

# DICTIONARY <br> OFTHE 

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

I N W HICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

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A N D
$$

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
B Y

EXAMPLES from the beft WRITERS。 TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE, A ND

## AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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\begin{gathered}
\text { BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M. } \\
\text { IN TWO VOLUMES. } \\
\text { VOL. I. }
\end{gathered}
$$

Cum tabulis animum cenforis fumet honefti: Audebit quæcunque parum fplendoris habebunt, Et fine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur: Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant, Et verfentur adhuc intra penetralia Veftæ: Obfcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque Proferet in lucem fpeciofa vocabula rerum, Quæ prifcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, Nunc fitus informis premit et deferta vetuftas. $H \not \subset \mathbf{R}$.

I O NDON.

> Printed by W. Stramain,

For J. and P. Knapton; T. and T. Longman; C. Hitchand L. Hawes; A. Milear; and R, and J. Dodsley.

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## P R E F A C E.

IT is the fate of thofe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the feat of evil, than attracted by the profpect of good; to be expofed to cenfure, without hope of praife; to be difgraced by mifcarriage, or punifhed for neglect, where fuccefs would have been without applaufe, and diligence without reward.

Among thefe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have confidered, not as the pupil, but the flave of fcience, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove ribbifh and clear obftructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who prefs forward to conqueft and glory, without beftowing a fmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progrefs. Every other authour may afpire to praife ; the lexicographer can only hope to efcape reproach, and even this negative recompenfe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithftanding this difcouragement, attempted a dictionary of the Englifh language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every fecies of literature, has iffelf been hitherto neglected, fuffered to fpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, refigned to the tyranny of time and fafhion, and expofed to the corruptions of ignorancé; and caprices of innovatiori.

When I took the firtt furvey of my undertaking, I found our fpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be difentangled, and confufion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundlefs variety; without any eftablifhed principle of felection; adulterations were to be detected, without a fettled teft of purity; and modes of expreffion to be rejected or'received, without the fuffrages of any writers of claffical reputation or ac-knowledged authority.

Having therefore no affiftance but from general grammar, I applied myfelf to the perufal of our writers ; and noting whatever might be of ufe to afcertain or illuftrate any word or phrafe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eftablifhing to myfelf, in the progrefs of the work, fuch rules as experience and analogy fuggetted to me; experience, which practice and obfervation were continually increafing; and analogy, which, though in fome words obfcure, was evident in others:

In adjufting the Orthography, which has been to this tithe unfettled and fortuitous, İ found it neceffary to diftinguifh thofe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it , from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themfelves once unneceffary, muft be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiftred; that they may not be increafed, and afcertained, that they may not be confounded : but every language has likewife its improprieties and abfurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or profcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceffary or common ufe were fpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any vifible figns; muft have been fpoken with great diverfity, as we now obferve thofe who cannot read to catch founds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to exprefs, as he could, the founds which he was accuftomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing fuch words as were already vitiated in fpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muft have been vague and unfettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the fane found by different combinations:

From this uncertain pronunciation arife in a great part the various dialects of the fame country, which will always be obferved to grow fewer, and lefs different, as books are multiplied ; and from this arbitrary reprefentation of founds by letters, proceeds that diverfity of fpelling obfervable in the Saxon remains, and I fuppofe in the firt books of every nation, which perplexes or deftroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward difniffed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives length from long, Arengtb from Arong, darling from dear, breadtb from broad, from dry, drougbt, and from bigh, height, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes bighth; 2uid te exempta juvat Jpinis de pluribus una; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

## PREFACE.

This uncertainty is mof frequent in the vowels, which are fo capricioufly pronouncel, and fo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every month, that to them, as is well known to ctymologifts, little regard is to be fhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but fpots of barbarity impreffed fo decp in the Englif/b language, that criticifm can never wafh them away; thefe, therefore, muft be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewife been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and fome fill continue to be varioufly written, as authours differ in their care or fkill: of thefe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always confidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write enchant, enchantment, enchonter, after the Fremol, and inicontation after the Latin; thus entire is chofen rather than initre, becaufe it pafied to us not from the Latin integer, but from the Frencls entier.

Of many words it is difficult to fay whether they were immediately reccived from the Latin or the French, fince at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin fervice in our chirches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French: generally fupplied us; for we have few Latin words; among the terms of domeflick ufe, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to facrifice uniformity to cuftom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberlefs majority, convey and inveigh, deceit and receipt, fancy and phantom; fometimes the derivative varies from the primitive; as explain and explanation, repeat and repetition.
Some combinations of letters having the fame power are ufed indifferently without any difcoverable reafon of choice, as in chook, cloke; foap, fope; fewel, fucl, and many others; which I have fometimes inferted twice, that thofe who fearch for them under either form, may not fearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of fpelling by which it is inferted in the feries of the dictionary, is to be confidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rafhly, the pre-ference: I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmolefted, that the reader may balance fuffrages, and judge between us: but this queftion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning ; fome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on founds and derivations; fome, knowing in the ancient töngues, have neglected thofe in which our words are comimonly to be fought. Thus Hammond writes feciblenefs for feafblenefs, becaufe I fuppofe he imagined it der rived immediately from the Latin; and fome words, fuch as dependant, dependent; deperidance, depent dence, vary their final fyllable, as one or other language is prefent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity fought praife by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a fcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thofe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient pradice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thofe, whofe thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiounly on verbal fingularities; not to difturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been afferted, that for the law to be knocom, is of more importance than to be right. Change, fays Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worfe to better. There is in conftancy and fability a general and lafting advantage, which will always overbalance the flow improvements of gradual correction. Much lefs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itfelf, and imitate thofe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obferving them.

This recommendation of fteadinefs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happinefs; ; or that truth may not be fuccefffully taught by modes of fpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet fo lof in lexicography, as to forget that words are the :daugbters of earth, and that things are the fons of beaven. Language is only the inftrument of fcience, and words are but the, figns of ideas: I wifh, however, that the inftriment might be lefs apt to decay, and that figns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In fettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated fyllable. It will fometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different fyllable, from that marked in the alphabetical feries; it is then to be underftood, that cuftom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are fometimes given where the found of letters is irregular; and if they are fometimes omitted, defect in fuch minute obfervations will be more cafily excufer, than fuperfluity.

In the inventigation both of the orthography and fignification of words, their Etraorocy was neceflarily to be confidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any Englifhe root; thus circumfpect, circum-
sent，circumfance，delude，concave，and complicate，though compounds in the Latin，are to us primi－ tives．Derivatives，are all thofe that can be referred to any word in Englifh of greater fimplicity．

The derivatives $I$ have referred to their primitives，with an accuracy fometimes needlefs；for who does not fee that remotenefs comes from remote，lovely from love，concavity from concave，and demonfirative from demonflrate？but this grammatical exuberance the fcheme of my work did not allow me to reprefs． It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language，to trace one word from another，by noting the ufual modes of derivation and inflection；and uniformity muft be preferved in fyftematical works，though fometimes at the expence of particular propriety．

Among other derivatives $I$ have been careful to infert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs，which in the Teutonick dialects are very frequent，and，though familiar to thofe who have always ufed them，interrupt and embarrafs the learners of our language．

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

In affigning the Roman original，it has perhaps fometimes happened that I have mentioned only the Latin，when the word was borrowed from the French；and confidering myfelf as employed only in the illuftration of my own language，I have not been very careful to obferve whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous，or the French elegant or obfolete．

For the Teutonick etymologies I am commonly indebted to Funius and Skinner，the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books；not that I might appropriate their labours or ufurp their honours，but that I might fpare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment．Of thefe， whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inftructors and benefactors，Funius ap－ pears to have excelled in extent of learning，and Skinner in rectitude of underftanding．Funius was accurately fkilled in all the northern languages，Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occafional infpection into dictionaries；but the learning of Funius is often of no other ufe than to Hhow him a track by which he may deviate from his purpofe，to which Skinner always preffes forward by the fhorteft way．Skinner is often ignorant，but never ridiculous：Junius is always full of knowledge； but his variety diftracts his judgment，and his learning is very frequently difgraced by his abfurdities．

The votaries of the northern mufes will not perhaps eafily reftrain their indignation，when they find the name of Funius thus degraded by a difadvantageous comparifon；but whatever reverence is due to his diligence，or his attainments，it can be no criminal degree of cenforioufnefs to charge that etymo－ logift with want of judgment，who can ferioully derive dream from drama，becaufe life is a drama，and a drama is a dream；and who declares with a tone of defiance，that no man can fail to derive moan from Móva，monos，who confiders that grief naturally loves to be alone＊．

Our knowledge of the northern literature is fo fcanty，that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language ；and I have therefore inferted Dutch or German fubfti－ tutes，which I confider not as radical but parallel，not as the parents，but fifters of the Englifh．

The words which are reprefented as thus related by defcent or cognation，do not always agree in fenfe； for it is incident to words，as to their authours，to degenerate from their anceftors，and to change their manners when they change their country．It is fufficient，in etymological enquiries，if the fenfes of kindred words be found fuch as may eafily pafs into each other，or fuch as may both be referred to one general idea．

The etymology，fo far as it is yet known，was eafily found in the volumes where it is par－ ticularly and profeffedly delivered；and，by proper attention to the rules of derivation，the orthogra－ phy was foon adjufted．But to collect the Words of our language was a tafk of greater difficulty： the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent；and when they were exhaufted，what was yet wanting muft be fought by fortuitous and unguided excurfions into books，and gleaned as induftry

[^0]Empty，emtic，vacuus，inanis．A．S．Æm६ね．Nefcio an fint $a b \not \xi^{\prime} \mu \xi^{\prime} \omega$ vel $\left.\xi \mu \varepsilon\right]^{\prime} \alpha^{\prime} \omega$ ．Vomo，evomo，vomitu cvacuo．Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obfcurè firmare codex Rufh．

Mat．xii．22．ubi antiquè fcriptum invenimus zemoereb hir emezı．＂Invenit eam vacantem．＂

Hile，mons，collis．A S．hẏll．Quod videri poteft abfciffum ex ron $\omega$ vn vel xotavos．Collis，tumulus，locus in plano editior．




NAP，to take a nap．Dormire，condormifcere．Cym．heppian． A．S．hnæppan．Quod poftremum videri poteft defumptum ex xví¢ as，obfcuritas，tenebræ：nihil enim reque folet conciliare fomnum，quàm caliginofa profundæ notis obfcuritas．

Stammerer，Balbus，blæfus Goth．STAMMS．A．S． ramej，yramur．D．ftam．B．ftameler．Su．ftamma．If．ftamr． Sunt a $\varsigma \omega \mu \nu \lambda \varepsilon \tilde{\nu} v$ vel $\varsigma \omega \mu \dot{\nu} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \omega$, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere； quod impeditè loquentes libentiffimè garrire foleant；vel quòd aliis nimii femper videantur，etiam parciffimè loquentes．

Thould

## P R E Fl A C E.

thould find, or chance fhould offer it, in the boundlefs chaos of a living fpeech. My fearch, however, has been either fkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.
As my defign was a dietionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; fuch as Arian, Socinian, Calvinift, Benedittine, Mabometan; but have retained thofe of a more general nature, as Heatben, Pagan.
Of the terms of art I have received fuch as could be found either in books of fcience or technical dietionaries ; and have often inferted, from philofophical writers, words which are fupported perhaps only by a fingle authority, and which being not admitted into general ufe, ftand yet as candidates or


The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonnefs, by compliance with farhion, or luft of innovation, I have regiftred as they occurred, though commonly only to cenfure them, and warn others againft the folly of naturalizing: ufelefs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by defign, merely becaufe they were unneceffary or exuberant; but have received thofe which by different writers have been differently formed, as vifcid, and vifcidity, vijcous, and vijcofity.

Compounded or double words I have feldom noted, except when they obtain a fignification different from that which the components have in their fimple fate. Thus bigbwayman, woodman, and borfecourfer, require an explication; but of thiefike or coachdriver no notice was needed, becaufe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conftant and fettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in $i / \int$, as $s$ greenij $h$, bluijh, adverbs in $l y$, as dully, openly, fubfantives in nefs, as vilenefs, faultinefs, were lefs diligently fought, and many fometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to infert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of Englifh roots, but becaufe their relation to the primitive being always the fame, their fignification cannot be miftaken.

The verbal nouns in ing, fuch as the keeping of the cafle, the leading of the army, are always neglected, or placed only to illuftrate the fenfe of the verb, except when they fignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as dwelling, living; or have an abfolute and abitract fignification, as colouring, painting, learning.

The participles are likewife omitted, unlefs, by fignifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a tbinking man, a man of prudence ; a pacing horfe, a horfe that can pace: thefe I have ventured to call participial adjectives. But neither are thefe always inferted, becaufe they are commonly to be underftood, without any danger of miftake, by confulting the verb.

Obfolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obfolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deferve revival.

As compofition is one of the chief characterifticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make fome reparation for the univerfal negligence of my predeceffors, by inferting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under after, fore, nezw, night, fair, and many more. Thefe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that ufe and curiofity are here fatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply difcovered.

Of fome forms of compofition, fuch as that by which $r e$ is prefixed to note repetition, and $u n$ to fignify contrariety or privation, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becaufe the ufe of thefe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is fo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occafion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compofition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arifes to foreigners the greateft difficulty. We modify the fignification of many verbs by a particle fubjoined; as to come off, to efcape by a fetch; to fall on, to attack; to fall off, to apoftatize; to break off, to ftop abruptly; to bear out, to juftify; to fall in, to comply; to give over, to ceafe; to fet off, to embellifh; to fet in, to begin a continual tenour; to fet out, to begin a courfe or journey; to take off; to copy; with innumerable expreffions of the fame kind, of which fome appear wildly irregular, being fo far diftant from the fenfe of the fimple words, that no fagacity will be able to trace the fteps by which they arrived at the prefent ufe. Thefe I have noted with great care ; and though I canot flatter myfelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have fo far affifted the ftudents of our language, that this kind of phrafeology will be no longer infuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eafily explained by comparifon with thofe that may be found.

Many words yet ftand fupported only by the name of Bailey, Ainfiworth, Pbilips, or the contracted DiEt. for Dictionaries fubjoined: of thefe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of fuch I have omitted many, becaufe I had never read them; and many I have inferted, becaufe they may perhaps exift, though they have efcaped my notice: they are, however,

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however, to be yet confidered as refting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I confidered as ufeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at prefent fupport them by authorities, I have fuffered to ftand upon my own atteftation, claiming the fame privilege with my predeceffors of being fometimes credited without proof:

The words, thus felected and difpofed, are grammatically confidered: they are referred to the diffetent parts of fpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuftrated by obfervations, not indeed of great or ftriking importance, feparately confidered, but neceffary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by Englifh grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moft frequently to faften, is the Explanation; in which I cannot hope to. fatisfy thofe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleafed, fince I have not always been able to fatisfy myfelf. To interpret a language by itfelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by fynonimes, becaufe the idea fignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrafe, becaufe fimple ideas cannot be defcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unfettled and indeffinite, and various in various minds, the words by which fuch notions are conveyed, or fuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And fuch is the fate of haplefs lexicography, that not only darknefs, but light, impedes and diftreffes it ; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuftrated. To explain, requirẹs the ufe of terms lefs abffrufe than that which is to be explained, and fuch terms cantiot always be found; for as nothing can be proved obut by fuppofing fomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, fo nothing can be defined but by the ufe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the fenfe is too fubtle and evanefcent to be fixed in a paraphrafe; fuch are all thofe which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are fuffered to pafs for empty founds, of no other ufe than to fill a verfe, or to modulate a period, but which are eafily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphafis, though it be fometimes fuch as no other form of expreffion can convey.

My labour has likewife been much increafed by a clafs of verbs too frequent in the Englifblanguage, of which the fignification is fo loofe and general, the ufe fo vague and indeterminate, and the fenfes detorted fo widely from the firft idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumfcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diftinct and fettled meaning : fuch are bear, break, come, caft, full, get, give, do, put, fet, go, run, make, take, turn, throw. If of thefe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muft be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that fpeaks it, thefe words are hourly fhifting their relations, and can no more be afcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ftorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with fo great latitude, that they are not eafily reducible under any regular fcheme of explication: this difficulty is not lefs, nor perhaps greater, in Englifh, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with fuccefs; fuch at leaft as can be expected in a tafk, which no man, however learned or fagacious, has yet been able to perform.

- Some words there are which I cannot explain, becaufe I do not underftand them ; there might have, been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not fo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeffion: for when Tully owns himfelf ignorant whether leffus, in the twelve tables, means a funeral fong, or mourning garment; and Arifotle doubts whether ovjgevs, in the Iliad, fignifies a mule, or muleteer, I may freely, without fhame, leave fome obfcurities to happier induftry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, fould be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are feldom exactly fynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becaufe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceffary to ufe the proximate word, for the deficiency of fingle terms can very feldom be fupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of fuch mutilated interpretations, becaufe the fenfe may eafily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenfive ufe, it was requifite to mark the progrefs of its meaning, and fhow by what gradations of intermediate fenfe it has paffed from its primitive to its remote and accidental fignification; fo that every foregoing explanation fhould tend to that which follows, and the feries be regularly concatenated from the firft notion to the laft.

This is fpecious, but not always practicable; kindred fenfes may be fo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be difentangled, nor any reafon be affigned why one fhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a confecutive feries be formed of fenfes in their nature collateral? The fhades of meaning fometimes pafs imperceptibly into each other; fo that though on one fide they apparently differ, yet it is impoffible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the fame race, though not exactly alike, are fometimes fo little different, that no words can exprefs the diffimilitude, though the mind eafily perceives it, when they are exhi-

## $\begin{array}{lllllll} & R & E & A & C\end{array}$

bited together ; and fometimes there is fuch a confufion of acceptations, that difcernment is wearied, and diftinction puzzzled, and perfeverance herfulf hurries to an end, by crouding together what fhe cannot fcparate.
There complaints of difficulty will, by thofe that have never confidered words beyond their popular ufe, be thought only the jargoin of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his, fudies by involution and obfcurity. But every art is obfcure to thofe that have not learned it : this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thofe who have joined philofophy with grammar; and if 1 have not expreffed thein very clearly, it muft be remembered that I am fpeaking of that which words are infufficient to explain.
The original fenfe of words is often driven out of ufe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muft be inferted for the fake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether ardour is ufed for material beat, or whether flagrant, in Eniglifs, ever fignifies the fame with burning; yet fuch are the primitive ideas of thefe words, which are therefore fet firt, though without exanples, that the figurative fenfes may be commodioufly deduced.

- Such is the exuberance of fignification which many words have obtaincd, that it was fcarcely pomble. to collect: all their fenfes; fometimes the meaning of derivatives muft be fought in the noother term, and fometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be fupplied in the train of derivation. In any cafe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the fäme race; for fome words are flightly paffed over to avoid repetition, fome admitted cafier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underftood, as they are confidered in greater varicty of ftructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the fame fkill, or the fame happinefs: things equally eafy in themfelves, are not all equally eafy to any fringle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears. neither ambiguity to miflead, nor obfcurity to confound him; and in a fearch like this, many felicities of expreffion will be cafually uverlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars. will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many feeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus' fome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as bind, the female of the Alag; fag, the male of the bind: fometimes eafier words are changed into harder, as birial into fepulture or internent, drier into deficcative, diynefs into ficcity or aridity, fit into paroxyym; for the cafieft word, whatever it be, can never be trannlated into one more eafy. But eafinefs and difficility are merely relative, and if the prefent prevalenice of our language fhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be affifted by thofe words which now feem only to increafe or produce obfcurity. For this reafon I have endeavoured frequently to join' a Teutonick and Roman interpretation, as to CHEER to gladden, or exbilarate, that every learner of Englijh may be affifed by his own tongue.

The folution of all difficulties, and the fupply of all defects, muft be fought in the examples, fubjoined to the various fenfes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When firft I collected thefe authorities, I wass defirous that every quotation fhould be ufeful to fome other end than the illuftration of a word ; I therefore extracted from philofophers principles of fcience; from hiftorians remarkable facts; from chymifts complete proceffes; from divines ftriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful defriptions. Such is defign; while it is yet at a diftance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wifdom into an alphabetical feries, I foon difcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ftudent, and was forced to depart from my fcheme of including all that was pleafing or ufeful in Englifh literature, and reduce my tranfcripts very often to clufters of words, in which fcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearinefs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paffages I have yet fpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal fearches, and interfperfe with verdure and flowers the dufty defarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be confidered as conveying the fentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the fake of which they are inferted, with all its appendant claufes, has been carefully preferved; but it may fometimes happen, by hafty detruncation, that the general tendency of the fentence may be changed : the divine may defert his tenets, or the philofopher his fyftem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as mafters of elegance or models of file; but words muft be fought where they are ufed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ferve no other purpofe, than that of proving the bare exiftence of words, and are therefore felected with lefs fcrupuloufnefs than thofe which are to teach their fructures and relations:

My purpofe was to admit no teftimony of living authours, that I might not be mifled by partiality, and that none of my cotemporarics might have reafon to complain ; nor have I departed from this refolution, but when fome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory fupplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tendernefs of friendfhip, folicited admiffion for a favourite name.

## P R E F A C E.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have fudioufly cudeavoured to collect examples and authoritics from the writers before the reftoration, whofe works I regard as the reells of Englij/b undefied, as the pure fources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoft a century, has, by the concurrence of many caufes, been gradualiy departing from its original Teutonick character, and deviating towards a Gallick frructure and phrafeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of file, admitting among the additions of later times, only fuch as may fupply real deficiencies, fuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eafily with our native idioms.

But as evcry language has a time of rudenefs antecedent to perfection, as weld as of falfe refinement and declenfion, I have been cautious left my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and croud my book with words now no longer underftood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurfions. From the authours which rofe in the time of Elizabeth, a fpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpofes of ufe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the tranflation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge fron Bacon; the phrafes of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenfer and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Sbakefpeare, few ideas would be loft to mankind, for want of Englijh words, in which they might be expreffed.
It is not fufficient that a word is found, unlefs it be fo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the fentence; fuch paflages I have therefore chofen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or fuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a fupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwife obferved.

Some words, indeed, ftand unfupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conftant analogy, or names of things feldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reafon to doubt the exiftence.

There is more danger of cenfure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will fometimes feem to have been accumulated without neceffity or ufe, and perhaps fome will be found, which might, without lofs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haftily to be charged with fuperfluities: thofe quotations which to carelefs or unfkilful perufers appear only to repeat the fame fenfe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverfities of fignification, or, at leaft, afford different fhades of the fame meaning: one will fhew the word applied to perfons, another to things; one will exprefs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral fenfe; one will prove the expreffion genuine from an ancient authour; another will hhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous fentence is afcertained by paffage clear and determinate ; the word, how often foever repeated, appears with new affociates and in diffrent combinations, and every quotation contributes fomething to the ftability or enlargement of the language.

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

I have fometimés, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of fentiments, by fhewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: fuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juftly be cenfured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiftory.

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

Thus have I laboured to fettle the orthography, difplay the analogy, regulate the ftructures, and afcertain the fignification of Engli/h words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own fcheme, or fatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements : the orthography which I recommend is ftill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are fometimes too much contracted, and fometimes too much diffufed, the fignifications are diftinguifhed rather with fubtilty than fkill, and the attention is harraffed with unneceffary minutenefs.

The examples are too often injudicioufly truncated, and perhaps fometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miftaken fenfe; for in making this collection I trufted more to memory, than, in a ftate of difquiet and embarraffment, memory can contain, and purpofed to fupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firft tranfcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceffary and fignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moft ftudioufly confidered and exemplified, many fenfes have efcaped obfervation.

Yet thefe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ftrength that undertakes it: To reff

## PREFA C E.

below his own aim is incident to every one whofe fancy is active, and whofe views are comprehenfive; nor is any man fatisfied with himfelf becaufe he has done much, but becaufe he can conceive little. When firft I engaged in this work, I refolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleafed myrelf with a profpect of the hours which I fhould revel away in feafts of literature, the obifure receffes of horthern learning, which I fhould enter and ranfack, the treafures, with which I expected every fearch into thofe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I hoould difplay my acquiftions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I refolved to fhow likewife my attention to things; to picrce deep into every fcience, to enquire the nature of every fubftance of which I inferted the name, to linnit every idea by a definition frrictly logical, and exthibit every production of art or nature in an accurate defrription, that my book might be in place of all other dietionaries whether appellative or technical. But thefe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laft to wake a lexicographer. I foon found that it is too late to look for inffruments, when the work cills for execition, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my tafk, with thofe I muft finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end; and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my firt experiments, that what I had not of my own was eafily to be obtained: I faw that one enquiry outly gave occafion to another, that book referred to book, that to fearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to perfue perfection; was, like the firft inhabitants of Arcidia, to chace the fun, which, when they had reached the hill where he feemed to reft, was ftill beheld at the fame diftance from them.
I then contracted my defign, determining to confide in myfelf, and no longer to folicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than affiffance: by this $\bar{I}$ obtained at leaft one advantage, that I fet limits to my work, which would in time be finifhed, though not completed.

Defpondency has never fo far prevailed as to deprefs me to negligence; fome faults will at laft appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perfevering activity. The nice and fubtle ramifications of meaning were not eafily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceffity of difentangling combinations, and feparating fimilitudes. Many of the diftinctions which to common readers appear urelefs and idle, will be found real and important by men verfed in the fchool philofophy, without which no dictionary ever fhall be accurately compiled, or fkilfully examined.

Some fenfes however there are, which, though not the fame, are yet fo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moft men think indiftinctly, and therefore cannot fpeak with exactnefs; and confequently fome examples might be indifferently put to either fignification : this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regifter the language; who do not teach men how they fhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreffed their thoughts.

The imperfect fenfe of fome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenfated by innumerable paffages felected with propriety, and preferved with exactnefs; fome fhining with fparks of imagination, and fome replete with treafures of wifdom.

3u. The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becaufe care will not always be fuccefsful, and recollection or information come too late for ufe.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muft be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not vifit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my fkill iin the dialect of navigation, nor vifit the warehoufes of merchants, and fhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books ; what favourable accident, or eafy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected ; but it had been a hopelefs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contefting with the fullennefs of one, and the roughnefs of another.

To furnifh the academicians della Crufca with words of this kind, a feries of comedies called la Fiera, or the Fair, was profeffedly written by Buonaroti; but I had no fuch affiftant, and therefore was content to want what they muft have wanted likewife, had they not luckily been fo fupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiffions. Of the taborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meafure cafual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for fome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a fate of increafe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore mult be fuffered to perifh with other things unworthy of prefervation.

Care will fometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which feldom occur; will fuffer thofe to pafs by unreguarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is fearching for rare and remote things, will heglect thofe that are obvious and familiar : thus many of the moft common and curfory words have been inferted with little illuftration, becaufe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thofe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word Se a unexemplificd.

## P R E F A C E.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eafy from confidence ; the mind, afraid of greatnefs, and difdainful of littiencts, hattily withdraws herfelf from painful fearches, and paffes with fornful rapidity over tafles not adequate to her powers, fometimes too fecure for cation, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; fometimes idle in a plain path, and fometimes diftracted in labyrinth's, and diffipated by different intentions.

1 A large work is difficult becaufe it is large, even though all its parts might fingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muft be allowed its fhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the fones which form the dome of'a temple, fhould be fquared and polifhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the ctent of this work, for which, having laboured it with fo much application, I cannot but bave fome degree of parental fondnefs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thofe who have been perfuaded to think well of my defign, require that it fhould fix our language, and put a fop to thofe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been fuffered to make in it without oppofition. With this confequence I will confefs that I flatered myfelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reafon nor experience can juntify. When we fee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promifes to prolong life to a thoufand years; and with equal juftice may the lexicographer be derided, who heing able to produce no example of a nation that has preferved their words and plirafes from mutability, fhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and fecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change fublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been infituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulfe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vaiti; founds are too volatile and fubtile for legal reftraints; to enchain fyllables, and to lafh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meafure its defires by its frength. The French language Thas wifbly changed under the infpection of the academy; the ftile of Amelo's tranflation of father Poul is obferved by Le Courrayer to be run pen' pafiè; and no İcilien will maintain, that the diection of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Macbiavel, or Caro.
yed Total and fudden transformations of a language feldom happen ; conquefts and migrations are now very rare : but there are other caufes of change, which, though flow in their operation, and invifible in their progrefs, are perhaps as much fuperiour to human refiftance, as the revolutions of the $\mathfrak{f k y}$, or iintuincicence of the tide. Commerce, however neceflary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language ; they that have frequent intercourfe with ftrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themelves, muft in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ferves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coafts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehoure, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at lait incorporated with the current fpeech.

There are likewwife internal caufes equally forcible. The language mof likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raired a little, and but a little, above barbarity, recluded from frangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like fome of the Mabometan countries, with very tew: men thus bufied and unlearned, having only fuch words as common ufe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreers the fame notions by the fame figns. But no fuch conitancy can be expected in a people polifhed by arts, and claffed by fubordination, where one part of the community is fuftained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Tho'e who have much leifure to think, will always be enlarging the fock of ideas, and every increare of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceffity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of fpeculation, it will fhift opinions; as any cuftom is difufed, the words that expreffed it, muft perifh with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate fpeech in the fame proportion as it alters practice.
As by the cultivation of various fiences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnifhed with words deflected from their original fenfe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyfician of fanguine expectations and philegmatick delays. Copioufnefs of fpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which fome words will be preterred, and others degraded; vicifitudes of fafhion will enforce the ufe of new, or extend the fig1ification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current fenfe : pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muft at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rife into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will ure them with colloquial licentioufnefs, confound diftinction, and forget propricty. As politeners increafes, fome exprefficns will be confidered as too grofs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrafes are therefore adopted, which muft, for the fame reafons, be in time difmiffed. Sruift, in his petty treatife on the Englijh language, allows that new words muft formetimes be introduced, but propofes that none fhould be fuffered to become obfolete. But what makes a word obfolete, more than general agreement to forbsear it? and how fhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenfive idea, or recalled agaiin into the moutthe of mankind, when it ha; ol ce by difufe become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleafing.

## P R E F A C E.

There is another caufe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the prefent ftate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third dintinet from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the mont confpicuous accomplifhment, is fkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated anotber language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and hafte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreffions.

The great peft of fpeech is frequency of tranflation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting fomething of its native idiom; this is the moft mifchievous and comprehenfive innovation; fingle words may enter by thoufands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the fame, but new phrafeology changes much at once; it alters not the fingle ftones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy fhould be eftablifhed for the cultivation of our flile, which I, who can never wifh to fee dependance multiplied, hope the fpirit of Englifb liberty will hinder or deftroy, let them, inftead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ftop the licence of tranflatours, whofe idlenefs and ignorance, if it be fuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irrefiftible, what remains but to acquiefce with filence, as in the other infurmountable diffreffes of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preferved our conftitution, let us make fome ftruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arifes from its authours: whether I fhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of Einglifh literature, munt be left to time: much of my life has been loft under the preffures of difeafe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been fpent in provifion for the day that was paffing over me; but I fhall not think my employment ufelefs or ignoble, if by my affiftance foreign nations, and diftant ages, gain acceis to the propagators of knowledge, and underftand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repofitories of fcience, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wihh, I look with pleafure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the fpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promifed to myfelf: a few wild blunders, and rifible abfurdities, from which no work of fuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnifh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but ufeful diligence will at laft prevail, and there never can be wanting fome who diftinguifh defert ; who will confider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, fince while it is haftening to publication, fome words are budding, and fome falling away; that a whole life cannot be fpent upon fyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be fufficient; that he, whofe defign includes whatever language can exprefs, muft often fpeak of what he does not underfand; that a writer will fometimes be hurried by eagernefs to the end, and fometimes faint with wearinefs under a tafk, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always prefent ; that fudden fits of inadvertency will furprize vigilance, flight avocations will feduce attention, and cafual eclipfes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer fhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yefterday he knew with intuitive readinefs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morow.

In this work, when it fhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewife is performed; and though no book was ever fpared out of tendernefs to the authour, and the world is little folicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiofity to inform it, that the Englifs Dictionary was written with little affifance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great ; not in the foft obfcurities of retirement, or under the flelter of academick bowers, but amidft inconvenience and diftraction, in ficknefs and in forrow: and it may reprefs the triumph of malignant criticifm to obferve, that if our language is not here fully difplayed, I have only failed in an atterrpt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprifed in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of fucceffive ages, inadequate and delufive; if the aggregatedknowledge, and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not fecure them from the cenfure of Beni; if the embodied criticks of France, when fifty years had been fpent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their fecond edition another form, I may furely be contented without the praife of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of folitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moft of thoic whom I wifhed to pleafe, have funk into the grave, and fuccefs and mifcarriage are cmpty founds: I therefore difinifs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenfure or from praife.

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## O F THE

## E NGLISH LANGUAGE．

THOUGH the Britains or Welfb were the firft pofferfors of this inand，whofe names are re－ corded，and are therefore in civil hiftory al． ways confidered as the predeceffors of the prefent inha－ bitants；yet the deduction of the Englifl language， from the earlieft times of which we have any know－ ledge to its prefent ftate，requires no mention of them ： for we have fo few words，which can，with any proba－ bility，be refered to Britifh roots，that we juftly regard the Saxons and $W$ elf，as nations totally diftinct．It has been conjectured，that when the Saxons feized this country，they fuffered the Britains to live among them in a ftate of vaffalage，employed in the culture of the ground，and other laborious and ignoble fervices．But it is fcarcely poffible，that a nation，however depreffed， flould have been mixed in confiderable numbers with the Saxons without fome communication of their tongue， and therefore it may，with great reafon，be imagined， that thofe，who were not theltered in the mountains， perifhed by the fword．

The whole fabrick and fcheme of the Engliff lan－ guage is Gotbick or Teutonick：it is a dialect of that tongue，which prevails over all the northern countries of Europe，except thofe where the Sclavonian is fpoken． Of there languages Dr．Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy．

G OTHICK，

$\overbrace{\overbrace{$|  Dutch， |
| :--- |
|  Frifick， |
|  Englifh． |}$^{\overbrace{\text { German．}}} \overbrace{$|  Inandick， |
| :--- |
|  Norwegian， |}$^{\text {Francick，}}$|  Swedifh． |
| :--- |
|  Danifh． |}$^{\text {Cimbrick，}}$

Of the Gotbick，the only monument remaining is a copy of the golipels fomewhat mutilated，which，from the filver with which the characters are adorned，is called the fiver book．It is now preferved at $U_{p} f a l$ ，and has been twice publifhed．Whether the diction of this venerable manufcript be purely Gotbick，has been doubted；it leems however to exhibit the moft ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonick race，and the Saxon，which is the original of the prefent Englifh，was either derived from it，or buth defcended from fome common parent．
What was the form of the Soxon language，when， about the year 450，they firit entred Britain，cannot now be known．They feem to have been a people wishout learning，and very probably without an alpha－ bet；their fpeech therefore，having been always curfory and extemporancous，mutt have been artlefs and uncon－ nected，without any modes of eranfition or involution of claufes；which abruptnefs and inconnection may be ob－ ferved even in their later writings．This barbarity may
be fuppofed to have continued during their wars with the Britains，which for a time left them no leifure for fofter ftudies；nor is there any reafon for fuppofing it abated，till the year 570，when Augufine came from Rome to convert them to Chriftianity．The Chriftian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning；they then became by degrees ac－ quainted with the Roman language，and fo gained，from time to time，fome knowledge and elegance，till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of＇ex－ preffing all the fentiments of a civilifed people，as appears by king Alfred＇s paraphrafe or imitation of Boetbius，and his inort preface，which I have felected as the firft fpecimen of ancient Englijb．

## C A P．I．

0N ．犭xpe tioe pe Erotan of Sıððtu mæzpe pip Romana puce zepın upahofon．J mip heona cynnozum．Ræojora ano Eallenuca pæpon harne． Romane bupuz abjæcon．and call lealia puce of ir berpux pam munrum y dicilia fam ealonoe in anpalo јереhтon．〕 pa æzгел pam foperpnecenan cynnzum Đeoonıc fenz ro pam ilcan nıce $\mathfrak{r}$ е Đeoonис рæf Amulinga．he pær Epurren．peah he on pam An－ puanircan zeopolan Xuphpunode．De zeher Komanum hir fneonorcipe．rpa 堇 hi mortan heona ealopuhta pynde beon．Ac he pa zehat rpiðe yfele zelarte． I rpióe pnape zeenoode mio manezum mane．I pxr to eacan oppum una pone papan het ofrlean．Đa par rum conful．予pe heperoha hatap．Bоezulur pxr haten．pe par in boc－
 on zeat pa manizfealoan＇yfel pe re cyning Đeoopuc pip pam Lfurrenanoome I pip pam Romanırcum pizum oyंoe．he pa jemunoe öapa epnerra j pana ealopuhta，Xe hi unoen＇Sam Larenum hæfoon heona ealohlafonoum．Đa onzan he rmeazan j leopnizan on ham relpum hu he 节 pice Xam unjuhzpryan cynuze afenpan mihre．I on jỳht zeleaffulna ano on puht－ pirna anpalo zebpınzan．Senoe pa oizellice æneno－
 ${ }_{11}$ Lpeca heah bung 3 heona cynercol．Fon pam re Larene pxr heopa ealohlafono cynner．bæoon hine ргт he hım то heona Iриrтenoome $]$ то heopa ealopuhtum zefultumeoe．Đa $\ddagger$ onzeat re paih－ neopa cyninz Ðeoopic．才a het he hine zebpingan on
 appyña par on rpa micelne neananerre becom．pa par he rpa micle rpioton on hir mooe jeonejed．rpa
 par．I he oa nange frofne be innan pam cancenne ne zemunde．ac he zefeoll nipol of oune on pa fiop． J hine arruehre rpipe unnor．ano onmoo hine re＇file ongan pepan opur ringelioe cpay．

CAP．

## THE HISTORYOF THE

## C A P．II

ऋ）A ho＇s pe ic precta zeolurebrplice ronz．ic pecal nu heofienoe fingan．I mio rpi unjenaoum ponoum zerectan．peah ic zeo hpilum zecoplice runde．ac ic nu pepenve $\bar{z}$ zrcienoe of zenaona ponoa mirfo．me ablenean par unzerneopan ponulo railpa．y me pa fojlecan rpa blinone on pir ormme hol．Đa beneafooon elcene lurcbæpnerre pa $\gamma_{a}$ ic him afne betre tnupode，$\delta_{a}$ penoon hi me heofa brec to ano me mio ealle fnomzepican．To phon rceoloan la mine fnieno rez̧an pæт ic zeræitz mon
 frolpum סuphpuman ne mot：－

## C A P．III．

Đ A ic pa خr，leop．срæð Boetrur．zeompuenoe arunjen hafoe．©a com ðæn $z^{\text {an }}$ in to me heofen－ cono piroom．I \＄min mupnenoe moo mio hir pon－ oum zeznezze．I pur срæ阝．Du ne eaft pu re mon pe on minne rcole pæne afeo I zelæneo．Ac hponon pupoe pu mio prrrum populo rorzum pur rpige zer－ jenceo．buton ic par 卓 pu hæfrr ðana pæpna го

Of the following verfion of the gofpels the age is not certainly known，but it was probably written between the time of＇Alfred and that of the Norman conqueft， and therefore may properly be inferted here．

Tranflations feldom afford juft fpecimens of a lan－ guage，and leaft of all thofe in which a fcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured，becaufe they retain the phrafeology and ftructure of the original tongue；

## LUC压Cap．I．

FOR $\triangle$ A $O$ pe proolice maneza pohzon papa pinga nace ze－enoebyjoan pe on ur zefylleoe ryñ．
2 Spa ur becehtun pa ðe hit of frỳmठe zerapon． ano pæpe rpnæce jenar pænon．
3 De zepuhte［of－rylizoe from fruma］zeonn－ lice callum．［mıo enoebynonerre ppican бe．pu de relurca Theophilur．
4 Dæт pu oncnape papa ponoa roঠjær $\quad$ nerre．of pam ðe pu zelæneo eajr：－
5 On pejoder oazum Iubea cẏnnczer．pxr rum paceno on naman Zachapuap．of Abran zune．I hir pif par of Aajoner oohrjum．ano hyje nama pær Glızaberh：
6 Soxlice hiz pænon buru pihepire befonan ［rode．janzenoe on eallum hir bebooum ］nihtpry－ nerrum butan ppohte：－
7 Ano hiz næ⿰亻oon nan beann．fonpam סe eliza－ beth pær unbepenoe．I hy on hyja oazum buru koño－eooun：－

8 Eoठlıce pær zeponoen pa Zachanar hẏr raceno－ hacer bpeac on hy zeppuxler enoebyjonerre befo． jan Erooe．
9 \＃ften zepunan par racenohader hlozer．he eove $\$$ he hir offrunze recte．大a he on Looer rempel cobe．
so Eall penoo par folcer par ure zebiodenoe on pxpe ofrnunze ciman：－
is Đa æгypoe him Dpihtner enzel ranoenoe on fer peogooer rpiðpan healfe．
12 Đa peapo Zachapıar zeofefeo f zereonoe．I him eje onhnear：－
$I_{3}$ Đa cpre＇d re enzel hum то．Ne onopæo pu de Zachafuar．fonpam pın ben ir zehẏneo．I pin pif Elizabeech pe runu cen＇s．ano pu nemre hỳr naman Iohanner．

14 I he bẏð pe to zefean y to blipre：I maneza on hýr acenneonerre zefazna⿱亠乂口：－
${ }_{1} 5$ 8o＇slice he bỳ maphe beronan Duhine．ano he ne onunc＇今 pun ne beop．The bio zefylleo on hali－ zum Larce．ponne jír of hir mooon innode．

16 Ano maneza irpahela beagna he jecyn＇o to Dpuhene hyjna Lood．
İ Ano he zæð̀ roropan him on zarce y Cliar mihze．¥ he froena heontan to hẏna beapnum ze－ cynpe．I unzeleaffulle ro putrpirna jeaprcype． Djulitne fulfyenneo folc zejearpran：－
hnape forziten te ic pe æn realoe．Da clipooe re piroom y cpxp．Lepicap nu apingeoe pojulo ron $z^{2}$ of miner pezener mooe．fonpam ze rino pa merran rceapan．Lxtap hine eft hpeonfan to muиm lapum．円a code fe proom nean．срæp Boetiur．minum hneopprienoan zepohce．I hic $r p^{a}$ mopolil hpæc hpeza upanæ noe．aঠnızoe pa minener mooer eazan． ano hit fran blipum por：oum．hpxpen hit oncneope hir fortennooof．mio Xam be oa $\$$ Noo pip be－ penoe．＇סa zecneop hit rpipe rpeotele hir azne mooon．I par fe piroom pe hir lanze xp ryoe $]$ lænoe．ac hir onjeat hir lane rpipe rozopenne $]$ rpipe robjocenne mio oýyizna honoum．I hine pa fran hu $\ddagger$ zepunce．Đa anorpyñoe re piroom him 3 reoce．$\ddagger$ hir $z^{1 n}$ znan hxpoon hine rpa zozojenne． pxn pxin hi ceohhooon $\$$ hi hine eallne habban rceol－ oon．ac hi zezaoenıà monifealo oyjiz on prye fonrnupunza．$]$ on pam zilpe butan heona hpelc efe co hẏje bote zecıppe：

This may perhaps be confidered as a fpecimen of the Sexon in its higheft ftate of purity，for here are fcarcely any words borrowed from the Roman dialects．
yet they have often this convenience，that the fame book，being tranlated in different ages，affords oppor－ tunity of marking the gradations of change，and bring－ ing one age into comparifon with another．For this purpofe I have placed the Saxon verfion and that of Wickliffe，written about the year 1380 ，in oppofite co－ lumns；becaufe the convenience of eafy collation feems greater than that of regular chronology．

LUK，Chap．I．

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preft Zacarye by name：of the fort of Abia，and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron：and hir name was Elizabeth．
2 An bothe weren jufte bifore God：goynge in alle the maundementis and juftifyingis of the Lord with－ outen playnt．
3 And thei hadden no child，for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes．

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye fchould do the office of prefthod in the ordir of his courfe to fore God．
5 Aftir the cuftom of the prefthod，he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenfen．

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenfying．
7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him ：and flood on the right ha $f$ of the auter of encenfe．
8 And Zacarye feynge was afrayed ：and drede fel upon him．

9 And the aungel fayde to him，Zacarye drede thou not：for thy preier is herd，and Elizabeth thi wif fchal bere to thee a fone ：and his name fchal be clepid Jon．

10 And joye and gladyng fchal be to thee：and manye fchulen have joye in his natyvyte．

I i For he fchal be great bifore the Lord：and he fchal not drinke wyn ne fydyr，and he fchal be fulfild with the holy goft yit of his modir wombe．

12 And he fchal converte manye of the children of Ifrael to her Lord God．
13 And he fchal go bifore in the fpiryte and vertu of Helye：and he fchal turne the hertis of the faciris to the fonis，and men out of beleeve ：to the prudence of jutt men，to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord．

## ENGLISHLANGUAGE.

r. 18 Dacprě Zachanuar to pan enzele. Dpanun pat ic pre. ic com nu calo. ano min ply: on hyjpe oazun Fonöcode:
19. Đa anojpanode him pe enzel. Ic eom Labpuel. ic pe feanoe befopan Looe, ano ic com ajeno gió pe rppecan. I pe pre bootan.

20 Ano nu pu bire rupizenoe. I pu rppecan ne mite o's jone oxj pe par purz zepujed.i. foppam fu mnnum ponoumz ne zelýfoefe. pa beoó on hỳna timan zefylleoc:
21 Ano frole par Zachajuam ze-anbioizenoe. ano punopooon $\dagger$ he on pam remple lier par::

22 Đa he ur-eooe ne mite he him ro. rpplecan. jhiz oncneopon the on pam remple rume zerihz je zereah. I he prer bicnienoe hym: I oumb pugh-puneoe:-
23 Đa pæץ zeponoen pa hir penunja oazar zefỳlleoe prejron. he fetroe to hir hure:-
24 Sö̈lice xfren oayum Elizabech hir pif zeeacnode, ano heo bedigluoe hiz kif monpar. I cpact.
25 Sorlice me Druhten zeoyoe pur. on pam oajum te he zereah manne horp berpux mannum

 bprel je enzel fram Dpuhene on Lallea cearcje. petpe nama pxr Nazapech.
27 To bepeoduoje fromnan anum pepe. pay nama prer lorep. of Dauber hure. I pxpe famnan nama fær @ania:
28 Đа срæঠ re enzel inzanzenoe. Bal per pu mıo zẏfe zefy̆lleo. Duhten mio je. ठu eajr zeblerpuo on prifum:
29 pa peaño heo on hir rpprace zeonefeo. ano

 roờlce pu zyje mio Lood jemecrer.
3 So cenfr. ano hir naman Dxieno zenemnerc.
32 Se br' mæne. 7 pær hehrcan yunu zenemneo. ano him rỳl' Dpuhzen Loo hir fæoen Dauber feel.

33 Ano he pucrat on ecnerre on Iacober hure. I hir pucer enoe ne bro:
34 Đa срғð 円ариа то pam enzle. hu zepẏjð pır. Fonpam ic pene ne oncnape:
35 Đa anorpagode hỳpe re engel. Se halja Lare on je becymx. I pær heahrean mine pe ofenrceaoa's. and fonpam 卉 halize pe of pe acenneo bio. br' Loder runu zenemneo.

36 Ano nu. Elizabech pın mazè runu on hẏje ỳloe zeacnobe. ano per monað ir hẏje rỳta. reo ir unbejenoe zenemineo.
37 Forpam nir a.lc pono mio Lrode unmihrelic:
$3^{8}$ Đа срæð Majua. Deл ir Dpihtner pınen. zepunde me xpren pinum ponve:. Ano re enzel hyje Fnam-zepaz:
39 Sodlice on pam oajum anar Majua $]$ ferroe on muntlano mio offre. on Iuverpche cearene.
40 I eode into Zachajuar hure. I Jुecre Cliza-bech:-
41 Đa pær zeponoen pa Elizabech zehẏjøe Mapuan znerinze. गа zefaznube के cilo on hỳne innode. ano pa peanچ Elizabech halızum Larce zefylleo.
42 Э heo clỳpode mýcelne rrejne. ano cpæð. Đu eane becpux pirum zeblecruo. ano zebletruo ir piner innoder prerm.
43 I hapanun ir me prj. Winer Dpihener movon to me cume:-
44 Sona rpa pinne znetinge reefn on minum eafum zeponoen pxr. pa fahnuoe [in zlxomre] min cilo on minum imnope.
45 Ano eadr pu eapr pu pe zelyforer. \$pulfnemede rỳne pa ping pe pe flam Djuhtne zerroe ryno:


14 And Zacarye feyde to the aungel: wherof fchal $Y$ wyte this? for $Y$ am old : and my wyf hati gon fer in hir dayes.
15 And the aungel anfwerde and feyde to him, for Y ann Gabriel chat itonde nygh bifore God, and $Y$ am fent to thece to fpeke and to evangelife to thee thefe thingis, and lo thou fchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou fchalt not mowe fpeke, til into the day in which thefe thingis fchulen be don. for thou haft not beleved to my wordis, whiche fchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye : and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.
I8 And he gede out and myghte not fpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde feyn a vifioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and be dwellide fille doumbe.
19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office wéren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.
20 And aftir thefe dayes Elizabeth his wif confeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and feyde.
2 I For fo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

22 But in the fixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was fent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.
23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Jofeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.
.24 And the aungel entride to hir, and fayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleffid be thou among wymmen.
25 And whanne fche hadde herd: fche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner falutacioun this was.
26 And the aungel feid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hatt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou fchalt confeyve in wombe, and fchalt bere a fone: and thou fchalt clepe his name Jhefus.
28 This fhall be gret: and he fchal be clepid the fone of highefte, and the Lord God fchal geve to him the feete of Dauith his fadir.
29 And he fchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme fchal be noon ende.
30 And Marye feyde to the aungel, on what maner fchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.
31 And the aungel anfwerde and feyde to hir, the holy Goft fchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the highefte fchal ouer fchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that fchal be borun of thee: fchal be clepide the fone of God.
32 And to Elizabeth thi cofyn, and fche alfo hath confeyved a fone in hir celde, and this monethe is the fixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.
33 For every word fchal not be impoffyble anentis God.
34 And Marye feide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with hafte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.
36 And fche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.
37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the falutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Goft.
$3^{8}$ And cryede with a gret voice and feyde, bleffid be thou among wymmen and bleffid be the fruyt of thy wombe.
39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?
40 For lo as the vois of thi falutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.
41 And bleffid be thou that haft beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben feid of the Lord to thee fchulen be parfycly don.
42 And Marye feyce, my foul magnificth the Lord.

## THE HISTORYOF THE

47 〕 min zare zeblirrube on Groce minum Bx lenoe．

48 Forpam pe he zereah hir punene ead－moonerre． roolice heonun－Fono me eaorge reczað ealle cule－ nerra．

49 Fonpam pe me mýcele pinj oýoe re ôe miherz ${ }^{15}$ ．Thir nama ir haliz．

50 o hir milo－heonener of cneonerre on cneo－ nerre hine onopaoenoum：

5 ＇be ponlite $m$ tyne on hir eapme．he ro－oreloe pa ofer－modan on－mode hyjna heoprean．

52 De apeaņp pa nican of recle．ano pa eað－mosan upahof．

53 Aingnizenoe he mio zooum zefyloe．j ofen－ mode ivele fopler．

54 De afeng Irpahel hir cnihe．I zemunce hir milo－heopenerre．

55 8pa he fphæc to unum faxefum．Abnahame ano hir raee on á peonulo．
56 Soچlice Wapra punuoe mio hýje rpyilce pny monðar．J zepenoe pa co hẏne hure：－

57 Đa pxr zefylleo Єlizaberthe cenninz－てıo．ano heo runu cenoe．
 $\$$ Dpuheen hir milo－heopenerre mio hyje marguoe I hig mio hyjue blirrooon：－
$5 y$ Đa on pam ehreoðan oxze hiz comon fo cilo ymbrniðan．ano nemoon hine hir fatoejn naman Za － chayuam：

60 Đa anorpanode hir modon．Ne re roder．ac he bið Iohanner zenemneo：－

61 Đa срæoon hi zo hẏne．Nip nan on pinfe mxzơe pẏrrum naman zenemneo：
62 Đa bicnooon hi to hir fæoen．hpæt he poloe hẏne zenemneone beon：－

63 pa ppat he zebeoenum pex－bpeod．Iohanner is hir nama．$\gamma_{\text {a }}$ punojnoton hiz calle：－
64 Đa peaņ rona hir mừ 子 hir runze ze－openoo． T he rpnæc．Dpihten blerpizenoe：－
65 Đa peajr eze zeponoen ofen ealle hẏna neh－ chebunar．ano ofen ealle Iubea munt－lano pænon раг роро деріотæр
66 y ealle pa te hir zehẏnoon．on hyjna heonean rectun 〕 cpæoon．penjr ơ hpæer bỳo per cnapa． pioodice Dpuhener hano pary mio him：

67 And Zachaniar hir fazen pær mio halezum Larce zerýlleo．J he pirezooc ano cpro．
68．Leblezruo ry Duihzen Irnahela Foo．fon－ pam pe he zeneoruoe．I hir polcer alyjeonerre oẏo．
69 Ano he up hæle hogn apmpe on Dauroer hure hir cnhter．

70 Spa he rpnæc punh hir halez̧na pirezena mux．
pa de of ponioer frỳm de rpnæcon．
71 The alyroe ur of unum feonoum．ano of ealna papa hanoa pe ur hateoon．
72 Dilo－heonznerre то ру́ncenne mio unum fæoe－ num．I zemunan hir hale zan cẏðnerre．
73 Dyne uyं to rỳllenne pone að́ pe he unum $\mathrm{F}^{\text {®－}}$ дел Abrahame rpon．
74 Đær pe buran eje．of une feonoa hanoa alẏ－ reoe．him peopian

75 On hailznerre befonan him ealium unum oazum：－
76 Ano pu cnapa bire pxr hehrran pizeza zenem． neo．pu zære befogan Djuhener anpine．hir pezar zeafpian．
77 To rỳllene hir folce hæle zepic on hẏja rỳnna ponzjifnerre．
78 Đuph innotar uner Loder milo－heonenerre． on pam he ur zeneorude of earroxle up－rppinzenoe．

79 Onlỳhzan pam pe on pýreruin $]$ on deader


80 8o九lice re chapa peox．I prer on jaree jert－ pangoo．I par on percenum of pone dwo hyj ary－ peonerrum on Irpahel：

43 And my fpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe．
44 For he hath behulden the mekenefic of his hand－ mayden：for lo for this alle generatiouns fchulen feye that I am bleffid．
45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis， and his name is holy．

4．6 And his merly is fro kyndrecle into kyndredis to men that dreden him．
47 He made myght in his arm，he fcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte．
$4^{8}$ He fette doun myghty men fro feete and enhaun－ fide meke min．

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis，and he has left riche men voide．

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up If iael his child，
5：As he hath fpokun to oure fadris，to Abraham， and to his feed into worldis．
$5^{2}$ And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monechis and turned agen into his hous．
53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth，and fche bar a fon．
54 And the neyghbouris and cofyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir，and thei thankiden him．

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumfide the child，and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir．
56 And his modir anfweride and feide，nay；but he fchal be clepid Jon．
57 And thei feiden to hir，for no man is in thi kyn－ rede that is clepid this name．

58．And thei bikenyden to his fadir，what he wolde that he were clepid．

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot feiynge，Jon is his name，and alle men wondriden．
60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge， and he fpak and bleffide God．

6I And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris，and all the wordis weren puplifchid on alle the mounteynes of Judee．
62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte， and feiden what manner child fcal this be，for the hond of the Lord was with him．
63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goft，and profeciede and feide

64 Bleffid be the Lord God of Ifrael，for he has vifitid and maad redempcioun of his puple．

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child．
66 As he fpak by the mouth of hife holy prophetis that weren fro the world．
67 Helth fro oure enemyes，and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us．
68 To do merfy with oure fadris，and to have mynde of his holy teftament．
69 The grete ooth that he fwoor to Abraham our fadir，
70 To geve himfelf to us，that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes ferve to him，

7 In holyneffe and rightwifneffe before him，in alle our dayes．
72 And thou child fchalt be clepid the profete of the highefte，for thou fchalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hife weyes．
73 To geve fcience of heelch to his puple into re－ milfioun of her fynnes．
－ 74 By the inwardenefs of the merly of oure God， in the which he fpringyng up fro on high hath vifited us．

75 To geve light to them that fitten in derkneffis， and in fchadowe of deeth，to drefie oure feer into the weye of pees ；

76 And the child wexide，and was confortid in fpiry：， and was in defert placis till to the day of his fchewing to Yfrael．

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE．

Of the saion poetry fome fpecimen is neceffary， though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their fyilables，which it would be very difficult，perhaps impoffible，to recover，excludes us from that plealure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries．

The firft poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme， and confequetitly muft have depended upon the quan－ tity of their fyllables；but they began in time to imi－ tate their neighbours，and clofe their verfes with cor－ refpondent founds．

The two pafiages，which I have felected，contain apparently the rudiments of our prefent lyrick meafures， and the writers may be juftly confidered as the genuine ancefors of the Englif poets．

De mar him roje aoneoen，
Fier he Sanne one brooe ne muzen，
Vor j b bilimfe ${ }^{\circ}$ ilome．
De if pir $\ddagger$ bic ano tore
Ano ber biwopen oome．
Dea＇́ com on X̌ir mioclajo
Đun＇ठæ̀r oefler onoe，
Ano renne ano rorze ano irpinc，
On re and on lonoe．
Ic am eloen סanne 1c per，
A pintrey ec a loje．
Ic ealor mone onne ic oete，
©i pic ozhee co bi moje．
Se $\ddagger$ hine relue nonzer，
Uof prue open uon chiloe．
De ral comen on euele preoe，
Bure zoo him bi miloe．
Ne hopie prf to hipe peje，
Ne peje co hir prue．
Bi kon him relue eupich man，
Đrı pile he bied alíue．
Eupuch man miot he haue $\delta$ ，
Ma1 bezzen heuepuche．
Se de lerre I re de mone，
pene aroen aliche．
Beuene ano ejð＇e he oueprex＇
Dir ezhen bi＇̛ fulbjuhz．
Sunne $I$ mone 7 alle rejpjen，
Bieð ðiertne on hir lihze．
Be por hper 夭enche夭 ano hper oops
Alle quike pihze．
Nir no louejo rpich ir xire，
Ne no king rpich ir onihze．
peuene $]$ efter $]$ all 大at $1 r$ ．
Biloken is on hir honoe．
be oed al $\ddagger$ hir pille 1 r ，
On rea ano ec on lonoe
Be ir ono alburen onoe，
Ano enoe alburen enoe．
De one ir eupe on eche reeoe，
Wenoe pen סu penoe．
De ir buuen ur ano bineðen，
Buopen ano ec bihino．
Se man $\ddagger$ zooer pille oed，
Die man hne anpan unoe．
Eche nune he hen＇r，
Ano por eche oede．

Wai hpat rel ur to froe
Se man neujue nele oon $\mathrm{zoo}^{\circ}$
Ne neugle zoo lif leoen．
En oe夭 y oom come to hir ounc，
be mal him roje aopeoen．
punzen y ounfr here y chele，
Ec＇óe ano all unhel＇óe．
Đuph oe夭 com on ＇rir miolajro，$^{\text {Pr }}$
Ano ỡen unirelðe．
Ne mai non hejuze hit penche，
Ne no runze relle．
Bu muchele pinum ano hu uele，
Bred inne helle．
－Louse Eroo mio ujhe hejuze．
Fins mo all upe mibee．
Ano une emc弓urzene rpo ur relf， Spo ur lejữ ojuhte．

Sume לen habbed lerre menzó，
Ano fume xer habber mone．
Ečh efren ôan the ozoe
Efcen $\ddagger$ he rpanc rope．
Ne rel tep bi bjeo ne pin，
Ne open kenner erce．
Goo one rel biecher lif，
Ano blirce ano eche nerre
Ne ral 夭an bi rceze ne rcnud，
Ne poploer pele none．
Ac $r^{1}$ menjpe $p$ men ur bihat，
All rall ben 300 one．
Ne mar no mejzpe bi rpo muchel， Spo ir zooer rihde．
Di ip rop fune ano buhe，
Ano oa bure nhze．
Đep ir pele buze pane，
Ano rejre buren 1 rpinche．
Se $\ddagger$ mar ano nele deoen come，
Sope hir pel uonðenche．
Den ir blipce bueen тpeze，
Ano lif buzen oeałe．
Đez eune rullen pume 欠eл，
Bliote hi biej ano eaðe．
Đen ir zeuzepe buzen eloe，
Ano eloe bueen unhelpe．
Nip ðej fonze ne yojn non，
Ne non unirerte．
Đen me rel opniten iren，
Spo are he ir mio ipirfe．
Be one mai ano rel al bien，
Enzler ano manner blirce．
To daje blipce up bjinz zoo，
Đес pixeð buren enoe．
Đanne he une faula unbint，
Of lichamice beno．
Lлй zeue ur leoe rpich lif，
Ano habbe rpichne enoe．
Đer pe mozen $\delta$ бioen cumen，
Đanne pe henner pende．
About the year 1150 ，the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the prefent Englifh may be plainly difcovered；this change feems not to have been the effect of the Norman conqueft，for very few French words are found to have been introduced in the firft hun－ dred years after it；the language muft therefore have been altered by caufes like thofe which，notwithltanding the care of writers and focieties inftituted to obviate them， are even now daily making innovations in every living language．I have exhibited a fpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the Saxon chronicle，of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates．

Đir zæゥe fon be king Stephne ofen ræ то Noл－ manol．I pen per unoen－fanzen．fonðı $\ddagger$ hi penoen $\$$ he rculoe ben alruic alre be eom per．Ifon he haooe zeє hip тneron．ac he тo－oelo ic I rcãeneo potlice． Wicel haooe benpı kinz zaoeneo zolo I rẏluen．ano na zoo ne oroe me fon hir raule paj of．Đa pe king Seephne to Enzla－lano com pa macoo he hir zaoenınz æт Oxene－fono．I pan he nam pe bircop．Rozen of Sejer beni．I Alexanoen bircop of Lincoln．I ze Lancelen Rozen hire neuer．I doe ælle in ppryun． cal hi japen up heje carcler．Da pe puker unoen－ zecon $\$$ he miloe man par I pofce 7 joo．I na jur－ cire ne oroe．pa doben hi alle punoen．Di hadoen him manneo makeo ano ater puopen．ac hi nan tpeute ne heoloen．alle he pæjon fon－rponen．I heje гneo＇der fon－lopen．fon æupuc juce man hir carcler makece ano azrener him heoloen．ano fyjloen pe lano pull of carcler．Di ruencten ruroe pe ppecce men of pe lano moo carcel－peoncer．pa pe carcler panen makeo．pa fyloen hi mo ocouler ano yuele men．Đa namen hi jamen pe hi penoen $\tilde{j}$ anı joo hefoen．bat＇e be nibeer ano be orer．cajl－men J prmmen，ano doen heom in pjurun efren jolo ano ryluen．I pineo heom un－cel－ lenolice pining．fon ne prepen næupe nan majryjns rpa pineo alre hi panon．De henzeo up bi pe fee ano rmokeoheom mio rul fmoke．mehenzeo bi pe pumber．

## THE HISTORYOF THE

oden bi pe hefee． 7 henzen blyynizer on hen fet． me ore cnozzeo frnenzer abuton hene hæueo．I

 7 opapen heom rpa．Sume hi oroen in cjucet hur． \＄y in an cerce 亦 par rcone $\quad$ najeu．$]$ un－dep．］
 inne．\＄h byreon alle pe limer．In maniof pe car－
 odej phe men haooen onoh to bxpon onne．\＄par rpa maceo fo ir fartneo ro an beom．I oiden an rcxap inen aburon pa manner proce $I$ hir halr．\＄he ne mihze nopioenpaproer ne prezen．ne lien．ne flepen oc bxpon al $\ddagger$ inen．Wani puren hi onapen mio hun－ jen．J ne canne．I ne mas tellen alle pe punder．ne alle pe piner $\$$ hi doen phecce men on hir lano．I larreঠe pa xıx．pintre pile $\delta$ тephne par king．J æupe it par uuenre and uuefre．Di læioenzæiloer on pe זuner æufeū pile．I clepeठen it renrepue．pa pe precce men ne haboen nan mofe to zimen．pa næueठen hi ano bnenoon alle pe zuner．\＄p pel pu mihter fanen all aoxir fane rculoert pu neune finoen man in zune frecenoe．ne lano rileo．Đa par conn oæne．I flec． I cære．I buzene．fon nan ne par o pe lano．wnecce men rrupuen of hunzar．rume jeoen on ælmer pe panen rum pile puce men．rum fluzen ur of lanoe Wer næupe zæt mane precceheo on lano．ne næune heden men penje ne oroen pan hioloen．fon ouen riôon ne fon－banen hi nouðen cınce．ne cýnce－1æpo． oc nam al pe zoo $\ddagger$ pap inne par．$\jmath$ bnenoen rẏðen pe cýnce 7 alzezæoере．Ne hi ne fon－bapen bycoper lano．ne abbozer．ne pneorrer．ac pæueden munecer
 zpa men oren pre coman nioeno to an zun．al pe zunfcipe fluzzn fon heom．penoen $\$$ hi pænon
 æune：oc par heom naht pan of，fon hi pxponall fon－cunfæo y fon－ruopen y fonlopen．War ræ me zileoe．pe ende ne bajn nan cofn．fon pe lano pay all fon－oon mio rulce oxder．I hi ræoen openlice $f$ Enire plep．I hir halechen．Suilc $]$ mape panne pe cunnen $r æ i n$ ．pe polenoen xix．pintre fon ufe pinner． On al pry yuele rime heolo ©aptun abbot hir abbot nice xx．pinten． 7 half zæゥ． 7 viri．oxir．mio micel runc．I fano pe muneker．I re zerref al \＄heom be－ houed．I heolo mýcel capured in the hur．ano por pe－ Əene prohte on pe cınce 1 recte pag то lanoer $I$ pen тef．I zoঠed it ruỳde ano læ̌ it nefen．ano bnohte heom into pe nepæ mẏnfrдe on $\gamma$ ．Реглег mærre－бæ mio micel puntrcipe．\＄par anno ab incannatione Dom． moxi．a comburcione loci xxiir．Ano he fon to Rome $]$ px par pæl unoen－fanzen fram pe Pape Euzenie． 7 bezzet chape pnuilezier．an of alle pe lanoer of pabbot－pıce．J an oden of pe lanoer pe hen zo pe cince．pican．I Jif he leng morze liuen．alre he mine to oon of pe hofroen－pycan．Ano he bezæt in lanoer $\$$ pice men hefoen mio rcpenzpe．of Wil－ lelm ©aloure pe heolo Rozingham pæ carrel he pan Lozingham I Errun．I of Duzo of Waltule he pan Byjprlingb． 7 Stanepiz．J Lx．rot．of Aloepingle ælc zæn．Ano he makeoe manie muneker．I plantede pıiæpo．I makeठe manie peopker．I penoe pe tun betene pan it æn pær．ano pær $z_{00}$ munec $3 j^{\circ} 0$ man． I Fondi hi luiueoen Loo ano jode men．Nu pe pillen przen rum oel pat belamp on Stephne kinjer rime． On hir time pe Jubeur of Nop－pic bohton an Lpirten cilo befonen Ercnen．ano pineoen him alle pe ilce pr－ ning $\$$ une Djuhten par pined．and on lanz－fniox him on note henzen for une Dpuhener luue．I ry $\grave{y}$ en bẏneठen hum．wenoen $\ddagger$ ic rculoe ben fon－holen．oc une D puhtin acypeoe $\ddagger$ he par halı mañуј．J to mu neker him namen．〕 bebẏnueo him heghce．in סe myn－ rene．$]$ he maker pun upe Duhtrin pundeflice ano mani－rxlolice minacler． 7 harce he $r$ ．Willelm：

On pro zæn com Dano king of Scotlano mo on mete pexpo ro pry lano．poloe pinnan pry lano．Thim com rozener willelm eopl of Albaman pe pe king
 men I fuhten pio hoom．I flemben pe king $x \tau$ te reanoafo．I rlozen fuiठ̀ micel of hir jenge：

On pir zran poloe pe king stephne cæcen Roobent eopl of Jloucer ene．je kinzer rune jenfuer．ac he ne milize fon he paje it pan．Da efrej hi pe lenzeen perrencoe pe yunne ］te oxi aburon noindid oxjer， pa men ecen of me lihteoe canoler to zecen＇bi．I 卉par xiII．kł．Appul．pryon men ruioe ofpunoneo．Deer eften fono－feonoe willelm fince－oircóp of Lant－ pan－bẏuz．$\quad$ ze kıng makeoe Teobalo 1 fince－bircop． pe par abbot in pe Bec．Đen efren prx ruiò micel uuenne betuyx pe king 3 Ranoolf conl of Lærtne nohr fond ${ }^{\text {p }}$ he ne jaf him al $p$ he cuote axen him． alre he dibe alle oónce．oc æjfne pe mane 1ajf heom pe prare hi pxpon him．Đe eojll heoio Lincol ajaner pe kinz．J benam him al $\ddagger$ he ahre ro hauen．J re kin $\frac{\xi}{}$ fon pioen I beræere him I hir bnoơen willelm oe R．．．ane in pe carcel．I ze eonl rexl ur I fenoe efren Roobepr eopl of Eloucercne．I bnohe him proej mio micel feno．ano fuhten rproe on Landel－ marye－oxı azener heone laueno．I namen him．fon hir men him ruy̆ken I fluzrn．ano leo him to Brir горе ano סוסen pan in ppurun．J．．．тener．Đa par all Enzle－lano rínneo man pan xn pxr．ano all ỳue pær in lanoe．Đen efren com pe kinzer Dohien Denpier pe hefoe ben Empeguc on Alamanie．I nu par cunterre in Anzou．I com to Lunoene．I चe Lundeniryce folc hine polde tæcen y rcx fleh．I fon－ ler par micel：：Đen cfeen pe bircop of Win－cer $\tau$ ne Denpı．pe kinzer bnoбen $\delta$ тepliner，rpac pio Roo－ bent eonl $I$ pio pempenice ano rpon heom aðdar $\ddagger$ he neupe ma mio re king hir bnoten poloe haloen．I cungede alle pe men pe mio him heoloen．ano proe heom $\$$ he polbe ííuen heom up Win－cer rne． 7 doe heom cumen pioen．Đa hi pxp inne pxnen pa compe kinzer cuen．．．hrje renenzoe j berar heom．予 pen par inne micel hunzep．Da hi ne lenz ne muhzen polen．pa realı hiut Jfluzen．J hi puñen pan pi－ ðuten $I$ folecheoen heom．and namen Roobeje eopl of Elou－certne ano leosen him to Roue－cer rne．ano oiben him pape in pfurun．ano re empenice fleh into an mÿnrtre．Đa feopden $\gamma_{a}$ pire men betpýx．pe knzer freono y te eopler freono．ano rahtleoe rua \＄me rculoe lecen ut pe king of ppirun fon pe eopl． 7 te eonl for pe kıņ．〕 rua oroen．Siö́en סen ef－ тen rathleoen pe kıng 7 Ranoolf eopl at Exan－rono $]$ ader rpojien ano rneuðer farron of hen nouxen fculoe beruiken oठeд．I it ne fon－rroo nahe．fon pe king him riðen nam in Damzun．pughe picci næo．I oroe him in ppurun．Jef roner he lec him ur puphe
 zyyler fano．The alle his carcler rculoc ííuen up． Sume he iaf up ano rume ne iaf he nohr．ano dioe panne pærre Xanne he han rculbe．Đa par Enzle－ lano ruibe ro－סeleo．rume heloen mio re king．I fume mio pempepıce．fon pa pe king par in prırun． pa penten pe copler 3 te pice men $p$ he neune maple rculoe cumme ur．I pæhचleठen pỳo pempenuce．I bnohzen hipe into Oxen－fojo．ano íauen hyne pe
 roc hir feofo o beræer hine in pe rup．I me ler hine oun on niht of pe tup mod paper．I feal ut j rca fleh 〕 rede on fote ro Waling Fono．Đæл efren
 fra pe king ro pe eonl of Angæu．pume hene panker I rume hene un－panker．Fon he beræe heom cil h alauen up hene carcler．I hi nan helpe ne hapoen of pe kinz．Đa feroe Єurtace pe kinger rune to Fnance．I nam pe kinger rurren of Fnance ro pife． penoc to bizaton Nofinanos pxe punh．oc he rpeooe lizel．I be zooe puhre．for he par an yuel man．fon pape fe he ．．．．obe mane yuel panne joo．he neuebe pe lanber I labe mic．．．．．．．$r$ on．he bpohte hip pif to Engle－lanb． $\begin{aligned} & \text { olbe hine in pe carre ．．．．．．reb．}\end{aligned}$ zod pimman rcex par．oc rce hedoe litel blirre mio him．I xpirt ne polbe $\ddagger$ p he rculbe lanze pixan．I pxio deo ano hip moden beien．y ze eonl of．Anzæu pxjo Deo．I hir rune Denju roc ro pe guce．Ano re cuen of Fpance zo．oxloe fra pe kinj．I yce com zo pe unze conl Dennu．I he roc huge to plue．I al Pereou mio hupe．Da renoe he mio micel pryo into Gnzle lanb．I pan carcler．I ze king fepioe ajener him min

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

cel mane fepio. ] fooprpene futen hi nohe. oc fenben be AEnce-bircop I re pire men betpux heom. I makeoe $\$$ pahre $\psi$ re king fouloe ben lauepro j king pile he liuede. I xferen hir oxi pajue Denjuking. I he heloe him fon faoen $]$ he hm fojl fune. ano fib I rahize rculoe ben betpỳx heom 3 on al Enzle-lano. Đir ano ze oóne fonuuanoer bee hımakeoen ruojen zo haloen pe king ] ze eopl. ano ze bircop. ] ze eonler. 7 nicemen alle. Đа par pe eonl unoepranzen æг Win-certne ano æг Lunoene mio micel puntrcipe. ano alle doen him man-peo. ano puopen pe par co haloen. ano hir pano rone purde goo par rua $\$$ neune par heje. Đa par de king renengene panne he æueje hejr par. I ze conl fejoe ouen ræ. I al folc him lunede. fon he oroe zoo jurerre I makeoe parj:-

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry feem to have been written, of which I have inferted only fhort fragments ; the firft is a rude attempt at the prefent meafure of eight fyllables, and the fecond is a natural introduction to Robert of Gloucefter, being compoled in the fame meafure, which, however rude and barbarous it may feem, taught the way to the Alexandrines of the French poetry.

FUR in fee b1 wefr fpaýnge. If a lono hoze cokay̆gne.
Đer nif lono under heuenriche.
Of wel of goonif hit liche
Đoỳ paraolf be mırı ano brıẏc.
Lokaýgn if of fairır fiýz.
What if jer in paraoif.
Bot graffe ano flure ano grenerif.
Đoy per be 101 ano grec oute.
Der nif mez boce fruce.
Đer nif halle bure no bench.
Bot watar man if purfzo quench.
Bep per no men but two.
Bely ano enok alfo.
Ilinzlich maỳ hi go.
7. Whar ber womls men no mo.

In cokaẏgne if met ano orınk.
Wipure care how ano fwink.
Đe met if crie pe orink fo clere.
To none ruffin ano fopper
I figge for fop bouze were.
Đer nif lono on erpe if pere.
Unoer heuen mif lono 1 wiffe.
Of fo mochil 101 ano bliffe.
Đer if manı fweze fiÿze.
Al if oai nif per no niýze.
Đer nif barec noper ferif.
Nif per no oep ac euer lif.
Đer nif lac of met no clop.
Đer nif no man no woman wrob.
Đer nif ferpent wolf no fox.
Borf no capil. kowe no ox.
Đer nif fchepe no fwine no goze.
No non horwỳla goo ic woze.
Noper haraze noper frooe.
Đe lano if ful of oper gooe
Nif per fleı fle no lowfe.
In clop in roune beo no houfe.
Đer nif ounnir fleze no hawle.
No non vile worme no fnawile.
No non feorm rein no winde.
Đer nif man no woman blinoe.
Ok al if game 101 ane gle.
Wel if hım pac ber mai be.
Đer bep riverf gree ano fine Of onle melk hon ano wine.
Watir feruıp jer to noping
Вот го fiỳ ano co wauffing.

## SANCTAMARGARETTA.

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{L}}$L DE ant yonge 1 preic ou oure foler for ro lece. Đencher on goo par yef ou wir oure funnef co beєe. Bere mai rellen out. wio wordef feıre ane fwere. Đe vie of one meioan. waf hozen Maregreze.
Bire faber waf a pacriac. af ic ou rellen may In auntioge wif echef 1 రe falfe laẏ.

Deve godef ant ooumbe. he ferveo mitt ane jay
So deden mony opere. pat finget wellawey.
Theobofius wal if nome. on crift ne leveoe he noutt. Be levede on pe falfegooef. ©ીar peren wio honoen wroutt. Đo pat chilo fuloe chrifine ben. ic com him well in poutt.
$\epsilon$ beo wen re were ibore. to oepe it were ibpoutt
Đe mooer waf an hejene wif pac hire гo wỳman bere: Do pat chilo ibore waf. noloe ho hie furfare.
Po fenoe $1 \tau$ inco afye. wio meffigerf ful yare.
To a nonice bat hire wifte. ant ferte hire co lore.
Đe norice pac hire wite. chiloren aheueve feuene. Đe cittepe wal maregre'ce. crıfeef may of heuene.
Talef ho anı coloe. ful feire ant ful evene.
Wou ho poleoen marciroom. fein Laurence ane feince Steuene.

In thefe fragments, the aduiteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not fo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations ; for which no reafon can be given

Hitherto the language ufed in this inand, however different in fucceffive time, may be called Saxon; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be affigned, when the Saxon may be faid to ceafe, and the Englifh to commence. Robert of Gloucefter however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, feems to have ufed a kind of intermediate diction, neither Saxon nor Englifl; in his work therefore we fee the tranfition exhibited, and, as he is the firft of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenfive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the fame meafure with the foregoing authour of St. Margarite, which polifhed into greater exactnefs, appeared to our anceftors fo fuitable to the genius of the Englifh language, that it was continued in ufe almoft to the middle of the feventeenth century.

OF pe bataýles of Denemarch, pat hii dude in pỳs londe
pat worft were of alle opere, we mote abbe an honde. Worft hii were. vor opere adde fomwanne ydo, As Romeỳns \& Saxons, \& wel wufte jat lond perto. Ac hii ne kepte yt holde nozt, bote robbẏ, and flende, And deftrue, $\&$ berne, $\&$ ne, $\& x$ ne coupe abbe non ende. And bote lute ỳt nas worp, peẏ hii were ouercome ýlome. Vor mýd flypes and gret poer as preft effone hii come.
Kẏng Adelwolf of pýs lond kẏng was tuenty zer
pe Deneýs come by hẏm rẏuor pan hii dude er.
Vor in be al our vorft $z e r$ of $\dot{y}$ s kẏnedom
Mẏd pre \& prỳtty flypuol men her prince hẏder come, And at Souphamtone arẏued, an hautne by Soupe. Anoper gret oft pulke tyme aryuede at Portefmoupe pe kjing nutte weper kepe, at delde ys oft atuo. pe Denes adde pe maẏftre. po al was ẏdo,
And bỳ Eftangle \& L ỳndefeye hii wende vorb atte lafte, And fo hamward al by Kent, \& nowe $\&$ barnde vafte. A zen wynter hii wende hem. anoper ger eft hii come And deftrude Kent alout, and Londone nome.
bus al an ten zer pat lond hii brozte per doune, So pat in pe tepe zer of pe kynge's croune, Al býfoupe hii come alond, and pet folc of Somerfete poru be bẏffop Alcfton and jet folc of Dorfete Hii come \& fmỳte an bataỳle, \& bere, poru Gode's grace, pe Deneyंs were al bẏnepe, \& pe ond folc adde pe place, And more proweffe dude po, pan pe kẏng mẏzte býuore, peruore gode lond men ne bep nozt al verlore. be kj̇ng was pe boldore po, \&x a gen hem pe more drou, And yंs foure godes fones woxe vaite $\dot{y}$ nou, Edelbold and Adelbryzt, Edelred and Alfred. bỳs was a ftalwarde tem, \& of gret wÿffom \& red, And kẏnges were al foure, \& defendede wel jỳs lond, An Deneys dude fiame ynou, pat me volwel vond. In fyxtepe zere of pe kynge's kẏnedom
Is eldefte fone Adelbold gret oft to hym nome, And ys fader alfo god, and opere heye men al fo, And wende azen by̆s Deneýs, pat muche wo adde: $\dot{y}$ do.

## THE HISTORYOF THE

Vor myd tuo hondred fyypes ic an alf at Temfe moup pe kying Aldered fone po pen wey of dep nome,
hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterbur $\dot{y}$, and oper tounes nome, And fo vorp in to Sopereje, \& howe \&e barnde valte, pere pe kyng and yंs fone hem mette atte lafte. pere was batayle ftrong $\dot{y}$ nou $\dot{y}$ finyte in an prowe. pe godes kẏnztes leye adoun as gras, wan medep mowe. Heucden, (pat were of yंfmỳte,) \& oper lymes alfo, Flete in blode al fram pe grounde, ar pe bataỳle were ỳdo Wanne pat blod ftod al abrod, vas per gret wo y nou. Nyंs ýc reupe vorto hure, pat me fo volc flou? Ac our fuete Louerd atte lafte flewede ys fuete grace, And fende pe Criftyne Englyffe men pe maẏftrye in pe place,
And pe hepene men of Denemarch bynepe were echon. Nou nas per zut in Denemarch Criftendom non; pe kẏng her after to holẏ chẏrche y y herte pe more drou, And tepezede wel \& al y̆s lond, as hii azte, wel y nou. Seỳn Swyithỳn at W ỳncheftre bẏfop po was,
And Alcfton at Sýrebourne, pat amendede muche pỳs cas.
pe kẏng was wel pe betere man poru her beẏre red, Tuenty wyinter he was kỳng, ar he were ded. At Wyyncheftre he was ýbured, as he zut lÿp pere. Hỳs tueye fones he zef ỳs lond, as he bẏzet ham ere. Adelbold, the eldore, pe kynedom of Ettfex, And fuppe Adelbryzt, Kent and Weftex.
Eẏzte hondred zer $\dot{y} t$ was and feuene and fyffy al fo, After pat God anerpe com, pat ' pys dede was ydo. Bope hii wufte by her tỳme wel her kẏnedom, At pe vyfte zer Adelbold out of pys lyue nome. At Sfyyrebourne he was ÿbured, \& ỳs broper Adelbrẏzt His k $\dot{y} n e d o m$ adde after hỳm, as lawe was and rỳzt. By ỳs daye pe verde com of pe hepene men wel prout, And Hamteffyre and deftrude Wỳncheftre al out. And pat lond folc of Hamteffyre her red po nome And of Barcflyre, and fozte and pe ffewen ouercome Adelbrẏzt was kyng of Kent zeres folle tene, And of Wefffex bote vỳue, po he deẏde ẏch wene.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{D}}$DELRED was after hẏm kẏng $\dot{y}$ mad in pe place, Eyzte hondred \& feuene \& fỳxty as in pe zer of grace. pe vorfte zer of ẏs kẏnedom pe Deneỳs pẏcke com, And robbede and deftrude, and cytes vafte nome. Maẏtres hii adde of her oft, as ỳt were dukes, tueye, Hỳnguar and Hubba, pat ffrewen were beẏe. In Eft Angle hii byleuede, to reft hem as ỳt were, Myd her of al pe wynt:-r, of pe vorft zere. pe oper zer hii dude hem vorp, \& ouer Homber come, And nowe to grounde \& barnde, \& Euerwy̆ nome. per was bataỳle ftrong $\dot{y}$ nou, vor ýnawe was pere Ofryck $\dot{n} n g$ of Homberlond, $\&$ monyye pat with hẏm were. po Homberlond was pus yifend, hii wende \& tounes nome.
So pat atte lafte to Eftangle azen hẏm come
per hii barnde \& robbede, \& pat folc to grounde nowe, And, as wolues among flep, reulych hem to drowe.
Seẏnt Edmond was po her kýng, \& po he fey pat deluol cas
pat me morprede fo pat folc, \& non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deyंe hỳmfulf, pat fuch forwe to ýfey.
He dude hỳm vorb among ỳs fon, nolde he nopẏg fle.
Hii nome hỳm \& fcourged hẏm, \& fuppe naked hẏm bounde
To a tre, \&z to hým flote, \&z made hẏm monẏ a wounde, pat je arewe were on hẏm po pýcce, pat no ftede nas byileuede.
Atte lafte hii martred hẏm, \& fmẏe of ỳs heued. pe fÿxte zer of pe crounement of Aldered pe kẏng A nywe oft com into pỳs lond, gret'poru alle pying, And anon to kedynge robbede and flowe.
pe king and Alfred ỳs broper nome men ỳnowe, Mette hem, and a batayle finyte vp Affefoune. per was monỳ moder chỳld, pat fone laỳ per doune pe batayle jlafe vorte ny'zt, and per were anawe Vyf dukes of Denemarcli, ar hii wolde wyp drawe, And mony poufend of oper men, \& po gonne hii to Hl ;
Ac hifi aride alle ybe affend, zǐ pe nẏgt madde $\dot{y}$ be. Tucye batayles her after in pe fulf zere
Ifii finyte, and at bope fe hepene mayitres wore.

As ỳt vel, pe vỳfty zer of ýs ky ynedom.
At Wymbourne he was ybured, as God zef pat cas, pe gode Alfied, ỳs broper, after hỳm kyng was.

A
LFRED, pyंs nob'e man, as in pe zer of grace he nom
Eẏzte hondred \& fỳxty \& tuelue pe kẏnedom.
Arit he adde at Rome ybe, $\&$, vor ỳs grete wyifdom, pe pope Leon hỳm bleffede, po he puder corn,
And pe kynge's croune of hỵs load, fat in pys lord zut ys:
And he led hỳm to be kẏng, ar he kyंng were ỳwys.
An he was kying of Engelond, of alle pat per come,
pat vorft pus ylad was of pe pope of Rome,
An fuppe oper after hym of pe erchebýfopes echon.
So pat hỳuor hỳm pore kỳng nas per non.
In pe Soup fýde of Temete nẏne batay̆les he nome
A zen pe Deneýs pe vorft zer of js lijnedom.
Nye zer he was pus in pys lond in oatayle \&x in wo,
An ofte fìpe aboue was, and bẏnepe oftor mo;
So longe, pat hỳm nere by leviede bote pre flyyren in ỳ hond,
Hamteflyre, and Wylteffyre, and Somerfete, of al ỳs lord..
A daỳ as he wery was, and afuoddrỳnge hỳm nome
And ỳs men were ỳwend auỳfiep, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
"Ich am," he feyde, "Cutbert, to pe ýcham ẏwend
"To brỳnge pe gode tẏcẏnges. Fram God ẏcham yifend.
"Vor pat folc of pỳs lond to fỳnne her wỳlle al zeue,
"And zut nolle herto her fỳnnes bỳleue
"poru me \& oper halewen, pat in pys lond were ybore;
" pan vor zou bẏddep God, wanne we bep hỳm bỳuore,
Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on pe lokep peruore,
"And fỳ poer je wole Jyiue azen, pat jou aft ney verlore.
"And pat pou per of fop y̌fe, pou ffalt abbe tokẏnynge.
"Vor pỳm men, pat bep ago to daỳ auỳfiynge,
"In lepes \& in coufles fo mache vyfs hii fiolde hym brynge,
" pat ech man wondry ffal of fo gret cacchỳnge.
"And pe mor vor pe harde vortte, pat pe water yfrore hys,
" pat pe more azen pe kunde of vyffỳnge ỳt ỳs.
"Of ferue yt wel azen God, and ỳlef me ys meffager,
"And pou ffall py wỳlle abẏde, as ỳcham ytold her."
As pỳs kjyng herof awoc, and of pỳs fẏzte pozte,
Hys vÿfares come to hỳm, \& fo gret won of fy fis hỳm brozte,
pat wonder ỳ was, \& namelyche vor pe weder was fo colde.
po lỳuede pe god man wel, pat Seyn Curbert adde ỳtold.
In Deuenyffyre per after aryuede of Deneys
pre and tuentẏ ffÿpuol men, all azen pe peýs,
pe kynge's broper of Denemarch duc of oit was.
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And fmyte per an batay e, and her gret duc flowe,
And eyzte hondred \& fourty men, \& her caronyes to drowe.
po kyng Alfred hurde pỳs, ỳs herte gladede po,
pat lond folc to hỳm come fo pỳcke to ỳt mýzte go,
Of Somerfete, of Wÿlteffiyre, of Hamtefyyre perto,
Euere as he wende, and of $\dot{y}$ s owe folc al fo.
So pat he adde poer ynou, and atte lafte hiii come, And a batayle at Edendone azen pe Deneýs nome, And flowe to grounde, ic wonne je mayiltre of the velde pe kying \& y $\dot{s}$ srete duke byigonne hem to felde To pe kyng Alfred to ỳs wyille, and oftages toke, Vorto wende out of $\dot{y} s$ lond, zẏf he $\dot{y} t$ wolde loke; And zut perto, vor ys loue, to auonge Criftendom. Kẏng Gurmund, be hexte kỳng, vort fer to come. Kyng Alfred ỳs godfader was. \& ybaptyfed ek per were pretty of her hexte dukes, and muche of pat fole jere K $\dot{y} n g$ Alfred hem huld wyjp hym tuelf dawes as he hende,
And fuppe he zef hem large zyiftes, and lee hỳm wende. Hiii, pat nolde Criftyn be, of lande fowe bo, And byzonde fee in France dude wel muche wo. zut be frewen come azen, and muche wo here wrogte. Ac pe kyंng Alficd atte lafte to flame hem euere broge.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

K $\dot{n}$ g Alfred was pe wẏfolt kj̀n , pat long was bẏuore. Vor pey me fegge pe lawes bep in worre tyme vorlore, Nas ỳt nozt fo hiiis daye. vor peỳ he in worre were, Lawes he made rýztuollore, and ttrengore pan er were. Clerc he was god ynou, and zut, as me tellep me, He was more pan ten zer old, ar he coupe ỳs abece. Ac ýs gode moder ofte fmale zẏftes hẏm tok, Vor to bylene oper ple, and loky on y y boke. So pat by por clergye ỳs rẏzt lawes he wonde, pat neuere er nere $\dot{y}$ mad, to goucrný ýs lond. And vor pe worre was to muche of pe luper Deneys, pe men of pys fulue lond were of pe worfe peys. And robbede and flowe ojere, peruor he byiuonde, pat per were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond, And in ech toune of pe hondred a tepỳnge were alfo, And pat ech man wypoute gret lond in tepynge were y ydo, And pat ech man knewe oper pat in tepynge were, And wufte fomdel of her ttat, syf me pu vp hem bere. So ftreýt he was, pat peẏ me ledde anẏdde weỳes heẏe Seluer, pat non man ne dorfte ỳt nyme, bey he ỳ feye. Abbeys he rerde monyं on, and mony $\neq$ fudes ỳwys. AcW yncheftrye he rerdeon, pat nẏwe munftre $\dot{y}$ cluped $\dot{y}$ s.
 After ỳs dep he was ÿbured at Wÿncheftre atte lafte.

Sir fobn Mandeville wrote, as he himfelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprifing a relation of many different particulars, confequently required the ufe of many words and phrafes, may be properly fpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chofen the firft, becaufe it fhows, in fome meafure, the ftate of Europenn fcience as well as of the Engli/b tongue; and the fecond, becaufe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreffion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may fee the fterre tranfmontane, that is clept the fterre of the fee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode fterre. But men feen another fterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the fchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode fterre, right fo don fchip men bezonde the parties, be the fterre of the Southe, the which ferre apperethe not to us. And this fterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode fterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche caufe, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the fee ben of rownde fchapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament fchewethe in o contree, that fchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and fotyle compaffement of wytt, that zif a man fond paffages be fchippes, that wolde go to ferchen the world, men myghte go be fchippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have feyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aftrolabre, that the fterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties feptemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my felf have mefured it by the Allrolabre. Now fchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranfmontayne, is the tother fterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have feyd before. And tho 2 fterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree : fo that tho ferres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; fo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men feen firt the fterre Antartyk. And fo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that fterre more highe; fo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degrec) aftre goynge be fee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have fpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the fterre Antartyls of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And, zifi I hadde had
companye and fchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee fcholde have feen alle the roundneffe of the firmanient alle aboure. For as 1 have feyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 fterres: the whiche halfondelle I have feyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have feyn toward the Northe, undre the Tranfmointane $\sigma_{2}$ degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have feen undre the Antartyk 33 degrecs and 16 mynutes : and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180 , I have fcen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that ocher part, that ben 95 degrecs, and nyghe the halfonclelle of a degree; and fo. there ne faylethe but that I have feen alle the firmament, $f_{a f} 84$ degrees and the haltondelle of a degree; and that is not the foirthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneffe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: fo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partic. And alfo I have feen the 3 parties of alle the roundneffe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I feye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and fchippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he fcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ftreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranfmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenft feet. For alle the parties of fee and of lond han here appofitees, habitables or trepaffables, and thei of this halt and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preftre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotiond or from Englond toward Jerufalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the crthe, toward the Weft : and the lond of Preftre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Eft: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alfo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day:. For the erthe and the fee ben of round forme and fchapp, as I have feyd beforn. And that that men gon upward to o coff, men gon dounward to another coft. Alfo zee have herd me feye, that Jerufalem is in the nyyddes of the world; and that may men preven and fchewen there, be a fpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that fchewethe no fchadwe on no fyde. And that it fcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneffethe it in the Pfautre, where he feythe, Deus operatus eft falute in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weft, for to go toward Jerufalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerufalem, unto other confynyes of the fuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneffe of the erthe and of the fee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong ; how a worthi man departed fometyme from oure contrees, for to go ferche the world. And fo he paffed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and fo longe he wente be fee and lond, and fo enviround the world be many feyfons, that he fond an yle, where he herde fpeke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, fuche wordes as men fpelken to beftes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I feye, that he had gon fo lorge, be londe and be fee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to feye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paffed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and fo he lofte moche peynefulle labour, as him felf feyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempeft of the fee toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was

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## THE HISTORYOF THE

in that yle，he knew wel，that it was the yle，where he had herd fpeke his owne langage before，and the cal－ lynge of the oxen at the plowghe：and that was pofible thinge．But how it femethe to fymple men unlerned， that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe，and alfo that men fcholde falle toward the hevene，from undre！But that may not be，upon leffe，than wee mowe falle toward hevene，fro the erthe，where wee ben．For fro what partie of the erthe，that men duelle，outher aboven or benethen，it femethe alweyes to hem that duellen，that thei gon more righte than ony other folk．And righte as it femethe to us，that thei ben undre us，righte fo it femethe hem，that wee ben undre hem．For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament；be grettere refoun，the erthe and the fee，that ben fo grete and fo hevy，fcholde fallen to the firmament ：but that may not be ：and therfore feithe oure Lord God，Non timeas me，quil fulpendi terrā ex nichilo？And alle be it，that it be poffible thing，that men may fo envyronne alle the world，natheles of a 1000 perfones，on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree．Lor， for the gretneffe of the erthe and of the fee，men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes，that no man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro，but zif it were be aventure and happ，or be the grace of God．For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret，and hole in roundneffe and aboute envyroun，be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles，aftre the opynyoun of the olde wife aftronomeres．And here feyenges I repreve noughte．But aftre my lytylle wyt，it femethe me，favynge here reverence，that it is more，And for to have bettere undertondynge，I feye thus，be ther ymagyned a figure，that hathe a gret compas；and aboute the poynt of the gret compas，that is clept the centre，be made another litille compas：than aftre，be the gret compals devifed be lines in manye parties；and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre；fo that in as many parties，as the grete compas fchal be departed，in als manye，fchalle be departed the litille，that is aboute the centre，alle be it，that the fpaces ben leffe．Now thanne，be the gret compas reprefented for the firma－ ment，and the litille compas reprefented for the erthe． Now thanne the firmament is devyfed，be aftronomeres， in 12 fignes；and every figne is devyfed in 30 degrees， that is 360 degrees，that the firmament hathe aboven． Alfo，be the erthe devyfed in als many parties，as the firmament；and lat every partye anfwere to a degree of the firmament：and wytethe it wel，that aftre the auctoures of aftronomye， 700 furlonges of erthe an－ fweren to a degree of the firmament；and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges．Now be that here multiplyed be 360 fithes；and than thei ben 31500 myles，every of 8 furlonges，aftre myles of oure contree．So moche hathe the erthe in roundneffe，and of heghte enviroun， aftre myn opynyoun and myn，undirftondynge．And zee fchulle undirftonde，that aftre the opynyoun of olde wife philofophres and aftronomeres，oure contree ne Ire－ lond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coftynge to hem，ne ben not in the fuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe；as it fchewethe be alle the bokes of aftronomye．For the fuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties，for the 7 planetes：and tho par－ ties ben clept clymates．And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates：for thei ben defcendynge toward the Weft．And alfo thefe yles of Ynde，which beth evene azenft us，beth noght reckned in the climates：for the ben azenft us，that ben in the lowe contree．And the 7 clymates ftrecchen hem envyrounynge the world．

II．And I John Maundevylle knyghte abovefeyd，（alle thoughe I be unworthi）that departed from oure contrees and paffed，the fee，the zeer of grace 1322．that have paffed manye londes and manye yles and contrees，and cerched manye fulle ftraunge places，and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye，and at many a faire dede of armes，（alle be it that I dide none myfelf，for myn unable infufifance）now I am，comen hom（nawgree my felf）to refte：for gowtes，artetykes， that－me diftreynen，tho diffynen the ende of my labour， azent my：wille（God knowethe．）And thus takynge folace：in my wrecched refte，recordynge the tyme pafied，

I have fulfilled theife thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke，as it wolde come in to my mynde，the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees．Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke，zif it plefe hem，that thei wolde preyen to God for me：and I fchalle preye for hem And alle tho that feyn for me a Pater nofter，with an Ave Maria，that God forzeve me my fynnes，I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes，that I have don，zif ony be to his plefance：and noghte only of tho，but of alle that evere I fchalle do unto my lyfes ende．And I befeche Almyghty God，fro whom alle godeneffe and grace comethe fro，that he vouchefaf，of his excellent mercy and habundant grace， to fulle fylle hire foules with infpiracioun of the Holy Goft，in makynge defence of alle hire goftly enemyes here in erthe，to hire falvacioun，bothe of body and foule；to worfchipe and thankynge of him，that is three and on，with outen begynnynge and withouten endynge； that is，with outen qualitee，good，and with outen quan－ tytee，gret；that in alle places is prefent，and alle thinges contenynynge；the whiche that no goodneffe may amende，ne non evelle empeyre ；that in perfeyte try－ nytee lyvethe and regnethe God，be alle worldes and be alle tymes．Amen，Amen，Amen．
The firt of our authours，who can be properly faid to have written Engli／h，was Sir Fobn Gower，who，in his Confeffion of a Lover，calls Cbaucer his difciple，and may therefore be confidered as the father of our poetry．

NOW E for to fpeke of the commune， It is to drede of that fortune，
Which hath befalle in fondrye londes：
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All fodeinly，er it be wift，
A tunne，whan his lie arift
Tobreketh，and renneth all aboute，
Whiche els fhulde nought gone out．
And eke full ofte a littell fkare
Vpon a banke，er men be ware，
Let in the ftreme，whiche with gret peine；
If any man it fhall reftreine．
Where lawe failleth，errour groweth．
He is not wife，who that ne troweth．
For it hath proued oft er this．
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe，where people dwelleth ：
And eche in his complainte telleth，
How that the worlde is mifwent，
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in fondrie wife：
But what man wolde him felfe auife
His confcience，and nought mifufe，
He maie＇well at the firft excufe
His god，whiche euer ftant in one，
In him there is defaute none
So muft it ftande vpon vs felue，
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue，
But plenarly vpon vs all．
For man is caufe of that fhall fall．
The hiftory of our language is now brought to the point at which the hiftory of cur poetry is generally fup－ pofed to commence，the time of the illuftrious Geoffry Cbaucer，who may perhaps，with great juftice，be fililed the firft of our verfifyers who wrote poetically．He does not however appear to have deferved all the praife which he has received，or all the cenfure that he has fuffered．Dryden，who miftakes genius for learning， and，in confidence of his abilities，ventured to write of what he had not examined，afcribes to Cbaucer the firf refinement of our numbers，the firtt production of eafy and natural rhymes，and the improvement of our language，by words borrowed from the more polifhed languages of the continent．Skinner contrarily blames him in harfh terms for having vitiated his native fpeech by whole cartlonds of foreign zvords．But he that reads the works of Gorver will find finooth numbers and eafy thymes，of which Cbaucer is fuppofed to have been the inventor，and the French words，whether good or bad，

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

of which Cbaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to difcover with particular exactnefs; but the works of Gower and Lydgate fufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and fome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various difpofitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture

## CHAUCER.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{L}}$LAS! I wepyng am conftrained to begin verfe of forowfull matter, that whilom in florifhyng ftudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng mufes of Poetes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At lafte no drede ne might overcame tho mufes, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to faie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now forowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hatted by the harmes that I have, and forowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren fhad overtimeliche upon my hed : and the flacke fkinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be fwete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to clofe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that forowfull houre, that is to faie, the deth, had almofte drente myne hedde : but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life drawech along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, fode in no fedfaft degre.

IN the mene while, that I ftill record thefe thynges with my felf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I faugh ftondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full greete reverence, by femblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, feyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with foche vigour and ftrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it fo, that the were full of fo grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that the were of our elde.

The ftature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for fometyme fhe conftrained and inronke her felven, like to the common mefure of menie : And fometyme it femed, that fhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when fhe hove her hedde higher, fhe perced the felf heven, fo that the fight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and fubtel craft of perdurable matter. Thé whiche clothes fhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her felf declaryng, and fhewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkneffe of a forleten and difpifed elde had durked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by fmoked Images.

In the nethereft hemme and border of thefe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekifhe A. that fignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieft bordure, a Grekifhe C. that fignifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene thefe two letters there were feen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereft letter to the uppereft : natheleffe handes of fome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by flrength, and
of different numbers, in which he feems to have been happy and judicious. I have felecterl ieveral fipecimens both of his profe and verfe; and among them, part of his tranflation of Boetius, to which another verfion, made in the time of queen Mary, is oppofed. It would be improper to quote very fparingly' an aurhour of fo much reputation, or to make very large extrais fiom'a book fo generally known.

## COL.VILE.

IThat in tyme of profperite, and floryfhing fudye, made pleafaunte and delcettable dities, or veries: alas now beyng heauy and fad ouerthrowen in aduerfitie, am compelled to fele and taft heuines and greif. Beholde the mufes Poeticall, that is to faye : the pleafure that is in poetes verfes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ thefe verfes in meter, and the forowitll verfes to wet my wretched face with very waterye reares, yfuinge out of my eyes for forowe. Whiche mules no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banifment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and laity delectable youtih dyd comfort me, and nowe the courfe of forowfull olde age caufeth me to reioyfe. For hafty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and forow hath commaunded and broughte me into the fame old age, that is to fay: that forowe caufeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon miy heade, and my reuiled fkynne trembleth my fleht, cleane confumed and wafted with forowe. Mannes deach is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luntye, and in pla. fure or welth : but in time of aduerfitie, when it is often defyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in mifery that would fayne dye: and yet refufythe to come and fhitte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falfe fortune fauoryd me with her tranfitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almof ouercom me. That is to fay deathe was redy to oppreffe me when I was in profperitie. Nowe for by caufe that fortune beynge turned, from profieritie into aduerfitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce : my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why have you fo often bofted me, fayinge that I was happy when I hat honor poffeffions riches, and authoritie whych be tranfitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ftedefart degre.
WH YLES that I confiderydde pryuylye with my felfe the thynges before fayd, and defrrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I fawe a woman ftand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyfteryng clere eye, aboue the common forte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ftrength, although fhe femed fo olde that by no meanes fhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ftature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe fhe frewerhe herfelfe at the commen length or ftatur of men, and other whiles fhe femeth fo high, as though the touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when fhe wold ftretch fourth her hed hygher, it allo perced thorough heauen, fo that mens fyghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veftures or cloths were perfyt of the finyfte thredes, and fubtyll workemanfhyp, and of fubftaunce permament, whych vefturs fhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne faiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veftures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obfcuryd and darkened, as the fmoke is wont to darken Images that ftand nyghe the fmoke. In the lower parte of the faid veftures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych fignifyeth practife or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the veftures the greke letter. T. whych eftandeth for theorica, that fignifieth fpeculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the fayd letters were fene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paffage or waye in fteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter. P. was which is voderfand from practys or actyf, unto
everiche

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everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie foche peces, as he might getten. And forfothe this forefaied woman bare frmale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand the bare a fcepter. And when fhe fawe thefe Poeticall mufes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, the was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who ( $q$ § fhe) hath fuffered approchen to this fike manne thefe commen ftrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne affwagen not his forowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norifhe hym with fwete venime? Forfothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diftroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of refon. For thei holden hertes of men in ufage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye mufes had withdrawen fro me with your flateries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well fuffre the laffe grevoufly. For why, in foche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nourifhed in my ftudies or fcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben fwete, till it be at the laft, and fuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my mufes, that is to fay, by my notefull fciences. And thus this companie of mufes iblamed caften wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and fhewing by redneffe ther fhame, thei paffeden forowfully the threfholde. And I of whom the fight plounged in teres was darked, fo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of fo Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abafhed and ftonied, and caft my fight doune to the yerth, and began ftill for to abide what the would doen afterward. Then came fhe nere, and fet her doune upon the uttereft corner of my bed, and fhe beholdyng my chere, that was caft to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with thefe wordes (that I hall faine) the perturbacion of my thought.

The conclufions of the Astrolabie.
This book (written to his fon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ftandeth fo good at this day, efpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, fays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LY TEL Lowys my fonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne fcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alfo well confydre I thy befye prayer in efpecyal to lerne the tretyfe of the aftrolabye. Than for as moche as a philofopher faithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condifcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a fufficient aftrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretife, I purpofe to teche the a certaine nombre of conclufions, pertainynge to this fame inftrument. 1 fay a certaine nombre of conclufions for thre caufes, the firtt caufe is this. Trufte wel that al the conclufions that have be founden, or ells poffiblye might be founde in fo noble an inftrument as in the aftrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I fuppofe. Another caufe is this, that fothely in any cartes of the aftrolabye that I have yfene, ther ben fome conclufions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther beheftes: and fome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to concevc. This tretife divided in five partes, will. fhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englifhe, for Latine ne canft thou nat yet but fmale, my litel fonne. But neverthe leffe fuffifeth to the thefe trewe conclufyons in Englifhe, as well as fuffifeth to thefe noble clerkes grekes thefe fame conclufions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firfte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to faine in Latine.
the hygher parte wher, the letter $T$. was whych is vnderftand fpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of fome vyolente perfones had cut the fayded verftures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thercof, fuch as euery one coulde catch. And the her feife dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her teffee liande fcepter, which forefayd plylofoply (when fhe fawt the mufes poetycal prefent at my bed, feekyng forrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry fayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who fuffred thefe crafty harlottes to com to thys fycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increafe the fame with fwete poyfon. Thefe be they that doo dyftroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reafon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuftome or fubdue mens myndes with fickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the fame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen forte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke fhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ftudyes of A riftotel and of Plato But yet get you hence maremaids (that feme fwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and fuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my mufes or icyences that be holfome and good. And after that philofophy had fpoken thefe wordes the fayd companye of the mufys poeticall beynge rebukyd and fad, cafte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluffyng confeffed their fhamfaftnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my fyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, fo that I knew not what woman this was hauyng too great aucthoritie) was amafyd or aftonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng the would faye ferther, then fhe had faid. Then fhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me , fat downe vpon the vttermoft part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face fad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for forow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth thefe fayinges folowynge.

And God wote that in all thefe languages and in manye mo, have thefe conclufyons ben fufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.
Now wol I pray mekely every perfon difcrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretife to have my rude ententing excufed, and my fuperfluite of wordes, for two caufes. The firft caufe is, for that curious endityng and harde fentences is ful hevy at ones, for foch a childe to lerne. And the feconde caufe is this, that fothely me femeth better to writen unto a childe twife a gode fentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be fo that I fhewe the in my lith Englifhe, as trew conclufions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and fubtil conclufions as ben y fhewed in latin, in any comon tretife of the aftrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God fave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeiecth everiche in his degree, the more and the laffe. But confydreth well, that I ne ufurpe not to have founcien this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde aftrologiens, and have it tranlated in myn englifhe onely for thy doctrine : and with this fwerde fhal I fene envy.

## The firft party,

The firt partye of this tretife fall roherce she figures, and the membres of thyne affrolaby, Oy caule that thou fhalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne inftrument.

The feconde party.
The feconde partye fhal teche the to werken the very practike of the forefaid conclufions, as ferforthe and allo narowe as may be fhewed in fo fmale an inftrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every aftrologien, that fmalleft fractions ine wol not be fhewed in fo fmal an inftrument, as in fubtil tables calculed for a caufe.

## ENGLISH L, ANGUAGE.

## The Prulogue of the Testament of LOVE

MA N Y men there ben, that with eres openly fprad fo moche fwalowen the delicioufneffe of jeftes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeneffe or of the badneffe of the fentence take they litel hede or els none

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle foule fo fore have mined and graffed in my fpirites, that foche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiftous percen the herte of the herer to the inreft point, and planten there the fentence of thinges, fo that with lite! helpe it is able to fpring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiftous, and fo drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent fentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and fome with wers, as with red inke, and fome with coles and chalke : and yet is there gode matter ro the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the fyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firft leudeneffe. So fothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayfe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneffe commendeth. Eke it fhal yeve fight that other precyous thynges fhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many foveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben fome that fpeken ther poifye mater in Frenche, of whiche fpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantafye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englifhe. And many termes there ben in Englyfhe, whiche unneth we Englifhe men connen declare the knowleginge : howe fhould than a Frenche man borne? foche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englifhe. Right fo truely the underftandyn of Englifhmen woll not ftretche to the privie rermes in Frenche, what fo ever we boften of ftraunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of fcience, and the knowinge in that facultie : and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alfo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us fhewe our fantafies in fuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudneffe in travaile, yet foch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceffarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour fene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to efchue perils, and neceffaries to catch, after as aventures have tallen to other peple or perfons.

Certes the foverainft thinge of defire and mott creture refonable, have or els fhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon : unrefonable beftes mowen not, fithe refon hath in 'hem no workinge : than refonable that wol not, is comparifoned to unrefonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forfothe the moft foveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a fothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the confideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underftandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unfene pryvities of God made to us fyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underftondinge. Thefe thinges than forfothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge fothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David faith: thou hafte delited me in makinge, as who faith, to have deJite in the tune how God hat lent me in confideracion of thy makinge: Wherof Ariftotle in the boke de Animalibus, faith to naturell philofophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and alfo in knowinge of caufes in kindelye thynges, confidrid for1. the the formes of kindelye thinges and the thap, a gret kyndely love we fhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is fhewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philofophers with a lyvely fludic manic noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy
to memorye, writen, and by a gret fwet and travaille to us leften of caufes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philofophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luft in kindely vertues and matters of refon the perfeccion by buly ftudy to knowe, than to have had all the trefour, al the richeffe, al the vaine glory, that the paffed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen ; and in the contrarie, that is to faine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preffed that foch godenes hated. And bicaufe this boke fhall be of love, and the prime caufes of ftering in that doinge with paffions and difefes for wantinge of defire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teftament of love.
But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in fcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, fay he wil rende out the fwerde of Hercules handes, and alfo he fhulde fet Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ftrength to pull up the fpere, that Alifander the noble might never wagge, and that paffinge al thinge to ben mayfter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweffe in victories ne might al yet conquere?
Certes I wote well, ther thall be made more foorne and jape of me, that I fo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to fpeak of love, or els of the caufes in that mat. ter, fithen al the gretteft clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who faith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther fharp fithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forfothe commendeth. noughte his refon, that he hath in hain, be it never fo trufty. And although thefe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the fheves, and made many fhockes, yet have I enfample to gałer the fmale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the fimalle houndes, notwithftanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiffailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almeffe. Yet alfo have I leve of the noble hufbande Boece, although I be a ftraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and thefe grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the Thedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrefe my porcion with that I fhal drawe by privyties out of fhockes; a flye fervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in caufes of thynges, was more hardier in the firfte fechers, and fo fayth Ariftotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paffing fudy han frefhed our wittes, and oure underftandynge han excited in confideracion of trouth by tharpenes of ther refons. Utterly thefe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mefure was boiftous, and the wyld wynd Boreas; as his kind afkech, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean fe fo to arife unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to fpill all the erthe.
The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his fhouris fote, The drought of March had percid to the rote, And bathid every veyn in fuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the four.
When Zephyrus eke, with his fwetè breth
Enfpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And fmalè foulis makin melodye,
That flepin alle night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And pa!mers for to fekin ftrangè ftrondes,
Fo fervin hallowes couth in fondry londes :
And fpecially fro every fhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,

## THE HISTORYOF THE

The holy blisfull martyr for to feke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were feke.
Befell that in that fefon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoftery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of fundrie-folk, by aventure yfall
In felafhip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ftablis werin wide,
And well we werin efid at the beft:
And fhortly whan the funnè was to reft, So had I fpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felarhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to rife,
To take our weye, ther as I did devife.
But nathlefs while that I have time and fpace,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to refon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, fo as it femid me, And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in :
And at a knight then woll I firt begin.

## The Knig ht.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he firft began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtefy:
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre, And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre As well in Chriftendom, as in Hethnefs; And evyr honoured for his worthinefs.

At Aleffandre' he was whan it was won ; Full oft timis he had the bord begon Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce, No Chriften-man fo oft of his degree In Granada; in the fege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary; At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete fee At many'a noble army had he be : At mortal battails had he ben fiftene, And foughtin for our feith at Tramefene, In liftis thrys, and alwey flein his fo.

This ilke worthy knight had ben alfo Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky; And evirmore he had a fov'rane prize; And though that he was worthy, he was wife; And of his port as meke as is a maid, He nevir yet no villany ne faid In all his life unto no manner wight : He was a very parfit gentil knight. But for to tellin you of his array, His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay, Of furtian he werid a gipon,
Allè befmotrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage, And wentè for to do his pilgrimağe.

## The House of FAME.

 The Firf Boke.NO W herkin, as I have you faied, What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to flepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aflepè wondir fone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of fainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erft was harde
But as me fiept me mette I was
Within a temple' innade of glas,

In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, ftandyng in fondrie ftages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then 1 fawe evir.
But certainly I n'ift nevir
Where that it was, but well wift I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture anmal
I fawe anone right her figure : $w, 1, \ldots$
Nakid yfletyng in a fe,
And alfo on her hedde parde
Her rofy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè fonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now fyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alfo the man,
That firft came through his deftine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ftrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the florie' anone,
As I fhall tellin you echone.
Firt fawe I the diftruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falfe untrue forfwerynges,
And with his chere and his lefynges,
That made a hore, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans lofte all ther joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caftill affailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus flain,
And Polites his fonne certain,
Difpitoufly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that fawe I howe Venus,
When that the fawe the caftill brende,
Doune from hevin fhe gan difcende,
And bade her fonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Efcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchifes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchifes in his hande, Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then fawe I next that all in fere How Creufa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong fonne clepid Julo,
And eke Afcanius alfo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreft as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creuifa was ilofte, alas!
That rede not I , how that it was
How he her fought, and how her ghofte Bad hym to flie the Grekis hofte, And faied he mult into Itaile,
As was his deftinic, fauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her fpirite gan appere,
The wordis that fhe to hym faied,
And for to kepe her fonne hym praied.
There fawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his fhippis began to faile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ftreight as ere thei mightin go.
There fawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haft ihatid all thy life

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mercilefs all the Troian blode,
Rennin and crie as thou wcre wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loude, that he fhou'd ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of ther favacion.
There fawe I foche tempert arile,
That evèry herte might agrife
To fe it paintid on the wall.
There fawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladic dere,
Y wepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To fave and kepin that navie

- Of that dere Trojan Eneas,

Sithins that he your fonne ywas.

## Gode counfaile of Chaucer

F LIE fro the prefe and dwell with fothfaftneffe, Suffife unto thy gode though it be fmall, For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneffe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin thall, Rede well thy felf, that othir folke canft rede, And trouthe the fhall delivir it 'is no drede.
Painè the not eche crokid to redreffe,
In truft of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reft ftandith in litil bufineffe,
Beware alfo to fpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle, Demith thy felf that demift othir's dede, And trouthe the fhall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is fent receve in buxomeneffe;
The wraftlyng of this worlde afkith a fall; Here is no home, here is but wildirneffe, Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beft out of thy ftall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all, Weivith thy lufte and let thy ghoft the lede, And trouthe the fhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

## Balade of the village without paintyng.

 HIS wretchid world'is tranfmutacion As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour, Without ordir or due difcrecion.Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèleffe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not die me fyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps \& mon labeur
For finally fortune 1 doe defie.
Yet is me left the fight of my refoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yer thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour To hym that ovir hymfelf hath maiftrie, My fuffifaunce yfhal be my fuccour, For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou ftedfaft champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddift her oppreffion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the difceipt of her culour, And that her mofte worfhip is for to lie, .
I knowe her eke a falle diffimulour, Tor finally fortune I do defie.

## The anfwcre of Fortune.

No min is wretchid but hymfelf it wene, He that yhath hymfelf hath fuffifaunce, Why faieft thou then I am to the fo kene, That haft thy felf out of my govirnaunce? Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haft lent or this, thou fhalt not frive, What woft thou yet how I the woll avaunce? And eke th $u$ haft thy beftè frende alive.
I have the taught divifion betwene Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,

The nedith not the galle of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now feeft thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieft arive
There bountie bereth the key of my fubftaunce,
And cke thou hafte thy bettè frende alive.
How many have I refufed to furtene,
Sith I have the foffrid in thy plefaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ftatute on thy quene,
That I fhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce, About the whele with othir muft thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And cle thou haft thy befte frende alive.

## The anfwere to Fortume.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverfitie,
My frend maift thou not revin blind goddefte,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again,' let 'hem go lie a preffe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeffe
Pronoftike is thou wolt ther toure afaile,
Wicke apperite cometh aie before fickenefie, In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

## Fortune.

Thou pinchift at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeffe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why fhouldift thou my roialtie oppreffe?
The fe maie ebbe and flowin more and leffe,
The welkin hath might to hine, rain, and haile, Right fo mult I kithin my brotilneffe, In generall this rule ne maie not faile. The Plaintiffe.
Lo, the' execucion of the majeftie,
That all purveighith of his rightwifeneffe,
That fame thyng fortune yclepin ye, $\quad \therefore-1 / 2$
Ye blindè beftis full of leudènefs!
The heven hath propirtie of fikirnefs, $10 \mathrm{~d} / 4$
This worldè hath evir reftleffe travaile, $\quad 10, \square$ al The laft daie is the ende of myne entreffe, In generall this rule ne maie not faile.
. Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes T praie you of your gentilneffe, what
Let not this man and me thus crie. and plain,
And I fhall quitin you this bufineffe,
And if ye lifte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beft frende of his nob'eneffe
That to fome bettir ftate he maie attain.
Lydgate was a monk of Bury, who wrote about the fame time with Chaucer: Out of his prologue to his third book of the Fall of Princes a few ftanzas are felected, which, being compared with the fyle of his two contemporaries, will fhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a fettled itate.

I IKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote, And hath none horfe to releue his trauayle, Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote Of wel cold whan thruft doth hym affayle, Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle, Tight fo fare I which in my bufineffe,
No fuccour fynde my rudenes to redreffe.
I meane as thus, I haue no frefh licour Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure, In my labour for to refrefh me:
Nor of the fufters in noumber thrife three,
Which with Cithera on Parnafo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr r pringes clere and chriftaline,
That fprange by touchyng of the Pegafe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine I fynde theyr bawme of fo great fcarcitie, To tame their tunnes with tome drop of plentie For Poliphemus throw his great blindues, Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

## THE HISTORYOF THE

Our life here fhort of wit the great dulnes The heny foule troubled with trauayle, And of memorye the glafyng brotelnes, Drede and vncunning haue made a ftrong batail With werines my fpirite to affayle,
And with their fubtil creping in moft queint
Hath made my fpirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ftepmother called oblivion,
Hath a baftyll of foryetfulnes,
To foppe the paffage, and fhadow my reafon That I might haue no clere direccion, In tranllating of new to quicke me, Stories to write of olde antiquire.

Thus was I fet and ftode in double werre At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne, The one was this, who euer lift to lere, Whereas good wyll gan me conftrayne, Bochas taccomplifh for to doe my payne, Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede, My penne to reft I durft not procede.

Fortefcue was chief juftice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkefbury, and probably wrote moft of his works in his privacy. The following paffage is felected from his book of the Difference between an abfolute and linited Monarchy.

HY T may peraventure be marvelid by fome men, why one Realme is a Lordfhyp only Royall, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid Jus Regale; and another Kyngdome is a Lordichip, Royal and Politike, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd $\mathcal{F} u$ s Politicum $\S$ Regale; fythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aftate.

To this dowte it may be anfweryd in this manner; The firft Inftitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Caufe of this diverfyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firt Realme, and fubduyd it to hymfelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplifhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, 2uia Rex dicitur as Regendo; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreffyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid Prinus Tyrannorum. But holy Writ callith hym Robustus Venator coram Deo. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld befte for to fcle and eate hym; fo Nembroth fubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their fervice and their goods, ufing upon them the Lordfchip that is callid Dominiumn Regale tantum. After hym Belus that was callid firft a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moft refemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crytyn Princes ufen the fame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys fayen, Quod Principi placuit Legis babet vigorem. And thus I fuppofe firft beganne in Realmvs, Dominium tentum Regale. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manfuete, and better difpofyd to Vertue, Grete Communalcies, as was the Felifhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philofopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muft needs have an Heed; than they chofe the fame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inftitution, and onyng of themfelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the fame Realme fo to be rulyd and juftyfyd by fuch Lawys, as they al would affent unto; which Law therfor is callid Politicumm; and bycaufe it is mynyftrid by a Kyng, it is callid Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quafi Regimen, pluriums Scientia, five Conflio miniffratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his P'eople by this

Lawe, videlicet, Regimine Politico E Regali. And as Diodorus Syculus faith, in his Boke de prifcis Hijforiis, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the fame Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Laves, without the Affent of his People. And in like forme as he faith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libie; And alfo the more parte of al the Realmys in Afrike. Which manner of Rule and Lordfhip, the fayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayfith grete1y. For it is root only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more fewerly do Juftice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alfo good for his People that receyve therby, fuch Juftice as they defyer themfelf. Now as me feymth, it ys fhewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People Dominio tantum Regali, and that other reynith Dominio Politico \& Regali: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Defier and Inftitution of the People of the fame Prince.
Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was neceffary to give a larger fpecimen, both becaufe our language was then in a great degree formed and fettled, and becaufe it appears from Ben Fobnfon, that his works were confidered as models of pure and elegant ftyle. The tale, which is placed firft, becaufe earlieft written, will fhow what an attentive reader will, in perufing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being difufed among thofe claffes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has fuffered very little change. There is another reafon why the extracts from this authour are more copious : his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trufted than any other edition of the Englif/b books of that, or the preceding ages.
A merry ieft how a fergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiter Thomas More in hys youth.

WY SE men alway, Affyrme and fay, That beft is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The bufines that he can,
And in no wyfe,
To enterpryfe,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no fkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hofiers crafte,
And falleth to making fhone,
The fnythe that fhall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng fcole,
An olde butler,

## Becum a cutler,

I wene fhall prove a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wor,
Nothyng but kyffe the cup,
With her plifick,
Wil kepe one ficke,
Tyll fhe haue foufed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer fawe,
The wayes to bye and feil, Wenyng to ryfe,
By marchaundife,
I wifh to feede hym well.
A marchaunt cke,
That wyll goo feke,
By ali the meanes he may,
To fall in fute,
Tyll he difpute,
His moincy cleane away,
Pletyng

## ENGLISHELANGUAGE.

Pletyng the lawe
For euery ftrawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ftrife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go fmatter,
In philofophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar
In theology,
All that enfue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue fo farre a caft,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Befhrewe themfelfe at laft.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a fergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas;
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye fhall heré.
It happed fo,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a fide :
His fonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all :

## But to fuffire

His chylde, well thrife,
That money was to fimal.
Yet or this day
I have hard fay,
That many a man certeffe,
Hath with good caft,
Be ryche at laft,
That hath begonne with leffe
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To fee it. was a joy,
For left fum blat,
Myght ouer caft, $\therefore$
His hip, or by mifchaunce,
Men with fum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minifh his fubfaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
Firt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetounly,
He fupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breft,
He thought it beft,
His money to enclofe, ...

Then wift he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer lofe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundife :
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyfe.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he fpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not mifcontent.
With lufty fporte,
And with refort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had fworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And fo was he,
For fuch degre,
He gat and fuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A fergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ftrayte,
On him to wayte,
As fone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleffe,
Of his mekeneffe,
Hated fuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied fo,
But drewe himfelf a fide,
To faint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion
There would he nedes abyde.
There fipent he faft,
Till all were paft,
And to him came there meny,
To afke theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With vifage ftout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
I han ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wift not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So fick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
What him was beft to do.
And he anfwerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore, I you behefte,
I hall hym refte,
And than care for no more.
H

## THE HISTORYOFTHE

I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The fergeaunt faid,
Be not âfrayd.
It fhall be brought about,
In many a game,
Lyke to the fame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your fake
Let me be bake,
But yf 1 do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He fpake and looked,
So religiounly.
Yet in a glaffe,
Or he would paffe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his fyde,
To fee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,

## Unto the place,

He goeth withouten fhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And foftely,
Streyght at thedore he knocked;
And a damfell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere fayd,
Good fpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth fuch a man,
It is told me:
Well fyr quod fhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he maytreffe,
No harme doutleffe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne fpeake would I.
Sir quod fhe by my fay,
He is fo fike,
Ye be not lyke,
To fpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my defire,
Vouchefafe to do,
As go hym to,
And fay an auften frere
Would with hym fpeke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod the I wyll,
Stonde ye here ftyll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is fhe go,
And told hym fo,
As fhe was bode to fay,
He miftruftying,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe the gothe,

Vp the hym brought,
No harme fhe thought,
But it made fome folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiounly and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than fayd,
Ye be difmayd,
With trouble I underftande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet fhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counfayle yf you pleafe,
Or eilys nat
Of matters that,
Shall fet your heart at eafe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt fayd,
Now. fay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full fore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reft the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou fhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeft not hence,
For all the penfe,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horfon thefe,
With a mifchefe,
Who hathtaught the thy good.
And with his firt,
Vpon the lyft,
He gaue hym fuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoft in fowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Left he the frere had flayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he ftarte,
And well he layde about,
And fo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lufty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder faft,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laft.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a fadde ftroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a polke.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

So long aboue,
They heue and fhoue,
Togrider that at laft,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ftrife,
Hyed them vpward faft.
And whan they fpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood;
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to k tpe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a fwappe,
Tyll he was full nygh flayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the ftayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And fayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere arofe,
But I fuppofe,
Amafed was his hed,
He fhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now loft,
Is all this coft,
We be newer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That caufed me,
To make my felf a frere.
Now mafters all,
Here now I fhall,
Ende there as I began, In any wyfe,
I would auyfe,
And counfayle euery man,

## His owne craft vfe,

All newe refufe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.
A ruful lamentacion (writen by mafter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Elifabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the feuenth, and eldent doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elifabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503. and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the feuenth.

OYe that put your truft and confidence, In worldly ioy and frayle profperite, That fo lyue here as ye fhould neuer hence, Remember death and loke here vppon me. Enfaumple I thynke there may no better be. Your felfe wotte well that in this realme was I, Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage? Was not my mother queene my father kyng? W as I not a kinges fere in marriage ? Had I not plenty of euery pleafaunt thyng? Mercifull god this is a ftraunge reckenyng: Rycheffe, honour, welth, and aunceftry? Hath me forfaken and lo now here I ly.

If worfhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone. If wyt myght haue me faued, I neded not fere. If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meffangere,
Obey we muft there is no remedy,
Me hath he fommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promifed otherwyfe,
This yere to live in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandinhyng promyre,
O falfe aftrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes fecretes makyng thy felfe fo wyfe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet latteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneffe,
Thy fingle pleafure doubled is with payne.
Account my forow firft and my diftrefle,
In fondry wyfe, and recken there agayne,

- The ioy that I haue had, and I dare layne,

For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caftels, now where are our towers,
Goodly R.ychmonde fone art thou gone from me,
At Weftminfter that coftly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now fhall I neuer fee.
Almighty god vouchefafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere fpoufe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peafable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane refyne,
To be beftowed vppon your children and myne.
Erft wer you father, and now muft ye fupply,
The mothers part alfo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye fhould go where we fhould feldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaft feare, full oft it is moft nye,
From you depart I fyrft, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your fonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld fo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my foule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng fonne adew.
Our lorde encreafe your honour and eftate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyfe and fortunate.
Adew fwete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou fhalt fiwete babe fuche is thy defteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Karheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved fifters three,
O lady Briget other fifter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here Ily.
A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all, A dew my faithful feruauntes euerych one, A dew my commons whom I neuer thall, See in this world wherfore to the alone, Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy feruant, for lo now here I ly.
Certain meters in Englifh written by mafter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caufed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eftate power and auctoritie, If ye ne know, enferche and ye fhall fpye, That richeffe, worfhip, welth, and dignitie, Joy, reft, and peace, and all thyng fynally, That any pleafure or profit may come by, To mannes comfort, ayde, and fuftinaunce, Is all at my deuyfe and ordinaunce.

## THE HISTORYOF OHE

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne. Many a matter haue I brought at lait, To good conclufion, that fondly was begonne. And many a purpofe, bounden fure and taft With wifc prouifion, I hauc ouercaft.
Without grod lappe there may no wit fuffife.
Better is to be fortunate than wyfe.
And therefore hath there fome men benc or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my difprayfe. And other caufe there nys, But for me lift not frendly on them loke. Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forfoke, The pleafaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them, Becaufe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote," myrth, honour, and richeffe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diftreffe, Without myne helpe is euer comfortleffe, A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him felfe both.
But he that by my fauour may afcende, To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende;
O in how blift condicion ftandeth he :
Him felf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increafe,
A region hole in ioyfull reft and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to fay,
Eche man hath of him felf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mifchaunce,
Lift for to liue, and wyll him felfe enhaunce, In wealth and richeffe, come forth and wayte on me. And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

## Thomas More to them that trùtt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour flape or kynne, That hepeft vp this wretched worldes treafure, Thy fingers fhrined with gold, thy tawny fkynne, With frefh apparyle garnifhed out of meafure, And weneft to haue fortune at thy pleafure, Calt vp thyne eye, and loke how fipper chaunce, Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce. Sometyme the loketh as louely fayre and bright, As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde. She becketh and fhe fmileth on euery wight. But this chere fayned, may not long abide. There cometh a cloide, and farewell all our pryde. Like any ferpent fhe beginneth to fwell, And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne, (So wretched is our nature and fo blynde) As foone as Fortune lift to laugh agayne, With fayic countenaunce and difceitfull mynde, To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde, Not one or twayne but thoufandes in a rout,
Lyke fwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte fle bryngeth forth her ware, Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ftone: On whiche the mafed people gafe and ftare, And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone. Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone Amyd her treafure and waueryng rycheffe,
Prowdly fhe houeth as lady and empreffe.
Faft by her fyde doth wery labour ftand,
Pale fere alfo, and forow all bewept,
Difdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke reftles watche fro flepe with trauayle kept, His eyes drowfy and lokyng as he flept. Before her ftandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyfceyt, m:fchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He afketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge :
He would in loue profper aboue all thyng :
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng :
He forceth not fo he may moncy haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye fee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,

Vnftable here and there among them firtes: And at auenture downe her giftes fall, Catch who fo may the throweth great and fmall Not to all men, as commeth fonne or dewe, But for the moft part, all among a fewe.

And yet her brotell giffes long may not laft. He that fhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye. She whirlth about and pluckth away as faft, And geueth them to an other by and by. And thus from man to man continually, She vfeth to geue and take, and fily toffe, One man to wynnyng of an others lofte.

And when nie robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curfeth her full fore.
But he that receueth it, on that other fyde,
Is glad, and blefth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when fhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to.
And he her curfeth, as other fooles do,
Alas the folyfh people can not ceafe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, befely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym felf full wele.
That may fet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faft: but vpward as he fieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perfe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherfe.
Thus doubie fortune, when fhe lyft reuerfe.
Her flipper favour fro them that in her truft,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duft.
She fodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And fodeynly mifcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eafily and full foft, In ttede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke. And yet alas the moft cruell proude mocke: The deynty mowth that ladyes kiffed haue, She bryngeth in the cafe to kyffe a knaue.

In chaungyng of her courfe, the chaunge fhewth this, Vp ftartch a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to lcue, love to defpyght.
This is her fport, thus proueth the her myght.
Great bofte the maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
A nd feeth how fortunes houfhold goeth to wrake.
Falt by her ftandeth the wyfe Socrates.
Arriftippus, Pythagoras, and many a lefe.
Of olde philofophers. And eke agaynft the fonne
Bekyth $h_{\text {s }} m$ poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whofe countrey lackt defence, And whylom of their foes ftode fo in dout, That eche man haftely gan to cary thence, And afked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wifedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leefe.
Heraclitus eke, lyft felowhip to kepe With glad pouertee, Democritus alfo: Of which the fyrft can neuer ceafe but wepe, To fee how thick the blynded people go, With labour great to purchafe care and wo. That other laugheth to fee the foolyfh apes,
Howe earnefly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore fect, it is comen vfage,
Onely to take that nature may fuftayne,
Banifhing cleane all other furplufage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde.eke is of his good fo fayne.
But they more pleafure haue a thoufiande folde,
The fecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes fervauntes by them and ye wull, That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in furetye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyft to aduife them bothe, parceyue he fhall, As great difference between them. as we fee, Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Nowe haue I fhewed you bothe: thefe whiche ye lyft, Stately fortune, or humble pouertee :
That is to fay, nowe lyeth it in your fyft, To take here bondage, or free libertee. But in thys poynte and ye do after me, Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleafe, If that ye thynke your felfe to well at eafe.

And fyrft vppon the louely fhall the fmile, And frendly on the caft her wandering eyes, Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle, Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradile : And foorth with all what fo thou lyft deuife She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes: But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure fure : Ye may in clowds as eafily trace an hare, Or in drye lande caufe filhes to endure, And make the burnyng fyre his heate to fpare, And all thys worlde in compace to forfare, As her to make by craft or engine ftable, That of her nature is euer variable.

Serue her day and nyght as reuerently, Vppon thy knees as any feruaunt may, And in conclufion, that thou fhalt winne thereby Shall not be worth thy fervyce I dare fay. And looke yet what fhe géueth the to day, With labour wonne fhe fhall happly to morow Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with forow.

Wherefore yf thou in furetye lyft to fande, Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go, Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande . Loue maner and vertue : they be onely tho. Whiche double fortune may not take the fro. Then mayft thou boidly defye her turnyng chaunce : She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treafure, Truft not therein, and fpende it liberally. Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meafure. Bylde not thyne houfe on heyth vp in the fkye. None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye, Remember nature fent the hyther bare, The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

Thomas More to them that feke Fortune.

WHO fo delyteth to prouen and affay, Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot; If that the aunfwere pleafe you not alway, Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not, Fortune to truft, and eke full well ye wot, I haue of her no brydle in my fift, She renneth loofe, and turneth where the lyft.

The rollyng dyfe in whome your lucke doth ftande, With whofe vnhappy chaunce ye be fo wroth, Ye knowe your felfe came neuer in myne hande. Lo in this ponde be fyfhe and frogges both. Caft in your nette : but be you liete or lothe, Hold you content as fortune lyft affyne: For it is your owne finhyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune you offend, Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face. In many an other the fhall it amende. There is no manne fo farre out of her grace, But he fometyme hath comfort and folace: Ne none agayne fo farre foorth in her fauour, That is full fatisfyed with her behauiour.

Fortune is ftately, folemne, prowde, and hye: And rycheffe geueth, to haue feruyce therefore. The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny : Some manne a thoufande pounde, fome leffe fome more. But for all that fhe kepeth euer in ftore, From euery manne fome parcell of his wyll, That he may pray therfore and ferue her ftyll.

Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none. Some man hath both, but he can get none health. Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone, Can he not crepe, by no maner of ftelth. To fome fhe fendeth, children, ryches, welthe, Honour, woorfhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe: But yet the pyncheth hym with a Threwde wyfe.

Then for afmuch as it is fortunes guyfe, To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,

But as her felfe lyft order and deuyfe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax, I counfayle you eche one truffe vp your packes, And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With fuche rewarde as fortune hath you fent:
All thynges in this boke that ye fhall rede, Doe as je lytt, there fhall no manne you bynde, 'Them to beleue, as furely as your crede. But notwithftandyng certes in my mynde, I durft well fwere, as true ye fhall them fynde, In euery poynt eche anfwere by and by, As are the iudgenentes of aftronomye

## The Defcripcion of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third fonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweffe farre vnder them bothe, little of ftature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left Thoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of vifage, and fuch as is in ftates called warlye, in other menne otherwife, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had fo much a doe in her trauaile, that fhee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) alfo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courfe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courfe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his difpoficion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and fommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parfone, either of hardinefie or polytike order, free was hee called of dyfpence, and fommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnftedfafte frendefhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and fpoyle in other places, and get him ftedfaft hatred. Hee was clofe and fecrete, a deepe diffimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiffe whome hee thoughte to kyll : difpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the furetie or encreafe of his eftate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he fpared no mans deathe, whofe life withftoode his purpofe. He newe with his owne handes king Henry the fixt, being prifoner in the Tower, as menne conltantly faye, and chat without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to fome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wife menne alfo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee refifted openly, howbeit fomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that cafe the king his brother (whofe life hee looked that euil dyete fhoulde fhorten) fhoulde happen to deceafe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whole life muft nedes-haue hindered hym fo entendynge, whither the fame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprifed to be kyng himfelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whofo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel thote to farre as to Mort. How beit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the felfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myftlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate hafte to the houfe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecrofe frete without Crepulgate : and when he was with haftye rappyng quickly letten in, hee fhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottier then wyll my mayfter the duke of Gloucefter bee kynge. What caufe hee hadde foo to thynke harde it is to faye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee fuche hynge purpofed, or other-

## THE HISTORYOF THE

wyfe had anye inkelynge thereof : for hee was not likelye to fpeake it of noughte.
But nowe to returne to the courfe of this hyftorye, were it that the duke of Gloucefter hadde of old foreminded this conclufion, or was nowe at ertte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occafion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of fpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deftruccion, with the vfurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymfelfe. And for as muche as hee well wifte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuifion fhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purfuite of his intente, and a fure ground for the foundacion of al lis building yf he mightit firte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diipleafure, abufe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deftruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpofe as manye as he coulde: and thofe that coulde not be wonne, myght be lofte ere they looked therefore. Forof one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he fhold foone haue made peace beetwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this difcencion beetwene hys frendes fommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he fommewhat the lefic regarded it, becaufe hee thought whatfocuer bufines fhoulde falle betwene them, hymfelfe flould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laft fickneffe, when hee receiued his naturall frengthe foo fore enfebled, that hee dyfpayred all recouerye, then hee confyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leffe miftrufted then that that happened, yet well forfeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children fhoulde lacke difcrecion of themfelf and good counfayle, of their frendes, of whiche either party thold counfayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleafaunte aduyfe too wynne themfelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertifemente to do the chiidren good, he called fome of then before him that were at variaunce, and in efpecyall the lorde marques Dorfette the quenes fonne by her fyrtte houfebande, and Richarde the lorde Haftynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene fpeciaily grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alfo for that fhee thoughte hym fecretelye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alfo bare hym fore, as well for that the kynge hadde inade hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene claimed of the kinges former promyfe as for diuerfe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When thefe lordes with diuerfe other of bothe the parties were comme in prefence, the kynge liftinge vppe himfelfe and vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyfe fayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinfmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you fee, and I feele. By whiche the leffe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what cafe I leaue you, for fuch as I leaue you, fuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they fhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themfelfe at warre ere their difcrecion woulde ferue to fette you at peace. Ye fe their youthe, of whiche I reckent the onely furetie to refte in youre concord, For it fuffifeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you late other, If they wer menne, your faithfulneffe happelye woulde fuffife. But childehood muft be maintained by mens authoritye, and flipper youth vnderpropped with elder counfayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parfon, impugneth eche others counfayle, there muft it nedes bee long ere anye good conclufion goe forwarde. And alfo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery fhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyfe, of whyche mufte needes enfue the cuyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whofe mynd in tender youth
infect, fhal redily fal to milchief and riot, and diawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wifdom : which if God fend, then thei that by euill mences before pleafed him beft, fhal after fall fartheft out of fauour, fo that euer at length cuil driftes dreue to nought, and good p ain wayes profper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great caufes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our mifconftruccion turneth vnto worle or a fmal difpleafure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had fo great caufe of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriften men, this flall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei ali preache of.) But this fhal I defire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eythér of kinred or affinitie, whiche fpirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the facramentes of Chriftes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, fhoulde no. Jeffe moue vs to charitye, then the refpecte of flefhlye confanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worfe, for the felfe caufe that you ought to loue the better. And yet thiat happeneth. And no where fynde wee fo deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe mofte oughte to agree together. Suche a peftilente ferpente is ambicion and defyre of vaine glorye and foueraintye, whiche amonge fates where he once entrecth crepeth foorth fo farre, tyll with deuifion and variaunce hee turneth all to mifchiefe. Firtte longing to be nexte the beft, afterwarde egall with the befte, and at lafte chiefe and aboue the beltc. Of which immoderate appetite of woorfhip, and thereby. of debate and diffencion what loffe, what forowe, what trouble hathe within thefe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue forefene, as I haue with my more payne then pleafure proued, by Goddes bleffed Ladie (that was eut his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtefye of mennes knees, with the loffe of foo many heades. But fithen thynges piffed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occafion we haue taken foo greate harte afore, that we efteloones fall not in that occalion ayayne: Nowe be thofe griefes paffed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to profper in wealthfull peace vnder youre cofeyns my children, if Godde fende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the leffe loffe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleafure, yet fhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre felfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man fhall perifh and happely he to, and ye to, cre thys land finde peace again." Wherfore in thefe laft wordes that euer I looke to fpeak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you hate euer borne to me, for the loue that 1 haue cuer born to you, for the loue that our Lord bearcth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye trutte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affnitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne furety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to fitte vp, laide him down on his right fide, his face towarde them: and none was there prefent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anfwering for the time as thei thouglit to ftand with his pleafure, there in his prefence (as by their wordes appered ech forgauc other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after aupeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a fonder. As fone as the king was departed, the noble prince his fonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceafe, kept his houthold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourfe to iuftice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and fiuers walking a libertie vncorrefted. And for this encieafon

## ENGLISHLANGUAGE.

the prince was in the life of his father fente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his prefence, fhould refraine cuill difpofed parfons fro the boldues of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong princé at his fending thyrher, was there appointed Sir Antony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counfayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the fame partie, and in effect eucry one as he was nereft of kin vnto the quene, fo was planted next about the prince. That dirifte by the cquene not vnwifely deuifed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucefter turned vnto their deftruccion, and vpon that grounde fet the foundacion of all. his vnhappy building. For whom foeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himfelf their fauor, hee brake vito them, fome by mouth, fom by writing and fecret mef. fengers, that it neyther was reafon nor in any wife to be fuffered, that the yong king their matter and kinfimanne, Thoold bee in the haudes and cultodye of his mothers kinred, fequeftred in maner from theyr compani and at tendance, of which cueri one ought him as taithtul feruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers fide: whole blood (quod he) fauing the kinges pleafure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who fay remoued from the kyng, and the leffe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageftie, nor vnto vs, and alfo to his grace no furety to haue the mightieft of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to fufier our welproued enil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and fone perfwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himfelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of difcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then fode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them felfe. Whiche whither they forer thirfted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to geffe. And if fome folkes frend?hip had not holden better place with the king, then any refpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eafily haue be trapped and brought to confufion fomme of vs ere - this. Why not as eafily as they haue done fome other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is pafte. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee fuffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abufe the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouinion forbyd. Of which good prouifion none of us hath any thing the leffe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleafure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs. I beleue is fo vnwyfe, ouerfone to trufte a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, fodainely contract in one houre continued, yet fcant a fortnight, fhold be deper fetled in their flomackes: then a long accuftomed malice many yeres rooted.

With thefe wordes and writynges and fuche other, the duke of Gloucefter fone fet a fyre, them that were of themfelf ethe to kindle, and in efpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haftinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe fucceffion from his anceftrie, the tother by his office'and the kinges fauor. Thefe two not bearing eche to other fo muclie loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucefter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucefter vnderftandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with fuche power of theyr frendes, that it fhoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpofe to paffe, without the gathering and great af femble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof
the ende he wifte was donbtuous, and in which the kyng being on their fide, his part fhould haue: the face and name of a rebellion: he fecretiy therefore by diuters meanes, cauled the quene to be perfwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alfo fhotu ne ieopardous, the king to come vp ftrong. For whercas nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing fudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred thold afiemble in the kinges name muche people, thei fhould geue the lordes acwixte whome and them hadde bene fommetyme debate, to feare and fufpecie, lefte chey floulde gather thys people, not for the kynges fauegarde whone no manne enpugned, but for theyr deftruccion, hauying more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche caufe thei fhoulde afiemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their delence, whofe power the wytte wel farre itretched. And thus fhould all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof fhould enfue, which was likely not to be lite, and the moft harme there like to fal wher fine left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and fay that thei had vnwyfelye and vntrewlye alfo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng lier huiband fo prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obferued.

The quene being in this wife perfwaded, fuche woorde fente vnto her fonne, and vinto her brother buing aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceiter hymfelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vito the kynge foo reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there foo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myftruntynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate hafte, not in good fpede, with a lober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, Irom Northampton, when thefe dukes of Gloucefter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryucis the kynges vacle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford
miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene the fe dukes and the lorde Rivers a greate while. But incontinente affer that they were oppenlye with greate courtefye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes fecretelye with a fewe of their molle priuye frendes, fette them downe in counfayle, wherin they fpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their rifinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei fent about priuily to their feruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them felfe fhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horfebackward. Vppon whiche mefiages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers feruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde thefe dukes taken alfo into their cuftodye the kayes of the inne, that none floulde paffe foorth without theyr licence.
And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beeftowed certayne of theyr folke, that fhoulde fende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotien oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, 'tyli they fhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themfelfe entended for the fhewe of theire dyly gence, to bee the fyrfe that fhoulde that daye atrende vppon the kynges highneffe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderfode the gates clofed, and the wayes on cuerye fide befette, neyther hys feruauntes nor hymfelf fuffered to go oute, parceiuyng well fo greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng' this maner prefent with this laft nightes chere, in fo few houres fo gret a chaunge marucylounlye miniked. How be it fithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himfeife clore, hee woulde not, lefte he fhoulde feeme to hyde himfelfe for fome fecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he faw nio fuch caufe in hym felf : he determined vppon the furetie of his own confcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter mygite meane. Whome as foone as they fawe, they-beganne to quarreli with hym, and faye, that hee intended to fette diftatunce

## THE HISTORYOF THE

beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confufion, but it houlde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well (poken manne) in goodly wife to excufe himfelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunfwere, but fhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horfebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horlebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becaufe it was to ftreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as fone as they came in his prefence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham faide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wife, falued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miftruftinge as yet. But euen by and by in his prefence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, fayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Rivers his vncle, hadde coumpaffed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to fette variaunce among the ftates, and to fubdewe and deftroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumplifhinge whereof, they fayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treafor, and fent menne to the fea. All whiche thinge thefe dukes wifte well were done for good purpofes and neceffari by the whole counfaile at London, fauing that fommewhat thei muft fai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunfwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot faie. But in good faith I dare well aunfwere for myne vacle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any' fuch matters. Ye my liege ${ }^{4} q u o d$ the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte theire dealing in thete matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arrefted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges prefence, and broughte the king and all backe vito Northampton, where they tooke againe further counfaile. And there they fent awaie from the kinge whom it pleafed them, and fette newe feruantes aboute him, fuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucelter fente a difhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all fhould be well inough. And he tharked the duke, and prayed the meffenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Ri chard with the fame meffage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom fuch aduerfitie was ftraunge. But himfelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courtefye of the duke of Gloucefter he fent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prifon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclufion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir Thomas More to hys doughter maiftres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was prifoner in the Towre.

MY N E own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde : and of worldly thynges I no more defyer then I haue. I befeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And fuch thynges as I fomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I trufte he dothe and better to by hys holy fpirite : who bleffe you and preferue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurfes, nor your good hufbandes, nor your good hufbandes fhrewde wyues, nor your fathers fhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

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

## Lewys the loft louer. ....

EY flatering fortune, loke thou newer fo fayre Or neuer fo plefantly begin to fmile, As though thou wouldft my ruine all repayre, During my life thou fhalt me not begile. Truft fhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen fure and vniforme. Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ftorme.

## 

LO N G was I lady Lucke your feruing man, And now haue loft agayne all that I gat, Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than, And in my mynde remember this and that, Ye may not blame me though I befhrew your cat, But in fayth I bleffe you agayne a thoufand times, For lending me now fome layfure to make rymes.

At the fame time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whofe works it feems proper to infert a few ftanzas, though he cannot be faid to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

INBy radyante hete enryped hath our corne Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole arryke, fonylynge haife in fcorne At our foly, and our vnftedfaftneffe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be Can touche a trouth, and cloke fubtylly With fresthe vtteralince full fentencyounly Dyuerfe in fyle fome fared not vyce to wryte Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte

Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame Maye neuer dye, but cuermore endure I was fore moued to a forfe the fame But ignoraunce full foone dyde me dyfcure And fhewed that in this arte I was not fure For to illumine fhe fayd I was to dulle Aduyfynge me my penne awaye to pulle

And not to wryte, for he fo wyll atteyne Excedyng ferther than his connynge is His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne Yet haue I knowen fuche er this But of reproche furely he maye not mys That clymmeth hyer than he may foringe have What and he fyde downe, who fhall him faue?

Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caft That I ne wyfte what to do was befte So fore enwered that I was at the lafte Enforfed to nepe, and for to take fome refte And to lye downe as foone as I my drefte At Harwyche porte flumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoftes houfe called powers keye
Of the wits that flourifhed in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this hiftory would-therefore have been imperfect without fome fpecimens of his works, which yet it is not ealy to diftinguifh from thofe of Sir Tbonatas Wyat and others, witi which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hards. The three firft are, I believe, Surry's ; the reft, being of the fame age, are felected, fome as examples of different meafures, and one as the oldeft compofition which I have found in blank verfe.
Defcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, fave only the lover.

THE foote feafon that bud, and bloome fourth bringes, With grene hath cladde the hyll, and cke the valk, The Nightingall'. with fethers new the finges; "Ill The Niohtingall'. with fethers new the fin
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Somer is come, for every fray now fpringes.
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges ;
The fifhes flete with newe repayred fcale:
The adder all her flough away the fynges,
The fwift fwallow purfueth the flyes simalle,
The buly bee her honiey how fhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I fee among thefe pleafant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my forrow fprynges.

## Defcripcion of the reftlefs eftate of a lover

Wen youth had led me half the race, That Cupides fcourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courfe begunne:
And then I faw howe my defyre
Mifguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lofe a better prey.
For when in fighes I fpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling fmoke dyd ftill bewray,
The prefent heat of fecret flame:
And when falt teares do bayne my breaft,
Where love his pleafent traynes hath fown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreft,
Ere that the buddes were fpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ftill purfue,
The flying chafe of theyre requeft;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within ny brefte.
When every loke thêfe cheekes might flayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward fignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elfe fhould fee
My fpeckled chekes'with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breft I clame,
That worfhipt Cupide fecretely;
And nourifhed hys facred flame,
Frum whence no blairing farks do flye.
Defrripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.
S
UCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moft part in difcord
Our willes do ftand, whereby our hartes but feldom do accord :
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The fimple hartes which he doth frike with froward divers ftroke.
He caufeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte, And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whofe gleames of burning fyre and eafy fparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eafye ford where I myghte wade and pafs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell :
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do befeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purfue a conqueft welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loft, ere that my fute begunne.
So by this means I know how foon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ftryfe, and fo agayne returne.
I know how to content my felf in others luft,
Of little ftuffe unto my felf to weave a webbe of truft:
And how to hyde my harmes with fole dyffembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forfakes the face for dred;
And how by fhame it faynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reftlefs forge I, More elie how it workes.

I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come iourth awrye of him that lovech well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he fhakes,
In fynging how he doth complayne, in neeping how he wakes
To languifh without ache, fickeieffe for to confume,
A thoufand thynges for to devyfe, refolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyfe to fee his Ladyes Grace full fore Such pleatures as delyght hys Eye, do not his helthe reftore.
I know to feke the tracte of my defyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do feek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muft transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with fprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty fighes and laughters of the fpleene,
At once to chaunge my ftate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my felf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaftifed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ftandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freafe; Farre of I burne, in bothe I wafte, and fo my Lyfe I leefe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How fmalle a nete may take and mafe a harte of gentle kynde
Or elfe with feldom fwete to feafon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glymple of Grace old forrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and fecret fnares of Love,
How foone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The flypper fate I know, the fodein turnies from welthe
The doubffull hope, the certaine wooe, and fure de-〔paired helthe.
A praife of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone; .............ese Boaft not your felves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whofe face will ftayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ftone,
I wifhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriftall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart fuffife
To fee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loft the moulde,
Where fhe her fhape did take;
Or elfe I doubte if nature couilde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whofe like was never feene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe fhe is Diana cliaft
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ftedfaft ;
What will you more we fay:
If all the world were fought fo farre,
Who could finde fuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ftarre
Within the frofty night.
The Lover refufed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY. youthfull yeres are paft, My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laft,
: My grave and I am one.

- My Myrth and joyes are fled.

And I a Man in wo,
Defirous to be ded,
My mifciefe to forgo.
K
I burne

## THE HISTORYOFTHE

I burne and am a colde,
1 freefe amyddes the fyer,
I fee fhe doth witholde
That is my honeft defyre.
I fee my helpe at hande,
I fee my lyfe alfo,
I fee where fhe doth ftande
That is my deadly fo.
I fee how the doth fee,
And yet fhe wil be blynde, I fee in helpyng me,
She fekes and will not fynde.
I fee how fhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I fee when I come nye,
How fayne fhe would be gone.
I fee what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you fhall fee therfore
That fhe fhall have her will.
I cannot live with ftones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
-To do my Lady good.
The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aftronomer, in the firft fight that Alexander had with the Perfians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre, Gan paffe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with fhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes, Covered the ayre. Againt full fatted bulles.
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whofe greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againft the Perfians fare,
Now, corpfes hyde the purpurde foyle with blood;
Large naughter on eche fide, but Perfes more,
Moyt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and nurnbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to fighte.
The Jitening Macedon by fwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde, Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereft kyn,
Oxate preferves with horfemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge fhould give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where flrong youth is fpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perfes foweth all kind of cruel death :
With throte yent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym fmytes the club, hym woundes farre ftryking bowe,
And him the fling, and him the fhining fword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reftes.
Right over ftoode in fnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke; And in celeftiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, afpect, eclips,
And influence, and conftellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty ftorde, what figne forewarned death,
How winter gendreth fnow, what temperature In the prime tyde doth feafon well the foyle,
Why fummer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themfelves how great
Proportion is; what fway the erryng lightes
Doth fend in courfe gayne that fyrft movyng heaven;
What, grees one from another diftant be,
What ftarr doth lett the hurffull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what oppofition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorfes fyre,
What houfe eche one doth feeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven fphere, nor that fmall thynges
I fpeake, whole heaven he clofeth in his breft.
This fage then in the ftarres hath fpyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, fith,
He faw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he preft in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand defirous to be flain,
The bouldeft borne, and worthieft in the feilde ;

And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And feking death, in fyrft front of his rage,
Comes defperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleffe wordes and clamour him provokes, And fayth, Nectanaks baftard fhamefull ftayne Of mothers bed, why lofeft thou thy flrokes, Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in cafe
Manhood there be fo much left in thy heart, Come fight with me; that on my helmet weare Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude, And eke for martiall praife, that in my fhielde
The feven fold Sophie of Minerve contein, A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with foft words ayen,
O monftrous man (quoth he) what fo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Mufes manfion marre ; That treafure houfe this hand fhall never fpoyle, My fword fhall never bruife that fkilfull brayne, Long gather'd heapes of fcience fone to fpill; O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men From Wifdoms garden give; how many may By you the wifer and the better prove: What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee Perfwades to be downe, fent to depe Averne, Where no artes flourifh, nor no knowledge vailes is For all thefe fawes. When thius the fovereign faid, Alighted Zoroas with fword unfheathed, The carelefs king there fmoate above the greve, At th' opening ot his quifhes wounded him, So that the blood down trailed on the ground : formor The Macedon perceiving hurr, gan gnafhe, But yet his mynde he bent in any wife Hym to forbeare, fett fpurrs unto his ftede, And curnde away, left anger of his fmarte Should caufe revenger hand deale balefull blowes: But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights, One Meleager could not bear this fight, But ran upon the faid Egyptian rude, And cutt him in both knees : he fell to ground, Wherewith a whole rout came of fouldiours fterne And all in pieces hewed the fely feg,
But happely the foule fled to the ftarres,
Where, under him, he hath full fight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Pcrfians waild fuch fapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wifht
He would have lived, king Alexander felfe Demde him a man unmete todye at all; Who wonne like praife for conqueft of his Yre, As for ftoute men in field that day fubdued, Who princes taught how to difcerne a man, That in his head fo rare a jewel beares, But over all thofe fame Camenes, thofe fame, Divine Camenes, whofe honour he procurde, As tender parent doth his daughters weale, Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can, Do cherifh hym deceaft, and fett him free, From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the Sbip of Fooles, of which the following extract will hew his ftyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and falle Accufers.
Heartlefs fooles, hafte here to our doctrine, Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie, Enforce you to my preceptes to encline, For here fhall I thewe you good and veritie: Encline, and ye finde fhall great profperitie, Enfuing the doctrine of our fathers olde, And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde Which are in vertue, fhall finde auauncement : Wherforc ye fooles that in your finne are bolde, Enfue ye wifdome, and leaue your lewde intent, Wifdome is the way of men moft excellent: Therfore haue done, and fhortly fpede your pace, To quaynt your felf and company with grace.

Learne what is verue, therin is great folace, Learne what is cruch, fadnes and prudence, Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchafe, Forlake your folly and inconuenience, Ceafe to be foolesi), and ay to fue offence, Collo me we chiefe roote of codlynes, Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godynes, $x, s t l y$ For it and wifedome is ground of clenlynes. Iom 70

Wifedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles, Whiche man enduéth with honour fpeciall, burinuM But fuche heartes as flepe in foolifhnes Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all : But in this little barge in principall All foolifh mockers lipurpofe to reprene, Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.

Mockers and fcorners that are harde of beleue, With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate, To proue if they will from their vice remeue, And leaue their folly, which caufeth great debate: Suche caytiues fpare neyther poore man nor eftate, And where their felfe are mofte worthy derifion, Other men to forne is all their moft condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abufion, Whiche of wife men defpifeth the doctrine, With mowes, mockes, fcorne, and collufion, Rewarding rebukes for their good difcipline: Shewe to fuche wifdome, yet thall they not encline Unto the fame, but fet nothing therby, But mocke thy doctrine, ftill or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly, That who that will a foole rebuke or blame, A mocke or mowe fhall he haue by and by: Thus in derifion haue fooles their fpeciall game. Correct a wife man that woulde efchue ill name, And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende, And to thy wordes he gladly fhall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwife man offende, He gladly fuffereth a iutte correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende $e_{2}$ Him felfe putcing mekely unto fubiection, Folowing his preceptes and good direction: But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame, He fhall his teacher hate, flaunder and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own fhame, And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne, And fo is he fore wounded with the fame, And in wo endeth, great mifery and payne. It alfo proued full often is certayne, That they that on mockers alway their mindes caft, Shall of all orher be mocked at the laft.

He that gueth right, ftedfaft, fure, and faft, May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame, And he that is white may well his fcornes caft, Agaynft a man of Inde : but no man ought to blame Anothers vice, while he vfeth the fame. But who that of finne is cleane in deede and thought, May him well fcorne whofe liuing is ftarke nought. The fcornes of Naball full dere fhould haue been bought, If Abigayl his wife difcrete and fage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes fought, The wrath of Dauid to temper and affwage. Hath not two beares in their fury and rage

Thus have I deduced the Engli/h language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth; in fome parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at leaft, in

Two and fortie children rent and torme,
For they the prophete Helyfeus did icorne.
So might they curfe the time that they were borne, For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this fort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruiné.
Thus is it foly for wife men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for fee thou fhall
Them mofte fcorning that are moft bad of all.
The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.
Ye mocking fooles that in fcorne fet your ioy, Proudly defpiting Gods punition: Take ye example by Cham the fonne of Noy, Which laughed his father vnto derifion, Which him after curfed for his tranfgreffion, And made him feruaunt to all his lyne and focke. So fhall ye caytifs at the conclufion, Since ye are nought, and other fcorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. Wilfon, a man celebrated for the politenefs of his fyle, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the ftate of our language in his time, the following may be of ufe to fhow.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of fuche woordes and mater as by $f_{p}$ eache are declared. The vfe hereof is fuche for anye one that liketh to haue prayfe for tellynge his tale in open affemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he fhalbe thought to paffe all other that haue the like vtteraunce : thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to enerye matter, and beautifieth the caufe in like maner, as a fwete foundynge lute muche fetteth forthe a meane deuifed ballade. Or as the founde of a good inftrumente fyrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, fo a cleare foundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche fwete melodie, and caufeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters fake, then the reporter for the matters fake. Demofthenes therfore, that famoufe oratour, beyng afked what was the chiefeft point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praife to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the feconde, and the thirde, he ftil made anfwere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunfwere, till they lefte afkyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gefture of his body. ÆEchines lykwyfe beyng bannifhed his countrie through Demotthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demofthenes aunfwere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannifhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the fame: then (qd Æfchines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymfelfe fpeak it. Thus beyng caft in miferie and bannifhed for euer, he could not but geue fuch great reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.
fuch a manner that its progrefs may be eafily traced, and the gradations obferved, by which it advanced from its firft rudenefs to its prefent elegance.

(1)


## $G \quad R \quad A \quad M \quad M A B$

## ENGLISHTONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is the art of ufing words properly, comprifes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Profody.
In this divifion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diftribution might not be found. Experience has long fhown this method to be fo diftinct as to obviate confufion, and fo comprehenfive as to prevent any inconvenient omiffions. I likewife ufe the terms already received, and already undertood, though perhaps others more proper might fometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whofe new terms have funk their learning into neglect, have left fuf ficient warning againt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

Orthocraphy is the art of combining letters into fyllables, and fyllables into words. It therefore teaches previoully the form and found of letters.

The letters of the Englifh language are,


To thefe may be added certain combinations of letters univerfally ufed in printing; as $\mathrm{ct}, \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{fl}, \mathrm{fl}$, $\mathrm{fb}, \mathrm{fl}, \mathrm{ff}, \mathrm{ff}, \mathrm{fi}, \mathrm{ffi}, \mathrm{fi}, \mathrm{ffi}, \mathrm{ffl}$, and $\&$, or and per $f c$, and. $\quad E, f t, f f, \Omega, \rho b, \int k, f f, \int f, \int i, f i, f i, f i$,


[^1]different forms, our alphabet may be properly faid to confift of twenty-fix letters
None of the fmall confonants have a double form, except $\int$, $s$; of which $\int$ is ufed in the beginning anid middle, and $s$ at the end.

## Vowels are five, $a, e, i, o, u$.

Such is the number generally received; but for $i$ it is the practice to write $y$ in the end of words, as thy, holy'; before $i$, as from die, dying; from beautify, becuutifying; in the words fays, days, eyes; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with $v$, as fyfem,


For $u$ we often write $w$ after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as rawe, grew, view, vow, flowing, lownefs.

The founds of all the letters are various.
In treating on the letters, I fhall not, like fome other gramma rians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of fpeech, as a mechanick, anatomift, or phyfiologif ; nor into the properties and gradation of founds, or the elegance or harfinefs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerfal and tranfcendental grammar. I confider the Englifh alphabet only as it is Englifh ; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former granmarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becaufe by writing in Englifh I fup pofe my reader already acquainted with the Englifh language; and becaufe of founds in general it may be obferved, that words are unable to defcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and fimple letters is ufelefs almot alike to thofe who know their found, and thofe who know it not

## Of $V$ O E L S.

A.
$A$ has three founds, the flender, open, and broad.
$A$ llender is found in moft words, as face, mane; and in words ending in ation, as creation, falvation, generation.
The $a$ flender is the proper Englifh $a$, called very juftly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, a Anglicum a, cume e miffum, as having a middie in his Arabick Grammar, a Anglicum, cume mifum, as having a middie
found between the open $a$ and the $e$. The French have a fimilar found between the open $a$ and the $e$. The Fren.
found in the word pais, and in their $e$ mafculine.
$A$ open is the $a$ of the Italian, or nearly refembles it; as fatber, rather, congratulate, fancy, glafs.
$A$ broad refembles the $a$ of the German; as all, wall, call.
Many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with au, as fault, moult; and we ftill fay fuult, voult. This was probably the Saxon found, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruftick pronunciation; as maun for man, baund for band.

The fhort $a$ approaches to the $a$ open, as grafs.
The long $a$, if prolonged by $e$ at the end of the word, is always ीender, as graze, fame.
$A$ forms a diphthong only with $i$ or $y$, and $u$ or $w$. Ai or ay, as in plain, wain, gay, clay, has only the found of the long and flender $a$, and differs not in the pronunciation from plane, wane.
$A u$ or aw has the found of the German $a$, as raw, naughty.
Ae is fometimes found in Latin words not compleatly naturalifed or afimilated, but is no Englifh diphthong; and is more properly exprefied by fingle $c$, as Cefar, Eneas.

## A GRAMMAR OF THE

## E.

$E$ is the letter which occurs moft frequently in the Englifh language.
$E$ is long, as in fcenne; or fhort, as in céllar, feparate, cëlcurate, mën, thër.

It is always fhort before a double confonant, or two confonants, relënt, mëdlar, rëptile, fërpënt, cĕllar, cëffation, bléfling, féll, fëlling, dëbt.
$F$ is always mute at the end of a word, except in monofyllables that have no other vowel, as the; or proper names, as Penelope, Pbebe, Derbe; being ufed to modify the foregoing confonant, as fince, once, bedge, oblige; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as băn, bīne; cün, cāne; pün, pīne; tün, tūne; rơb, rōbe; pöp, pope; fïr, fire; cür, cüre; tüb, tübe.

Almolt all words which now terminate in confonants ended anciently in e, as year, yeare; ruildnefs, rildneffe; which e probably had the force of the French $e$ feminine, and conftituted a fyllable with its affociate confonant; for, in old editions, words are fometimes divided thus, clea-re, fel-le, knowoled-ge. This e was perhaps for a time rocal or filent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the filent $e$.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glöve, live, givve.

It has fometimes in the end of words a found obfcure, and fcarcely perceptible, as operr. Bapon, Sootten, thiftle, participle, meire, lucre.
$E$ forms a diphthong with $a$, as near ; with $i$, as
deign, receive; and with $u$ or $w$, as new, flew.
Ea founds like e long, as mean; or like ee, as dear, clear, ncar.

Ii is founded like e long, as feize, perceiving.
Eu founds as $u$ long and foft.
$E, a, u$ are combined in beauty and its derivatives, but have only the found of $u$.
$E$ may be faid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as agree, fleeping.
Eo is found in yeomen, where it is founded as e fhort; and in people, where it is pronounced like ee.

## I.

$I$ has a found, long, as fine; and fhort, as fin.
That is eminently obfervable in $i$, which may be likewife remarked in other letters, that the fhort found is not the long found contrakted, but a found wholly different.

The long found in monofyllables is always marked by the $e$ final, as thin, thine.
$I$ is often founded before $r$ as a fhort $u$; as firt, firft, fivirt.

It forms a diphthong only with $e$, as field, 乃ield, which is founded as the double ee; except friend, which is founded as frënd.
$I$ is joined with eu in lieu, and eww in vierw; which triphthongs are founded as the open $u$.

## O.

O is long, as böne, obbedient, corröding; or hort, as blöck, knöck, öblique, löll.
Women is pronounced vimen.
The fhort o has fometimes the found of a clofe $u$, as forn, come.
$O$ coalefces into a diphthong with $a$, as moan, groan, approach; oa has the found of o long.
$O$ is united to $e$ in fome words derived from Greek, as ceconomy ; but oc being not an Englifh diphthong, they are better written as they are founded, with only e, economy.

With $i$, as oil, foil, moil, noifome.
This coalition of letters feems to unite the founds of the two letters as far as two founds can be united without being deftroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.
With 0 , as boot, boot, cooler; 00 has the found of the Italian $u$.
With $u$ or $w$, as our, power, flower; but in fome words has only the found of o long, as in foul, bowl, fow, grow. Thefe different founds are ufed to diftinguifh different fignifications; as bore, an inftrument for fhooting; bow, a depreffion of the head: Sow, the the of a boar; fow, to fcatter feed : bcwl, an orbicular body; borol, a wooden veffel.

Ou is fometimes pronounced like o foft, as court; fometimes like o thort, as cough; fometimes like $u$ clofe, as could; or $u$ open, as rough, lough; which ufe only can teach.
$O u$ is frequently ufed in the laft fyllable of words which in Latin end in or, and are made Englifh, as honour, labour, farvour, from bonor, labor, favor.
Some late innovators have cjected the $u$, without confidering that the laff fyllable gives the found neither of or nor ur, but a found between them, if not compounded of both; befides that they are probably derived to us from the Frencl nouns in eur, as boneur, faveur.

## U.

$U$ is long in $\bar{u} \int e$, confufion; or fhort, as $u s$, concuuffion.

It coalefces with $a, e, i, 0$; but has rather in thefe combinations the force of the $w$ confonant, as quaff, queft, quit, quite, longuifh; fometimes in ui the $i$ lofes its found, as in juice. It is fometimes mute before $a, c$, $i, y$, as guard, guef, guife, buy.

- $U$ is followed by $e$ in virtue, but the $e$ has no found.
$U_{e}$ is fometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as prorogue, finagogue, plogue, value, barargue.
Y.
$\Upsilon$ is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obferves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It fupplies the place of $i$. at the end of words, as thy; before an $i$, as dying; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive ; as deftroy, defroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prajer; Say, fayer; day, days.
$r$ being the Saxon vowel $\dot{y}$, which was commonly ufed where $i$ is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.


## General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle fyllable, before two confonants, is commonly fhort, as öppörtunity.

In monofyllables a fingle vowel before a fingle confonant is fhort, as Jtag, frog.

## Of CONSONANTS.

B.
$B$ has one unvaried found, fuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in debt, debtor, fubtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, tbumb, climb, comb, womb.

It is ufed before $l$ and $r$, as black, brown.
C.
$C$ has before $e$ and $i$ the found of $\int$; as fincerely, centrick, century, circular, ciftern, city, jiccity: before $a, 0$, and $u$, it founds like $k$, as calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiofity, concupifcence.
$C$ might be omitted in the language without lofs, fince one of its founds might be fupplied by $f$, and the other by $k$, but that it preferves to the eye the etymology of words, as face from facies, captive from captivus.
$C b$ has a found which is analyfed into $t /$, as cburch, cbin, crutch. It is the fame found which the Italians give to the $c$ fimple before $i$ and $e$, as citta, cerro.
$C b$ is founded like $k$ in words derived from the Greek, as cbymift, fcbeme, choler. Arch is commonly founded ark before a vowel, as archangel; and with the Englinh found of ch before a confonant, as archbibop.
$C h$, in fome French words not yet afimilated, founds like $\beta$, as mabine, cbaife.
C, according to Englifh orthography, never ends a word ; therefore we write flick, block, which were originally ficke, blocke, in fuch words. C is now mute.
It is ufed before $l$ and $r$, as clock, crols.

## D

Is uniform in its found, as death, diligent:
It is ufed before $r$, as drarw, drofs; and $w$, as dwell.

## F.

$F$, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the femivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiounly founded before a liquid, as $f(a f k$, $f y$, freckle. It has an unvariable found, except that of is fometimes fpoken nearly as ou.
G.
$G$ has two founds, one hard, as in gay, go, gun; the other foft, as in gem, giant.

## E N G L, I S H

At the end of a word it is always hard, ring, fnug, fong, frog.

Before $e$ and $i$ the found is uncertain:
$G$ before $e$ is foft, as gem, generation, except in gear, gold, geefe, get, gewegaw, and derivatives from words ending in $g$, as finging, fironger, and generally before or at the end of words, as finger.
$G$ is mute before n, as gnafo, fign, foreign.
$G$ before $i$ is hard, as give, except in giant, gigantick, gibbet, gite, giblets, giles, gill, gillifloweer, gin, ginger, gingle, gip $\sqrt{y}$.
$G b$ in the beginning of a word has the found of the hard $g$, as gbofly; in the middle, and fometimes at the end, it is quite filent, as though, right, fought, fpoken tho', rite, foute.

It has often at the end the found of $f$, as lough; whence laugbter retains the fame found in the middle; cough, trough, fough, tough, enough, Nough.
It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation $g /$ had the force of a confonant, deeply guttural, which is fill continued among the Scotch.
$G$ is ufed before $b, l$, and $r$.

## H.

$H$ is a note of afpiration, and fhows that the following vowel mut be pronounced with a ftrong emiffion of the breath, at bat, borfe.

It feldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firft fyllable, in which it is always founded with a full breath, except in beir, berb, bofller, bonour, bumble, boneft, bumour, and their derivatives.

## J.

$f$ confonant founds uniformly like the foft $g$, and is therefore a letter ufelefs, except in etymology, as ejacrilation, jefter, jocund, juice.

## K :

$K$ has the found of hard $c$, and is ufed before $e$ and $i$, where, according to Englifh analogy, $c$ would be foft, as kept, king, fkirt, Jkeptick, for fo it hould be written, not ceptick.

It is ufed before $n$, as knell, knot, but totally lofes its found.
$K$ is never doubled; but $c$ is ufed before it to fhorten the vowel by a double confonant, as cöckle, pickle.

## L.

$L$ has in Englifh the fame liquid found as in other languages.
The cuftom is to double the $l$ at the end of monofyllab'es, as kill, ruill, full. Thefe words were originally written kille, willc, fulle;
and when the $e$ firft crew filert, and was afterwards omitted, the $l l$ was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.
$L$ is fometimes mute, as in calf, balf, balves, calves, could, would, , Bould, pfalm, talk, Salmon, falcon.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural founds, fometimes afpirated the $l$ at the beginning of words, as hlap, a loaf, or bread; hlap.no, a lord; but this pronunciation is now diufed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak el, in which the $e$ is almoft mute, as table, fouttle.
M.
$M$ has always the fame found, as murmur, monumental.

## N.

$N$ has always the fame found, as noble, monners.
$N$ is fometimes mute after $m$, as damn, condemn, byman.

## P.

$P$ has always the fame found, which the Welfh and Germans confound with $B$.
$P$ is fometimes mute, as in $p \int a l m$, and between $m$ and $t$, as tempt.
$P b$ is ufed for $f$ in words derived from the Greek, as philofopber, pbilantlbropy, Pbilip.

## Q.

2 as in other languages, is always followed by $u$, and has a found which our Saxon anceflors well ex-
preffed by $\mathrm{cp}, \mathrm{cw}$, as quadrant, qucen, equeftrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian. 2u is never followed by $u$.
$2 u$ is fometimes founded, in words derived from the French, like $k$, as conquer, liquor, rifque, cbequer.

## R.

$R$. has the fame rough fnarling found as in other tongues.

The Saxons ufed often to put $b$ before it, as before $l$ at the beginning of words.
$R b$ is ufed in words derived from the Greek, as myrrh, myrrbine, catarrbous, rbeum, rbeumatick, rbyme.
$R e$, at the end of fome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak er, as theatre, fepulcbre.

## S.

## $S$ has a hiffing found, as fibilation, fifter.

A fingle s feldom ends any word, except the third perfon of verbs, as loves, grozes; and the plurals of nouns, as trecs, buffoes, diftrefes; the pronouns this, bis, ours, yours, us; the adverb thus; and words derived from Latin, as rebus, furplus; the clofe being always either in $\mathcal{S}$, as boupfe, borfe, or in $f s$, as grafs, drefs, blifs, lefs, anciently grafic, dreffe.
$S$ fingle, at the end of words, has a groffer found, like that of $z$, as trees, cyes, except tbis, thus, us, rebus, furplus.

It founds like $z$ before inn, if a vowel goes before, as intrufion; and like $\int$, if it follows a confonant, as converfion.
It founds like $z$ before $e$ mute, as refufe, and before $y$ final, as rofy; and in thofe words, bofom, dєfire, wifdom, prifon, prifoner, préfent, prefènt, damfel, cafoment.

It is the peculiar quality of $f$, that it may be founded before all confonants, except $x$ and $\approx$, in which $\int$ is comprifed, $x$ being only $k s$, and $\approx$ a hard or grofs $f$. This $f$ is therefore termed by grammarians fure potefatis litera; the reafon of which the learned Dr . Clarke erroneouly fuppofed to be, that in fome words it might be doubled at pleafure. Thus we find in feveral languages:
 fgranare, foake, fumber, finell, firife, Spacc, Splendour, fpring, fquesee, jbrew, fep, Arength, framen, fiventura, freell.
$S$ is mute in ifle, ifland, demefne, vifcount.

## T.

$\mathcal{T}$ has its cuftomary found, as take, temptation.
$T_{i}$ before a vowel has the found of $\sqrt{2}$, as folvation, except an $\int$ goes before, as queftion, excepting likewife derivatives from $y$, as mighty, miobtier.
$\tau b$ has two founds; the one foft, as thus, whether; the other hard, as thing, think. The found is foft in thefe words, then, thence, and there, with their derivatives and compounds, that, thefe, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, thefe, them, though, thus, and in all words between two vowels, as father, whether; and beween $r$ and a vowel, as burtben.

In other words it is hard, as thick, tbunder, faith, faithful. Where it is foftened at the end of a word, an e filent muft be added, as breath, breathe; cloth, clothe.

## V.

$V$ has a found of near affinity to that of $f$, vain, vanity.

From $f$ in the Iflandick alphabet, $v$ is only diftinguifhed by a diacritical point.
W.

Of $w$, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, fome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a confonant; and not rather as it is called a double $u$ or ou, as water may be refolved into ouater; but letters of the fame found are always reckoned confonants in other alphabets: and it may be obferved, that w follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as frofty winter.
$W b$ has a found accounted peculiar to the Englifh, which the Saxons better expreffed by hp, bre, as wobat, whence, whiting; in whore only, and fometimes in wholefome, wh is founded like a fimple $b$.

## X.

$X$ begins no Englifh word; it has the found of $k s_{2}$ as axle, extraneous.
Y.
$\Upsilon$, when it follows a confonant, is a vowel; when it precedes cither vowel or diphthong, is a confonant,
ye，young．It is thought by fome to be in all cales a vowel．But it may be obferved of $y$ as of $w$ ，that it follows a vowel without any hiatus，as rofy youth．

## Z．

$Z$ begins no word originally Englifh；it has the found as its name izzard or $\int$ bard exprefles，of an $\int$ uttered with clofer comprefion of the palate by the tongue，as freeze，froze．

In orthography I have fuppofed orthoepy，or juft utterance of words， to be included；orthography being only the art of expreffing certain founds by proper characters．I have therefore obferved in what words any of the letters are mute．
Mof of the writers of Englifh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwife than they are written，and feem not fuf－ ficiently to have confidered，that of Englifh，as of all living tongues， there is a double pronunciation，one curfory and colloquial，the other regular and folemn．The curfory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain，being made different in different mouths by negligence，un－ uncertain，being made different in different mouths by negligence，un－
fkilfulnefs，or affectation．The folemn pronunciation，though by no means immutable and permanent，is yet always lefs remote from the means immutable and permanent，is yet always lefs remote from the
orthography，and lefs liable to capricious innovation．They have however generally formed their tables according to the curfory fpeech of thofe with whom they happened to converfe ；and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner，have often eftablifhed the jargon of the loweft of the people as the model of fpeech．
For pronunciation the beft general rule is，to confider thofe as the molt elegant fpeakers，who deviate leaff from the written words．

There have been many fchemes offered for the emendation and fettlement of our orthography，which，like that of other nations， being formed by chance，or according to the fancy of the carlieft writers in rude ages，was at firft very various and uncertain，and is yet fufficiently irregular．Of thefe reformers fome have endea－ voured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation； without confidering that this is to meafure by a fhadow，to take that for a model or ftandard which is changing while they apply it．Others， lefs abfurdly indeed，but with equal unlikelihood of fuccefs，have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of founds， that every found may have its own character，and every character a fingle found．Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a fynod of grammarians upon principles of fcience． But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice， But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice，
and make all their old books ufelefs？or what advantage would a and make all their old books ufelefs？or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confufion and perplexity fuch an alteration？
Some of thefe fchemes I fhall however exhibit，which may be ufed according to the diverfities of genius，as a guide to reformers， or terrour to innovators．
One of the firt who propofed a fcheme of regular orthography， was Sir Thomas Smith，fecretary of ftate to Queen Elizabeth， man of real learning，and much practifed in grammatical difquif1－ tions．Had he written the following lines according to his fcheme， they would have appeared thus．

At length Erafmus，that great injur＇d name， The glory of the priefthood，and the fhame， Stemm＇d the wild torrent of a barb＇rous age， And drove thofe holy Vandals off the ftage．

At lenģ Erafmus，大ેat grët ingurd nâm，
$\Delta e$ glorï of te prëfhüd，and Je zâm，
Stemmd te quild torrent of a barb＇rous ât
And dıür ơös höli Vandals öff be fấr．
After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr．Gill，the celebrated mafter of St．Paul＇s fchool in London；which I cannot eprefent exactly for want of types，but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in ufe as to make it underftood，ex－ hibiting two fianzas of Spenfer in the reformed orthography．

Spenfer，book iii．canto 5
Unthankful wretch，faid he，is this the meed，
With which her fovereign mercy thou doft quite？
Thy life fhe faved by her gracious deed；
But thou doft ween with villanous defpight
To blot her honour，and her heav＇nly light．
Die，rather die，than fo difloyally，
Deem of her high defert，or feem fo light．
Fair death it is to fhun more fhame ；then die．
Die；rather die，than ever love difloyally．
But if to love difloyalty it be
Shall I then hate her，that from deathes door
Me brought？ah！far be fuch reproach from me：
What can I lefs do，than her love therefore，
Sith I her due reward cannot reftore？
Die，rather die，and dying do her ferve，
Dying lier ferve，and living her adore．
Thy life fhe gave，thy life fhe doth deferve ；
Die，rather die，than ever from her fervice fwerve．
Vnbankful wres，faid hj，iz おis ðe mjd，
Wif lois her fulerain merfi bou duft qujt？
Dj ljf ri fabed bj her grafius djd ；
But Jou duft wen wify bilenus difpje，
Tu blot her honor，and her heinnlj libt．
Dj ，ra夫ter di，Jen fo difoialj．
Djm of her hib d $\mathrm{d} z \in \mathrm{frt}$ ，or $\int \mathrm{j} m$ fo libt．
Fair delf it iz tu run mar rãm；才en dj．
Dj ，raðer dj，さin eyer lu引 dilloialj，

But if tu lub dinoialtj it bj，
Sal I ðen hãt her ðat from deðezz dar
Mj broubt？ah！far bj fuد repros from mj．

Sib I her du reward kanot reftor？ $\mathrm{Dj}_{\mathrm{j}}$ ，ra $\mathrm{\delta}$ er dj ，and djiz du her ferb，
Ditz her ferb，and liviz her adar．


Dr．Gill was followed by Charles Butler，a man who did not want an undertanding which might have qualified him for better em－ ployment．He feems to have been more fanguine than his prede－ ceffors，for he printed his book according to his own fcheme which the following fpecimen will make eafily underfood

But whenfoever you have occafion to trouble their patience，or to come among them being troubled，it is better to fand upon you guard，than to truft to their gentlenefs．For the fafeguard of your face，which they have moft mind unto，provide a purfehood，made of coarfe boultering，to be drawn and knit about your collar，which for more fafety is to be lined againft the eminent parts with woollen cloth．Firft cut a piece about an inch and a half broad，and lialf a yard long，to reach round by the temples and forehead，from one ear to the other ；which being fowed in his place，join unto it two hort peces of the fame breadth under the eyes，for the balls of the cheeks，and then fet an other piece about the breadth of a fhilling againft the top of the nofe．At other times，when they are not an－ gered，a little piece half a quarter broad，to cover the eyes and parts about them，may ferve though it be in the heat of the day．

Bet penfoëver you hav＇occafion to trubble ðeir patienc＇，or to coom among 万em beeing trubled，it is better to fland upon your gard，tan to truft to deir gentlenes， For te faf＇gard of your fac＇，pis tey hav＇moft mind＇unto，provid＇a purfehoot， mad＇of coorfe boultering，to bee drawn and knit about your collar，pis for mor ${ }^{\circ}$ faf＇ty is to bee lined againt $\delta$＇eminent parts wir woollen clor．Firft cut a peec ${ }^{\circ}$ about an ino and a half broad，and half a yard long，to reaj round by te temples and for＇head，from one ear to oe oder；pio beeing fowed in his plac＇，join unto t two rort peeces of the fam breadr under de eys，for the bals of te cbeeke and then fet an ofer peec＇about de breadr of a rilling againf the top of te not as oder tim＇s，fen §ey ar＇not angered，a little piee＇half a quarter broad，to cover万e eys and parts about them，may ferve towz it be in the heat of de day．Butcer on the Nature and Propertics of Bees， 1634 ．

In the time of Charles I．there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography；as appears，among other books，in fuch editions of the works of Milton as were publifhed by himfelf．Of thefe reformers every man had his own fcheme；but they agreed in one general defign of accommodating the letters to the pronuncia－ tion，by ejecting fuch as they thought fuperfluous．Some of them would have written thefe lines thus：

## All the erth <br> Shall then be paradis，far happier place <br> Than this of Eden，and far happier dais．

Bifhop．Wilkins afterwards，in his great work of the philofophical language，propofed，without expecting to be followed，a regular or－ thography ；by which the Lord＇s prayer is to be written thus

Yer Fádher heitfh art in héven，halloed bi dhyi nám，dhyi cingdỳm cẏm，dhy sill bi dyn in erth as it is in héven，\＆c．

We have fince had no general reformers ；but fome ingenious men have endeavoured to deferve well of their country，by writing bonor and labor for bonour and labour，red for read in the preter－tenfe，sais for fays，repete for repeat，explane for explain，or declame for declains Of thefe it may be faid，that as they have done no good，they have done little harm；both becaufe they have innovated little，and be－ done little harm；both becaufe they have innovated little，and be－ caufe few have followed them．

## E T Y M O L O G Y．

ETYMOLOG．Y teaches the deduction of one word from another，and the various modifica－ tions by which the fenfe of the fame word is diverfi－ fied；as borre，borfes；I love，I loved．

Of the Article．
The Englifh have two articles，an or $a$ ，and the：
$A_{N}, A$ ．
$A$ has an indefinite fignification，and means ore，with fome reference to more；as，This is a good book，that is， one among the books that are good．He rwas killed by a fword，that is，fome frword．Ibis is a better book for a man than a boy，that is，for one of thofe that are men than one of thoje that are boys．An army might enter witbout refiftance，that is，any army．

In the fenfes in which we ufe $a$ or $a n$ in the fingular， we fpeak in the plural without an article；as，$t$ befe are good books．

1 have made an the original article，becaufe it is only the Saxon ant，or $\mathfrak{m n}$ ，one，applied to a new ufe；as the German cin，and the

French

French un ; the $n$ being cut off before a confonant in the fpeed of ut terance.

Grammarians of the laft age direct, that an fhould be ufed before $b$; whence it appears that the Englifh anciently afpirated lefs. An is ftill ufed before the filent $b$, as an berb, an boneft man: but otherwife $a$; as,

A horfe, a horfe, my kingdom for a horfe.
SbakeJpearc.
The has a particular and definite fignification. The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whofe mortal tafte Brought death into the world. Milton.
That is, that particular fruit, and this world in which we live. So He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green berbs for the ufe of man; that is, for thofe beings that are cattle, and bis ufe that is man.
$T$ he is ufed in both numbers.
I am as free as Nature firft made man,
Ere the bafe laws of fervitude began,
When wild in woods the noble favage ran. Dryd.
Many words are ufed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as $\mathcal{F} \circ b n$, Alexander, Longinus, AriAtarcbus, Ferufalem, Atbens, Rome, London. God is ufed as a proper name.
2. Abftract names, as blacknefs, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, batred, anger, goodnature, kindnefs.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not beer, but water; This is not brafs, but feel.

## Of Nouns Substantives.

The relations of Englifh nouns to words going before or following are not expreffed by cafes, or changes of termination, but as in moft of the other European languages by prepofitions, unlefs we may be faid to have a genitive cafe.

## Singular.

Nom. Magifter, a Mafter, the Mafter.
Gen. Magiftri, of a Mafter, of the Mafter, or
Mafters, the Mafters.
Dat. Magiftro, to a Mafter, to the Mafter.
Acc. Magiftrum, a Matter, the Mafter.
Voc. Magifter, Mafter, O Matter.
Abl. Magiftro, from a Mafter, from the Mafter.

Plural.
Nom. Magiftri, Mafters, the Mafters.
Gen. Magiftrorum, of Mafters, of the Maiters.
Dat. Magiftris, to Mafters, to the Matters.
Acc. Magiftros, Mafters, the Mafters.
Voc. Magiftri, Mafters, O Mafters.
Abl. Magiftris, from Mafters, from the Mafters.
Our nouns are therefore only declined thus :
Mafter, Gen. Mafters. Plur. Mafters.
Scholar, Gen. Scholars. Plur. Scholars.
Thefe genitives are always written with a mark of elifion, mafter's, fchclar's, according to an opinion long received, that the 's is a contraction of bis, as the foldier's waiour, for the foldier his valour: but this cannot be the true original, becaufe's is put to female nouns, Wocannot be the true Vi, gin's delicacy; Haugbty Yuno's unrelenting bate: man's beauty; the 1 ig gin's delicacy; Hexfons; the rabble's infolence; the and collechvel nouns, all thefe cafes it is apparent that bis cannot be multituae's We Wertor likewife, the foundation's Arength, the diamond's underftood. We fay likewile, the foundation's frength, the diamond st
Luftre, the winter's feverity; but in thefe cafes his may be underfood, luffre, the winter's Jeverity; but in there cales his may be underfood,
be and his having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now fupplied by it and its.
The learned, the fagacious Wallis, to whom every Engling grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an adjective poffefive; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the fame to the genitive in equitionn decus, Troje oris, or any other Latin genitive.
This termination of the noun feems to confitute a real genitive indicating poffeflion. It is derived to us from thofe who declined
 and fo in two other of therr leven declenfions.
It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a fyllable than the original word : Enitis, for knight's, in Chaucer; leavis, for leaves, in Spenifer. When a word ends in s, the genitive may be the fame with the nominative, as Venus temple.

T O N G U E.
The plural is formed by adding $s$, as table, tables; fly, fies; fifter, fifters; wood, woods; or es where $s$ could not otherwife be founded, as after $c h, s, f, x, z$; after $c$ founded like $s$, and $g$ like $j$; the mute $e$ is vocal before $s$, as lance, lances; outrage, outrages.

The formation of the plural and genitive fingular is the fame.
A few words yet make the plural in n, as men, reomen, oxen. fruine, and more anciently eyen and Boon. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in $f$ commonly form their plural by ves, as loaf, loaves; calf, calves.
Except a few, muff; muff's clieff, chiefs. So boof, roof, proof, relief, mijchief, puff, cuff, dwarf, bandherchief, grief.
Irregular plurals are teeth from tooth, lice fiom loufe, mice from moufe, geefe from goofe, feet from foot, dice from die, pence from penny, brethren from brother, children from child.

Plurals ending in $s$ have no genitives; but we fay, Womens excellencies, and Weigh the mens wits againft the ladies bairs. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks the Lords' houtfe may be faid for the boufe of Lord; but fuch phrafes are not now in ufe; and furely an Englifh ear rebels againft them.

## Of ADJectives

Adjectives in the Englifh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither cafe, gender, nor number, and being added to fubftantives in all relations without any change; as, a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.

T゙be Comparifon of Adjectives.
The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding er, the fuperlative by adding eft, to the pofitive; as, fair, fairer, faireft; lovely, lovelier, lovelieft; fweet, fwecter, fweeteft; low, lower, loweft; bigh, higher, higheft.

Some words are irregularly compared; as good, better, beft; bad, worfe, worft; little, lefs, leaft; near, nearer, next ; much, more, moft; many (or moe), more (for moer), moft (for moeft); late, latter, lateft or laft.
Some comparatives form a fuperlative by adding moft, as netber, netbermoft; outer, outmoft; under, undermoft; up, upper, uppermoft; fore, former, foremoft.
Moft is fometimes added to a fubitantive, as topmoft, foutbmoft.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparifon by terminations, and are only compared by more and $m \circ f$, as benevolent, more benevolent, moft benevolent.

All adjectives may be compared by more and moft, even when they have comparatives and fuperlatives regularly formed; as fair; fairer, or more fair ; faireft, or moft fair.
In adjectives that admit a regular conparifon, the comparative more is oftener ufed than the fuperlative inof, as more fair is oftener written for fairer, than moff fair for faireft.

The comparifon of adjectives is very uncertain ; and being much regulated by commodioufnefs of utterance, or agreeablenefs of found, is not eafily reduced to rules.

Monofyllables are commonly compared.
Polyfyllables, or words of more than two fyllables, are feldom compared otherwife than by more and moft, as deplorable, more deplorable, moft deplorable.

Diffyllables are feldom compared if they terminate in Some, as fulfome, toilfome; in ful, as careful, spleenful, dreadful; in ing, as trifing, charming; in ous, as porous; in lefs, as carelefs, barmlefs; in ed, as curetched; in id, as candid; in al, as mortal; in ent, as recent, fervent; in ain, as certain; in ive, as miffive; in dy, as woody; in $f y$, as puffy; in $k y$, as rocky, except lucky; in my, as roomy; in ny, as finny; in py, as ropy, except bappy; in $r y$, as boary.
Some comparatives and fuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed withous regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language fubjected fo little and fo lateiy to grammar, fuch anomalies muit frequently occur.

So Boady is compared by Milton
Tun'd her nocturnal note.
What fle wills to fay or din.
Seems wifelt, virtnoufeft? difcrectef, belt

## A GRAMMAR OF THE

So trifling, by Ray, who is indeed of no great authority.
It is not fo decorous, in refpeet of God, that he fhould inmediately do all the meaneft and $t$ rifling eff things himfelf, without making ute of any inferior or fubordinate minister.

Famous, by Milton.
I fall be named among the famoufof
Of women, fug at folemn feftivals.
Ray on the Creaiton

Inventive, by Afcbam
Those have the inventiveff heads for all purposes, and roundel tongues in all matters.
Mortal, by Bacon.
The mortaleft poisons practifed by the Weft Indians, have rome mixture of the blood, fat, or fief of man. Bacon. Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the propereft and naturalleft confiderations that belong to this piece. Wotton's Architecture. Wretched, by Tobnfon.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; fuch as pre fuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underfand not things. B. Yobinfon. Powerful, by Milton.

We have fuftain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath porw'rfulleft to fend
Againtt us from about his throne. Paradife Loft.
The termination in $i \beta$ may be accounted in rome fort a degree of comparifon, by which the fignification is diminished below the porilive, as black, blacki/h, or tending to blacknefs; Salt, faltijh, or having a little tate of fall: they therefore admit no comparifon. This termination is seldom added but to words expreffing fenfible qualities, nor often to words of above one fyllable, and is fcarcely fed in the folemn or fublime flyte.

$$
\text { Of } \mathrm{P} \text { pRONOUNS. }
$$

Pronouns, in the Englifh language, are, $I$, thou, be, with their plurals we, ye, they, it, who, which, what, whether, whofoejer, what foever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, bis, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the fame.

The pronouns perfonal are irregularly inflected.

|  | Singular. | Plural. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Nom. } \\ \text { Accuf. and other } \\ \text { oblique cafes. }\end{array}\right\}$ | I | We |
| Nom. | Thou | Yes |
| Oblique. | Thee | You |

You is commonly unfed in modern writers for $y c$, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the fecond perron plural is ufed for the Second perron singular, You are my friend.


For it the practice of ancient writers was to use be, and for its, bis.

The poffefiive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cafes or change of termination:
The pofferfive of the firft perfon is my, mine, our r, ours; of the fecond, thy, thine, you, yours; of the third, from be, bis, from he, her, and hers, and in the plural their, theirs, for both fexes.
Our, yours, hers, theirs, are fed when the fublantive preceding is Separated by a verb, as The fe are our books. Thee books are ours. Your childrcin excel ours in filature, but ours furpafs yours in learning. Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithftanding their feeming plural termination, are applied equally to fingular and plural fubttantives, as This book is ours. Teele books are ours.
Mine and thine were formerly fed before a vowel, as mine amiable lady; which though now difured in profe. might be fill properly continued in poetry, they are ufed as ours and yours, when they are referred to a fubftantive preceding.

Their and theirs are the poffeffives likewife of $i t$, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, who, which, what, wobether, whofocver, what forever.

## Sing. and Plur.

Sing. and Plur.
Nom. Who
Gen. Whole
Other oblique cafes. Whom

Who is now fed in relation to perfons, and ribich in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.
Choose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of rubbich:

> The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, wobofe mortal taft
Brought death into the world.
Milton.
Whether is only unfed in the nominative and accurative cafes; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as, Whether of the se is left I know not. Whether fiscal I choofe? It is now almoft obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whofoever, what foever, being compounded of who or what, and foever, follow the rule of their primitives.

$$
\text { In all cafes, } \begin{cases}\text { Singular. } & \text { Plural. } \\ \text { This } & \text { There } \\ \text { That } & \text { Thofe } \\ \text { Other } & \text { Others } \\ \text { Whether } & \end{cases}
$$

The plural others is not unfed but when it is referred to a fubitantive preceding, as I have font other horfes. I have not font the fame horjes, but others.
Another, being only an other, has no plural.
Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal ufa. Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, thereivith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith, which fignify, of this, in this, \&c. of that, in that, \&xc. of which, in which, \&c.

Therefore and wherefore, which are properly, there for and where for, for that, for which, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in ufe. The reft feem to be paffing by degrees into neglect, though proper, ufeful, and analogous. They are referred both to fingu-
lar and plural antecedents.
There are two more words unfed only in conjunction with pronouns, own and Self.
Own is added to poffeffives, both fingular and plural, as my own band, our own bouse. It is emphatical, and implies a filent contrariety or oppofition; as, I live in ny own bouse, that is, not in a birred boule. This I did with my own band, that is, without help, or not by proxy.

Self is added to poffeffives, as myself; your delves; and fometimes to perfonal pronouns, as bimfelf, itself, themselves. It then, like own, expreffes emphafis and oppofiction, as I did this my self, that is, not another; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as We burt ourselves by vain rage.
Himself, itself, themferves, is fuppofed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for bis self, it' self, their Selves; fo that Self is always a cub. flantive. This Seems juftly observed, for we fay, He came bimfelf; Himself Bal do this; where bimfelf cannot be an accufative.

## Of the V Е R в.

Englifh verbs are active, as I love; or neuter, as $I$ languid. The neuters are formed like the actives.
Mort verbs fignifying action, may like wife fignify condition or habit, and become neuters, as $I$ love, I am in love; $I$ firike, I am now ftriking.

Verbs have only two tenfes inflected in their terminatons, the prefent, and fimple preterite; the other tenfes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs have, foll, will, let, may, can, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paffive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the fubftantive verb, as I am loved.

## To Have. Indicative Mood.

## PreSent Ten fe.

Sing. I have, thou haft, be hath or has ;
Plur. We have, ye have, they have.
Hos is a termination corrupted from bath, but now more frequently
fed both in verfe and profe. ufed both in verfe and profe.

## Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had, thou hadit, be had;
Plur. We had, ye had, they had.

## Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had, thou haft had, be has had;
Plur. We have have had, ye have had, they have had.

## 

Preterpluperfect.
Sing. I had lad, thou hadtt had, be had had;
Plur. We had had, ye had had, they had had.
Future.
Sing. I fhall have, thou fhalt have, be fhall have;
Plur. We thall have, ge fhall have, they fhall have.

## Second Future.

Sing. I will have, thou wilt have, be will have;
Plur. We will have, $y$ y will have, they will have.
By reading thefe future tenfes may be oblerved the variations of foall and weill.

Imperative Mood.
Sing. Have or have thou, let bim have;
Plur. Let us have, have or have ye, let them have.

## Conjunctive Mood. Prefent.

Sing. I have, thou have, be have;
Plur. We have, ye have, they have.
Preterite fimple as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound.
Sing. I have had, they have had, be have had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.
Future,
Sing. I fhall have, as in the Indicative.

> Second Future.

Sing. I fhall have had, thou fhalt have had, be fhall have had;
Plur. We fhall have had, ye fhall have had, they fhall have had.

## Potential.

The potential form of fpeaking is expreffed by may, can, in the prefent; and might, could, or flould, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

## Prefent.

Sing. I may have, thou maytt have, be may have;
Plur. We may have, ye may have, they may have.
Preterite.
Sing. I might have, thou mightt have, be might have; Plur. We might have, ye might have, they might have. Prefent.
Sing. I can have, thou canft have, be can have;
Plur. We can have, ye can have, they can have.
Preterite.
Sing. I could have, thou couldrt have, be could have;
Plur. We could have, ye could have, they could have.
In like manner fhould is united to the verb.
There is likewife a double Preterite.
Sing. I fhould have had, thou fhouldft. have had, be fhould have had;
Plur. We flould have had, ye fhould have had, they fhould have had.
In like manner we ufe, I might have had ; I could have had, $\xi^{3}$.

## Infinitive Mood.

Prefent. To have. Preterite. To have had.
Participle prefent. Having. Participle preter. Had:

## Verb Active. To Love.

Indicative. Prefent.
Sing. I love, thou loveft, be loveth or loves;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.
Preterite fimple.
Sing. I loved, thou lovedit, be loved;
Plur. We loved, ye loved, thcy loved.
Preterperfeit compared. I have loved, $\Xi^{\circ} c$.
Preterpluperfeer. I had loved, $\xi^{3}$ c.
Future. I hall love, $\mathcal{E}_{c}$ c. I will love, $\mathcal{E}_{c}$.
Imperative.
Sing. Love or love thou, let bim love;
Plur. Let us love, love or love ye, let them love.
Conjunctive. Prefent.
Sing. I love, thou love, he love;
Plur. We love, ye love, they love.
Preterite fimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound.. I have loved, © ©

Future. I fhall love, $\mathcal{E}_{6}$.
Second Fiturr. I fhall have loved, E $\overbrace{\text { c }}$.
Potential.
Prefent. I may or can love, Ėंc.
Preterite. I might, could, or fhould love, $\mathcal{J}_{6}$.
Double Pret. I might, could, or hould have loved, ©ic. Infinitive.
Prefent. To love. Preterite. To have loved.
Participle prefent. Loving. Participle paft. Loved.
The paffive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenfes of the verb to be, which muft therefore be here exhibited.
Indicative. Prefent.

Sing. $I \mathrm{am}$, thou art, be is ;
Plur. We are or be, ye arc or be, they are or be.
The plural $b e$ is now little in ufe.
Preterite.
Sing. I was, thou waft or wert, he was;
Plur. We were, ye were, they were.
Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be ufed in the indicative.
Preterite compound. I have been, छcc.
Preterpluperfect. I had been, $\mathcal{J}^{c}$.
Future. I hall or will be, Ėc.
Imperative.
Sing. Be thou; let bim be;
Plur. Let us be; be $y e$; let them be. Conjunctive. Prefent.
Sing. I be, thou beeft, be be;
Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

## Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, be were;
Plur. We were, ye werc, they were.
Preterite compound. I have been, $\mathcal{E}$
Future. I fhall have been, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c.
Potential.
I may or can; would, could, or fhould be; could, would, or fhould have been, $\mathcal{E}^{2}$ c.

Infinitive.
Prefent. To be. Preterite. To have been:
Participle pref. Being. Participle preter. Having been.

## Paffive Voice. Indicative Mood.

$I$ am loved, $E^{\circ} c$. $I$ was loved, $E_{c} c$. $I$ have been loved, $\underbrace{3}$ c.

Conjunctive Mood.
If $I$ be loved, $\underbrace{}_{c}$. If $I$ were loved, $\xi^{3}$. If $I$ fhall have been loved, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$.

Potential Mood.
$I$ may or can be loved, $\xi^{\circ}$ c. I might, could, or hould be loved, $\mho^{c}$. I might, could, or fhould have been loved, E ${ }^{2}$.

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

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

Indicative. Prefent.
Sing. I do, thou doft, be doth;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.
Preterite.
Sing. I did, thou didt, be did;
Plur. We did, ye did, they did.
Preterite, $\xi^{c} c$. 1 have done, $\mho^{\circ} c$. I had done, $E^{\circ} c$. Future. I hall or will do, $\Xi^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Imperative.
Sing. Do thou, let bim do ;
Plur. Let $u s$ do, do $y e$, let them do. Conjunctive. Prefent.
Sing. I do, thou do, be do;
Plur. We do, ye do, they do.
The reft are as in the indicative.
Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle pref. Doing, Participle preter. Done.
$I$ do is fometinnes ufed fuperfluoully，as，$I$ do love，$I$ did love；fimply for Ilove，or Iloved；but this is confi－ dered as a vitious mode of fpeech．

It is fometimes ufed emphatically；as，

## I do love thee，and when I love thee not，

Cbaos is come again．
Shakefpeare．
It is frequently joined with a negative；as，I like ber， but I do not love ber；I wiffed bim fuccefs，but did not belp him．

The Imperative prohibitory is feldom applied in the fecond perfon，at leaft in profe，without the word do； as，Stop bim，but do not burt bim；Praije beauty，but do not dote on it．

Its chief ufe is in interrogative forms of fpeech，in which it is ufed through all the perfons；as，Do I live？ Doft thou frike me？Do they rebel？Did I complain？ Didft thou love her？Did Jhe die？So likewife in nega－ tive interrogations；Do I not yet grieve？Did foe not die？

Do is thus ufed only in the fimple tenfes．
There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs， which，when it is ufed，may not improperly denominate them neuter pofives，as they are inflected according to the paflive form by the help of the verb fuftantive to be． They anfwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French； as，
I am rifen，furrexi，Latin；Je me fuis levé，French：
I was walked out，exieram；Je m＇etois promené．
In like manner we commonly exprefs the prefent tenfe；as，$I$ am going，ee．I am grieving，doleo．She is dying，illa moritur．The tempett is raging，furit procella．I am purfuing an enemy，bopecns infequor．So the other tenfes，as，$W_{e}$ evere zualking，ituroávous tesgincigniss，I bave been walking，I had been avalking，I fall or will le rwalking．
There is another manner of ufing the active participle，which cives it a pafive fignification；as，＇The grammar is now printing grammatica jam sume ckartis imprimitur．The brafs is forging，ara xxcuduntur．This is，in my opinion，a vitious expreffion，pro－ bably corrupted from a phrafe more pure，but now fomewhat obfo－ lete ：The book is a printing，The brafs is a forging；a being properly $a t$ ，and printing and forging verbal nouns fignifying action，according to the analogy of this language．
The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers fre－ quently confounded，or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected， when fome convenience of verfification does not invite its revival．It is ufed among the purer writers after if，though，ere，before，whetber， except，unlefs，rubatfoever，rebomfoever，and words of wifhing；as， Doubtlefs thou art our fatber，though Abrabanm be ignorant of us，and Ifrael acknowledge us uct．

## Of Irregular Verbs

The Englifh verbs were divided by Ben Johnfon into four conjugations，without any reafon arifing from the nature of the language，which has properly but one conjugation，fuch as has been exemplified；from which all deviations are to be confidered as anomalies，which are indeed in our monoryllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent；but almoft all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages， follow the regular form．

Our verbs ate obferved by Dr．Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite，and its participle．Indeed．in the fcanti－ nefs of our conjugations，there is farcely any other place for irre gularity．

The firft irregularity，is a night deviation from the regular form，by rapid utterance or poetical con－ traction：the laft fyllable ed is often joined with the former by fuppreffion of $e$ ；as，lov＇d for loved；after $c, c k, \rho_{3}, f, k, x$ ，and after the confonants $\int, t b$ ，when more flrongly pronounced，and fometimes after $m, n$ ， $r$ ，if preceded by a fhort vowel，$t$ is ufed in pronun－ ciation，but very feldom in writing，rather than $d$ ；as plac＇t，fratch＇t，ff／b＇t，wok＇t，droel＇t，fincl＇t；for plac＇d fnatch＇d，fifj＇d，wak＇d，drevel＇d，finel＇d；or placed，fratched， fifbed，waked，dwelled，fmelled．

Thofe words which terminate in $l$ or $l l$ ，or $p$ ，make their preterite in $t$ ，even in folemn language；as crept， felt，drvelt；fornetimes after $x$ ，ed is changed into $t$ ； as，vext ：this is not conftant．
A long vowel is often changed into a fhort one；thus， kept，Лept，wept，crept，fwept；from the verbs，to keep， to תleep，to weeep，to crrep，to fwect．
Where $d$ or $t$ go before，the addicional letter $d$ or $t$ ， in this contracted form，coalefee into one letter with the radical $d$ or $t$ ：if $t$ were the radical，they coalefce into $t$ ；
but if $d$ were the radical，then into $d$ or $t$ ，as the one or the other letter may be more eafily pronounced：as， read，led，，pread，fled，Jored，bid，bid，cbid，fed，bled，bred， sped，ftrid，rid；from the verbs，to read，to lead，to Jpread，to Jbed，to／bread，to bid，to bide，to chide，to feed， to bleed，to breed，to Speed，to firide，to Iide，to ride． And thus，caft，burt，coft，burft，eat，beat，fweat，fit， quit，fmit，worit，bit，bit，met，floot；from the verbs，to caft，to burt，to coft，to burft，to eat，to beat，to fweat， to $\sqrt{2 t}$ ，to quit，to fmite，to write，to bite，to bit，to meet， to floot．And in like manner，lent，Sent，rent，girt； from the verbs，to lend，to fend，to rend，to gird．

The participle preterite or paffive is often formed in en，inftead of ed；as been，taken，given，lain，known， from the verbs to be，to take，to give，to flay，to know．

Many words have two or more participles，as not only written，bitten，eaten，beaten，bidden，cbidden，hoot－ ten，cboJen，broken；but likewife writ，bit，eat，beat， bid，cbid，乃hot，choofe，broke，are promifcuouny ufed in the participle，from the verbs to write，to bite，to eat， to beat，to bide，to chide，to Jhoot，to clboofe，to briak， and many fuch like．
In the fame manner fown，及erwn，bewon，mown， loaden，laden，as well as fow＇d，fhew＇d，berw＇d，mow＇d， loaded，laded，from the verbs to fow，to 乃ew，to bew， to morv，to load，or lade．

Concerning thefe double participles it is difficult to give any rule；but he fhall feldom err who remembers， that when a verb has a participle diftinct from its pre－ terite，as write，wrote，written，that diftinct participle is more proper and elegant，as The book is written，is better than The book is wrote，though wrote may be ufed in poetry．

There are other anomalies in the preterite．
1．Win，Spin，begin，froim，Arike，ftick，fing，Aing，fing， ring，wring，Jpring，fwing，drink，fink，fbrink，Jink， come，run，find，bind，grind，wind，both in the pre－ terite imperfect and participle paffive，give won，$\sqrt{p} u n$ ， begun，foum，Aruck，fuck，fung，fung，flung，rung， worung，Sprung，fwung，drunk，unk，Jorunk，bung，come， run，found，bound，ground，wound．And moft of them are alfo formed in the preterite by $a$ ，as began，rang， fang，Sprang，drank，came，ran，and fome others；but mott of thefe are now obfolete．Some in the participle paffive likewife take en，as fricken，frucken，drunken， bounden．

2．Fight，teach，reach，feek，befeech，catch，buy，bring， think，work，make fought，taught，raught，fougbt，be－ Sougbt，caugbt，bougbt，brought，thougbt，wrougbt．

But a great many of thefe retain likewife the regular form，as teacbed，reached，befeched，catcbed，worked．

3．Take，乃bake，forfake，wake，awoke，Aland，break， speak，bear，Bear，fwear，tear，weave，cleave，Arive， thrive，drive，乃bine，rife，arife，fmite，worite，bide，abide， ride，choofe，cbufe，tread，get，beget，forget，feetbe，make in both preterite and participle took，for fook，wooke， awoke，flood，broke，fpoke，bore，flore，fwore，tore， wore，wove，clove，frove，throve，drove，Bone，rofe， arofe，smote，wrote，bode，abode，rode，chofe，trode，got， begot，forgot，fod．But we fay likewife，thrive，rife， $f_{m i t}$ ，writ，abid，rid．In the preterite fome are likewife formed by $a$ ，as brake，Spake，bare，bare， fware，tare，ware，clave，gat，begat，forgat，and per－ haps fome others，but more rarely．In the parti－ ciple paffive are many of them formed by en，as taken，Sbaken，for raken，broken，fpoken，born，JBorn， fworn，torn，worn，woven，cloven，tbriven，driven，rifen， finitten，ridden，chofen，trodden，gotten，begotten，forgot－ ten，fodden．And many do likewife retain the analogy in both，as woked，awoked，Beared，weaved，leaved， ab：ded，feetbed．

4．Give，bid，fit，make in the preterite gave，bade， Sate；in the participle paffive，given，bidden，fitten；but
in both bid．

5．Draw，know，grow，throrv，blow，crowe like a cock， fyy，Nay，fee，ly，make their preterite drew，knew，grew， threw，blew，crew，flerw，flew，fare，lay；their parti－ ciples paffive by $n$ ，drazun，knowen，fnown，grown， thrown，blown，flow，Rain，Seen，lien，lain．Yet from， flee is made fled；from go，went，from the old woend，
and the participle gone．

## E $N$ G L I S H ThO N G U E.

## Of DERIVATION.

That the Englifi language may be more eafily unde thood, it is necefliary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry 1 fhall fometimes copy Dr. Watlis, and fometimes endeavour to lupply his detects, and ieciify his crrours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.
The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the prefent of the verb; as, to love, love; to fright, a fitight; to fight, a fight; or the preterite of the verb, as, to Atrike, Iftrick or ftrook, a ftroke.

The action is the fame with the participle prefent, as loving, frigbting, fighting, friking.

The agent, or perfon acting, is denoted by the fyllable er added to the verb, as lover, frighter, friker:

Subfantives, adjectives, and fometimes other parts of fpeech, are changed into verbs: in which cafe the vowel is often lengthened, or the confonant foftened; as, a houfe, to boufe; brafs, to braze; glafs, to glaze; grafs, to graze; price, to prize; breath, to breathe; a finh, to filb; oyl, to oyl; further, to further; forward, to forward; hinder, to binder.

Sometimes the termination en is added, efpecially to adjectives; as, hatte, to bafteir; length, to lengthen; ftrength, to firengtben; fhort, to Jborten; faft, to faflen; white, to whiten; black, to blacken; hard, to barden; foft, to Soften.

From fubftantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination $y$; as, a loufe, loufy; wealth, wealthy; health, bealtky; might, mighiy; worth, woriby; wit, cvitty; luft, luffy; water, watery; earth, eartby; wood, a wood, woody; air, airy; a heart, bearty; a hand, bandy.

From fubftantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination ful, denoting abundance; as, joy, joyful; fruit, fruitful; youth, youtbful; care, careful; ufe, ufeful; délight, delightful; plenty, plentiful.; help, belpful.

Sometimes, in almoft the fame fenfe, but with fome kind of diminution thereof, the termination fome is added, denoting fometbing, or in fome degree; as, delight, delightfome; game, gamefome; irk, irkfome; burden, burdenfome; trouble, troublefome; light, lightfome; hand, bandfome; alone, lonefome; toil, toilfome.

On the contrary, the termination lefs added to fubftantives, makes adjectives fignifying want; as roorthlefs, witle $\sqrt[s]{ }$, beartlefs, joylefs, carelefs, belplefs. Thus comfort, comfortlefs; fap, faplefs.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle un prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived from the Latin; as, pleafant, unpleafont; wife, unwife; profitable, unprofitable; patient, impatient. Thus unwortly, unbealthy, unfruitful, unufeful, and many more

The original Enclifh privative is un; but as we ofien borrow from the Latin, or its deicendants, words already fignifying pisation, as ineficacious, impious, indificrect, the infeparable particles un and in have fallen into confufion, from which it is not cafy to difentangle them.
$U_{n}$ is prefixed to all words originally Englifh, as wntrue, untruth, untanght, unbandfome.
$U_{n}$ is prefixed to all participles mace privative adjectives, as un feeling, unadjifing, unaided, undelighted, unendeared.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle prefent, to mark a forbearance of action, as unfighing; but a privation of habit, as urpitying.

Un is prefixed to moft fubftantives which have an Englifh termina tion, as unfertilenefs, unperfecinefs, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or im, as infertility, imperfection; uncivil, in civility; unaciive, inactivity.
In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is ufual to retain the particle pref.xed, as indecency, inclegant, improper; but if we boriow the adjccive, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix un, as unpolite, ungallant.

The prepofitive particles dis and mis, derived from the des and mes of the French, fignify almoft the fame as un; yet dis rather imports contrariety than privation, fince it anfwers to the Latin prepofition de. Nis infinuates fome error, and for the moft part may be rendered by the Latin words male or perperam. To like, 10 difike; honour, difbonour ; to honour, to grace, to difborzour, to difgrace; to deign, to difdeign; chance, hap, mifcbonce,
mifhap; to take, to miftake; deed, mifdeed; to ufe, tô mifufe; to cmploy, to mijemploy; to apply, to mifapply.

Words derived from Latin written with de or dis retain the fame fignification, as difinguifh, diftinguo; de tract, detraho; defame, defamo; detain, detineo.

The termination ly added to fubftantives, and fometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import fome kind of fimilitude or agrecment, being formed by contraction of lick or like.

A giant, gianty, giantlike; carth, eartbly; heaven, beavenly; world, worldly; God, godly; good, goodly.

The fame termination $l y$ added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like fignification; as, beautiful, beautifully; fweet, frecetly; that is, in a beculiful manner; with fome degree of fweetnes.

The termination ifs added to adjectives, imports di-' minution; and added to fubfantives, imports fimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, greenifs; white, wbitifs; foft, foftifs; a chief, thievifls; a wo!f, wolvifn; a child, childifs.

We have forms of diminutives in fubftantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, a billock; a cock, a cockrel; a pike, pickrel; this is a French termination: a goofe; a gofing; this is a German termination: a lamb, a lambkin; a chick, a chicken; a man, a manikin; a pipe; a pipkin; and thus Halkin, whence the patronimick Hawekins, Wilkin, Thbomkin, and others:

Yet fill there is another form of diminution among the Englifh, by lefiening the found iffelf, efpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that fomet mes not fo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, fup, (its, foop, fop, $\sqrt{2} p p e t$, where, befides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination et ; top, tip; fit, fout ; babe, baby, booly, Bÿrass; great pronounced long, cfpeciSit, fpout; babe, baby, booby, Bÿturs; great pronounced long, clpeci-
ally if with a fronger found, grea-t; little pronounced long, lee-tle; ally if with a ftronger found, grea-t; little pronounced ong, lee-tle;
ting, tang, tong, imports a fuccefion of fmaller and then greatcr founds; and fo in jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle, and many other made words.
Much bowever of. this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on? oral utterance, and therefore farcely worthy the notice of Wallis.
Of concrete adjectives are made abftract fubftan= tives, by adding the termination $n e f s$, and a few in bood or bead, noting character or qualities; as, white, whitenefs; hard, bardnefs; great, greainefs; fkilful, kilfulnefs, unfkilfulnefs; gadhead, manbaod, maidenbead, widowhood, knighthood, priefthood, likelibood, falfehood.

There are other abftracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination $t h$, a fmall change being fometimes made; as, long, length; ftrong, firengtlf; broad, wide, treadth, width; deep, depth; true, truth; warm, warmth; dear, deartb; llow, fowth; merry, mirth; heal, bealth; well, weal, wealth; dry, drougbth; young, youth; and fo moon, month.
Like thefe' are fome words derived from verbs; dy, death; till, tilth; grow, growth; mow, later mowth, after mow'th; commonly fpoken and written later math, after math; fteal, fealth; bear, birth; rue, ruib; and probably earth from to ear or plow; fly, flight; weigh, weight; fray, fright; to draw, draught.
Thefc fhould rather be written fighth, frighth, only that cuftom prevails, lelk $b$ fhould be twice repeated.

Thc fame form retain faith, fpight, wureathe, wroth, broth, froth, breath, footh, reorth, light, wight, and the like, whofe primitives are either entircly obfolete, or feldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from fey or foy, Spry, wory, wreak, brew, moow, fiy, bray, fay, woork.

Some ending in Bip imply an office, employment, or condition; as, king flip, ward/bip, guardianßip, partner/bip, ftewerdjhip beadhbip, lordJhip.
Thus workip, that is, worthbip; whence worfbitful, to worSoip.

Some few ending in dom, rick, wick, do efpecially denote dominion, at leaft ftate or condition; as kingdow, dukedom, carldom, princedom, popedom, chriftendom, freedom, wifdom, whoredom, bifhoprick, bailywick.

* Ment and age are plainly French terminations, and are of the fame import with us as among them, fcarcely ever occuring, except in words derived from the French, as commandment, ufage.


## A GRAMMAROFTHE

A. There are in Englith often lons trains of words allied by thcir meaning and derivation; as, to beat, a bat, batoon, a hattle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, butter, a kind of glutinous compofition for food. All thete are of fimilar fignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin batuo. Thus take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin tango, tetigi, tačium.

From truo are formed twain, trvice, twenty, truelve, twins, twine, ivijt, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil.
The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more fubtlety than folidity, and fuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged wihhout end.

Sn ufually implies the nofe, and what relates to it. From the Latin nafus are derived the French nes and the Englifh nofe; and nefe, a ponontory, as projelling like a nofe. But as if from the confonants $n s$ taken from nofius, and tranipofed, that they may the better correepond, fin denotes majus; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nofe, as fincut, fineeze, fnore, fnort, fnear, fnicker, finot, finevil, frite, fintf, finffle, finaffle, finarle, finudge.
There is another $\sqrt{n}$, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin finuo, as fnake, fineak, finail, fnare; fo likcwife fuap and fiatccl, fnib,
finb. finub.
Bl implies a blaft; as, blorw, blaft, to blaft, to bligbt, and, metaPhorically, to blaft one's reputation; bleat, bleak, a bleak place, to look bleak or weather-beaten, bleak, blay, bleach, blufler, blurt, blifer, blab, bladder, bleb, blifer, blubbcr-lip't, blubber-chieek't, bloted, bluteherrings, blaft, blaze, to blowe, that is, blofom, bioom; and perhaps blood and blutio.
In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing fignified; and therefore the founds of letters finaller, fharper, louder, ciofer, fofter, ftronger, clearer, more nbfcure, and more ftridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things fignified.
Thus words that begin with $\mu$ r intimate the force and effect of the thing fignified, as if probably derived from sfowvpu, or frenums; as, Alrong, firength, Arew, frike, Areake, flroke, flripe, firive, firife, dilirain, Arefs, diffrefs, firing, firap, Arean, fireamer, Arand, Arip,

St in like manner implies itrength, but in a lefs degree, fo much -only as is futticient to preferve what has been already communifrom, rather than acquire any new degrec; as if it were derived from the Latin $A_{0}$ : for example, fland, ftay, that is, to remain, or to prop ; Aaff, ftuy, that is, to oppofe; Aop, to stuff, stiffe, to stay, that is, to fop; a fay, that is, an obftacle; stick, stut, stutter, stammer stagger, stickle, stick, stake, a harp pale, and any thing depofited 2t play; stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stuib, stubble, to stub up, stump, whence stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp with the feet, whence to stamp, that is, to make an impreffion and a flamp; storv, to forv, to beffow, sterward or storvard, stead, stcady, steadfaft, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, stall, still, stall, stallage, stall, stage, still adj. and still adv. stale, stout, sturciy, steed, stoat, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve with hunger or cold; stone,
steel, stern, stanch, to stanch blood, stee, stern, stanch, to stanch blood, to stare, steep, steeple, stair, stan $\frac{a}{} d$ denotes fomething firm and fixed. $\beta d$ denotes fomething firm and fixed.
Thbr implies a more violent degree of motion, as throw, thruf, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throwes.
Wr imply fome fort of obliquity or ditortion, as wer,
Wr imply fome fort of obliquity or diflortion, as wory, to cureatie, aureft, wurefle, nuring, wrong, wurinch, wrench, wurangle, wrinkle, suxath, zureak, zurack, wretch, zurift, werap.
Siw imply a filent agitation, or a fofter kind of lateral motion ; as Funy, frug, to fway, fragger, fwerve, fweat, fweep, fwill, fwin,

Nor is there much difference of
mite, which fignifics the fame as to frike, but is a foter wime, fmirk firicl!, finack, fimother, fmart, a fimart blow properly fignifies fuch a kind of froke as with an oi iginaliy filent motion implied in fin, procecds to a quick violence, dicnoted by ar fuddenly ended, as is hewn by $t$
Cl denote a kind of adhefion or tenacity, as in cleave, clay, cling,
 clofe, to clope, a clod, a clot, as a clot of blooid, clouted cream, a cluter, a clufier.

Sp implies a kind of difipation or expanfion, efpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an $r$, as if it were from fpargo or Jeparo:
 /pit, jputter, Jpatter.
$S l$ denotes a kind of filent fall, or a lefs obfervable miction; as in
 Sap.
And fo likewife afle, in cra/h, rafh, gafh, fafb, cla/b, la/s, Лa/乃, plafh, trafh, indicates fomething acting more nimbly and harply. But u/h, in crufh, rulh, gulh, flu/h, bhufh, brufh, bu/h, pul/h, implies fomething as acting more obtufely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a fwift and fudden motion, not inflantaneous, but gradual, by the continued found $/ \mathrm{p}$.
Thus in fing, fling, ding, fiving, cling, fing, auring, Aing, the tingling of the termination "g, and the tharpnefs of the vowel $i$, imply the continuation of a very flender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanilhing, but not fuddenly interrupted. Dut in tink, rwink, fink, clink, clink, think, that end in a mute confonaut, there is allo indi eated a fudden ending.
If there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinhtle, mingle, Sprinkle twinkli, there is inplied a frequency, or iteration of fnall acts. And the fime frequency of acts, but lefs fubtile by reafon of the clearer vowel $a$, is indicated in jangle, tangle, ipangle, mangle, rurangle, brangle, dingle; as alto in munulle, grumble, jumble, tumble, fumble, rumble, crumble, funble. But at the fame time the clote $u$ implies fonteching ubfcure or obtunded; and a congeries of confonants mbl,
denotes a confufed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in raméle, fcamble, firamble, ruamble, ambie; but in thefe there is fomething acute.
In nimble, the acutenefs of the vowel denotes celcrity. In parkle, Jp denotes difipation, ar an acute crackling, $k$ a fudden interruption, Ia frequent iteration; and in like manner in $\sqrt{j r}$ inkle, unles is may imply the fubtility of the diffipated gutules. Theich and thin differ, in that the former ends with an obtufe confonant, and the, later with an acute.
In like manner, in /queek, Squeak, fqueal, Cqual!. braul, wraul, youl, Spaul, fcreck, Breek, 乃bril, Joarp, Brivivel, wrinkle, crack, crafb, cla/k, gnafh, plajb, crujb, bulb, bifle, filfe, whifl, foft, jarr, hurl, curl, wobivi, buz, bufsle, /pindle, dwindle, twine, twift, and in many more, we may obferve the agrecment of fuch fort of founds with the things fignified: and this fo frequently happens, that. Scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monofyllable word, of which kind are almoft all ours, emphatically exprefies what in other languages can fcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or fometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin ; but the greateft part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as grace, face, elegant, elegance, refemble.

Some verbs, which feem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the prefent tenfe, and fome from the fupines.

From the prefent are formed $\int p e n d$, expend, expendo; conduce, conduco; dejpife, defpicio; approve, approbo; conceive, concipio.

From the fupines, fupplicate, fupplico; demonftrate, demonftro; difpofe, difpono; expotiate, expatior; supprefs, fupprimo; exempt, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queit of originals. Many of thefe which feem felected as immediate defcendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as conceive, approve, expofe, exempt.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transterred into our language; as, garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead, from the French jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider. though indeed, even of thefe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the La tins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from fome way, orgina way, via; reall, vallum; reallorv, volvo; rvonl, vellus; rvill, volo worm, vermis; worth, virtus; wafp, vefpa; day, dies; draw, traho tame, domo, dapáw; yoke, jugum, दєũyos; over, upper, fuper, iтsp am, fum, $\varepsilon \neq \mu$, brcak, frango; fy, volo; bloru; Ho. I I make ${ }^{\text {i }}$, doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin make no no lefs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greck, efpecially the Folict, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Offan and others, which from long become obfolete, received not a few from the Teutonit have certain, that the Englifh, German, and other Teutonick Iangu It retained fome derived fom the Greir, path, pfad, ax, acbs, mit, ford, pfurd, daugbter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, fear, grare, graft, to grave, to forape, whole, beal, froni
 out . Since they received thele immediately from the Greeks, with out the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the fame fountain, though they
be likewife found among the Latins.

Our anceftors were ftudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monofyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firft fyllable, efpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewife confonants of a weaker found, retaining the ftronger, which feem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the fame organ, in order that the found might become the fofter; but efpecially tranfpofing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, fpend; exemplum, fample; excipio, fcape; extraneus, Arange; extractum, fretch'd; excrucio, to fcrere; exfcorio, to fcour; excorio, to fourge; excortico, to foratch; and others beginning with ex: as alfo, emendo, to mend; epifcopus, bißop; in Danifh Bifp; epiftola, pifle; hofpitale, fpittle; Hifpania, Spain; hiltoria, fory.
Many of thefe etymologies are doubtful, and fome evidently
miltaken. miltaken.
The following are fomewhat harder, Alcxander, Sander; Elifalethon, Lerty; apis, bce; aper, bur; p paling into $b$, as in lijt:op; and by

## E N G L I S H

cutting off a from the beginning, which is reftored in the middle but for the old bar or bare, we now fay loar; as for lang, long; for buin, bane; for flane, fone; aprugna, brazun, $p$ being changed into $b$, and a tranfpofed, as in aper, and $g$ changed into $w$, as in pignus, paren; lege, lawe; àoтris, for, cutting off the beginning, and changing $p$ into $f$, as in pellis, a fell; pullus, a foal; pater, father pavor, fear; polio. fle; pleo, impleo. fill, full; pifcis, filb; and tranfpofing $o$ into the middle, which was taken from the beginning apex, a piece; peak, pike; zophorus, frecfe; mullum, fum; defenfo, fence; difpenfator, pencer: afculto, efcouter, Vr. Jcout; exfcalpo forape, reftoring $l$ inftead of $r$, and hence forap, fcrable, fcrawl exculpo, froop; exterritus, start; extonitus, attonitus, stonn'd; llo machus, marw; offendo, fined; obftipo, stop; audere, dare; cavere, ware, whence a-zware, be ruare, ruary, warn, rvarning; for the Latin ov confonant formerly founded like our $v v$, and the mo. dern found of the $v$ confonant was formerly that of the letter $f$, that is, the Eolick digamma, which had the found of $\varphi$, and the modern found of the letter $f$ was that of the Greek $\phi$ or $p b$; ulcus, ulcere, ulcer, fore, and hence forry, forrow, forrowful; ingenium, engine, gin; fcalenus, leaning, unlefs you would rather derive it from x ${ }^{i}$ iva, whence inclino ; infundibulum, funnel; gagates, jett ; projectum, to jett forth, a jetty; cucullus; a cowl.

There are fyncopes fomewhat harder; from tempore, time; from nomine, name; domina, dame; as the French bomme, femme, nom, from homine, fomina, nomine. Thus pagina, page; wolngrov, pot; xume $\lambda \lambda x$, capp; cantharus, can; tentorium, tent ; precor, pray; preda, prey; 反pecio, fpeculor, Spy; plico, ply: implico, imply; replico, reply; complico, comply; fedes epifcopalis, fee.
A vowel is alfo cut off in the middle, that the number of the fyllables may be leffened ; as, amita, aunt; fpiritus, fpright; debitum, debt; dubito, doubt; comes, comitis, count; clericus, clerk; quietus, quit, quite; acquieto, to acquit; feparo, to /pare; ftabilis, stuble; ftabulum, stable; pallacium. palace, place; rabula, rail, rawl, wraul, frabulum, stable; ; palle, brable; quefitio, quest.

As alfo a confonant, or at leaft one of a fofter found, or even a whole fyllable; rotundus, round; fragilis, frail; fecurus, fure; regula, rule; tegula, tile; fubtilis, fubtle; nomen, noun; decanus, dean; computo. count ; fubitaneus, fuddain, foon; fuperare, to foar; periculun, peril; mirabile, marvel; as magnus, main; dignor, deign; tingo, stain; tinctum, taint; pingo, paint; pradari, reach.

The contractions may feem harder, where many of them meet, as xűaros, kyrk, church; prefbyter, priest; facriltanus, fexton; frango, fregi, break, breach; fagus, $\varphi \tilde{r} \gamma x$, beech, $f$ changed into $b$, and $g$ into $c h$, which are letters near-a kin; frigefco, freeze; frigefco, fre $\beta$, $\rho_{c}$ into $\beta$, as above in bijbop, fi/b. fo in fcapba, $\Omega_{\text {liff }}$, hip, and refrigefco, refreß; but virefco, freß; phlebotomus, tieam; Lovina, beef; vitulina, weal; fcutifer, fquire; pœnitentia, penance; fanctuarium, fanctuary, fentry; quæfitio, chafe; perquifitio, purchafe; anguilla, eel; infula, ife, ile, ifand, iland; infuletta, ilet, ilet; cyght and more contractedly $\epsilon y$, whence O $w f r e y$, Ruley, Ely; examinare, to fcan, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end $c$ and $o$, according to the ufual manner, the remainder xamin, which the Saxons, who did not ufe $x$, writ cfamen, or fcamen is contracted into fann; as from dominus, don; nomine, noun; abomino, ban; and indeed apum examen they turned into fciame; for which we fay fwarme, by inferting $r$ to denote the murmuring; thefaurus, store; fedile, stool; veris, rwet; fudo, freat; gaudium, gay; jocus, joy; fuccus,
juice; catena, cbain; caliga, calga; chaufe, chauffe, Fr. bofe; extinguo, stanch, fquench, quench, stint; foras, forth; fpecies, foice; recito, read; adjuvo, aid; aiw, ævum, ay, age, erver; floccus, lock; excerpo, fcrape, fcrabble, fcrawl; extravagus, stray, straggle; collectum, clot, clutch; colligo, coil; recolligo, recoil; fevero, fzeear; ftrjdulus, 乃rill; procurator, proxy; pulfo, to fuß; calamus, a quill; impetere, to impcach; augeo, auxi, rwax; and vanefco, vanui, wane; fyllabare, to Jpell; puteus, pit; granum, corn; comprimo, cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle.
Some may feem harfher, yet may not be rejected, for it at lealt appears, that fome of them are dcrived from proper names, and there are others whofe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sanny; Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Elifabeth, Betty, Eefs; Margareta, Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg; Maria, Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Marwkin, Mawkes; Matthreus, Mattba, Mattberw; Martha, Matt. Pat; Gulielmus, Willelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bil', Wiilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks.
Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, gilofer, Fr. gillifiozer, which the vulgar call julyforver, as if derived from the month Yuly; petrofelinum, parfy; portulaca, purfain; cydonium, quince ; cydoniatum, quiddeny; perficum, peach; eruca, eruke, which they corrupt to ear-ruig, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, a gimmal or gimbal ring; and thus the word gimbal and jumbal is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques chofes, kickfoaros. Since the origin of thefe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, efpecially as they fo much affected monofyllables; and, to make them found the fofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranfpofing, and foftening them.

But while we derive thefe from the Latin, I do not mean to fay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danifh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and fome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The fame word, according to its different fignifications, often has a different origin; as, to bear a burden, from fero; but to bear, whence birth, born, bairn. comes from pario; and a bear, at leaft if it be of Latin original, from fera. Thus perch, a fifh. from perca; but perch, a meafure, from pertica, and likewife to perch. To fpell is from fyllaba; but fpell. an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are fo fixed in lands, that none can pafs them againlt the matter's will, from expello; and jpell, a meffenger, from epistole ; whence gofpel, good-1fel, or god-fpell. Thus freele, or frceze, from frieffo: but frecze, an architectonic word, from roplorzus; but friefe,
for cloth, from Frifza, or perhaps from frigefoo, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us. cven monofyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaft felving inftead of compounds, and comprifing the fignification of more words than one; as. from forip and roll connes fcroll; from proud and dance, prance; from st of the verb stay, or stand and stout, is made stout; from stout and hardy, fiurdy; from $\delta p$ of spit or fpew, and out, comes Jpout; from the lame $\hat{p}$, with the terminarion in, is spin ; and adding out, $\int p$ in out ; and from the fame $/ \hat{k}$, with it, is $\int_{i} i t$, which only differs from frout in that it is finaller, and with lefs noife and force ; but foutter is, becaufe of the obfcure $u$, fomething between fpit and fpout ; and by reafon of adding $r$, it intimates a frequent iteration and noife, but obfcurely confufed: whereas fpatter, on account of the fharper and clearer vowel $a$, intimates a more diftinct noife, in which it chiefly differs from foutter. From the fame fo, and the termination ark, comes fpark, fignifying a fingle emifion of fire with a noife namely, $f_{p}$ the emilfion, ar the more acute noife, and $k$, the mute confonant, intimates its being fuddenly terminated; but adding $l$, is made the frequentative $\delta$ parkle. The fame $\delta p$, by adding $r$, that is made the frequentative $\int p a r k l e$. The fame $\int p$, by adding $r$, that is
ip , implies a more lively impetus of diffufing or expanding itfelf ipr, implies a more lively impetus of diffufing or expanding itfelf;
to which adding the termination ing, it becomes Soring; its vito which adding the termination ing, it becomes fring; its vi gour $f p r$ imports, its fharpnefs the termination ing, and laftly in
acute and tremulous, ends in the mute confonant $g$, denotes the acute and tremulous, ends in the mute confonant $g$, denotes the
fudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary fignififudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary fignification, of a fingle, not a coniplicated exilition. Hence we call ffring whatever has an elaftick force; as alfo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to pring, to germinate; and firing, one of the four feafons. From the fame $\int p r$ and out, is formed prout, and with the termination ig, prig ; of which the following for the moft part, is the difference : prost, of a croffer found in ports a fatter or croffer bud; fprig, of a flendeser found, denotes a maller fhoot. In like manner, from str of the verb strive, and out, comes strout and strut. From the fame str, and the termination $\mathrm{gg} / \mathrm{e}$, is made struggle; and this gl imports, but without any grea oife, by reafon of the obfcure found of the vowel 4 , In like man ner, from throw and roll is made trull; and almoft in the fame fenfe is trundle, from throw or tbrust, and rundle. Thus graff or grougb is compounded of grave and rough; and trudge from tread or trot, anc drudge.

In thefe obfervations it is eafy to difcover great fagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the defire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,
I. That Wallis's derivations are often fo made, that by the fame licence any language may be deduced from any other.
2. That he makes no difinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thofe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Englifh language, or its laws of derivation.

That he derives from the Latin, often with great harfhnefs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, pro bably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That fome of his derivations are apparently erro neous.

## S Y N T A X.

The eftablifhed practice of grammarians requires that I fhould here treat of the Syntax ; but our language has fo little inflestion, or variety of terminations, that its conflruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it ; and Johnfon, whofe defire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a fyntax indifpenfably neceffary, has publifhed fuch petty obfervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perfon; as, Thou fieft froms good; He runs to death.
Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable
Of two fubftantives the noun poffeflive is the genitive; as, His father's glory; The fun's beat.

Verbs tranfitive require an oblique cafe; as, He loves. me; You fear bim.

All prepofitions require an oblique cafe : He gave this to me; He took this from me; He Jays this of me; He came with me.

## P R O S O D Y.

It is common for thofe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Profody. So that of the Italians is neglected by Buomattei; that of the French by Defmarais ; and that of the Englifh by Wallis, Cooper, and even by Jobnfon though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to infert them

Profody comprifes ortboephy, or the rules of pronunciation; and ortbometry, or the laws of verfification.

Pronum-

Pronunesamion is juft, when every leter has its proper found, and wh n every fyllable has its proper accent, or which in Englifh verfification is the fame, its proper quantity.

The found of the ietters have been already explained ; and sules for the accent or quantity are not cafily to be given, being fubject to thall here propofe.

1. Of diffyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former fyllable is commonly accented, as childifh, kíngdom, ádifft, álled, tóllfome, lóver, foófier, faírer, foremoft, zéclous, fûlnefs, gódly, méekly, ártijt
2. Diffyllables formed by prefixing a fyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter ; as, to begét, to befeem, to befóro.
3. Of diffyliables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former fyllable; as, to defcant, a défount; to comént, a ciment; to contráct, a contract.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs feldom have their acrent on the former, yet touns often have it on the latter fyllable;
xi, delight, terffume. -
4. All difiyllables ending in $y$, as cromny; in our, as labotir, favour; in ow, as reíllow, wállow, except allow; in le, as battle, bíble; in i/h, as bánijb; in ck, as cámbrick, cáfjock; in ter, as to bátter; in age, as corirage; in ein, as faften; in et, as quiet, accent the former fyllable. 5. Diffyllable nouns in er, as cánker, buitter, have the accent on the former fyllable.
6 Diffyllable verbs terminating in a confonant and $e$ final, as comprife, efcápe; or having a diphthong in the laft fyllable, as oppéafe, revéar; or ending in two confonants, as attend; have the accent on the latter fyllable. 7. Diffillable nouns having a diphthong in the latter fyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter fyllable, as applaúfe; except words in ain, cértain, moün-
tain.
8. Trifyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a fyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as lóvelincss, téndernefs, contémner, wágonner, ply'fical, befpatter, coinménting, comménding, afür ance.
9. Trifyllables onding in ous, as grácious, árduous; in al , as cafpical; in ion, as méntion, accent the firf.
10. Triflyllables ending in ce, ent, and ate, accent the firft fyllable, as cointenance, cóntinence, ármament, imminont, élegant, prôpagete, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laft, as connivence, acgliantance; or the middle fyllable hath a vowel before two confonants, as promillgate.

1:. Triffyllables ending in $y$, as éntity, fécify, líberly, ciaiory, fitbfidy, commonly accent the firtt fyllable.
12. Trifyllables in re or le accent the firft fyllable, as légizle, théctre, except difcíple, and fome words which have a pofition, as exámple, epifle.
13. Trifyllables in ude commonly accent the firft ryllable, as plénitude.
14. Triffyllables ending in ator or atour, as creatour, or having in the middle fyliable a diphthong, as endéazour'; or a vowel before two confonants, as doméffick, accent the mididle fyllable.
15. Triffyilabies that have their accent on the laft fylJable are commonly French, as acquiéfce, repartée, maoraine, or words formed by prefixing one or two fylJables to an acute fyllable, as immatưre, overcharge.
16. Polyfyllables, or words of more than three fyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as árrogating, cóntinency, incóntinently, comméndable, commúnicablenefs.
17. Words in ion have the accent upon the antepenult, as falciátion, perturbáticn, concóction; words in atozir or ator on the penult, as dedicitor.
18. Words ending in le commonly have the accent on the firft fyllable, as ámicable, unlefs the fecond fyllable have a vowel before two confonants, as combiffille.
19. Worcis ending in ous have the accent on the antepenult, as zuórious, vohiptzous.
20. Words ending in ly have their accent on the antepenult, as puffllanimity, aeizevity.

Thefe rules are not ajvanced as compleat or infailible, but propofed as ufeful. Almoft every rule of every language has its cxceptions ; and in Englifh, as in other tongues, much muft be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and bitter rules may be given that have efcaped my obfervation.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number of fyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verfes are either iambick, as aloft, crecute; or trochaick, as bóly, lofty.

Our iambick meafure comprifes verfes
Of four fyllables,
Moft good, moft fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loft;
For all the coft
Words can beftow,
So poorly fhow
Upon your praife,
That all the ways
Senfe hath, come fhort. Drayton.
With ravifh'd ears
The monarch hears. Dryden.
Of fix,
This while we are abroad, Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not fing an ode? Shall that holy fire,
In wis that ftrongly glow'd, In this cold air expire ?
Though in the utmont Peak A while we do remain,
Amongft the mountains bleak, Expos'd to fleet and rain,
No fport our hours fhall break, To exercife our vein.
Who though bright Phœbus' beams Refrefh the fouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ftreams Be many wonders found;
Yet many rivers clear Here glide in, filver fwathes,
And what of all moft dear, Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear, T' affwage breem winter's fcathes.

## In places far or near,

Or fainous, or obfcure,
Where wholefom is the air,
Or where the moft impure,
All times, and every where, The mufe is ftill in ure.

Drayton.
Of eight, which is the ufual meafure for fhort poems,

And may at laft my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moffy cell,
Where I may fit, and nightly fpell
Of ev'ry ftar the fky doth hew,
And ev'ry herb that fips the dew.
Miltone
Of ten, which is the common meafure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midft of this created fpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and fkies, there ftands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating found.
The palace of loud Fame, her feat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the fummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thoufand winding entries long and wide
Receive of frefh reports a flowing tide.

## E N <br> G L I 8

A thoufand crannies in the walls are made; Nor gate nor bars exclude the bufy trade. 'Tis built of brafs, the better to diffule The fpreading founds, and multiply the news; Where echo's in repeated echo's play : A mart for ever full; and open night and day. Nor filence is within, nor voice exprefs, But a deaf noife of founds that never ceafe; Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore Of tides, receding from th' infulted fhore; Or like the broken thunder, heard from far, When Jove to diftance crives the rolling war. The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din Of crouds, or ifluing forth, or entring in: A thorough-fare of news; where fome devife Things never heard, fome mingle truth with lies: The troubled air with empty founds they beat, Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.
In all thefe meafures the accents are to be placed on even fyllables; and every line confidered by itfelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ftrictly obferved.

Our trochaick meafures are
Of three fyllables,

## Here we may <br> Think and pray, <br> Before death

Stops our breath :
Other joys
Are but toys.

## Of five,

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

## Of feven,

Faireft piece of welform'd earth;
Urge not thus your haughty birth.
In thefe meafures the accent is to be placed on the odd fyllables.

Thefe are the meafures which are now in ure, and above the reft thofe of feven, eight, and ten fyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verfes fometimes of 'twelve fyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian fhires their heads that bear fo high; And farth't furvey their foils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchlefs crowds,
Efpecial audience craves, offended with the throng
That fhe of all the reft neglected was fo long;
Alledging for herfelf, when through the Saxons pride, Alledging for herielf, when threugh's fetting fide Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve Thofe whom devouring war elfe every where did grieve. Thofe whom devouring war elle every where did grie
And when all Wales befide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe refign'd her ancient right,
A conftant maiden ftill fhe only did remain,
The laft her genuine laws which ftoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only fhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and frrings,
And holds herfelf as great in her fuperfluous wafte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

## T O N G U i.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.
And as the mind of fuch a mam, that hath a loner vay genc.
And either knoweth not his way, of clie would let atom
His purpos'd journey, is diftract.
The verfe of twelve lines, called an Alexathrine, is now only vifees to diverfify hetoock lines.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Waller was finooth, but Dryden taught to join } \\ \text { The varying verfe, the full-refounding line, } \\ \text { The long naijellick march, and energy divine. }\end{array}\right\}$
The paufe in the Alexandrine mull be at the fixth fyllabie.
The verfe of fourtecn fyllables is now broken into a foft lorick meafure of verfes, confiting alternately of eight fyllables aid inx.

She to receive thy radiant name, Selects a whiter fpace.
When all fhall praife, and ev'ry lay Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day Shall I lament to fee.

We have another meafure very quick and lively, and therefore much ufed in fongs, which may be called the anateftick, in which the accent refts upon every third fyllable.

May I góvern my páfions with ábfolute fwáy,
And grow wifer and bétter as life wears away.
In this meafure a fyllable is often retrenched from the firf foot, as Diógenes fúrly and proúd.
I thínk not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé.
Thefe meafures are varied by many combinations, and fometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meafurc.
'Tis heav'n itfelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.
So in that of eight fyllables,
They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.
In that of feven,
For refiftance I could fear none,
But with twenty fhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haft atchiev'd with fix alone.
$\dot{I}_{n}$ that of fix,
'Twas when the feas were roaring,
With hollow blatts of wind,
A damfel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.
In the anapeftick,
When terrible tempefts affail us;
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us;
But fkilful induftry fteers right.
To thefe meafures, and their laws, may be reduced every fpecies of Englifh verfe.

Our verffification admits of few licences, except a fynalappa, or elifion of $e$ in the before a vowel, as th'eternal; and more rarely of $o$ in $t o$, as $t$ 'accept; and a $\sqrt{y}$. narefis, by which two fhort vowels coalefce into one fyllable, as queftion, fpecial; or a word is contracted by the expulfion of a hort vowel before a liquid; as av'rice, temp'rance.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Englifh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taight by a mafter to thofe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for fuch as are not yet initiated in the fchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at lal ineffectua).

Directions to the BOOK-BINDER.

The Firt Volume contains, The Preface; Hiftory of the Englifh Language ; The Grammar; and, The Letters A to K inclufive.

The Second Volume contains, $L$ to $Z$ inclufive.

## A GENERAL <br> D I C T I O N ARY

## OFTHE

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## A

A.The firft letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Englifh language, three different founds, which may be termed the broad, open, and flender.

The broad found refembling that of the German $a$ is found, in many of our monofyllables, as all, wall, malt, falt; in which $a$ is pronounced as au in caufe, or aw in law. Many of thefe words were anciently written with au, as fault, waulk; which happens to be ftill retained in fault. This was probably the ancient found of the Saxons, fince it is almoft uniformly preferved in the ruftic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as maun for man, baund for hand.
A open, not unlike the $a$ of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obfcurely in fancy, faft, \&c.
A flender or clofe, is the peculiar $a$ of the Englifh language, refembling the found of the French $e$ mafculine, or diphthong ai in païs, or perhaps a middle found between them, or between the $a$ and $e$; to this the Arabic $a$ is faid nearly to approach. Of this found we have examples in the words, place, face, wafte, and all thofe that terminate in ation; as, relation, nation, generation.
A is thort, as, glafs, grafs; or long, as, glaze, graze: it is marked long, generally, by an $e$ final, plane, or by an $i$ added, as, plain.
A, an article fet before nouns of the fingular number; a man, $a$ tree; denoting the number one, as, a man is coming, that is, no more than one; or an indefinite indication, as, a man may come this way; that is, any man. This article has no plural fignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written $a n$, as, an ox, an egg, of which $a$ is the contraction. A is fometimes a noun ; as, a great $A$, a little $a$.
A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is confidered by Wallis as a contraction of at, when it is put before a word denoting fome action not yet finifhed; as, I am a walking. It alfo feems to be anciently contracted from at, when placed before local furnames; as, Thomas a Becket. In other cafes, it feems to fignify to, like the French à.

## $A$ hunting Chloë went.

Prior
They go a begging to a bankrupt's door.
Dryd.
May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon thefe downs, thele meads, thele rocks, thefe mountains,
And peace fill flumber by thefe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come a fifhing here.
Wotton.
Now the rien fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while nad lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account.

Wotton.
Another falls a ringing a Pefcennius Niger, and judiciounly diftinguifhes the found of it to be modern. Addifon on medals. A has a peculiar fignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we fay, The landlord hath a hundred a year; The fhip's crew gained a thoufand pounds a man.
The river $\ln$, that had been hitherto fhut up among mountains, paffies gencrally through a wide open country, during all its courfe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues $a$ day

Addifon on Ital:.
A is ufed in burleffue poctry, to lengthen out a fyllable, without adding to the fenfe.
Vol. 1 .

## A B A

For cloves and nutmegs to the line- $a$, And even for oranges to China.

Dytitr
A is fometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for be.
A, in compofition, feems to have fometimes the power of the French $a$ in thefe phrafes, a droit, a gauche, \&ic. and fometimes to be contracted from at; as, afide, aflope, afoot, afleep, atbirft, awvare.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence; nor tarrying here.
I gin to be a weary of the fun;
And wifh the ftate of the world were now undone
Shakeppare's Macbcth:
And now a breeze from thore began to blow,
The failors fhip their oars, and ceafe to row;
Then hoift their yards a-trip, and all their fails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyonc.
A is fometimes redundant; as, arife, aroufe, awake; the fame with rife, roure, wake.
A, in abbreviations, ftands for artium, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, artium baccalaureus; A. M. mafter of arts, artium ma gifter; or, anno; as, A.D. anno domini.
$A B$, at the beginning of the names of places, generally fhews that they have fome relation to an abbey.
Aba'cke. adv. obfolete. Backwards.
But when they came where thou thy fkill didft fhow,
They drew abacke, as half with fhame confound,
Shepherds to fee them in their art outgo. Spenf. Paft. AB A CTO.K゙. n. f. [Lat. abactor, a driver away.] Thofe who drive away or fteal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diftinction from thofe that fteal only a fheep or two. Blount $A^{\prime} B A C U S$. n. f. [Lat. abacus.]
r. A counting-table, anciently ufed in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermoft member of a column, which ferves as a fort of crowning both to the capital and column.

Dict.
Aba'ft. adv. [of abafzan, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the fhip, towards the ftern. Abai'sance. $n$. f. [from the French abaifer, to deprefs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. Obeyfance is confidered by Skinner as a corruption of abaifaate, but is now univerfally ufed.
To ABA'LIENATE. v. a. [from abalieno, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. Calv. Lex. Fur. A term of the civil law, not much ufed in common feech. Abaliena'tion. n. $\int$. [Lat abalienatio.] A giving up one's right to another perfon; or a making over an eftate, goods, or chattels by fale, or due courfe of law. Dic. To Aea'nd. v. a. [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in ufe. See ABANDON.] To forfake.

Thofe foreigners which came from far
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realn, ere long, they ftronger are
Than they which fought at firf their helping hand, And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to aband.

Spenfer's Fairy Quen, b, ii. cant. 10.
To ABA'NDON. v.a. [Fr. abandomer. Derived, according to Menage, from the Italian abardonare, which fignifies to forfake his colours; bandum [Toxillum] deferere. Pafquier thiviks $B$

## A B A

it a coalition of a ban donner, to give up to a profcription; in which fenfe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, fignifies a curfe; and to abandon, if confidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to diris devovere.]

1. To give up, refign, or quit ; often followed by the particie to.

The paffive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and abandon to the fpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, confpire
To fave a finking town, involv'd in fire. Diryd. Encid. 2. To defert.

The princes ufing the paffions of fearing evil, and defiring to efcape, only to ferve the rule of virtue, not to abandon one's felf, leapt to a rib of the fhip.

Sidncy, b. ii.

## Then being alone,

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus mifery doth part
The flux of company. Shakefp. As you like it.
What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, abandon'd by my friends. - Dryd. 压n.2.
3. To forfake, generally with a tendency to an ill fenfe.

When he in prefence came, to Guyon firft
He boldly fpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreftalled place at erft,
For fear of further harm, I counfel thee.
Spenfer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. ftanz. 39.
But to the parting goddefs thus fhe pray'd;
Propitious ftill be prefent to my aid,
Nor quite abandon your once favour'd maid. Dryd. Fab.
To abandon over. v. $a$. [a form of writing not ufual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to refign.

Look on me as a man abandon'd o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love ;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure
And but difturb the quiet of my death. Dryd. Sp. Friar.
Abandoned. particip. adj.

1. Given up.

If fhe be fo abandon'd to her forrow,
As it is fpoke, fhe never will admit me.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Who is he fo abandoned to fottifh credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a fack, may ever, by eternal fhaking, receive the fabric of man's body?

Muft he, whofe altars on the Phrygian fhore, , Sermons. With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r Be doom'd the worft of human ills to prove,
Unblefs'd, abandon'd to the wrath of Jove?
2. Forfaken, deferted.

Pope's Odyfley, b. i. .l. 80.
3. Corrupted in the higheft degree. In this fenfe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abanidoned [given up] to wickednefs.
Abándoning. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Defertion, forfaking.

He hoped his paft meritorious actions might outweigh his prefent, abandioning the thought of future action. Clarend. b. viii Aba'ndonment. n. $\int$. [abandonnement, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ftate of being abandoned.

Abanni'tion. n. f. [Lat. alomnitio] A Dief two years, among the ancients, for A banhent for one or A'barcy. $n . f$. Infatiablenefs. $\quad$ Dict.
'To Aba're. v. a. [abanıan, Sax.] To make bare, uncover. or difclofe.

Dict.
ABARTICULA'TION. n. $f$. [from $a b$, from, and articulus, joict, Lat.] A good and apt conffruction of the bones, by which they move ftrongly and eafily; or that fpecies of articulation that has manifeft motion.

Dict.
To Aba'se. v.a. [Fr. abaifer, from the Lat. baffs, or baffus, a barbarous word, figuifying low, bafe.] To caft down, to deprefs, to bring low, almoft always in a figurative and perfonal fenfe.

Happy fhepherd, with thanks to the gods, ftill think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wifdoms have thee abajed.

With unrefifted might the monarch reigns; Sidney, b. i.
He levels mountains, and he raifes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Alas'd your daughter, and exalted me.
Diyd. Fables.
Behold every one that is proud, and abafe him. 'fob, xl. 11.
If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children ; if their firits be abafod and broken much by too ftrict an hand over them; they lofe all their vigour and induftry, and are in a worfe ftate than the former. Locke on Education $\$ 46$
ABA'SED. adj. [with heralds] is a term ufed of the wings of eagles, when the top lonks downwards towards the point of the fhield; or when the wings are fhut; the natural way of hearing them being fpread with the top pointing to the clicef of the angle.

Bailey. Cbambers.
Aba'semintr. n.f. The ftate of being brought low; the act of bringing low ; deprefion.

## A B A

There is an abafoment becaufe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eftate. Ecclefiajticus, xx. Ix. To Aba'sh. v. a. [See BASHFUL.] To put into confufion ; to make afhamed. It generally implies a fudden impreftion of fhame.

They heard, and were abafb'd, and up they fprung
Upon the wing. Milton's Paradifc Loff, b. i. l. 3.3
This heard, th' imperious queen fat mute with fear;
Nor further durft incenfe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke :
Nor could the gods, abafth'd, fuftain their fovercign's look.
Dryderi's Fables.
The paffive admits the particle at, fometimes of, before the caufal noun.
In no wife fpeak againft the truth, but be abafbed of the error of thy ignorance. Ecclefafticus, iv. 25 .
I faid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ftolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is ftolen. But fhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners: and I was abafbed at her.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abafh'd at what they faw and heard,
To ABA'TE. nor ever more appear'd. Suift's-Mifcellanies.
To ABA'TE. v.a. [from the French ablatre, to beat down.] 1. To leffen, to diminifh.

Who can tell whether the divine wifdom, to abate the glory of thofe kings, did not referve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?

Sir Fobn Davies on Ireland.
If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the ftrength of your difpleafure.
Here we fee the hopes of great benefit and light from expofitors and commentators are in a great part abated; and thofe who have moft need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little affurance of reaching the Apoftle's fenfe, by what they find in them.
2. To deject, or deprefs the mind

This iron world (the fame he weeping fays)
Brings down the fouteft hearts to loweft ftate :
For mifery doth braveft minds abate. Spenf. Hubberd's Taleo. To - - Have they power ftill
To banifh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moft abated captives to fome nation
That won you without blows?
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or abate the foul. Dryden's Eneid. 3. In commerce, to let down the price in felling, fometimes to beat down the price in buying.
To Abate. v.n. To grow lefs; as, his paffion abates; the ftorm abates. It is ufed fometimes with the particle of before
the thing leffened.

Our phyficians have obferved, that, in procefs of time fome difeafes have abated of their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, fo as to be no longer mor-
To Abate. [in common law.]
Dryden's Hind and Pantb.
It is in law ufed both actively and neuterly ; as, to abate a caffle, to beat it down. To abate a writ, is, by fome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A ftranger abateth, that is, entereth upon a houfe or land void by the death of him that laft pnffeffed it, before the heir take his poffeffion, and fo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poffeffion, is faid to diffeife: fo he that fteppeth in between the former pof feffor and his heir, is faid to abate. In the neuter fignification thus; The writ of the demandment fhall abate, that is, fhall be covin, that is, that the accufation is defeated appeal abatetb by To Abate. [in horfemanfhip.] A horfe is fid by deceit. Cowel. down his curvets; danip.] A horfe is faid to abate or take two hind-legs to the ground bg upon curvets, he puts his fame exactnefs in all the times.
Aba ${ }^{\wedge}$ TEMENT. n. $\int$. [abatement, Fr .]
I. The act of abating or leflening.
Dict.
The law of works then, in fhort, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remiffion or abatement; fo that, by that law, a man cannot be juft, or juftified, without an exact performance of every tittle. The ftate of being abated. 2. The ftate of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil ftrongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The moft noxious part of oil exhales in roafting to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight.

Arbuthnot on aliments
3. The fum or quantity taken away by the act of abating

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten

## A B B

fand houfes, and allowing one man to every houre, who could have any thare in the government, (the reft, confifting of women, children and fervants) and making other obvious abatements, thefe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the contefts in Athens and Rome.
4. The caufe of abating ; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practifing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thofe of other men; fo will our excufe be lefs, if we neglect to make ufe of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepofieflion of ill habits, and the biafs of a wrong education.
Abatement, in law.
The aut of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paffion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. Cowel.
Abatement, [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abafed, by reafon of fome ftain or difhonourable quality of the bearer. Dict.
Aba'ter. n.f. The agent or caufe by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters' of acrimony or fharpnefs: expreffed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of fuch; as of almonds, piftachoes, and other nuts.

Arbutbnot on diet.
Aba'tor. n. $\int$. [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houfes or land, that is void by the death of the former poffeffour, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Dict.
A'batude. n. f. [old records.] Any thing diminifhed. Bailey.
A bature. n. $\int$. [a hunting term.] Thofe fprigs of grafs which are thrown down by a ftag in his paffing by. Dict.
Авв. n.f. The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. Chambers.
ABBA.n. f. [Heb. 7 N ] A Syriac word, which fignifies father.
A'bвасу. $n$. $f$. [Lat. abbatia.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. Sce ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an abbacy is the dignity itfelf, fince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a fecular perfon, who has the care of fouls, is fometimes, in the canon law, alfo ftiled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Parergon Furis Canonici.
Abbess. n. f. [Lat. abbatifa, from whence the Saxon abu$\mathrm{S}_{1} \mathrm{rre}$, then probably abbatefs, and by contraction abbeffe in Fr. and abbefs, Eng.] The fuperiour or governefs of a nunnery or monaftery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purfued them;
And here the abbefs fhuts the gate on us,
And will not fuffer us to fetch him out.
Shakefp. Comedy of Errours.
I have a fifter, abbefs in Terceras,
Who loft her lover on her bridal-day.
Dryd. D. Sebaft. Conftantia's heart was fo elevated with the difcourfe of Fa ther Francis, that the very next day fhe entered upon her vow. As foon as the folemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is ufual, with the abbefs into her own apartment.

Addifon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{1} 64$.
A.bbey, or Abby. n. $\int$. [Lat. abbatia; from whence probably firt AbBACy; which fee.] A monaftery of religious per fons, whether men or women; diftinguifhed from religious houfes of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With eafy roads he came to Leicefter ;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakefp. Henry VIII
A'bbey-Lubber. í.f. [See LuBBER.] A flothful loiterer in a religious houfe, under pretence of retirement and aufterity.
This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbeylubber; this is but a diminutive fucking friar. Dryd. Sp. Fr.
A'BBOT. $n$. $f$. [in the lower Latin abbas, from $\boldsymbol{N}$ father, which fenfe was implied; fo that the abbots were called patres, and abbeffes matres monafterii. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.] The chief of a convent, or fellowhip of canons. Of there, fome in England were mitred, fome not : thofe that were mitred, were exempted from the jurifdiction of the diocefan, having in themfelves epifcopal authority within their precincts, and being alfo lords of parliament. The other fort were fubject to the diocefan in all fpiritual government. See ABBEY.
Abby. Sec Abrey.
A'brotship. n. f. The flate or privilege of an abbot.
To ABBRE'VIATE. v. a. [Lat. abbreviare.]

1. To fhorten by contraction of parts without lofs of the main fubftance.

It is one thing to albreviate by contracting, another by cut. ting off.

Bacon. Effay 26
The only invention of late years, which hath any way coneributed towards politenefs in difcourfe, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many fyllables into one, by lopping off she reft.

Sreifit's Introduction to genteel converfation.

## A B D

2. To fhorteit, to cut fhort.

Againft this opinion we may very well ret the length of their days before the flood; which were aboreviated after, and in half this fpace contracted into hundreds and threefcores.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6
Abbreviaition. n. f.
I. The act of abbreviating
2. The means ufed to abbreviate, as characters fignifying whole words.
Such is the propriety and energy of expreffion in themt all, that they never can be changed, but to difadvantage, except in the circumftance of ufing abbreviations.

Swift's Introduction to gentel converfation:
Abbrevia'tor. n. f. [abbreviatelr, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.
Abbréviature. n.f. [abbreviatura, Lat.]
I. A mark ufed for the fake of fhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own fuffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who fooner thews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to fubdue the flefh to the fpirit. This is an excellent ablreviature of the whole duty of a chriftian.

Taylor's Guide to devotion.
ABBREUVOI'R. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by Menage, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from adbibare for adbibere; but more probably it comes from the fame root with brew. See BREW.] It fignifies, among mafons, the joint or juncture of two fones, or the interftice between two ftones to be filled up with mortar. Diff.
A, B, C.
I. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his $a, b, c$.
2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.
To A'BDICATE. v.a. [Lat. abdico.] To give up right; to refign ; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcaft eyes,
Beheld his abdicated fkies.
Addifon.
Abdica'tion. n.f.[abdicatio, Lat.] The act of abdicating; refignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the ufual or ftated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other fort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caufed by his death; fince he cannot abdicate for his children, otherwife than by his own confent in form to a bill from the two houfes. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man. A'bdicative. adj. That which caufes or implies an abdication. A'bditive. adj. [from abdo, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding.

Dict.
ABDO MEN. n. $\int$. [Lat. from abdo, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the fomach, guts, liver, fpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaftrium ; the foremoft part is divided into the epigaftrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enfiformis and the diaphragm, fideways by the fhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebre of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os facrum. It is covered with feveral mufcles, from whofe alternate relaxations and contractions in refpiration, digeftion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for fecretion and expulfion. , Quincy.

The abdomen confifts moreover of parts containing and contained.

IViJeman's Surgery.
Abdo'minal.
Abdo'minous, $\} a d j . r e l a t i n g ~ t o ~ t h e ~ a b d o m e n . ~$
To ABDU'CE. v: a. [Lat.abduco.] To draw to a different part ; to withdraw one part from another. A woid chiefly ufed in phyfic or fcience.

And if we abduce the eye unto cither corner, the object will not duplicate ; for, in that pofition, the axis of the cones remain in the fame plain, as is demonftrated in the optics delivered by Galen.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20. Abdu'cent. adj. Mufcles abducent, are thofe which ferve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their oppofites being called adducent.
Abdu'ction. n. f. [abductio, Lat.]
I. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.
$A B D U^{\prime} C T O R$. n. $\int$. [ab̈ductor; Lat.] The name given by a natomifts to the mufcles, which ferve to draw back the feveral members.

In purfuance of this theory, he fuppofed the conftrictors of the eylelids muft be ftrengthened in the fupercilious; the $a b-$ ducfors in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the fame fteady and grave motion of the eyc.

Arbuthrot and Porc's Martinus Scriblertis.

## A B E

Abeceda'rian. $n . f$. [from the names of $a, b, c$, the thre fieft letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or firft rudiments of literature.

This word is ufed by Wood in his Atbena Oxonienfes, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in fome part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an abecedarian by his misfortunes.
A'becedary. adj. [See Abecedarian.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inferibed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the fympathy of two needles touched with the loadftone, and placed in the center of two abecedary circles, or rings of letters, defcribed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2
ABe'd. adv. [from $a$, for $a t$. See (A,) and Bed.] In bed.
It was a fhame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying abed: and that, when fhe was of their age, fhe trowed, fhe would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day.

Sidney, b. ii
She has not been abed, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the faints
With prayers for her deliverance. Dryd. Span. Friar Aberr'ance. n. f. [from aberro, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a miftake ; a falre opinion.

Could a man be compofed to fuch an advantage of conftitution, that it fhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this fecond nature would alter the crafis of his underftanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances, as now.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica, c. 16.
Abe'rrancy. The fame with Aberrance.
They do not only fwarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deferts his reafon, or complies with their aberrancies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3 .
Abe'rrant. adj. [from aberrans, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.
Aberraition. n.f. [from aberratio, Lat.] The aft of deviating from the common track
And if it be a miftake, it is only fo; there is no herefy in fuch an harmlefs aberration; at the worlt, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapfe of eafy pardon.

Glanville's Scep/is Scientifica, c. I I
Abérring. part. [from the verb aberr, of aberro, Lat.] Wandering, going aftray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, aberring feveral ways from the true and juft compute, and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
Of the verb aberr I have found no example.
To Aberu'ncate. v. a [averunco, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

Dict.
To ABE'T. v. a. [from bezan, Sax. fignifying to enkindle or animate.] To pufh forward another, to fupport him in his defigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at leaft by modern writers, in an ill fenfe; as may be feen in Abetter.
To abet fignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or fet on.

Cowel.
Then fhall I foon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's caufe difconfolate,
And fhortly back return unto this place,
To walk this way in pilgrim's poor eftate.
Fairy 2. $_{\text {b. i. }}$

## A widow who by folemn vows,

Contracted to me, for my fpoufe,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has abctted all. $\qquad$ Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.
Men lay fo great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagernefs of abcting them, that they account that the unum neceflarium. Decay of Piety.
In the reign of king Charles the firf, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was perfonally beloved and efteemed in the French court ; it is well known that they abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furniłhed fupplies to the weaker fide, leaft there fhould be an end put to thefe fatal divifious.

Addifon. Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 28$.
Abetment, n. f. The act of abetting.
Abe'tiser, or Abe'ttor. n. f. He that abets; the fupporter or encourager of another.

You thall be ftill plain Torrifmond with me,
Th' abettor, partner, (if you like the name)
The hufband of a tyrant, but no king;
' Till you deferve that title by your juftice
Dryden's Spanifh Friar.
Whilft this fin of calumny has two fuch potent abettcrs, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and defigning, they will be traducing. Govern. of the Tongue.
Thefe and the like confiderations, though they may have no infuence on the headfrong unruly multitude, ought to fink

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into the minds of thofe who are their alettors, and who, if they efcape the punifiment here due to them, muft very well know, that thefe feveral mifchiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

Addifon. Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{C}$
ABEY'ANCE. n.f. [from the French aboyer, allatrare, to bark at:] This word, in Littleton, cap. Difcontinuance, is thus ufed. The right of fee-fimple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and confideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parfonage, is in no mand during the time that the parfonage is void, but is in abeyance.
Abgrega'tion. n.f. [abgregatio, Lat.] A feparation from the flock.
'To ABHO'R. v. a. [abhorreo, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to deteft to extremity ; to loath.

Whilft I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having feen me in my worfer ftate
Shunn'd my abborr'd fociety.
Shakefpear's K. Lears
To whom thus Michael: Juftly thou abhorr'f
That fon, who on the quiet ftate of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to fubdue
Rational liberty. Milt. Parad. Lof, b. xii. l. 79.
The felf-fame thing they will albor
One way, and long another for. Hudibras, $p$. i. cant. I. A church of England man abbors the humour of the age, in delighting to fling fcandals upon the clergy in general; which, befides the difgrace to the reformation, and to religion itfelf, caft an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deferve.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man. Abhórrence. n. $\int$. [from abbor.]
I. The act of abhorring, deteftation.

It draws upon him the juft and univerfal hatred and abbor rence of all men here; and, finally, fubjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hercafter. Soutb's Serm 2. The difpofition to abhor, hatred.

He knew well that even a juft and neceffary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off fomewhat from the abborrence of it, and infenfibly difpofe them to farther hoftilities.

Decay of Piety.
Abhórrency. n.f. The fame with Abhorrence.
The firf tendency to any injuftice that appears, muft be fuppreffed with a fhow of wonder and abhorrency in the parents and governours.
Abhórrent. adj. [from abbor]
I. Struck with abhorrence.
— - - For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd would on his fenfes burft,
He would abhorrent turn. Thomfon's Summer, 1.310
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconfiftent with. It is ufed with the particles from or to, but more properly with from.

This I conceive to be an hypothefis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it fo abborrent from the vulgar, that they would as foon believe Anaxagoras, that fnow is black, as him that fhould affirm it is not white; and if any fhould in effect affert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were fo to madnefs. Glanville's Scepfis Scient. c. 12.

Why then there foreign thoughts of fate employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowfhip of beardlefs boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?
Dryden's Don Scbaftian.
Abhórrer. n.f. [from abbor.] The perfon that abhors; a hater, detefter.

The reprefentatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for difputing the power of the bifhops, by the known abborrers of epifcopacy, and abufed for doing nothing in the convocations, by thefe very men who wanted to bind up their hands.

Swift. Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 2 \mathrm{r}$.
Abhórring. The object of abhorrence. This feems not to be the proper ufe of the participial noun
And they fhall go forth, and look upon the carcafes of the men that have tranfgreffed againft me: for their worm thall not die, neither fhall their fire be quenched, and they fhall be an abhorring unto all fleth.
To A BI'DE. v. n. I abode or abid. [from bifaiah, lxvi. 44 Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy fervant became furety for the lad unto my father, 'faying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I fhall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy fervant abide inftead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.

Gen. xliv. 32, 33.
2. To dwell

The Marquis Dorfet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he abides.
Shakefp. Richariz III.
3. To remain, not ceafe or fail.

They that truft in the Lord fhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth for ever. P alm cxxv. I.

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4. To continue in the farne flate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it thail abide fatisfied.

Prov. xix. 23.
Thofe who apply themfelves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one Gud, incurruptible and unbegotten; who is the only tiue being, and abides for ever above the higheft heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are doue in heaven and earth. Stillingfi Defence of Dific, on Rom. Idolat.

There can be no ftudy without time; and the mind muft abide and dwell upon things, or be always a Atranger to the infide of them.
5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; ufed of things prepared for perfons, as well as of perfons expecting things.

Hom: is he brouglit, and laid in fumptuous. bed,
Where many flilful leeches him abide,
To falve his hurts. Fairy (2)ueen, b. i. cant. 5. fanz. 17.
While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmlefs lambs abide their enmity.Shakefp.Hen.VI. p.3. Bonds and aflictions abide me.

AEts xx. 23 .
To bear or fupport the confequences of a thing.
Als me! they little know
How dearly I abide that boaft fo vain.
Milton's Par. Loff, b. iv. 1.87.
7. To bear or fupport, without being conquered or deftroyed. But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlafting king: At lis wrath the earth fhall tremble, and the nations fhall not be able to abide his indignation. F̛er. x. Ic. It inuft be allowed a fair prefumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have abid a very rigorous teft now for above thirty years, ftand yet firm; and the longer and more ftrictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day.

Woodward, Letter i.
8. To bear without averfion ; in which fenfe it is commonly ufed with a negative.
Thou can'ft not abide Tiridates; this is but love of thyfelf.

## Thy vilc race,

Though thou didft learn, had that in't, which good natures Could not abide to be with ; therefore waft thou
Defervedly confin'd into this rock. Sbakefp. Tempeff.
9. To bear or fuffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes furvives
Laertes' fon: girt with circumfluous tides
He ftill calamitous conftraint abides. Pope's Odyf. b. iv. I. 750 .
10. It is ufed with the particle with before a perfon, and at or in before a place.
It is better that I give her to thee, than that I fhould give her to another man: Abide with me.

Gen. xxix. 19.
For thy fervant vowed a vow, while I abode at Gefhur in Syria, faying, if the Lord thall bring me again indeed to Jerufalem, then I will ferve the Lord.

2 Sam. xv. 8.
11. It is ufed with by before a thing; as, to abide by his teftimony; to abide by his own kill; that is, to rely upon them; to abide by an opinion; to maintain it ; to abide by a man, is alfo, to defend or fupport binn. But there forms are fomething low.
Of the participle abid, I have found only the example in Woodward.
Abi'der. n. $f$. [from abide.] The perfon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in ufe. Abi'ding. n. f. [from abide.] Continuance.

We are ftrangers before thee and fojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a hadow, and there is none abiding.

1 Cbron. xxix. 15.
The air in that rezion is fo violently removed, and carried about with fuch fwiftnefs, as nothing in that place can confift or have abiding. Rawleigh's Hifory of the World.
A'BJECT. adj. [abjectus, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthlefs, fpoken of perfors.

That rebellion
Came like itfelf in bafe and abject routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. Shakefp. Hen. IV.
Honeft men, who tell their fovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they fhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with fuch bafe and abject flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the laft in the royal favour. Addifon's Whig Examiner.
2. Contemptible, or of no value; ufed of things.

I was at firft, as other beafts that graze
The troden herb, of abject thoughts and low.
Milt. Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 57 I.
3. Without hope or regard; ufed of condition.

The rarer thy example ftands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeft of mortal men,
To loweft pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Samfon Agoniftes.
We fee man and woman in the higheft innocence and perfection, and in the moft aljecz flate of guilt and infirmity.
Vol. I.
Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 273$.

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4. Deftitute, mean and defpicable; ufed of actions.

To what bafe ends, and by what ahject ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' facred luft of praife?
Pope's Eflay on Griticijinn
The rapine is fo abject and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden's 'Y̌uvenal, Sat. 8.
A'bject. n. f. A man without hope; a man whofe miferies are irretrievable.
But in miue adverfity they rejoiced, and gathered themfelves together: yea, the abjects gathered themfelves together againft me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceafed not.

Pfalm xxxv. 15
To Abje'cт. ข. a. [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely ufed.
Abjéctedness. n.f. [from abject.] The ftate of an abject. He would love at no lefs rate than death; and, from the fupereminent height of glory, ftooped and abafed himfelf to the fufferance of the extremeft of indignities, and funk himfelf to the bottom of abjectednefs, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. Boyle's Works.
Abje'ction. n.f. [from abject.] Meannefs of mind; want of firit ; fervility; bafenefs.

That this fhould be termed bafenefs, abjection of mind, or fervility, is it credible?

Hooker, b. v. § 47
Now the juft medium of this cafe lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. $L^{\prime} E f$ frange.
$A^{\prime}$ bjectiv. adv. [from abject.] In an abject manner, meanly, bafely, fervilely, contemptibly.
$A^{\prime}$ bjectiness. $n$. $\int$. [from abject.] The fame with abjection; fervility, meannefs.
Servility and aljeetne/s of humour is implicitely involved in the charge of lying; the condefcending to that, being a mark of a difingenuous fpirit. Government of the Tongue, §8.
By humility I mean not the abjectuefs of a bafe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourfelves upon any account.

Grew's Cofinologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 7.
Abi'lity. n. f. [Halileté, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon fkill, or riches, or ftrength, or any other quality.

Of finging thou haft got the reputation,
Good Thyrfis, minc I yield to thy ability;
My heart doth feek another eftimation.
Sidney, b. i.
If aught in my ability may ferve
To heighten what thou fuffer'ft, and appeafe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.
Milton's Sampfon Agonifes, 1.744.
They gave after their ability unto the treafure of the work.
Ezra ii. 69.
If any man minifter, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jefus Chrift.

I Pct. iv. 11.
2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemifh, but well-favoured, and filful in all wifdom, and cunning in knowled $\because$ e, and underftanding fcience, and fuch as had ability in them to ftand in the king's palace.

Dan. i. 4 -
3. When it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently fignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and fometimes the force of underftanding given by nature, as diftinguifhed from acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our abilities too weak for the performance, he affures us of the affiftance of his holy fpirit. Rogers's Sermons.

Whether it may be thought neceffary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parifhes, there fhould be one man, at leaft, of abilities to read and write?

Swift's Arguments againft abolifhing Cbriftianity.
Abinte'state. adi. [of $a b$, from, and inteflatus, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.
To A'bjugate. v. a. [abjugo, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple.
To ABJU'RE. v. a. [abjuro, Lat.]

1. To caft off upon oath, to fwear not to do fomething.

Either to die the death, or to abjure
For ever the fociety of man. Shake/p. Midfum. Night's Dream.
No man, therefore, that hath not abjured his reafon, and fworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaftical hypothefis, can undertake the defence of fuch a fuppofition.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate ; a pofition upon oath.

Abjura'tion. n. $\int$. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the ufual trial of law, but confeffing his fault to the juftices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forfake the realm for ever, which was called abjuration.
There are fome abjurations fill in force among us here in England; as, by the ftatute of the 25 th of king Charles II. all perfons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

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muft take the teft ; which is an abjuration of fome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewife another oath of abjuration, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender.

Ayliffe's Parergon 'furis Canonici.
To ABLA'CTATE. v. a. [abiacto, Lat.] To wean from the breaft.
Ablactátion. n. f. One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the fignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ftock, not cutting it off wholly from the ftock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.
Ablaquea'tion. [ablaqueatio, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.
Trench the ground, and make it ready for the fpring: Prepare alfo foil, and ufe it where you have occafion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where ablaqueation is requifite.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nourifhed; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this filver ftem, that by many rich and fruitful branches fpreadeth itfelf into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards: fo if it be fuffered to ftarve, by want of ablaqueation, and other good hufbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decreafe from time to time, but alfo the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itfelf, will fall into danger of decay and dying.

Bacon's Office of Alienations.
ABLA'TION. n. $\int$. [ablatio, Lat.] The act of taking away. A'biativf. n. a. [ablativus, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The fixth cafe of the Latin nouns; the cafe which, among other fignifications, includes the perfon from whom fomething is taken away. A term of grammar.
A'B L E. adj. [babile, Fr. babilis, Lat. Skilful, ready.]
3. Having ftrong faculties, or great ftrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. - But, contrariwife, he was ferved by the ableft men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have profpered as they did.

Bacon's Herry VII.
Such other gambol faculties he hath, that fhew a weak mind and an able body, for the which the prince admits him: for the prince himfelf is fuch another: the weight of an hair will turn the fcales.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
2. Having power fufficient ; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themfelves able and fufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. South's Serm. Every man fhall give as he is able, according to the bleffing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. Deut. xvi. 17.
3. Before a verb, with the participle to, it fignifies generally having the power; before a noun, with for, it means qualified.
Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to ftand before envy ?

Prov. xxvii. 4.
There have been fome inventions alfo, which have been able for the utterance of articulate founds, as the feeaking of certain words.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.
To A'ble.v.a. To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly ufed. See Enable.

Plate fin with gold,
And the ftrong lance of juftice hurtlefs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's fraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I fay none; I'll able'em;
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To feal th' accufer's lips.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Aele-Bodied. adj. Strong of body.
It lies in the power of every fine woman, to fecure at leaft half a dozen able-bodied men to his majefty's fervice.

Aldijon. Freeholder, No 4.
To A'BLEGATE. v. a. [ablego, Lat.] To fend abroad upon fome employment; alfo to fend a perfon out of the way that one is weary of.

Dict.
Ablega'tion. n.f. [from ablegate.] A fending abroad, or out of the way.
A $^{\prime}$ bLeNESS. $n$. $\int$. [from able.] Ability of body, vigour, force.
That nation doth fo excel, both for comelinefs and ablenefs, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, fome to ftrive, fome to learn, fome to behold. Sidney, b. ii.
A'bLEPSY. n. $\int$. ['ABAs $\mathcal{Z}_{i \alpha}$, Gr.] Want of fight, natural blindnefs ; alfo unadvifednefs.

Dic7.
Abligurítion. n. $f$. [abliguritio, Lat.] A prodigal fpending on meat and drink.

Dict. on meat and drink.
To A'bligate. v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To bind or tye up from. D.
To A'BLOCATE. v. a. [abloco, Lat.] To let out to hire.
Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.
Calvin's Lexioon '̛uridicum.
Abloca'rion. n. f. [from ablocate.] A letting out to hire.
To Ablu'de. v. n. [abludo, Lat.] To be unlike.
Dict.
A'bruent. adj. [abluens, Lat. from ablus, to wafh away.]

1. That which wafhes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleaufing.

Ablu'tion. n. f. [ablutio, Lat.]
x. The act of cleanfing, or walking clean.

## A B O

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the foul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the facred chalice, and a participation of the body Taylor's Worthy Conmunicant.
Wafh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caft th' ablutions in the main. Pope's Iliad.
2. The rinfing of chymical preparations in water, to diffolve and wafh away any acrimonious particles.
3. The cup given, without confecration, to the laity in the popifh churches.
To A'BNE'GATE. v. a. [from abnego, Lat.] To deny.
Abnega'tion. n.f. [abnegatio, Lat. denial, from abnego, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The abnegation or renouncing of all his own holds and interefts, and trufts of all that man is rooft apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chrift.

Hammond's Practical Catechijm.
Abnoda'tion. n. f. [abnodatio, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening.

Dict.
Abno'rmous. adj. [abnormis, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, mifhapen.
Abo'Ard. $a d v$. [a fea-term, but adopted into common lancuare; derived immediately from the French à bord, as, aller à bord, envoyer à bord. Bord is itfelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Bons, in the ancient Saxon, fignified a bonfe; in which fenfe, to go aboard, is to take up refidence in a hhip.]

In a fhip.
Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and faw,
He loudly call'd to fuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the fhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. Fairy 2. b. ii. cant. 6 .
I made this anfwer, that he might land them, if it pleafed him, or otherwife keep them aboard. Sir WV. Rawlcigh's Efays.

When morning rofe, I fent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring fpring;
Whilft I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then fummon'd in my crew, and went aboard.
Addijon's Ovid's Metamorphofes, b. iii.
$\mathrm{AbO}^{\prime}$ DE. n. $\int$. [from abide.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of refidence.

But I know thy abode and thy groing out, and thy coming in, and thy rage againt me.

2 Kings, xix. 27.
Others may ufe the ocean as their road,
Only the Englifh make it their abode;
Whofe ready fails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconftant lky.
Waller.
2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long abode;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shake/peare's Merchant of Venice.
Making a fhort abode in Sicily the fecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reafonably judged the bufinefs but of ten months.

Dryden's Dedicat. to Eneid.
The woodcocks early vifit, and abode
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveft.
Pbillips.
3. To make abode ; to dwell, to refide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes abode
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. Dryd. Fin. 6.
To Abo'de. v. a. [See Bode.] To forctoken or forefhow; to be a prognoftic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its deriva tives, in the fenfe either of good or ill.

## Every man,

After the hideous form that follow'd, was
A thing infpir'd; and, not confulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeft,
Dafhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The fudden breach of it.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Abódement. $\%$. $\int$. [from to abode.] A fecret anticipation of fomething future; an impreflion upon the mind of fome event to come; prognoftication; omen.

1 like not this.
For many men that fumble at the threfhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.
-Tufh! man, abodements muft not now affright us,
Shake peare's Henry VI. p. iii,
My lord bifhop, being fomewhat troubled, took the freedom to afk him, Whether he had never any fecret abodenent in his mind? No, replied the dukc; but I think fome adventure may kill me as well as another man.

Watton.
To ABO'LISH. v. a. [from aboleo, Lat. to blot out.]
. To annul.
For us to aboliff what he hath eftablified, were prefumption moft intolerable.
frooker, b. iii. \$ 10
On the parliament's part it was propofed, that all the bifhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and abolifpert.

Clarendor, b. viii
2. To put an end to ; to deftroy:

The long continued wars, between the Englifh and the Sents, had then raifed invincible jealoufies and hate, which long con tinued peace hath fince abolighed. Sir Gobn Hayward.

Sir Gobn Hayward.

## A B O

That thall Perocies well requite, I wot
And, with thy blood, abolifh fo reproachful blat.
Fairy (2)uecn, b. ii. caint. 4. Janza +5 . More deflroy'd than they,
We fhould be quite abolifh'ch, and expire
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 92 Or wilt thou thy felf
Abolifh thy crention, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou haft made ? Idem, b.iii. l.1 63 .
Fermented firits contract, harden, and confolidate many fibres together, abolifining many canals; efpecially where the fibres are the tendereft, as in the brain. Arbuth. on Aliments.

## Nor could Vulcanian flame

The french abolifh, or the favour tame. Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii. Abo'lishable. adj. [from abolifb.] That which may be abolifhed.
Abo'lisher. $n$. $\int$ [from abolifh.] He that abolifhes.
ABo't.ishment. ur. $f$. [from abolifb.] The act of abolifhing.
The plain and direet way againft us herein, had been only to prove, that all fuch ceremonies, as they require to be abolifhed, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with lefs benefit than the abolifhmenit of them would bring. Hooker, b. iv,

He fhould thercfore think the abolifponent of that order among us, would prove a mighty fcandal and corruption to our faith, and manifenly dangrous to our monarchy.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Cburch of Englandman. Abol.'rion. ur. J. [from abolifb.] The act of abolining. This is now more frequently ufed than abolifhment.
From the total abolition of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, propofed by Agrippra, been accepted inftead of $\mathrm{M}_{\text {æ- }}$ cenas's model, that flate might have continued unto this day.

Grew's Cofmolosia Sacra, b. iii, c. 4
An apoplexy is a fudden abolition of all the fenfes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ftoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal firits through the nerves deitined for thole motions.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Abominableness. n. f. [from abominable.] The quality of being abominable; hatefulnefs, odioufnefs.
Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and efiential difference between virtue and vice, we muft forbear to urge atheifts with the corruption and abominablenefs of their principles.

Bentlcy's Sermons.
Abo'minable. adj. [abominabilis, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteftable.

## Return'd

Succelsful beyond hope, to lead thec forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the houfe of woc. M. Par. Loft, b. x.
It is not to be queffioned, but the queen and miniftry might eafily redrefs this abominable grievance, by enlarging the number of juftices of the peace, by endeavouring to choofe men of virtuous principlcs. Swift's Project for the advancement of Religion. 2. Uniclean.

The foul that fhall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleannefs of man, or any unclean beaft, or any aboninable unclean thing, and eat of the flefh of the facrifice of peace-offerings, which pertain unto the Lord, even that foul fhall be cut of from his people.

Leviticus, vii. 2 I
3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loofe and indeterminate cenfure.
They fay you are a melancholy fellow.-I am fo; I do love it better than laughing. - Thofe that are in extremity of cither are atominable fellows, and betray themfelves to every modern cenfure, worfe than drunkards. Shakefpeare's As you like it
Abo'minably. adv. [from alominable.] A word of low or familiar language, fignifying exceffively, extremely, excecdingly ; in the ill fenfe.
Since I have been your wife, I have obferved great abufes and diforders in your family ; your fervants are mutinous and quarrelfome, and cheat you moft abominably.

Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 'Yobn Bull.
To ABO'MINATE. v. a. [abominor, Lat.] To abhor, deteft, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injurics,
No way confent to them; but abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruclty.
Southerin's Oroonoko.
He profeffed both to aboninate and defpife all myftery, refincment, and intrigue, cither in a prince or minifter. He could not tell what I meant by fecrets of ftate, where an enemy, or fome rival nation, were not in the cafe. Swift's Gulliv. Travels. Abomination. $n$. . .

1. Hatred, deteftation ; as, to bave in abomination.

To affift king Charles by Englifh or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new fubjects, who have nothing in fo great abomination, as thofe whom they hold for heretics.
2. The object of hatred.

That ye fhall fay, thy fervant's trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even natil now, both we and alio our.fathers: that ye may dwell in the land of Gofhen; for every fhepherd is an alomination to the Egyptians.

Genefis, xlvi. 34.

## A B O

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there fhall in no wife enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatfoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie.

Rev. xxi. 27.
Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;
Only th' adulterous Antony, moft large
In his abomizuations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That nofes it againift us. Sbakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
4. The caufe of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerufatem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Ifrael had builded for Afhtoreth the abomination of the Zidonians, and for Chemofh the aboumization of the Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the children of Ammon, did the king defile.

2 Kings, xxiii. 13.
ABOR $I^{\prime} G I N E S$. n. f. Lat. The earlieft inhabitants of a country ; thofe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welh in Britain.
To ABO'R T. v. u. [aborto, Lat.] To bring forth before the time ; to mifcarry.

Dic.
Abórtion. 2. $\int$ : [abortio, Lat.]
I. The act of bringing forth untimely
2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife mifcarried; but as the abortion proved only a female foetus, he comforted himfelf, that, had it arrived to perfection, it would not have anfwered his account.

Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.
Behold my arm thus blatted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul abortion, and decay'd,
Like fome untimely product of the feafons,
Robb'd of its propertics of ftrength and office.
Rowve's Fane Sbore.
Abo'rtive. u. f. That which is born before the due time. See Abortive, adj.

No common wind, no cuftomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral caufes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and figns,
Abortives, and prefages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. Sbakef. K. Fohn. Take the fine fin of an abortive, and, with ftarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. Peacham on Drawing. This is certain, that many are, by this means, preferved, and do fignal fervice to their country, who, without fuch a provifron, might have perifhed as abortives, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like deftruction. Addifon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} 06$.
Abo'rtive. adj. [abortivus, Lat.]
I. That which is brought forth before the duc time of birth.

If ever he have 'child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. Shakefp. Rich. III.
All th' unaccomplifh'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monftrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Diffolv'd on earth, fleet hither. Paradife Loft, b. iii. l. 456.
2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true caufe, why fo many politic conceptions, fo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yct, in the iffue, mifcarry and prove abortive.

## Falfe hopes

South's Sermons.
He cherifhes, nor will his fruit expee
Th' autumnal feafon, but, in fummer's pride
When other orchards finile, abortive fail.
How often haft thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feafted with queen Margaret ?
Remember it, and let it make thec creft-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. Shakefp. Hen. VI. p. ii
3. That which brings forth nothing.

There pafs'd, if any pafs, the void profound
Of uneffential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter lofs of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that abortive gulf.
Threatens him, plung'd in that abortive gulf.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 45 I.
Abo'rtively. adv. [from abortive.] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.
Abo'rtiveness. u. $\int \because[$ from abortive. $]$ The ftate of abortion. Abo'rtment, $n \int$. [from abort.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimcly birth.
I thall not then doubt the happy iffue of my undertakings in this defign, whereby conccaled treafures, which now feem ut terly loft to mankind, fhall be confined to fo univerfal a picty, and brought into ufe by the induftry of converted penitents, whofe wretched carcafes the impartial laws have, or fhall, de dicate, as untimcly feafts, to the worms of the carth, in whofe womb thofe deferted mineral riches muit ever lie buried as loft abortments, unlefs thofe be made the active midwives to delive them.

Bacon's Phyical Remi ins.
ABO'VE. prep. [from $a$, and buran, Saxon; boven, Dutch.] . Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rife;

## A B O

Alove the brims they force their firy way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Eneid vii. 1.643.
2. More in quantity or number

Every orie that paffeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and above, fhall give an offering unto the Lord. E.xodus, xxx. 14.
3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens.

Pfalm cxiii. 4 .
The public power of all focieties is above cvery foul contained in the fame fociacties. Hooker, b. i.

There is no riches above a found body, and no joy above the joy of the heart. Ecclefiafticus, xxx .16 . To her
Thou didft refign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God fet thee above her, made of thee,
And for thee: whofe perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x. l. 147. Latona fees her fhine above the reft,
And feeds with fecret joy her filent breaft. Dryden's /Eneid.
4. Supcriour to ; unattainable by.

It is an old and true diftinction, that things may be above our reafon, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the univerfal prefence of God, with iinnumerable other points
5. Beyond; more than

We were preffed out of meafure, above ftrength; infomuch that we defpaired even of life. 2 Cor. i. 8.
In this, of having thoughts unconfured, and being able, nicely to diftinguifh one thing from another, where there is but the leaft difference, confifts, in a great meafure, the exactnefs of judgment and clearnefs of reafon, which is to be obferved in one man above another.

Locke.
The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges above thofe of the other hereditary countries of the emperour.

Addijon on Italy.
6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrafe chiefly ufed in familiar expreffion.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. Pope's Odyfey; notes.
Abo've. adv.

## I. Over-head.

To men ftanding below, men ftanding aloft feem much leffened ; to thofe above, men ftanding below, feem not fo much leffened.

When he eftablifhed the clouds above; when he ftrengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the fea his decree, that the waters fhould not pafs his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth : then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him.
2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praife the birds fhall chant in every grove, And winds fhall waft it to the pow'rs above. Pope's Paforals. 3. Before.' [Sce Above-cited.]

I faid above, that thefe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the fuccefs of the duel had been the fame without them. Dryd. Dedicat. Eneid. From above.
I. From an higher place.

The Trojans from above their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. Dryd. AEneid. 2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variablenefs, neither fhadow of turning.

Fames, i. 17. Above all. In the firft place; chiefly.

I had alfo ftudied Virgil's defign, his difpofition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the fober retrenchments of his fenfe, which always leaves fomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleafure; but above all, the elegance of his expreffion, and the harmony of his numbers.

Dryden's Dedication to the Eneid. A cove-board. In open fight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreffion, borrowed from gamefters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is ufed only in familiar language.
It is the part alfo of an honeft man to deal above-board, and without tricks.

L'Eflrange.
Though there have not been wanting fuch heretofore, as have practifed thefe unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all agcs) yet now-a-days they are owned alove-board. South's Sermons.
Above-crited. Cited before. A figurative expreffion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ferolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the fame page, muft be above.

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority above-cited, that this was a fact confefled by heathens themfelves.

Addifon on the Chriftian Religion.

## A B O

Above-ground. An cxpreffion ufed to fignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.
Above-mentioned. Sec Above-cited.
I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the falfe refinernents of latter ages.

Addifon. Spcetator, N0 279 .
To $\mathrm{ABO}^{\prime}$ UND. v. n. . [abundo, Lat. abonder, French.]
To ABO $\mathrm{ABND}^{\prime}$ N. $n$. [abundo, Lat. abonder,
I. To have in great plenty; ufed fometimes with the particle $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}$
and fometimes the particle with).
The king-becoming graces,
I have no relifh of them, but alound
In the divifion of cach feveral crime,
Acting it many ways.
Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound. Dryd. Indian Emp. A faithful man fhall abound with) bleffings: but he that maketh hafte to be rich, fhall not be innocent. Prov. xxviii.zc. Now that languages are made, and abound with words, ftanding for fuch combinations, an ufual way of getting thefe complex ideas, is by the explication of thofe terms that fand for plex id

Locke. them
To be in great plenty.
And becaufe iniquity fhall abound, the love of many fhall wax cold.

Matthew, xxiv. 12.
Words are like leaves, and where they moft abound,
Much fruit of fenfe beneath is rarely found.
Pope's E flay on Criticifm.
$\mathrm{ABO}^{\prime} \mathrm{UT}$. prep. [aburan, or aburon, Sax. which feems to fignify encircling on the outfide.]
I. Round, furrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forfake thee. Bind them alout thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. Provervs, iii. 3. At this fhe loudly fhrieks,
'Tis he, 'tis he, the cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veft; and, fooping to the fands,
About his neck fhe caft her trembling hands. Drya. Fables.
2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, faying, get you up from a'out the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. Exodus. Thou doft nothing, Sergius,
Thou canft endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both fee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and bcfore, about and in thee too. Benj. Jobnf. Catiline. 3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conftantine had finifhed an houfe for the fervice or God at Jerufalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy ; $a^{l}$ out the folemn performance whereof, the greateft part of the bifhops in chriftendom fhould meet together.

Hooker, b. v. § iz.
The painter is not to take fo much pains about the drapery as about the face, where the principal refemblance lies.

Dryd. Pref. to Dufrefnoy.
They are moft frequently ufed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently fignify either a fpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing fpoken of. Tillot. Sermon i.
Theft is always a fin, although the particular fpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth fuppofe pofitive laws about dominion and property.

Stillingfleet's Defence of Difourfes on Romifh Idolatry. They fhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anfwered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and defire to be informed about. Curiofity fhould be as carefully che rifhed in children, as other appetites fuppreffed.

Locke on Education, §.ro8.
It hath been practifed as a method of making men's court, when they are asked alout the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ftate of trade and manufacture, to anfurer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flourifhing condition.

Swift's Sort View of Ircland.
4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our blefled Lord was pleafed to command the reprefentation of his death and facrifice on the crofs, fhould be made by breaking of bread and cffufion of wine; to fignify to us the nature and facrednefs of the liturgy we are about.

Taylor's Wortly Communicant.
Labour, for labour's fake, is againft nature. The underftanding, as well as all the other faculties, choofes always the fhorteft way to its end, would prefently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then fet upon fome new enquiry. But this, whether lazinefs or hafte, often mifleads it. Locke.
They ought, however, to be provided with fecretaries, and affifted by our foreign minifters, to tell their fory for them ins plain Englifh, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about. Addijon. Spocit. N 309. 5. Appendant to the perfon ; as, cloaths, 8 عٌ.

If you have this about you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly affault the necromancer's hall.
Miiton's Coims.
It is not flrange to me , that perfons of the fairer fex flould like, in all things a bout them, that handfomenefs for whicl they find themfelves moft liked.

Boyle on Colosrrs.
©. Rclating

## A BR

6. Relating to the perfon, as a fervant.

Liking very well the young gentlemau, fuch I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus alout me, who well fhewed, there is no fervice like his that ferves becaufe he loves. Siddrey, h. ii.

Good mafter, corporal, captain, for my old dame's fake, ftand my friend: The hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and flie is old and camot help herfelf.

Shakejpearc's Henry IV. p. ii.

## Abo'ut. adv.

1. Circularly.

The weyward fifters, hand in hand,
Pofters of the fea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice asain to make up ninc.
Sbakefp. Maelcth.
2. In circuit.

My honefl lads, I'll tell you what I am about. - Two yards and more. - No ciuips now, Piftol: indeed I am in the wafte two yarls alout; but I am about no wafte, I am about thrift.

Shakedpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
A tun altout was ev'ry pillar there,
A polifh'd mirrour flone not half fo clear.
Dryd. Fables. 3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within about fixty yards of the pillar, they found themfelves all bound, and could go no farther; yet $f 0$ as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.
4. Here and there ; every way.

Up rofe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all about, if fhe might fpy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.
Fairy 2ucen, b. i. cant. ii. fanz. $33^{-}$
A wolf that was paft labour, had the wit in his old age, yet
to make the beft of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and fo about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the difguife of a pilgrim.
5. With to before a verb; as, about to fyy upon the point, within a fmall diftance of

Thefe dying lovers, and their floating fons,
Surpend the fight, and filence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, about to perifh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Englifh minds.
Waller.
6. The longeft way, in oppofition to the fhort ftraight way. Gold hath thefe natures; greatnefs of weight; clofenefs of parts ; fixation ; pliantnefs, or foftnefs; immunity from ruft; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the fure way (though moft about) to make gold, is to know the caufes of the feveral natures before rehearfed.

Bacon's Natural Hi/J. No 328.
natures before reheaies of the Volfcians
Held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; elfe had I, Sir,
Half an hour fince brought my report. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
7. To bring about; to bring to the point or ftate defired; as, be bas brought about his purpopes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much queftion.

Spectator.
8. To come about ; to come to fome certain fate or point.

Wherefore it came to pafs, when the time was come about, after Hannah had conceived, that the bare a fon. I Sam. i. 20. One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wifh'd was come about;
Well pleas'd they went to reft ; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both refolv'd to fail.
Dryd. Fables.
9. To go about a thing ; to prepare to do it.

Did not Mofes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? Fohn vii. ig. In common language, they fay, to come about a man, to circumvent him.

Some of thefe phrafes feem to derive their original from the French à bout; venir à bout d'une chofe; venir à bout de quelqu'uи.
A. Bp. for Archbifhop; which fee.
$A B R A C A D A^{\prime} B R A$. A fupertitious charm againt agues.
To ABRA'DE. v. a. [Lat. abrado.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to wafte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued fupply of what is fucceffively abraded from them by decurfion of waters.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Abraham's Balm. The name of an herb.
Abra'sion. [See Abrade.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. [In medicinc.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thofe of the ftomach and guts, by corrofive or fharp medicines, or humours. 2uincy.
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

Abri:'astr. adu. [Sec Brfast.]. Side by fide; in fuch a pofition that the breafts may bear againft the fame line.
My coufin Suffolk,

My foul fhall thine keep company to heav'n :
'Carry, fweet foul, for mine, then fly abreaft. Skak. Henry V.
For honour travels in a frcight fo narrow,
Where one but goes abrenft. Shakeff. Troilus and Creffida.
Vol. I.

## A B R

The riders rode alreaft, and one his flichl,
His lance of cornel wood another held;
The third his bow, aud, lorious to bechold!
The coftly quiver, all of burnifh'd gold. Dryden's Fables. Ariaicot. Sec Ap:icot.
To ABRI'DGE. v. a. [alieger, Fr. allirctio, Lat.]

1. To make fhorter in words, keeping flill the fame fubftance.

All thefe fayings, being declared by Jafon of Cyrene in five books, we will ellay to alridge in ent volume. 2 Mace. ii. 23. 2. To contract, to diminifh, to cut Short.

The determination of the will, upon cnquiry, is following the direction of that guide ; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as fuch determination directs, is free. Such determination alridges not that power wherein liherty confifts.

Locke.
3. To deprive of; in which fenfe it is followed by the particle from, or of, preceding the thing taken away. 1 have difabied mine eftate,
By fhewing fomething a more fwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do 1 now make moan to be abridg'd
From fuch a noble rate. Sbakeppeare's Mcrchant of Venice.
They were formerly, by the common law, difcharged from pontage and murage ; but this privilege has been abridged them fince by feveral ftatutes. Ayliffe's Parergon 'Juris Canonici. Abri'dged of. part. Deprived of, debarred from, cut thort.
An Abritdger.

1. He that abridges; a fhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

Abri'dgment. n. $\int$. [abregement, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a finall compafs.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the abridgment of all volumes of fcripture.

Hooker, b. ii. §5.
Myfelf have play'd
The int'rim, by remembring you'tis palt;
Then brook abridgment, and your cyes advance
After your thoughts, ftraight back again to France?
Shakefpeart's Henry V.
Idolatry is certainly the firf-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very abridgmient and fum total of all abfurdities.

South's Sermons.
2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littlenefs,
To make abridgments, and to draw to lefs,
Even that nothing, which at firft we were.
3. Reftraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The conftant defire of happinefs, and the conftraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty, or at leaft an abridgment of liberty, to be complained of.

Locke.
Abróach. adv. [See To BROACH.]

1. In a pofture to run out; to yield the liquor contained ; prcperly fpoken of veffels.

The Templer fpruce, while ev'ry fpout's abroaeb,
Stays'till 'tis fair, yet feems to call a coach. Swift's Mijecl.
'The jarrs of gen'rous wine, (Aceftes' gift,
When his Trinacrian fhores the navy left)
He fet abroach, and for the feaft prepar'd,
In equal portions with the ven'fon fhar'd.
Dryden's Virgil's EAncid, vol. ii.
2. In a figurative fenfe; in a fate to be diffufed or advanced; in a fate of fuch beginning as promifes a progrefs.

That man, that fits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the funfhine of his favour,
Would he abufe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mifchiefs might be fet abroach,
In fhadow of fuch greatnefs? Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. Abróad. adv. [compounded of a and broad. Sce Broad.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Againft a wakeful foe, while I abroad,
Thro' all the coafts of dark deftruction feek
Deliverance.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. l. $4^{6} 3^{\circ}$
Again, the lonely fox roams far abroad,
On fecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverfes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man.
2. Out of the houle.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And fubjects none abroad.
Shakefpcare's Tempecf.
Lady - - walked a whole hour abroad, without dying after it ; at leaft in the time I faid ; though fhe feemed to be fainting, and had convulfive motions feveral times in her head.

Popc's Letters.
3. In another country.

They thought it better to be fomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and difcredited. Hocker, Pref.

Whofoever offers at verbal tranllation, fhall have the miffortune of that young traveller, who lof his own language abroad, and brought home no other inftead of it. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Denbam.
D
What

## ABS

What leam nur jouth abroad, but to refine
The homely vices of their native lind? Diyd. Spian. Friar. He who fojourns in a foreicn country, refers what he fees and hears allooud, to the flate of things at home. Atterb. Sorm. 4. In all diections, this way and that.

Full in the midft of this infernal road,
An elm difplays her dufiy arms abroad. Dryd. Virg. ILn. vi. 5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being fubject, as much as natural, to diffolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more fates overthrown through difeafes bred within themfelves, than through vio!ence from abroad.

Hooker, Dedication.
To A'BROGATE. v.a. [abrogo, Lat.] To take away from a law its force ; to repeal, to amnul.
Such laws, as have becn made upon feecial occafions, which occafions ceafing, laws of that kind do abrogate themfelves.

Hooker, $b$. iv. § 14.
The negative precepts of men may ceafe by many inftruments, by contrary cuftoms, by public difrelifh, by long omiffion: but the negative procepts of God never can ceafc, but when they are exprefly abrogated by the fame authority.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Abroga'tion. n. f. [abrogatio, Lat.] The act of abrogating ; the repeal of a law.
The commiffioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the abrogation and repeal of all thofe laws, which were in force againft the exercife of the Roman religion.

Clarendon, b. viii.
To Abroook. v. a. [from To brook, with a fuperabundant, a word not in ufe.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Swect Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ftill laughing at thy fhame.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
ABRU'PT. adj. [abruptus, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.

Refifiets, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mofy wild,
Tumbling through rocks abrupt.
Thomfon's Winter.
2. Divided, without any thing intervening. Or fpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaft abrupt, ere he arrive
The happy ine. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. l. 409.
3. Sudden, without the cuftomary or proper preparatives. My lady craves
To know the caufe of your abrupt departure.
The abrupt and unkind breaking off the two firf parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. Clar. Abrupt, with eagle-fpeed fhe cut the $\mathbb{R y}$;
Inftant invifible to mortal eyc.
Then firft he recogniz'd th' ethereal guef. Pope's Odyf. b. i. 4. Unconnected.

The abrupt tille, which hath many breaches, and doth not fcem to end but fall.

Ben. 'Fobnfon's Dijcovery.
AbRU'pTED. adj. [abruptus, Lat. a word little in ufe.] Broken off fuddenly.
The effects of whofe activity are not precipitoully abrupted, but gradually proceed to their ceflations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. Io.
Abru'prion. n. f. [abruptio, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and fudden feparation.

Thofe which are inclofed in ftone, marble, or fuch other folid matter, being difficultly feparable from it, becaufe of its adhefion to all fides of them, have commonly fome of that matter ftill adhering to them, or at leaft marks of its abruption from them, on all their fides. Woodward's Nat. Hift. p. 4.
Abru'ptly. adv. [See Abrupt.] Haftily, without the due forms of preparation.

The fweetnefs of virtue's difpofition, jealous even over itfelf, fuffered her not to enter abruptly into queftions of Mufidorus.

Now miffing from their joy fo lately found,
So lately found, and fo abruptly gone. Par. Regain. b. ii.
They both of them punctually obferved the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or bufinefs they were engaged, they left it abruptly, as foon as the clock warned them to retire.

Addifon. Speetator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 24 \mathrm{I}$.
Abru'ptness. n. f. [from abrupt.]

1. An abrupt manner, hafte, fuddennefs, untimely veliemence.
2. The ftate of an abrupt thing; unconnectednefs, roughnefs, cragginefs.

The cryftallized bodics found in the perpendicular intervals, are cafily known from thofe that are lodged in the ftrata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the abruptnefs, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the flone, or fides of the intervals; which abruptnefs is caufed by its being broke off from the faid fronc.

Wootward's Notural Hifory, p. 4.
A'zscriss. [abferfus, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour rilled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

## A B S

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in cight days, the inflammation ends in a fuppuration and an abfeefs in the lungs, and fometimes in fome other part of the body. Arbuth. of Diet.

Lindanus conjeciured it might be fome hidden $a b f c e f s$ in the mefentery, which, breaking fome few days after, was difcovered to be an apoftem of the mefentery. Harvey on Confumptions.
To $\Lambda$ bsci'nd. v.a. To cut off, either in a natural or figurative fenfe.
$A B S C I^{\prime} S S A$. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic fection, intercepted between the vertex and a femi-ordinate.
Absci'ssion. n. f. [abfiffio, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the al fiifion of them difficult enough, and not without danger. Wi Seman's Surgery.
2. The ftate of being cut off.

By ceflation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may underftand this intercifion, not abfiifion, or confummate defolation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 12.
To ABSCOND. v. n. [abfondr, Lat.] To hide one's felf; to retire from the public view : generally ufed of perfons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.
Absconder. n. $f$. [fromabfiond.] The perfon that abfconds.
A'bsence. $n$. $\int$. [See Absent.]
I. The flate of being abfent, oppofed to prefence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have flrong party to defend yourfelf
By calmnefs, or by abfence: all's in danger. Shakcjp. Coriol.
His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can eafe a lover's pain ?
Abfence, the beft expedient they could find,
Might fave the fortune, if not cure the mind. Dryd. Fab.
2. Want of appearance, in the legal fenfe.

Abfence is of a fourfold kind or fpecies. The firf is a neceffary abfence, as in banifhed perfons; this is entirely neceffary. A fecond, neceffary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the fervice of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable abfence; as, that of ftudents on the fcore of ftudy. And the fourth, an c.lfence entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandife, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of abfence, which is committed cum dolo $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ culp $\hat{n}$, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious perfon, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in fome refpects, reputed as a perfon prefent.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.
You have given no differtation upon the abfence of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they fhould fupport themfelves under thofe feparations. Addaifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 24 \mathrm{I}$.
3. Inattention, heedleffnefs, neglect of the prefent objcct.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little abjences and diftractions of mankind.
4. It is ufed with the particle from.

His abfence from his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wifhes to return. Dryd. Fluv.Sat.ii; $^{\text {An }}$
A'BSENT. adj. [abfens, Lat.]
I. Not prefent; ufed with the particle from.

In fpring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the fhady grove;
But Delia always: abfent from her fight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. Pope's Paft.
Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and lefs have given him the revolt ;
And none ferve with him but conftrained things,
Whofe hearts are abfent too. Shakcfpeare's Macbetb
Whether they were abjent or prefent, they were vexed alike.

Wifd. xi. II.
2. Abfent in mind, inattentive ; regardlefs of the prefent object I diftinguifh a man that is $a b f e n t$, becaufe he thinks of fomething elfe, from him that is $a b b$ cnt, becaufe he thinks of nothing.

Addifon. Spectator, No 77. To $A_{b S E}{ }^{\prime}$ NT. v.a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into prefence.

If thou didft ever hold me in thy heart,
Abfent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harfh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. Sbakepeare's Hamlet.
But if thou think'ft trial unfought may find
Us both fecurer, than thus warn'd thou feem'ft,
Go-for thy ftay, not frec, ablents thee more.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. 1. 372 .
Tho' I am forc'd, thus to ailfent myfelf
From all I love, I thall contrive fome means, Some friendly intervals, to vifit thee.

Southerv's Spartan Dame.
The Arengo, however, is fill called together in cafcs of extraordinary importance; and if, after due fummons, any member abfents himfelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Englifh.

Aldijon's Remark's on Iialy. Absenta'neous. adj. Relating to abfence ; abfent. Dict. Absente'f. $n$. $f$. He that is abfent from his fation or employment, or country. A word ufed commonly with regard to Irifhmen living out of their country.

## A B S

Then was the fift fatute made againft alfontecs, command ing all fuch as had land in Ireland, to return and refide thereupoll. Sir Yobin Davies on Ireland
A great part of effates in Ircland are owned by abfentees, and fucli as draw over the profits raifed out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

Child's Difiourfe on Trade. Absi'nthiated. part. [from abimbium, Lat. wormwood.] Inbittered, impregnated with wornwood.
ABSIS. Sce APSIS.
To ^usi'st. v. n. [al.jfio, Lat.] To ftand off, to leave off. Dict. To ABSÓLVE. v. a. [al folvo, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial fenfe.

> Your great goodnefs, out of holy pit

Alfolved him with an axc.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Our victors, bleft in peace, forget their wars,
Eijoy paft dangers, and abfolve the ftars.
Tickell.
As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here alifolved; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of bclying that general fcandal, of redecming the credit loit by former judgments.

Surift's Mifcellanics.
2. To fet free from an engagement or promife.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody cath,
And the act ill, I am abfolv'd by both. Waller's Muid's Trag.
This command, which muft neceflarily comprehend the perfons of our natural fathers, muft mean a duty we owe them, diftinct from our obedience to the magiftrate, and from which the moft abfolute power of princes cannot abfolve us. Locke.
3. To pronounce a fin remitted, in the ecclefiaftical fenfe.

But all is calm in this eternal fleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to wecp;
Ev'n fuperftition lofes ev'ry fear ;
For God, not man, abfolves our frailties here.
Pope's Eloifa to ABelard.
4. To finifh, to complete.

If that which is fo fuppofed infinitely diftant from what is now current, is diftant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, and muft neceffarily be like ours, and confequently abfolved in the fpace of twenty-four hours.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

## What caufe

Mov'd the creator, in his holy reft
Through all eternity, fo late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how foon
Abfolv'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 94 .
A'bsolute. adj. [abfolutus, Lat.]
I. Complete; applied as well to perfons as things.

Becaufe the things that proceed from him are perfect, withcut any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are abfolute, and lack nothing which they fhould have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend.

Hooker, b. ii. \$6
2. Unconditional ; as, an als folute promiie.

Although it runs in forms abfolute, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the perfon to whom it is pronounced.

South's Sermons.
3. Not relative; as, abfolute fpace.

I fee fill the diftinctions of fovereign and inferior, of abfolute and relative worfhip, will bear any man out in the wornhip of any creature with refpect to God, as well at leaft as it doth in the worfhip of images. Stillingfl. Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
An abfolute mode is that which belongs to its fubject, without refpect to any other beings whatfoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

Watts's Logic.
In this fenfe we fpeak of the ablative cafe abfolute in grammar. 4. Not limited; as, abfolute power.

My crown is abfolute, and holds of none;
I cannot in a bafe fubjection live,
Nor fuffer you to take, though I would give. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
5. Pofitive, certain, without any hcfitation. In this fenfe it rarely occurs.

Long is it fince I faw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thofe lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the finatches in his voice,
And burft of fpeaking were as his: I'm alfolute,
'Twas very Cloten.
Shakeppeare's Cymbeline.

## What is his ftrength by land? -

- Great and increafing: but by fea

Hc is an alfolute mafter. Shakefpeare's Antony and Cleopatra. A'bsolutely. adv. [from alfolute.]

1. Completely, without reftriction.

All the contradictions which grow in thofe minds, that neither alfolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely fink into the fea of vanity.

Sidncy.
What merit they can huild upon having joined with a proteftant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to mc , abjolutely inconceivable; and, I believc, will cqually be fo for cver. Swift's Presb. Plaa.
2. Without relation.

Aivfolutely we cannot difcommend, we cannot abfolutely approve cither willingnefs to live, or forwardnefs to die.

Iioulis, $b$. v.

## A B S

Thefe then being the perpetual caufes of zeenl; the greateft good, or the greateft cvil; either alfolutely fo in themfelves, or relatively fo to us; it is thercfore good to be zealoufly affeetced for the one againtt the other.

Sprat's Secmons
No fenfible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and found, can be fubfiftent in the bodies themfelves, aiffolutely con. fidered, without a relation to our cyes and ears, and other organs of fenfe. Thefe qualitics are only the effects of our fenfation, which arife from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and pofitions.

Bentley's Sermons.
3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once poffers'd, did abfolute'iy reign :
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes frove,
And conquer'd firft thofe beautics they would gain.
Dryderi's Antaus Mirabilis.

## 4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the moft part, are thines abfolutely unto all mens falvation necefiary, cither to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided.

Hookcr's Prefacc.
5. Peremptorily, pofitively.

Being as I am, why didft not thou
Command me abfolutely not to go,
Going into fuch danger, as thou faidft? Parad. Loft, b. ix.
A'bsoluteness. n. $\int$. [from abfolute.]
I. Compleatners.
I. Compleatnefs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The abfolutenefs and illimitednefs of his commiffion was generally much fpoken of. Clarendon, b. viii.
There is nothing that can raife a man to that generous $a b-$ Solutenefs of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly ; but that which gives him that happinefs within himfelf, for which men depend upon others. South's Serm. 3. Defpoticifm.

He kept a ftrait hand on his nobility, and chofe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obfequious to him, but had lefs intereft in the people; which made for his abjolutenefs, but not for his fafety. Bacon's Henry VII.
Absolu'tion. n.f. [absolutio, Lat.]
I. Acquittal.

Abfolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a perfon by fome final fentence of law ; alfo, a temporary difchárge of his farther attendance upon a mefne procefs, througla a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewife in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewife fignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of fome fentence pronounced either in a court of law, or elfe in foro prenitentiali. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of abfolution, termed judicial, and another, ftiled a declaratory or extrajudicial absolution. Aylife's Parergon 'furis Canonici.
2. The remiffion of fins, or penance, declared by ecclefiaftical authority.
The abfolution pronounced by a prieft, whether papift or proteftant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perfon, fo abfolved, confidence towards God. South's Sermons. $A^{\prime}$ bsolutory. adj. [alifolutorius, Lat.] That which abfolves.

Though an abfolutory fentence fhould be pronounced in favour of the perfons, upon the account of nearnefs of blood; yet, if adultery fhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againt as an adulterer. Ayliffe's Parergon.
A'bsonant. adj. [Sce Absonous.] Contrary to reafon, wide from the purpofe.
$A^{\prime}$ bsonous. adj. [abfonus, Lat. ill-founding.] Abfurd, contrary to reafon.
To fuppofe an uniter of a middlé conftitution, that fhould partake of fome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, moft abfonous to our reafon.

Glanville's Sccpfis Scientifica, c. 4.
To Absórb. v. a. [abforbeo, Lat. preter, abjorbed; part. pret. abforbed, or abforpt.]

1. To fwallow up.

## Some tokens fhew

Of fearlefs friendfhip, and their finking mates
Suftain; vain love, tho' laudable, abforpt
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vaft profundity.
Phillips.
Mofes imputed the deluge to the difruption of the abyls; and St. Peter, to the particular conflitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be abforpt in water. Burn. Theory.
2. To fuck up. See Absorbent.

Suppofing the forementioned confumption fhould prove fo durable, as to abforb and extenuate the faid fanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts muft neceffarily come into danger. Harvey on Cionfumptions. Abso'rebent. n. $\int$. [abjorbens, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the foftuefs or porofity of its parts, either caufes the afperities of pungent humours, or dries away fuperfluous moifture in the body.

Quincy.
There is a third clafs of fubitances, commonly called chefor: bents; as, the various kinds of flellis, coral, chalk, crats eyes, Ecc. which likewife raile an effervefence, and are thercfore

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callal alkalis, though not fo properly, for they are not falts.
Arlutbrot on Aliments. Abso'rpt. part. [from al for'0.] Swallowed up; uled as well, in a figurative ienfe, of perfons, as, in the primitive, of things.
What can you expeef from a man, who has not talked thefe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the prefent world, its cuftoms and its manners, to be futly pofieficd and alborpt in the part. Pope's Letters.
Ab:óRPTION. $n$. $\int$. [from abforb.] The adt of fwallowing up.
It was below the dimnity of thofe facred penmen, or the fpirit of God that directed them, to thew us the caufes of this difruption, or of this abforption; this is left to the enquiries of men. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
To ABSTA'IN. v. n. [abfinco, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's felf any gratification; with the particle from.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converfing, looking, loving, to abfain
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces fweet;
And, with defires, to languifh without hope.
Milton's Paradifc Loft, b. x. l.993.
To be perpetually longing, and impatiently defirous of any thing, fo that a man cannot abfain from it, is to lofe a man's liberty, and to become a fervant of meat and drink, or fmoke. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Even then the doubtful billows fearce abfain
From the tofs'd veffiel on the troubled main. Dryden's Virgil. ABSTE'MIOUS. adj. [abftemius, Lat.] Temperaie, fober, abftinent, refraining from excefs or pleafures. It is ufed of perfons; as, an abfemious hermit: and of things; as, an abflemious diet. It is fpoken likewife of things that caufe temperance.

The inftances of longevity are chiefly amongft the abfemious. Abfinence in extremity will prove a mortal difeafe; but the experiments of it are very rare. Arbutbnot on Aliments.

Clytorean ftreams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of the abfemious well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguifhes, and balks the drunken god :
Or that Melampus (fo have fome affur'd)
When the mad Prretides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and fimples caft
Into the fober fpring, where fill their virtues laft. Dryd.Fab. Abstémiously. adv. [from abfemious.] Temperately, foberly, without indulgence.
Abstemiousness. n. $\int$. [See Abstemious.] The quality of being abftemious.
Abstintion. n. $f$. [from abfineo, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reftraining; reftraint.

Dict.
To ABSTE'R GE. v. a. [abfergo, Lat.] To cleanfe by wiping; to wipe.
A'bstergent. adj. Cleanfing; having a cleanfing quality.
To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanfe, to purify; a word very little in ufe, and lefs analogical than abferge.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the ftomach of the oftrich, no alteration; but we fufpect this effect rather from corrofion than digeftion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather fome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ftomach, which may $a b f / e r f_{e}$ and fhave the forious parts thereof. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$. iii. Asstérsion. n. $\int$. [abfierfio, Lat.] The act of cleanfing. See Absterge.]

The feventh caufe is alfferfion; which is plainly a fcouring off, or incifion of the more vifcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which fcoureth linen cloth fpeedily from the foulnefs.

Bacon's Natural Hiftcry, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .42$.
AbsTE'RSIVE. adj. [from abferge.] That has the quality of abfterging or cleanfing.

It is good, after purging, to ufe apozemes and broths, not fo much opening as thofe ufed before purging; but abferfive and mundifying clyfters alfo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.

A tablet ftood of that abferfive tree,
Where Ætthiops' fwarthy bird did build to neft. Sirf. Denh.
There, many a flow'r abforfive grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow huc. Swift's Mifcellanies. A'bstinence, n. §. [abfinentia, Lat.]
I. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle from.

Becaufe the abfinence from a prefent pleafure, that offers itfelf, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the fame manner pain does, and leffens, in our thoughts, what is future; and fu forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces.

Locke.
2. Fafting, or forbearance of neceffary ford. It is generally diftinguifhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the lefs; fometimes as fingle performances from habits; as, a day of alffinence, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faft? your fomaclis are too young
And abfinence ingenders maladies. Shakesp. Love's Lab. Loff.
Religious men, who hither mult be fent
As awful guides of heavenly government;

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To teach you penance, fafts, and alfinence,
To purinh bodies for the fouls offence. Dryden's Ind. Emp. And the faces of them, which have ufed alflizence, fhall Thine above the ftars; whereas our faces thall be blacker than darknefs.

2 Ejdras, vii. 55.
A'bstinfincy. n.f. The fame with Anstinence.
Were our rewards for the abfinencies, or riots, of this prefent life, under the prejudices of fhort or finite, the promifes and threats of Chrift would lofe much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fuadam.
A bstinent. adj. [abfinens, Lat.] That ufes abffinence, in $^{\prime}$ oppofition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is ufed chiefly of perfons.
Absto'rted. adj. [abfortus, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence.
I. To take one thing from another.

Could we abftract from thefe pernicious effects, and fuppofe this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praife.
2. To feparate ideas.

Thofe, who cannot diftinguifh, compare and alffract, would hardly be able to underttand and make ufe of language, or judge or reafon to any tolerable degrec.
3. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the difcourfes we hear, or what we defign to fpeak, let us abffract them into brief compends, and review them often. Watts's Improv. of the Mind.
$A^{\prime}$ bSTRACT. adj. [abfractus, Lat. See the verb To ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from fomething elfe, generally ufed with relation to mental perceptions; as, abfftact mathematics, abffract terms, in oppofition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its laticude, is ufually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only abferact quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic ; yet that which is mixed, doth confider the quantity of fome particular determinate fubject. So aftronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, mufic of founds, and mechanics of weights and powers. Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Abfract terms fignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the fubject in which it is; as, whitenefs, roundnefs, length, breadth, wifdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts's Logicl.
2. With the particle from.

Another fruit from the confidering things in themfelves, $a b-$ Aract from our opinions and other mens notions and difcourfes on them, will be, that each man will purfue his thoughts in that method, which will be moft agrecable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenfion of what it fuggefts to him. Locke. $A^{\prime}$ BSTRACT. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. A fmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You fhall there find a man, who is the abfract
Of all faults all men follow. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra. If you are falfe, thefe epithets are fmall ;
You're then the things, and abfract of them all. Dryd.Aur.
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the fentiments he had remarked; fo that he could give a tolerable analy fis and ab/fract of every treatife he had read juft after he had finifhed it. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. 3. The ftate of being abftracted

The hearts of great princes, if they be confidered, as it were in $a b /$ iract, without the neceffity of ftates, and circumftances of time, can take no full and proportional pleafure in the exercife of any narrow bounty.
A'bstracted. part. adj. [from abffract.]
I. Separated

That fpace the evil one abfracted ftood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd Stupidly good.

Milton.
2. Refined, abftrufe

Domne.
Abferalted fpiritual love, they like
Their fouls, exhal'd.
Donne.
3. Abfent of mind, inattentive to prefent objects; as, an $a b$ Aracted fcholar.
Abstra'ctedly. adv. With abftraction, fimply, feparately from all contingent circumftances.

Or whether more a fir ractedly we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book:
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,
In feveral ages born, in feveral parts,
Weave fuch agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all confpire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dr'ydien's Religio Laici.
Abstráction. n. f. [ahjfractio, Lat.]

1. The act of abftracting.

The word abjltacioiz fignifies a withurawing fome part of

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an idea from other parts of it; by winch means, fuch abftracted ideas are formed, as neither reprefent any thing corporcal or firitual ; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body.
2. The ftate of being abftracted.
3. Abfence of mind, inattention.
4. Difregard of worldly objects.

Abstractive. adi. [from abfirar.] Having the power or quality of abftracting.
Asstra'ctly. adu. [from abfract.] In an abRract manner, abfolutely, without reference to any thing elfe.

Matter affractly and abfolutcly confidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now paft and expired. Bentley's Sermons. Abstrictede. fart. adj. [abfirichus, Lat.] Unbound. Dict. To Abstringe. v. a. [abjfringo, Lat.] To unbind. Dié. To A BSTRU'DE. v. a. [abfirudo, Lat.] To thruft off, or pull away.

Dict.

## Abstru'se. adj. [abfrufus, Lat. thruft out of fight.]

I. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whofe fight difcerns
Albfrufeft thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, faw, without their light,
Rebellion rifung. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. v. l. 712.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenfion. It is oppofed to obrious and cafy.

So fake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, feem'd -
Ent'ring on ftudious thoughts abfirufe. Parad. Loft, $b$. viii.
The motions and figures within the mouth are $a b$ frufe, and not eafy to be diftinguifhed, efpecially thofe of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many mufcles, fo eafily, and habitually, and varioufly, that we are fcarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.

Holder's Elements of Specch.
No man could give a rule of the greateft beauties, and the knowledge of them was fo abffrufe, that there was no manner of fpeaking which could exprefs them. Dryd. Dufrefnoy.
AbSTRU'SELy. adv. In an abftrufe manner; obfcurely, not plainly, or obvioufly
Abstru'seness. n. f. [from alffrufe.] The quality of being abftrufe; difficulty, obfcurity.

It is not oftentimes fo much what the fcripture fays, as what fome men perfuade others it fays, that makes it feem obfcure, and that as to fome other paffages that are fo indeed, fince it is the alyfrufenefs of what is taught in them, that makes them almoft inevitably fo ; it is little lefs faucy, upon fuch a fcore, to find fault with the flyle of the fcripture, than to do fo with the author for making us but men.

Boyle on the Scripture
Abstru'sity. $n . f$. [from abjirufe.]

1. Abftufenefs.
2. That which is abftrufe. A word feldom ufed.

Authors are alfo fufpicious, nor greedily to be fwallowed, who pretend to write of fecrets, to deliver antipathies, fympathies, and the occult abferufties of things. Brown's Vul. Err
To Absu'me. v. a. [abfimo, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual wafte ; to eat up.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not fo much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole muft needs be abfumed in a portion of time.
ABSU'RD. adj. [abfurdus, Lat.]

1. Unreafonabic, without judgment, as ufed of men.

Seeming wife men may make fhift to get opinion ; but let no man choofe them for employment; for certainly you had better take for bufinefs a man fomewhat abfurd, than over formal.
2. Incoufiftent, contrary to reafon, ufed of fentiments or prac tices.
The thing itfelf appeared defireable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and defire it ; but then, it was after a very irrational abfurd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired.

South's Sermons.
A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper fubject, is dull and flupid; but one, who fhews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and abfurd. Addi/on. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 291$.

But grant that thofe can conquer, thefe can cheat,
'Tis phrafe $a b$ furd to call a vill:in great
Who wickedly is wife, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. Pope's Efay on Man. Aesu'rdity. n. f. [from abfurd.]
I. The quality of being abfurd; want of judgment applied to men; want of propricty applied to things.

How clear foever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing morerevident than the abfurclity of the actual idea of an infinite number.
2. That which is abfurd; as, his travels were full of abfurdities. In which fenfe it has a plural.

That fatisfaction we receive from the opinion of fome preeminence in ourfelves, when we fee the alburdities of another or when we refect on any paft alffrdities of our own.
Vol. 1.
Addijorn. Spectator, No 249.

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Aesu'rdiy. adv. [from abfurd.] After an abfurd manner; improperlv, unreafonably

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature ;
Who, when fhe loudly cries, forbear,
With obftinacy fixes there;
And where his genius leaft inclines,
Abfurdly bends his whole defigns.
Swift's Mifcellanies.
We may proceed yet further with the atheift; and convince him, that not only his principle is abfurd, but his confequences alfo as $a b j u r d l y$ deduced from it. Bentley's Sicrmons.
Absu'rdness. $n$. $\int$ : [from abfurd.] The quality of being abfurd; injudicioufnefs, impropriety. See Absurdity; which is more frequently ufed.
Abu'ndance. n. f. [abondance, Fr.
x. Plenty ; a fenfe chiefly poetical.

At the whifper of thy word,
Crown'd abundance fpreads my board.
Crafbaz
The doubled charge his fubjects love fupplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themfelves are kind;
So glad Egyptians fee their Nilus rife,
And, in his plenty, their abundance find. Dryd. Ann. Mir: 2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its courfe through the Tyrol, is generally fhut up between a double range of mountains, that are moft of them covered with woods of fir-trees. Abundance of peafants are employed in hewing down of the largeft of thefe trees, that, after they are barked and cut into fhape, are tumbled down.

Addijon on Italy

## 3. A great quantity

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been fhed with very finall benefit unto the Chritian flate.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Efayso
4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, moft mighty fovereign,
That all this famous antique hiftory,
Of fome, th' abundance of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. Spenf. Fairy 2. b. ii, Abu'ndant. adj. [abundans, Lat.]
I. Plentiful.

## Good the more

Communicated, more abundant grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. Par. Lof, b.vv
2. Exuberant

If the veffels are in a ftate of too great rigidity, fo as not to yield, a ftrong projectile motion occafions their rupture, and hæmorrhages ; efpecially in the lungs, where the blood is abundant.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. Fully ftored. It is followed fometimes by $i n$, commonly by with. The world began but fome ages before thefe were found out, and was abundant with all things at firft ; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put fo much to the ufe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodioully.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
4. It is applied generally to things, fometimes to perfons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, longfuffering and abundant in goodnefs and truth. Exod. xxxiv. 6. Abu'ndantly. adv. [from abunddint.]
I. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life.

Genefis, i. 20.
God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alfo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair. Par. Lof, $b$. viii. 2. Amply, liberally, more than fufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is alundantly fupplied in the imaginations of friendfhip, and the repeated influences of a conftant converfation. Rogers's Serm.
Heroic poetry has ever been efteemed the greatef work of human nature. In that rank has Ariftotle placed it; and Longinus is fo full of the like expreffions, that he abundantly confirms the other's teftimony. Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.
To ABU'SE. v. a. [abutor, Lat.]
In abufe the verb, $f$ has the found of $z$; in the noun, the ommon found.

1. To make an ill ufe of.

They that ufe this world, as not abufing it ; for the fafhion of this world paffeth away.

I Cor. vii. 3I.
He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverfenefs of men, no longer fuffer his compafion to be abujed. Roger's's Sermons.
2. To deceive, to impofe upon.

The world hath been much abufed by the opinion of making gold : the work itfelf I judge to be poffible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the pracice, full of error.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No 126.
He perhaps,
Out of my weaknefs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with fuch fpirits,
Abufos me to diman me.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.

It imports the mifreprefentation of the qualitics of things and actions, to the common apprehenfions of men, abufing their minds with falfe notions; and fo, by this artifice, making evil pafs for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life.

South's Sermons.
Nor be with all thefe tempting words abus'd;
Thefe tempting words were all to Sapplo us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Pbaon.
3. To treat with rudenefs, to reproach.

I am no ftrumpet, but of life as honeft
As you that thus abufe me.
Shakefpearc's Otbello.
But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and abufed them
fhamefully, and fake proudly. 1 Mac. vii. 34. Some praife at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the laft opinion right.
A mufe by thefe is like a iniftrefs us'd,
'This hour The's idoliz'd, the next abus'd. Pope's Ef. on Crit.
The next criticifm upon the ftars feems to be introduced for no other reafon, but to mention Mr. Bickerfaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and abufe. Addifon. Abu'se. n.f. [from the verb abufe.]

1. The ill ufe of any thing.

The cafting away things profitable for the fuftenance of man's life, is an unthankful abufe of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind

Hooker, b. v. § 9 .

## Little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts beft things
To worft abufe, or to their meaneft ufe. Parad. Loft, b. iv,
2. A corrupt practice, bad cuftom.

The nature of things is fuch, that, if abufes be not remedied, they will certainly encreafe. Swift for Advancom. of Relig. 3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abufed me, and, after the abufe, forfaken me, but that he mult now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. Sidney, b. ii. 4. Unjuit cenfure, rude reproach, contumely.

## I dark in light, cxpos'd

To daily fraud, contempt, abufe, and wrong. Sampf. Agon. AbU'SER. n. $\int$. [from the verb abuje.]

1. He that makes an ill ufe.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' abufer of thy prince's ear.
Denh. Sopby.
3. He that reproaches with rudenefs
4. A ravifher, a violater.

Abu'sive. adj. [from abufe.]

1. Practifing abufe.

The tongue mov'd gently firft, and fpeech was low,
Till wrangling fcience taught it noife and fhow,
And wicked wit arofe, thy moft abufive foe. Pope's Mifcell.
Dame Nature, as the learned how,
Provides each animal its foe ;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geefe, the wolf your flocks.
'Thus civy pleads a natural claim,
'To perfecute the mufe's fame,
On poets in all times abufive,
From Homer down to Pope inclufive. Swift's Mifcellanies. 2. Containing abufe; as, an abufive lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applaufe,
Till her licentious and abufive tongue
Waken'd the magiftrates coercive pow'r.
3. Deceitful; a fenfe little ufed, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatfoever is gained by an abufive treaty, ought to be reftored in integrum.

Bacon's Confderations on War with Spain.
Abu'sively. adv. [from abufe.]
I. Improperly, by a wrong ufe.

The oil, abufively called fpirit, of rofes fwims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have obferved in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.

Boyle's Sceptical Cbymiltry.
2. Reproachfully.

Abu'siveness. n.f. [from abufe.] The quality of being abufive; foulnefs of languare.

Pick out of mirth, like flones out of thy ground,
Profanenefs, filthinefs, abufivcnefs.
Thefe are the fcum, with which coarfe wits abound:
The fine may fpare thefe well, yet not go lefs.
To $\mathrm{ABU}^{\prime} \mathrm{T}$. as. n. obfolete. [aboutir, to touch at the Merber 'ro end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle upon.

## Two mighty monarchics

Whofe ligh upreared and abutting fronts
Perilous the narrow ocean parts afunder. Shakcfp. Hcnry V. In entering the fame, we will firft pitch at the Loocs, two feveral corporations, diftinguifhed by the addition of eaft and weft, abutting upon a navigable creck, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches.

Carew's survey of Cornzuall.
ALU'TTAL. II. f. [from abut.] The butting or boundaries of any 1and. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or othe places, it does abut. Dira

Abu'tment. n. S. [from abut.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.
Aby'sm. n. $\int$. [aby me, old Fr. now written contractedly abime.] A gulf; the fane with alyys.

My good flars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and fhot their fires
Into the abyfm of hell. Shakcpeare's Antony and Clespatra. Aby'ss. n. f. [abyfus, Lat. "Aßueoto, bottomlefs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who fhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss,
And, through the palpable obfcure, find out
This uncouth way. Milton's Paradije Lof, b. ii. l. 405 .
2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth difctos'd th' aby/s of hell:
The weeping ftatues did the wars foretell,
And holy fweat from brazen idols fell. Dryd. Virg. Georg. i.
3. In a figurative fenfe, that in which any thing is loft.

For fepulchres themfclves muft crumbling fall
In time's $a b y / s$, the common grave of all. Dryd. Fuv. Sat. x.
If, difcovering how far we have clear and diftinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thofe things, that are within the reach of our underftandings, and launch not out into that $a b y / s$ of darknefs, out of a prefumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehenfion.
4. The body of waters fuppofed at the center of the earth.

We are here to confider what is generally underfood by the great $a b y / s$, in the common explication of the deluge' ; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the fea, or fubterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. Burnet's Theor. Earth. 5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that infatiable abys,
Where flames devour, and ferpents hifs,
Promote me to thy feat of blifs.
Rofcommon.
$\mathrm{Ac}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{k}}$, or $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{ke}}$.
Being initials in the names of places, as Acton, fignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

Gibfon's Camden. ACA'CIA. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being fuppofed the infpiffated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of floes, boiled to the fame confiftence. Dicionaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.
2. A tree commonly fo called here, though different from that which produces the true acacia; and therefore termed pjeudocasia, or Virginian acacia.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whofe flower-cup rifes the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained feveral kidney-1haped feeds.

Millar.
Acade'mial. adj. [from academy.] Relating to an academy, beionging to an academy.
Acadímian. n.f. [from academy.] A fcholar of an academy or univerfity; a member of an univerfity. IVood, in his Athence Oxonienfes, mentions a great feaft made for the academians.
Acade'mick. n.f. [from academy.] A ftudent of an univerfity.
A young academic fhall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade in a dictatorial ftyle, and fhall be lavifh in the praife of the author; while, at the fame time, perfons well skilled in thofe different fubjects, hear the tattle with contempt.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.i. c. 5 .
Acade'mick. adj. [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an univerfity.
While thro' poetic fcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in academic groves. Dunciad, b. iv. 1.48 r . Acade'mical. adj. [academicus, Lat.] Belonging to an uni-
verfity. verfity.
He drew him firt into the fatal circle, from a kind of refolved privatenefs at his houfe at Lampfie in South Walce where, after the academical life, he had taken fuch a tafte of the rural, as I have heard him fay, that he could well have bent
his mind to a retired courfe. his mind to a retired courfe.

Wotton.
Academícian. n. f. [academicien, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally ufed in fpeaking of the proteflors in the academies of France.
Aca'demist. n.f. [from acadcmy.] The member of an academy.
It is obferved by the Parifinn academifts, that fome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the fea-calf or feal, hath his cpiglottis extraordinarily large.

Ray on the Creation.
$A^{\prime} \mathrm{CADEMY}. \mathrm{n.f}. \mathrm{[anciently} ,\mathrm{and} \mathrm{properly}$, the firft fyllable, now frequently on the fecond. Academia, Lat from Academus of Athers, whofe houfe was turned into a fchat from Academins of Ahom the Groves of Academe in was turned into a fchool, from whom the Groves of Academe in Milton.]

1. An affembly or fociety of inen, uniting for the promotion of fome art.

Our court fhall be a littlc acalemy,
The place where fliences are ting arts. Sioke. Love's Lab. Loft
The place where fciences are taught.
Amongft the acadcries, which were compofed by the rare genius of thofe great men, thefe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian fchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth.

Dryu'in's Dufrefnoy.
3. An univerfity.
4. A place of education, in contradiftincion to the univerfities
or public fchocls.
or public fchoals.
ACANTHUS

## A C C

AC.INTHIUS. m.f. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remark:able for being the model of the foliare on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either fide
Acanthus, and cach ol'rous bufly fhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. Milt. Parad. Loft, b. iv, $l .696$.
 the complent number of fyllables, without defect or fuperfluity. To ACCE'DE. v. n. [accell, Lat.] To be added to, to come to ; gencrally ufed in political accounts; as, another power has aiceded to the treaty; that is, has become a party.
To ACCE'LERATE. v. a. [accelero, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to haften, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulfe to motion, fo as perpetually to encreafe.

Take new beer, and put in fome quantity of fale beer into it; and fee whether it will not acceleratc the clarification, by opering the body of the beer, whereby the grofier parts may fall down into lecs.

Bacon's Natural Hifory;, N9 307.
If the rays endeavour to recede from thic denfeft part of the vibration, they may be alternately accelerated and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them.

Newton's Optics.
Spices quicken the pulfe, and accelerate the motion of the hoot, and difipate the fluids; from whence leannefs, pains in the flomach, loathings, and fevers. Arbutbriot on Aliments. Lo! from the dread immenfity of fpace
Returning, with accelerated courfe,
The rufhing comet to the fun defcends. Thomf. Sum. l. I690. 2. It is generally applied to matter, and ufed chiefly in philofophical language ; but is fometimes ufed on other occafions.

In which council the king himfelf, whofe continual vigilancy did fuck in fometimes caufelefs fufpicions, which few clfe knew, inclined to the accelerating a battle. Bacon's Henry VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a ftudent now and then, what may cmploy the moft ufeful labours of his thoughts, and accelerate his diligence in the moft momentous enquirics. Watts'sInpr. Accelera'tion. n. $f$ : [acceleratio, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the acceleration of falling bodies, difcovered firft by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the fpaces through which it paffes; will be as the fquares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the fpaces. 2. The fate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of acceleration of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiftence or non-exiftence of empty fpaces, either coacervate or interfperfed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in difputes concorning them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. To ACCE'ND. v. a. [accendo, Lat.] To kindle, to fet on fire; a word very rarely ufed.
Our devotion, if fufficiently accended, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this fort.

Decay of Piety. Accénsion. n.f. [accenfio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ftate of being kindled.
The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its accenfforn, gives a crack or report, like the difcharee of a gun, and makes likewife an explofion fo forcible as foinctimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, fhake the earth, and force coals, fones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine.

IVoodrward's Natural Hiffory, p. iv. $A^{\prime}$ CCENT. n. f. [accentus, Lat.]

1. The manner of feaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or cleance.
I know, Sir, I am no flaterer; he that beguiled you in a plain accent was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.

Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Your accent is fomething finer than you could purchafe in fo removed a dwelling. Shakefpeare's As you like it. 2. In grammar, the marks made upon fyllables to regulate their pronunciation.
Accent, as in the Greek names and ufage, feems to have regarded the tunc of the voice; the acute accent raifuig the voice in fome certain fyllables to a higher, i.e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depreffing it lower, and both having fome emphafis, i. e. more virorous pronunciation. Holder'sElen. 3. Poctically, language or words.

## How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty fcene be afted o'er,
In flates unborn, and accents yet unknown. Sbak. Yul. Cafar.
Winds on your wings to heav'n her accents bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. Dryd. Virg. Paft. 3.
4. A modification of the voice, exprefive of the paffions or fentiments.

The tender accerit of a woman's cry
Will pafs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough feaman's louder flouts prevail,
When fair occafion fhews the fpringing gale.
Prior.
To Acce'nт. v. a. [fromacientus, Lat.]
I. To pronounce, to fpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got fomebody to mark the laft fyllable but one, where it is long, in words above two fyllables (which is enough to re-

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gulate her pronunciation, and accenting the words) let lier read daily in the gofpels, and avoid underftanding them in Latin, if the can. Locke on Education, $\$ 177^{\circ}$.
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in gencral.

## O my unhappy lines! you that before

Have ferv'd my youth to vent fome wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can farce implore
Strength to acient, Here my Albertus lies !
Wotton.
3. To write or note the accents.

To Acce'ntuate. v.a. [accentuer, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.
Accentua'tion. n. $\int$. [from accentuate.]
I. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. v.a. [accipio, Lat. accepter, Fr.]
r. To take with pleafure ; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diftinguifhed from recier, as fpecific from general ; noting a particulur manner of re eiving.

Ncither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleafure in you, faith the Lord of hofts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand, Mainchi, i. 10.
Then Peter opened his mouth, and faid, Of a truth I perceive that God is no refpecter of perfons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteoufnefs, is accepted with him. $A C \pi$, x. 34, 35 -
You have been gracioufly pleafed to accept this tender of my duty.

Dryden's Dedication to bis Fables.
Charm by accepting, by fubmitting fway,
Yet have your humour moft when you obey. Pope.
2. It is ufed in a kind of juridical fenfe; as, to acceft terms, accept a treaty.

His promife Palamon accepts, but pray'd
To keep it better than the firft he made. Dryicn's Fables. 3. In the language of the bible, to accept perfons, is to act with perfonal and partial regard.

He will furely reprove you, if ye do fccretly accept perfons.
Fob, xiii. 10.
4. It is fomctimes ufed with the particle of.

I will appeafc him with the prefent that goeth before me, and afterward I will fee his face; peradventure he will accept of me.

Gent/fs, xxxii. 20.
Acceptability. n.f. The quality of being acceptable. See Acceptable.
He hath given us his natural blood to be fhed, for the remiffion of our fins, and for the obtaining the grace and acceptability of repentance.

Taylor's IV ortby Communicant.
Acce'ptable. adj. [acceptablc, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by fome with the accent in the firft fyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the fecond.
I. That which is likely to be accepted ; grateful ; pleafing. It is ufed with the particle to before the perfon accepting.
'This woman, whom thou mad'ft to be my help,
And gav'ft me as thy perfect gift, fo good,
So fit, fo acceptable, fo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. Parad. Lof, $b$. ii.
I do not fee any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by ufing all honeft arts to make themfelves acceptable to the laity. Swift's Proj. $母^{\circ}$ c.
After he had made a peace fo acceptable to the church, and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{o}}$ honourable to himfelf, he fpent the remainder of his life at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of fanctity.

Addifon on Italy.
Acce'ptableness. $\dot{n}$.f. [from acceptable.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the acceptablenefs of that conjunc$t$

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.
Accéptably. adv. [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner; fo as to pleafe; with the particle to. For the accent, fee Acceptable.
Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he fuffers, fo he be the friend of Chrift ; nor where nor when he prays, fo he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion. If you can teach them to love and refpect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to exprefs it acceptably to every onc.

Locke on Edication, § $145^{\circ}$ Accéptance. n. f. [acceptance, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that acceptance of his fovereignty, they allo accepted of his laws; why then fhould any other laws be now ufed among of them? Spenfer's State of Ireland.

If he tells us his noble decds, we muft alfo tell him our noble acceptance of them. Shakefpcare's Coriolanus.
Some men cannot be fools with fo good acceptance as others.
South's Sermons

## Thus I imbolden'd fakec, and freedom us'd

Perminive, and acceptance found. Par. Loft, l. viii. l. $435^{\circ}$ 2. The meaning of a word as it is reccived or underftood; accoptation.

That pleafure is man's chiefeft good, becaufe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleafure, is an affertion

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moft certainly true, though, under the common acieptance of - it, not only falle but odious: for, according to this, pleafure and fenfuality purs for terms equivalent; and ther fore he, who takes it in this fenfe, alters the fubject of the difcourfe. South. Accerranch. [in law.] The receiving of a reut, whercby the giver binds himfelf, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itfelf good or not.
Accepta'tion. n. f. [from accept.]

1. Reception, whecher good or bad. This large fenfe feems now wholly out of ufe.
Yet, poor foul! knows he no other, but that I do fufpect, neglect, yea, and detelt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to fet forth himfelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldnefs of accptation.

Sidney, b. ii.
What is new finds better acceptation, than what is good or great.

Denban's Sophy. 2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the acceptation of liis brother's prayer and facrifice, flew him ; making himfelf the firft manflayer, and his brother the firft martyr. Raleigh's Hifory of the World, b. i.
3. The ftate of being acceptable, regard.

Some thiugs, although not fo required of neceffity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from falvation, are, notwithftanding, of fo great dignity and acceptation with God, that moft ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. Hooker, b.ii.
They have thofe enjoyments only as the confequences of the ftate of eftcem and acceptation they are in with their parents and governours.
4. Acceptance in the juridical fenfe. This fenfe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paffing away a thing by giff, there is required a furrender of all right on his part that gives; fo there is required alfo an acceptation on his part to whom it is given.

Soutb's Sermons.
5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the carl of Lauderdale made a difcourfe upon the feveral queftions, and what acceptation thefe words and expreffous had.

Clarendon, b. viii.
All matter is either fluid or folid, in a large acceptation of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixednefs and coherency, and the moft rapid inteftine motion of the particles of bodies. Bchtl. Serm.
An Acce'pter. n. $\int$. [from accept.] The perfon that accepts.
Acceptila'tion: n. $\int$. [acceptilatio, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remiffion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teftifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.
Acce'ption. [acception, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received fenfe of a word; the meaning.
That this hath been efteemed the due and proper acception of this word, I fhall teflify by one evidence, which gave me the ACCE'SS. $n$. $\int$. [In fome of its fenfes, it feems derived from acceflus, in others, from acceffro, Lat. acces, Fr.]
The way by which any thing may be approached.
There remained very advantageous accefes for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very flender, and no affurance that repentance would be admitted for fin.

Hammond on Fundamentals
And here th' accefs a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whofe unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird prefumes to feer his airy fight.
Dryd. Aneid vi.
2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd accefs unto his perfon,
Ev'n by thofe men that moft have done us wrong.
Shakefpeare's $H_{\text {enry }}$ IV. p. 2.
They go commiffion'd to require a peace,
nd carry prefents to procure accefs. Drya. . $n$. vii. l. 209. And carry prefents to procure accefs. Dr
He grants what they befought ;
Infructed, that to God is no acce/s
Without Mediator, whofe high office now
Mofes in figures bears. Milton's Par. Loff, b. xii. l. 239 . 3. Encreafe, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and fore treafure, for the moft part; but the filver is fill growing. Befides, infinite is the
accefs of territory and cmpire by the fame enterpize me enterpizize.
Bithough's to opinion, there be many gods, may feem an ac-
afs in religion, and fuch as cannot at all confift with cefs in religion, and fuch as cannot at all confift with atheifm, yet doth it deductively, and upon infercnce, include the fame; for unity is the infeparable and effential attribute of the fame
Brown's Vulsar Errours, b. i. c.

Nor think fuperflnous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Accefs in every virtue; in thy fight
More wife, more watchful, fronger. Paradife Lof, l. ix. The repputation
Of virtuous actions paft, if not kept up
ts luft 'and foon forgotten.
ssluft and foon forgotten.
Denlam's Sophy.

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4. It is fometimes ufed, after the French, to figuify the returns or fits of a diftemper ; but this feufe feems yet fcarccly received into our language.

For as relaples make difeafes
More defperate than their firft acceffes. Hud. p. iii. cant. ii. A'ccessariness. n.f. [from acceflary.] The fate of being acceffary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative acceffarinefs to the mifchiefs.

Decay of Piety.
A'ccessary. adj. [A corruption, as it feems, of the word acceffory, which fee; but now more commonly ufed than the proper word:]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general fenfe.
As for thofe things that are acceflary hereunto, thofe things that fo belong to the way of falvation, $\xi^{\circ} c$. Hooker, b. iii. §3. He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehenfion or imagination, that it would ever make him accefary to rebellion.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Acce'ssible. adj. [acceffbilis, Lat. acceffible, Fr.]. That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to perfons and things, with the particle to. In converfation, the tempers of men are open and acceffible, their attention is awake, and their.minds difpofed to receive the ftrongeft impreffions; and what is fpoken is generally more affecting, and more appofite to particular occafions. Rogers.

As an inland, we are acceffible on every fide, and expofed to perpetual invafions; againft which it is imponibie to fortify ourfelves fufficiently, without a power at fea. Addijon's Freebolder.
Thofe things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to difcover themfelves, while the plainer and more accefible truths, as if defpicable while eafy, are clouded and obfcured.

Decay of Piety:
Some lie more open to our fenfes and daily obfervation; others are more occult and hidden, and though accefible, in fome meafure, to our fenfes, yet not without grcat fearch and fcrutiny, or fome happy accident. Hole's Origin of Mankind. Acce'ssion. n. f. [acce/fio, Lat. accefion, Fr.]
I. Encreafe by fomething added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here fet down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force fhould have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air reccived fome little acceffion during the trial.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
The wifeft amóng the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and thercfore, knowing what an acceffion thereof would accrue to them, by fuch an addition of property, ufed all means to prevent it.

Swift on the Contefts in Athens and Rome.
Charity, indecd, and works of munificence are the proper difcharge of fuch over-proportioned accefions, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.

Rogers's Sermons, ii. p. 37.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's felf to; as, accefion to. a confederacy.

Befide, what wife objections he prepares
Againft my late accefion to the wars?
Does not the fool perccive his argument
Is with more force againft Achilles bent?
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's acceffion Dryden's Fables. $A^{\prime}$ ccessorily. adv. [from acceffory.] In the mathene. ceffory.
A'ccessory. adj. Joined to another thing, fo as to increafe it; Additional.
In this kind there is not the leaft action, but it doth fomewhat make to the acceffory augmentation of our blifs. Hooker. A'ccessory. n. .. [accefforius, Lat. accelfoire, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general fignification, is now almoft confined to forms of law.]
I. Applied to perfons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be acceffory to the offence of an other, after two forts, by the common law, or by ftatute: and, by the common law, two ways alfo; that is, before or afte the fact. Before the fact ; as, when one commandeth arter vifeth another to commit a felony, and is not prefent at the execution thereof; for his prefence makes him alfo a principal wherefore there cannot be an acceffory before the fact incipal flaughter; becaufe manflaughter is fudden and fact in manAcceffory after the fact, is, when one receiveth not prepenfed. knoweth to have committed felony. Accefory by flatute, is he that abets, counfels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence madc felony by flatute.
By the common law, the acceflories
Corvel.
againft, till the principal has reccived his trial spent procceded
But paufe, my foul! and fudy, cre thou fall State of Liel On accidental joys, th' effintiol. tre thou fall
Still before accefories do abide
A trial, mult the priucipal be try'd.
Darres.
Now were all transform'd
Alike, to ferpents all, as acceffories
To his bold riot.
Niiton's Parauite Loft, l.x. l. $₹ 20$.
2. Applicd to things

An accefjory is faid to be that which does accede unto fome principal fact or thing in law; and, as fuch, generally fpeaking, follows the reafon and mature of its principal.

Ayliffi's Parcrgon Guris Canonici.
A'ccidence. n. f. [a corruption of accidents, from accidentia, Lat.] The little book containing the firft rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of fpeech.

I do coufefs I do want cloquence,
And never yet did learn mine accidence. Taylor the IVater-poet. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{CCIDENT}$. n. $\int$. [accidens, Lat.]
I. The property or quality of any being, which may be feparated from it, at leaft in thought.

If the were but the body's accident,
And her fole being did in it fubfift,
As white in flow, fle might herfelf abfent,
And in the body's fubitance not be mifs'd. Sir Fobn Davies. An accidental mode, or an accident, is fuch a mode as is not neceflary to the being of a thing; for the fubject may be without it, and yet remain of the fame nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be feparated or abolifhed from its fubject.

Watts's Logick.
2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing elfe but the informing of ourfelves, what compofurcs of letters are, by confent and inffitution, to fignify fuch certain notions of things, with their modalities and accidents.

Holder's Elements of Specch.
3. That which happens unforefeen; cafualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in phyfic, according whereunto, as no wife man will defire himfelf to be cured, if there be joined with his difeafe fome fecial accident, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the fame infirmity, but without the like accident, recover health, would be, to him, cither hurtful, or, at the leaf, unprofitable. Hooker, b. v. §g.

The flood, and other accidents of time, made it one common field and paftu:e with the land of Eden. Raleigh's Hif. World.

Thus we rejoic'd, but foon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What accident
Hath rapt him from us? Paradije Regnined, b. i.
And trivial accidents fiall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn. Dryd. Fables. The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an inftrument of it (as the logicians fpeak) by accident.

Swift's Mijcellanies.
Accide'ntal. n.f. [accidental, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property noneffential.
Conceive, as much as you can, of the effentials of any fubject, before you confider its accidentals. Watts's Logick. Accide'nital. adj. [from accident.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, noneffential; ufed with the particle to, before that in which the accident inheres.
A diftinction is to be made between what pleafes naturally in itfelf, and what pleafes upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumftances, which are merely accidental to the tragedy.

Rymer's Tragedies of the laft Age.
This is accidental to a ftate of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. Tillot fon. 2. Cafual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy fin's not accidental, but a trade. Sbakefp. Meaf. for Meif. So fhatl you hear
Of accidental judgiments, cafual flaughters;
Of deaths put on by cumning, and forc'd caufe. Shakef.Ham. Look upon things of the mott accidental and mutable nature; accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prefcience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. South's Sermons.
3. In the following paffage it fecins to fignify adventitious.

Ay, fuch a minitter as wind to fire,
That adds an accidental ficrecnefs to
Its natural fury.
Denbam's Soply.
Accide'ntally. adv. [from accidental.]
I. After an accidental manner ; noneffentially.

Other needful points of public matters, no lefs concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but accidentally depending upon the former.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
I conclude choler accidentally better, and acrimonious, but not in itfelf.

Harvey on Confumptions.
2. Cafually, fortuitouny.

Although virtuous men do fonetimes accidentally make their way to preferment, yct the world is fo corrupted, that no man can reatonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.

Swift's Mifcellanies.
Accidentalness. n.f. [from accidental.] The quality of being accidental:

Dict.
Acci'pient. $\because$. f. [accipiens, Lat.] A recciver, perhaps fometimes ufed for recipient. To Acci'te. \%.a. [acito, Lat.] To call, to fummons; a word nut in ufe mow.

Our coronatinn cione, we will accite
No prince, no pecr, fhall have jult caufe to fay,
Hear'n fhouten ILary's happy life one day, Shakef. Henry IV. Vua. i.

Accla'rm. it. f: [actlamo, Lat. from which probatily firit the verb acclaim, now loft, and then the noun.] A flutut of praife acclamation.

Back from purfuit thy pow'rs, with loud acclaim,
Thee only extull'd. Milton's Par. Loff, b. iii. 1. 397:
The herald ends; the vaulted firmanent
With loud acclizims, and vaft applaufe, is rent. Dryd. Fables. Acclama'tion. n. S. [aclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applaufe ; fuch as thofe with which a viciorious army falutes the general.

It hath been the cuftom of chriftian men, in tuken of the greater reverence, to fand, to utter certain words of acclemation, and, at the name of Jefus, to bow. IFoker, b.v. § $22^{\circ}$ Gladly then he mix'd
Among thofe friendly pow's, who him receiv'd
With joy; and acclamations loud, that one,
That, of fo many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not loft.
Milt. Parad. Liof, l. vi. l. 23.
Such an enchantment is there in words, and fo fine a thing does it feem to fome, to be ruined plaufibly, and to be ufhered to their deflruction with pancgyric and acclamation. South. Ser. Accli'vity. n. $\int$. [from acclivus, Lat.] The ftecpnefs or flope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the afcent of an hill is the acclivity, the defcent is the declivity: Quincy:

The men, leaving their wives and younger clildren below, do, not without fome difficulty, clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheefe, and do all the dairy-work.

Ray on the Crcation.
Accuivous, adj. [acclivus; Lat.] Rifing with a flope.
To Acclo'y. ข.a. [See CLOY.]
r. To fill up, in an ill fenfe; to croud, to ftuff full; a word almoft obfolete.

At the well-head the pureft frcams arife :
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle waye accloys. Fairy $\mathbf{Q D}_{2}$ 2. To fill to fatiety; in which fenfe cloy is ftill in ufe.

They that efcape beft in the temperate zone, would be accloyed with long nights, very tedious, no lefs than forty days.

Ray on the Creation.
To Acco'il. v. n. [Sce Corl.] To croud, to keep a coil about; to buftle, to be in a hurry ; a word now out of ufe.

About the cauldron many cooks accoil' 'l,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require
The while the viands in the veffel boil'd,
They did about their bufinefs fweat, and forcly toil'd. Fairy 2 : A'ccolent. n.f. [accolens, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

Dict.
Acco'mmodable. adj. [accommodaúilis; Lat.] That which may. be fitted; with the particle to.
As there is infinite variety in the circumftances of perfons, things, actions, times and places; fo we muft be furnifhed with fuch general rules as are accommodable to all this variety, by a wife judgment and difcretion.

Watts's Logick.
To ACCO'MMODATE. v, a. [accommodo; Lat.]

1. To fupply with conveniencies of any kind:

Thefe three,
Three thoufand confident, in act as many;
For three performers are the file, when all
The reft do nothing; with this word ftand, ftand,
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own noblenefs, which could have turn'd
A diftaff to a lance) gilded palc looks. Shake $\int_{p}$. Cymbeline.
2. With the particle to, to adapt, to fit, to make confiftent with.

He had altered many thinigs, not that they were not natural before, but that he might accommodate himfelf to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.
'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothefis, that could not be accommodated to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that conflitution and order which God had fettled in the world. Locke. Accommo'déte. adj. [accommorlatus, Lat.] Suitable, fit; ufed fometimes with the particle for, buk more frequently with to.

They are fo acted and directed by nature, as to caft their eggs in fuch places as are moft accommodate for the exclufion of their young, and where there is food ready for them fo foon as they be hatched.

Ray on the Cireation.
In thefe cafes, we examine the why, the what; and the how, of things, and propofe means accommodate to the end. L'Eftrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worhip, and to impofe it upon them as that which was moft proper and agreeable to him, but that he condefcended to it as moft accom** modate to their prefent fate and inclination. Tillotf. Serm. vo Acco'mmodately. adv. [from accommolate.] Suitably, fitly.
Accommoda'tion. n. f. [from accommoilate.]
I. Provifion of conveniencies.
2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requifite to eafe or refrefhment.
The king's commiffioners were to tave fuch accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the kings commifioners.

Clarendon, b. viii.
3. Adaptation, fitners; with the particle to.

The prganization of the body, with accomonolation to its futcen I

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tions, is fitted with the moft curious mechaniifm. Hale's Origin. 4. Compofition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuftment.

Acco'mpanable. adj. [from accompany.] Sociable; a word now not ufed.

A how, as it were, of an accompanable folitarinefs, and of a civil wildnefs.

Sidncy, b. i.
Acco'mpanier. n. $\int$. [from accompany.] The perfon that nakes part of the company; companion.
To ACCO'MPANY. v. a. [accompagner, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go vifit her, in her chafte bower of reft,
Accompany' $d$ with angel-like delights. Spenfor, Sonnet iii.
The grcat bufinefs of the fenfes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wifely ordered by nature, that pain fhould accompany the reception of feveral ideas.
2. To join with.

With regard to fheep, as folly is ufually accompanied with perverfenefs, fo it is here. There is fomething fo monftrous to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I fay, fomething fo fottifh, that it wants a name, in our language, to exprefs it by. Swift's Bort View of Ireland.
Acco'mplice. n. S. [complice, Fr. from complex, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in ufe, Complices Sertce prudentius.]

1. An affociate, a partaker, ufually in an ill fenfe.

There were feveral fcandalous reports induftrioufly fpread by Wood, and his accomplices, to difcourage all oppofition againft his infamous project.
2. A partner; or co-operator; in a fenfe indifferent.

If a tonguc would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of fpeech, and accomplices of found, about it.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{2} 47$.
3. It is ufed with the particle to before a thing, and with before a perfon.

Childlefs Arturius, vaftly rich before,
Thus by his loffes multiplies his fore,
Surpected for accomplice to the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. Dryd. Fuv. Sat.
Who, fhould they fteal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himfelf accomplice with the thicf. Dryden's Fables.
To ACCOMPLISH. v. a. [accomplir, Fr. from compleo, Lat.]
I. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplifis a defigi.

He that is far off fhall die of the peftilence, and he that is near fhall fall by the fword, and he that remaineth, and is befieged, Thall die by the famine. Thus will I accomplifh my fury upon them.

Ezekiel, vi. 12.
2. To complete a period of time.

He would aciomplijh feventy years in the defolations of Jerufalem.

Danicl, ix. 2.
3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vifion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ftroke
Of this yet fcarce cold battle, at this inftant
Is full accomiplijh'd. Shake/peare's Cymbeline.
We fec every day thofe events exaclly accomplifbed, which our Saviour foretold at fo great a diftance.

Addifon on the Cbriftian Religion.
4. To gain, to obtain.

Tcll him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himfelf with honourable action;
Such as he hath obferv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them accomplifbcd. Shak.Tam. of a Sbrew.
I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,
And deck my body in gay ornaments.
Oh miferable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to accomplifi, twenty golden crowns.
Sbak. Henry V
5. To adorn, or furnifh, either mind or body
From the tents

The armourers accompli/bing the knights,
With bufy hammers clofing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. Sbakeppeare's Henry V.
Acco'mplished. participial adj.
I. Complete in fome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman fhould be an accomplifhed public orator or logician. Locke on Ed.
2. Elegant, finifhed in refpect of embeliifhments ; ufed commonly with refpect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wifh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That fpecious monfer, my accomplifh'd fnare. Samfon Agon. Acco'mplisier. n. S. [from accomplijh.] The perfon that accomplifhes.
Acco'mplishment. n. f. [acoompliffement, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the accomplifment of thofe afllictions, he now but gradually endureth. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
This would be the accomplifhment of their common felicity, in cafe, by their evil, either through defliny or advice, they fuffered not the occafion to be loft. Sir Yobn Haywod.

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He thouglit it impoffible to find, in any one body, all thofe perfections which he fought for the accomplifment of a Helena; becaufe nature, in any individual perfon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts.
2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous fuccefs of the apoftles preaching, and the accomplifhment of many of their predictions, which, to thofe early chriftians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of fight and experience.

Atterbury's Sermons.
3. Embellifhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eftates they are born to, and therefore thinking all. other accomplifmonents unneceflary, are of no manner of ufe but to keep up their families.

Addijon. Spectator, No 123.
4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means fuggefted by policy and worldly wifdom, for the attainment of thofe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpofe, not only upon the account of their infufficiency for, but alfo of their frequent oppofition and contrariety to, the accomplifboment of fuch ends.

South's Sermons.
Accómpr. n. $\int$. [Fr. compter and compte, anciently accompter. Skinner.] An account, a reckoning. See Account.

The foul may have time to call itfelf to a juft accompt of all things paft, by means whereof repentance is perfected.

Hocker, b. v. § 4 ك.
Each Chritmas they accompts did clear ;
And wound their bottom round the year. Prior.
Acco'mptant. n. f. [accomptant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See Accountant.
As the accompt runs on, generally the accomptant goes backward. South's Sermons.
Acco'mpting-day. The day on which the reckoning is to be fettled.

To whom thou much doft owe, thou much muft pay;
Think on the debt againft th' accompting-day. Sir F.Dcnbam.
To ACCO'RD. v. a. [derived, by fome, from corda the flring of a mufical inftrument, by others, from corda hearts; in the firft, implying barmony, in the other, unity.]
To make agree; to adjuft one thing to another; with the particle $t$.
The firft fports the fhepherds fhowed, were full of fuch leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the fatyrs. Sidney, b. i.
Her hands accorded the lute's mufic to the voice; her panting heart danced to the mufic.

Sidney, b. ii.
The lights and fhades, whore well accorded ftrife,
Gives all the ftrength and colour of our life. Pope's Epift.
To Acco'rd. v. n. To agree, to fuit one with another; with the particle with.

Things are often fpoke, and fcldom meant ;
But that my heart accordeth with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preferve my fovereign from his foe. Shak. Hen. VI.
Several of the main parts of Mofes's hiftory, as concernin the flood, and the firt fathers of the feveral nations of the world do very well accord with the moft ancient accounts of profane hiftory.

Tillotfon, Sermon i.
Acco'rd. n.. . [accord, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are fatisfy'd with this accord,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my fword. Drya. Fab. 2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laft fuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my fpoufe had won,
Accord of friends, confent of parents fought,
Affiance made, my happinefs begun.
Spenfer's Fairy 2 ueen, b. ii. c. 4 . They gathered themfelves together, to fight with Jofhua and Ifrael, with one accord.

7oß $u a$, ix. 2
3. Harmony, fymmetry, juft correfpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elfe but a juft accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conftitution.

Dryden's Dufrefrioy, Prcf.
Mufical note.
Try if there were in one fteeple two bells of unifon, whe ther the friking of the one would move the other, more than it were another accord. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{28} 8 \mathrm{r}$.

We muft not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falfe accords from her falfe ftrings be fent. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Davies. 5. Voluntary motion.

Ne Guyon yet fpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own accord. Fairy 2.b. ii. c.7.
Will you blame any man for doing that of his own accord, which all men fhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themfelves.

Hookcr.
All animal fubftances, expofed to the air, turn alkaline of their own accord; and fome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline.

Aibutbot on Aliments.

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6. Action in fpeaking, correfpondent to the words. Titus, I am come to talk with thee.-

- No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that accord? Shake $\int p$. Titus And. Acco'rdance. n.f. [from accord.]

1. Agreement with a perfon; with the particle with.

And prays he may in long accordance bide,
With that great worth which hath fuch wonders wrought.
Fairfa:", b. ii. ftanza 63.
2. Conformity to fomething.

The only way of defining of fin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the accordance zuith that will.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Acco'rdant. adj. [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince difcovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her accordant, he meant to take the prefent time by the top, and inftantly break with you of it.

Sbakefpcare's Much ado about Nothing.
Accórding. prep. [from accood.]

1. In a manner fuitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there affemble themielves in due and decent manner, according to their feveral degrees and orders.

Hooker, b. v. § 13.
Our zea!, then, hould be according to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all queftion, firft, according to the true, faving, evangelical knowledge. It fhould be according to the gorpel, the whole gofpel: not only according to its truths, but precepts: not only according to its free grace, but neceflary duties : not only according to its myfteries, but alfo its commandments. Sprat's Sermons. How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, according to thofe beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works. Addif. Spect.

A man may, with prudence and a good confcience, approve of the profefled principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they beft promote the good of church and ftate. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.
With regard to. 2. With regard to.

God raade all things in number, weight, and meafure, and gave then to be confidered by us according to thefe properties, which are inherent in created beings.

Holder on Time. Accórdingly. adv. [from accord.] Agreeably, fuitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt faid to have a ftubborn foul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And fquar'ft thy life accordingly. Shakefp. Mcafure for Meaf. As the actions of men are of fundry diftinct kinds, fo the laws thereof muft accordingly be diftinguifhed. Hooker, b. i.

Whoever is fo affired of the authority and fenfe of fcripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, fhall be faved.

Tillotfon's Preface.
NIealy fubftances, fermented, turn four. Accordingly, given to a weak child, they ftill retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic.

Arbutbnot on Aliments. To ACCO'ST. v.a. [accoffer, Fr.] To fpeak to firft; to addrefs; to falute.

You miftake, knight : accof her, front her, board her, woo her, affiail her. Sbakefpeare's Twelfth Nigbt.

At length, collecting all his ferpent wiles,
With foothing words renew'd, him thus accofts. Parad. Reg.
I firt accofted him: I fu'd, I fought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. Dryd. Encid. Acco'stable. adj. [from accoft.] Eafy of accels; familiar.

They were both indubitable, ftrong, and high-minded men, yet of fweet and accoftable nature, almoft equally delighting in the prefs and affluence of dependents and fuitors. Wotton.
$\mathrm{ACCO}^{\prime}$ UNT. n. $f$. [from the old French accompt, from comfactus, Lat. originally written accompt, which fee; but, by gradually foftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to account.]
3. A computation of debts or expences; a regifter of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my accounts,
Laid them before you ; you would throw them off,
And fay you found them in mine honefty. Sbakefp. Timon.
When my young mafter has once got the skill of keeping accounts (which is a bufinefs of reafon more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amifs, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerıments. Locke on Education.
2. The ffate or refult of a computation; as, the account ftands thus between us.
Behold this have I found, faith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the account.

Ecclefiafticus, vii. 27. 3. Such a fate of perfons or things, as may make them more or lefs worthy of being confidered in the reckoning. Value, or eftimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in leaft account with them: but the greateft and principal fear was for the holy temple.

2 Maccab. xv. 18.

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That good affection, which things of fmaller account have once fet on work, is by fo much the more eafily raifed higher.

Hooker, b.v. § $35^{\circ}$
I fhould make more account of their judgment, who are men of fenfe, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greateft part of painters. Dryden's Dufrefin.

We would eftablifh our fouls in fuch a folid and fubftantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day, when it muft ftand the telt of infuite wifdom and juftice. Add. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ 399:
4. Diftinction, dignity, rank.

There is fuch a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apoftrophizing Eumæus, and fpeaking of him in the fecond perfon: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of account and diftinction.

Pope's Odyfey; notes.
5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.
Confidering the ufual motives of human actions, which are pleafure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how thofe perfons find their account. in any of the threc.

Swift's Addrefs to Parliament.
6. A reckoning referred to, or fum charged upon any particular perfon; and thence, figuratively, regard, confideration, fake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my account.

Philemon, i. S.
This muft be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight.

Locke on Education, § 197.
In matters where his judgment led hini to oppofe men on a public account, he would do it vigoroufly and heartily.

Atterbury's Seinnons.
The affertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the perfon of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced.

Idem.
Thefe tribunes, a year or two after their inflitution, kindled great diffenfions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. Swift's Contefis in Athens and Rome.
Nothing can recommend ițfelf to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our prefent, or is a means to affure to us a future happinefs. Rogers's Sermon v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. Addijon's Cato. 7. A narrative, relation; in this ufe it nay feem to be derived from conte, Fr. a tale, a narration.
8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority ; as, the magiffrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his fervants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thoufand talents. $\quad$ Matt. xix. 23, 24. 9. The relation and reafons of a tranfaction given to a perfon in authority.
Fie, my lord, fie! a foldier, and afraid! What need we feat who knows it, when none can call our power to account?

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who fees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punifhments, and power enough to call to account the proudeft offender.
10. Explanation; affignment of caufes.

It is eafy to give account, how it comes to pafs, that though all men defire happinefs, yet their wills carry them fo contrarily.

Lockic:
It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over thofe he had begotten, it was not a power poffible to be inherited, becaufe the right, being confequent to, and built on, an act perfectly perfonal, made that power fo too, and impoffible to be inherited.

Locke.
11. An opinion concerning things previoufly eftablifhed.

Thefe were defigned to join with the forces at fea, there be. ing prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to tranfport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy fhould be abfolutely mafter of the feas.

Bacon's Confiderations on IV ar with Spain.
A prodigal young fellow, that had fold his clothes, upon the fight of a fwallow, made account that fummer was at hand, and away went his fhirt too.

L'Eftrange, Fable cxxvii. 12. The reafons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the fame reafon to believe the hiftory of our Saviour, as that of any other perfon to which they themfelves were not actually eyewitneffes, they were bound, by all the rules of hiftorical faith, and of right reafon, to give credit to this hiftory.

Addijon on the Cbrifian Religion.
13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought againft a man, that, by means of office or bufinefs undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as, a bailiff toward his mafter, a guardian to his ward.

Cowell.
To Acco'unt. r. a. [See ACCOUNT.]
r. To efteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That alfo was giccomied a land of giants.

## A C C

## 2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewife arbitrarily and unequally fettled by the fame power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they meafure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year.

Holder on Time.
3. To give an account, to affign the caufes; in which fenfe it is followed by the particle for.
If any one fhould ank, why our general continued fo eafy to the laft? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeafurable love of wealth, which his belt friends allow to be his predominant paffion.
4. To make up the reckoning; to anfwer for practices.

Then thou fhalt fee him plung'd, when leaft he fears,
At once accounting for his deep arreas. Dryd. Jैuv. Sat. xiii.
They have no uneafy prefages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleafures they now tafte, muft be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which fhall then lay hold of them.

Atterbury's Sermons.
5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becaufe the increafe of the quantity of frefh chyle, mult make that circulation fill more uneafy; which, indeed, is the cafe of confumptive and fome afthmatic perfons, and accounts for the fymptoms they are troubled with after eating.
6. To affign to, with the particle to.

For fome years, really accrued the yearly fum of two hundred thoufand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own fervice.

Clarendon.

- To hold in efteem.

Silver was nothing accoumted of in the days of Solomon. Cbron. Acco'untable. adj. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who muft anfwer for: followed by the particle to before the perfon, and for before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my confcience and my God alone.
Oldbam. - Thinking themfelves excufed from fanding upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very feldom trouble themfelves with enquiries. Locke on Education.

The good magiftrate will make no diftinction; for the judgment is God's ; and he will look upon himfelf as accountable at his bar for the equity of it.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Accou'viantr. adj. [from account.] Accountable to; refponfible for.

His offence is fo , as it appears
Accointant to the law upon that pain. Sbakefp. Meaf.for Mcaf. I love her too,
Not out of abfolute luft (though, peradventure,
I ftand accountant for as great a fin)
But partly led to diet my revenge.
Sbakespeare's Othello.
Accou'ntant. n. $\int$. [See Accomptant.] A computer; a man fkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ftates; the fhort and irreconcileable years of fome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falfe deductions of ordinary accountants in moft.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

## Accóunt-book. n.f. A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myfelf upon the lofs of friends, as I do upon the lofs of money; by turning to my accountbook, and feeing whether I have enough left for my fupport.

Swift, Letter 1xii.
Accóunting. n. f. [from account.] The aft of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully obferved, muft keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his fpiritual eftate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.

Soutb's Sermons.
To Acco'uple. v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join, to link together. He fent a folemn embaflage to treat a peace and league with the king; accoupling it with an article in the nature of a requeft.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Accóurage. v. a. [obfolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair the ever would affuage,
When they would ftrive due reafon to exceed;
But that fame froward twain would accourage,
And of her plenty add unto her need. Fairy Quen, b. ii. c. ii.
Lo AccóUrt. v. a. [See To COURT.] To entertain with courthip, or courtefy; a word now not in ufe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reft,
Accourting each her friend with lavifh feaft. Fairy Q. b.ii. c.ii. To ACCOUTRE. v. a. [accoûtrer, Fr.] To drefs, to equip.

Is it for this they ftudy? to grow pale,
And mifs the pleafures of a glorious meal ?
For this, in rags accontred are they feen,
And made the may-gane of the public \{pleen ? Dryd. Perfius.
Accoutrementr. n.f. [accoûtrement, Fr.] Drefs, equipage, furniture relating to the perfon; trappings, ornaments.

I profefs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the fimple office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and cercmony of it. Shakefpeare's Merry Whives of IV inder.

## A C C

I have feen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was bufied in putting on or off his different acioutrements, according to the different parts he was to act in them.

Addifon. Spectutor, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}=01$.
How gay with all th' accoutrements of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. Pbil.
Chriftianity is loft among them, in the trappings and accortrements of it; with which, inftead of adorning religion, they have ftrangely difguifed it, and quite fiffed it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies.

Tillot $f_{\text {on }}$, Sermon xxviii.
The act of srowing to
ACCRETION. n. f. [accretio, Lat.] The act of growing to another, fo as to encreafe it
Plants do nourihn ; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no alimentation. Bacon's Nat. Hiff. N ${ }^{\circ} 60 z$
The changes feem to be effected by the exhaling of the moifture, which may leave the tinging corpufcles more denfe, and fomething augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moifture. Newton's Optics.
Infants fupport abitinence worft, from the quantity of aliment confumed in accretion.

Arbutbnot on Aliments. Accrétive. adj. [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added.
If the motion be very flow, we perceive it not : we have no fenfe of the accretive motion of plants and animals: and the fly fhadow fteals away upon the dial; and the quickeft eje can difcover no more but that it is gone. Glanz. S'ceffis Scient.
To ACCRO'ACH. v.a. [accrocher, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.
Accro'achment. n.f. [from accroach.] The act of accroaching.

Dicz.
To ACCRUE. v. n. [from the participle accri, formed from accroítre, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular refpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perfonal fubfiftence; no alteration thereby accruing to the nature of God.

Hooker, b. v. $\$ 54$.
2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a fenfe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently ufed by later authors.
From which compact there arifing an obligation upon every one, fo to convey his meaning, there accrues alfo a right to every one, by the fame figns, to judge of the fenfe or meaning of the perfon fo obliged to exprefs himfelf. Sout)'s Sermons.
Let the evidence of fuch a particular miracle be never fo bright and clear, yet it is ftill but particular ; :nnd muft therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which accrues to a ftanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and confented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereits, of all ages and rations.

Atterbury's Sermons.
3. To append to, or arife from; as, an ill confequence; this fenfe feems to be lefs proper.

His fcholar Arifotle, as in many other particulars, fo likewife in this, did juftly oppofe him, and became one of the authors; choofing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might accrue from the difrefpects of ignorant perfons. Wilk. Math.Mar.
4. In a commercial fenfe, to be produced, or arife; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of thofe his works, accruetb to her majeity, amounteth to one thoufand pounds. Carcw's Surv.

The great profits which have accrued to the duke of Florence from his free port, have fet feveral of the ftates of Italy on the fame fubject.

Addijon on Italy.
5. Sometimes to follow, as lofs; but lefs properly

The benefit or lofs of fuch a trade accruing to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. Temole's sMif. Accuba'tion. n. f. [from aicubo, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient pofture of leaning at meals.
It will appear, that accubation, or lying down at meals, was a gefture ufed by very many nations. Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v. To Accu'mb. v. a. [accumbo, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

Dia.
To ACCU'MULATE. v. a. [from accumulo, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is ufed either literally, as, to accumulate money, or, figuratively; as, to accumulate merit or wickedners.

If thou doft flander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorfe;
On horrors head horrors accumulate
Fur nothing can'ft thou to damnation add. Shake/p. Otbs.llo.
Crufht by imaginary treafon's wcight,
Which too much merit did accumulate. Sir Fobm Denbam. Accumula'tion. n.f. [from accumulate.]
I. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwife wonder at fuch an accurmulation of benefits, like a kind of cmbroiderin:E, or litting of one
favour upon another. our upon another.

Wo:ton.
One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick aicumulation of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, lof his favour.
Shakefpeare's Antony andi Cliopatra.

## A C C

2. The ftate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in fome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exlraufted, it looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on fome people as corns.

Arbutbonot on Diet.
Accu'mulative. adj. [from accimulate.]

1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meeknefs, it then acquires another accumulative guilt, and ftands anfwerable not only for its own pofitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauies in the fufferer.

Government of the Tongue, $\$ 4$.
Accumula'tor. n.f.[from accumulate.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.
Injurics may fall upon the paffive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries; which demonftrates how unjufly meeknefs is charged with to much as accidental production of them. Decay of Piety. A'ccuracy. in.f. [accuratio, Lat.] Exactnefs, nicety.

The man who hath the fupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to infult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meafure of the Divinity; or, at beft, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an infipid accuracy; or demonfrate a plain propofition, in all the formality of A's and B's; thefe now are the only men worth mentioning.
We confider the uniformity of the whole defign, accuracy of the calculations, and fkill in reftoring and comparing paffages of ancient authors.

Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.
A'CCURATE. adj. [accuratus, Lat.]
I. Exact, as oppofed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perfons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more accurate trials than Reaumure, that brighteft ornament of France. Colfon Elements of Nat.Pbil. A'ccurately. adv. [from accurate.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.
The fine of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction. Nezut. Opt. ax. v. That all there diffances, motions, and quantities of matter, fhould be fo accurately and harmonioufly adjufted in this great variety of our fyftem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material caufes, and muft certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wifdom.

Bentley's Sermons.
A'ccurateness, n.f. [from accurate.] Exactriefs; nicety. But fometime after, fufpecting that in making this obfervation I had not determined the diameter of the fphere with fufficient accuratenefs, I repeated the experiment. Newton's Opt.
To Accu'rse. v. a. [See CURSE.] To doom to mifery ; to invoke mifery upon any one.
As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had fo accurfed it, that it fhould never ीhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. Hooker, b. iii. §4. Accu'rsed. part. adj.
I. That which is curfed or doomed to mifery.
'Tis the moft certain fign the world's accurft,
That the beft things corrupted are and worft. Deirb. Poems.
2. That which deferves the curfe; execrable; hateful; deteftable; and, by confequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meffage ere he come; that a fwift bleffing
May foon return to this our fuffering country,
Under a hand accurs'd! Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
The chief part of the mifery of wicked men, and thofe ac-
The chief part of the mifery of wicked men, and thofe ac-
urfed firits, the devils, is this, that they are of a difpofition contrary to God.

Tillotfon, Sermon iv.
They, like the feed from which they fprung, accurft,
Againft the gods immortal hatred nurft. Dryden's Ovid.
Accu'sable. adj. [from the verb accufe.] That which may be cenfured; blamable; culpabile.
There would be a manifeft defect, and her improvifion juftly acculable; if animals, fo fubject unto difeafes from bilious caufes, fhould want a proper conveyance for choler.
Accusa'tion. n. f. [from accufe.] Brown's. Vulgar Errours.

1. The act of acculing.

Thus they in mutual accufation fpent
The fruitlefs hours, but neither felf-condemning,
And of their vain conteft appear'd no end. Milt. Par. Lof.
2. The charge brought againft any one by the accufer.

## You read

Thefe accufations, and thefe grievous crimes
Committed by your perfon, and your followers.
Shakefpeare's Richard II.
All accufation, in the very nature of the thing, fill fuppofing, and being founded upon fome law : for where there is no law, there call be no tranfgreffion; and where there can be no tranfgreffion, I am fure there ouglit to be no accufation. South.

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## ACE

3. In the fenfe of the courts

A declaration of fome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an infeription lawfully made, in order to inflict fome judgment on the guilty perfon. Ayl. Parer. Accu'sative. n. adj. [accufativuis, Lat.] A term of grammar, fignifying the relation of the noun, on which the attion implied in the verb terminates.
Accu'satory. adj. [from accufe.] That which produceth or containeth an accufation.
In a charge of adultery, the accufer ought to fet forth; in the accufatory libel, fome certain and definite time. Ayl. Parerg. To ACCU'SE. v. a. [acufo, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle of before the fubject of accufation.

He fripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth ;
And, calling weftern winds, accus'd the fpring of foth.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. iv. I. 205 .
The profeffors are accufed of all the ill practices which may feem to be the ill confequences of their primciples. Add. on Itali. 2. It fometimes admits the particle for.

Never fend up a leg of a fowl at fupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houfe, that can be accufed for running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you muft lay it upon the rats, or a ftrange greyhound. Swift's Directions to the Cook. 3. To blame or ceufure, in oppofition to applaufe or juftification:

Their confcience bearing witnefs, and their thoughts the mean while accufing or elfe excufing oite another. Rom.ii. 15.

Your valour would your floth too much aicufe,

- And therefore, like themfelves, they princes choofe.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.
Accu'seki: n. f. [from accufe.] He that brings a charge againif another.

There are fome perfons forbidden to be acculers, on the fcore of their fex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of fome crimes committed by them; and others, on the fore of fome filthy lucre to propofe to gain thereby ; others, on the foore of their conditions, as libertines againft their patrons; and others, through a fufpicion of calumny, as having once already given falfe evidence ; and, laftly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. Ayliffe's Parergon.
-That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind ferene, and could not wifh to fee
His vile accufer drink as deep as he. Dryd. Fur. Sat, xiii. If the perfon accufed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accufer is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perfon is quadruply recompenfed. Gulliver's Travels:
To ACCU'STOM. v. a. [accoítumer, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle to. It is ufed chiefly of perfons. .

How fhall we breathe in cther air
Lefs pure, accuftom'd to immortal fruits? Par. Loft, b. xi
It has been fome advantage to accuftom one's felf to books of the fame edition. Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 17 . Accu'stomable. adj. [from aicuftom] Of long cuftom or habit ; habitual, cuftomary.
Animals even of the fame original; extraction, and fpecies may be diverfified by accuftomable refidence in one climate, from what they are in another. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Accu'stomably. adv. According to cuftom.
Touching the king's fines accuffomably paid for the purcharing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they alfo grew up with the chancery.

Bacon's Alienation.
Accu's tomance. n. f. [accoútumance, Fr.] Cuftom, habit, ufe.
Through accuftomance and negligence, and perhaps fome other caufes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others.

Boyle's Works:
Accu'stomarily. adv. In a cuiftomary manner; according to common or cuftomary practice.
Accu's'romary. adj. [from accuftom.] Ufual, practifed; according to cuftom.
Accu'stomed. [from accuftom.] According to cuftom; fiequent ; ufual.
Look how fhe rubs her hands.- It is an accuffomed action with her, to feem thus wafhing her hands: I have known het continue in this a quarter of an hour. Shakejp. Macbeth.
$A^{\prime}$ CE. n. $\int$. [As not only fignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word ace, or unit. Thus As fignified the whole inheritance. Arbutbonot on Coins.]
. An unit ; a fingle point on cards or dice.
When lots are fhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold cafts a die, what reafon in the world can he have to prefume, that he fhall draw a white ftone rather than a black, or throw an ace rather than a fife. South Sermons. 2. A fmall quantity.

He will not bate an ace of abfolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muft go for an indifputable truth. Governinent of the Tongue, § 11.

I'll not wag an ace farther: the whole world fhall not bribe me to it.

Dryden's Spanifo Friar Ace'phalous. n. a. [ $\dot{\alpha} \kappa ́ \varphi \rho \lambda$, Gr.] Without a head. Dict. Ace'r b. adj. [acerbus, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughnefs, as moft fruits are before they are ripe. 2 uincy.
Ace'rbity. n.f. [acerbitas, Lat.]
I. A rough fower tafte.
2. Applied to men, fharpnefs of temper ; feverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticifm, namely, frnartnefs, quick cenfure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but acerbity, feem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. Pope's Intr. to Dun. To ACE'RV ATE. v. a. [acervo, Lat.] To heap up. Dict.
Acerva'tion. n. f. [from acervate.] The act of heaping together.
Ace'r vose. adj. Full of heaps.
Dict.
Ace'scent. adj. [acefcens, Lat.] That which has a tendency to fournefs or acidity.
The fame perfons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a fufficient quantity of acefcents; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Aceto'se, adj. That which has in it acids or vinegar.
Aceto'sity. n. $\int$ : [from acetofe.] The fate of being acetofe, or of containing vinegar.
Ace'rous. adj. [from actum, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, four.
Raifins, which confift chiefly of the juice of grapes, infpiffated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the fuperfluous moifture through their pores, being diftilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an acetous firit. Boyle of Spirits.
Ache. n. f. [ace, Sax. $\ddot{\alpha} \chi$ ? , Gr. now generally written ake, and in the plural akes, of one fyllable; the primitive manner being preferved chiefly in poetry, for the fake of the meafure.]
A continued pain. See Ake.
I'll rack thee with old cramps ;
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar,
That beafts fhall tremble at thy din. Shakefpeare's Tempef.
A coming thow'r your fhooting corns prefage,
Old acbes throb, your hollow tooth will urge. Swift's Mifc.
To Ache. v. n. '[See Ache.] To be in pain.
Upon this account, our fenfes are dulled and fpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will ache, if long fixed upon any difficultly difcerned object. Glanv. Scepfis, c. xiv.
'Гo ACHI'EVE. v. a. [achever, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finifh a defign profperoufly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with fure fuccefs :
The greater part perform'd, achieve the lefs. Dryd. EEneid.
2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induftry acbiev'd,
And perfected by the fwift courfe of time.
Shake/peare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perifh, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modeft girl.
Shakefpeare's. Taming the Shrewv.
Thou haft achiev'd our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii. l. 368.
Show all the fpoils by valiant kings achiev'd,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd.
Prior.
An Achíever. n. $\int$. He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.
A victory is twice itfelf, when the achiever brings home full numbers. Sbakefpeare's Much ado about Nothing
An Achi'evement. n. f. [acbevement, Fr.]
I. The performance of an action.

From every coaft that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard achievements ftill purfue. Fairy 2ucen, b. i.
2. The efcutcheon, or enfigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then fhall the war, and ftern debate, and frife
Immortal, be the bus'nefs of my life;
And in thy fane, the dufty fpoils among,
Hiph on the burnifh'd roof, my banner fhall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' acbievements of the foe. Dryd. Fab. A. bievement, in the firf fenfe, is derived from acbive, as it fignifies to perform; in the fecond, from achieve, as it imports to gain.

A fpecies of the herpes; it appears with a crufty fcab, which caufes an itching on the furface of the head, occafioned by a falt fharp ferum oozing through the skin.
A'CID. adj. [acidus, Lat. acide, Fr.] Sour, fharp.
Wild trees laft longer than garden trees; and in kind, thofe whofe. fruit is acid, more than thofe whofe fruit is fweet. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N• 585. Acid, or four, procecds from a falt of the fame nature, without mixture of oil; in auftere taftes the oily parts have not difentangled themfelves from the falts and earthy parts; fuch is the tafte of wripe fruits.

Arbutbnot on aliments.
Liquors and fubftances are called acids, which being com-
pofed of pointed particles; affect the tafte in a fharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with fyrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that fyrup green.
greelı.
Acr'diry. n. f. [from acid.] The quality of being acid; an acid tafte ; fharpnefs ; fournefs.

Fifhes, by the help of a diffolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifefts nothing of acidity to the tafte.

Ray on the Creation.
When the tafte of the mouth is bitter, it is a fign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the cafe of acidity or fournefs.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
A'cidness. n.f. [from acid.] The quality of being acid; aci. dity. See Acidity.
ACI'DULEE. n. f. [that is, aqua acidule.]
Medicinal fprings impregnated with fharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-fprings are. Quincy.
The acidula, or medical fprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than ufual; and even the ordinary fprings, which were before clear, frefh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with fulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lafts.

Woodzuard's Natural Hiftory, p. 4 .
To Aci'dulate. v.a. [aciduler, Fr.] To impregnate ortinge with acids in a flight degree.

The muriatic fcurvy is evidently a diet of fref unfalted things', watery liquors acidulated, farinaceous emollient fubftances, four milk, butter, and acid fruits. Arbuthnot on Alim.
To ACKNO'WLEDGE. v. a. [a word formed, as it feems, between the Latin and Englifh, from agnofoo, and knowledge, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of ; to own any thing or perfon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will a:knowledge you and Jeffica,
In place of lord Baftanio and myfelf. Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.
None that acknowledge God, or providence,
Their fouls eternity did ever doubt.
Sir Fobm Davies.
2. To confefs; as, a fault.

For I acknowledge my tranfgreffions; and my fin is ever before me.

Pfaln li. 3 .
3. To own; as, a benefit ; fometimes with the particle to before the perfon conferring the benefit.

His fpirit
Taught them ; but they his gifts acknowuledg' $d$ not. Par. Lof. In the firt place, therefore, I thankfully acknowuledge to the Almighty power the affiftance he has given me in the beginning, and the profecution of my prefent ftudies. Dryden's EEneis. Ackno'wledging. adj. [from acknowledge.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.
He has hhewn his hero acknoweledging and ungrateful, compaffionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and felf-interefted.

Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.
Ackno'wiedgment. n.f. [from acknowledge.]

1. Conceffion of any character in another; as, exiftence, fuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceffary connexion and chain of caufes, carry us up to the unavoidable acknowledgnent of the Deity; becaufe it carries every thinking man to an original of every fuccefive individual.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Conceffion of the truth of any pofition.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the chriftian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. Hooker, b. iii. § 1. 3. Confeffion of a fault.
4. Confeffion of a benefit received; gratitude.
5. Act of atteftation to any conceffion; fuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eftablifhed, nor any acknowuledgment of fubjection made.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
The fecond is an acknowledgment to his majefty for the leave of fifhing upon his coafts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our fide, and cuftom on theirs, not determined or extinguifhed by any treaty between us, it may with juftiçe be infifted on.
$A^{\prime} C M E . n$. $\int$. $[\ddot{\alpha} \alpha \mu \mu, \mathrm{Gr}$.$] .$
Temple's Mifccllanies.
The height of any thing; more efpecially ufed to denote the height of a diftemper, which is divided into four periods. I. The arche, the beginning or firtt attack. 2. Anabafis, the growth. 3. A:me, the height. And, 4. Paraime, which is the declenfion of the diftemper.

2uincy.
 in the Rominh church, whofe office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, $\delta^{\circ}$ c.

In the Romifh communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the bifhop fings mafs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to fee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the aiolotbift, to kecp the facred vefiels, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. Ayliffis Parergon.

Acolyte. n.f. The fame with Acolothist.
A'cunite n. f. [aconitum, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly ufed in poctical language for poifon in general. Our land is from the rage of tygers freed
Nor nourifhes the lion's angry feed;
Nor pois'nous aconite is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. Dryd.Virg. Defpair, that aconite does prove, And certain death to others, love,
That poifon never yet withftood,
Does nourifh mine, and turns to blood. Granville's Poems. $A^{\prime}$ CORN. n. f. [Ecennl, Sax. from ac, an oak, and conn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The feed or fruit born by the oak.
What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how fuch as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours. Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on frawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reft
And falling acorns furnifh'd out a feaft.
Dryden's Ovid.
He that is nourifhed by the acorns he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himfelf.


1. The doctrine or theory of founds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUA'INT. v. a. [accointer, Fr.] We that acquaint ourfelves with ev'ry zone
And pafs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourfelves unknown,
And unacquainted fill with our own foul. Sir 7 . Davies. There with thee, new welcome faint, Like fortunes may her foul acquaint;
With thee there clad in radiant fheen. Mil. on March. Win. Before a man can fpeak on any fubject, it is neceffary to be acquainted with it.

Locke on Education, § 171. Acquaint yourfelves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeftic and national ; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well acquainted with God and yourfelves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own fpirits.

Watts's Logick.
2. To inform.

But for fome other reafons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not acquaint
My father of this bufinefs. Shakefpeare's Twelfit Night.
I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he acquaints me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phrafes, which were never before in thofe parts. Tatler. Acqua'intance. n. f. [accointance, Fr.]

1. The ftate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to perfons as things, with the particle with.

Nor was his acquaintance lefs witb the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies.

Dryd.
Our admiration of a famous man leffens upon our nearer acquaintance with him; and we feldom hear of a celebrated perfon, without a catalogue of fome notorious weakneffes and infirmitics. Addif. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{2} 56$.
Wouid we be admitted into an a:quaintance with God: let us fudy to refemble him. We muft be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. Atterbury's Sermons.
2. Familiar knowledge, fimply without a prepofition.

Brave foldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'fcape the true a:quaintance of mine ear. Shak.K. Fobn
This keeps the underftanding long in converfe with an object, and long converfe brings acquaintance. Soutb's Sermons.
In what manner he lived with thofe who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintanie, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to fay.

Attcrbury's Sermons.
3. A fight or initial knowledge, flort of friendfhip, as applied to perfons.
I hope I am pretty near feeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an acquaintance; becaufe if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face ; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart.

Swift to Pope, Letter xii.
A long noviciate of acquaintance fhould precede the vows of friendihip.

Bolingbroke.
4. The perfon with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have fome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendfhip.
In this fenfe, the plural is, in fome authors, acquaintance, in others acquaintances.

But fhe, all vow'd unto the red-crofs knight,
His wand'ring peril clofely did lament,
Ne in this new aiguaintanie could delight,
But her dear leart with anguifh did torment. F. Queen, l . i

## $A C Q$

That young men travel under fome tutor, I allow wroll, fo that he be fuch a one that may be able to tell them, what acquaintances they are to feek, what exercifes or difcipline the place yieldeth. Bacon, Efay xix.

This, my lord, has jufly acquired you as many friends, as there are perfons who have the honour to be known to you; meer acquaintance you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converfed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. Dryd. Fuvenal, Dedicat.

We fee he is afhamed of his neareft acquaintances.
Boyle asainft Bentley.
Aceua'rnted. [from acquaint.] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things aiquainted and familiar to us. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Henry IV. Aceu'est. n. $f$. [acquef, Fr. from aiquerir, written by fome acquift, with a view to the word acquire, or acquijita.] Attachment, acquifition; the thing gained.
New acquefts are more burden than ftrength. Bac. Hen. VII. Mud, repofed near the oftia of thofe rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the fea, and preferving thefe fhells as trophies and figns of its new acquefts and encroachments. Woodrvard's Nat. Hift pi
To ACQUIE'SCE. v. n. [acquiefcer, Fr. aiquiefcere, Lat.] To reft in, or remain fatisfied with, without oppofition or difcontent.
Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wifhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laftly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pafs before God for a man's willing of fuch things; and, confequently, if men, upon this account, will nceds take up and a aquiefce in an airy ungrounded perfuafion, that they will thofe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a grofs and fatal delufion. Soutb. He hath employed his tranfcendent wifdom and power, that by thefe he might make way for his benignity, as the end whercin they ultimatcly acquiefce. Grew's Cofmolog. Sac. b. i. AçuIr'scence. $n$. $\int$. [from arquiefce.]

1. A filent appearance of content, diftinguifhed on one fide from avowed confent, on the other from oppofition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moft averfe from it, there appeared any fign of contradiction to that; but an entire acquiejicence in all the bifhops thought fit to do.
2. Satisfaction, reft, content.

Many indeed have given over their purfuits after fame, either from difappointment, or from experience of the little pleafure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldnefs of old-age; but feldom from a full fatisfaction and aiquief fence in their prefent enj yments of it. Addif. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{256}$. 3. Submiffion.

The greateft part of the world take up their perfuafions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full acquiefcence in the word of thofe, who fhall reprefent things to them under thefe characters. Sonth's Sermons. AcQuírable. adj. [from acquire.] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thofe rational inftincts, the connate principle; engraven in the human foul, though they are truths arquirable and deducible by rational confequence and argumentation, yet they feem to be infcribed in the very crafis and texture of the foul, antecedent to any acquifition by induftry or the exercife of the difcurfive faculty in man.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.
If the powers of cogitation and volition, and fenfation, are neither inherent in matter as fuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceffarily follows, that they proceed from fome cogitative fubftance, fome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call fpirit and foul. Bentley. To ACQU'TRE. v. a. [acquerir, Fr. aiquiro, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranfmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,
May make too great an act : for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ferve, 's away.
Shakefpare's Antony and Cleopatra.
AcQu'ired. particip. adj. [from acquire.] Gained by one's felf, in oppofition to thofe things which are beftowed by nature.
We are feldom at eafe, and free enough from the folicitation of our natural or adopted defires; but a conftant fucceffion of uneafineffes, out of that fock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. Locke. An Acquírer. n. $f$. [from aiquire.] The perfon that acquires; a gainer.
An AcQui'rement. n. f. [from acquire.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly ufed in oppofition to the gifts of nature.
Thefe his acquirements, by induftry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.

Huyward on Ectrvard VI.
By a content and acquiefcence in every fpecies of truth, we

## A C R

embrace the :hhadow thereof: or fo much as may palliate its juft and fubitantial acquirements. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of fuch a tafte as that I am here fpeaking of. The faculty muft, in fome degree, be born with us. Addifon. Spectator, N³ 409. Acqursi'tion. n.f. [acquijitio, Lat.]

## 1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world ; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compafs the poffeffion of thefe things, is by his own induftrious acquifition of them.

Soutb's Sermorts.
2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all acquifition
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet.

Denbam's Sophy
A fate cann never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crifis, than when fome prince lies hovering like a vulture to difmember its dying carcafe; by which means it becomes only an acquifition to fome mighty monarchy, without hopes of a refurrection. Swift on the Difernfions in Atbens and Rome.
Acculisitive. adj. [acquifitivus, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.
He died not in his acquiftive but in his native foil ; nature herfelf, as it were, claiming a final intereft in his body, when fortune had done with him. Wotton.
Acqu'ist. n. $\int$. [See Acquest.] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

His fervant he with new acquif?
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and confolation hath difmift. M. Sampfon Agon.
To ACQU'IT. v. a. [acquiter, Fr. Sec QUIT.]

1. To fet free.

Ne do I wifh (for wifhing were but vain)
To be acquit from my continual fmart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge iny poor captived heart. Spenf. Son. xlii.
2. To clear from a charge of guilt ; to abfolve; oppofed to condemn, either fimply with an accufative, as, the jury acquitted him , or with the particles from or of, which is more common, before the crime.
If I fin, then thou markeft me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity.

7ob, x. 14
By the fuffrage of the moft and beft he is already acquitted, and, by the fentence of fome, condemned.

Dryden's Conqueft of Granada, Dedic. He that judges, without informing himfelf to the utmoft that he is capable, cannot acquit himfelf of judging amifs. Locke.
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majefty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. Swift. 3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not difpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleffing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in fome meafure, acquitted myfel of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work.

Dryden.
4. In a fimilar fenfe, it is faid, The man bath acquitted bimfelf well; that is, he difcharged his duty.
Aceu'itment. n. $\hat{\text {. }}$ [from acquit.] The ftate of being acquitted ; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an acquitment or difcharge of a man upon fome precedent accufation, and a full trial and cognizance of his caufe had thereupon. Soutb's Sermons. Accu'rtital, $n . \int$ in law, is a deliverance and fetting free from the fufpicion or guiltinefs of an offence.

Cowell.
The conftant defign of both thefe orators, was to drive fome onc particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accufed perfon, a perfuafive to war, and the like. Swift. To Acqu'ittrance. v. $n$. To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in prefent ufe.

But if black fcandal and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the fequel of your impofition,
Your meer enforcement fhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ftains thereof. Shak. Rich. IIT.
Aceu'it tance. n.f. [from acquit.]
I. The act of difcharging from a debt

But foon fhall furd
Forbearance, no acquittance, ere day end
Juftice fhall not return, as beauty, fcorn'd. Par. Lof, b. x. A writing teftifying the receipt of a debt.

You can praduce acquittances
For fuch a fum, from fpecial officers
Of Charles his father.
Shakefp. Love's Lalour Lof.
They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no acquittances, but pay again.
Donne.
They had got a worfe trick than that; the fame man bought and fold to himfelf, paid the money, and gave the acquittante.

Arbutbnot's Hijl. of 'Jobn Bull.
A'CRE. n.f. [AEcne, Sax_] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thoufand cight hundred and forty fquare yards.

Search ev'ry acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our cye.
Shakefpearc's K. Lcar

## A C T

A'Crid. adj. [acer, Lat.] Of a hot biting tafte; bitter, fo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of tafte.

Bitter and acrid differ only by the fharpparticles of the firft, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than thofe of the laft.
Acrimo'nious. adj. Abounding with acrimony; fharp; corrofive.

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itfalf, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muft be from the admixture of melancholy. Harvey on Confumptions. A'crimony. n. $\int$. [acrimonia, Lat.]
I. Sharpnefs, corrofivenefs.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, fow-thiftles, fpurge, $\sigma^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. The caufe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thofe milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they fhould be lenitive.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 639.
The chymifts define falt, from fome of its properties, to be a body fufible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittie glebes or cryftals, foluble in water, fo as to difappear, not malleable, and having fomething in it which affects the organs of tafte with a fenfation of acrimony or fharpnefs.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Sharpnefs of temper, feverity, bitternefs of thought or language.

This made John the Baptift fet himfelf, with fo much acrimony and indignation, to baffle this fenfelefs arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrinc of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. South. A'critude. n.f. [from acrid.] An acrid tafte; a biting heat on the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with fome rays of a pale blue, from the fame place; with its aftringent and fweetifh taftes, is joined fome acritude.

Grew's Mufaum.
Acroama'tical. adj. [ $\dot{\alpha} \times \rho \circ \dot{\alpha} \rho \mu a l$, Gr. I bear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the oppofite of exoterical.
 more nice and principal parts of philofophy, to whom none but friends and fcholars were admitted by him.
Acro'NyCAL. adj. [from ${ }^{2} x \xi$, fummus, and vo ${ }^{2}$, nox ; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aftronomy, applied to the ffars, of which the rifing and fetting is called acronycal, when they either appear above or fink below the horizon at the time of funfet. It is oppofed to cofmical.
Acro'nycally. adv. [from acronycal.] At the acronycal time. He is tempeftuous in the fummer, when he rifes heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rifes acronycally.

Dryden's EEneid, Dedicat.
 from the end of feeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will fmilt, or have their pulp turned into a fubftance like thick cream; and moft of thore which come without extraordinary pains, will fend forth their fubftance in an acropire.

Mort. Husbandry.
A'crospired. part. adj. Having fprouts, or having fhot out.
For want of turning, when the malt is fpread on the floor, it comes and fprouts at both ends, which is called acro/pired, and is fit only for fwine.

Mort. Husbandry.
Acro'ss. adv. [from a for at, or the French $\grave{a}$, as it is ufed in à travers, and crofs.] Athwart, laid over fomething fo as to crofs it.
The harp hath the concave not along the frings, but acro/s the ftrings; and no harp hath the found fo melting and prolonged as the Irifh harp. Bacon's Nat. Hijt. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}_{23}$.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms acrof/s,
He ftood, reflecting on his country's lofs. Dryd. Fables.
There is a fet of artifans, who, by the help of feveral poles, which they lay acrofs each others fhoulders, build themfelves up into a kind of pyramid; fo that you fee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rifing one above a nother. Addif. on Italy.
 which the firft letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perfon or thing on which the poem is written.
Acro'stick. adj.
I. That which relates to an acroftick.
2. That which contains acrofticks.

Leave writing plays, and choofe for thy command
Some peaceful province in acroftick land :
There thou may'ft wings difplay, and altars raife,
And torture one poor word ten thoufand ways.
Dijden. $A C R O T E R S$, or ACROTER IA. $n$. $\int$. [In architesture; from oxgov, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedeftals without bafes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, fometimes ferving to fupport ftatues.
To ACT. v. a. [agt, ađtum, Lat.]
I. To be in acion, not to reft.

He hangs between in doubt to aEt or reft. Popi's Eff. or Mam. 2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to dit with more or lefs difficulty, according to the different impreffions it receives from motives or objects.

Soutb's Sermoris.

## A C T

3. To practife the arts or duties of life ; to conduct one's felf. 'Tis plain, that fhe who, for a kingdom now, Would facrifice her love, and break her vow, Not out of love, but intereft, acts alone, And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.

Dryden's Conqueft of Granada.
The defire of happinefs, and the conftraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. Locke The fplendour of his office, is the token of that facred character which he inwardly bears: and one of thefe ought conftantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act up to it, through the whole courfe of his adminiftration.

Atterbury's Sermons.
It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigoroully to exert thofe powers, and $a C I$ up to thofe advantages to which it reftores us. He has given cyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.

Rogers's Sermons.
4. To bear a borrowed charater, as, a ftage-player.

Honour and fhame from no condition rife;
Ac: well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope's Efay on Man, cp. 4. l. 193.
5. To counterfeit; to feign by action

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With acted fear the villain thus purfu'd. Dryd. Encid. 2.
6. To produce effects in fome paffive fubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous caufe to find
How body acts upon impafive mind. Gartb's Difpenfary.
The fomach, the inteftines, the mufcles of the lower belly, all aEt upon the aliment; befides, the chyle is not fucked, but fqueezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts.

Artutbnot on Aliments.
7. To actuate; to put in motion ; to regulate the movements.

Moft people in the world are acted by levity and humour, by
ftrange and irrational changes.
South's Sermons
Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as falfe as Judas, and, in the whole courfe of their converfation, act, and are acted, not by devotion, but defign. Idem.
We fuppofe two diftinct incommunicable confcioufneffes acting the fame body, the one conftantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other fide, the fame confcioufnefs aeting by intervals two diffínet bodies.
Acт. r.f. [actum, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower place, not well,
May make too great an $a E t$ : for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we ferve, 's away.
Shakefpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
The confcious wretch muft all his acts reveal ;
Loth to confefs, unable to conceal ;
From the firft moment of his vital breath
To his laft hour of unrepenting death.
Dryd. Eneid vi.
2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of thefe thy compounds on fuch creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their $a E t$; and by them gather
Their feveral virtues and effects. Shake/peare's Cymbeline.
3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.
'Tis fo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued act of placing benefits on many, as the fun is always carrying his light to fome part or other of the world.

Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.
Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and $a c t$, his word and work the fame.
Prior.
4. The doing of fome particular thing; a ftep taken; a meafure executed.

This act perfuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,

## Is practice only.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
5. A ftate of action.

The feeds of herbs and plants at the firft are not in act, but in poffibility that which they afterwards grow to be. Hooker.

God alone excepted, who actually and everlaftingly is whatfoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things befides are fomewhat in poffibility, which as yet they are not in act. Hooker, b. i. Sure they're confcious
Of fome intended mifchief, and are fled
To put it into act.
Denbam's Sopby.
Her legs were bufkin'd, and the left before;
In $a E E$ to fhoot, a filver bow the bore.
Dryd. Fables.
6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Chrift, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that laft fcene of their laft $a \varepsilon \%$, inmediatelv before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Five acts are the juft meafure of a play.
Roformmon.
7. A decree of a court of juftice, or edist of a legiflature.

They make edicts for ufury to fupport ufurers, repeal daily
any wholefome aft eftablifhed againft the rich, and provide more piercing ftatutes daily to chain up and reftrain the poor.

Shakcppeare's Coriolanus.

## You that are king, though he do wear the crown,

Have caus'd him, by new aEt of parliament,
To blot out me.
SbukeSpeare's Hemry VI. p.iii.
8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial acts are all thofe matters, which relate to judicial proccedings ; and being reduced into writing by a publick 110 tary, are recorded by the authority of the judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon 'Turis Canonici.
$A^{\prime}$ ction. n. $\int$. [action, Fr. actio, Lat.]

1. The quality or ftate of acting, oppofite to reft.

O noble Englifh, that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France ;
And let another half ftand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action.
Shakefp. Henry V. 2. An act or thing done; a deed.

> This action, I now go on, Thed a

Is for my better grace.
Sbakefpeare's Wintcr's Tale.
God never accepts a good inclination inftead of a good action, where that action may be done; nay, fo much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not feconded by a good aetion, the want of that action is made fo much the more criminal and inexcufable.

South's Sermons.
3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth fhould move about its own center, and make thofe ufeful viciffitudes of night and day, than expofe always the fame fide to the acfion of the fun.

Bentley's Sermons.
He has fettled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their actions upon one another.

Cheyne's Philofopbical Principles.
4. The feries of events reprefented in a fable.

This action fhould have three qualifications. Firf, it fhould be but one action; fecondly, it fhould be an entire action; and, thirdly, it fhould be a great action

Addif. Spectat. No
5. Gefticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words fpoken ; a part of oratory.
-He that fpeaks doth gripe the hearer's wrift,
While he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows.
Shakefp. King Fobm.
Our oratours are obferved to make ufe of lefs gefture or ac 6. tion than thofe of other countries. Addifon. Spectat. No 407.
6. [In law.] It is ufed with the prepofition againft before the perfon, and for before the thing.

Actions are perfonal, real, and mixt: action perfonal belongs to a man againf another, by reafon of any contract, offence, or caufe, of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him or fome other, for whofe fact he is to anfwer. Action real is given to any man againgt another, that poffeffes the thing required or fued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well againft or for the thing which we feek, as againft the perfon that hath it ; called mixt, becaufe it hath a mixt refpect both to the thing and to the
perfon. perfon.
Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. Action civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a fum of money formerly lent. 'Action penal is that which aims at fome penalty or punifhment in the party fued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man felonioufly flain fhall purfue the law againgt the murderer. Action mixt is that which feeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alfo for the unjuft detaining of the fame.
Action upon the cafe, is an action given for redrefs of wrongs done without force againft any man, by law not fpecially pro-
vided for. vided for.
Action upon the fatute, is an acfion brought againft a man upon breach of a ftatute.
There was never man could have a jufter action againff filthy fortune than I, fince all other things being granted me, her blindnefs is the only lett.

For our reward then,
Firf, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, againf us quitted.
Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline.
7. In the plural, in France, the fame as fock's in England.

A'ctionable. adj. [ffrom action.] That which admits an action
in law to be brought againft it ; punifhable
After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguifhed, his procefs was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elfe, that I could learn, which was actionable, but of ambition.

Howel's Vocal Foref.
A'ctionary, or A'ctionist. n.f: [from action.] One that has a fhare in actions or ftocks.
A'ction-liaking. adj. Accuftomed to refent by means of law; litigious.
A knave, a rafcal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy wor-fted-ftocking knave; a lily-liver'd action-taking knave.
Actita'rion. n. . [from actito, Lat.] Action quick and frequent.

## A C T

## A CU

To A'ctivate. v. a. [from active.] To make active. This word is perhaps ufed only by the author alleged.

As fnow and ice, efpecially being holpen, and their cold activated by nitre or falt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; fo it may be, it will turn wood or ftiff clay into ftone, in longer time.

Bacon's Nat. Hijlory, No 83.
A'ctive. adj. [activus, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

Thefe particles have not only a vis inertic, accompanied with fuch paffive laws of motion, as naturally refuit from that force, but alfo they are noved by certain active principles, fuch as is that of gravity, and that which caufes fermentation, and the cohefion of bodies.

Newton's Opticks.
2. That which acts, oppofed to pafive, or that which fuffers.

- When an even flame two hearts did touch,

His office was indulgently to fit
Attives to paffives, correfpondency
Oniy his fubject was.
Donne.
If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the fame proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paffive will add more refiftance than the quantity in the active will add force.

Bacon's Pbyfical Remains.
3. Bufy, engaged in action; oppofed to idle or fedentary, or any ftate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.
'Tis virtuous action that mult praife bring forth,
Without which, flow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counfel, praife deferve,
Though in the active part they cannot ferve. Sir $\mathcal{F}$.Denbam.
4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in thefe men frefh experience, how dangerous fuch active crrors are. Hooker, Preface.
5. Nimble; agile ; quick.

Some bend the ftubborn bow for victory ;
And fome with darts their active finews try. Dryd. Enn. vii. 6. In grammar.

A verb active is that which fignifies action, as does, Iteach. Clarke's Latin Grammar.
A'ctrvely. adv. [fromactive.] In an active manner; bufily; nimbly. In an active fignification; as, the word is ufed actively. A'ctiveness. n. $\int$. [from active.] The quality of being active; quicknefs ; nimblenefs. This is a word more rarely ufed than activity.

What ftrange agility and activenefs do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercife?

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.
Activity. n. $\int$. [from active.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perfons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increafeth the adivivity of cold. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} 73$. Our adverfary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our foul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our afivity, will take advantage of our indolence.Rogers. A'ctor. n. f. [actor, Lat.]
I. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for fucceffion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are aftors.

Bacon, Effay civ.
He, who writes an Encomium Neronis, if he does it heartily, is himfelf but a tranfcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough fee fuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the acior of them himfelf. South's Sermons.
2. He that perfonates a character; a fage-player

Would you have
Such an Herculean actor in the fcene,
And not this hydra? They muft fweat no lefs
To fit their properties, than t'exprefs their parts
Ben fobnfon's Catiline.
When a good aftor doth his part prefent,
In cvery act he our attention draws,
That at the laft he may find juft applaufe. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Denbam
Thefe falfe beauties of the ftage are no more lafting than a rain-bow ; when the actor ceafes to fhine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanifh in a twinkling.

Dryd. Spanib Friar, Dedication.
A'ctress. n. S. [aflrice, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an adrefs in the Trueid; but the part fhe acts is very fhort, and none of the moft admired circumftances of that divine work. Addif. Spect. 2. A woman that plays on the ftage.

We fprights have juft fuch natures
We had, for all the world, when humain creatures;
And therefore I that was an actrefs here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. Dryd. Tyr. Love. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ сtual. adj. [aeiuel, Fr.]
I. That which comprifes attion.

In this numbry agitation, befides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her fay?
2. Really in act ; not mercly potential.

Sin, there in pow'r befure
Once attual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant.
Milt. Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 587.
3. In adt ; not purely in fpeculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault :
Then what muft he expect, that flill proceeds
To finifh fin, and work up thoughts to deeds ?
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. xiii.
Астиa'lity. $n \rho$. [from actual.] The fate of being aclual.
The actuality of thefc fpiritual qualities is thus imprifoned, though their potentiality be not quite deftroyed; and thus a crafs, extended, impenetrable, paffive, divifible, unintelligent fubftance is generated, which we call matter. Cheyn.Phil.Prin. A'ctually. adv. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themfelves able and fufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. South.
Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a hiftory of the kings of Ifrael or Judah, where the hiftorians were actually infpired, and where, by a particular fcheme of providence, the kings were diftinguifhed by judgments or bleffings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worlhip of the true God. Addif.n. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 483$.
Though our temporal profpects fhould be full of danger, or though the days of forrow fhould aftually overtake us, yet fill we inuft repofe ourfelves on God.

Rogers, Sermon xix. $A^{\prime}$ ctualness. $n$.f. [from actual.] The quality of being actual. A'ctuary. $n$. $f$. [actuarius, Lat.] The regifter who compiles $^{\prime}$ the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppofe the judge fhould fay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuftody of them with himfelf: certainly, in this cafe, the actuary or writer of them ought to be preferred.

Ayliffe's Parergon 'furis Canonici. A'ctuate. adj. [from the verb To actuate.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paffive reception of the will, like form clofing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diftinct perfection of practice. South.
To A'CTUATE. v. a. [from ago, actum, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encreafe the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living fipit, and feems, by fome vital irradiation, to be actuated into this luftre.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.
Such is every man, who has not actuated the grace given him, to the fubduing of every rcigning fin. Decay of Piety.
Men of the greateft abilities are moft fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaft actuated by it. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 255$.
Our paffions are the fprings which actuate the powers of our nature.

Rogers, Sermoniii
Actuo'se. adj. [from act.] That which hath ftrong powers of action ; a word little ured.
To A'cuate. v. a. [acuo, Lat.] To fharpen, to invigorate with any powers of fharpnefs.
Acu'leate. adj. [aculeatus, Lat.] That which has a point or fing; prickly; that which terminates in a fharp point.
$A C U^{\prime} M E N$. n.. . [Lat.] A fharp point ; figuratively, quicknefs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariftarchus in common converfation, to fignify genius or natural acumen.

Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. notes.
Acu'minated. particip. adj. Ending in a point ; fharp-pointed
This is not acuminated and pointed, as in the reft, but feemeth, as it were, cut off. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. I4.
I appropriate this word, Noli me tangere, to a fmall round acuminated tubercle, which hath not much pain, unlefs it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exafperated by topicks.

Wifenan's Surgery.
ACU'TE. adj. [acutus, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point ; oppofed to obtufe or blunt.

Having the ideas of an obtufe and an acute angled triangle, both drawn from equal bafes and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. Locke
2. In a figurative fenfe applied to men ; ingenious; penetrating; oppofed to dull or fupid.

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has farted the notion of feeing all things in God.
3. Spoken of the fenfes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our fenfes altered, and made much quicker and acuter, the appearance and outward fcheme of things would have quite another fice to us.

Locke.
4. Acute difeafe. Any difeafe, which is attended with an increafed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days.

2uincy.
5. Acute accent; that which raifes or Tharpens the voice.

Acu'tely

Acu'tely. adv. [from acute.] After an acute manner; fharply; it is ufed as well in the figurative as primitive fenfe.

He that will look into many parts of Afin and America, will find inen reafon there, perhaps, as acutcly as himfelf, who yet never heard of a Cyllogifin.
ACU'TENESS. $n$. $\int$. [from acute, which fec.]

1. Sharpnefs.
2. Force of intellects.

They would not be fo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the acutenefs and penetration of their underftandings.
3. Quicknefs and vigour of fenfes.

If eyes fo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by tlat acutenefs; which, whilf it difcovered the fecret contrivance of the machine, made him lofe its ufe.
4. Violence and fpeedy crifis of a malady.

We apply prefent remedies according to indications, refpecting rather the acutenefs of the difeafe, and precipitancy of the occalion, than the rifing and fetting of ftars.
5. Sharpnefs of found.

This acutenefs of found will fhew, that whilf, to the eye, the bell feems to be at reft, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brifk motion, without which they could not Itrike the air.
AdA'cted. participial adj. [adainus, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little ufed.

Dict.
A'DAGE. n. f. [adagium, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty ; as if, contrary to the adage, fcience had no friend but ignorance.

Glanville's Scep/is Scientifica, c. 2.
Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'ft thou apply that adage of the fchool;
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;
And fcience is not fcience till reveal'd? Dryd. Perf. Sat. i.
AD A'GIO. n. f. [Italian.] A term ufed by muficians, to mark a flow time.
A'DAMANT. n. $\int$. [atamas, Lat. from $\alpha$ and $\delta \dot{c} \mu \nu \omega$, Gr. that is, infuperable, infrangible.]

1. A ftone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardnefs.

So great a fear my name amongft them fpread,
That they fuppos'd I could rend bars of fteel,
And fpurn in pieces pofts of adamant. Shakefp. Henry V.
Satan, with vaft and haughty ftrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant, and gold. Parad. Loff.
Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abfolute decrees,
And write whatever time fhall bring to pafs,
With pens of adamant, on plates of brafs. Dryden's Fables.

## 2. The diamond.

Hardnefs, wherein fome ftones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adanzant all other ftones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious fones of chymifis, in imitation, being eafily dc. tected by an ordinary lapidift.
3. Adamant is taken for the loaditone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance.

Bacon, Eflay xix.
You draw me, you hard-hearted ndamant!
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as fteel. Shakeffeare's Midffun Night's Dream.
Adamante'an. alj. [from adamant.] Hard as adamant.
He ran on embatteld armies clad in iron,

## And weaponlefs himfelf,

Made arms ridiculous, ufelefs the forgery
Of brazen fhield and fpear, the hammer'd cuirafs,
Chalybean temper'd fteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. Milton's Samjon Agonifes, l. I34.
This word occurs perhaps only in this paffage.
Adamantine. adj. [adamantinus, Lat.]
I. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With adamantine columns, threats the fry. Dryd. En. vi.
2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardnefs, indiffolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In funder rend that adamantine chain,
Whofe golden links, effects and caufes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? Davies. An eternal fterility muft have poffiefied the world, where all things had been fixed and faftened everlaftingly with the adamantine chains of fpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not fpoken and faid, Let the earth bring forth grafs, the herb yielding fecd, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit aiter its kind; and it was fo.

Bentley's Sermors.
In adamantine chains fhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. Pope's $M_{e} f /{ }^{2} /$ h
Tho' adamantine bonds the chief reffrain,
The dire reftraiut his wifdom will defeat,
And foon reftore him to his regal feat. Pofe's Odyje'y, b. i.

A'DAM's-APPLE. n.f. [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.
To ADA'PT.v.a. [aclapto, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to fuit ; to proportion.
'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are fomewhat dimmifh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my fight.
Swift's Mifcellanies.
It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will adapt the very founds, as well as words, to the things lie treats of.

Pope's Letters. Adapta'tion. n. f. [from adapt.] The aft of fitting one thing to another ; the fitnefs of one thing to another.
Some fpecies there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beaft, as batts; yet are their parts fo fet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. Brown's Vilgar Errours, b.iii. c. ii.

Their adhefion may be in part afcribed, either to fome claftical motion in the preffied glafs, or to the exquifite alleftation of the almoft numberlefs, though very finall, afperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the furfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clafped together.

Boyle.
AdA'ption. n. $\int$. [from adapt.] The act of fitting.
It werc alone a fufficient work to fhew all the neceffities, the wife contrivances, and prudent adaptions, of thefe admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. Cheyne's Pbil. Princip. To Adco'rporate. v. a. [from ad and corpus.] To unite one body with another; more ufually wrote accorporate; which fee. To ADD. v.a. [aldo, Lat.]
I. To join fomething to that which was beforc.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it adds one grain of fenfe. Dryd. Cong. of Grann.
They, whofe mufes have the higheff flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendhhip to their own. Dryd.
2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.
Whatfoever pofitive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as eafily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years. Locke. A'DDABLE. adj. [from add.] That which may be added. Addible is more proper.
The firt number in every addition is called the addable number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or fum.

- Cocker's Arithmetick.

To Adde'cimate. v.a. [addecimo, Lat.] To take or affertain tithes.
To Addéem. v. a. [from deem.] To effeem; to account. This word is now out of clem.] To efteem; to account. his word is now out of ufe.

She fcorns to be addeem'd fo worthlefs-bafe,
As to be mov'd to fuch an infamy. Daniel's Civil Wars. A'dder. n. f. [Ezzen, Ezron, Nabone. as it feems from erzzen, Sax. poifon.] A.ferpent, a viper, a poifonous reptile; perhaps of any fpecies. In common language, adders and fnakes are not the fame.

Or is the adder better than the eel,
Becaufe his painted fkin contents the eye. Shak. As you like it.
An adder did it ; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou ferpent, never adder ftung.
Shakefpeare's Midfum. Night's Dream. The adder teaches us where to ftrike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. Taylor of living boly.
A'DDER's-GRAss. n. $\int$. The name of a plant, imagined by Skinner to be fo named, becaufe ferpents lurk about it.
A'dDer's-tongue.' n. f. [opbiggloflum, Lat.] The name of an herb.
It hath no vifible flower; but the feeds are produced on a fpike, which refembles a ferpent's tongue; which feed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and caft forth the feeds when ripe. It grows wild in moift meadows, and is ufed in medicine.

Millar.
The moft common fimples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, fanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, adder's-tongue. Wifeman's Surgery. A'DUER'S-WORT. n.f. An herb fo named, on account of its virtue, real or fuppofed, of curing the bite of ferpents.
A'ddible. adj. [from add.] Poffible to be added. See AdDABLE.

The cleareft idea it can get of infinity, is the confufed, incomprehenfible remainder of endlefs, addible numbers, which affords no profpect of ftop, or boundary. Locke. Addibi'lity. r.f. [from addible.] The poffibility of being added.

This endlefs addition, or addibility (if any one like the word better) of numbers, fo apparent to the mind, is that whicl gives us the cleareft and moft diftinct idea of infinity. Locke. A'DDICE. n. $\int$. [for which we corruptly fpeak and write $a d z$, from abere, Sax. an axe.]
'The addice liath its blade made thin and fomewhat arching.

## A D D

As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, fo the addice hath its edge athwourt the handle, and is ground to a bafil on its infide to its outer edge.
To ADDI'C'T. v. a. [addico, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good lenfe; which is rarely ufed. Ye know the houfe of Stephanus, that they liave addicted themfelves to the minifty of the faints.

I Cor. xvi. 15.
2. It is commonly taken in a bad fenfe; as, he addicted himfolf to vice.
A'ddictednfss. $n$. $\delta$. [from addicted.] The quality or ftate of being addicted.
Thofe, that know how little I have remitted of my former addictednefs to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the defign was to give occafion to the more knowing artifts to lay afide their refervednefs.
Addi'ction. n. $\int$. [addifizo, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ftate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace fhould g'ean it,
Since his aldiction was to courfes vain ;
His companies unletter'd, rude and fhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, fports Shak.Hen.V. An A'dditament. n.f. [additamentum, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.
Iron will not incorporate with brafs, nor other metals, of itfelf, by fimple fire: fo as the enquiry mult be upon the calcination, and the additament, and the charge of them. Bacon.

In fuch a palace there is firt the cafe or fabrick, or moles of the ftructure itfelf; and, befides that, there are certain additamients that contribute to its ornament and ufe; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it.
Admi'tion. n. $\int$. [from add.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another ; oppored to diminution.
The infinite diftance between the Creator and the nobleft $\$$ all creatures, can never be meafured, nor exhaufted by endlefs addition of finite degrees.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modefly done, if any of our own wifdom intrude or interpofe, or be willing to make additions to what Chrift and his Apofles have defigned. Hammond's Fundam.

Some fuch refemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laft evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with addition ftrange! Nilt. Paradife Loft, B. v.
The abolifhing of villanage, together with the cuftom permitted, among the nobles, of felling their lands, was a mighty addition to the power of the commons.

Swift on the Difenfions in Athens and Rome.

## 3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one fum or total. Cocker's Aritbmetick.
4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his chriftian name and furname, fhewing his eftate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling.

Cowell.
The name, and all th' addition to a king;
The fway, revenuc, execution of th' laft,
Beloved fons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. Shakefp. King Lear.
From this tim
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applaufe and clamour of the hoft,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' addition nobly ever.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
There arofe new difputes upon the perfons named by the king, or rather againft the additions and appellations of citle, which were made to their names.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
AUDI'TIONAL. adj. [from addition.] That which is added.
Our kalendar being once reformed and fet right, it may be kept fo, without any confiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; i. $c$. the additional day, at the end of cvery 1.34 years.

Holder on Time.
The greateft wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in fo good an underftanding, and celebrated one anwher with fo much generofity, that each of them receives an additional luftre from his cotemporaries. Aldifon. Spectator.

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is fuppofed to be fo powerful; and do, withal, afford us feveral ether additional proofs, of great force and clearnefs. Atter:Sern.
A'uditory. adj. [from add.] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The additory fiction gives to a great man a larger fhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ferve fome good end or purpole. Arbuthot's Art of political Lying. A'DDLE adj. [from abel, a difeafe, Sax. accordines to Skinner and 'funius; perhaps from yoel, idle, barren, umfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and fignifying fuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.
'There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carrics egus too frefh or addll;

## A D D

And fill at random, as he gocs,
Among the rabble rout beftows.
Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ii.
After much folitarinefs, fafting, or long ficknefs, their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit.

Burton on Melancholy.
Thus far the poct ; but his brains grow addle:
And all the reft is purely from this noddle. Dryd. Don Seb. To A'ddle. v. a. [froin addle, adj.] To make addle; to corrupt ; to make barren.

This is alfo evidenced in eggs, whereof the found ones fink, and fuch as are addlecl fwim ; as do alfo thofe that are termed bypenemice, or wind-cggs. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.
A'ddle-pated. adj. Having addled brains. Sec Addle.
Poor flaves in metre, dull and addle-pated,
Who rhyme below even David's plalms tranflated.
Dryden's Abfalom and Achitophel.
To A DDRE'SS. v. a. [addreffer, Fr. from deregar, Span. from dirigo, directum, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's felf to enter upon any action; as, he adareffed bimfelf to the work.

It lifted up its head, and did addre/s
Itfelf to motion, like as it would fpeak.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
With him the Palmer eke, in habit fad,
Himfelf addreft to that adventure hard;
So to the river's fide they both together far'd. Fairy 2. b. ii.
Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addrefs' $d$ himfelf on foot to fingle fight. Dryden's Eneid.
2. To get ready; to put in a fate for immediate ufe.

By this means they fell directly on head on the Englifh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick addrefled his men to take the flank.

Sir 7. Hayward.
Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reforted to this foreft,
Addrefs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpofely to take
His brother here.
Shakefpeare, As you like it.
To-night in Harflcur we will be your gueft,
To-morrow for the march we are addreft. Shak. Henry V.
3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conftruction.
4. Sometimes without a prepofition.

Are not your orders to addrefs the fenate? Addifon's Cato.
5. Sometimes with to.

Addrefing to Pollio, his great patron, and himfelf no vulgar poet, he no longer could reftrain the freedom of his fpirit, but began to affert his native character, which is fublimity.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paft.
Among the croud, but far above the reft,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid addref. Dryd. Eneid.
6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, be addrefled himSelf to the general.
7. Sometimes with the accufative of the matter of the addrefs, which may be the nominative to the paffive.
The young hero had addreffed his prayers to him for his affiftance.

Dryd. Eneid, Dedicat.
The prince himfelf, with awful dread poffefs'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus addref. Dryden, Eneid vi.
His fuit was
His fuit was common; but, above the reft,
To both the brother-princes thus addreft. Dryden's Fables.
8. To addrefs, is to apply to the king in form.

The reprefentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, addrefs'd the king to have it recalled. Swift. AdDre'ss. n. f. [addreffe, Fr.]
r. Verbal application to any one, by way of perfuafion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confefs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's foft addrefs,
That, as the wound, the paffion might encreafe. Prior. Moft of the perfons, to whom thefe addreffes are made, are not wife and fkilful judges, but are influenced by their own finful appetites and paffions. Watts's Improvement of the Mind
2. Courthip. 2. Courthip.

They both behold thee with their fifters eyes,
And often have reveal'd their paffion to me:
But, tell me, whofe addrefs thou favour'ft moft
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. Addifon's Cato.
About three years fince, a gentleman, whom, I am fure, you yourfelf would have approved, made his addreffes to me.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 163$.
3. Manner of addreffing another; as, we fay, a man of an bappy 4. Skill, dexterity.
4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inftances from my own memory and obfervation, of events imputed to the profound fkill and $\operatorname{addr} \cdot /_{s}$ of a minifter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weaknefs, humour, paffion, or pride, or, at beft, but the natural courfe of things left to themfelves.

Swift's Thoughts on the prefent Pofture of Affairs. 5. Manner of directing a letter; a fenfe chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER

## A D H

ADDRE'SSER. $n$. $\int$. [from addrefs.] The perfon that addrefies or petitions.
Addu'cent. adj. [adducens, Lat.]
A word applied to thofe mufcles that bring forward, clofe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. 2 2nincy.
To Addu'lce. v. a. [addoucir, Fr. dulcis, Lat.] To fwecten; a word not now in ufe.
Thus did the French embafliadors, with great thew of their king's affection, and many fugared words, feek to addulce all matters between the two kings. Bacon's Henry VII.
A'deling. n. a. [from æbel, Sax. illuftrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeflor, being without iffue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him adeling.

Cowell.
 of the glands.
Ade'mption. n. f. [adimo, ademptum, Lat.] Taking away; privation.
ADE'P T. n. f. [from adeptus, Lat. that is, adeptus artem.]
He that is completely fikilled in all the fecrets of his art. It is, in its original fignification, appropriated to the chymifts, but is now extended to other artifts.

The prefervation of chaftity is eafy to true aldepts.
Ade'pt. adj. Skilful; throughly verfed.
If there be really fuch adept philofophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are mafters of extremely potent menftruums.

Boyle.
A'dequate. adj. [adequatus, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correfpondent to, fo as to bear an exact refemblance or proportion. It is ufed generally in a figurative fenfe, and often with the particle to.
Contingent death feems to be the whole adequate object.of popular courage ; but a neceffary and unavoidable coffin ftrikes palenefs into the foutef heart

Harvey on Confumptions.
The arguments were proper, adequate, and fufficient to compafs their refpective ends.

Soutb's Sermons.
All our fimple ideas are adequate ; becaufe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce fuch fenfations in us, they cannot but be correfpondent and adequate to thofe powers.

Thofe are adequate ideas, which perfectly reprefent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, reprefentation of thofe archetypes to which they are referred.

Watts's Logick.
A'DEQUATELY. adv. [from adequate.]

1. In an adequate manner; with juftnefs of reprefentation; with exactnefs of proportion.

Gratitude confifts adequately in thefe two things: firft, that it is a debt; and, fecondly, that it is fuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no
2. It is ufed with the particle to.

Piety is the neceflary chriftian virtue, proportioned adequately to the omnifcience and fpirituality of that infinite Deity.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
A'dequateness. n.. . [from adequate.] The ftate of being adequate ; juftnefs of reprefentation; exactnefs of proportion.
Adespo'tick. adj. Not abfolute; not defpotick.
To ADHE'RE. v. n. [adhareo, Lat.]
I. To ftick to; as, wax to the finger.
2. To ftick, in a figurative fenfe; to be confiftent ; to hold together.
Why every thing achberes together, that no dram of a fcruple, no fcruple of a fcruple, no obftacle, no incredulous or unfafe circumftance -

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perfon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you ;

## And fure I am, two men there are not living,

To whom he more adheres.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Every man of fenfe will agree with me, that fingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adberes to the dictates of confcience, morality, and honour.
Adhérence. n.f. [from adbere.] See Adhesion

1. The quality of adhering, or flicking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative fenfe, fixednefs of mind; attachment; fleadinefs.

Their firm adberence to their religion is no lefs remarkable than their difperfion; confidering it as perfecuted or contemned over the whole earth.

Addifon. Spectator, No 495
A conftant adberence to one fort of diet may have bad effects on any conftitution.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Plain good fenfe, and a firm adbersnce to the point, have proved more effectual than thofe arts, which are contemptuoufly called the ficit of negociating.

Swift.
Adhérency. n.f. [The fame with adbcrence.]

1. Steady attachment.
2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native adberency of vexation. Decay of Picty Admérent. alj. [from adhere.]

1. Sticking to.

## A D J

Clofe to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And ftuck adberent, and fufpended hung. Pope's Ody fey. 2. United with.

Nlodes are faid to be inherent or adlscent, that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arife from the joining of fome accidental fubftance to the chief fubject, which yet may be feparated from it ; fo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, thefe are adberent modes; for the water and the clothes are diftinct fubftances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy.

IVatts's Logick.
Adhe'rent. n.f. [from adhere.] The perfon that adheres; one that fupports the caufe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower ; a partifan.

Princes muft give protection to their fubjects and adberents, when worthy occafion fhall require it. Sir W. Raleigh. A new war muft be undertaken upon the advice of thofe, who, with their partifans and adberents, were to be the fole gainers by it.

Swift's Mijccllanies.
Adhe'rer. n. f. [fromadbere.] He that adheres.
He ought to be indulgent to tender confciences; but, at the fame time, a firm adherer to the eftablifhed church. Swifto Adme'sion. n. f. [adhafio, Lat.]

1. The act or ftate of fticking to fomething. Adbefion is generally ufed in the natural, and adberence in the metaphorical feilif; as, the adlofion of iron to the magnet; and adberence of a client to his patron.
Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently fhaped for adbefion, ftick to one another, as well as ftick to this fpirit?

Boyle.
The reft confifting wholly in the fenfible configuration, as fmooth and rough; or elfe more, or lefs, firm adbcfion of the parts, as hard and foft, tough and brittle, are obvious. Locke. - Prove that all things, on occafion,

Love union, and defire adbefion.
Prior.
2. It is fometimes taken, like adherence, figuratively, for firmnefs in an opinion, or fteadinefs in a practice.

The fame want of fincerity, the fame adbefion to vice, and averfion from goodnefs, will be equally a reafon for their rejecting any proof whatfocver. Atterbury's Sermons.
Adhe'sive. allj. [from adhefion.] Sticking; tenacious; with to.
If flow, yet fure, adbefive to the tract,
Hot-fteaming up. Thoonfon's Autumn, l. 440.
To ADHI'BIT .v.a. [adlibeo, Lat.] To apply ; to make ufe of Adhibi'tion. n.f. [from adbibit.] Application; ufe. Dici.
Adja'cency. n. f. [from adjaceo, Lat.]
I. The ftate of lying clofe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See Adjacent.

Becaufe the Cape hath fea on both fides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiftant from it ; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diffracted by the vicinity of arjacencies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
Adja'cent. adj. [adjacens, Lat.] Lying clofe; bordering upon fomething.
It may corrupt within itfelf, although no part of it iffue into the body adjacent.

Pacon's Nat. Hiftory, N ${ }^{\circ} 771$.
Uniform pellucid mediums, fuch as water, have no fenfible reflection but in their external fuperficies, where they are adjacent to other mediums of a different denfity Adja'cent. n. $\int$. That which lies next another.

The fenfe of the author goes vifibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined fenfe from their companions and adjacents, will not confent to give countenance and colour to what muft be fupported at any rate. Locke's Eff: upon S. Paul. Adia'phorous. adj. [ $x d a \varphi \rho \xi 3$, Gr.] Neutral; particularly ufed of fome fpirits and falts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature.

2 uincy.
Our adiaphorous fpirit may be obtained, by diftilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. Boyle. Adra'Phory. n. $\int$. [xirapoéa, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference. To ADJE'CT. v. a. [adjicio, adjectum, Lat.] 'To add to; to put to another thing.
Adje'ction. n. f. [adjectio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of fulphur, an adjection of one ounce of quickfilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of fal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and confequently the report, I find no verity. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.ii. Adjectririous. adj. [from adjection.] Added; thrown in upon the ref.
A'djective. n. f. [adjestivum, Lat.]
A word added to a noun, to fignify the addition or feparation of fome quality, circumitance, or mamer of being; as, good, bad, are adjectives, becaufe, in fpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modity their fignification, or intimate the mamer of exiftence in the things fignified thereby. Clarke's Latin Gram.

All the verfification of Clandian is included within the compafs of four or five lines; perpetually clofing his fenfe at the end of a verfe, and that verfe commonly which they call golden, or two fubftantives and two adjecives, with a vert, betwixt them, to keep the peace.

Dryd.

## A D J

Adjfctivesy. asu. [from adjective.] After the nanner of an adjective; a term of graminar.
AdIEu'. adv. [from à Dieu, ufed clliptically for à Dieu je vous commende, ufed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now ufed, in a popular fenfe, fometimes to things inanimate ; farcwell

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged fire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted courfe. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Ufe a more fpacious ccremony to the noble lords; you re-
ftrained yourfelf within the lift of too cold an adieu; be more expreflive to them. Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.

While now I take my laft adieu,
Heave thou no figh, nor fhed a tear;
Left yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On carth an object worth its care.
Prior.
To Adjo'in. v. a. [adjoindre, Fr. adjungo, Lat.] To join to; to unite to ; to put to.

Corrections or improvements Should be as remarks adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and fuperadded to a regular treatife. Watts's Improvem. of the Mind. To Adjoi'n. v. $n$. To be contiguous to ; to lyc next fo as to have nothing between.

Th' adjoining fane, th' affembled Greks exprefs'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beaft. Dryden's Fables.
In learning any thing, as little fhould be propofed to the mind at once, as is poffible; and, that being underfood and fully maftered, proceed to the next adjoining, yet unknown, fimple, unperplexed propofition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally defigned.
To AD JO'URN. v. a. [adjourner, Fr.]
I. To put off to another day, naming the time ; a term ufed in juridical proceedings ; as, of parliaments, or courts of juftice.

The queen being abfent, 'tis a needful fitnefs,
That we adjourn this court to further day. Sbake/p. Hon.VIII. By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are afrembled, and by him alone are they proragued and diffolved; but cach houfe may adjourn itfelf. Bac. Advice to Sir G. Villiers 2. To put off; to defer; to let ftay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why haft thou thus adjourn'd
The graces for his merits due,
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
Bcing all to dolours turn'd.
Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the prefent hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryd. Eneid. vii. l. 18 I . The formation of animals being foreign to my purpofe, I fiall adjourn the confideration of it to another occafion.

Woodward's Nat. Hiftory, p. iii.
Adjo'urnment. n.f. [adjournement, Fr.] An affignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. Adjournement in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the juftices in eyre mean to fit again.

Cowell.
We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in adjournments from time to time, out of a fantaftical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard.

L'Eftrange.
A'DIpous. adj. [adipofus, Lat.] Fat. Diet.
A'dir. n. f. [aditus, Lat.] A paffage for the conveyance of waA'dir. n. $\int$. [aditus, Lat.] A pafliage for the conveyance or
ter under ground; a paffage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they ftand in aid of fundry devices; as, adits, pumps, and wheels, driven by a fream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. Carew's Surv.
The delfs would be fo flown with waters (it being impoffible to make any adits or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could fuffice to lay and keep them dry. Ray on the Creat.
ADI'TION. $n$. $f$. [from adeo, aditum, Lat.] The ast of going to another.
To Adju'dge. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.]
I. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial fentence ; with the particle to before the perfon.

The way of difputing in the fchools leads from it, by infifting on one topical arguinent; by the fuccefs of which, victory is adjudged to the opponent, or defendant.

The great compctitors for Rome
Cæfar and Pompey on Pharfalian plains,
Where ftern Bellona, with one final ftroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one.
Pbillips.
2. To fentence, or condemn to a punifhment; with to before the thing.

But though thou'art adjudged to the death ;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. Shakejp. Com. of Err. 3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determinc.

He adjudged him unworthy of his friendhip and favour purpofing fharply to revenge the wrong he had received.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
Adjudica'rion. r.f. [adjudicatio, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting fomething to a litigant, by a judicial fentence.
To AD JU'DICATE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.] To adjudge; to give fomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a fentence or decifion.

To A'djugatr. v. a. [adjugo, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

Dict.
A'dJUMENT. n.f. [adjumentum, Lat.] Help; fupport. Dicf.
A'D JUNCT. n. j. [adjenetum, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not effen-
tially part of it.
Learning is but an adjunet to ourfelf,
And where we are, our learning likewife is.
Shakefp. Love's Labour Lof.
But I make hafte to confider you as abftracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to ufe a term of logick) is only an adjunct, not a propriety, of happinefs. Dryd. Aureng. Ded,
The talent of difcretion, as I have defcribed it in its feveral adjuncts and circumftances, is no where fo ferviceable as to the clergy.

Swift's Mifcellanies.
2. A perfon joined to another. This fenfe rarely occurs.

He made him the affociate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an adjunct of fingular experience and truft) in foreign travels, and in a bufinefs of love.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ DJUNCT. adj. United with; immediately confequent.
So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were adjunct to my act,
I'd do't.
Shakefp. King John.
Id do't
Adju'nction. n. $\int$. [adjunctio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. n. f. [adjunctivuls, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

Adjura'tion. n.f: [adjuratio, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or propofing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propofed to another.

When thefe learned men faw ficknefs and frenzy cured, the dead raifed, the oracles put to filence, the dæmons and evil fpirits forced to confefs themfelves no gods, by perfons, who only made ufe of prayer and adjurations in the name of thei, crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occafions? Addifon on the Cbrifian Religion. To ADJU'RE. v. a. [adjuro, Lat.] To impofe an oath upon another, prefcribing the form in which he fhall fwear.

Thou know'ft, the magiftrates
And princes of my country came in perfon Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd, Adjur ${ }^{2} d$ by all the bonds of civil duty, And of religion, prefs'd how juft it was, How honourable

Milton's Sampfon Agoniftes, 1.853.
Ye lanıps of heav'n! he faid, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou vencrable fky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye facred altars! from whofe flames I fled, Be all of you adjured.

Dryden, Eneid.ii.
To AD JU'S T. v. a. [adjufter, Fr.]
I. To regulate ; to put in order ; to fettle in the right form.

Your Lordfhip removes all our difficulties, and fupplies all our wants, fafter than the moft vifionary projector can adjuft his fchemes.

Suift to the Lord High Treafurer.
2. To reduce to the true ftate or ftandard; to make accurate

The names of mixed modes, for the moft part, want ftandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and adjuft their fignification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. Locke.
3. To make conformable. It requires the particle to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplifhment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Jofephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the hiftorian had been a chriftian, and that he had nothing elfe in view, but to adjuft the event to the prediction.

Addifon on the Cbrifian Religion.

## Adju'stment. n. . [adjufement, Fr.]

1. Regulation ; the act of putting in method; fettlement.

The farther and clearer adjuffment of this affair, I am conAtrained to adjourn to the larger treatife. Woodzvard's Nat.Hift. 2. The ftate of being put in inethod, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inftrument made to fhew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the feveral parts of it, together with the various connexions and adjuffments of each part.

Watts's Logick
A'djutant. n. $\int$. A petty officer, whofe duty is to affift the major, by diftributing the pay, and overfeeing the punifhment, of the common men
To ADJU'TE. v. a. [adjuvo, adjutum, Lat.] To hclp; to concur; a word not now in ufe.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. Ben. Fobnfon's Under-woods. Adju'tor. n. f. [adjutor, Lat.] A helper. Dier. Adju'tory. adj. [adjutorius, Lat.] That which helps. Dict. An Adju'rrix. n. $\int$. [Lat.] She who helps. Dict. A'djuvant. adj. [adjuvans, Lat.] Helpful; ufeful. Dief:

## A D M

To A'djuvate. v.a. [adjuvo, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward.

Dic.
Adméasurement. n. $\int$. [See Measure.] The adjuftment of proportions; the act or practice of meafuring according to rule. Admeafurement is a writ, which licth for the bringing of thofe to a mediocrity, that ufurp more than their part. It lieth in two cafes: one is termed admeafurement of dower, where the widow of the deceafed holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is admeafurement of pafture, which licth between thofe that have common of pafture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in cafe any one of them, or more, do furcharge the common with more cattle than they ought.

Cowell.
In fome counties they are not much more acquainted with admeafurement by acre ; and thereby the writs of thofe counties contain twice or thrice fo many acres more than the land hath.

Bacon's Hift. Off. Alienat.
Admensura'tion. n. f. [ad and menfura, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meafuring out to each his part.
Adminicle. n. $\int$. [adminiculum, Lat.] Help; fupport; furtherance.

Dict.
ADMINI'CULAR. adj. [from adminiculum, Lat.] That which gives help.

Dict.
To ADMINISTER. v. a. [adminiftro, Lat.]
I. To give; to afford; to fupply.

Let zephyrs bland
Adminiffer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the weft, whofe gentle warmth
Difclofes well the earth's all-teeming womb. Philips.
2. To act as the minifter or agent in any employment or office ; generally, but not always, with fome hint of fubordination, to adminifter the government.

For forms of government let fools contef,
Whate'er is beft adminifter'd, is beft. Pope's Effay on Man. 3. To adminifter juftice.
4. '「o adminifter the facraments.

Have not they the old popifh cuftom of adminiftering the blefied facrament of the holy eucharift with wafer-cakes?

Hooker, b. iv. § 1 o.
5. To adminifter an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we adminifter. Shakefp. Richard II.
6. To adminifter phyfick.

I was carried on men's fhoulders, adminifering phyfick and phlebotomy.

Wafers's Voyage.
7. To adminifter to ; to contribute ; to bring fupplies.

I muft not omit, that there is a fountain rifing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and adminifers to the pleafure, as well as the plenty, of the place.

Spectator, No 477.
8. To perform the office of an adminiftrator, in law. Sce Administritor.
Neal's order was never performed, becaufe the executors durft not adminifter. Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scribler.
'To Admínistrate. v.a. [adminiftro, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyfick.
They have the fame effects in medicine, when inwardly adminiftrated to animal bodies.

Woodzuard's Nat. Hifl.
Administra'tion. n. f. [adminiffatio, Lat.]

1. The act of adminiftering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; difpenfing the laws.

I then did ufe the perfon of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' adminifltation of his law,
While I was bufy for the commonwealth,
Your highnefs pleafed to forget my place. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
In the fhort time of his acmniniftration, he fhone fo powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Ruffian fummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.

Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paftorals.
2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pafs for a maxim in ftate, that the adminiftration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiflature in toomany.

Swift's Sentiments of a Cburch of England man.
3. Thofe to whom the carc of publick affairs is committed.
4. Diftribution; exhibition; difpenfation.

There is, in facraments, to be obferved their force, and their form of adminiftration.

Hooker, b. v.
By the univerfal adminiftration of grace, begun by our bleffed Saviour, enlarged by his apofles, carried on by their immediate fucceffors, and to be compleated by the reft to the world's end ; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.

Sprat's Sermons.
Admínistrative. adj. [from adminiftrate.] That which adminifters; that by which any one adminifters.
Administra'tor. n.f. [adminiffator, Lat.]
I. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying inteftate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the fame, whenever it thall pleafe the ordinary to call upon him thereminto.

Cowell.
He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obferve what

## A D M

becaine of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caftille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as admininifltator to his daughter.

Bacon's Henry VII.
2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my confcience bound to remember the death of Chrift, with fome focicty of chriftians or other, fince it is a moft plain command; whether the perfon, who diffributes thefe elements, be only an occafional or a fettled adminiffrator.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 18.
3. He that conducts the government.

The refidence of the prince, or chief adminiftrator, of the civil power.

Szuift's Short View of Ireland.
Admi'Nistratrix. n.f. [Lat.] She who adminifters in confequence of a will.
Adminis Ira'torsilip. n. f. [from adminiftrator.] The office of adminiftrator.
A'DMIRAble. adj. [admirabilis, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration ; of power to excite wonder ; always taken in a good fenfe, and applied either to perfons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praife, that he will not hurt. Sidney, $b$. ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did teftify that they ferved him not in vain.

Hooker, b. iv. § 2.
What admirable things occur in the remains of feveral other philofophers? Short, I confefs, of the rules of chriftianity, but generally above the lives of chriftians. South's Sermons. You can at moft
To an indiff'rent lover's praife pretend :
But you would fpoil an admirable friend.

## Dryd. Aurengz.

A'dmirableness. $n$. $\int$. [from admirable.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raifing wonder.
Admirabi'lity. n. $\int$. [admirabilis, Lat.] The quality or ftate of being admirable.

Dict.
A'dmirably. adv. [from admirable.] So as to raife wonder; in an admirable manner.
The theatre is, I think, the moft fpacious of any I ever faw, and, at the fame time, fo admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the ftage, the loweft found may be heard diftinctly to the fartheft part of the audience, as in a whifpering place; and yet, if you raife your voice as high as you pleafe, there is nothing like an echo to caufe in it the leaft confufion.

Addijon on Italy.
A'DMIRAL. n. ऽ. [amiral, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]
I. An officer or magiffrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all caufes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the fea.
2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alfo, in battle at fea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, admiral of Spain; in which fight the admiral, with his fon, were both flain, and feven of his gallies taken. Knolles's Hift. Turks.

Make the fea fhine with gallantry, and all
The Englifh youth flock to their admiral.
Waller.
3. The fhip which carrics the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor himfelf was, by great mifchance ftruck upon a fand. Knolles's Hiff. of the Turks.
A'dmiralship. $\quad$ r.f. [from admiral.] The office or power of an admiral.
'Admira'lty. n. f. [ammiraulté, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiftration of naval affairs.
Admira'tion. n. f. [admiratio, Lat.]
I. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human fenfe.
Reafoning to admiration. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
They are imitations of the paffions, which always move, and therefore, confequently, pleafe; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be confidered but as an active paffion. When we view thofe elevated ideas of nature, the refult of that view is admiration, which is always the caufe of pleafure.

Dryd. Dufrefnoy, Pref.
There is a pleafure in admiration, and this is that which properly caufeth admiration, when we difcover a great deal in an object, which we underftand to be excellent; and yet we fee, we know not how much more beyond that, which our underftandings cannot fully reach and comprehend." Tillotfon's Serm.
2. It is taken fometimes in a bad fenfe, though generally in a good.

Your boldnefs I with admiration fee ;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Becaufe a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a fecond prey?
Dryd.
To ADMI'RE. v. a. [admiro, Lat. admirer, Fr.]
I. To regard with wonder; generally in a good fenfe.
' $T$ is here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed ftupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philofophic parfion truly admires and adores the fupreme efficient. Glanville.
2. It is fometimes ufed, in more familiar fpeech, for to regard with love.
3. It is ufed, but rarcly, in an ill fenfe.

You have difplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting With moft admir'd diforder:

Shakefp. Marbeth.

## A D M

To Aidmire. v.n. To wonder; fometimes with the particle at. The eye is already fo perfect, that I believe the reafon of a man would eafily have refted here, and admir'd at his own contrivance.

Ray on the Creation.
An Anmírer. n. f. [from admire.]

1. The perfon that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained fo great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other.

Aldilifon. Spectator.
Who moft to fhun or hate mankind pretend,
Scek an admirer, or would fix a friend. Pope's E ffay on Man. 2. In common fpeech, a lover.

Admi'ringly. adv. [from admire.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately fpoke of him admiringly and mournfully.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
We may yet further admiringly obferve, that though men ufually give freelieft where they have not given before, and make it an excufe of their defiftance from giving, that chey have given it otherwife.

Boyle.
Admi'ssible. adj. [admitto, admiifum, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppofe that this fuppofition were admiffible, yet this would not any way be inconfiftent with the eternity of the divine nature and effence.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Aumi'ssion. n. $\int$. [admifio, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting

There was alfo enacted that charitable law, for the admiffion of poor fuitors without fee ; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to fue.

Bason's Henry VII.
By means of our folitary fituation, and our rare admifizon of ftrangers, we know moft part of the habitable world, and are ourfelves unknown.

Bacon's New Atalantis.
2. The fate of being admitted.

My father faw you ill defigns purfue;
And my admiffoon fhow'd his fear of you. Dryd. Aurengzabe. God did then exercife' man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradife, or a more intimate admiffion to himfelf.

South's Sermons.
3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All fprings have fome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longeft and fevereft frofts; efpecially thofe, where there is fuch a fite and difpofition of the ftrata as gives free and eafy admiffion to this heat. Woodward's Natural Hiffory. Our king defends from Tove :
And hither are we come, by his command
To crave admilfion in your happy land. Dryd. Encid yii. 4. In the ecclefiaftical law.

It is, when the patron prefents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bifhop, upon examination, admits and allows of fuch clerk to be fitly qualified, by faying, Atmitto te babilem, $\xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a pofition not fully proved.
To ADMI'T. v. a. [admitto, Lat.]

1. To fuffer to enter ; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius fill admit?
2. To fuffer to enter upon an office; in which fenfe, the phrafe of admifion into a college, \&cc. is ufed.

The treafurer found it no hard matter fo far to terrify him, that, for the king's fervice, as was pretended, he admitted, for a fix-clark, a perfon recommended by him. Clarendon.
3. To allow an argument or pofition.

Suppofe no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'f be won,
Admit no fteel can hurt or wound thy fide,
And be it heav'n hath thee fuch favour done. Fairfax, b. ii.
This argument is like to have the lefs effect on me, feeing I cannot eafily admit the inference.

Locke.
4. To allow, or grant in general ; fometimes with the particle of.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raifed above the life, that leads you infenfibly from your own principles to mine. Dryd. on Heroic Poetry. Anmi'tтable. adj. [from admit.] The perfon or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is prefented, ought to prove to the bifhop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwife, the bifhop is not bound to admit him : for, as the law then ftood, a deacon was adhnittable. Ayliffe's Parergon 'furis Canonici.
Admi'ttance. n.f. [from admit]

1. The act of admitting ; allowance or permiffion to enter.

It cannot euter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which lifteth fhould take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a folemun admittance is of fuch neceffity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. Hooker, b. iii
As to the admittance of the weighty claftic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veffels, it feems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. 'The power or right of entering

What
If I do line one of their hands? -'tis gold
Which buys admittance.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Surcly a daily expectation at the gate, is the readief way to gain admittance into the houfe.

South's Serinons.
There's news from Bertran ; he defires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day fhall end our fears. Dryden's Spani/h Friar.
There are fome ideas which have admittance only through one fenfe, which is peculiarly adapted to reccive them. Locke. 3. Cuftom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great perfons; a fenfe now out of ufe.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpofe: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentick in your place and perfon, generaliy allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

Siakel/peare's Merry IV ives of Windfor.
4. Conceffion of a pofition.

Nor could the Pythagorean give eafy admittance thereto; for, lolding that feparate fouls fucceffively fupplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raifing of fouls from other worlds. Brown's Valgar Errours, b. i.
To ADMI'x. v. a. [admifico, Lat.] To mingle with fomething elfe.
ADMI'XTION. n. f. [from admix.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by ftrong waters, or by admixtion of falt, fulphur, and mercury. Bacon's Plyyfial Remains. The elements are no where pure in thefe lower regions; and if there is any free from the alimixtion of another, fure it is above the concave of the moon. Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.

There is no way to make a ftrong and vigorous powder of faltpetre, without the admixtion of fulphur. Brown's V Ulgar Err. Admíxture. n. f. [from admix.] The body mingled with another ; perhaps fometimes the act of mingling.

A mafs which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere fimple earth, fhall, to the fimell or tafte, difcover a plentiful admixture of fulphur, alum, or fome other mineral.

Woodward's Natural Hifory, p. iv.
Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, muft be derived from the admixture of another fharp bitter fubftance.

Harvey on Confumptions.
To ADMONISH. v. a. [admoneo, Lat.]
To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counf. 1 againft wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty ; with the particle of, or againft, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.
One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonifhed him againft that unfkilful piece of ingenuity.

Decay of Piety.

## He of their wicked ways

Shall them admonifh, and before them fet
The paths of righteoufnefs.
Milt. Par. Loft, b. xi.
But when he was admonifbed by his fubject to defcend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and finging, to the ground. Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paft.
Admo'nisher. n. f. [from admonibs.] The perion that admonifhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.
Horace was a mild adinonifher; a court-fat $>$ rift fit for the gentle times of Auguftus. Dryden's Fuvenal, Dedicat.
Admo'nishment n. $\int$. [from admonifli.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often ufed.

But yet be wary in thy ftudious care.
-Thy grave admonifbments prevail with me.
Shakefpcare's Henry V. p. i.

## To th' infinitely Good we owe

Immortal thanks, and his admonifbment
Receive, with folemn purpofe to obferve
Immutably his fovereign will, the end
Of what we are. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. vii. l. 77. ADmoni'tion. n. $\int$. [admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault of duty; counfel; gentle reproof.

They muft give our teachers leave, for the faving of thofe fouls, to intermingle fometimes, with other more neceffary thin\#s, admonition concerning thefe not unneceffary. Hooker.
From this admonition they took only occafion to redouble their fault, and to fleep again; fo that, upon a fecond and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unfeafonable drowfinefs.

Soutb's Sermons.
Admonitioner. n. $\int$. [from admonition.] A liberal difpenfer of admonition; a general advifer. A ludicrous term.
Albeit the admonitioners did feem at firft to like no prefcript form of prayer at all, but thought it the beft that their minifter fhould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own difcretion did ferve, their defender, and his affociates, have fithence propofed to the world a form as themfeives did like. Hooker, b. v. $\$ 27$. Admo'nitory, adj. [admonitorius, Lat.] That which admonifhes.

The fentence of reafon iṣ either mandatory, fhewing what muft be done; or elfe permiffive, declaring only what may be done ; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the moft convenient for us to do.

Hooker's Ecclifiaffical Polity, b. i. Admurmura'tion. m.f. [admurmuro, Lat ] The adt of murmuring, or whifpering to artother. Dief

## A D O

To Admo've. v. a. [admsuco, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadftone or iron, we cidmove the northpole of the loadftone, the powders, or fnall divifions, will erect and conform themfelves thereto. Brower's Vilgar Errours, $b$ ii. ADO'. n. f. [from the verb to do, with a before it, as the Frinch affaire, from à and faire.]
I. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prifoner, whom, with much ado, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainoufly cruel. Sidney, b. i.

They moved, and in the end perfuaded, with much ade, the people to bind themfelves by folenn oath. HYoker, Pref.
He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much ado; he held many parliaments, wherein fundry laws were made.

Sir Yobn Davies on Irciand.
Witl1 muclı ado, he partly kept awake;
Not fuff'ring all his eyes repofe to take:
And aft'd the ftranger, who did reeds invent,
And whence began fo rare an inftrument.
Dry:len.
2. Buftle; tumult ; bufinefs; fometimes with the particle alout.

Let's follow, to fee the end of this ado.
Sbakefp. Taming of the Storew.
All this ado about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatnefs of its power, helps nothing to eftablifh the power of thofe that govern.

Locke.
3. It has a light and ludicrous fenfe, implying more tumult and fhew of bufinefs, than the affair is worth; in this fenfe it is generally ufed.
I made no more ado, but took all their feven points in my target, thus.

Shakefp. Henry IV.
We'll keep no great ado-a friend or two -
For, hark, Tybalt being flain fo late,
It may be thought we held him carelefly,
Being our kinfman, if we revel much. Shakefp.Rom.and ful,
Come, come, fays Pufs, without any more ado, 'tis time for me to go to breakfaft ; for cats don't live upon dialogues.

L'Eftrange, Fab. ii

## Adole'scence. n. f. [adolefcentia, Lat.]

The age fucceeding childhood, and fucceeded by puberty more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See Adolescency.
The fons muft have a tedious time of childhood and adolefcence, before they can either themfelves affift their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of pofterity. Bentley's Serm. Adole'scency. n. f. The fame with adolefence.

He was fo far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full ftature, if we believe Jofephus, who places him in the laft aidolefcency, and makes him twenty-five years old.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 8.
To ADOPT. v. a. [adopto, Lat.]
I. To take a fon by choice; to make him a fon, who was not fo by birth.

Were none of all my father's fiters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's fide,
Yet I cou'd fome cilopted heir provide.' Dryd. Perf. Sat vi
2. To place any perfon or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to fomething elfe.

Whether, adopted to fome neighb'ring ftar,
Thou roll'ft above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or , in proceffion fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majcftic pace;
Or call'd to more celeftial blifs,
Thou tread' $f$, with feraphims, the vaft abyfs.
We are feldom at eafe from the folicitation of our natural or adopted defires; but a conftant fucceffion of uneafineffes, out of that fock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. Locke.
Ado'ptedly. adv. [from adopted.] After the manner of fomething adopted.

Adoptediy, as fchool-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. Shakefp. Meafure for Meaf Ado'ptrr. n. $\int$. [from adopt.]

He that gives fome one by choice the rights of a fon.
Ado'ption. ul. f. [adoptio, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's felf what is not native. See the hell of having a falfe woman! My bed fhall be abufed, my coffers ranfacked, my reputation gnawn at ; and I fhall not only receive this villainous wrong, but fand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong.

Sbakefp. Merry Wives of IV indifor.
2. 'The fate of being adopted.

In which time fhe purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, tendance, kiffing, to
O'ercome you with her fhew : yes, and in time
(When the had fitted you with her craft) to work
Her fon into th' adoption of the crown. Shakefp. Cymbelime.
In every act of our chriftian worhip, we are taught to call. upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made hcirs of God, and joint heirs of Chrift.

Rogers's Sermons.
Ado'ptive. adj. [adoptivus, Lat.]
Vol. I.

## A D O

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his fon.

It is impofible an clective monarch fhould be fo free and abfolute as an hereditary; no more than it is poffible for a father to have fo full power and intereft in an adoptive fon, as in a natural.

Bacon's Confidectations on a War with Spain.
2. He that :alopts another, and makes him his fon.

An adopted fon camnot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave. Ayliff's Parergon Juris Canonici
Ano'rable. adj: [adorable, Fr.] That which ought to be ado-
red ; that which is worthy of divine honours.
On thefe two, viz. the love of God, and our ncighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, fays the adorable Author of cliriftianity; and the Apoftle fays, the end of the law is charity.

Cbeyne's Pbilofophical Principles.
Adcirableness. 1 . $\int$. [from adorable.] The quality of being adorable; worthincfs of divine honours.
ADO'RABLY. ade. [from adorable.] In a manner worthy of adoration.
Adora'tion. u. f. [acioratio, Lat.]
x. The external homage paid to the Divinity, difinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ferviceable worfhip we name, for diftincticia fake, whatfoever belongeth to the church, or publick fociety, of God, by way of external adoration. Hooker, b. v. $\$ 4$
It is poffible to fuppofe, that thofe who believe a fupreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external adoration at all. Stillingfeet's Defence of Difourr fes on Rom. Idolatry.
2. Homage paid to perfons in high place or efteem

O ceremony, fhew me but thy worth :
What is thy toll, O adoration!
Art thou nought elfe but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art lefs happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'ft thou oft, inftead of homage fweet,
But poifon'd flatiery?
Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
To ADORE. v. a. [adoro, Lat.]
I. To worfhip with external homage; to pay divine honours

The mourtain nymphs and Themis they adore,
And from her oracles relief implore.
Dryder.
2. It is ufed, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or egard ; to reverence; to honour ; to love.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 57$ Ado'rement. n. f. [from adore.] Adoration; worfhip: a word fcarcely ufed.

The priefts of elder times deluded their apprehenfions with footh-faying, and fuch oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright adorement of cats, lizzards, and beeties.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3 .
Ado'rer. n.f. [from adore.].
He that adores; a worfhiper: a term generally ufed in a low fenfe; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being fo far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profefs myfelf her adorer, not her friend.

Shakcpeare's Cymbeline.
Whilft as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crouds fpeak mighty Venus ncar :
I, her adorer, too devoutly ftand
Faft on the utmoft margin of the land.
2. A worfhipper, in a ferious fenfe.

He was fo fevere an adorer of truth, as not to diffemble; or to fuffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he refolved not to do.
To ADO'RN. v.a. [adorna, Lat.]

1. To drefs ; to deck the perfon with ornaments.

He hath cloathed me with the garments of falvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteoufnefs, as a bride. groom decketh himfelf with ornaments, and as a bride adometh herfelf with her jewels.

Yet 'tis not to adorn and gild each part,
That hews more coft than art;
Jewels at nofe and lips, but ill appear.
Ifaiah, lxi. 10.

To fet out any place or thing with decorations.
A gallery adorned with the pictures or fatues of the invention of things ufeful to human life.

Cowley.

Corvlcy.
3. To embelliifh with oratory or elegance of language.

This will fupply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, adorned, and defcribed, in their difcourfe.

Sprat's Hiflory of the Royal Society.
Thoufands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whofe names fome nobler poem fhall adorn;
For, though unknown to me, they fure fought well. $D_{y} d$. Ado'rnment. n.f. [from adori.] Ornament; embellighment; elegance

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confufed ; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and adormment. Raleigh's Filipary of the WVorld.
She held the very garment of Pofthumus in more refpect than my noble and natural perfon, together with the adormment of my qualities.

Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
ADown. adw. [from a and down.] Down; on the siound.
Thrice

## A D V

Thrice did fine fink adown in deadly found,
And thrice he her reviv'd with bufy pain. Fairy 2 Hecn, $b$, i. Auo'wn. prep. Down; towards the ground; from a higher fituation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arofe, and drefs'd herfelf in rich array ;
Frefh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her fhoulders fell her length of hair. Dryd. Falles.
ADre'ad. ady. [from a and dicad; as, afile, atbirft, aflece.]
In a fate of fear ; frighted ; terrified : now obfolete.
And thinking to make all men adread to fuch a one an ene-
my, who would not fpare, nor fear to kill fo great a prince.
Sidnej, b. ii.
Adri'FT. ade. [from a and drift, from drive.]
Floating at random; as, any impulfe may drive.
Then, fhall this mount
Of paradife, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, pufh'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure fpoil'd, and trees adrift
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. Miltoin's Paradife Loft, b. xi. 1.832. It feem'd a corps adrift to diftant fight ;
But at a diftance who could judge aright. Dryd. Fables.
The cuftom of frequent reflection will kecp their minds from ruming adrift, and call their thoughts home from ufelefs unattentive roving.

Locke on Education, § 176.
ADRO'IT. adj. [French.] Dextrous; active; fkilful.
An adroit flout fellow would fometimes deftroy a whole family, with juftice apparently againt him the whole time.

Fervas's Introduct. to Don 2 uixote.
Adro'itness. n. f. [from adroit.]
Dexterity ; readinefs; activity. Neither this word, nor adroit, feem yet completely naturalized.
ADKY. adu. [from a and dry.] Athirft; thirfy ; in varnt of drink. He never told any of them, that he was his humble fervant, but his well-wifher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not adry. Spect. Adscirtitious. adj. [alffititius, Lat.]

That which is taken in to complete fomething elfe, though originally extrinfick; fupplemental; additional.
Adstriction. n. . [adfirictio, Lat.]
The act of binding together ; and applicd, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.
To ADVATCE. v. a. [avancer, Fr.]
I. To bring forward, in the local fenfe.

Now morn, her rofy fteps in th' eaftern clime
Advaricing, fow'd the earth with orient pearl. Parad. Lof.
2. To raife to preferment; to aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatnefs of Mordecai, whercunto the king advanced him.

Efther; x. 2.
3. To improve.

What laws can be advifed more proper and effectual to advance the nature of man to its higheft perfection, than thefe precepts of chriftianity?

Tillot Join.
4. To heighten; to grace ; to give luftere to.

As the calling dignifies the man, fo the man much more advaraces his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warined by it.

South's Sermons.
5. 'To forward; to accelerate.

Thefe three laft were flower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itfelf; and this culture did rather retard than advancc. Bacon. 6. To propofe; to offer to the publick.

I dare not advance my opinion againft the judgment of fo great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decifion to the publick.

Dryderi's Fables, Pref.
Some ne'er adrance a judgment of their own,
But catch the fpreading notion of the town. Pop.E EJ.onCrit.
To Adva'nce. v. in.
I. To come forward.

At this the youth, whofe vent'rous foul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open fight.

Parnel.
2. To make improvement.

They who would advance in knowledge, and not deceive and fwell themfelves with a little articulated air, fhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diftinct ideas of thofe entities.

Locke.
ADVA'NCE. n. f. [from to advance.]

1. The act of coning forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a refolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the ene my's aduance towards it.

Clarendon, b. viii.
So, like the fun's advance, your titles fhow ;
Which, as lie rifes, does the warmer grow.
Waller:
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thofe eyes would love impart ;
Not all th' advances, all the finiles,
. Cant move one unrclenting heart.

## A D $V$

The genius was below
The frill of ev'ry cominon beau;
Who, tho' he cannot fpell, is wift
Enough to read a lady's cyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind advance.
Suvift's Mifcell.
He has defcribed the unworthy paffion of the goddefs Ca lypfo, and the indecent advances flise made to detain him from his own country.

Pope's Odyfey, b. vii. notes
3. Progreffion ; rife from one point to another.

Our Saviour raifed the ruler's daughter, the widow's fon, and Lazarus; the firft of thefe, when the had juft expired; the fecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier ; and the third, after he had been fome time buried. And having, by thefe gradual advances, manifefted his divine power, he at lat exerted the higheft and moft glorious degrec of it ; and raifed himfelf alfo by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own exprefs prediction.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Men of ftudy and thought, that reafon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great aciuances in their difcoveries of it.

$$
\text { Locke of Human Underffanding, } \$ 3
$$

4. Improvement ; progrefs towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greateft importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the advance and perfecting of human nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Adva'ncement. n. f. [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had fome fhare in the honour of promoting it; and I obferve, that it makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time, will raife our language to the utmort perfection.

Sruift.
2. The ftate of bcing advanced ; preferment.

During whofe reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his ufurpation moft unjuf,
Endeavour'd my advancernent to the throne.
Shakcpcare's Henry VI. p. i.
3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himfelf
More than in your advancoment.
Shakcppcare's K. Lear.
4. Improvement.

Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto thofe honoured worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning

Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errour's.

## Adva'ncer. in. f. [from advance.]

He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.
Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no advancer of the king's matters, the king faid to his folicitor Bacon, who was his kinfman, How, tell me truly, what fay you of your coufin that is gonc?

Bacon's Apothegms.
Let us add only this concerning this latter fort, that they are greater advanccrs of defamatory defigns, than the very firit contrivers

Goverinment of the Tongue, $\$ 5^{\circ}$.
ADVANTAGE. n. f. [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with of or over before a perfon.

In the practical prudence of managing fuch gifts, the laity may have fome advantage over the clergy; whofe experience is, and ought to be, lefs of this world than the others. Sprat.
All other forts and fects of men would evidently have the advantage of us, and a much furer title to happinefs than we.

Atterbury's Preface to bis Sermons.
2. Supcriority gained by fratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make allvantage, and wreft it to their bad purpofes

Spenfer's Statc of Ireland.
But feecially he took advantage of the night for fuch privy attempts, infomuch that the bruit of his manlinefs was fread every-where.

2 Macc. viii. i.
It is a noble and a fure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great intereft; which yet can have no adeantage of a man, but from his own expectations of fomething that is without him.

South's Sermons
As foon as he was got to Sicily, they fent for him back; defigning to take advantcge, and profecute him in the abfence of his friends.

Savift on the Diffent. in Atbens and Romic. 3. Opportunity ; convenience.

I befeech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me adivantage of fome brief difcourfe
With Defdemona alone
Sbakeffeare's Othollio.
Favourable circumftances.
Like jewels to advantage fet,
Her beauty by the fhade does get
A face, which is over-flufhed, appears to adeantage in the deepeft fcarlet, and the darkeft complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. Adidijor. Spociatcr, $\mathrm{N}=265$

True wit is nature to adeantage drefs'd
What oft was thought, but ne'er fo well exprefs'd.
Pope's Efjay on Cititicim.
5. Gain ; profit.

For thou faidft, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what profit fhall I have, if I be cleanfed from my fin ? 'focl, xxxv. 3 .

## A D V

Cotain it is, that advantage now fits in the room of confciCnce, and fleers all. Soutb's Sermons.
6. Overplus; fomething more than the mere lawful gain.
() my gentle Hubert,

We owe thee much; within this wall of flefh
There is a foul counts thee her creditor,
And will adudiatage means to pay thy love.
Sbakifpeare's King Gobn.
You faid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon aduentare. Sbakefp. Me
2. Preponderation on one fide of the comparifon.
Much more fiould the conftderation of this pattern arm us with patience againtt ordinary calamities ; efpecially if we confider his exampie with this advantage, that though his fufferings were wholly undeferved, and not for himfelf but for us, yot he bore them patiently.

Tillot fon.
To AdVA'ntage. \%.a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I fet down to my lady : it Chall advantage more than ever the bearing of letter did.

Sbakefpeare's Truelfth-Night.
The great bufinefs of the fenfes being to make is take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wifely ordered by nature, that pain fhould accompany the reception of feveral ideas.
We fhould have purfued fome other way, more effectual, for diftreffing the common enemy, and advantaging ourfelves.Swift.

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more efteem;
Me naught advantag'd, miffing what I aim'd. Par. Regained.
2. To promote; to bring farward; to gain ground.

To cmoble it with the fipirit that infpires the Royal Society, were to advantage it in one of the beft capacities in which it is improreable.

Glanville's Scetfis Scientifica, Pref. ADvíntagid. adj. [from to adrantage.]
Poffefied of advantages.
In the mof advantaged tempers, this difpofition is but comparative ; whereas the moft of men labour under difadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. Glamv. Scepfos Scientifica. Adva'ntage-ground. n. $\int$. Ground that gives fuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reffiftance.
This excellent man, who food not upon the advantageground before, from the time of his promotion to the archbifhoprick, or rather from that of his being commiffioner of the treafury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing elfe.

Clarendon.
Advanta'geous. adj. [avantageux, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; ufeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ficknefs, or afliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a feafon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very advantageous opportunity of begetting or increafing fpiritual life in the foul.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Here perhaps
Some aduantagcous act may be atchiev'd
By fudden onfet, either with hell-fire
To wafte his whole creation; or poffers
All as our own. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. 1.363 .
2. It is ufed with relation to perfons, and followed by to.

Since every painter paints himfelf in his own works, 'tis advantageous to him to know himfelf, to the end that he may cultivate thofe talents which make his genius. Dryd. Dufrefnoy. Advanta'geously. adv. [from adunntageous.]
Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.
It was advantageonfly fituated, there being an eafy paffage from it to Ægypt, 压thiopia, Perfia, and India, by fea. Arbuth.
ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. n. $\int$. [from advantageous.]
Quality of being advantageous; profitablenefs; ufefulnefs; convenience.

The laft property, which qualifies God for the fitteft object of our love, is, the adiantagcoufnefs of his to us, both in the prefent and the future life.
To ADVE'NE. \%. n. [advenio, Lat.]
To accede to fomething; to become part of fomething elfe, without being effential; to be fuperadded.
A fixth caufe confidered in judicature, is ftiled an accidental caufe; and the accidental of any act, is faid to be whatever adcienes to the act itfeif already fubftantiated. Ayliffe's Parergon. Adve'nient. adj. [adveniens, Lat.]
Advening; coming from outward caufes; fuperadded.
If to fuppofe the foul a diftinct fubftance from the body, and extrinfecally advenient, be a great error in philofophy, almoft all the world hath hitherto been miftaken.

Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatifm.
Being thus divided from truth in themfelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for they are daily mocked into error by fubtler devifers. Brozun's Villg. Errours. A'DVENT. n.f. [from adventus; that is, adventus Redemptoris.]

The name of one of the holy feafons, fignifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the fubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriftmas.

## A D V

Adve'ntine. adj. [from advenio, adventum.]
Adventitious; that which is extrinfically alded; that which comes from outward caufes: a word fcarcely in ufe.
As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the advertive heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and fpirits of the body, it tendeth to diffolution or notable alteration.

Bacon's Notural Hiflory, N- 836. Adventi'tious. acj. [adventitius, Lat.]

That which advenes; accidental; fupervenient; extrinfically added, not effentially inherent.
Difafes of continuance get an alventitious ffrength from cuftom, befides their material caufe from the humours. Bacon.

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others adventitious; yet fuch changes of colours, from whatfoever caufe they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illuftrate the prefent fubject.

Boyle on Colours.

## If his blood boil, and th' adventitious fire

Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, requirc
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolnefs
Dryd. テ̄uvenal, Sat. v.
Of this we have an inftance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many forts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diverfities, as to luftre, colour, and hardnefs, arifing from the different admixture of other adventitious mineral matter. Woodward's Natural Hift. Adve'ntive. n. $\int$. [from advenio, Lat.] The thing or perion that comes from without: a word not now in ufe.
That the natives be not fo many, but that there may be el-bow-room enough for them, and for the adventives alfo.

Bacon's Advice to Sir Gcorge Villiers.
Adve'ntual. adj. [from advent.]
Relating to the feafon of advent.
I do alfo daily ufe one other collect ; as, namely, the collects adventual, quadragefimal, pafchal, or pentecoftal, for their proper feafons. Bifbop Saunderfon upon Submiffion to Ufurpers.
ADVE'NTURE. n.f. [French.]
I. An accident; a chance; a hazard ; an event of which we have no direction.

The general fummoned three caftles that were near: one defperate of fuccour, and not defirous to difpute the defence, prefently yielded; but two ftood upon their adventure.

Sir Fo,bn Hayward.
2. In this fenfe is ufed the phrafe, at all adventures; [á l'aduenture, Fr.] By chance ; without any rational fcheme.

Blows flew at all adventures, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many fcarce knowing their enemies from their friends.

Sir Fobn Hayward.
Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. Locke.
3. The occafion of cafual events; an enterprife in which fomething mult be left to hazard.

For I muft love, and am refolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' adventure, die. Dryden's Fables. This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without ad; as, venture, venturous.
To Adve'nture. v. n. [adventurer, Fr.]

1. To try the chance ; to dare.

Be not angry,
Moft mighty princefs, that I have adveniur'd
To try your taking of a falfe report. Shakef $\hat{P}$. Cymbeline.
The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to fet the fole of her foot upon the ground, for delicatenefs and tendernefs.

Deuter. xxviii. 26.
2. In an active fenfe, to put into the power of chance

For my father fought for you, and adventured his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. Fudges, ix. ī.
3. It is often ufed with the reciprocal pronoun; as, be adventured bimfelf.
Adve'nturer. n. $\int$. [adventurier, Fr.]
He that feeks occafions of hazard; he that puts himfelf in the hands of chance.

He is a great adventurer, faid he,
That hath his fword through hard affay forgone,
And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be
Of that defpight, never to wear rionc. Fairy $Q_{2 z e e n, ~ b . ~ i i . ~}^{\text {in }}$
The kings of England did not make the conquelt of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular adventurens, and other voluntaries, who came to feek their fortunes in Ireland.

Sir. Fobn Davies on Ireland.
In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that fo the more eafily he might win adrenturers, who elfe were like to be lefs forward. Sir W'. Rutecigh's Eff:
Had it not been for the Britifh, which the late wars dreery over, and of adventurers or foldiers feated here, the country had, by the laft war, and plague, been left, in a manner, deftitute.

Temple's Mifcellarics.
Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants fhall no more advent'rers be.
Dryden.

Adve'sturous. adj. [adventurcux, Fr.]
1.' He that is inclined to adventurcs; and, confoquently, boll, daring, courageous.

At land and fea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more aldent'rous knight;
Who oftner drew his fword, and always for the right.
Dijed. Hind and Pantbor.
2. Applied to things ; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage ; dangerous.

But Ive already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more advent'rous fong
My humble verfe demands a fofter theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling ftream.
ADVE'NTUROUSI.Y. adv. [from adventurous.]
After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.
They are both hanged; and fo would this be, if he durft fteal any thing adveinturoufly.

Sbakeffeare's Herry V.
Adve'nturesome. adj. [from adventure.]
The fame with adventurous: a low word, fcarcely ufed in writing.
Adve'nturesomeness. in. $\int$. [from allventurefome] The quality of being adventurefome.

Dict.

## A'D V ER B. n. f. [adverbium, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and folely applied to the ufe of qualifying and reftraining the latitude of their fignification, by the intimation of fome circumftance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree.

Clarke's Latin Grammar
Thus we fay, he runs feviftly; the bird flies aloft; he lives virtuoufly.
Adve'rbial. adj. [adverbialis, Lat.]
That which has the quality or ftructure of an adverb.
Adve'rmality. adv. [adverlialiter, Lat.]
Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.
I fhould think alta was joined adverbially with tremit, did Virgil make ufe of fo equivocal a fyntax. Aldif: Rem. on Iialy. Adve'rsabie. adj. [from adverfe.]
Contrary to ; oppofite to.
ADVERSA'RIA. n. $\int$. [Lat. A book, as it fhould feem, in which Debtor and Creditor were fet in oppofition.] A com-mon-place ; a book to note in.

Thefe parchments are fuppofed to have been St. Paul's adveryfaria.

Eull's Sermors.
A'duersary. in $\delta$. [adverfaire, Fr. adverfarius, Lat.]
An opponent ; antagonift; enemy: generally applied to thofe that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertifts or litigants : fometimes to an opponent in fingle combat. It may fometimes imply an open profeffion of enmity; as we fay, a fecret enemy is worfe than an open adverfary.

Yet am I noble, as the adverfary
I come to cope.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Thofe rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the felf-fame now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them againft profane and deriding adverfaries, her own children have in derificon.

Hocker, b. i. § I.
Mean while th' adverfary of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of higheft defign,
Puts on fwift wings. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 620. An adiverfary, on the contrary, makes a ftricter fearch into us, and difcovers every flaw and imperfeetion in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{2} 399$.
Adve'rsative. adj. [adverfativus, Lat.]
A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes fome oppofition or variety; as in this fentence: This diamond is crient, but it is rough. But is an adverfative conjunction.
A'DVERSE. adj. [aduerfus, Lat.]
In profe it has now the accent on the firft fyllable; in verfe it is accented on the firft by Shatefpeare; on cither, indifferently, by Miiton; on the laft, by Dryden; on the firft, by Rofcommon.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collifion.

W as I for this nigh wreckt upon the fea,
And twice, by adverfe winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Herry VI.
As when two polar winds blowing adverfe,
Upon the Cronian fea together drive
Mountains of ice. NFilton's Paradife T.oft, b. x. l. 2 Sg.
With adverfe blaft up-turns them from the South,
Notus and Afer.
And all at once the combatants are lodt ;
Barkling they join adver fi, and fhock unfeen;
Courfers with courfers juftling, men with men.
Iid. l. 701.

Ciguratively, contrary to the with or defire ; thence, cala
tous; eflictive; penicious. It is oppofed to profferous.
What if he hath decreed, that I fhall firf
Be try'd in humble flate, and things adverfe;
By tribulations, injuries, infults,
Contempts, and feoris, and finares, and violerce. Par. Ref.
Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or advicife fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an aflicted flate. Rofiommon.
3. Perfunally opponent ; the perfon that comitcracis another, or contefts any thing.
Well fhe faw her fatier was grown her niverfe party; and yet her forture fuch, as the muit favou: her riv.als. Sidncy. Adreikestro. n.f. [aduerfiti, Fir.]

Afriction; calamity ; that is, opppofition to our wifhes.
I. The caule of our forrow; affiction; misfortune. In this fenfe it may have a plual.

Let me embrace thefe four adverfities,
For wife men ray, it is the wifeft courfe.
Shakefo. Hen. VI.
2. The fate of umhappinefs; mifery.

Swect are the ufes of adverfoty,
Which like the tond, ugiy and venomons,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. Shak. As you liko it.
Concerning deliverance itfulf from all adverfity, we ufe not to fay men are in adverfity, whenfoever they feel any fmall hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when fome notable afliction or crofs, fome great calamity or trouble, befalleth them.

Hocker, b. v. § 48 .
A remembrance of the good ufe he had made of profperity, contributed to fupport his mind under the heavy weight of adverfity, which then lay upon him.

Atterbuiry's Sermion:
Adve'rsis. adv. [from adverfe.]
In an adverfe manner ; oppofitely; unfortunately.
What I think, I utter, and fpend my malice in my breath. Meeting two fuch wealfmen as you are, (I cannot call you Lycurgufics) if the drink you give me touch my palate adverfy, I make a crooked face at it.
sbakefp. Coriolanus.
To ADVERT. v. n. [adverto, Lat.]
To attend to ; to regard; to obferve ; with the particle to before the object of regard.
The mind of man being not capable at once to advert to more than one thing, a particular view and examiation of fuch an innumerable number of vaft bodies, will afford matter of admiration. Ray on the Creation.

Now to the univerfal whole advert;
The earth regard as of that whole a part ;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound
Witnefs, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. Blacknore. We fometimes lay, To advert the mind to an object.
ADVERTENCE. n.f. [from adzert.]
Attention to; regard to; confideration.
Chriftianity may make Archimedos his challenge; give it but where it may fet its foot; allow but a fober advertence to its propofals, and it will move the whole world.

Decay of Picty.
Adve'riency. n. f. [from advert.]
The fame with adverterice. Attention; regard; hecdfulnefs.
Too much adjertoncy is not your talent; or elfe you had fled from that text, as from a rock.
To ADVERTISE. v. a. [aduertir, Fi.]
It is now fpolen with the accent upon the laft fyllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the fecond.

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accufatine of the perion informed.

The bifhop did require a refpite,
Whercin he might the Fing his lord advertife,
Whether our daughter were legitimate.
S'bakefpeare's Herry VIII.
As I by friends am well advertifd,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bifhop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more confederates are in arms
Shakelpeare's Richard III.
2. To inform ; to give notice ; with of before the fubject of information.

The death of Selymus nothing fufpected, Ferhates, underflanding that Solyman expected more affured advertifement, fent unto the other Bafias; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor: of which they, by another meffenger, advertifed Solyman; firming thofe letters with all their hands and feals.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
They were to advertife the chief hero of the diftreffes of his fubjects, occafioned by his abfence, to crave his fuccour, and rolicite him to haften his return.

Dryd. Pref. Dufrefi:.
3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertifement in the publick prints; as, $H e$ advertifed bis lofs.
Adverin'sement, or Adve'rtisement. n. f. [aducrifife-
ment, Fr.] ment, Fr.]
I. Inftruction; admonition.
-'Tis all men's office to fpeak patience
To thofe, that wring under the load of forrow;
But no man's virtue nor fufficiency,
To be fo moral, when he fhall endure
The iike himfclf: therefore give me no counfel;
My gricis are louder than advoritif chent.
Sbakefpeare's Much ado about Nothing.
2. Intelligence ; information

Ihen, as a cunning prince that ufeth fpies,
If they rcturn no news, doth nothing linow;
But if they mabe advertifement of lies,
The prince's counfel all awry do go.
Sir Fobn Datirs.

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He had received alvertifement, that the party, which was fent for his relief from London, had received fome brulh in Somerfetfhire, which would nuch retard their march. - Clarendon.
The drum and trumpet, by their feveral founds, ferve for many kinds of advertifements, in military affairs : the bells ferve to proclaim a fcare-fire; and, in fome places, water-breacliês; the departure of a man, woman, or child ; time of divine fervice; the hour of the day; day of the month. Holder.
3. Notice of any thing publifhed in a paper of intelligence.

Adverti'ser. n. f. [advertifeur, Fr.]
r. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper in which advertifements are publifhed.

Advértising, or Advertis'sing. part. adj: [from' advertife.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in ufe.

## As I was then

Advertifing, and holy to your bufinefs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am fill
Attornied at your fervice. Shakefp. Medfure for Meafure. To Adve'sperate. v. $n$. [adveffero, Lat.]

To draw towards evening.
Advi'ce. n. $\int$. [avis, advis, Fr. from advifo, low Latin.]

1. Counfel ; inftruction: except that inftruction implies fuperio-
rity, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.
Break we our match up, and, by my advice,
Let us impart what we have feen to-night
Unto young Hamlet.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art !
Without thy poor advice, the lab'ring heart
To worfe extremes with fwifter fteps would run
Not fav'd by. virtue, yet by vice undone.
2. Reflection ; prudent confideration; as, he always acts with good advice.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified :
So hot a fpeed, with fuch advice difpos'd,
. Such temperate order, in fo fierce a courfe,
Doth want example.
Shakefp. King Fobn.
3. Confultation; deliberation; with the particle with.

Great princes, for the moft part, taking advice with workmen, with no lefs coff, fet their things together. Bacon's E/f.
4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received advice of their lofs.

This fenfe is fomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.
Advíce-boat. n. f. A veffel employed to bring intelligence.
Advi'sable. adj. [from advife.] Prudent; fit to be advifed.
Some judge it advifable for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the beft and fureft courfe; for ftill the oftner, the better. South's Sermons.
It is not advifable to reward, where men have the tendernefs not to punifh.

L'Efrange's Fables.
Advi'sableness. n. $\int$. [from advifable.] The quality of being advifable, or fit ; fitnefs ; propriety
To ADVI'SE. v. a. [advifer, Fr.]

1. To counfel; with the particle to before the thing advifed.

If you do ftir abroad, go arm'd.
Arm'd, brother !
Brother, I advife you to the beft.
Shak. K. Lear.
I would advife all gentlemen to learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a fkill that belongs not to them. Locke.

When I confider the fcruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I advifed you to fomething which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. Idem.
2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle of before the thing told.

You were advis'd, his fleh was capable
Of wounds and fcars; and that his forward fpirit
Would lift him, where moft trade of danger rang'd.
Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Such difcourfe bring on,
As may advije him of his happy fate;
Paradife Lof.
Happinefs in his pow'r, left free to will.
A pofting meffenger difpatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop advis'd their aged prince. Dryden's Eneid.
To Advi'se. v. $n$.

1. To confult; with the particle with before the perfon confulted; as, be advifed with bis companions.
2. To confider; to deliberate.

Advife if this be worth
Attempting, or to fit in darknefs here
Hatching vain empires. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Advi'sed. participial adj. [from advife.]
I. Acting with deliberation and defign; prudent; wife.

Let his travel appear rather in his difcourfe, than in his apparel or gefture; and, in his difcourfe, let him be rather advifed in his anfwers, than forward to tell ftories. Bacon's EJ.

> Th' Almighty Father, where he fits

Shrin'd in his fanctuary of heav'n fecure,
Confulting on the fum of things forefeen,
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. Paradife Loft, b. vi.
2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpofe; acted with defign.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, fleep, and move, we fet forth the glory of God, as natural Vol. I.
agents do ; albeit we have no exprefs purpofe to make that dur end, nor any advijed determination therein to follow a law.

Hooker, b. i. p. 49:

## In my fchool-days, when I had loft one fhaft,

I fhot his fellow of the felf-fame fight,
The felf-fame way, with more advifed watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both;
I oft found both
Shakefp. Merchant of Venices
Advi'sedly. adv. [from advifed.]. Deliberately; purpofely; by defign; prudently:
Sirprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in hafte, and cannot ftay to confider advifedly of that which is moved. Bacon, Efay xxiii. Thou ftileft fecond thoughts (which are by all allowed the beft) a relapfe; and talkeft of a quagmire, where no man ever ftuck faft ; and accufeft conftancy of mifchief in what is natural, and advifedly undertaken.

Sir 'Yobn Suckling.
Advi'sedness. $n$. $f$ : [from advifed.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modeffly tender their thoughts to the confideration of thofe that are in authority; to whofe care it belongeth, in prefcribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all juft advifednefs and moderation. Saunder fon's fudgment in one View.
Advi'sement. n. $\int$. [advifement, Fr.]

1. Counfel ; information.

Mote I wote,
What ftrange adventure do ye now purfue?
Perhaps my fuccour, or advifement meet,

- Mote ftead you much your purpofe to fubduc. Fairy 2 ucen: I will; according to your advifement, declare the evils, which feem moft hurtful.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
2. It is taken likewife, in old writers, for prudence and circumfpection. It is now, in both fenfes, antiquated.
AdVI'ser. n.f. [from advife.] The perfon that advifes, or gives counfel; a counfellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himfelf, his bent advifer, talks.
Waller.
They never fail of their moft artful and indefatigable addrefs, to filence this impertinent advifer, whofe feverity awes their exceffes.

Rogers's Sermons.
Adula'tion. n. f. [adulation, Fr. adulatio, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be fick, great Greatnefs!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'ft thou the firy fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation?
Shakefp. Henry V.
They who flattered him moft before, mentioned him now with the greateft bitternefs, and called him now the corrupter of the king; and betrayer of the people; without imputing the leaft crime to him, committed fince the time of that exalted adulation, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now.

Clarendon.
Adula'tor. n.f. [adulator, Lat.] A flaterer. DiEf.
A'DULATORy. adj. [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.
A D U $\mathrm{U}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}$ T. adj. [adultus, Lat.] Grown up ; paft the age of infancy and weaknefs.

They would appear lefs able, to approve themfelves; not only to the confeffor, but even to the catechift, in their adult age, than they were in their minority; as having fcarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, fince they conned them to avoid correction.

Decay of Piety.
The earth, by thefe applauded fchools, 'tiṣ faid,
This fingle crop of men and women bred;
Who grown adult, (fo chance, it feems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. Blackmore.
Adu'lт. n. $\int$. A perfon above the age of infancy, or grown to fome degree of ffrength; fometimes full grown: a word ufed chiefly by medicinal writers.
The depreffion of the cranium, without a fracture, can but feldom occur; and then it happens to children, whofe bones are more pliable and foft than thofe of adults. Sharp's Surgery. Adu'ltness. $n$. $\int$. [from adult.] The itate of being adult. See Adolescence.
To Adu'lter. v.a. [adulterer, Fr. adultero, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not claffical.

His chafte wife
He adulters fill: his thoughts lye with a whore. Ben. Fobnf. Adu'lterant. n.. . [adulterans, Lat.] The perfon or thing: which adulterates.
To Adu'lterate. v. a. [adulterer, Fr. aduitero, Lat.]
I. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John;
And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.
Shakefp. King fobn.
2. To corrupt by fome forcign admixture ; to contaminate.

Cominon pot-afhes, bought of them that fell it in fhops, who are not fo foolifhly Knavith, as to adulterate them with faltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-afhes. Boyle.

Could a man be compofed to fwch an advantage of conftitu-

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tion, that it fhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind ; yet this fecond nature would alter the crafis of his underftand. ing. Glanville's Sceppiss Scientifica, c. xvi.
The prefent wat has fo adulterated our tongue with ftrange words, that it would be impoffible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his pofferity have been doing. Spectator. Adu'leterate. adj. [from To adulterate.]

## . Tainted with the guilt of adultery

I am poffers'd with an aclulterate blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of luft;
Being ftrumpeted by thy contagion. Sbakefp. Comedy of Err.

- That inceftuous, that adulterate beaft. Idem, Hamlet.

2. Corrupted with fome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of adulterate wares does from the vender of them. Governm. of the Tongue.
They, will have all their gold and filver, and may keep their adulterate copper at home; for we are determined not to purchafe it with our manufactures.

Swift's Mifcellanies.
Adu'lterateness. $n$. $\int$. [from adulterate.] The quality or ftate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.
Aduletera'tion. n.f. [from adulterate.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.
To make the compound pafs for the rich metal fimple, is an adulteration, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without difguifing, it may be a great faving of the richer metal.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 798$.
2. The ftate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranflations are like the adulteration of the nobleft wines, where fomething of the colour, fpirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they pleafe fome injudicious palates, do only raife the indignation of every good tate. Felton on the Claff. ADU'L.TERER. $n$. $\int$. [adulter, Lat.] The perion guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muft the mufe behold,
The wife by her procuring huband fold;
For tho' the law makes null th' adulterer's déed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may fucceed. Dryd. Fuvenal. Adu'lteress. $n$. $\int$. [from adulterer.] A woman that commits adultery.
.. The Spartan lady replied, when the was afked, What was the punifhment for adultereffes? There are no fuch things here. Government of the Tongue, §3.
A robe of tiflue, ftiff with golden wire;
An upper veft, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adult'refs brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. Dry. Vir. Adu'lterine. n.f. [adulterine, Fr. adulterinus, Lat.] A child born of an adulterefs: a term of canon law.
Adu'leferous. adj. [adulter, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.
Th' adulterous Antony, moft large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That nofes it againft us. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra: An adulterous perfon is tied to reftitution of the injury, fo far as it is reparable; and to make provifion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.

Think on whofe faith th' adult'rous youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? Dryd. E $n$.
ADU'LTERY. n. f. [adulterium, Lat:] The act of violating the bed of a married perfon.

All thy domeftic griefs at home be left,
The wife's adult'ry, with the fervant's theft;
And (the moft racking thought, which can intrude)
Forget falfe friends, and their ingratitude. Dryd. Fuven.
Adu'mbrant. adj. [from adumbrate.] That which gives a fight refemblance.
To A DU'M BRATE. v.a. [adumbro, Lat.]
To fhadow out; to give a flight likenefs; to exhibit a faint refemblance, like that which fhadows afford of the bodies which they reprefent.

Heaven is defigned for our reward, as well as refcue; and therefore is adumbrated by all thofe pofitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend.
ADUMBRA'TION. n.. [from adumbrate.]
x. The act of adumbrating, or giving a llight and imperfect reprefentation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make fome adumbration of that we mean, the interiour is tather an impulfion or contufion of the air, than an elifion or fection of the fame.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 187.
. The flight and imperfect reprefentation of a thing; a faint fketch.

The obfervers view but the backfide of the hangings; the right'one is on the other fide the grave: and our knowledge is but like thofe broken ends; at beft a moft confufed adumbration.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
Thofe of the firf fort have fome adumbration of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the fenfible. Hales's Origin. ADUNA'TION. n. $\int$. [from ad and unus, Lat.] The ftate of being united; union: a word of little ufe.
When, by glaciation, wood, ftraw, duft, and water, are fuppofed to be united into one lump, the cold does not caufe any real union or adunation, but only hardening the aqueous parts

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of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally prefent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. Boyle. Adu'nciry. n. $\int$. [aduncitas, Lat.] Crookednefs; flexure inwards; hookednefs.

There can be no queftion, but the aduncity of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the caufe of the great and habitual immorality of thofe animals. Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib. Adu'nque. adj. [aduncus, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are fpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens ; of which parrots have an adunque bill, but the reft not.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{2} 238$.
A'dvocacy. n.f. [from advocate.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little ufe.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ftars do fall, they fhall not want herein the applaufe or advocacy of Satan. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i:
A'DV OCATE. n. $\int$. [advocatus, Lat.]
I. He that pleads the caufe of another in a court of judicature.

An advocate, in the general import of the word, is that perfon who has the pleading and management of a judicial caufe. In a ftrict way of fpeaking, only that perfon is ftiled advocate, who is the patron of the caufe, and is often, in Latin, termed togatus, and, in Englifh, a perfon of the long robe. Ayl. Par.

Learn what thou ow'ft thy country and thy friend;
What's requifite to fpare, and what to fpend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the fore
Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor. Dryd. Per feus.
2. He that pleads any caufe, in whatever manner, as a controvertift or vindicator.

If hhe dares truft me with her little babe,
I'll fhew't the king, and undertake to be
Her advocate to th' loudeft.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Of the feveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that caufe feems commonly the better, that has the better advocate, or is advantaged by frefher experience.

Temple's Mifcellanies.
3. It is ufed with the particle for before the perfon or thing, in whofe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And aduocates for folly dead and gone. Pope's Epiffles.
4. In the fcriptural and facred fenfe, it flands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his adrocate,
And propitiation ; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. Milton's Paradife Loft.
Advoca'tion. n. $\int$. [from advocate.] The office of pleading; plea; apology.

## Alas! thrice gentle Caffio,

My advocation is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor fhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in bumour, alter'd. Shakefp. Otbells.
AdVOLA'TION. n. f. [advolo, advolatum, Lat.] The act of flying to fomething.

Dict.
Advolu'rion. n. $\int$. [advolutio, Lat.] The act of rolling to fomething.
AdPóUTRy. n. f. [avoutrie, Fr.] Adultery.
He was the moft perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an advoutry and a rape. Bacon's Henry VII.
Advowe'. n. $\int$. He that has the right of advowfon. See $A_{D-}$ vowson.
Advo'wson, or Advo'wzen. n.f. [In common law.]
A right to prefent to a benefice, and fignifies as much as $7 u$ us Patronatûs. In the canon law, it is fo termed, becaufe they that originally obtained the right of prefenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed fometimes Patroni, fometimes Advocati.
To ADu're. v. n. [aduro, Lat.] To burn up.
Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor fcorch, doth mellow, and not adure. Bacon's Nat. Hif. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 3^{1} 9$. ADv'st. adj. [adufus, Lat.]
I. Burnt up; hot as with fire, fcorched

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and fuch a heat as will not make the body aduft, or fragile. Bacon. Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduft,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton's Par. Loft. 2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philofophical fenfe, to the complexion and humours of the body.
Such humours are aduft, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. Quincy.

To eafe the foul of one oppreffive weight,
This quits an empire, that enibroils a fate.
The fame aduft complexion has impell'd
The fame aduff complexion has impell'd
Pope.
Adu'sted. adj. [Sce Adust.]
I. Burnt; fcorch'd; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with fubtle art,
Concocted, and adufted, they reduc'd
To blackeft grain, and into fore convey'd. Paradife Loft.
2. Hot,

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2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of aduffed choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative fpirit, Helia needs not much care for them; befides, fhe muft give lofers leave to fpeak. Howell. Adu'stible. adj. [from aduft.] That which inay be adufted, or burnt up.
ADU'sTION. n.f. [from aduff.] The act of burning up; or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a confequent of a burning colliquative fever; the fofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its aduffion, upon the drier and flefhy parts, changes into a marcid fever.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Adz. n. f. See Addice.
AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent ufe in the Latin language, which feems not properly to have any place in the Englifh; fince the a of the Saxons has been long out of ufe, being changed to e fimple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the $a$ of the Romans is, in the fame manner, altered, as in equator, equinociial, and even in Eneas.
※'glogue. n. . . [written inftead of eclogue, from a miftaken etymology.] A paftoral; a dialogue in verfe between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in aglogues otherwife to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnifh our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth:

Spenfer's Paftorals.
$E^{\prime}$ GILOPS. n. f. [aivinww, Gr. fignifying goat-eyed, the goat being fubject to this ailment.]
A tumour or fwedling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nofe, either with or without an inflammation: alfo a plant fo called, for its fuppofed virtues againft fuch a diftemper.

Egilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye.
Wijeman's Surgery
ÆGypti'acum. n. $\int$. An ointment confifting only of honey, verdigreafe and vinegar.

Quincy.
Æi, or EAL, or Al.
In compound names, as $\pi \tilde{\alpha_{\nu}}$ in the Greek compounds, fignifies all, or altogether. So Elwin is a compleat conqueror: Albert, all illuftrious: Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. To thefe Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius, \&kc. do in fome meafure anfwer. Gibfon's Camden:
たlf, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced ulf, welph, bulph, bilp, belfe, and, at this day, belpe) implies affiftance. So $\nVdash l f w i n$ is victorious, and $\mathbb{E l f}$ wold, an auxiliary governour ; Elfgifa, a lender of affifance: with which Boetius, Symmacbus, Epicurus, \&c. bear a plain analogy. Gibfon's Camden.
Ænígma. See Enigma.
Ae'rial. adj. [aïrius, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as confifting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark aerial hall. Paradife Lof. From all that can with fins or feathers fly, Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry fky.

Prior.
I gathered the thicknefs of the air, or aerial interval, of the glafies at that ring.

Newton's Opticks.
Vegetables abound more with aerial particles, than animal fubftances.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing fong purfues,
Aerial honey, and ambroinal dews. Dryd.Virg. Georg.
3. Inhabiting the air.

Where thofe immortal fhapes
Of bright acrial fpirits live infpher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and ferene air. Paradife Regained. Aerial animals may be fubdivided into birds and flies. Locke. 4. Placed in the air.

Here fubterranean works and cities fee,
There towns aerial on the waving tree. Pope's Efay on Man.
5. High; elevated in fituation, and therefore in the air.

A fpacious city ftood, with firmeft walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial fpires, and citadels, the feat
Of kings and heroes refolute in war.
Pbilips.
A'erie. n. f. [airie, Fr.]
The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a neft in other birds.

Covvell.
 $A^{\prime}$ eromancy. $n$. $f$. [aǹs and $\mu$ cipic, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

Dict.
 the air.

Dict.
Aero'scopy. $n . \int$. [áng and oximm, Gr.] The obfervation of the air.

Dicr.
E'thiops-minerat. n. .
A medicine fo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quickfilver and fulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have ufed it mofl, think its virtues not very great.

2uincy.
Eti'tes. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{\alpha} \hat{i}$ io, an eagle.] Eagle-ftone. It is about the bignefs of a chefnut, and hollow, with fontewhat in it that rattles upon Chaking.

Quincy.

## AFF

$\mathrm{AFA}^{\prime}$ r. adv. [from a for $a t$, and $f a r$.] Sec FAk.
I. At a great diftance.

So fhaken as we are, fo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant;
And breathe fhort-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in frouds afar remote?
Sbakefpeare's Henry IV:
We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; infomuch as in liftening to attain a found afor off, men hold their breath.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 284$.
2. To a great diftance.

Hector haftened to relieve his boy ;
Difmifs'd his burnifh'd helm that fhone afar;
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war.
3: From afar ; from a diftant place.
The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courfe,
With rapid ftreams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from afar in hollow murmur founds. Addifon on Italy.
4. Afar off; remotely diftant.

Much fufpecting his fecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but fecretly and afar off, and to be governed as occafions fhould vary. Sir Fobn Hayward.
Af e'ARD. participial adj. [from to fear, for to fright, with a re: dundant.]

1. Frighted ; terrified ; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard;
And from his wide devouring oven fent
A flake of fire, that flafhing in his beard;
Him ail amaz'd, and almoft made afeard. Fairy 2ueén:
But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly afeard? Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three fuch enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. Sbakefp. Henry IV. Till he cherifh'd too much beard,
And make Love, or me afeard. Ben. Fobnjon's Underwoods.
2. It has the particle of before the object of fear.

Fear is defcribed by Spenfer to ride in armour, at the clafh-
ing whereof he looks afeard of himfelf. Pearham.
It is now obfolete; the laft authout whom I have found ufing it, is Sedley.
$A^{\prime} F E R$. n..$f$. [Lat.] The fouthweft wirid.
With adverfe blaft upturns them from the fouth;
Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Liona. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x: Affabi'ity. n.f. [affabilité, Fr. affabilitds, Lat.] Seé AFfable.
The quality of being affable; calinefs of manners; courteoufnefs; civility ; condefcenfion. It is commonly ufed of fuperiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her affability and bafhful modefty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour:
Shakefpeare's Taming of the Shrew.
He was of a moft flowing courtefy and affability to all men, and fo defirous to oblige them, that lie did not enough confider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perfon. Clarend.
All inftances of charity, fweetnefs of converfation; affability, admonition, all fignifications of tendernefs, care and watchfulnefs, muft be expreffed towards children. Taylor.
It is impoffible for a publick minifter to be fo open and eafy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an affability of addrefs. L'Efirange.
A'F F A B L E. adj. [affable, Fr. affabilis, Lat.]

1. Eafy of manners; accoftable; courteous; complaifant. It is ufed of fuperiours.

He was affable, and both well and fair fpoken, and would ufe ftrange fweetnefs and blandifhment of words, where he defired to affect or perfuade any thing that he took to heart. Bacon. Her father is Baptifta Minola,
An affable and courteous gentleman. Sbakejp. Tam. Shrew.
Gentle to me, and affable hath been
Thy condefcenfion, and fhall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory.
Milton's Paradife Lof, $l$. viii:
2. It is applied to the external appearance ; benign; mild ; favourable.
Auguftus appeared, looking round him with a ferene and affable countenance upon all the writers of his age. Tater.
A'ffableness. $n$. f. [from affable.] Courtefy; affability.
$A^{\prime}$ ffably. adv. [from affable.] In an affable manner; courteoufly ; civilly:
A'ffabrous. adj. [affabre; Fr.] Skilfully made; complete'; finifhed in a workman-like manner. Dict.
Affabula'tion. n. f. [affabulatio, Lat.] The moral of a fable.
Affa'IR. n. f. [affaire, Fr.] Bufinefs; fomething to be managed or tranfacted. It is ufed for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great affairs;
I pay my debts, believe, and fay my prayers.
Pope:
A good acquaintance with method will greatly affit every one in ranging, difpofng, and managing all human affairs.

Watts's Logick

## A F F

What St. John's fkill in ftate affairs,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their finking country lent,
Was all deftroy'd by one event.
Stuift.
To Afféar. v.n. [from affier, Fr.] To confirm; to give a fanction to; to eftablifh: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy bafis fure;
For goodnefs dares not check thee!
His title is affear'd.
Shake/p. Macbeth.
AfFe'ct. n. $\int$. [from the verb affer.]

1. Affection; paffion; fenfation.

It feemeth that as the feet have a fympathy with the head; ' fo the wrifts have a fympathy with the heart; we fee the affects and paffions of the heart and fpirits are notably difclofed by the pulfe.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 97$ :
2. Quality ; circumfance.

I find it difficult to make out one fingle ulcer, as authors defcribe it, without other fymptoms or affects joined to it. WiSem.'

This is only the antiquated word for affection.
To AFF E'C T. v. a. [affecter, Fr. afficio, affoctum, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

## The fun

Had firft his precept fo to move, fo thine,
As might affect the earth with cold, and heat,
Scarce tolerable.
Milton's Paradife Loft, 6. x.
The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil ; fo far as thefe qualities relate to, and affect, the actions of men.

South's Sermons.
Yet even thofe two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the fame force and vigour, as they would do at the fame diftance in any other fituation imaginable. Bentley's Sermons. 2. To move the paffions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much affected with the idea of his appearing in the prefence of that Being, whom none can fee and live; he mult be much more affected, when he confiders, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punifh him accordingly.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5^{1} 3$ :
3. To aim at; to endeavour after: fpoken of perfons.

Atrides broke
His filence next, but ponder'd ere he fpoke :
Wife are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man affects imperial fway. Dryden's Iliad:
4. To tend to ; to endeavour after: fpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid affect a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and fea affects a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.

Newton's Opticks.
5. To be fond of; to be pleafed with; to love; to regard with fondnefs.

That little which fome of the heathen did clance to hear, concerning fuch matter as the facred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful fort affect.

Hooker, b. i.
There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I affecz it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rife. Shak. Henry IV:
Think not that wars we love, and ftrife affeet;
Or that we hate fweet peace.
Fairfax, b. ii.
None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moft affect. Dryd. Wife of Bath.
6. To make a fhew of fomething; to ftudy the appearance of any thing; with fome degree of hypocrify.

Another nymph, amongf the many fair,
Before the reft affected ftill to ftand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command.
Prior.
Thefe often carry the humour $\mathrm{fo}_{\mathrm{o}}$ far, till their affected coldnefs and indifference quite kills all the fondnefs of a lover. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 171$ :
The confcious hufband, whom like fymptoms feize,
Charges on her the guilt of their difeafe;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal fecret from her heart:
Granville:
$\%$. To imitate in an unnatural and conftrained manner.
Spenfer, in affecting the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. Ben. Jobnjon's Difcoveries.
8. To convict of fome crime; to attaint with guilt: a phrafe merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promifed and not paid, the hufband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents fhall become infolvent by fome misfortune, fhe fhall have alimony, unlefs you can affect them with fraud, in promifing what they knew they were not able to perform.

Ayliffe's Parcrocon.
Affecta'tion. n.f. [affectatio, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with found judgment, mifliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the

## A F F

caufe thereof hath been fumewhat elfe than only affectation of diffimilitude.

Hookit, b. iv. § 7 :
It has been, from age to age, an affectation to love the pleafure of folitude, annong thofe who cannot poffibly be fuppofed qualified for paffing life in that manner.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} 2 \mathrm{C}_{4}$.
Affécted, participial adj. [from affect.]

1. Moved ; touched with affection; internally difpofed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill affected;
'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,
'To have th' expence and wafte of his revenues.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
He was affured, that the model they feemed affected to in their directory, was not like to any of their forcign reformed churches now in the world.
2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.
Thefe antick, lifping, affected phantafies, thefe new tuners of accents.

Sbakesp. Romeo and Fuliet.
3. In a perfonal fenfe, full of affectation; as, an affected lady.

Affe'ctedly. adv. [from affected.] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are affectedly ignorant; they are fo willing it fhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

Government of the Torgue, $\$ 5$.
Some indeed have been fo affectedly vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have folen their death, in hopes to be efteemed immortal. Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 10

By talking fo familiariy of one hundred and ten thoufand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or affectedly igncrant of our condition. Sruift.
Afféctedness. n. f. [from affected.] The quality of being affected, or of making falfe appearances.
AFFE'CTION. n. f. [affecition, Fr. affectio, Lat.]

1. The fate of being affected by any caufe, or a.gent. This general fenfe is little in ufe.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe fings i' th' nofe,
Cannot contain their urine, for affection.
Shakefp. Merchant of Venicc.
2. Paffion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: moft wretched man,
That to affecions does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But foon through fufferance grow to fearful end. Fairy 2: Impute it to my late folitary life, which is prone to affections.

Sidney, b. i
Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with fuch like, being, as it were, the fundry fafhions and forms of appetite, can neither rife at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choofe but rife at the fight of fome things.

Hooker. b. i.
To fpeak truth of Cæfar,
I have not known when his affections fway'd
More than his reafon. Shatesp. Fulius Cafar.
Zeal ought to be compofed of the higheft degrees of pious affections; of which fome are milder and gentler, fome fharper Sprat's Sermons.
and more vehement.
1 can prefent nothing beyond this to your affections to ex-
I can prefent nothing beyond this to your affections, to ex-
cite your love and defire,
Tillot fon.
3. Love; kindnefs; good-will to fome perfon; often with $1 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ or towards, before the perfon

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anfwer'd my affection.
Shate fp. Merry IVives of Windjor.
My king is tangld in affection to
A creature of the queen's lady Anne Bullen. Sh. Henry VIII.
What warmth is there in your affection towards any of thefe princely fuitors?
sbakesp. Merchant of Venice.
Make his intereft depend upon mutual aff ction and gord correfpondence with others. Collier on General Kindinefs. Nor at firft fight, like moff, admires the fair
For you he lives, and you alone fhall fhare
His laft affection, as his early care.
Pope.
4. Good-will to any object ; zenl ; paffionate regard.

I have reafon to diftruft mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and affection to this caufe.

Bacon's Holy War
Set your affection upon my words; defire them, and ye fhall be inftructed.

Izifaom, vi. II.
fis integrity to the king was without blemifh, and his af fection to the church fo notorious, that he never deferted it. Clia.

All the precepts of chriftianity command us to moderate our paffons, to temper our affections towards all things below.

Let not the mind of a fudent be under the influence of warm affection to things of fenfe, when he concs to the fearch of truth.

IFIVAts's In:provement of the Mind.
5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my moft ill compos'd affection, fuch

## A F F

A fanchlefs avarice, that, were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands.
The man that hath no mufick in himielf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of fweet founds,
Is fit for treafons, Mratagems, and fpoils;
The motions of his firit are dull as night,
And his affections dark ns Erebus:
Let no fuch man be trifted. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. 6. Quality ; property

The certainty and accuratenefs which is attributed to what they deliver, muft be reftrained to what they teach, concerning thofe purely mathematical difciplines, arithnetick and geometry, where the affections of quantity are abitractedly confidered.

Boylc.
The mouth being neceffary to conduct the voice to the fhape of its cavity, neceffarily gives the voice fome particular affection of found in its paflage before it come to the lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
God may have joined immaterial fouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from thofe different laws of union, there will arife quite different affections, and natures, and fpecies of the compound beings. Bentcy's Sermons.
7. State of the body, as acted upon by any caufe.

It feemed to me a venercal gonorrhza, and others thought it arofe from fome forbutical affection. Wifeman's Surgery. 8. Lively reprefentation in painting.

Affection is the lively reprefentment of any paffion whatfoever, as if the figures ftood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a ftage. Wotton's Architecture.
Affe'ctionate. adj. [affectionné, Fr. from affection.]

1. Full of affection; ftrongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and defire to pleafe him, men can never be too affectionate; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of fin, men may be fometimes too paffionate. Sprat's Sermons.
2. Strongly inclined to; difpofed to; with the particle to.

As for the parliament, it prefently took fire, being affectionate, of old, to the war of France. . Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Fond ; tender.

He found me fitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how affectionate countenance, but, I am fure, with a moft affectionate mind.

## Away they fly

Affectionate, and undefiring bear
The moft delicious morfel to their young. Thomfon's Spring. 4. Benevolent ; tender.

When we reflect on all this affectionate care of providence for our happinefs, with what wonder muft we obferve the little effect it has on men.

Rogers's Sermons.
Affe'ctionately. adv. [from affecfionate.] In an affectionate manner; fondly ; tenderly ; benevolently.
Affe'ctionateness. n.f. [from affecionate.] The quality or ftate of being affectionate ; fondnefs; tendernefs; good-will; benevolence.
Afféctioned. adj. [from affection.]

1. Affected; conceited. This fenfe is now obfolete.

An affecrioned afs that cons ftate without book, and utters it by great fwaths.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
2. Inclined; mentally difpofed.

Be kindly affectioned one to another.
Rom. xii. 10.
Affe'ctiousl y. adv. [fromaffect.] In an affecting manner.Dict.
Affe'ctive.'adj. [from affect.] That which affects; that which ftrongly touches. It is generally ufed for painful.
Pain is fo uneafy a fentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment : and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective fentiments fhould have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. Rogers.
Affectuo'sity. n. $\int$. [from affectuous.] Paffionatenefs. Dict.
Affe'ctuous. adj. [from affect.] Full of paffion; as, an offectuous fpeech : a word little ufed.
To Affe're. v. a. [affer, Fr.] A law term, fignifying to confirm. See Afeard.
AFFE'RORS. n. f. [from affere.]
Such as are appointed in court-leets, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. upon oath, to mulc fuch as have committed faults arbitrarily punifhable, and have no exprefs penalty fet down by ftatute.
AFFI'A NCE. n. $\int$. [affiance, from affic, Fr.]
I. A marriage-contract.

At laft fuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my fpoufe had won,
Accord of friends, confent of parents fought,
Affance made, my happinefs begun. Fairy 2 ueen, b. ii.
2. Truft in general ; confidence ; fecure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. -
-Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond affiance?
Scems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Sbakefp. Henry VI.
3. Truft in the divine promifes and protection. To this fenfe it is now almoft confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent finners, and affifance promifed, and engaged, and beftowed upon very eafy conditions, Vol. I.

## A F

2 iz. humility, prayer, and affiunce in him. Hammond's Fund. There can be no futer way to fuccefs, than by difclaiming all confidence in ourfelves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit affiance. Altertury's Sermons.
To Afi'ance. v.a. [from the noun affance.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promife to marriage.

To me, fad maid, or rather widow fad,

## He was affianced long time before,

And facred pledges he both gave and had;
Falfe, errant knight, infarnous, and forefwore. Fairy Queen. Her fhould Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the folemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that veffel, the dowry of his fifter. Sh. Meaf. for M. 2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, fecurcly reft,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueft.
Pope's Ody/fey.
Affi'ancer. n. f. [from affance.] He that makes a contract
of marriage between two parties. Dict. Affida'tion. $\}^{n . \int \text {. [from affido, Lat. See Affied.] Mutual }}$ Affida'ture. $\}$ contract ; mutual oath of fidelity. Dicz. Affida'vit. n. $\int$. [affidavit fignifies, in the language of the common law, be made oath.] A declaration upon oath.

You faid, if I return'd next 'fize in Lent,
I fhould be in remitter of your grace ;
In th' interin my letters fhould take place
Of affidavits.
Count Rechteren fhould have made offidavit, that his Donne.
Count Rechteren fhould have made affidavit, that his fervants had been affronted, and then Monficur Mefnager would have done him juftice.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 48 \mathrm{I}$.
AFFi'en. participial adj. [from the verb affy, derived from affido, Lat. Bracton ufing the phrafe affidare mulieres.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we affied, and fuch affurance ta'en,
As fhall with either part's agreement ftand.
Shake $/$ p. Taming of a Sbrew.
Affilia'tion. n. $\int$. [from ad and filius, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a fon. $A^{\prime}$ FFinage. $n$. $\int$. [affinage, Fr.] The aft of refining metals by the cupel.
Affi'ned. adj. [from cffinis, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another

If partially affin'd, or leagu'd in office,
Thou doft deliver more or lefs than truth, Thou art no foldier.

Shakefp. Othellc.
Affi'nit y. n. f. [affinité, Fr. from affinis, Lat.]
I. Relation by marriage ; relation contracted by the hufband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thofe of the huf band. It is oppofed to confanguinity, or relation by birth.

In this fenfe it has fometimes the particle with, and fometimes to, before the perfon to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

I Kings, iii. ..
They had left none alive, who had fet his hand to their fervitude, by the blindnefs of rage killing many guiltlefs perfons, either for affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.

Sidney, b. ii.
A breach firf with Spain, and not long after with France itfelf, notwithftanding fo ftrait an affinity, fo lately treated with the one, and actually accomplifhed with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleafant maxim of fate) kingdoms were never married.

Wotton.
2. Relation to; connexion with; refemblance to: fpoken of things.
The Britifh tongue, or Welfh, as we now call it, was in ufe only in this ifland, having. great affinity with the old Gallick.

Camden.
All things that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. Bacon, Effay xxiv. The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with that of poetry. Dryd. Duifrefncy. Pref. Man is more diftinguifhed by devotion than by reafon, as feveral brute creatures difcover fomething like reafon, though they betray not any thing that bears the leaft affinity to devotion.

Addifon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 201$.
To AFFI'RM. v.n. [affrmo, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently : oppofed to the word deny.

Yet their own authors faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. Slakefp. Henry V. To. Affírm. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judg. ment : oppofed to reverfe or repeal.

The houfe of peers hath a power of judicature in fome cafes, properly to examine and then to affirm; or, if there be caufe, to reverfe the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench.

Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers. In this fenfe we fay, to affirm the truth.
Affi'rmadle. adj. [from affirm.] That which may be affirmed. Thofe attributes and conceptions that vere applicable and affirmable of him when prefent, are now affirmable and applicable to him though paft.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

## $A F F$

Affirmance. $n$.f. [from affirm.] Confirmation: oppofed to repea?

This ffatute did but reffore an ancient ffatute, which was itfelf alfo made but in afirmance of the common law. Bacon. Affi'rmant. $n$. $\int$. [from affirm.] The perfon that affirms; a declarcr.
Affirmation. n.f. [afirmatio, lat.]

1. The act of afirming or declaring: oppofed to negation or deniial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody affirmation, his to be more virtuous, and lefs attemptable, than any of ver ladies.

Shakefp. Cymbeline.
2. The pofition affirmed.

That he fhall receive no benefit from Chrif, is the affirmamaction, whereon his defpair is founded; and one way of removing this difmal apprehenfion, is, to convince him, that Chrift's death, if he perform the condition required, fhall certainly belong to hini.

Hammond's Fundamenials.
3. Confirmation: oppofed to repeal.

The learned in the laws of our land obferve, that our ftatutes fometimes are only the affirmation, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before.
Affírmative. adj. [from afifirm.]

1. That which affirms, oppofed to negative; in which we ufe the affirmative, that is, the affrmative pofition.
For the affirmative, we are now to anfwer fuch prcofs of - theirs as have been before alleged. Hooker. Whether there are fuch beings or not, 'tis fufficient for my purpofe, that many have believed the affirmative.

Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.
2. That which can or may be affirmed: a fenfe ufed chiefly in fience.

As in algebra, where affirmative quantitics vanifh or ceafe, there negative ones begin: fo in mechanicks, where attraction ceafes, there a repulfive virtue ought to fucceed. Newt. Opt.
3. Applied to perfons ; he who has the habit of affirming with velemence; pofitive; dogmatical.
Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter, but repor: things modefly and temperately, according to the degree of that perfuafion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the - efficacy of the aithority, or the reafon, inducing thee. Faylor. Afrírmatively. adv. [from affirmative.] In an afirmative manner ; on the pofitive fide; hot negatively.

The reafon of man hath no fuch reftraint: concluding not oily affimatively, but negatively ; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laft heavens, but alfo denying, there is any vacuity within them.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Affírmer. $n$.f. [from affirm.] The perfon that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the affirner intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, ineans only courage, or, at moft, our duiy toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God.

WI'atts's Logick.
To Arfi'x. v. a. [afigo, affixum, Lat.] To unite to the end, or $\grave{a}$ pofteriori ; to fubjoin.

He that has fettled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to difcern their differences one from another.

Locke.
If men conftantly affixed applaufe and difgrace where thicy ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on fecret villanies it lays no reftraint.

Rogers's Sermons
AFfi'x. n.f. [affixum, Lat.] A term of grammar; fomething united to the end of a word.
In the Hebrew language, the noun has its affixa, to denote the pronouns poffefine or relative. Clarke's Latin Grammar.
Affi'xion. n. $\int$. [from affix.]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The ftate of being affixed.

Dict.
AFFLA'TION. $1 \%$.. . [afflo, afflatum, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing.

Dict.
AFFLATUS. n.f. [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.
To Dicz.
To AF FLI'CT. v. a. [afficio, afficicum, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve ; to torment.

In the feventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye hall affict your fouls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or affranger that fojourneth among you.

Give not over thy mind to heavinefs, and afflize not thyfelf in thine own counfel.

Ecclus, xxx.
For a father aflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child foon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to thofe that were under him, ceremonies and facrifices. Wifdom. It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and afflict them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punifh the fin of idolatry in others. Hooker, b. v. § 17.

O coward confcience! how doft thou affict ime?
The lights burn blue-Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops ftand on my trembling flech.

Shonkefp. Richard III.

## A F F

A molancholy tear afficts my eye,
And my heart labours with a fudden figh.
2. The paffive to be afficted, has oftern at before the caufal noun.

The mother was fo afficted at the lofs of a fine boy, who was her only fon, that the died for grief of it. Addifon. Spect. Afflictedness. $n$. $\int$. [from afflicted.] The ftate of affliction, or of being afficted; forrowfulnefs; grief.
Affli'cter. n.f. [from afflict.] The perfon that aflicts.
Affiliction. n. J. [affictio, Lat.]

1. 'The caufe of pain or forrow; calamity.

To the flefh, as the Apoftle himfelf granteth, all affiction is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which caufeth fear, teacheth to pray againft all adverfity. Hooker, b. v. §48.
We'll bring you to Windfor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; 1 think, to repay that money will be a biting affiction.

Sbake $\begin{aligned} \text {. Meriy Wives of Windfor. }\end{aligned}$
2. The ftate of forrowfulnefs; mifery: oppoied to propperity.

Befides you know,
Profperity's the very bond 'of love,
Whofe frefh complexion, and whofe heart together
Affliction alters. Shakefp. Winter'
Where fhall we find the man that bears affiction,
Great and majeftic in his griees, like Cato? Addif. Cato.
Some virtucs are only feen in afficioin, and fome in profperity.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 25 \%$
Affli'ctive. adj. [from affict.] That which caufes affiction; painful ; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty drefled up indeed with all that was terrible and affictive to human nature, yet not at all the lefs a duty.

## Nor find

Where to retire themfelves, or where appeafe
Th' affictive keen defire of food, expos'd
To winds, and ftorms, and jaws of favage death.
Pbilits. Reftefs Proferpine-
-On the fpacious land and liguid main,
Sprends flow difeafe, and darts afflictive pain.
A'ffluence. n. f. [afluence, Fr. afthentia, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourfe. It is almoft always ufed figuratively.

I fhall not relate the affuence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noifed.
2. Exuberance of riches; ftream of wealth; plenty

Thofe degrees of fortune, which give fulners and affuence to one ftation, may be want and penury in another. Rogers.

Let joy or cafe, let affluence or content,
And the gay confcience of a life well fpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, infpirit ev'ry grace.
Pope.
A'ffluency. $n$. 厅. The fame with affuence.
A'FFLUENT. adj. [affluent, Fr. affluens, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Thefe parts are no more than foundation-piles of the enfuing body; which are afterwards to be increafed and raifed to a greater bulk by the affiuent blood, that is tranfmitted out of the mother's body.

Harvey on Confumptions.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I fee thee, Lord and end of my defire,
Loaded and bleft with all the affuent fore
Which human vows at fmoaiting flarines implore. Prior. A'fflurnitness. n. f. [from afficent.] The quality of being affluent.

Dia.
A'friux. n. f. [afluxus, Lat.]

1. The aft of flowing to fome place ; affuence.
2. That which flows to another place.

The caufe hereof cannot be a fupply by procreations; ergo, $\because$ it muft be by new affluxes to London out of the country. Granmt

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one affiux of blood to another.

Haricy on Confumptions. Afflu'xion. n. f. [affluxio, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.
$\mathrm{An}_{\text {in }}$ it:fammation either fimple, confifing of an hot and fanguineous affurion, or elfe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melaneholy, phiegm or choler.

Brown's Fulgar Errours.
To AfFo'rd. ข.a. [affourrer, afourrager, Fr.]
I. To yield or produce; as, the foil affords grcin ; the trees afford fruits. This feems to be the primitive fignification.
2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good fenfe, and fometimes in a bad, not properly.

So foon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and afforded way.
Frivy Quren.
This is the confolation of all good men, vinto whon his ubiquity affordetb continual comfort and fecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it afordeth defpair and remedi!efs calamity.

Procun's Thulzar Errcurs, b. i. c. 2
3. To be able to fell. It is ufed always with reference to fome certain price; as, I can afford this for less thay the other.
They fill their magazines in times of the greateft plenty that fo they may afford cheaper, and increafe the public revenue at a fmall expence of its members.

Additen or Italy.

## A FF

To be abie to bear expences; as, traders can afford more finery ia thew than sitar.
The fame errours run throu 11 all families, where there is weath enough to afford that their fons may be good for nothing. Srigt on Modern Education. To Alturelt

It appeareth, by Clbarta de Foreffre, that he afforefled many Hend waftes, to the grievance of the fubjeet, which by that law were difafforetted.

Sir Jomn Davies on Ircland.

The charter disurfa was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Riciourd I. and Henry II. who had made mew anforgiations, and much extended the rigour of the foreft laws. Hales's Common Lazu of England.
law’.
TO AFERA'Y v. a. [iffrayer, or effiger, Fr. which Menage derives from frayer; perhaps it comes from frigus.]

To fright; to terrify; to ftrike with fear. This word is not now in ufe.

The fame to wight he never won't difclofe,
But when as monfters huge he would difmay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would aff ay. Fairy 2ucen.
Affra'y, or Affri yment. n. . [from the verb.]
A tumultuous afrault of one or more perfons upon others; a
law term. A battle : in this fenfe it is written fray.
Affri'ction. u. f. [afficitio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obferved, in wearing filver-hilted fwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a lightcoloured cioth, the affrition would quickly blacken them. and, congruoully hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoft all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a filver cafe
To Affricht. v. a. [Sec Fright.]
I. To affect with fear; to terrify: it gencally implies a fudden imprefiion of fear.

Thy name affrights me, in whofe found is death.
God-like his courage feem'd, whom nor delight
Wailer:
Could fofien, nor the face of death uffright.
Waller.
He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu ring Arm, Dry. AE . Shall, more than once, the Punic bands ath at before the thing feared.

Thou fhait not be affrigbted at thein: for the Lord thy God is among you.

Deut. vii. 21. 3. Sometimes with the particle with before the thing feared.

As one affright
With hellifh fiends, or furics mad uproar,
He then uprofe.
Affri'ght. n. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does fhew to him, that walks in fear and did
Wide was his parifh, not contracted clofe
In frcets, but here and there a ftraggling houle;
Yet fill he was at hand, without requeit,
To ferve the fick; to fuccour the diftrefs'd :
Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright,
The dangers of a dark tempeftuous night.
Dryd. Fab.
2. The caufe of fear ; a terrible object.

Ifee the gods
Upbraid our fuff'rings, and would humble them,
By fending thefe affights, while wc are here,
Ihat we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. B. Fobmf. Catil. The war at hand appears with more affight,
And rifes ev'ry moment to the fight.
Dryden's Eneid.
Affrtightaul. edj. [from afjright.]
Full of affright or ter-
rour ; terrible.
We fhall find there is an abfence of all that is deftructive or affrightful to human naturc.
AFFRI'GHTMENT. uz. f. [from affright.]

1. The imprefion of fear; terrour.

Ifearing the was at reft, he attended till fhe fhould awake of herfelf; which fhe did with theaffrightment of a dream. Wotton. Pafionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and affightment; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreffion.
2. The ftate of fearfulncfs.

Whether thofe that, under any ainguifh of mind, return to affrizhtments or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. Hammond.
To AFFRONT. v. a. [affronter, Fr. that is, ad frontem fare; ad frontem $\underbrace{c}$ contumcliam allidere, to infult a man to his face.]
To meet face to face; to encounter. This feems the genuine
and-original fenfe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have clofely fent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here Affront Ophelia.

Shakefpeare's Hamlet.

The feditious, the next day, affronted the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and refolute to fight, they defired enterparlance, and in the meantime they began to fortify.

Sir Fobn Hayward.
2. To meet, in an hoftile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and folemn feafts profan'd,
And with their darknefs durt affront his light. Parad. Loff. 3. To offer anopen infult; to oficnd avowedly. With refpect to this fenfe, it is obferved by Cervantes, that, if a man frikes another on the back, and then runs awav, the perfon fo ftruck is injured, but not affroited; an affront always implying a juftification of the act.

But harm precedes not fin only our foe,

## Tempting affronts us with his foul citcem Of our integrity. I would learn the caufe, why Torrifmond,

Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almor within my fight, aff ronts a price,
Who thortly thall command him. This brings to mind Fautina's foindnefs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as fatire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to affront the wife of Aurelius. Acdijorr. AFFROMT. n. $\int$. [from the verb affront.]
I. Infult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing affronts to his fon.

Bacon's EJfays.
You've done enough ; for you defign'd my chains:
The grace is vanifh'd, but th' affront remains. Dryd. Aureng.
He that is found reafonable in one thing, is concluded to be fo in all; and to think or fay otherwife, is thought fo unjuft an affront, and fo fenfelefs a cenfure, that no body ventures to do

There is nothing which we receive with fo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as ofering an aff ront to our underfanding, and treating us like children or ideots.

Rddifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 512$
2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general fenfe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, of the law with foul affronts,
Abominations rather. Milton's Paradife Regained.
3. Open oppofition ; encounter: a fenfe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

## Far beyond

The fons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearlefs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoftile ground, none daring my affront. Samfon Agonift.
Difgrace ; thame. This fenfe is rather peculiar to the Scottifh dialect.
Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great prefumption, was defeated; upon the fenfe of which affront he died with grief.

Arbuthot on Cins. AfFRO'NTER. n. f. [from affront.] The perfon that affronts.
AfFRO'NTING. participial adj. [from affront.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which fignify the fame principal ideas, fome are clean and decent, others unclean; fome are kind, others are affronting and reproachful, becaufe of the fecondary idea which cuftom has affixed to them. Weitts's Logick.
To AF FU'SE. v. a. [afjundo, aff.ufum, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.
I fruitlefsly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile falt or fpirit, which woüld probably have difcovered itfelf, by making an ebullition with the affufed li-
Boyle. quor.
Affu'sion. n. f. [affufio, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing
upon another.
Upon the affufion of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. Grew's Mufcum.
To A F FY'. v.a. [affer, Fr. affidare mulierem, Braiton.] To
betroth in order to marriage.
Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthlefs king. Shakefp. Henry. VI.
To AFFY'. v.n. To put confidence in; to put truft in.
Marcus Andronicus, fo I do afly
In thy upprightnefs and integrity,
That I will here difmifs my loving friends. Shak. Tit. Andr
Afíeld. adv. [from $a$ and field. See Fiezd.] To the field.
We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds ler fultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the fref dews of night.
Afeld I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for fo fhould houfewives do. Gay.
Afla't. adrv. [from a and flat. SeeFlat.] Level with the ground.
When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches aflat upon the ground, and caft earth upon them; and every twig will take root. [from a and foat. See Float.] Floating; Aflóat. adv. [from a and foat. See Float.] Hloating; born up in the water: in a figurative fenfe, within view; in motion.

There

## A FR

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortunc ;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in fhallows and in miferies.
On fuch a full fea are we now afloat;
And we muft take the current when it ferves,
Or lofe our ventures. Shakefpeare's 'fulius Cafar.
Take any paffion of the foul of man, while it is predominant and afloat, and, juft in the critical height of it, nick it with fome lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpofe, as a fark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up.

South.
There are generally feveral hundred loads afoat, for they begin to cut above twenty-five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions.

Addifon's Italy.
Afo'ot. adv. [from a and foot.]

1. On foot; not on horfeback.

He thought it beft to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and difpatching his horfe in fome fort, the next day early, to come afoot thither.

Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
2. In action ; as, a defign is a foot.

I pr'ythee, when thou feeft that act afoot,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy foul
Obferve mine uncle.
Idem, ibid.

## 3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not -
'Tis faid they are afoot.
Shakefpeare's K. Lear.
Afo're. prep. [from a and fore. See Before.]

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, heftood afore him .
2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not fpeedy, I fhall be there afore you.
Afo're: adv:

1. In time foregone or paft.

Whofoever fhould make light of any thing afore fpoken or written, out of his own houfe a tree fhould be taken, and he thereon be hanged.
$E \int d r a s$, vi. $2 z$.
If he never drank wine afore, it will go near to remove his fit.

Shakefpeare's Tempef.
2. Firft in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on afore?
Shakefpeare's Othello. 3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high afore
His body monftrous, horrible and vaft.
Fairy 2ueen:
Afóregoing. participial adj. [from afore and going.] Going before.
Aforehand: adv. [from afore and band.].

1. By a previous provifion.

Many of the particular fubjects of difcourfe are occafional, and fuch as cannot aforebiand be reduced to any certain account.

Gavernment of the Tongue.
2. Provided; prepared; previoufly fitted.

For it will be faid, that in the former times, whereof we have fpoken, Spain was not fo mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other fide, was more aforehand in all matters of power.

Bacon's Confiderations on War with Spain
Afórementioned. adj. [from afore and mentioned.] Mentioned before.
Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to thofe aforementioned; being very near reduced themfelves to the fame miferable condition. Addifon.
Afo'renamed. adj. [from afore and named.] Named before.
Imitate fomething of circular form, in which, as in all other aforenamed proportions, you fhall help yourfelf by the diameter.

Peacham on drawuing. Afo'resaid. adj. [from afore and faid.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we refume again that which we faid in the aforefaid experiment concerning annihilation.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 77 I .
Afo'retime. adv. [from afore and time.] In time paft.
O thou that art waxen old in wickednefs, now thy fins which thou haft committed aforetime, are come to light. Sufanna.
Afra'Id. participial adj. [from the verb affray: it fhould therefore properly be written with $f f$.]

1. Struck with fear ; terrified; fearful.

So perfecute them with thy tempeft, and make them afraia with thy ftorm.
$P$ faln Ixxxiii. 15
2. It has often the particle of before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death afraid,
In anguifh of her fpirit, thus the pray'd. Dryden's Fables.
If, while this wearied flefh draws flecting breath,
Not fatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I hould know
Glimpfe of delight, or paufe from anxious woe;
From now, from inftant now, great Sire, difpel
The clouds that prefs my foul.
Prior.
Afre'sh. adv. [from $a$ and frefb. See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermiffion.

The Germans now ufing no fuch light horfernen, but ferving

## AFT

upon great horfes, and charged with heavy armour, reccived great hurt by thefe light fkirmifhes; the Turks, with their light horfes, eafly fhunning their charge, and again, at their pleafure, charging them afrefi, when they faw the heavy horfes almoft weary.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
When once we have attained thefe ideas, they may be excited afre/b by the ufe of words.

Watts's Logick.
Afront. adiv. [from $a$ and front.] In front; in direct oppofition to the face.
Thefe four came all afront, and mainly thruft at me.
Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
A'fter. prep. [æfzen, Sax.]

1. Following in place. After is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came after, and food behind him. It is oppofed to before.

What fays lord Warwick, fhall we after them? -

- After them! nay, before them, if we can. Shak. Henry VI.

2. In puriuit of.

After whom is the king of Ifrael come out? After whom doft thou purfue? After a dead dog, after a flea. I Sam. xxiv.14. 3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third prifm after a fecond, and fometimes alfo a fourth after the third, by all which the image might be often refracted fideways.

Newton's Opticks.
4. Pofteriour in time.

Good after ill, and after pain delight;
Alternate, like the fcenes of day and night. Dryden's Fab.
We fhall examine the ways of conveyance of the fovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign after him. Locke.

## 5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatnefs of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not after their intrinfic value.
6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman ftatues, feveral of Venus, in different poftures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the fame defign.

Addifon's Italy.
This allufion is after the oriental manner: thus in the pfalms, how frequently are perfons compared to cedars. Pope's Od. notes. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ fter. $a d \eta$.

1. In fucceeding time. It is ufd of time mentioned as fucceeding fome other. So we cannot fay, I fhall be happy after, but bereafter; but we fay, I was firft made miferable by the lofs, but was after happier.
Far be it from me, to juftify the cruelties which were at firft ufed towards them, which had their reward foon after. Bacon.

The chief were thofe who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to feek their prey on earth, durft fix
Their feats long after next the feat of God. Paradife Loft. 2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, left it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee after. Shakefpeare's King Lear. After is compounded with many words, but almoft always in its genuine and primitive fignification; fome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.
A'fter acceptation. [from after and acceptation.] A fenfe afterwards, not at firft admitted.
'Tis true, fome doctors in a fcantier fpace,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's after acceptation join. Dryd. Hind and Pantber. A'fterages. n. $\int$. [from after and ages.] Succeflive times; pofterity. This word has no fingular.

Not the whole land, which the Chufites fhould, or might in future time, conquer; feeing, inl afterages, they became lords of many nations.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
Nor to philofophers is praife deny'd,
Whofe wife inftructions afterages guide. sir 7. Denham.
What an opinion will afterages entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a fuperfition, which their forefathers perifhed in flames to keep out.

Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$.
A'fter all. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laft; in fine; in conclufion.

They have given no good proof in afferting this extravagant principle; for which, after all, they have no ground or colour, but a paffage or two of feripture, miferably perverted, in oppofition to many exprefs texts.

Atterbury's Sermons.
But, after all, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to fome good old authors, whofe works I had leifure to ftudy.

Pope on Paftoral Poetry.
$A^{\prime}$ FTERBIRTH. $n . f$. [from after and birth.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the fecundine.
The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the after-biveth left behind, produce fuch virulent diftempers of the blood, as make it caft
 A $^{\prime}$ 'erclinf. $n$. $f$. [from after and clap.] Unexpected events
happening after an affair is fuppofed to be happening after an aftair is fuppoled to be at anl end.

## A F T

For the next morrow's meed they clofcly went,
For fear of afterclaps to prevent.
It is commonly taken in an ill fenfe.
A'ftercost. n. f. [from afier and coft.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

Youmuft take care to carry off the land-floods and ftreams, before you attempt draining; left your aftercoft and labour prove unfucceisful.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
A'fitercrop. n. f. [from after and crop.] The fecond crop or harveft of the fame year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for cattle.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
A'fTer-dinner. ri.f. [from after and dimer.] The hour palfing juft after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amufement.

## Thou haft nor youth nor age,

But, as it were, an afterdinner's fleep,
Dreaming on both.
Shakefî. Mecafure for Meafure. A'fTER-ENDEAVOUR. $n$. $f$. [from after and endeavour.] Endeavours made after the firft effort or endeavour.
There is no reafon why the found of a pipe fhould leave traces in their brains, which, not firt, but by their-after-endiauvurs, hould produce the like founds.
A'FTER-ENQUIRY. n. $\int$. [from after and enquiry.] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muft either be direited by fome that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourfelf that, which, I am fure, you do not know, or lump the after-enquiry on your peril; and how you fhall fpeed in your journcy's end, I think, you'll never return to tell me.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
To A'fiereye. v.a. [from after and cye.] To keep one in view ; to follow in view.

Thou fhould th have made him
As little as a crow, or lefs, cre left
To afterege him.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline. A'ftergame. n.f. [from after and game.] The fcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practifed after the original defign has mifcarried; methods taken after the firf turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open ीowly; nature fometimes delighting to play an aftergaime, as well as fortune, which had both their turins and tides in courfe. Wotton.

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, ferve to precaution us not to put ourfelves necdlesly upoin an aftergaine, but to weigh beforehand what we fay and do. L'Efirange's Fab.

Our firt defign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an afiergame to play. Aldifon's Cato. A'fterhours. n.f. [from after and hours.]. The hours that fucceed.

So fmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That afterbours with forrow chide us not.
$\because$ Shakefpeare's Romeo and fuliet.
A'fter-liter. n.f. [from after and live.] He that lives in fucceeding times.

## By thee my promife fent

Unto myfelf, let after-livers know. Sidney, $b$. ii.
TERLOVE. $n$.f. [from after and love.] The fecond or later A'f Terlove. u.f. [from after and love.] The fecond or later Iove.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firft, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy after-love, I pardon thee. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Richard II. A'ftermath. n.f. [from after, and math, from move.] The latter math; the fecond crop of grafs mown in autumn. See Aftercróp.
$A^{\prime}$ FTERNOON. n. $f$. [from after and noon.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and diffreffed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beft days,
Made prize and purchafe of his wanton eye.
Shakefpeire's Richard III.
However, keep the lively tafte you hold.
Of God; love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your afternoons, think what you told
And promisd him at morning-prayer before.
Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the bus'nefs of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they fipend the afternoon.
A'fterpains. n.f. [fromafter and pain.]
The pains after birth, by which women are telivered of the fecundine.
A'fterpart. n.f. [from after and part.] The latter part.
The flexiblenefs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headftrong, makes it more governable and fafe ; and, in the afterpart, reafon and forefight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his fafety and improvement. Locke.
A'FTERPROOF. n. $\int$ : [from after and proof.] Evidence poiteriour to the thing in queftion.

All know, that he likewife at firft was much under the expectation of his aftepproof; fuch a folar influence there is in the folar afpect.

Wottor.
A'FTFRIASTE. n. $\int$. [from after and tafte.] A tafte remaining Vol. I.

## $A G A$

upon the tongue after the draughi; which was not perceived in the act of drinking.
$A^{\prime}$ fterthought. $n . f$. [from after and thought.] Reflections after the att ; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be ufed for fecondthought.

Expence, and afterthought, and idle care;
And doubts of motely hue, and dark defpair;
Sufpicions, and fantaftical furmife,
And jealoufy fuffus'd with jaundice in her cyes,
Difcolouring all fhe view'd, in tawny dref'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fitt. D"y, Fctles:
A'fter-times. $n$. $\int$. [from after and time.] Succecinig times.
Sce Afterages.
You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rifing from the Trojan line,
In aftertimes fhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law.
Dryd. Virg. AEn.
A'ftertossing. n. $\int$. [from after and tofs.] The motion of the fea after a ftorm.
Confufions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the aftertoffings of a fea, when the ftorm is laid. Adijion's Freebolder, N० 25.
A'fterward. adv. [from after, and peand, Sax.] In fucceeding time; fometimes written afterwards, but lefs properly.

Ufes not thought upon before, may afterward fpring up, and be reafonable caufes of retaining that, which former confiderations did formerly procure to be inftituted. Hooker.

An anxious diftruft of the divine goodnefs, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miferable beforehand, for fear of being fo afterward.

L'Efrange:
A'fterwit. n. f. [from after and wit.] The contrivance of expedients after the occafion of ufing them is patt. See AF. terthought.

There is no recalling of what's gone and pait ; fo that afterwit comes too late, when the mifchicf is done. L'Eferange. A'fter-wrath. n.f. [from after and wurath.] Anger when the provocation feems paft.

## I hear him mock

The luck of Cæfar, which the gods give men
T' excufe their after-wrath. Shakejp. Antony and Cleopatra. $A^{\prime} G A . n . f$. The title of a Turkifh military officer.
Aga'rn. adv. [azen, Sax.]
I. A fecond time; once more; marking the repetition of the fame thing.

The poor remnant of human feed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again fowly, by little and little

Bacon's Ntcw Atalantis.
Go now, deluded man, and feek again
New toils, new daingers, on the dufty plain. Dryd. 尼n.
Some are already retired into foreign countrics; and the reft, who poffers lands, are determined never to hazard them again, for the fake of eftablifning their fuperfition. Swift.
2. On the other hand; marking fome oppofition or contrariety.

His wit encreafed upon the occafion; and fo much the more, if the occafion were fharpencd with danger. Again, whether it were the fhortnefs of his forefight, or the ftrength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. Bacon.
Thofe things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and thofe things, again, which another cannot part with, but to his own lofs and fhame, are the very conditions of this fable. L'Efirange's Fablcs.
3. On another part; marking a tranfition to fome new confideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of fnow ;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Opprefs the lab'ring woods below. $\quad$ Dryden.
eturn, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his for4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature again upon his fortune.
5. Back; in reftitution.

When your head did büt ake,
I knit my handkèrchief about your brows;
The beft I hed, a princefs wrought it me,
And Idid never ask it you again. Shakefp. King Jobn.
6. In return for thy thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay agair.
Prov. xix. 27. 7. In order of rank or fucceffion; marking diftribution.

Queftion was afked of Demofthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anfwered, Action. What next? Action. What next, again? Action. Bacon's Efays.
The caufe of the holding green, is the clofe and compact fubftance of their leavec, and the pedicles of them: and the caufe of that again is either the tough and vifcous juice of the plant, or the firength and heat thereof. Bacori's Nat. Hifiong. 3. Befides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall foldiers; yet that is but a fpot of ground. But, on the other fide, there is not in the world again fuch a fpring and feminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Bacon:
9. Twice

## A G A

9: Twice as much ; marking the fame quantity once repeated.
There are whom heav'n has bleft with ftore of wit,
Yet want as much again to mannage it ;
For wit and judgment ever are at trife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. Pope Ifhould not be forry to fee a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep again as ours, built and adomed at a king's charges.

Dryden's Dufrefnay.
Ic. Again and again ; with frequent repetition; often
This is not to be obtained by one or two hafty readings; it muft be repeated arain and again, with a clofe attention to the tenour of the difcourfe. Locke's Effay on St. P. Epifles.
11. In oppofition; by way of refiftance.

Who art thou that anfwereft again?
Rom. ix. 20.
12. Batck; as, returning from fome meffage.

Bring us word again which way we thall go. Deut. i. 22 . Agn'inst. Arcp. [ænzeon, onj゙one, Sax.]

1. In oppofition to any perfon

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be againft every man, and every man's hand againft him.

Gen. xvi. 12.
2. Contrary ; oppofite, in gencral.

That authority of men fhould prevail with men either againf or above reafon, is no part of our belief.

Hooker.
He is melancholy without caufe, and merry againft the hair.
Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
We might work any effect without and againft matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or fipirits, but only by the unity and harnony of nature. Bacon's Natural Hijt.

The preventing goodnefs of God does even wreft him from himfelf, and fave him, as it were, againft his will.

The god, uneafy till he flept again,
Refolv'd, at once, to rid himfelf of pain ;
And, tho' againft his cuftom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the fleepy crowd.
Dryden.
Men often fay a thing is againft their confcience, when really it is not.

Swift's Mifccllanies.
3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be faid againft a thing, this will ftill be true, that many things poffibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are : and if fo, after all our arguments againft a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not.

Tillot fon.
The church-clergy have written the beft collection of tracts againft popery, that ever appeared in England. Swift.
With contrary motion or tendency; ufed of material action. Boils and plagues
Plaifer you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than feen, and one infect another
Againgl the wind a mile.

- Sbakefp. Coriolanus.

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the frefh air; and many times flieth againft the wind, as trouts and falmons fwim againft the fream.
5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught againft my life
Thy country fought of thee, it fought unjuftly,
Againy $/$ the law of nature, law of nations.
Againgt the public fanctions of the peace,
Againft all omens of their ill fuccefs;
With fates averfe, the rout in arms refort,
To force their monarch, and infult the court. Dryden's AEn. 6. Oppofite to, in place.

Againgt the Tiber's mouth, but far away.

## To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'ft of her eternity,
Think not that death againft her nature is;
Think it a birth : and when thou go'ft to die,
Sing like a fwan, as if thou went'ft to blifs. $\operatorname{Sir} 7$. Davies. 8. In provifion for; in expectation of.

This mode of fpeaking probably had its original from the idea of making provifion againft, or in oppofition to a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral fenfe.

Thence fhe them brought into a fately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair difpred,
And ready dight with drapets feftival,
Againft the viands fhould be miniftred.
Fairy 2 uect.
The like charge was given them againft the time they fhould come to fettle themfelves in the land promifed unto their fathers. Hooker, b. v. §II.
Some fay, that ever 'gainft that feafon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning fingcth all night long
And then they fay no fpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholefome, then no planets ffrike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm ;
So hallowed and fo gracious is the time. Shakefp. Hamlet.
To that purpofe, he made hafte to Briftol, that all things might be ready againgt the prince came thither. Clarendon.

Againft the promis'd time provides with care,
And hafters in the woof, the robes he was to wear. Dryd.
All which I grant to be reafonably and truly faid, and onìy difile they may be remembered againft another day. Stillingfo.

## A G E

$A^{\prime}$ galaxy. n.f. [from a and $\gamma \dot{x} \lambda x$, Gr.] Want of milk. DiEf. Aga'pe. adv. [from $a$ and gafe.] Staring with eagerncis; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himfelf was all his flate;
More folemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horfes led, and grooms befmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and fets them all agape. Puradie Lof.
Dazzle the crowd, aind fet them all agape. Philips. The whole crowd ftood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. Spectator, N $57^{2}$. A'garick. n.f. [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of ufe in phyfick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female ; the male is ufed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrefeences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of mufhrooms: the one the Romans call boletus, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called ararick, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by fome, that it groweth alfo at the roots. Bacon. AgA's'r. adj. [This word, which is ufually, by later authours, written aghaft, is, not improbably, the true word derived from agaze, which has been written aghaft, from a miftaken etymology. See Aghast.]

Struck with terrous; amazed; frighted to aftonifhment.
Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With fhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes agaft,
View'd firt their lamentable lot, and found
No reft.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l.616.
A'gate. n. f. [agate, Fr. achates, Lat.] A precious ftone of the loweft clafs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In fhape no bigger than an agate fone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. Shak. Romeo and fuliet. Agates are only varieties of the fint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or fpotted with different colours, chiefly dufky, black, brown, red, and fometimes blue.

W Vodward's Method of Foffls.
A'GiAty. adj. [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate. An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous cruft. Woodward.
To Aga'ze. v. a. [from a and gaze, to fet a gazing; as, amaze, amufe, and others.] To ftrike with amazement; to ftupify with fudden terrour. The verb is now out of ufe.

So as they travell'd, fo they gan efpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faft,
That feemed from fome feared foc to fly,
Or other grifly thing that him agaft.
Fairy 2uen.
Aca'zed. participial adj: [from agaze; which fee.] Struck with amazement ; terrified to ftupidity.

Hundreds he fent to hell, and none durft ftand him ;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew :
The French exclaim'd ; "The devil was in arms !"
All the whole army ftood agazed on him. Shak. Henry VI.
AGE. n. f. [age, Fr. anciently eage, or aage; it is deduced by
Menage, from atatium, of atas; by Junius, from aa, which, in the Teutonic dialects, fignified long duration. 1

1. Any period of time attributed to fomething as the whole, or part, of its duration : in this fenfe, we fay, the age of man, the feveral ages of the world, the golden or iron agc.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being feven ages.
Shakefpeare.
And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt feventeen years; fo the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and feven years.

Genefis, xlvii. 28.
2. A fucceffion or generation of men.

Hence, laftly, fprings care of pofterities,
For things their kind would everlafting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another age fhall take. Sir 7 . Davics.
Next, to the Son,
Deftin'd Reftorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, fhall to the ages rife,
Or down from heav'n defcend. Milton's Paradife Loft.

## No declining age

E'er felt the raptures of poetic raje.
Rof common.
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or fhall live; as, the age of heroes.
4. The face of a hundred years; a fecular period; a century.
5. The latter part of life; old-age ; oldnefs.

You fee how full of change his age is: the obfervation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our fifter moft, and with what poor judgment he hath now caft her off.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Boys muft not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of age.
Rofiommon.
And on this forehead, where your verfe has faid,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Infulting age will trace his cruel way,
And leave fad marks of his deftructive fway.
Prior.

## A G G

6. Waturis; ripenefs; full ftrength of life.

A iulenma almiffion of profelytes, all that either, being of are, dive that admifion for themfelves, or that, in infancy, are hy others prefented to that charity of the church. Hammond.

We thought our fires, not with their own content,
Had, ele we came to age, our portion fpent.
Dryd. $\therefore$ Inlaw.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of difcretion ; and twenty-one years is the full age: In a woman, at feven years of age, the lord her father may diftrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the are of nine ycars, fhe is dowable; at twelve years, the is able finally to ratify and confirm her former confent given to matrimony; at fourteen, fhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and fhall be out of ward at the death of her anceftor; at fixteen, the fhall be out of ward, though, at the death of her anceftor, fhe was within the age of fourtecn ycars; at twenty-one, the is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a frripling is enabled to choofe his own griardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may confent to marriage.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ GeD. adj. [from age. It makes two fyilables in poetry:]

1. Old; 1tricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparifon do ftand between man and man, which fhall hearken unto other, fith the aged, for the moft part, are beft experienced, lealt fubject to ralh and unadvifed paffions.

Hooker, b. v. §7:
Novelty is only in requeft; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of courle, as it is virtuous to be conftant in any undertaking.

Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Kindnefs itfelf too weak a charm will prove,
To raife the feeble fires of aged love.
Prior.
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This ufe is rare, and commonly with fome tendency to the profopopaia.

The people did not more worfhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the fame Quintilian faith of the aged oaks. Stillingfleet's Defence of Difc. on Rom. Idol. A'Genly. adv. [from aged.] After the manner of an aged perfon. Age'f. adv. [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See Again.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the fake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her fon reply'd agen;
None of your fifters have we heard or feen. Dryden's En. A'gency. $n$. $f$. [from agent.]

1. The quality of acting; the ftate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to affert the fuperintendence and arency of providence in the natural world.

IV oodzuard's Preface to Nat. Hiffory.
2. The office of an agent or factor for another ; bufinefs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchafers themfelves may be content to live cheap in a worfe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies.

Swift.
A $^{\prime}$ GENT. adj. [agens, Lat.] That which acts; oppofed to patient, or that which is acted upon.

This fuccefs is oft truly afcribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent; and then, by a fecondary means, it may upon a diverfe body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or fome part of a beaft, believing ftrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induftrious, and again more confident and perfifting than otherwife he would be.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 902$.
A'gent. n. $\rho$.

1. An actor; he that acts; he that profeffes the faculty of action. Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needlefs in regard of the agent, which feeth already what to refolve upon. Hooker.
'To whom nor agent, from the inftrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known:
Davies.
Heav'n made us agents free to good or ill,
And fore'd it not, tho' he forefaw the will.
Freedom was firft beftow'd on human race,
And prefcience only held the fecond place.
Dryden.
A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent, confequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence.

South's Sermons
2. A fubftitute; a deputy; a factor; a perfon employed to tranfact the bufinefs of another.

- All hearts in love, ufe your own tongues;

Let every eye negotiate for itfelf,
And truft no agent.
Sbakefpeare.
They had not the wit to fend to them, in any orderly falhion, agents or chofen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your paffion will purfuc.
Dryden's Aureng.
3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon a nother thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of agents to patients.

Temple.
AgGenera'tion. n.f. [from ad and generatio, Lat.] The ftate of growing or uniting to another body.

## A G G

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a tranfmua tion of nutriment; now where this converfion or aggeneraton is made, there is alfo required, in the aliment, a fimbarity ot matter.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
To A'ggerate. v. a. [from agger, Lat.] To heap up. Díai, Aggri:ro'sb. adj. [irom agger, Lat.] Full of heaps. Diet. To AGGLOMERATE. v.a. [agglomero, Lat.]
I. To grather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together.
'To Agglo'merate. v. n.
Befides, the liard agglomer ating falts,
The fpoil of auges, would impervious choke
Their fecret channels.
Thomfon's -futum:\%
Aggiu'tinants. n. . [from agghatinate] Thofe medicines of applications which have the power of uniting parts together.
To A GGLU'TIN ATE. v.n. [from ad and gluten, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, fo as not to fall afunder. It is a word almoft appropriated to medicine.
It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenfions, which is performed by the daily ingeftion of food that is di-gefted into blood; which being diffufed through the body, is agglutinated to thofe parts that were inmediately agghitinated to the foundation-parts of the womb. Harvey on Cionfiumptions.
AgGlu'ina'tion. n. f. [from agglutinate.] Union; cohefion; the act of arglutinating; the ftate of being agglutinated.

The occafion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in: the bottom of the wound. IVifeman's Surgery-
Agglu'tinative. adj. [from agglutinatc.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the agghutinative rowler. Wifem.
To A GGRANDIZE. v. a. [aggrandifer, Fr.] To make great ; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perfons generally, fometimes to things.
If the king fhould ufe it no better than the pope did, only to aggrandize covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel ini his crown. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Thefe furnifh us with glorious fprings and mediums, to raife and aggrandize our conceptions, to warm our fouls, to awaken the better paffions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpofes. Watts's Improv. of the Mind.
A'ggrandizement. $n$. $\int$. [aggrandiffement, Fr.] The ftate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.
A'gGrandizer. n. f. [from aggrandize.] The perfon that aggrandizes or makes great another.
To Aggra'te. v.a. [aggratare, Ital.] To pleafe; to treat with civilities: a word not now in ufe.

And in the midft thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour
The which them did in modeft wife amate,
And each one fought his lady to aggrate.
Fairy 2ueen.
To A'GGRAVATE. v. a. [aggravo, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; ufed only in a metaphorical fenfe; as, to aggravate an accufation, or a punifhment.

A grove hard by, fprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to aggravate
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradife, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
Ambitious Turnus in the prefs appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. Dryd. Ereid.
2. To make any thing worfe, by the addition of fome particular circumftance, not effential.

This offence, in itfelf fo heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or dificontent, but an afpiring mind to the papacy. Bacon's Henry VII. Aggrava'tion. n. f. [from aggravate.]
I. The act of argravating, or making heavy.
2. The extrinfecal circumftances or accidents, which encreafe the guilt of a crime, or the mifery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd
By itfelf, with aggravations not furcharg'd,
Or elfe with juft allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if poffible, thy pardon find
The eafier towards me, or thy hatred lefs. M. Sampf. Ag. He , to the fins which he commits, hath the aggravation fuperadded of committing them againft knowledge, againft confcience, againft fight of the contrary law. Hammond's Fundam.
A'ggregate. adj. [aggregatus, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mafs, body, or fyftem.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonfenfical fyItems of the whole. Ray on the Creation. A'ggrecate. $n$.. . [from the verb.] The complex or collective refult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reafon of the far greateft part of mankind, is but an aggregate of miftaken phantafms, and, in things not fenfible, a conftant delufion.

Glanville's Sceppis Scientifica.

## A G H

A great number of fuch living and thinking particles could n $t$ pollibly, by their mutual contact, and preffing, and ftriking, compofe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underftanding, and a vital confenfion of the whole body; any more than a fwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women; can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, comprunded and conftituted of the aggregate of then all. Bentl.
「o A'GGREGATE.v. a. [aggrego, Lat.] 'To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mafs.

The aggregated foil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, fmote. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. x. Aggriga'tion. n. .f [from aggregate.]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.
The water refident in the abyfs is, in all parts of it, ftored with a confiderable quantity of heat, and more efpecially in thofe where thefe extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen.

Woodwarl's Nat. Hiftory.
2. The whole compofed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.
3. Collection, or ftate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover cnlarged by their aggregation; and being erroneous in their fingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itfelf. Brown's Vilgar Errours, b. i.
To A GGRE'SS. v. n. [aggredior, aggrefun, Lat.] To commit the firft act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage difpers'd, the glorious pair advance
With mingl'd anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell aggreffing France,
How Britain's fons, and Britain's friends can fight. Prior.
Aggre'ssion. n. f. [aggreflio, Lat.] The firt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by fome act of iniquity.
There is no refifting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alfo, on the other hand, a confpiracy of common enmity and aggreffion. L'Eftr.
Aggre'ssor. $n$. $\int$. [from aggrefs.] The perfon that firft commences hoftility; the affauiter or invader, oppofed to the dsfendant.

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face firf?
Then nature's the aggreffor: Let her look to't.
Drydsn's Spanifh Friar: It is a very unlucky circumftance, to be obliged to retalinte the injuries of fuch authours, whofe works are fo foon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firft aggreflors. Pope and Swift's Preface to Mifcellanies.
AgGrievance. n. f: [See Grievance.] Injury; hardhip inflicted; wrong endured.
To Aggríeve. v. a. [from gravis, Lat. See To grieve.]
r. To give forrow; to caufe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to grieve was originally neuter, and aggrieve the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I faw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The fpring, the place, and all clean out of fight:
Which yet aggrieves my heart even to this hour.
Spenfer.
2. To impofe fome hardfhips upon; to harrafs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical fenfe; and whenever it is ufed now, it bears fome allufion to forms of law.
Sewall, archbifhop of York, much aggrieved with fome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. Cambden.

The landed man finds himfelf aggrieved, by the falling of his rents, and the ftreightening of his fortune; whilit the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade.

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloë complains, and wond'roufly's aggriev'd. Granville.
To Ag gro'up. v.a. [aggropare, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to croud together : a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are aggronped (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleafant to the fight ; as alfo thofe things which appear to be performed with eate. Dryd. Dufr. gha'st. adj. [either the participle of agaze, (fee Agaze.) and then to be written agazad, or agaft, or from $a$ and $z^{a r} \tau$, a ghoft, which the prefent orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.]
Struck with horrour, as at the fight of a fpeefre; ftupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who fighing fore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ftrings braft,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one aghant. Spenf.

## The aged earth agbajt,

With terrour of that blaft,
Shall from the furface to the centre fhake. Mil. Chr. Nat. Aghaft he valk'd, and, ftarting from his bed,
Cold fweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erfpread. Dryd. Tin. I laugh to think how your unfhaken Cato
Will look aghaft, while unforefeen deftruction
Pours in upon him thus from every fide. Addifon. Cato

## A G L

^'GILE. aij. [agile, Fr. agilis, Lat.] Nimble ; ready ; having the quality of being fpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able loorfe the head,
And bending forward ftruck his agile heels
Againft the panting fides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head:
Shakefp. HenryIV.
The immediate and agile fubfervience of the fpirits to the empire of the mind or foul.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it ugile, witty, valiant, fage,
As fits the various courfe of human age.
Pricr.
A'gileness. $n$. $f$. [from agile.] The quality of being agile; nimblenefs; readinefs for motion; quicknefs; activity; agility.
Agilility. n.f. [agilitas, Lat. from agilis, agile.] Nimblenefs; readinefs to move; quicknefs; activity.
A limb over-ftrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former agility and vigour.

Watts.
AGI'LLOCHUM. n.f. Aloes-wood.
A tree in the Eaft-Indies, brought to us in frmall bits, of a very fragrant fcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ftrengthener of the nerves in general. The beft is of a blackiih purple colour, and fo light as to fwim upon water. Quincy. $A^{\prime} G I O$. n.f. [an Italian word, fignifying eafe or conveniency.]

A mercantile term, ufed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difficence between the value of bank notes, and the current money.
To AGI'ST. v. a. [from gifte, Fr. a bed or refting-place, or from gifter, i. e. ftabulari.]

To take in and feed the cattle of frangers in the king's foreft, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called agiftors, in Englifh gueft or giff-takers. Their function is termed agiftment; as, agiftment upon the fea banks. This word agift is alfo ufed, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. Blount. Agi'stment. n.f. [See Agist.]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another fenfe than is mentioned under $a g i f$. They feem to intend by it, a modus or compofition, or mean rate, at which fome right or due may be reckoned : perhaps it is corrupted from addoucifiment, or adjuftment.
Aci'stor. n.f. [from agiff.] An officer of the king's fofeft. See Agist.
$A^{\prime}$ gitable. $n$. $\int$. [from agitate ; agitabilis, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be difputed. See Agitate, and Agitation.

## To A'GITATE. v.a. [agit, Lat.]

I. To put in motion; to fhake; to move nimbly; as, the furface of the waters is agitated by the wind ; the veffel was broken by agitating the liquour.
2. To be the caufe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this fov'reign arbitrary foul
Which does the human animal controul,
Informs each part, and agitates the whole? Blackmore.
3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is agitates by various paffions.
4. To ftir; to bandy from one to another; to difcufs; to controvert ; as, to agitate a queftion.

Though this controverfy be revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal difpute.

Boyle on Colours.
AGITA'rion. n. $\int$. [from agitate, agitatio, Lat.]
I. The act of moving, or flaking any thing.

Putrefaction afketh reft; for the fubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is difturbed by any agitation. Bacon.
2. The ftate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a florm, are fometime in a violent agitation
3. Difcuffion; controverfial examination.

A kind of a fchool queftion is ftarted in this fable, upon reafon and infinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical agitation of the matter.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
4. Violent motion of the mind ; perturbation; difturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of neep, and do the effects of watching. In this flumbry agitation, befides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her fay? Shakefo. Macbet) His mother could no longer bear the asitations of fo many paffions as thronged upon her. Tatler, N' $55^{\circ}$
5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ftate of being confulted uport

The project now in agitation for repealing of the teft act and yet leaving the name of an eftablifhenent to the prefent national church, is inconfiftent.

Suift's Mifiell.
Agita'tor. n. f. [from agitate.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which fenfe feems to be ufed the agitators of the army.
A'Gletr. n. f. [A word which fome derive from aiyn:, fplendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from aigulette, Frr. a tag to a point, and that from aigu, fharp.]

## A G O

A cug of a point curved into fome reprefentation of an animal, generaliy of a man.
He thercupon gave for the garter a chain worth 2001 . and his gown addreffed with aglets, efteemed worth 25 1. Hayward.
Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an ag'et baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.
A'gminal. adj. [from agmen, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. Dict. A'gNAIL. n. $f$. [from anze, grieved, and nazle, a nail.]

A difeafe of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.
Agna'tion. n.f. [from agnatus, Lat.] Defcent from the fame father, in a direct male line, diftinct from cognation, or confanguinity, which includes defcendants from females.
AGNI'tion. n. f. [from agnitio, Lat.] Acknowledgment.
To Agníze. v. a. [from agroffo, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obfolete.

## I do agnize

A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardnefs; and do undertake
This prefent war againft the Ottomites. Shake/p. Otbello. Agnomina'tion. n. f. [agnominatio, Lat.] Allufion of one word to another, by refemblance of found.

The Britifh continueth yet in Wales, and fome villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very fignificative, copious, and pleafantly running upon agnominations, although harfh in afpirations.

Camden.
AG NUS CASTUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the Chafe Tree, from an imaginary virtuc of preferving chaftity.

Of laurel fome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of aynus caffus others bore.
Dryden. AGo'. adv. [azan, Sax. paft or gone; whence writers formerly ufed, and in fome provinces the people ftill ufe, agone for ago.]
Paft ; as, long ago; that is, long time has paft fince. Reckoning time towards the prefent, we ufe fince; as, it is a year fince it happened: reckoning from the prefent, we ufe ago; as, it happened a year ago. This is not, perhaps, always obferved.

Be of good comfort: for the great fupply,
That was expected by the Dauphin here,
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Godwin fands. Sh. K. Fobn.
This both by others and myfelf I know,

## For I have ferv'd their fovereign long ago;

Oft have been caught within the winding train. Dryd. Fab.
I fhall fet down an account of a difcourfe I chanced to have with one of them fome time ago. Addifon. Freebolder.
Ago'g. adv. [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term a gogo, in low language; as, ils vivent a gogo, they live to their wifh : from this phrafe our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a fate of defire; in a fate of imagination; heated with the notion of fome enjoyment; longing.

As for the fenfe and reafon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it found full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at prefent agog, (juft as a big, long, rattling name is faid to command even adoration from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, fenfelefs engine, the rabbledriver, fhall be able to carry all before him. South's Scrmons.
2. It is ufed with the verbs to be, or to fot; as, he is agog, or you may fet him agog.

The gawdy goffip, when fhe's fet agog,
In jewels dreft, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all fhe fays or does, is juftify'd. Dryd. Fuv. Sat. 6 .
This maggot has no fooner fet him agog, but he gets him a flip, freights her, builds caftles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers.

L'Ejfrange.
3. It has the particles on, or for, before the object of defirc.

On which the faints are all agog,
And all this for a bear and dog. Hudibras, cant. ii.
They generally ftraggle into thefe parts about this time of the year ; and fet the heads of our fervant-maids fo agog for hufbands, that we do not expect to have any bufinefs done as it fhould be, whilft they are in the country. Addijon. Spectator. Ago'ne. adv. [azan, Sax.] Ago; paft. See Ago.

Is he fuch a princely one,
As you fpeak him long agone? Ben. 'Johnfon's Fairy Prince. A'gonism. n. f. [árwircuos, Gr.] Contention for a prize. Dicz Ago'ing. participial adj. [from a and going.] In action.

Their firf movement, and impreffed motions, deritanded the impulfe of an almighty hand to fet them firt agoing. Tatler. $A^{\prime}$ gonis't. n. $\int$. [áyuisras, Gr.] A contender for prizes. Dict. Agonistes. n.f. [äywisus, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public folemnity for a prize. Milton has fo ftiled his tragedy, becaufe Sampfoin was called out to divert the Philiftines with feats of ftrength.
Agoni'stical. adj. [from agonifes.] Relating to prize-fight-
ing. Di.7.
To A'gonize. v. n. [from agonizo, low Latin, arwísw, Gr. agonifer, Fr .] To feel agonies; to be in exceflive pain.
lul. I.

## A GR

Doft thou behold my poor diftracted heart,
Thus rent with agonizing love and rage,
And ank me what it means? Art thou not falfe ?Rowe's F.S\%.
Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To fmart and agonize at ev'ry pore? Pope's Efay on Man.
 lick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; prefiding at publick games.
A'GONY. is f. [äyẁv, Gr. agon, low Lat. agonie, Fr.]
I. The pangs of death; properly the laft conteft between life and death.
Never was there more pity in faving any than in ending me, becaufe therein my agony thail end.

Sädney, b. ii.
Thou who for me did feel fuch pain,
Whofe precious blood the crofs did ftain,
Let not thofe agonies be vain.
Rofcommon,
2. Any violent or exceffive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have Ine done to dy ;
Through wounds and ftrokes, and ftubborn handeling,
That death were better than fuch agony,
As grief and fury unto me did bring.
Fairy 2ucen, b. ii.
Thee I have mifs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy prefence, agony of love! till now
Not felt, nor fhall be twice. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix,
3. It is particularly ufed in devotions for our Redeemer's confict in the garden.

To propofe our defires, which cannot take fuch effect as we fpecify, fhall, notwithftanding, otherwife procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chrift obtained angels to be fent him as comforters in his agony. Hooker, b. v. AGO'OD. adv. [a and good.] In earneft; not fictitioufly.

At that time I made her weep agood,
For I did play a lamentable part. Shak. Two Gent. of Ver. Ago'uty. n.f. An animal of the Antilles, of the bignefs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his forepaws like a fquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ftands on end, and he ftrikes the carth with his hindfeet, and, when chafed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by fmoke.

Trevoux.
To Agra'ce. v. a. [from a and grace.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in ufe.

She granted, and that knight fo much agracid,
That fhe him taught celeftial difcipline.
Fairy 2 ueen.
Agra'mmatist. n.f. [ $\alpha$, priv. and $\gamma \rho^{\alpha} \alpha \mu \alpha, \mathrm{Gr}$.] An illiterate man.

Dict.
Agra'rian. adj. [agrarius, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds ; a word feldom ufed but in the Roman hiftory, where there is mention of the agrarian law.
To Agre'ase. v. a: [from $a$ and greafe.] To daub; to greafe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof fo flow and fluggifh were,
Engrofs'd with mud, which did them foul agreafe. Fairy 2. To AGR E'E. v. n. [agreer, Fr. from gré, liking or good-will; gratia and gratus, Lat ]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention ; not to differ.

The more you agree together, the lefs hurt can your enemies do you.

Pope's View of Epic Poctry.
2. To grant; to yield to ; to admit; with the particles to or upon.
And perfuaded them to agree to all reafonable conditions.
2 Maccabees, xi. I4.
We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; feeing that is agreed on by all that give it any origin. Burnet's Theo.
3. To fettle terms by ftipulation; to accord.

Agree with thine adverfary quickly; whilf thou art in the way with him ; left at any time the adverfary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caft into prifon.

Matt.v. 25.
4. To fettle a price between buyer and feller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didft not thou agree with me for a penny.

Matt. xx. 13.

## 5. To be of the fame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwert the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing elfe. Clarendon.
Milton is a noble genius, and the world agrees to confefs it. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

## 6. To fettle fome point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endlefs, except they gave their common confent all to be ordered by fome whom they fhould agree upon.

Fooker, b. i.
If judicious men, fkilled in chymical affairs, fhall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being fluuned by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us fornething. Boylf. 7. To be confiftent; not to contradict.

For many bare falfe witnefs againft him, but their witnefs agreed not together

Mark, xiv. 56.
They that ftood by faid again to Peter, furely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilenn, and thy fpeech agreeth thereto.

Mark, xiv. -0

## A G R

Which tefti nony I the lefs fcruple to allege, becaufe it agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me by a phyfician at Mofcow.

Boyle's Hijtory of Colours.
8. To fuit with ; to be accommodated to.

Thou feedeft thine own people with angels food, and didft fend them from heaven bread agrecing to every tafte. $W_{i j}$ dom.
His principles could not be made to agree with that conftitution and order, which God had fettled in the world; and, therefore, muft needs clafh with common fenfe and experience.
9. To caufe no difturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prefcribing affes milk in fuch fmall quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with fuch as it agices with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantitics.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
To Agree. v. a
I. To put an end to a variance.

He faw from far, or feemed for to fee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hafte it to agree. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. 2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whofe deftructive rage
Did the whole would in civil arms engage, Are now agreed.

Rofommon.
Agrérable. adj. [agreable, Fr.]
i. Suitable to ; confiftent with. It has the particle to, or with.

What you do, is not at all agreeable either with fo good a chrifian, or fo reafonable and fo great a perfon. Temple. That which is agrecable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. $L^{\prime} E$ firange.
As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reaAs the practice of all piety and virtue is agreable to our rea-
fon, fo is it likewife the intereft both of private perions and of fon, $f o$ is it likewife the intereft both of private perions and of publick focieties.

Tillot on.
Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amifs, to nake
children, as foon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ftory. Locke on Education.
2. Pleafing; that is fuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is ufed in this fenfe both of perfons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleafing and fair, agrccable and fweet,
Thefe things tranfport.
Sir 7. Davies.
I recollect in my mind the difcourfes which have paffed between us, and call to mind a thoufand agreeable remarks, which he has made on thefe occafions. Addifon. SpeEFator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathbf{N}_{4}$ : 3. It has alfo the particle to.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, fubmiffion, and fubjection of other men's minds, feemeth to be a thing, in itfelf, without contemplation of confequence, agreeableand grateful to the nature of man.

Bacon's Natural Hijt.
Agréeableness. $n . f$. [from agreeable.]
I. Confiftency with; fuitablenefs to ; with the particle $t$.

Pleafant taftes depend not on the things themfelves, but their agrecablenc/s to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety.

Locke.
2. The quality of pleafing. It is ufed in an inferiour fenfe, to mark the production of fatisfaction, calm and lafting, but below rapture or admiration.
There will be occafion for largenefs of mind and agreeablenefs of temper.

Collier of Friendjhip
It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeablenefs that charms us, without correctnefs; like a miftrefs, whofe faults we fee, but love her with them all. Pope.
3. Refemblance; likenefs; fometimes with the particle between.

This relation is likewife feen in the agreaablenefs between man and the other parts of the univerfe; and that in fundry refpects.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra.
Agréeably. adv. [from agrccable.]

1. Confiftently with; in a manner fuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerufalem, agrecably to that which is in the law of the Lord. IEfd.xviii. I2. 2. Pleafingly.

I did never imagine, that fo many excellent rules could be produced fo advantageoufly and agrecably.
AGRE'ED. participial adj. [from arrec.] Settled by confent.
Agre'ed. participial adj. [from agrec.] Settled by confent.
When they had got known and agreed names, to fignify thofe internal operations of their own minds, they were fufficiently furnifhed to make known by words all their ideas. Locke.
Agre'eingness. n. $\int$. [from agree.] Confiftence; fuitablenefs.
AGRe'EMENT. n. S. [agrement, Fr. in law Latin agreamentum, which Coke would willingly derive from aggregatio mentium.]

1. Concord.

What agreement is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? Ecchus, xiii. 18. 2. Refemblance of one thing to another.

Expanfion and duration have this farther agreemcht, that though they are both confidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not feparable one from another.
3. Compact ; bargain; conclufion of controverfy; ftipulation. And your covenant with death fhall be difannulled, and your agreemcht with hell fhall not ftand; when the overflowing fcourge fhall pafs through, then ye fiall be trodden down by it.

ISaiah, xxviii. 18

## A G U

Make an agreencht with me by a prefent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his ciftern.

2 Kings, xviii. 3 r.
Frog had given his word, that he would meet the abovementioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this agreement.

Arbuthnot's Hiftory of Fohm Bull.
Agre'stick, or Agre'stical. adj. [from agreftis, Lat.]
Having relation to the country ; rude; ruftick. Dict. Agricola'tion. n.f. [from agricola, Lat.] Culture of the ground.

Dict.
$A^{\prime}$ Griculture. n. $\int$. [agricultura, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground ; tillage; hufbandry.
He ftrictly advifeth not to begin to fow before the fetting of the ftars; which notwithftanding, without injury to agriculture, cannot be obferved in England. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
That there was tillage beftowed upon the ground, Mofes does indeed intimate in general ; as alfo, what fort of tillage that was, is not exprefled : I hope to fhew, that their agriculture was nothing near fo laborious and troublefome, nor did it take up fo much time as ours doth.

Woodward's Nat. Hiftory.
The difpofition of Ulyffes inclined him to vaar, rather than the more lucrative, but more fecure, method of life, by agriculture and hubandry.

Pope's Odyfey; notes.
A'grimony. n.f. [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup confifts of one leaf, which is divided into five fegments; the flowers have five or fix leaves, and are formed into a long fike, which expand in form of a rofe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.
The fpecies are; i. The common or medicinal agrimony. 2. The fweet-fmelling agrimony. 3. Leffer agrimony, with a white flower.
The firft is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the fort commonly ufed in medicine. It will grow in almon any foil or fituation; and is increafed by parting the roots in autumn, or by fowing the feeds foon after they are ripe. Mill. Agro'und. adv. [from a and ground.]
I. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paffing farther.

With our great fhips we durft not approach the coaft, we having been all of us aground. Sir W. Raleigh's Efay

Say what you feek, and whether were you bound ?
Were you, by ftrefs of weather, caft aground? Dryden's Amn. 2. It is likewife figuratively ufed, for being hindered in the progrefs of affairs; as, the negotiators were aground at that objection.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{GUE}$. n. f. $[a i g u$, Fr. acute. $]$ An intermitting fever, with cold fits fucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the ague, and the hot the fever.

## Our caftle's ftrength

Will laugh a fiege to fcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the agui eat them up. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Macbeth. Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yct neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an ague in his nature,
That ftill inclines to one extreme.
Denbam's Sopby.
A'gued. adj. [from ague.] Struck with an ague; flivering; chill; cold: a word in little ufe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and agued fear! mind and charge home.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
A'GUE FIT. $n$. f. [from ague and fit.] The paroxyfm of the aguc.
This ague fit of fear is overblown
An eafy tafk it is to win our own.
Shakefp. Richard II. A'GUE PROOF. adj. [from ague and proof.] Proof againft agues; able to refift the caufes which produce agues, without bcing affected.
When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I fmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not ague proof.

Sbakefpeare's King Lear. A'gue-tree. n. $f$. [from ague and trce.] A name fometimes
given to faflafras. given to faffafras.
To Agu'ise. v. a. [from a and guife. See Guise.] To drefs;
to adorn; to deck: a word now not in ufe.
At other whiles fhe would devife,
As her fantaftick wit did moft delight ;
Sometimes her head fhe fondly would aguife
With gaudy garlands, or frefh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rufhes plight.
Fairy 2uien.
A'guish. adj. [from ague.] Having the qualities of an ague.
So caln, and fo ferene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her aguijb love now glows and burns,
Then chills and fhakes, and the cold fit returns. Granvilie. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ guishness, n.f. [from aguibl.] The quality of refembling $2 l l$ ague.

Ah. intirjerion.

1. A word noting fometimes dinike and cenfure.

Ab! funful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a feed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forfaken the Lord.

Ifriab, i. 4.
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not lay in their hearts, $A b$ ! fo we would have it : let them not fay, we have fwallowed him up. Pfalm xxxv. 25 . 3. Sometimes, and moft frequently, compaffion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, als! the mighty blifs is fugitive:
Difoolour'd ficknefs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. Dryd. Virg. Georg. iii.
Ab me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourifh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.
Prior.
4. When it is followed hy that, it exprefles vehement defire.

In goodnefs, as in greatiefs, they excell;
Ab that! we loved ourfelves but half fo well. Dryd. Juven. AHA', AHA'! interjection. A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide againft me, and faid, Aba, aba! our eyc hath feen it.
$P$ falm xxxv. 21 .
Ahe'ad. adv. [from a and bead.]

1. Farther onward than another : a fea term.

And now the mighty Centaur feems to lead,
And now the fpeedy dolphin gets abcad. Diyden's EEn.
2. Headlong ; precipitant : ufcd of men,

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that fo many men mifcarry. They fuffer them at firft to run ahead, and, when perverfe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. L'Efrange's Fab. Aife'ight. adv. [from a and beight.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no ? -
-From the dread fummit of this chalky bourne!
Look up abeight, the fhrill-gorg'd lark fo far
Cannot be feen or heard: Shakefpare's King Lear. AHOU A'I. n. $\int$. The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-fhaped flowers of one leaf, divided into feveral parts at the top; the pointal, which rifes from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-fhaped flefhy fruit, inclofing a threc-cornered nut.

There are two feecies of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the firft grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almoft two inches broad; the wood of it finks moft abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moft deadly poifon; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they ufe the wood for fuel. The fecond fort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poifonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice.

Millar.
To A ID. v. a. [aider, Fr. from adjutare, Lat.] To help; to fupport ; to fuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to aid,
(So love the dread of danger doth defpife)
And of him catching hold, him ftrongly ftaid
From drowning. Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.
Neither fhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or fhips.

Maccabees, viii. 26.
By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,
We learn that found as well as fenfe perfuades. Rofcommon. Ard. n.. . [from To aid.]

1. Help; fupport.

The memory of ufeful things may reccive confiderable aid, if they are thrown into verf. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Your patrimonial fores in peace poffers;
Undoubted all your filial claim confefs:
Your private right fhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid. Pope's Ody fey, b. i
2. The perfon that gives help or fupport; a helper.

Thou haft faid, it is not good that man fhould be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himfelf. Tobit, viii. 6 . 3. In lav.

A fubfidy. Aid is alro particularly ufed in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that liath an intereft in the caufe in queftion; and is likewife both to give ftrength to the party that prays in aid of him, and alfo to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented : as, when a tenant for term of life, courtefy, छ*c. being impleaded touching his cftate, he may pray in aid of him in the reverfion; that is, entreat the count, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thiuks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own.

## A I M

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the fanne for aidance 'gainft the encmy. Sh. Hen. VI. A'IDANT. alj. [aidant, Fir.]. Helping; helpful.

All you unpublifh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears ; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's diftrefs.
Shakefp. King Lear.
A'ider. n. J . [from aid.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.
All along as he went, were punifhed the adherents and aiders of the late rebels.
A'idless. adj. [from aid and lefs, an infeparable particle.]
Helplefs; unfupported; undefended.

## Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With fhunlcfs deftiny: aidlefs cane off,
And, with a fudden re-enforcement, ftruck
Corioli, like a planet.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Already, cre my beft Had met
The aidefs innoct fpeed could prevent,
A'rgulet. n. [ Milt. Comus. gold at the cnd of fringes. at the end of fringes.
Which all above befprinkled was throughout
With golden aigulets that glifter'd bright,
Like twinkling ftars, and all the firt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. Fairy 2uen, b. ii.
To A IL. v. a. [ezlan, Sax. to be troublefome.]
I. To pain; to trouble ; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and faid unto her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. Gen. xxi. 17.
2. It is ufed, in a fenfe lefs determinate, for to affect in any manner; as, fomething ails me that I cannot fit fill; what ails the man that be laughs without reafon?

Love fmil'd, and thus faid, Want join'd to defire is unhappy;
But if he nought do defire, what can Heraclitus ail? Sidney.
What ails me, that I cannot lofe thy thought!
Command the emprefs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, fhall fome diverfion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.
3. To feel pain ; to be incommoded.
4. It is remarkablc, that this word is never ufed but with fome indefinite term, or the word notbing; as, What ails him? What does he ail? He ails fomething; he ails nothing. Something ails him ; nothing ails him. Thus we never fay, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever, or ufe definite terms with this verb.
Ail. n. f. [from the verb.] A difeafe.
Or heal, O Narfes, thy obfcener ail.
A'ilment. n. f. [from ail.] Pain; difeafe.
Little ailments oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a hufband's eye or ear.
Granville.
I am never ill, but I think of your ailments, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. Swift's Letters.
A'iling. participial adj. [from To ail.] Sickly; full of complaints.
To AIM. v. a. [It is derived by Skinner from efmer, to point at ; a word which I have not found.]
I. To endeavour to ftrike with a miffive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle at.

Ain' $f t$ thou at princes, all amaz'd they faid,
The laft of games?
Pope's Odyfey.
2. To point the view, or direct the fteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with to formerly, now only with $a t$.

Lo, here the world is blifs; fo here the end
To which all men do aim, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is beforc thee laid. Fairy 2.
Another kind there is, which although we defire for itfelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, neverthelefs they are not the laft mark whereat we aim, but have their further end whereunto they are referred.

Hooker, b. i.
Swoln with applaufe, and aiming ftill at more,
He now provokes the fea gods from the fhore. Dryden's $E_{n}$.
Religion tends to the eafe and pleafure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wifdom of the world did always aim at, as the utmoft felicity of this life.

Tillot fon.
3. To direct the miffile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the wcapon by the eye, before its difmiffion from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Prian's charioteer, ${ }^{\bullet}$
Who fhakes his empty reins, and aims his airy fpear. Dryd. 4. To gucfs.

Arm. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. The direction of a miffile weapon.

Afcanius, young and cager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting fides.
Dryden, 茓n. vii. 1.6 gr .
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not fwitter toward their aim, Than did our foldiers, aiming at their fafety, Fly from the field.

Sbakesp. Henry IV. p. ii
3. In a figurative feufe, a purpofe; a fcheme; an intention; a defign

He trufted to have equall'd the moft High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious aim
Againft the throne, and monarchy of (rod,
Rais'd impious war.
Milton's Parad. Loft, b. i. l. 41
But fee, how oft ambitious aims are croft, And chiefs contend till all the prize is loft.

Pope.
4. The object of a defign; the thing after which any one endeavours.
The fafeet way is to fuppofe, that the epiftle has but one aim, till, by a frequent perufal of it, you are forced to fee there are diftinct independent parts. Locke's Efay on St. Paul's Epiflles. 5. Conjecture ; guefs.

It is impoffible, by aim, to tell it ; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

Spenfer on Ireland.
There is a hiftory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which oblerv'd, a man may prophefy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their feeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreafur'd. Shakefp. HenryIV. AIR. n. f. [air, Fr. aïr, Lat.]
. The element encompaffing the terraqueous globe.
If I were to tell what I mean by the word air, I may fay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth ; or it is that invifible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaffes the globe of earth and water.

Watts's Logick.
2. The ftate of the air; or the air confidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful airs, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in fmell from other airs. Bacon's Natural Hiltory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 90$
Air in motion ; a fmall gentle wind.
Frefh gales, and gentle airs,
Whifper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rofe, flung odours from the fpicy fhrub
Difporting!
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. viii. l. 515
But fafe repofe, without an air of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. Dryden.
Let vernal airs through trembling ofiers play,
And Albion's cliffs refound the rural lay. Pope's Paforals. 4. Blaft:

All the ftor'd vengeancies of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ftrike her young bones,
You taking airs, with lamenefs. ShakeJp. King Lear 5. Any thing light or uncertain ; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken failor on a maft,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.
6. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the fquare,
Where young Emilia took the morning air. Dryd. Fables. T. Vent ; utterance ; emffion into the air.

I would have afk'd you, if I durft for fhame,
If fill you lov'd? you gave it air before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a fex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. Dryd.D.Scb.
8. Publication; expofure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am forry to find it has taken air, that I have fome hand in thefe papers.

Pope's Letters.
9. Intelligence ; information.

It grew alfo from the airs, which the princes and ftates abroad received from their ambaffadors and agents here; which were attending the court in great number. Bacon's Henry VII. 0. Poctry ; a long.

And the repeated air
Of fad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
'To fave th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. Parad. Regain 1. Mufick, whether light or ferious.

This mufick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and iny paffion,
With its fweet air.
Call in fome mufick; I have heard, foft airs
Can charm our fenfes, and expel our cares.
Denb. Sopby.
The fame airs, which fome entertain with moft delightful tranfports, to others are importunc. Glanville's Scepffs Scient.

Since we have fuch a treafury of words, fo proper for the airs of mufick, I wonder that perfons fhould give fo little attention.

Acidilon. Spectator, N' 406
Born on the fwelling notes, our fouls afpire,
While folemm airs improve the facred lire;
And angels lean from heav'in to hear! Pope's St. Cicilia.

- When the foul is funk witir cares,

Fxalto her in caliv'ming airs.
Pope's Caccilia
12. The mien, or manner, of the perfon

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry air,
Of gefture, or leaft action, over-aw'd
His malice.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. $\therefore .4:=?$ For the air of youth
Hopeful and chearful, in thy blood fhall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy fpirits down; and laft confume
The balm of life. Milt. Par. Lof, b. xi. l. 452.
But, having the life before us, befides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit fome airs and features, which they have miffed.

Dryden on Dramati.k Poetry.
There is fomething wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture.

Addifon on Italy.
Yet fhould the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an air divine on ev'ry face.
13. An affected or laboured manner or gefture ; as̀, a lofty air, a gay air.

Whom Ancús follows, with a fawning air
But vain within, and proudly popular. Dryd. IEn. vi.
There are of thefe fort of beauties, which laft but for a moment; as, the different airs of an affembly, upon the fight of an unexpected and uncommon object, fome particularity of a violent paffion, fome graceful action, a fmile, a glance of an eye, ta difdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thoufand other fuch like things.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of ftate, and they naturally give themfelves airs of kings and princes, of which the minifters of other nations are only the reprefentatives.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.

## Affit their blufhes, and infpire their airs.

Pope.
He affumes and affects an entire fet of very different airs; he conceives himfelf a being of a fuperiour naturc. Swift. 14. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the air of a fecret, it foon found its way into the world. Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock. 15. [In horfemanflip.] Airs denote the artificial or practifed motions of a managed horfe.

Cbambers:
To Arr. v. a. [from the noun air.]
I. To expofe to the air.

Fleas breed principally of ftraw or mats, where there hath been a little moifture, or the chamber and bed-ftraw kept clofe, and not aired.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No $6 g 6$.
We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that fat upon the jail, and numbers of thofe that attended the bufinefs, or were prefent, fickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wifdom, that, in fuch cafes, the jail were aired, before they were brought forth.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, Nº 914.
As the ants were airing their provifions one winter, up comes a hungry grafhopper to them, and begs a charity.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Or wicker-bafkets weave, or air the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. Dryd. Virgil. 2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the recipsocal pronoun.

Nay, ftay a little
Were you but riding forth to air yourfelf,
Such parting were too petty.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
I afcended the higheft hills of Bagdat, in order to pafs the reft of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here airing myyelf on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. Addifon. Spect.
3. 'To open to the air; as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of imall commendation in itfelf, if they, who wear it, do nothing elfe but air the robes, which their place requireth.

Hooker, b. r. § 29.
4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term ufed in converfation.
5. To make nefts. In this fenfe, it is derived from aery, a neft. It is now out of ufe.

You may add their bufy, dangerous, difcourteous, yea, and fometimes defpiteful ftealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to air naturally and quietly, there would be ftore fufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good houfewives chickens in a country.

Carew's survey of Cornwall.
A'irbladder. n. f. [from air and bladder.]
I. Any cuticle or veficle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pafs along the furfaces of thefe airbladders, in an infinite number of ramifications.

Arbuthrot on Aliments.
2. The bladder in fifhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rife or fall.

Though the airbladder in fifhes feems neceflary for fwimming, yet fome are fo formed as to fwim without it. Cudzvorth. A'irbuilt. adj. [from air and build.] Built in the air, without any folid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradife, the ftatefman's fcheme, The airbuilt caftle, and the golden dream,

## A I R

The maid's romantick wifh, the chymift's flane,
And poet's vifion of eternal fanc. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii. AIr-drawn. adj. [from air and drawn.] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the air-drawn dagger, which, you faid,
Led you to Duncan. Sbakesp. Macbetb.
A'IRER. $n$. f. [from To air.] He that expofes to the air.
A'Irhole. n. f. [from air and bole.] A hole to admit the air. A'iriness. n. $f$. [from airy.]

1. Opennefs ; expofure to the air.
2. Lightnefs ; gaicty ; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make claf. fick learning fpeak their language; if they have not fucceeded, it muft be imputed to a certain talkativences and airine/s reprefented in their tongue, which will never agree with the fedatenefs of the Romans, or the folemnity of the Greeks. Felton. A'iring. n. $\int$. [from air.] A fhort journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.
This little fleet ferves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an airing in the fummer-feafon. Add. on It. A'irless. adj. [from air.] Without communication with the the free air.

Nor ftony tower, nor walls of beaten brafs,
Nor airlefs dungeon, nor ftrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the ftrength of firit. Shakefp. F. Cafar. A'irling. n. $\int$. [from air, for gayety.] A young, light, thoughtlefs, gay perfon.

Some more there be, flight airlings, will be won
With dogs, and horfes, and perhaps a whore. B. Fobn. Catil. A'irpump. n. $\int$. [from air and pump.]

A machine by whofe means the air is exhaufted out of proper veffels. The principle on which it is built, is the elafticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious inftrument is afcribed to Otto de Guerick, conful of Magdebourg, who exhibited his firft publick experiments before the emperour and the ftates of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under feveral defects, in the force neceffary to work it, which was very great, and the progrefs very flow; befides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of fubjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the affiftance of Dr. Hooke, removed feveral of thefe inconveniencies; though, ftill, the working of this pump was laborious, by reafon of the preffure of the atmofphere at every exfuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been fince removed by Mr. Hawkßee; who, by adding a fecond barrel and pifton, to rife as the other fell, and fall as it rofe, made the preflure of the atmofphere on the defcending one, of as much fervice as it was of differvice in the afcending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawkfbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. Cbambers.

For the air that, in exhaufted receivers of airpumps, is exhaled from minerals, and flefh, and fruits, and liquours, is as true and genuine as to elafticity and denfity, or rarefaction, as that we refpire in ; and yet this factitious air is fo far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even fooncr than the very abfence of all air, or a vacuum itfelf.

Bentley's Sermons.
A'irshaft. $n$. $f$. [from air and $\beta$ baft.] A paffage for the air into mines and fubterraneous places.
By the finking of an air/haft, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the fteams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwife ftagnate there.

Ray.
A'Iry. adj. [from air ; aëreus, Lat.]

1. Compofed of air.

The firf is the tranfmiffion, or emiffion, of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the reft, the moft corporeal.
2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fifhes that have wings, that are no ftrangers to the airy region.

Boyle.
3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forfake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through airy channels flow. Addifon.
4. Light as air; thin; unfubftantial; without folidity.

Ihold ambition of fo airy and light a quality, that it is but a fhadow's fhadow.

Shakefp. Hamlet.
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conftrain
Of airy ghofts, and vex the guilty train;
And, with her grifly lord, his lovely queen remain. Dr. AEn.
5. Without reality ; without any fteady foundation in truth or nature ; vain ; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds
'Thou can'ft not.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
Nor (to avoid fuch meannefs) foaring high,
With empty found, and airy notions, fly. Rofiommon.
I have found a complaint concerning the fcarcity of money, which occafioned many airy propofitions for the remedy of it.

Temple's Mifcellanies.
Vol. I.

## A L A

6. Fluttering; loofe; as if to catch the air ; full of levity
liut the epick poem is too flately to receive thofe little onnaments. The painters draw their nymphis in thin and airy habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is refcrved for qucens and goddefies.

Dryd. 厓neid, Deritint.
By this name of ladies, he means all young perfons, flemder, fincly fhaped, airy, and delicate: fuch as are nymphs and Naiads. Dryden's Duffrfno:.
7. Gay ; fprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; fpirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and airy at fhore, when he fees a fad and a loud tempeit oin the fea, or dances brifkly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God fpeaks to all the world.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Aisle, n.. . [Thus the word is written by Addifon, but perhaps improperly; fince it feems deducible only from either aile, a wing, or allie, a path; and is therefore to be written aile.]
The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.
The abbey is by no means fo magnificent as one would cxpect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double aife to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. Addijon. Ait, or EyGht. n. f. [fuppofed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from iflet.] A finall ifland in a river.
$A^{\prime} \mathcal{G} U T A G E$. . n.f. [ajutage, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks.

Dict.
To Ake. v. n. [from $\ddot{\chi} \chi \otimes$, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written ache. See Ache.]
r. To feel a lafting pain, generally of the internal pains; diftinguifhed from fimart, which is commonly ufed of uneafinefs in the external parts; but this is 110 accurate account.

To fue, and be deny'd, fuch common grace,
My wounds ake at you! Shake fp. Timon
Let our finger $a k e$, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a fenfe Of pain.

Shakefp. Otbello.
Were the pleafure of drinking accompanied, the very ino. ment, with that fick ftomach and aking head, which, in fome men, are fure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips.

His limbs muft $a k e$, with daily toils oppreft,
Ere long-wifh'd night brings neceffary teft.
Prior.
2. It is frequently applied, in an improper fenfe, to the heart; as, the beart akes; to imply grief or fear. Sbakefpeare has ufed it, ftill more licentioufly, of the foul:

Here fhame diffuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his aking heart affails. Addif.OU. Met.
My foul akes
To know when two authorities are up,
Neither fupreme, how foon confufion
May enter.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
$\mathrm{AKI}^{\prime} \mathrm{N} . \operatorname{adj}$. [from a and kin:]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; ufed of perfons.

I do not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could winh, that, being thy fifter in nature, I were not fo far off akin in fortune.

Sidney, b. ii.
2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the fame properties; ufed of things.

The cankered paffion of envy is nothing akin to the filly envy of the afs.

L'Efirange, Fab. xxxviii.
Some limbs again in bulk or fature
Unlike, and not akin by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Becaufe one ferves the other's ends.
Prior.
He feparates it from queftions with which it may have been complicated, and diftinguifhes it from queftions which may be akin to it. Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 13. Al, Attle, Adle, do all feem to be corruptions of the Saxon Epel, noble, famous; as alfo, Alling and Adling, are corruptions of Æ.pelinz, noble, Jplendid, famous. Gibfon's Camden.
Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealb, ancient ; and fo, oftentimes, the initial all, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon ealb.
A'LABASTER. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ Bareor.]
A kind of foft marble, eafier to cut, and lefs durable, than the other kinds ; fome is white, which is moft common; fome of the colour of horn, and tranfparent ; fome yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients ufed it to make boxes for perfumes.

Savary.

## Yet I'll not fhed her blood,

Nor fcar that whiter fkin of hers than finow,
And fmooth as monumental alabafer. $\qquad$
A'labaster. adj. Made of alabafter.
I cannot forbear reckoning part of an alabafer column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be feen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the fhape of a crofs, in a hole of the wail; fo that the light paffing through it, makes it look to thofe in the church, like a huge tranfparent crofs of amber.

Addifon on Ita.'y.
Ala'ck. intorjest. [This word feems only the corruption of alas.] Alas; an expreffion of forrow.

## A L A

Alach! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakesp. Nect urre for Meafure.

## At thunder now no more I ftart,

Than at the rumbling of a cart
Nay, what's incredible, atack!
I hardly hear a woman's clack.
Svuift.
Ai.a'ckaday. inturjection. [This, like the former, is for alas the day.] A word noting forrow and melancholy.
Ala'criousi.y. adv. [from alacrious, fuppofed to be formed from alacris; but of alacrious I have found no example.]

Cheerfully ; without dejection.
Epaminondas alacrioufly expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country.

Government of the Tongue, § 4
-Ala'crity. n.f. [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulnefs, expreffed by fome outward token; fprightlinefs; gayety; livelinefs; cheerful willingnefs.

Wherefore, in the end, thefe orders were, on all fides, affented unto with no lefs alacrity of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to fhew when they take conditions, fuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ftraits of advantage.

Hooker's Preface.
I have not that alacrity of firit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Sh. Rich. III
But glad, that now his fea fhould find a fhore,
With frefh alacrity, and force renew'd,
Springs upward
Milion's Paradife Lof, b.ii. l. IOII.
Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or fooner underftood the fign to fly :
With fuch alacrity they bore away,
As if, to praife them all, the ftates flood by. Dryd.Ann. Mir:
AL AMI'RE. $n$. S. The loweft note but one in Guido Aretine's fcale of mufick.
Alamo'de. adv. [à la msde, Fr.] According to the fafhion: a low word. It is ufed likewife by fhopkeepers for a kind of thin filken manufacture.
Ala'ND. adv. [from a for at, and land.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.
He only, with the prince his coufin, were caft aland, far off from the place whither their defires would have guided them.

Sidney, b. ii.
Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dafh'd on the fhallows of the moving fand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd aland. Dryd. Virg. EAn.
ALA'R M. n. f. [from the French, à ${ }^{\prime}$ 'arme, to arms ; as, crier à l'arme, to call to arms.]
I. A cry by which men are fummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you thall blow, but you fhall not found an alarm. Numbers, x. 7
Behold, God himfelf is with us for our captain, and his priefts with founding trumpets, to cry alarms againft you.

2 C'bron. xiii. 12.

## The trumpets loud clangour

Excites us to arms
With fhrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms.
Dryden's Cacilia
Taught by this ftroke, renounce the wars alarins,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. Pope's Iliad.
2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching ; as, an alarm of fire.
3. Any tumult or difturbance.

Is it then true, as diftant rumours run,
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,
Thy palace fill with infults and alarms. Pope's Ocyff. b. iii.
To Ala'rm. v.a. [from alarm, the noun.]
I. To call to arms; to difturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

## The wafp the hive alarms

With louder hums, and with unequal arms.
2. To furprife with the apprehenfion of any danger.

When rage mifguides me, or when fear alarms,
When pain diftrefles, or when pleafure charms. Tickell on Add.
3. To difturb in general.

His fon, Cupavo, brufh'd the briny flood;
Upon his ftern a brawny Centaur ftood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning fill to throw,
With lifted hands alarm'd the feas below. Dryd. Eneid
Alarmbell. n. $\int$. [from alarm and bell.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy

The alarmbell rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the ftreets, found drums and ataballes.
Eryden's Conqueft of Granada.
Ala'r ming. particip. adj. [from alarm.] Terrifying; awaiken-
ing; furprifing; as, an alarming meffage ; an alarming pain.
Alarmpost. n. f. [from alarm and pof.] The poft or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alam thall happen.
Ala'rum. n. $\rho$. [corrupted, as it feems, from alarm. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with viCtorious wreaths, Our bruifed arms hung up for monumerts,
Our ftenn alarun:s chang'd to merry mectings.
Shoukypecare's Ricluard III.
Hence too, that fhe might better hear,
She fets a drum at either ear ;
And loud or gentle, harfh or fweet,
Are but thi' alurums which they beat.
Prior.
To Ala'rum. ש. a. [corrupted from To alarm. See Alarm.] Withered inurder
(Alarum'd by his fentinel the wolf,
Whofe howl's his watch) thus with his ftealthy pace,
With Tarquin's ravifhing ftrides, tow'rds his defign
Moves like a ghoft.
SbakeJp. Macbeth.
Ala's. interject. [belas, Fr. eylues, Dutch.]
I. A word exprefing lamentation, when we ufe it of ourfelves.

But yet, alas! O but yet alas! our haps be buthard haps.
Sichey, b. i.
Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preferv'ft a form, and I a name.
Pope's Epift.
2. A word of pity, when ufed of other perfons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou haft entertain'd
A fox to be the hepherd of thy lambs.
Shakefs. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
3. A word of forrow and concern, when ufed of things.

Thus faith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and flamp with thy foot, and fay, Alas! for all the evil abominations o the houfe of Ifrael.

Ezekiel, vi. II.
Alas! both for the deed, and for the caule!
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi. l. 46 r .
Alas! for pity of this bloody field ;
Piteous indeed muft be, when I, a fpirit,
Can have fo foft a fenfe of human woes.
Alas theday. interject. Ah, unhappy day!
Alas the day! I never gave him caufe. Shakefp. Othello.
Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miftrefs: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if fhe make it up with her hufband ?

Congreve's Old Bachelor.
Alas the while. interject. Ah, unhappy time!
All as the fheep, fuch was the fhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (alas the while!)
May feem he loved, or elfe fome care he took. Spenf. Pafor. Ala'te. adv. [from a and late.] Lately; no long time ago. Ale. n. f. [album, Lat.] A furplice; a white linen veftment worn by priefts.
Albe'itr. adv. [a coalition of the words all be it fo. Skinner.] Although; notwithftanding; though it \{hould be.
This very thing is caufe fufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, albeit the law of reafon teach them, fhould, notwithftanding, be prefcribed even by human law. Hooker.

Of one, whofe eyes,
Albeit unufed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as faft as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum.
Shakefp. Othello.
He, who has a probable belief, that he fhall meet with thieves in fuch a road, thinks himfelf to have reafon enough to decline it, albeit he is fure to fuftann fome lefs, though yet confiderable, inconvenience by his fo doing.

Soutb's Sermons.
Albugi'neous. adj. [albugo, Lat. the white of an egg.]
Eggs, I obferve, will freeze in the albugineous part thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
I opened it by incifion, giving vent firft to an albuginoous, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour funk.

Wifeman's S'urgery.
$A L B U^{\prime} G O$. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A difeafe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whitenefs. The fame with leucoma.
A'lburn colour. n. f. Sce Auburn.
A'scahest. n.f. An Arabick word, to exprefs an univerfal diffolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelfus and Helmont.

2uincy.
Alca'rd. n.f. [from $a l$, Arab. and 7 คクッ, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caftle.

Th' alcaid
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks.
Dryd. Don Sebafiam.
2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firf inftituted by the Saracens.

ALCA' NNA. n. f. An Egyptian plant ufed in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infufed in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of alcanna, though green, will give a red ftain.
Alchy'mical. adj. [from alchymy.] Brozun's Vulgar Errours.
duced by alang to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rofe noble, then current for fix fnillings and eight pence, the alchymifts do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projcction or multiplication alchymilial of Raymond Lully in the tower of. London. Camden's Remains.
Anch y'mically. adru. [from alchymical.] In the manner of an alchymift; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it alchmically.
Camder.
iLCHYMist. n.f. [from alchymy.]. One who purfues or profefies the fcience of alchymy.

## A L D

To folemnize this day, the glorious fun Stays in his courfe, and play's the alchymif, Turning, with fplendour of his precio is cyc,
The meagre cloddy earth to gliitering gold. Shak. K. Yohn Every alchymif knows, that gold will cudure a venement fire for a long time, without any change; and that after it has bee! divided by corrofive liquours, into invifible parts, yet may prefently be precipitated, fo as to appear in its own form. Greew. $A^{\prime} \mathrm{LCH}$ YM Y. n. $\int$. [of $a l$, Arab. and $\chi^{\text {rupa. }}$.

1. The more fublime and occult part of chymiftry, which propofes, for its object, the tranfinutation of metals, and other important operations.
There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as alclymy doth, or would do, the fubftance of metals, maketh of any thing what it lifteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing.

Hocker, b. v. § 58.
O he fits high in all the people's hearts ;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richelt alibymy,
Will change to virtue, and to worthinefs. Shakiff. F. Cacfar, Princes do but play us ; compared to this,
All honours mimick, all wealth alcbyny.
2. A kind of mixed metal ufed for fpoons, and kitchen utenfils.

The golden colour may be fome inixture of orpiment, fuch as they ufe to brafs in the yellow alchymy. Bacon.
White alchymy is made of pan-brafs one pound, and arfenicum three ounces; or alciymy is made of copper and auripigmentum.

Bacon's Pbyjical Remains.

## They bid cry,

With trumpets regal found, the great refult
Tow'rds the four winds, four fpeedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the founding alchying,
By herald's voice explain'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. A'LCOHOL. n.. . An Arabick term ufed by chymifts for a high rectified dephlegmated fpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder.

2 uincy.
If the fame falt fhall be reduced into alcolool, as the chymifts fpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted fpaces will be extremely leffened.

Boyle.
Sal volatile oleofum will coagulate the ferum on account of the alcabol, or rectified Spirit which it contains. Arbutboot.
Alcoholiza'tion. n. f. [from alcobolize.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying fpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.
To A'lcoholize. v. a. [from alcobol.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify fpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughnefs.

A'lcoran. n.f. [al and koran, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.
If this would fatisfy the confcience, we might not only take the prefent covenant, but fubfcribe to the council of Trent yea, and to the Turkifh alcoran; and fwear to maintain and defend either of them.
Alco've. n. f. [alcoba, Span.]
A recefs, or part of a chamber, feparated by an eftrade, or partition of a column, and other correfpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of fate, and fometimes feats to entertain company.

Trevoux.
The weary'd champion lulls in foft alcoves,
The nobleft boaft of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the mufe prefage, flall he be feen
By Rofamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty fhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. Tickell.
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And fept beneath the pompous colonnade. Pope's Ody.fey.
A'LDER. n. $\int$. [alnus, Lat.] A tree having leaves refembling thofe of the hazel ; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diftances from the fruit, on the fame tree ; the fruit is fquamofe, and of a conical figure.

The fpecies are; I. The common or round-leaved alder. 2. The long-leaved alder. 3. The fcarlet alder.

Thefe trees delight in a very moift foil, where few others will thrive, and are a great improvement to fuch lands. They mav be alfo planted on the fides of brooks, and cut for poles every third or fourth year. The wood is ufed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. Thefe trees are propagated cither by planting layers, or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March

Without the grot, a various filver feene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cyprefs form'd a fragrant fhade. Pope's Odyf. Alderli'evest. adj. fuperl. [from ald, alder, old, elder, and lieve, dear, beloved.] Moft beloved; which has held the longeft poffeffion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking, and in my drcams,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine alderlievefl fovercign;

## A LE

Makes me the bolder to falute my king With ruder terms.

Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. ii
A'LD:RMAN. n.f. [from ald, old, and marr.]

1. The fame as fenator. Cozuell. A governour or magiffrate, origeina!ly, as the name imports, chofen on account of the expericuce which his age hal given him.
'Tcll him, myfelf, the mayor, and aldermen,
Are come to have fome conf'rence with his grace. Sh.R.III. Thougin my own aldermen conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praife;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their ammal trophics, and their monthly wars. Pope's Dun. 2. In the following paffage it is, I think, improperly ufed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an aldernan of war,
Take to a fhop, behind a counter lie.
Drjd. Fuv. Sat. A'idermanly. adju. [from alderman.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.
Thefe, and many more, fuffered death, in envy to their virtues and fuperiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an aldermanly difcretion) to attempt fervice out of the common forms.

S'wift's Mifcellanies.
A'ldern. adj. [from alder.] Made of alder.
Then aldern boats firt plow'd the ocean ;
The failors number'd then, and nam'd each ftar. May's Virg. A LE. n. f. [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquour made by infufing malt [See Malt.] in hot water, and then fermenting the liquour.
l'll fcratch your heads ; you muft be feeing chriftenings. Do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude rafcals?

Shakeff. Henry VIII.
The fertility of the foil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Esyptians upon drinking ale, of which they were the inventors.

Arbutbnot on Coins
2. A merry meeting ufed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitfon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and ales,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now.
Een. Fobnfon.
A'leberry. n. f. [from ale and berry.] A beverage made by boiling ale with fpice and fugar, and fops of bread: a word only ufed in converfation.
Ale brewer. $\quad$ n. $\int$. [from ale and lrewer.] One that profeffes to brew ale.
The fummer-made malt brews ill, and is diniked by moft of our ale brewers. Mortimer's Husbandry
A'Leconner. n. $\int$. [from ale and con.] An officer in the city of London, whofe bufinefs is to infpect the meafures of publick houfes. Four of them are chofen or rechofen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their ufe formerly, their places are now regarded only as fine-cures for decayed citizens.
A'lecost. n. f. [perhaps from ale, and coflus, Lat.] The name of an herb.

Dict.
Aléctryomancy, or Ale'ctoromancy. n. $\int$. [ainerferuivand mávis.] Divination by a cock. Dict.
A'legar. n.f. [from ale and eager, four.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loft its firit.
A'leger. adj. [allegre, Fr. aiacris, Lat.] Gay; chearful; fprightly: a word int now ufed.

Certainly, this berrycoffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condenfe the fpirits, and make them ftrong and aleger. Bacon's Nat. Hijf. A's shoof. n. f. [from ale and hoojo, head.] Groundivy, fo called by our Saxon anceftors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. See Groundivy.
Aleboof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the moft excellent and moft general ufe and virtue, of any plants we have among us.

Temple.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ Lehouse. n. $\int$. [from ale and boufe.] A houfe where ale is publickly fold; a tipling-houfe. It is diftinguighed from a tavern, where they fell wine.

Thou moft beauteous inn,
Why fhould hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehoife gueft? Sh. Rich. II. One would think it Chould be no eafy matter to bring any man of fenfe in love with an alcboufe; indeed of fo much fenfe, as feeing and fmelling amounts to; there being fuch ftrong encounters of both, as would quickly fend him packing, did not the love of good fellowinip reconcile to thefe nufances. South.

Thee thall each alcboufe, thee each gilhoufe mourn,
And anfw'ring ginhops fowrer fighs return. Pope's $D_{u n}$.
A'ehouse kereper. $n$. f. [from alehoufe and keeper.] He that keeps ale publickly to fell.
You refemble perfeefly the two atchonfe keepers in Holland, who were at the fame time burgomafters of the towin, and taxed one another's bills alternately.

Bolingbloke to Swift.
A'Leknight. n. f. [from ale and knight.] A pot-companion a tippler : a word now out of ufe.

The old aleknights of England were well depainted out of him, in the ale-houfe colours of that time, in this manner. Crimater, Alembick

## A L G

Aiémbick. n. f. A veffel ufed in diftilling, confifting of a veffel placed over a fire, in which is contained the fubftance to be diftilled, and a concave clofely fitted on, into which the fumes arife by the heat; this cover has a beak or fpout, into which the vapours rife, and by which they pafs into a ferpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenfed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into invifible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only fcattered into minute parts; which mecting together in the alcmbick, or in the receiver, do prefently return into fuch water as they conftituted before. Boyle.
Ale'ngth. adv. [from a for $a t$, and length.] At full length; along; ftretched along the ground.
A LE'R'T. adj. [alerte, Fr. perhaps from alacris, but probably frons à lart, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military fenfe, on guard ; watchful ; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. In the common fenfe, brifk ; pert; petulant; fmart; implying fome degree of cenfure and contempt.
I faw an alert young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accofted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laft.

Addijon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 403$
Ale'rtness. $n$.f. [from alert.] The quality of being alert; frightlinefs; pertnefs.

That alertness and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him.

Addifon. Spectator.
Aletaster. n. $\int$. [from alc and iffer.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and fworn to look to the affize and the goodnefs of bread and alc, or beer, within the precincts of that lordfhip.
A'LEvat. n. $\int$. [from ale and vat.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.
A'LEWASHED. $a d j$. [from ale and wafß.] Steeped or foaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid fuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and alewafocd wits, is wonderful to be thought on. , Shakefp. Henry V.
Alewife. n. $\int$. [from ale and wife.] A woman that keeps an alchoufe.

Perhaps he will fwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an alewife, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence.

Swift's Draper's Letters.
A'lexanders. n. f. [Smyrnium, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The flowers are produced in umbels, confifting of feveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rofe ; thefe reft upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoft globular fruit, compofed of two pretty thick feeds, fometimes fhaded like a crefcent, gibbous, and ftreaked on one fide, and plain on the other.
The fpecies are; 1. Common Alexanders. 2. Foreign $A$ lexanders, with a round leaf, $\mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
The firft of thefe forts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal ufe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by fowing their feeds upon an open fpot of ground in Auguft.
A'LEXANDER'SFOOT. n. $\%$. The name of an herb.
Atexa'ndrinf. n.f. A kind of verfe borrowed from the French, firft ufed in a poem called Alexander. They confift, among the French, of twelve and thirtecn fyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers fhould, for the moft part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majefty of thought requires it, they may be flretched to the Englifh heroick of five feet, and to the French Alexandrine of fix.

Dryd.
Then, at the laft, an only couplet fraught
With fome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needlefs Alexandrine ends the fong,
That, like a wounded fnake, drags it flow length along. Pore's Effay on Criticijm.
Alexipha'rmick. adj. [from sins $\xi=\omega$ and pisguzko, ] That which drives away poifon; antidotal ; that which oppofes infection.

That fome antidotal quality it may have, we have no reafon to deny ; for fince clke's hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepfies, fince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is alexipharmick.

Browin's Vulgar Errours.
Alexitérical, or Alexite'rick. adj. [fromı $\alpha_{\lambda \in \xi} \xi^{\prime} \omega$.] That which drives away poifon; that which refifts in fevers.
$A^{\prime}$ lgates. adv. [from all and gate. Skinner. Gate is the fame as via; and ftill ufed for way in the Scottifh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obfoletc.

Nor had the boafter ever rifen more,
But that Rinaldo's horfe ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg opprefs'd fo fore,
That, for a fpace, there mult he algates dwell. Fairfax. AL GEBRA. n. $\int$. [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by fome, from Geber the philofopher; by fome, froms gefr, parchment; by others, from algchifta, a bone-fetter; by ivenare, from algiatarat, the reftitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of aritlmetick, which takes the quantity fought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity;, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more

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quantities given, proceeds by confequence, till the quantity at firft only fuppofed to be known, or at leaft fome power thereof, is found to be equal to fome quantity or quantities which are known, and confequently itfelf is known. The origin of this art is very obfcure. It was in ufe, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are fuppofed to have borrowed it from the Perfians, and the Perfians from the Indians. The firt Greek author of algebra was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatife of algcbra, in Italian, at Venice. He fays, that algebra came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that authour was not yet known in Europe ; whofe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obferved by Pacciolus and his firft European followers. His algebra goes no farther than fimple and quadratick equations; and only fome of the others advanced to the folution of culick equations. After feveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Defcartes, Sir Ifaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ftill contiTrevoux. Chambers.
It would furely require no very profound Ikill in alyebra, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty fiillings. Swift. Algebra'ick. $\}$
Algebra'ical. $\}$ adj. [from algebra.]
I. Relating to algebra; as, an algebraical treatife.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an algebraical computation
Algebra'ist. n. f. [from algebra.] A perfon that underftands or practifes the fcience of algebra.
When any dead body is found in England, no alsebraift or uncipherer can ufe more fubtle fuppofitions, to find the demonfration or cipher, than every unconcerned perfon doth to find the murderers.

Graunt's Eills of Ni-oriality.
Confining themfelves to defcribe almoft nothing elfe but the fynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and algebraifs, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms.
A'LGID. adj. [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. Watts's Lozick.
Algi'dity, $\}$ n. $\int$. [from algid.] Chilnefs; cold. Dif. Algi'fic. adj. [from algor, Lat.] That which produces cold. $D$.
A'LGOR. n.. . [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilnefs. DicF.
A'LGORISM, $\}^{n}$. $\int$. Arabick words, which are ufed to imply A'lgorithm. $\}$ the fix operations of arithmetick, or the fcience of numbers.

Dicz.
Algo'se. adj. [from algor, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. Dief.
$A^{\prime} L I A S$. adv. A Latin word, fignifying otherwife; often ufed in the trials of criminals, whofe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpfon alias Smith, alias Baker ; that is, otherwife Smith, otherwife Baker.
A'lible. adj. [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourifhing ; that which may be nourifhed.
may be nourithed.
Dict.
A'LIEN. adj. [alienus, Lat.]
I. Foreign, or not of the fame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of alien trees, and apples not her own. Dryd. Virg. Georg. But who can tell, what pangs, what fharp remorfe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native foil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of weeping confort, and depriv'd the fight
Of his young guiltlefs progeny, he feeks
Inglorious fhelter in an alien land.
Pbilips.
2. Effranged from; not allied to ; adverfe to; with the particle from, and fometimes to, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the difciples of the fire, by a fimilitude not alien from their profeffion.

Boyle.
The fentiment that arifes, is a conviction of the deplorable ftate of nature, to which fin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, alien from God and goodnefs, and a prey to the great deftroyer.

Rogers's Sermons.
They encouraged perfons and principles, alien from our religion and government, in order to ftrengthen their faction.

A'lien. n.f. [alienus, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denifon; a man of another country or family; not allied; a ftranger.

In whomfoever thefe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only the holdeth for alicns and ftrangers, in whom thefe things are not found. Hooker. If it be prov'd againft ans alion,
He feeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainft the which he doth contrive
Shall feize on half his goods. Shake $\int_{\mathrm{p}}$. Merch. of Venice
The mere Irifh were not only accounted aliens, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law; fo as it was no capital offence to kill them. Sir Fobm Darvies on Ireland.

Thy place in council thou haft rudely loft,
Which by thy younger brother is fupply'd,
And art almoft an alien to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. Shat, Henry IV.
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Their famous lawgiver condemned the perfons, who fat idle in divilions dangerous to the government, as aliens to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. Addifon. Freebolder. 2. In law.

An alien is one born in a ftrange country, and never enfranchifed. A man born out of the land, fo it be within the limits beyond the feas, or of Englifh parents out of the king's obedience, fo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not alicn. If one born out of the king's allegiance, cone and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not aliens, but denizens.

Cowell.
To A'IIEN. v. a. [aliener, Fr. aliens, Lat.]
I. To make any thing the property of another.

If the fon alien thofe lands, and then repurchafe them again in fee, now the rules of defcents are to be evferved, as if he were the original purchafer.

Hale's Hiftory of Common Law.
2. To eftrange ; to turn the mind or affection ; to make averfe to ; with from.

The king was wonderfully difquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage.

Clarendon.
A'lienable. adj. [from To alienate.] That of which the property may be transferred.
Land is alienable, and treafure is tranfitory, and both muft, at one time or other, pars from him, cither by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injuffice of others, or at leaft by fate.

Dennis's Letters.
To A'lienatr. v. a. [aliener, Fr. alieno, Lat.]
I. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once chriftian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlefticks did ftand, though now they be utterly alienated, and no chriftians left. Bacon. 2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle from, where the firlt poffeffor is inentioned.
The manner of mens writing muft not alienate our hearts frim the truth.

Hooker's Preface.
Be it never fo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a fmall thing perfuadeth them to change their opinions.

His eyes furvey'd the dark idolatries
Of alienated Judah. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i. l. 457 . Any thing that is apt to difturb the world, and to alicmate the affections of men from one another, fuch as crofs and diftafteful humours, is, either exprefsly, or by clear confequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teftament. Tillot fon. Her mind was quite alienated from the honeft Caftilian, whom the was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. Add. Spectat. A'lienate. adj. [alienatus, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ftranger to ; with the particle from.
They are moft damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all defperate methods; wholly alienate from truth, law, religion, mercy, confcience, or honour.

Swift's Mifcellanies.
Aliena'tion. n.f. [alienatio, Lat.]
I. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their pofterity, and for excluding all innovation or alienation thereof unto ftrangers. Spenfer's State of Ireland.
God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the clofe of her reign, to give a check to that facrilege. Her fucceffour paffed a law, which prevented abfolutely ail future alicnations of the church revenues: Atterbury.
Great changes and alichations of property, have created new and great dependencies.

Swift on Athens and Rome.
2. The fate of being alienated; as, the eftate was wafted during its alienation.
3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what the cafe of this perfon was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the alieration of his heart from the king.

Bacon's Henry VII.
4. Applied to the mind, it means diforder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulion, though not againft, yet without their wills; as in alienation of mind, or any like inevitable utter abfence of wit and judgment.

Hooker, b. i. p. 23.
Ali'ferous. adj. [from ala and fero, Lat.] Having wings. $D$. Ali'gerous. adj. [aliger, Lat.] Having wings ; winged. Dict. To Alícge. v. a. [from $a$, and lig, to lye down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to fubdue: an old word even in the time of Spenfer, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why fitten we fo,
As weren overwent with woe:

> Upon fo fair a morrow,

The joyous time now nigheth faft,
That fhall aligge this bitter blaft,
And flake the winter forrow.
To Ail'cht. v. u. [alhran, Sax. af-lichten, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ftop. The word implies the idea of defiending; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horfe or carriage, and generally of refting or ftopping.

There ancient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary waine. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. c. v. Vol. I.

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## There is alighted at your gate

A young V enetianl. $\quad$ Sbakefp. Merclaant of Venice Slacknefs breeds worms; but the fure traveller,
Though he aligbts fometimes, ftill goeth on. Hervert. When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horfe he never will alight. Derhairs
When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan fhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
'The firft that fail'd in air, 'tis fung by Fame,
To thic Cumcan coaft at length he came,
And here alighting built this condy frame. Digder's Trieid.
When he was admonifhed by his fubject to defcend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and finging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mourting, and crniinuing her fong till he alights; ftill preparing for a higher fiight at her next fally.
$D_{i}$ den.
When finifh'd vas the fight,
The victors from their lufty fteeds alight;
Like them difmounted all the warlike train. Dryd. Fables.
Should a firit of fuperiour rank, a ftranger to hum..n nature, alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us he? Addijor. Speclator.
2. It is ufed alfo of any thing thrown or falling ; to fall upon.

But ftorms of fones from the proud temple's hieight,
Pour down, and on our tatter'd helms alight. Dryd. Fineid. Ali'Ke. adv. [from a and like.] With refemblance; without difference; in the fane manner; in the fame f.rm.

The darknefs hideth not from thee; but the night fhineth as the day : the darknefs and the light are both alike to thee.

Pfain cxxxix. 12.
With thee converfing, I forget all time;
All feafons, and their change, all pleafe alike. Parad. Loft. Richas cannot refcue from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarcil and the flave. Dryd. Fuv.
Let us unite at leaft in an equal zeal for thofe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are alike concerned to maintain.

Atterbury's Preface to bis Sermons.
Two handmaids wait the throne : alike in place,
But diff'ring far in figure and in face. Pope's Rape of the Lock. A'LIMENT. n. f. [alimenitum, Lat.] Nourimment ; that which nourifhes; nutriment; food.
New parts are added to our fubftance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the aliment is fo prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanifm it is diftributed.

Glanville's Scep/is Scientifica, Pref.
All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and folids of our bodies, are called aliments. But, to take it in the largeft fenfe, by aliment, I undertand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and feafoning, as, falt, fpice, vinegar, $\mathcal{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. A-buthnot. Alime'NTAl. adj. [from aliment.] That which has the quality of aliment ; that which nourifhes; that which feeds.

The fun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his alimental recompenfe,
In humid exhalations. Milton's Paradife L.oft, $b$. v.
Except they be watered from higher regions, thefe weeds muft lofe their alimental fap, and wither themfelves.

Brown's Preface to Vulgar Erroun s.
Th' induftrious, when the fun in Leo rides,
And darts his fultrieft beams, portending drought,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To fink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juft fupply of alimental ftreams,
Exhaufted fap recruiting.
Pbilip:s:
Alime'ntariness. $n$. f. [from alimentary.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourifment. Dict. Alime'ntary. adj. [from alimint.]
I. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The folution of the aliment by maftication is neceffary; without it, the aliment could not be difpofed for the changes, which it receives as it paffeth through the alimentary duct.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourifhing.

I do not think that water fupplies animals, or even plants, with nourifhment, but ferves for a vehicle to the alimentary particles, to convey and diftribute them to the feveral parts cf the body.

Ray on the Creation.
Of alimentary roots, fome are pulpy and very natritious ; as, turneps and carrots. Thefe have a fattening quality, which they manifeft in feeding of cattle. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Alimenta'tion. n.f. [from aliment.] The power of affording aliment ; the quality of nourifhing.
Plants do nourifh; inanimate bodics do not: they have an accretion, but no alimentation. Bacon's Natural Hi/iory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} 54$. Alimo'nious. adj. [from alimony.] That which nourihes : a word very little in ufe.

The plethora renders us lean, by fupprefing our fpirits whereby they are incapacitated of digefling the alimonious humours into flefh

Harvey on Confinnptions.
A'LIMON Y. n. f. [alimonia, Lat.]
Alimony fignifies that legal proportion of the hufband's eftate, which, by the fentence of the ecclefinftical court, is allowed to

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the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any feparation from him, provided it be not caufed by her elopement or adultery.

Before they fettled hands and hearts;
Ayliffe's Parcrgon.
Till alimony or death them parts.
Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.
A'licuant. adj. [aliquantus, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10 , thrice 3 being 9 , four times 3 making 12.
A'lievot. adj. [aliquot, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, fuch as will exactly meafure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an alquot part of 12, becaufe, being taken four times, it will juf meafure it.
A'lish. adj. [from ale.] Refembling ale; having qualities of ale:
They let it ftand five days before they put it into the cafk, ftirring it and beating down the yeaft into it; this gives it the fwect alifh tafte.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
A'liture. n.f. [alitura, Lat.] Nourifhment.
Dict.
Ali've. adj. [from a and live.]

1. In the ftate of life; not dead.

Nor viell alive, nor wholly dead they were,
But fome faint figns of feeble life appear. Dryd. Fablcs.
Not youthful kings in battle feiz'd alive,
Not fcornful virgins who their charms furvive.
Pope.
2. In a figurative fenfe, unextinguifhed; undeftroyed; active ; in full force.
Thofe good and learned men had reafon to wifh, that their proceedings inight be favoured, and the good affection of fuch as inclined toward them, kept alive.
3. Chearful; fprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not fo much alive the whole day, if fhe flept more than fix hours.

Clarifa.
4. In a popular fenfe, it is ufed only to add an emphafis, like the French du monde; as, the beft man alive; that is, the bef, with an emphafis.

And to thofe brethren faid, rife, rife by-live,
And unto battle do yourfelves addrefs;
For yonder comes the proweft knight alive,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobilers.
Fairy 2ucer.
The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudeft man $a$ live, could not look upon the deftruction of monarchy with any pleafure.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
John was quick and underftood his bufinefs very well; but no man alive was more carelefs in looking into his accounts. Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 'Fobn Bull.
A'lkahes t. n.f. A word ufed firf by Paracelfus, and adopted by his followers, to fignify an univerfal diffolvent, or liquour, which has the power of refolving all things into their firft principles.
Alkale'scent. adj. [from alkali.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is alkalefoent or anti-acid. Arbutbnot on Aim.
$A^{\prime}$ L K A LI. n. $f$. [The word alkali comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians kali; by us glafswort.] This herb they burnt to afhes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white falt; this they called fal kali, or alka/i. It is corrofive, producing putrefaction in animal fubftances, to which it is applied. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Any fubftance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervefcence and fermentation. See Al kalizate.
A'LKALINE. adj. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali.
Any watery liquour will keep arr animal from ftarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and confequently keeping them from this alkaine ftate, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. -

Arbutbnot upon Aliments.
To Alea'lizate. v. a. [from alkali.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with then.
Alka'lizate. adj. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it difcovers, being diffolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other alkalizate falts.

Boyle.
The colour of violets feems to be of that order, becaufe their fyrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and alkalizate, turns green.

Newton's Opticks.
Alkaliza'tion. n. f. [from alkali.] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.
A'lkanet. n. f. [Anchufa, Lat] The name of a plant.
This plant is a fpecies of buglofs, with a red root, brought from the fouthern parts of France, and ufed in medicine. It will grow in almoft any foil, and muft be fown in March. Mil. $A^{\prime} L K E K E N G I$. n. f. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the fame denomination ; popularly alfo called win-ter-cherry; of confiderable ufe as an aftringent, diffolvent, and diuretick. The plant bears a near refemblance to Solanum, or Nighthade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of veficarium. Cbambers. ALKE'RMES. n. f. In medicine, a term borrowed from the

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Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and confiftence of a confection; whercof the k,rmes berries are the bafis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rofe-water, fugar, ambergreafe, muk, cinnamon, alocs-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the fweets are ufually omitted. The confectio alkermes is chiefly made at Montpelier, which fupplies moft part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found fo plentifully as there. Cbambers.

## All. adv. [See ALL, adj.]

I. Quite; completely.

How is my love all ready forth to come. Spenfer's Epitbal.
Know, Rome, that all alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates.
And fwore fo loud,
That, all amaz'd, the prieft let fall the book. Sh.Tam.Sbrew. They could call a comet a faxed ftar, which is all one with fella crinita, or cometa.

Camden's Remains.
For a large confcience is all one,
Frudibras, p. iii. c. i.
And fignifies the fame with none. und,
Balin, from a filver box diftill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and fcent the facred ground. Dryd.
I do not remember he any where mentions exprefsly the title of the firt-born, but all along keeps himfelf under the fhelter of the indefinite term, heir.

Locke:
Juftice, indeed, may be furnifhed out of this element, as far as her fword goes; and courage may be all over a continued blaze, if the artift pleafes.

Addifon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 103$.
If e'er the mifer durft his farthings fpare,
He thinly fpreads them through the publick fquare,
Where, all befide the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry.
Gay's Trivia.
2. Altogether; wholly; without any other confideration.

I am of the temper of moft kings, who love to be in debt, are all for prefent money, no matter how they pay it afterward.

Dryd. Fab. Preface.
Drya. Fab. Preface.
3. Only; without admiffion of any thing elfe.

When I hall wed,
That lord, whofe hand muft take my plight, fhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I fhall never marry, like my fifter,
To love my father all.
Shakefp. King Lear.
4. Although. This fenfe is truly Teutonick, but now obfolete:

Do you not think th' accomplifhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's fimple head,
All were it as the reft but fimply writ. Spenfer, Son. xxxii. 5. It is fometimes a word of emphafis; nearly the fame with juft.

A fhepherd's fwain, fay, did thee bring,
All as his ftraying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head.
Spenfer's Paforals.
ALL. adj. [FIl, PEal, ealle, alle. Sax. oll, Welifh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. *̀ $\lambda$, Gr.]

1. The whole number; every one:

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they all, all honourable men.
Shakefp. Jul. Cafar.
To graze the herb all leaving,
Devour'd each other. Miton's Paradife Loft, $b . x$. The great encouragement of all, is the affurance of a future reward.

Tillotfon, Sermon vi.
2. The whole quantity ; every part.

Six days thou fhalt labour, and do all thy work. Deut. v. I 3 .
Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of fuch laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and all this only for the publick good. Locke. 3. The whole duration of time.

On whofe paftures cheerful fpring,
All the year doth fit and fing;
And, rejoicing, fmiles to fee,
Their green backs wear his livery.
Crafbazu.
4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano fpeaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice.

Shak. Merch. of Venice.
Ale. n. $\int$.
I. The whole ; oppofed to part, or nothing.

And will fhe yet debafe her eyes on me ;
On me, whofe all not equals Edward's moiety?
On me that halt, and am mifhapen thus? Shak. Rich. III.
Nought's had, all's fpent,

Shak. Macleth.
Where our defire is got without content.
The youth fhall ftudy, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wifhes for uncertain age ;
No more with fruitlefs care, and chented ftrife,
Chace fleeting pleafure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched all they here can have,
But prefent food, and but a future grave.
Our all is at ftakc, and irretrieveably lof, if we fail of fuccefs.

Addifon on the State of the War.
2. Every thing.

Thien fhall we be news-cramm'd, - All the better; we fhall be the more remarkable. Shakefis. As you like it.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;
But where to morrow? - Well, all's one for that. S/J. R. III. Ait the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for falutation; we have bus'nefs. Bcn. Fobmf. Catiline. That is, every thing is the better, the fame, the fitter.

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I aflume;
And glad her fhall refign, when in the end
Thou fhalt be al! in all, and I in thee,
For ever ; and in me all whom thou lov'f. Parad. Lof.
They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it fo little foothold, that the firft blaft of wind laid it flat upon the ground, neft, eagles, and all. L'Eftrange.
They that do not keep up this indiffcrency for all but truth, put coloured fpectacles before their eyes, and look through falfe glafics.

Locke.
A torch, fliuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the rapour.

Addifon's Rennarks on Italy.
All is much ufed in compofition; but, in moft inftances, it is merely arbitrary; as, all-commanding. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and claffical ; as, Almighty.
When it is comnected with a participle, it feems to be a noun; as, all'-furrounding: in other cafes, an adverb; as, allaccomplifhocd, or completely accomplifhed.

Of thefe compounds, a fmall part of thofe which may be found is inferted.
All-bearing. aclj. [from a!l and bear.] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he fpole, the fovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew. Pope's Od. Ale-cheering. adj. [from all and checr.] That which gives gayety and cheerfulnefs to all.

Soon as the all-cheering fun
Slould, in the fartheft eaft, begin to draw
The fhady curtains from Aurora's bed. Sb. Remeo and $\mathcal{F} u$ l. All-commanding. adj. [fronı all and command.] Having the fovereignty over all.
He now fets before them the high and fhining idol of glory, the all'-commanding image of bright gold. Raleigh's Hiffory. All-composing. adj. [from all and compofe.] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring fhades, Ulyfies lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addreft,
To break the bands of all-compofing reft. Pope's $O d y / \int e r, b$. vi. Ail-concuering. adj. [from all and conquer.] That which fubdues every thing.

Second of Satan fprung, all-conquering death !
What think'f thou of our empire now? Paradifc Loff, $b$. x. All-consuming. adj. [fromall and confume.] That which confumes every thing.

By age unbroke-but all-confuming care
Deftroys perhaps the ftrength, that time would fpare. Pope. All-devouring. adj. [from all and devour.] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deftructive war, and all-devouring age. Pope's Efay on Crit.
Allfours. $n$.f. [from ail and four.] A low game at cards, played by two ; fo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are faid to make all fours.
All hail. $n$. $f$. [from all, and bail, for bealth.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps ufually reckoned among them.
All bail, ye fields, where conftant peace attends !
All bail, ye facred, folitary groves !
Rll bail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whofe converfation pleafes and improves.
All-haldown. n.f. [from all and ballow, to make Walfh. time about Allfaintsday.

Farewell, thou latter fpring! farewell,
All-ballown fummer.
All-hallown fummer. Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.
Alliallow'ide. $n$. $\int_{\text {. }}^{\text {[See All-hallown.] The term }}$ near Alfaints, or the firft of November.

Cut off the bough about Allballowtide, in the bare place, and fet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N${ }^{\circ} 427$.
All-heal. n. $\mathcal{C}$ [Panax, Lat.] A fpecies of ironwort; which fee.'
All-judging. adj. [from all and judge.] That which has the fovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteft my wretched felf, and curfe
My paft polluted life. All-juddging heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has feen my forrow for them
Rowe's 'fane Shore.
All-knowing. adj. [from all and know.] Omnifcient; all-wife. Shall we repine at a little mifplaced charity, we, who could no way forefee the effect ; when an all-knowing, all-wife Being, flowers down every day his bencfits on the unthankful and undeferving?

Atterbury's Scrmons.
All-making. adj. [from all and make.] That created all; omnifick. [See All-seting.]
Al.L-powerful. adj. [from all and porverfull.] Almighty; omnipotent; poffeffed of infinite power.

## A L L

O all-power ful Being, the leaft motion of whofe will can cre: ate or deftroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diftrefied fervant.

Swifto
Ale saints day. \%.f. The day on which there is a general celebration of the faints. The firt of November.
Ale-seer. $n$. S. [from a'l and fee.] He that fees or beholds every thing; he whofe view comprehends all things.

That ligh All-feer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneft, what I begg'd in jeft. Sbak. Rich. III.
Ale-seeing. adj. [from all and fee.] That beholds every thing.
The fame Firt Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thofe perifhable forms fhall laft;
Nor can they laft beyond the time affign'd
By that all-feeing and all-making mind.
Dryd. Fables.
All sOULS DAY. $n$. $f$. The day on which fupplications are made for all fouls by the church of Rome; the fecond of November.

This is all. Jouls day, fellows, is it not? -

## It is, my lord.

Why then, all fouls day is my body's doomfday: Sbak. R III. Alfi-sufficient. adj. [from all and fufficient.] Sufficient to every thing.
The teftimonies of God are perfect, the teftimonies of God are all-fufficient unto that end for which they were given Hooker.
He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoft elevation; for he is every way perfect and all-fufficient. Norris. Allewise. adj. [from all and wife.] Poffeft of infinite wifdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, all-wife Mind governing the affairs of the world.

South.
Supreme, all-zvife, eternal, potentate!
Sole authour, fole difpofer of our fate!
Prior.
ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTO'IDES. n.f. [from an>as, a gut, and sidon, fhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paffage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. Quincy:
To ALLA'Y. v.a. [from alloyer, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage ; it is therefore derived by fome from à la loi, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from allier; to unite; perhaps from allocare, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this fenfe, moft authours preferve the original French orthography, and write alloy. See Alloy.
2. To join any thing to another, fo as to abate its predominant qualities.

Being brought into the open air,
I would allay the burning quality
Of that fell poifon.
Shakcsp. King Jobn.
No friendly offices fhall alter or allay that rancour, that frets in fome hellifh breafts, which, upon all occafions, will foam out at its foul mouth in flander and invective.

South.
3. To quiet; to pacify; to reprefs. The word, in this fenfe, I think not to be derived from the French alloycr, but to be the Englifh word lay, with a before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them. Shak. Tempef. Alla'y. n. f. [alloy, Fr.]

1. The metal of a bafer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear lefs. Gold is allayed with filver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; filver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. Cowel thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin lefs.

For fools are ftubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' allay. Hudiuras, p. iii. c. 2: 2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the fame manner, as the admixture of bafer metals allay the qualities of the firft mafs.
Dark colours eafily fuffer a fenfible allay, by little fcattering light.

Ncuton's Opticks.
3. Allay being taken from bafer metals, commonly implies fomething worfe than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no allay of jealoufy, hope and fear. Rof common. Alea'yer. $n$. $f$. [from allay.] The perfon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed allayers of acrimony; and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; becaufe he efteems the blood a fraenum bilis, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fiercenefs.

Harvey on Confuniptions:
Alla'yment. nof. [from al.ay.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like allayment would I give my grief. Sh. Troilus and $C$.
Atlega'tion. n. $\int$. [from allcoge.]

1. Affirmation ; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our fovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?

## A L L

As if the had fuborned fome to fwear
Falfe allegations, to o'erthrow his ftate. Shakefp. Henry VI. 3. An excure; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excufed in any negligence on account of youth, want of leifure, or any other idle allegations.

Pope's Preface to his Works.
'Гo ALLE'GE. v. a. [allego, Lat.]

1. To affirm ; to declare ; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excufe, or produce as an argument.

Surely the prefent form of church-government is fuch, as no law of God, or reafon of man, hath hitherto been alleged, of force fufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmoft of their power, withftand the alteration thereof. Hooker's Preface.

If we forfake the ways of grace or goodnefs, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance, or want of inftruction; we cannot fay we have not learned them, or we could not.
He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be alleged for his better information.
be al-
Locke.
Alle'geable. adj. [from allege.] That which may be alleged.
Upon this interpretation all may be folved, that is allegeable againft it. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. $7-$
Alle'gement. n. $f$. [from allige.] The fame with allegation.D.
Alle'ger. n.f. [from allege.] He that alleges.
Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous alleger of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would feem to argue, that there is, fometimes, no qther principle requifite, than what may refult from the lucky mixture of the parts of feveral bodies.

Boyí.
Alle'giance. n. $\int$. [aliegeance, Fr.] The duty of fubjects to the government.

1 did pluck allegiance from mens hearts,
Loud fhouts and falutations from their mouths,
Even in the prefence of the crowned king. Shak. Henry IV.
We charge you on allegiance to ourfelves,
To hold your flaught'ring hands, and keep the peace.
Sbakefpeare's Henry VI. p. i.
The houfe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the feveral counties of England, profeffing all allegiance to them, govern abfolutely; the lords concurring, or rather fubmitting to whatfoever is propofed.

Clarcndon.
Alle'giant. adj. [from allege.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance: a word not now ufed

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeferver, I
Can nothing render but allegiant thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you.
Shakefp. Hcnry VIII.
Allego'rick. adj. [from allcgory.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdon,
Real or allegorick, I difcern not. Mitton's Par. Loft, b. iv.
Allego'rical. adj. [from allegory.] In the form of an allegory; not real ; not literal ; myftical.

When our Saviour faid, in an allegorical and myftical fenfe, Except ye eat the flefh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers underfood him literally and grofly.

Benticy's Scimons.
The epithet of Apollo for fhooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in refpect of the darts and bow, the enfigns of that god; the other aliegorica', in regard to the rays of the fun.

Pope's Preface to Iliad.
Allego'rically. adv. [from allegory.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meffenger of Juno, allegorically taken for the air

Peacham on Drawing.
The place is to be underftood allegoricaliy; and what is thus rpoken by a Phracian with widdom, is, by the Poct, applied to the goddefs of it.

Pope's Ody Jcy, b. viii. notes.
Aleego'ricalness. $n$.f. [from allegorical.] The quality of being allegorical.
To A'LLEGORIZE. v. a. [from allegory.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory ; to take in a fenfe not literal.

He hath very wittily al'egorized this tree, allowing his fuppofition of the tree itfelf to be true. Raleighis Hifory.

As fome would allegorize thefe figns, which we noted before; fo others would confine them to the deftruction of Jerufalem.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
An alchymift fhall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by fal, fulphur, and mercury ; and allegorize the fcripture itfelf, and the facred myfteries thereof into the philofopher's fone.

Locke.
$A^{\prime}$ L L EGORY. $n$. $f$. [ $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda r$ rrosíx.] A figurative difcourfe, in which fomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, wea th is the doughter of diligence, and the parent of autbority.

Neither muft we draw rut our allegory too long, left either we make ourfelves obfcure, or fall into affectation, which is cliildifh.

Ben. Fobnfon's Dificovery.
This word nympla meant nothing elfe but, by allegory, the vegetative humour or moifture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow.

Peacham. ALEE'GRO. n. $\int$. A word, denoting one of the fix diftinctions

## A L L

of time. It expreffes a fprightly motion, the quickeft of all, except Prefto. It originally means gay, as in Milton.
ALLELU FAH. n. f. ['This word is falfely written for Hallelujah, $\zeta$ and,$\square!$ A word of firitual exultation, ufed in hymns; it fignifics, Praife God.

He will fet his tongue to thofe pious divine ftrains, which may be a proper proludium to thofe alleinjahs he hopes eternally to fing.

Government of the Tongue.
ALLEMANDE. n.. [Ital.] A grave kind of mufick. Dici.
To ALLE'VIATE. v.a. [a levo, Lat.]

1. To make light ; to cafe; to foften.

Moit of the diftempers are the effects of abufed plenty and luxury, and muft not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithftanding, hath provided excellent medicincs, to alleviate thofe evils which we bring upon ourfelves. Bentley's Sermons.
2. To extenuate, or foften; as, he alcreiates his fault by an excufe.
Aleevia'tion. n. f. [from alleviate.]

1. The act of making light ; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and alleviations of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, $j$ et they are not the favours, but the duties of friendfhip.

South's Sermons.
enuated.
This lofs of one fifth of their debts and income will fit heavy on them, who fhall feel it, without the alleriation of any profit.

A'lley. n. f. [allée, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and alleys wide
With footing worn, and leading inward far. Fairy Queen:
It is common from experience, that where alieys are clofe gravelled, the earth putteth forth the firft year knotgrafs, and after fpiregrafs. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5^{6} 5$. Yonder alleys green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. Parad. Loft. Come, my fair love, our morning's tafk we lofe;
Some labour ev'n the eafieft life would choofe:
Ours is not great : the dangling bows to crop,
Whofe too luxuriant growth our alleys ftop.
Dryden.
The thriving plants, ignoble broomfticks made,
Now fiveep thofe allyys they were born to fhade.
Pope.
2. A paffage in towns narrower than a ftreet

A back friend, a fhoulder clapper, one that commands
The paffages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shake $\int$ p. Comedy of Errours.
Alli'ance. n. f. [alliance, Fr.]

1. The fate of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this fenfe, our hiflories of Queen Anne mention the grand alliance.
2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen fhall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Aufonian line. Dryden's Encid.
3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's fake,
In honout of a true Plantagenet,
And, for alliance' fake, declare the caufe
My father loft his head.
Shakefp. Heary VI. p. i.
4. The act of fcrming or contracting relation to ano her; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorfet, your fon, that with a fearful fou
Leads difcontented fteps in foreign foil,
This fair alliance quickly fhail call home
To high promotions.
Shakerp. Richard III.
Adraftus foon, with gods averfe, fhall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence frife fhall rife, and mortal war fucceed
Pope.
5. The perfons allied to each other

I would not boaft the greatnefs of my father
But point out new alliances to Cato
Aldifon's Cato.
Allíciency. n.f. [alicio, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power
of attracting any thing; magnetifm; attraction.
The feigned central alliciency is but a word, and the manner of it flill occult.

Glanviile's Scep /is Scientifica.
To A'LLIGATE. v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite
Alliga'tion. n.f. [from aliigate.]

1. The act of tying together ; the fate of being fo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuft the price of com pounds, formed of feveral ingredients of different value. Alliga'tor. n. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly ufed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalifts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. Sec Crocodile.

In his needy fhop a tortoife hung,
An a!ligator fuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-hhap'd fifhes.
Shakeff. Romeo and fu'it:
Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ftrung,
And here a fcaly alligator hung. Garth's Difperfary.
Alligature. n. f. [from alligate.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

Dic?

## A L L

Alu'sron. n. f. [allido, allifum, Lat.] The ast of ftriking one thing againft another.
There have not been any inands of note, or confiderable extent, torn and caft off from the contincnt by earthquakes, o: fevered from it by the boifterous allifion of the fea. Woohtward. Alloca'tion. n. f. [alloco, Lat.]
I. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiffion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account ; a term ufed in the exchequer. Chambers.
Allocu'tion. n. f. [allocutio, Lat.] The act of fpeaking to another.
Allo'dial. adj. [from allodium.] Held without any acknowledgment of fuperiority; not feudal ; independent.
ALLO'DIUM. $n$. . [ [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moft probably of German original.]

A poficfion held in abfolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is oppofed to fee, or feudum, which intimates fome kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.
Allo'nge. n. f. [allonge, Fr.] A pafs or thruft with a rapier, fo called from the lengthening of the fpace taken up by the fencer. To Alio'o. v. a. [This word is generally fpoke balloo, and is ufed to dogs, when they are incited to the chafe or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French allons; perhaps from all lo, look all ; fhewing the object.] To fet on; to incite a dog, by crying alloo.

Alloo thy furious maftiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A fad memorial of their paft offence.
Pbilips.
A'lloquy. n. f. [alloguium, Lat.] The act of feaking to another ; converfe; converfation.
To ALLO'T. v.a. [from lot.]

1. To diftribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do allot thee for provifion,
To fhield thee from difafters of the world;
And, on the fixth, to turn thy hated back Upon our kingdom.

Shakefp. King Lear.
I hall defervemy fate, if I refufe
That happy hour, which heaven allots to peace. Dryden.
3. To diftribute ; to parcel out ; to give each his fhare.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and fudies, a man cannot be too fcrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{I}$.
Allo'tment. n. f. [from allot.] That which is alloted to any one; the part; the fhare; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of fecurity or quiet in this world, but in a refignation to the allotments of God and nature. L'E/ir. Though it is our duty to fubmit with patience to more fcanty allotments, yet thus much we may reafonably and lawfully ask of God.

Rogers's Sermons.
Allo'trery. n.f. [from allot.] That which is granted to any particular perfon in a diffribution. See Allo'tMent.

Allow me fuch excrcifes as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor allottery my father left me by teftament.

Sbakefpare, As you like it.
To ALLO'W. v. a. [allouer, Fr. from allaudare.]

1. To admit ; as, to allow a pofition; not to contradict; not to oppofe.
The principles, which all mankind allow for true, are innate; thofe, that men of right reafon admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind.

Locke.
The pow'r of mufick all our hearts allozv;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. Pope's Eff. Crit. As to what is alleged, that fome of the Prefbyterians declared openly againft the king's murder, I allow it to be true. Swift.
2. To grant ; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, allow too much fincerity to the profeffions of moft men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.
I will help you to enough of them, and fhall be ready to allow the pope as little power here as you pleafe.
3. To grant licence to ; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam

## To lead him where he would ; his roguifh madnefs

Allows itfelf to any thing. Sbakefpenre's King Lear.
But as we were allowed of God to be put in truft with the gofpel, even fo we fpeak, not as pleafing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.

I The f/fii. 4 .
They referred all laws, that were to be paffed in Ireland, to be confidered, corrected and allozved firft by the ftate of England.

Sir Jobn Davics on Ireland.
4. To give a fanction to ; to authorizc.

There is no flander in an allow'd fool. Sbakefp. Tw. Night.
5. To give to ; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears allow
To him that gave us peace and empire too.
Waller.
6. To appoint for; to fet out to a certain ufe; as, he allowed his fon the third part of his income.

Vol. 1.

## A L L

T.onake abatement, or provifion ; or fo feule any thing, witis fome conccfinous or cautions, rezzading fonething dfic:

If we confider the different occafions of ancient and modern medals, we fhall find they both agree in recording the great actions and fucceffies in war; allowing ftill for the different ways of making it, aud the circumftances that attended it. Addifon. Allu'Wab:r. adj. [from allorv.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not allowable, what is obfervable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is reprefented, before our Saviour, warhing his feet, on her knees; which will not confift with the text. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brown's Vulgar Errours. }\end{aligned}$ 2. That which is permitted or iicenfed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this fort, the very light of nature alone may difcover that which is fo far forth in the fight of God allowable.

Hooker, b. ii. §8.
I was, by the freedom allowalie among friende, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. Boyle on the Scriptures:: Reputation becomes a lignal and a very peculiar bleffing to magiffrates; and their purfuit of it is not only aliowable, but laudable.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Allo'wableness. n. f. [from allowable.] The quality of being allowable $;$ lawfulneís ; excmption from prohibition.
I cannot think myfelf engaged to difcourfe of lots, as to their nature, ufe, and allowablenefs, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by fome, though better defended by others.

South's Sermons.
Allówance. n. f. [from allow.]

1. Admiffion without contradiction.

Without the notion and allowance of firits, our philofophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. Locke.
2. Sanction ; licence; authority.

That which wifdom did firft begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth allowance of them that fucceed, although it plead for itfelf nothing. Hooker, b. v. § 7 . You fent a large commiffion
To Gregory de Caffado, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the ftate's allowance;
A league between his highncfs and Ferrara. Shak. HenryVIII. 3. Permiffion; frcedom from reftraint.

They fhould therefore be accuftomed betimes to confult and make ufe of their reafon, before they give allowance to their inclinations.
4. A fettled rate; or appointment for any ufe.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almoft as in a befieged town; that is, with certain allowance. Bacon. And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 Kings, xxv. 30. 5. Abatement from the ftrict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verfe, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expreffion; and, as fuch, requires the fame grains of allowance for it.

Dryden.
Parents never give allowances for an innocent paffion. Swift.
6. Eftablifhed character ; reputation.

His bark is ftoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance;
Therefore my hopes, not furfeited to death,
Stand in bold awe.
Shakesp. Otheli:o.
Allo'y. n. f. [See Allay.]
I. Bafer metal mixed in coinage.

That precife weight and finenefs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ftandard. Fine filver is filver without the mixture of any bafer metal. Alloy is bafer metal mixed with it.

Locke.
For let another piece be coined of the fame weight, wherein half the filver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is fo inconfiderable as not to be reckoned.
2. Abatement ; diminution.

The pleafures of fenfe are probably relifhed by beafts in a more exquifite degree, than they are by men; for they tafte them fincere and pure always, without mixture or alloy.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Allube'scency. n. f. [allubefcentia, Lat.] Willingnefs; content.

Dict.
'To ALLU'DE. v. n [alludo, Lat.] To have fome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it ; to hint at ; to infinuate. It is ufed of perfons; as, be alludes to an old fory; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to bis mother's faultr.

Thefe feeeches of Jerom and Chryfoftom do feem plainly io allusle unto fuch minifterial garments as were then in ufe.

Hooker, b.v. §29.
True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yea, many things declared. Hooker, li.iv. § 2.
Then juft proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meafure : and this I doubt not was that artificial ftructure here alizuled to.

Burnat's Theory of the Earth. At, lu'minor. $n$. f. [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment ; becaufe he gives graces, light an ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. Cowell.

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To ALLU'RE. v. a. [leurrer, Fr. losen, Dutch, belenen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath feemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardnefs deterreth from it, and punifhments, which may more deter from evil, than any fiweetnefs thereto allzureth.

Hookr, l. i. p. 28.
Above them all
The golded fun, in fplendour likeft heav'n,
Allur'd his eyc. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii. l. 572.
Each flatt'ring hope, and each alliting joy. Lyttleton. Allu're. n. f. [from the verb allure.] Something fet up to chltice birds, or other things, to it. We now write lure.
The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen.

Sir Jobn Hayward.
Allu'rement. n.f. [from allure.]
That which allures, or has the force of alluring : enticement ; temptation of pleafure.

Againft allurement, cuftom, and a world
Offended; fearlefs of reproach, and fcorn,
Or violence.
Miiton's Paradife Lof, $b$. xi.
_Adam, by his wife's allurement, fell. एar. Reg. b. ii. To frun th' al'zurement is not hard
To minds refolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd ;
But wond'rous difficult, when once befet,
To ftruggle throush the ftraits, and break th' involving net.
Dryden.
Allu'rer. n. f. [from allure.] The perfon that allures; enticer; enveigler.
Allu'Ringly. adv. [from allure.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.
Allu'ringness. n. f. [from alluring.] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by propofing pleafure.
Allu'sion. n. 〔. [allufio, Lat.] That which is fpoken with reference to fomething fuppofed to be already known, and there fore not expreffed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle $t$.
Here are manifert allufions and footteps of the diffolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laft ruin.

Burnet's Theory.
This laft allufion gall'd the Panther more,
Becaufe indeed it rubb'd upon the fore. Dryden.
Expreffions now out of ufe, ally fions to cuftoms loft to us, and various particularities, muft needs continue feveral paffages in the dark.

Locke's Efay on St. Paul's Epifles
Aliv'sive. adj. [alludo, allufum, Lat.] Hinting at fomething not fully expreffed.
Where the expreffion in one place is plain, and the fenfe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreffion, in the other, is figurative or alluyive, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reafonable, in this latter place, to reftrain the extent of the figure and allufion, to a confiftency with the former.

Rogers's Sermons.
Allu'siver,y. adv. [from allufive.] In an allufive manner; by implication ; by infinuation.

The Jewifh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compafs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deftroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thofe eagles, (Matt. xxiv. 28.) by which, allufively, are noted the Roman armies, whofe enfign was the eagle. Hammond's $P_{r}$. Cat.
Alcu'siveness. n.f. [from aliufive.] The quality of being allufive.
Allu'vion. M. f. [alluvio, Lat.]
I. The carrying of any thing to fomething elfe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to fomething elfe

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increafe which arifes from alluvion, which is defined an infenfible increment, brought by the water.
Allu'vious. adj. [from alluvion.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upoin fomething elfe.
To ALL'Y. v. a. [allier, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendinip, or confederacy.

All thefe fepts are allied to the inhabitants of the North, fo as there is no hope that they will ever ferve faithfully againft them.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Wants, frailtics, paffions, clofer ftill al'y
The common int'reft, or endear the tye. Pope's Effon Man. 'To the fun ally'd,
From him they draw the animating fire. Thomfon's Summer. 2. To make a relation between two things, by fimilitude, or refemblance, or any other means.
Two lines I cannot excufe: they are indeed remotely alized to Virgil's fenfe; but they are too like the tendernefs of Ovid.

Dryden.
Alı'y. $\because . f .[$ allie, Fr.] One united by fome means of con-: nexion; as. marriage; friendflip; confederacy.
We could hinder the acceffon of Holland to France, either as
fubjects, with great inmunities for the encouragement of trauc, or as an inferiour and dependent ally under their protection.

Temple.
ALMACANTAR, n. $f$. [An Arabick word, written varioufly by various authours; by D'Herbelot, almocantar; by others, almucantar.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally ufed in the plural, and means a feries of parallel circles drawn through the feveral degrecs of the meridian.
Almaca'ntar's Staff. n. $\int$. An inftrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, ufed to take obfervations of the fun, about the time of its rifing and fetting, in order to find the amplitude, and confequently the variation of the compars.

Chambers.
A'mmanack. n.f. [Derived, by fome, from the Arabick, $a^{\prime}$, and manah, Heb. to count, or compute; but others, from al, Arabick, and $\mu$,ir, a month, or $\mu$ avaxoi, the courre of the months; by others, from a Teutonick original, al and maan, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the feafons, with the return of feafls and fafts, is noted for the enfuing year.
It will be faid, this is an almanack for the old year ; all hath been well; Spain hath not affailed this kingdom. Bacon.
This aftrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverfion of the common prognofticators.

Government of the Tongue.
Beware the woman too, and thun her fight,
Who in thefe ftudies does herfelf delight;
By whom a greafy almanack is born,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. Dryd. Fuvenal.
I'll have a fafting almanack printed on purpofe for her ufe.
Dryden's Spanifs Friar.
A'LMANDINE. n. f. [Fr. aimandina, Ital.] A ruby coarfer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate.

Dict.
Almichtiness. n. $\delta$. [from almighty.] Unlimited power; omnipotence ; one of the attributes of God.

It ferveth to the world for a witnefs of his almigbtinefs, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefeft of outward things.

Hoaker, b. v. § 15 .
In creating and making exiftent the world univerfal, by the abfolute act of his own word, his power and almightine $f$ s.

Sir Walter Raleigh
In the wildernefs, the bittern and the ftork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provifions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his alnigbtinefs. Taylor's Rule of holy living. Almi'ghty. adj. [from all and mighty.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.
The Lord appeared unto Abram, and faid unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

Genefis, xvii. I.
He wills you in the name of God almighty,
That you diveft yourfelf, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations long
To him and to his heirs.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
A'lmond. n. f. [amand, Fr. derived by Menage from amandala, a word in low Latin; by others, from Aliemand, a German; fuppofing that almonds come to France from Germany.]

The nut of the almond tree, either fweet or bitter.
Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the fweet tafte into an oily one. Locke. A'LMOND TREE. $n$.f. [amygdalus, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like thofe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreffed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the fhell is not fo rugged.

The fecies are, i. The common large almond. 2. The fweet almond, with tender fhells. 3. The bitter almond. 4. The white flowering almond.

The three firft forts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers ; and the firft fort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum fock, for wet ground, or an1-alinond or peach flock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiofity; it will not fucceed on a plum, but muft be budded on a peach or aimond.

Like to an almond tree, you're mounted high
On top of green Sclinis, all alone,
With bloffoms brave bedecked daintily
Whofe tender locks do tremble every one
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown: Fairy 2
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anfwer to the fylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. Dryden: A'lmonds of the tiroat, or lonsils, called improperly Aimonds of the ears; are two round glands placed on the fides of the bafis of the tonguc, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval finus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of leffer ones, which difcharge themfelves through the great funus of a mucous and

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flippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and cefophagus, for the moiftening and lubricating thofe parts. When the ofophagus mufcle acts, it comprefles the almonds, and they frequently are the occafion of a fore throat.

The tonfils, or Almonds of the Ears, are alfo frequently fwelled in the king's evil; which cumour may be very well reckoned a fpecies of it.

Wijeman's Sur'gery.
A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'IMAN-FURNACE, called alfo the Swecp, is a peculiar kind of furnace ufed in refining, to feparate metals from cinders and other forcign fubftances. Chambers.
A'lmoner, or Almner. u. f. [eleeniofynarius, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perfon, employed in the diffribution of charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthicft man.

Dryden's Spanijh, Friar.
A'cmonry. u. . [from a'moner.] The place where the almoner refides, or where the alms are diftributed.
Almo'st. adv. [from all and moft; that is, moft part of all. Skinuer.] Nearly; well nigh ; in the next degree to the whole, or to univerfality.
Who is there almoft, whofe mind, at fome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not fo faftened to fome clog, that it could not turn itfelf to any other object.

Locke.
There can be no fuch thing or notion, as an almoft infinite; there can be nothing next or fecond to an omnipotent God.

Bentley's Sermons.

## Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,

And almoft faints beneath the glowing weight. Addif. Ovid. A LMS. n. J: [in Saxon, elmer, from eleemofina, Lat.] What is given gratuitoufly in relief of the poor. It has no fimgular. My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ftirrup, bend like his

## That hath received an alms.

Shake p. Coriolanus.
The poor bergar hath a juft demand of an alms from the rich man ; who is guilty of fraud, injuftice and oppreffion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. $\quad$ Svift.
Alms-basket. n.f. [from alms and basket.] The basket in which provifions are put to be given away.

There fweepings do as well,
As the beft order'd meal ;
For who the relifh of thefe guefts will fit,
Needs fet them but the alms-basket of wit.
Ben. Fobnfon.
We'll ftand up for our properties, was the beggar's fong that lived upon the alms-basket.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Almsdeed. n. $\int$. [from alms and deed.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and almsdeeds which the did.

Acts, ix. 36 .

## Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?

Thou art not here : murder is thy almsdeed;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'ft back.
Shake/peare's Henry VI.
Alms-giver. n. $\int$. [from a'ms and giver.] He that gives alms; he that fupports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, befides his memorable hofpital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great alms-giver in fecret, which fhewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. Bacon. Almshouse. $n$. $\int$. [from alms and boufe.] A houfe devoted to the reception and fupport of the poor; an hofpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of almshoufes for the poor, and the forting out of the people into their feveral parihes, are manifeft unto men of underftanding.

Hooker's Preface.

## And to relief of lazars, and weak age <br> \section*{Of indigent faint fouls, paft corporal toil,}

A hundred almshoufes right well fupplied. Sbokefp. Henry V.
Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hofpital, or fome alms-houfe, out of the ruins of the church, and the fpoils of widows and orphans.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Behold yon almshoufe, neat, but void of ftate,
Where age and want fit fmiling at the gate.
Pope.
Almsman. n. $f$. [from alus and man.] A man who lives upon alms; who is fupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a fet of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an almisman's gown.
$A^{\prime} \mathrm{LMUG}$-TREE. $n$. $\int$. A tree mentioned in fcripture.
Of its wood were made mufical inftruments, and it was ufed alfo in rails, or in a ftaircafe. The Rabbins generally render it coral, others ebony, brazil, or pine. In the Septuagint it is tranflated wrought wood, and in the Vulgate, Ligna Thyina. But coral could never anfwer the purpofes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much efteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood almuginn, or algumin, or, fimply, gunmim, taking al for a kind of article, may be underfood oily and gummy forts of 'wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the fame with the Shit. tim wood mentioned by Mofes.

Calmet.

A L O
And the navy alfo of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great p!enty of alnug-trees and precious trees.

1 Kings, x. II.
A'lnagar, A'lnager, or A'tneger. n. f. [from almage.]
A meafurer by the ell; a fworn officer, whofe bufnefs formerly was to iufpect the affize of woollen cloth, and to fix the feals appointed upon it for that purpofe; but there are now three officers belonging to the icgulation of cloth-manufactures, the fearcher, ineafurer, and alneger.

Dict.
A'rnage. n. f. [from aulnage, or aunage, Fr.] Ell-meafure, or rather the meafuring by the cll or yard..

Ditz.
A'Lnight. n. $\int$. [from all and uigbto.]
There is a fervice which they call alnight, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midft; wherchy it cometh to pafs, that the wick fetcheth the nourifhment farther off.

Eacon's Natural Hifory, N 372.
A'LOES. n.f. [Dhクא, as it is fuppofed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood ufed, in the Eaft, for perfumes, of which the beft fort is of higher price than gold, and was the moft valuable prefent given by the king of Siam, in $1688^{\circ}$, to the king of France. It is called Tambac, and is the heart, or innermoft part, of the aloetrec; the next part to which is called Calembac, which is fometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the Tanbac, is much eftecmed : the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguefe, Pao d'aquila, or eaglewood; but fome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the Tambac, but another fpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect.

Savary.
2. Aloes is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.
The leaves are thick, fucculent, and generally befet with fpines on the edges; the flower confifts of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into fix fegments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the moft part, femicircular feeds.
The fpecies are 39 ; i. The common large American aloe. 2. The narrow-leaved aloe, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American aloe, which produces young plants out of the flower ftems, $\mathcal{E}_{6}$.
Many of thefe plants, in Englifh gardens, are natives of the Eaft and Weft Indies ; but the moft curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The firft of thefc aloes is very hardy, and has endured the air, in nimild winters, in a very dry foil, and under a fouth wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhoufe, giving them very little moifture in winter. The other forts are preferved in an airy glafs-cafe, with a ftove. The aloes are all increafed by off-fets.

Moft of the African fpecies, after the fecond, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American aloes flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-ftems from the centre of the plant, of a confiderable fizc, and fometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the firf \{pecies, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that fome have flowered in fifty years. Another errour is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a Mun.
Millar. but the common aloes tree, by cutting the leaves, and expofing the juice that drops from them to the fin. It is diftinguins into Socotorine and and Caballine, or horfe aloes; the firtt is fo called from Socotora; the fecond, becaufe, being coarfer, it ought to be confined to the ufc of farriers. It is a warm and ftrong cathartick, and ufed in moft purgative compofitions.
Aloétical. adj. [from aloes.] Confifting chiefly of aloes.
It may be excited by aloctical, fcammoniate, or acrimonious medicines.

Wifeman's Surgery.
ALo' ETICK. n. f. [from aloes.] Any medicine is fo called, which chicfly confifts of aloes.
Alo'Ft. adv. [lofter, to lift up, Duincy. Alo'rt. adv. [loffter, to lift up, Dan. Loft air, Icelandifh; fo that aloft is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word ufed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ftories oft,
That love has wings, and foars aloft.
Suckling.
Upright he ftood, and bore aloft his fhield,
Confpicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. Dryd. Fab.
Al'oft. prep. Above.
The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar conftellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diftance due,
Difpenfes light from far. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii:
A'I.ogy. n. $\int$. [axcyo.] Unreafonablenefs; abfurdity. Dict Alo've. adj. [allecu, Dutch; fromal and een, or oure, that is, fmgle.] I. Without another

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourfelves let us decide it then. Sbakofp. Henry VI.
If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. Dryden, Fencid ii,
God, by whofe alone power and confervation, we all live and move, and have our being.

Bentley.
2. Without company; folitary.

Eagles we fee fly alone, and they are but fleeep which always herd together. Sidney, b. i.

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Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifelefs, to be found was none. Paradife Loof. I never durft in darknefs be alone. Dryden's Ind. Eimp.
Alo'ne. adv.

1. This word is feldom ufed but with the word let, if even then it be an adverb, and implies fometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himflf.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they fet down before's ; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. Ben. 'Yobnf. Catil. 2. To let alone ; to forbear; to leave unfinifhed.

His client ftole it, but he had better have let it alone; for he loft his caufe by his jeft.

Addijon. Spečator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 408$.
Alo'ng. adv. [au longue, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ftone ; fome laid along,
And, bound with burningwires, on fpokes of wheclsare hung.
2. Through any fpace meafured lengthwife.

A firebrand carried along, leaveth a train of light behind it. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N ${ }^{\circ} 274$.
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ftands. Dryd. Eneid vii. 3. Throughout; in the whole; with all prefixed.

They were all along a crofs, untoward fort of people. South. Solomon, all along in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man.

Tillot fon.
4. Joined with the particle with; in company; joined with.

I your commiffion will forthwith difpatch,
And he to England fhall along with you. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Hence then! and Evil go with thee along,
'Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell ;
Thou and thy wicked crew! Milton's Par. Loft, b. vi.
Religious zeal is fubject to an excefs, and to a defect, when
fomething is ningled with it, which it fhould not have; or when
it wants fomething that ought to go along with it. Sprat.
5. Sometimes with is underftood.

Command thy flaves: my free-born foul difdains
A tyrant's curb; and reftive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no difpute Thall rife,
(Though mine the woman) for my ravifh'd prize. Dryden.
6. Forward; onward. In this fenfe it is derived from allons, Fiench.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou mafter of the poet and the fong.
Pope.
Alo'ngst. adv. [a corruption, as it feems, from along.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep ftrait watch and ward in all their ports thereabout along $f$ the fea-coait. Knolles's Hiff. of the Turks. Alo'of. adv. [all off, that is, quite off.]
I. At a diftance; with the particle from. It generally implies a fmall diftance, fuch as is within view or obfervation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede aloof,
And to an hill herfelf withdrew afide,
From whence fhe might behold the battle's proof,
And elfe be fafe fronı danger far deferied. Fairy Quen, $^{2}$. i. As next in worth,
Came fingly where he ftood, on the bare ftrand,
While the promifcuous croud ftood yet aloof. Parad. Loff.
The noife approaches, though our palace ftood
Aloof from ftreets, encompars'd with a wood. Drylen.
2. Applied to perfons, it often infinuates caution and circumfipec: tion.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of fteel,
And make the cowards ftand aloof at bay. Shak. Henry VI.
Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being purfued, at laft when they were out of reach, they turned and croffed the ocean to Spain.

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had aloof feen the crofs fet up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Chriftian ground. Bacon's Hen. VII.
Two pots food by a river, one of brafs, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen veffel kept aloof from t'other.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
The ftrong may fight aloof; Ancrus try'd
His force too near, and by prefuming dy'd. Dryd. Fables.
In a figurative fenfe, it is ufed to import art or cunning in converfation, by which a man holds the principal queftion at a diftance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;
But with a crafty madnefs keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to fome confeffion
Of his true ftate.
Shake $/$. Hamlet.
4. It is ufed metaphorically of perfons that will not be feen in a defign.

It is neceffary the queen join; for, if fhe ftand aloof, there will be fill fulpicions : it being a received opinion in the world, that fhe hath a great intereft in the king's favour and power.

3

## 5. It is applied to things not propenly belonging to each other.

 Love's not love,When it is mingled with regards that ftand
Aloof from th' entire point.
Sbatieff. King Lear.
Alo'ud. adv. [from a and loud.] Loudly; with a ftrong voice; with a great noife.

Strangled he lies! yet feems to cry aloud,
To warn the mighty, and inftruct the proud ;
That of the great, neglecting to be juft,
Heav'n in a moment nıakes an heap of duf.
Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice aloud,
And thrice he fhook aloft a golden cloud. Dryd. Aineid vii.
Alo'w. adv. [from $a$ and low.] In a low place; not aloft.
And now alow, and now aloft they fly,
As born through air, and feem to touch the sky. Dryden. ALPHA.n.f. The firf letter in the Greck alphabet, anfwering to our A; therefore ufed to fignify the firft.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending, faith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.

Revelat.
 firft letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or clcments of fpeech.

Thou flalt not figh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a fign,
But I of thefe will reft an alpbabet,
And by ftill practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shake/peare's Titus Andronicus.
The letters of the alphabet, formed by the feveral motions of the mouth, and the great variety of fyllables compofed of letters, and formed with almoft equal velocity, and the endlefs number of words capable of being framed out of the alphabet, either of more fyllables, or of one.

Holder.
Taught by their nurfes, little children get
This faying, fooner than their alpbabet.
Dryd jun. Yuv.
To A'lphabet. v. a. [from alphabet, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.
Alphabe'tical. \}adj. [from alphabet; alphabetique, Fr.] In the Alphabe'tick. $\}$ order of the alphabet; according to the feries of letters.

I have now by me, digefted in an alpbabetical order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their refpective tempers.
Alphabe'tically. adv. [from alphabetical.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprife in fhort hints; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language, which the deaf perfonl is to learn.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Alre'ady. adv. [from all and ready.] At this prefent time, or at fome time paft; oppofed to futurity; as, Will he comie foon? He is come already. Will it be done? It is done already

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been already anfwered, may ferve for anfwer to that exception. Hooker: You warn'd me fill of loving two;
Can I love him, alrcady loving you? Dryd. Indian Emp. See, the guards, from yon far eaftern hill
Already move, no longer ftay afford;
High in the air, they wave the flaming fword,
Your fignal to depart.
Dryden's State of Innocence.
I confine myfelf to methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a ftrict execution of the laws already in force.

Swift.
Methinks, alieady I your tears furvey,
Already hear the horrid things they fay,
Alveady fee you a degraded toaft,
And all your honour in a whifper loft
Pope.
Ais. adv. [als, Dutch.] Alfo; likewife: a word now out of ufe
The golden fun his gliftering head gan fhew,
And fad remembrance now the prince amoves
With freif defire his voyage to purfuc;
Als Єna earn'd her travel to renew.
Fa:ry Quccn, b.i.
A'Lso. adv. [from all and fo.]
I. In the fame manner ; likewife.

In thefe two, no doubt, are contained the caufes of the great delnge, as according to Mofes, fo alfo according to neceffity; for our world affords no other treafures of water. Burnet's Theo.
2. Alfo is fometimes nearly the fame with and, and only conjoins the members of the fentence.

God do fo to me, and more alfo.
1 Samuel, xiv. 44.
A'ltar. n. $f$. [altare, Lat. It is obferved by Junius, that the word altar is received, with chriftianity, in all the European languages; and that altare is ufed by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Chriftian worfhip, in oppofition to the arce of gentilifin.]
I. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddefs of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Refolv'd the tainted hand fhould be repell'd,
Which incenfe offer'd, and her altar held.
Dryd. Fab.
2. The table in Chriftian churches where the communion is adminiftered.

## A LT

Her grace rofe, and, with modeft paces,
Came to the altar, where fine kneel'd, and, faintlike, Cart hor fair cyes to heav'1n, and pray'd devoutly.
shakeppear e's Henry VIII.
Atcanagr. n.f. [altaragiun, Lent.] An emolument arifing to the prictl from oblations, through the means of the altar.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
A'LTAR-Clath. 2. f. [from aitar and clotio.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.
I fhould fet down the wealth, books, hangings, and altarcloths, which our kings gave this abbey. Peccham on Drawing. I'n AL'TER. v. a. [alterer, Fr. from alter, Lat.]

1. 'To change; to make otherwife than it is. To nltc', feems more properly to imply a change made only in fome part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it ; to change it, may be, to fubffitute another in its place.

## Do you note

How much her grace is alter' $l$ ? on the fudden ?
How long her face is drawn? how pa!c fle looks,
And of an earthly cold?
Shak. IIen. VIII.
Acts appropriated to the wornip of God by his own appointment, muft continue fo, till himfelf hath otherwife declared: for who dares alter what God hath appointed?

Stillingftect's Defence of Difc. on Romijb Idolatry.
2. To take off from a perfuafion or fect.

For the way of writing plays in verfe, I find it troublefome and flow; but Iam no way altered from my opinion of it, at leaft with any reafons which have oppofed it.

Dryden.
To ALTER. v. n. To become otherwife than it was; as,
the weather alters from bright to cloudy.
A'lterable. adj. [from alter; alterable, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by fomething elfe; diftinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itfelf.

That alterable refpects are realities in nature, will never be aimitted by a confiderate difcerner.

Glanville.
Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, alterable by a thoufand accidents, which we can neither forefee nor prevent. Rogers.
I wifh they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the fettlement of the fucceffion in the Houfe of Hanover be alterable or no? Suvift.
A'terableness. n.f. [from alterable.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external caufes.
A'lterably. adu. [from alterable.] Infuch a manner as may be altered.
A'lterant. adj. [alterant, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elfe all bodies would be alike one to another.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Altera'tion. n:f. [from alter; alteration, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Aitcration, though it be from worfe to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and thofe weighty. Hooker.
2. The change made.

Why may we not prefume, that God doth even call for fuch change or alteration, as the very condition of things themfelves doth make neceffary.

Hooker, b. ii. § 10
So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once paft, foon after, when man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (fuch was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. Parad. Lof, b. ii.
No other alteration will fatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order
Appius Claudius admitted to the fenate the fons of thofe who had been flaves; by which, and fucceeding alterations, that council degenerated into a moft corrupt body.
A'lterative. adj. [from alter.]
Medicines called alterative, are fuch as have no immediate fenfible operation, but gradually gain upon the conftitution, by changing the humours from a fate of diftemperature to health. They are oppofed to ceracuants.

2uincy.
When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by fuch alterative medicines as purify the blood.

Governnent of the Tongue.
Alterca'tion. n. $\int$. [altercation, Fr. from altercor, Lat.] Debate; controverfy; wrangle.
By this hot purfuit of lower controverfies amongt men profefing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themfelves, time will caufe altercation to grow.

Their whole life was, in a manner, little elfe than a perpetual wrangling and altercation; and that, many times, rather for victory and oftentation of wit, than a fober and ferious fearch of truth.

Hakewell on Providence.
Alte'rn. adj. [alternus, Lat.] Acting by turns, in fucceffion each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for thcir ufe
To man ; the greater to have rule by day,
The lefs by night, aiterin. Milton's Par. Loft, b. vii.

## A LT

At.re'rnacy. n.f. [from alternate.] Action porformed by turns. ALTE'RNATL. adj. [alternus, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.
Friendflip confifts properly in mutual offices, and a generous frife in aliernate acts of kindnefs.

Soutb
Hear how Timotheus' various lays furprife,
And bid altcrnate paffions fall and rife
While, at each change, the fon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. Pope Alte'rnate angles. [In geometry.] Are the internalangles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppofite fides of the cutting line; the one below the firtt parallel, and the other above the fecond.
Alternate ratio, or proportion, is where the antecedert of one is to its confequent, as the antecedent of another to its confequent; the very fame ratio, in this cale, holding alternately in refpect of the antecedents to each other, and the confequents to each other. Chambers.
Alte'rnate. $n$.. . [from alternatc, adj.] That which happens alternately; viciffitude.

And rais'd in pleafure, or repos'd in cafe,
Grateful alternatcs of fubftantial peace,
They blefs the long nocturnal influence fhed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed.
Prion
To Altérnate. v. a. [alterno, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Thofe who, in their courfe,
Melodious hymns about the fov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. Miiton's Paradife Loft, b. v.
2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moft high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for fundry wife ends, alternates the difpofition of good and evil. Greve's Cofmologia Sacra, b. iii.
Altérnately. adv. [from alternate.] In reciprocal fuccefion, fo that each fhall be fucceeded by that which it fucceeds, as, light follows darknefs, and darknefs follows light.

The princefs Melefinda, bath'd in tears,
And tofs'd aiternately with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. Dryden.
Unhappy man! whom forrow thus and rage
To different ills alternately engage.
Prior,
The rays of light are, by fome caufc or other, alternately difpofed to be reflected or refracted for many viciffitudes. Newton. Altérnateness. n.f. [from alternate.] The quality of being . alternate, or of happening in reciprocal fucceffion. Dict.
Alterna'tion. n.f.[from altcrnate.] The reciprocal fucceffion of things.

The one would be oppreffed with conftant heat, the other with infufferable cold; and fo the defect of alternation would utterly impugn the generation of all things. Brown's Vul. Err.
Alte'rnative. $n$.f. [alternatif, Fr.] The choice given of two -things; fo that if one be rejected, the other muft be taken.

A ftrange alternative
Muft ladies have a doctor, or a dance?
Young.
Alte'rnatively. adv. [from alternative.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal alternatively made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Alte'rnativeness. n. $f$. [from aiternative.] The quality or ftate of being alternative; reciprocation. Dict.
Altérnity. n. 反. [from altern.] Reciprocal fucceffion; viciffitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vafteft dimenfions, and longeft duration, fhould live in a continual motion, without the altcrnity and viciffitude of reft, whereby all other animals continue.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. viii. c. I. Althóugh. conj. [from all and though. See Though.] Notwithftanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, although they be intricate, obfcure, and dark; although they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, although in this world they be no way poffible to be underftood.

Hooker, b.v. § 22 . Me the gold of France did not feduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The fooner to effect what I intended.
Shake/p. Hen. V. The ftrefs muft be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, aithough they be good additional fecuritics.
A'ltigrade. adj. [from altus and gradior, Lat.] Rifing on high.
Altiloquence. n. f. [altus and loquor, Lat.] High fpeech; pompous language.
Alti'metry. n. f. [altimetria, Lat. from aitus and $\mu$. ${ }^{\prime}$ cov.] The art of taking or meafuring altitudes or heights, whether acceffible, or inaccefible, generally performed by a quadrant.
Alti'sonant. \}adj. [altijomus, Lat.] High founding; pomAlti'sonous. $\}$ pous or lofty in found.

DiE.
A'ltitude. n.f. [altitudo, Lat.]
I. Height of place; fpace meafured upward.

## A L U

Ten mafts attach'd make not the altitude,
Which thou haft perpendicularly fall'n. Sbak. King Lear. Some define the perpendicular altitude of the higheft mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs.

She fhines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly gueis'd;
Diftance and altitude conceal the reft.
Dryden.
2. The clevation of any of the heavenly bodics above the horizon. Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much confiderable, whether we confider its afcent, meridian, altitude, or abode above the horizon. Browin's Vulgar Errours.
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he obferve them and their influences in their feveral fituations, in their oppofitions and conjunctions, in their altitudes and depreffions?

Rymer's Tragedies of laft Age.
3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Thofe members which are pairs, ftand by one another in equal altitude, and anfwer on each fide one to another. Ray. 4. Height of excellence ; fuperiority.

Your altitude offends the eyes
Of thofe who want the power to rife,
The world, a willing ftander-by,
Inclines to aid a fpecious lye.
5. Height of degree ; higheft point.

He did it to pleafe his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue. Sbakejp. Coriolanus.
A.'TI'volant. adj. [altivolans, Lat. from altus and voio.] High flying.
A'i.TOGETHER. adv. [from all and together.]
I. Completely ; without reftriction; without exception.

It is in vain to fpeak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be altogether fubdued.

Spenfer's State of Ireland
We find not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion.

Hooker, b. v. § 18
If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to fuffer for his confcience, or to die for his religion; it being altogether as abfurd to imagine a man obliged to fuffer, as to do impoffibilities.

South.
I do not altogether difapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of fcripture through the ftyle of your fermon. Swift.
2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather all togetber.

Coufin of Somerfet, join you with ine,
And aitogether with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoift duke Humphry from his feat. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii,
$A^{\prime} L U D E L$. n.f. [from a and lutum; that is, without lute.] Aludels are fubliming pots ufed in chemiftry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occafion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be fublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rife up.
A'L U M. n.f. [a'umen, Lat.]
A kind of mineral falt, of an acid tafte, leaving in the mouth a fenfe of fwectnefs, accompanied with a confiderable degrec of aftringency. The ancient naturalifts allow of two forts of alum, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the ifland of Milo, being a kind of whitifh ftone, very light, friable, and porous, and ftreaked with filaments refembling filver. The factiticus alum is prepared in different manners, according to the differcnt materials of which it is made. Hence arife red, Roman, and citron alums; alfo plumofe, faccharine, and burnt alums. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is priucipally produced; and the Englifh roche-alum is made from a bluifh mineral fone, frequent in the hills of Yorkfhire and Lancafhire. Alum is ufed in medicine as an abforbent ; but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is feldom prefcribed in wardly. It is ufed outwardly in aftringent lotions, and is an ingredient in feveral dentifrices and cofineticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It ferves to bind the colour upon the ftuffs, and has the fame ufes there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It alfo difpofes ftuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of brisknefs and delicacy to it. This effect of aium feems to proceed from its ftyptick or aftringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence alfo it preferves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from finking when wrote upon.

Saccharine alum bears a near refemblance to fugar, and is a compofition of common alum, with rofe-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the confiftence of a pafte, and thus moulded at pleafure. As it cools, it grows hard as a ftone, and is ufed as a cofmetick.

Burnt alum is alum 'calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more eafily pulverized.

Plumofe or plume alum is a fort of faline mineral ftonc, of various colours, moft commonly white, bordering on green, refembling Venetian talc, except that, inftead of fcales, it rifes in threads or fibres, refembling thofe of a feather; whence its name from pluma, a feather. Sume will have this to be the lapis amianthus of the ancients.

Chambers.
By long beating the white of ain egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the molt part, into white curds. Boyle.

## A MA

Alum stone. n. f. A ftone or calx ufed in furgery; perhaps aluin calcined, which then becomes corrofive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum foones. Wifeman's Surgery. Alu'minous. allj. [from alum.] Relating to alum, or confíting of alum.
Nor do we reafonably conclude, becaufe, by a cold and a'uminous moifture, it is able a while to refift the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it fubfifteth and liveth in it. Brown. The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or aluminous nature.

WiJeman's Surgery.
A'LwAYs. adv. [it is fometimes written alway, compounded of all and way; eallepæzza, Sax. tuttavia, |tal.]
I. Perpetually; throughout all time ; oppofed to formetime, or to never.
That, which fometime is expedient, doth not always fo continue.

Hooker, b.iv. § 14.
Man never is, but always to be bleft. Pope.
2. Conftantly; without variation ; oppofed to fometimes, or to now and then.

He is always great, when fome great occafion is prefented to him.

Dryden.
A. M. Stands for artium magifer, or mafter of arts; the fecond degree of our univerfities, which, in fome foreign countries, is called doctor of philofophy.
Am. The firft perfon of the verb to be. [See To Be.]
And God faid unto Mofes, I am that I am: and he faid, thus fhalt thou fay unto the children of Ifrael, I am hath fent me unto you.

Exodus, iii. 14.
Come then, my foul: I call thee by that name, Thou bufy thing, from whence I know I am: For knowing what I am, I know thou art; Since that muft needs exift, which can impart.

Prior:
Amabi'lity. n. $\int$. [from amabilis, Lat.] Lovelinefs; the power of pleafing.

No rules can make amability, our minds and apprehenfions make that ; and fo is our felicity.
AMADE'TTO. n.f. A fort of pear [See Pear.] fo called, fays Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.
$A^{\prime} M A D O T$. n. f. A fort of pear. [See Pear.]
Ama'in. adv. [from maine, or maigne, old Fr. derived from magnus, Lat.] With vehemence ; with vigour ; fiercely; violently. It is ufed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come amain, To fignify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englifhmen unto the fword. Sbak. Henry VI.
What! when we fled amain, purfued, and ftruck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and befought
The deep to fhelter us? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii
The hills, to their fupply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moift,
Sent up amain.
Par. Loft.
From hence the boar was rous'd, and fprung amain,
Like light'ning fudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, fhakes the ground; ?
The foreft echoes to the crackling found,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. $\int_{D_{i}}$ AMALLGAM. $\}^{n . \int}$. [ $\dot{\alpha} \mu \alpha$ and $\left.\gamma \alpha \mu s \tilde{w}.\right]$ The mixture of metals AMA'LGAMA. $\}$ procured by amalgamation. See AmalgaMATION.

The induration of the amalgam appears to proceed from the new texture refulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the amalgam.
To Ama'lgamate. v.a. [from amalgam.]
To unite metals with quickfilver, which may be practifed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The ufe of this operation is, to make the metal foft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.
Amalgama'tion. n. f. [from amalgamate.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the reft are anfwerable: Take fix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible ; ftir thefe well that they may incorporate; then caft the mars into cold water, and wah it. Bacon's Pbyjucal Remains. Amanda'tion. n.f. [from amando, Lat.] The act of fending on a meffage, or employment
AMANUE'NSIS. n.f. [Lat.] A perfon who writes what an other dictates.
A'maranth. n. $\int$. [amarantbus, Lat. from $\alpha$ and $\mu$ agásua.] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the feeds are included in membranaceous veffels which, when come to maturity, burf open tranfverfely or horizontally, like purflane, each of which contains one or inore roundifh feeds.

Among the many fpecies, the moft beautiful are, I. The tree amaranth. 2. The long pendulous aramanth, with reddifh coloured feeds, commonly called Love lies a bieeding. All thefie plants muft be fown on a good hotbed in February, or the he-
gimuine

A M A
ginning of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their feed in Scptember.

Millar.
2. In poetry, it is fometimes an imaginary flower, fuppofed, according to its name, never to fade.

Imnortal amaranth! a flower which once
In paradife, faft by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but foon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where firit it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, fhading the fount of life;
And where the river of blifs, thro' midft of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elyfian flow'rs her amber ftream:
With thefe, that never fade, the fpirits elect
Bind their refplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. iii. l. 353.
Amara'nthine. adj. [amaranthinus, Lat.] Relating to amaranths ; confifting of amaranths.

By the ftreams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elyfian flow'rs,
By thofe happy fouls who dwell

## In yellow meads of Afphodel,

Or amaranthine bow'rs.
Pope's St. Cacilia.
Amáritude. n. f. [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitternefs.
What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies.

Harvcy on Confumptions.
Ama'rulence. n. f. [amaritudo, Lat.] Bitternefs. Dict. Ama'sment. n.f. [from amafs.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the fubject, is but an amafment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoftures.

Glanville's Sccpfis Scientifica.
To AMA'SS. v. a. [amaffer, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mafs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made ufe of any unlawful means to ama/s riches, as having thriven by fraud and injuftice. Atterbury's Sermons.
When we would think of infinite fpace, or duration, we, at firft itep, ufually make fome very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which poffibly we double and multiply feveral times. All that we thus amafs together in our thoughts, is pofitive, and the affemblage of a great number of pofitive ideas of fpace or duration.

Locke.
2. In a figurative fenfe, to add one thing to another, generally with fome thare of reproach, either of eagernefs or indifcrimination.
Such as ama/s all relations, muft err in fome, and be unbelieved in many.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
Do not content yourfelves with mere words, left your improvements only amafs a heap of unintelligible phrafes.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
The life of Homer has been written, by amafing of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a ftory of him to the world.

Pope's Effay on Homer.
To Ama'te. v. $n$. [from $a$ and mate. See Mate.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obfolete.

## A lovely bevy of fair ladies fate,

Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them immodeft way amate,
And each one fought his laciy to aggrate. Fairy 2 ueen, b:ii.
2. To terrify ; to frike with horrour. In this fenfe, it is derived from the old French, matter, to crufh or fubdue.
Amato'rculist. n. f. [amatorculus, Lat.] A little infignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

Dict.
A'matory. adj. [amatorius, Lat.] Relating to love; caufing love.
It is the fame thing whether one raviin Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by amatory potions, not only allure her, but neceffitate her to fatisfy his luft, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him fpontaneoufly.

Brambam againgt Hobbes.
AMAURO'SIS. n. $\int$. [á $\mu$ avéo $\omega$.] A dimnefs of fight, not from any vifible defect in the eye, but from fome diftemperature of the inner parts, occafioning the reprefentations of flies and duft foating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and comprefled by the blood-veffels being too much diftended ; fo that, in many of its parts, all fenfe is loft ; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling fucceffively upon them, are obfcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ftagnations in the extremities of thofe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. Quincy.
To AMA'ZE. v. $a$. [from $a$ and maze, perplexity.]

1. To confufe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people amaxed at thee, and their kings fhall be horribly afraid for thee, when I fhall brandifh my fword before them, and they fhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall.Ezek.xxxii.ıo.
2. To put into confufion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. Smith's Phredr, and Hippol.

## A MB

3. To put into perplexity:

That cannot choofe but amaze him. If he be not amazed; he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked. Shakefpearc's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Ama'ze. n. f. [from the verb amaze.] Aftonilhment; confufion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whofe name in arms thro' Europe rings;
And fills all mouths with envy or with praife,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,

## And rumours loud. <br> Milton's Paradije Regained.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling fea,
Then cafting back his eyes with dire 'amaze,
Sees, on the Punick fhore, the mounting blaze.
Dryden.
Ama'zedly. adv. [from amazed.] Confufedly; with amazement ; with confufion.

I fpeak amazedly, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meffage.
Sbakefp. Winter's Tale. Why,
azedly!
Come, fifters, cheer we up his fprights.
Macbeth.
Ama'zedness. n. $\int$. [from ainazed.] The ftate of being amaz-
ed; aftonifhment; wonder; confufion.
I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old thepherd deliver the manner how he found it ; whereupon, after a little amazednefs, we were all commanded out of the chamber.

Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Ama'zement. n.f. [from amaze.]
I. Such a confufed apprehenfion as does not leave reafon its full force ; extreme fear; horrour.

He anfwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firt amazement, ftaring wide,
With ftony eyes, and heartlefs hollow hue,
Aftonifh'd ftood, as one that had efpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd.
Fairy 2ucen.
But look! amazement on thy mother fits;
O ftep between her and her fighting foul :
Conceit in weakeft bodies ftrongeft works. Sbak. Hamlet.
2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impreffion left
Of much amazement to th' infernal crew,
Diftracted and furpris'd with deep difmay
At thefe fad tidings. Milton's Paradife Regained, b. i.
3. Height of admiration

Had you, fome ages paft, this race of glory
Run, with amazement we fhould read your fory;
But living virtue, all atchievements paft,
Meets envy fill to grapple with at laft.
Waller:
4. Aftonifhment ; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which fat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and $a-$ mazement at that which had happened unto him. Acts, iii. ic.
Ama'zing. participial adj. [from amaze.] Wonderful; aftonifhing.
It is indced an amazing thing to fee the prefent defolation of Italy, when one confiders what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy
Am a'zingly. adv. [from amazing.] To a degree that may excite aftonifhment; wonderfully.
If we arife to the world of fpirits, our knowledge of them muft be amazingly imperfect, when there is not the leaft grain of fand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wifeft philofopher to anfwer. Watts's Logick. $A^{\prime} M A Z O N . \quad n . f$. [ $\alpha$ and $\left.\mu \alpha^{\prime} \xi \oplus.\right]$ The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucafus; thiey are fo called from their cutting off their breafts, to ufe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ftay thy hands, thou art an amazon,
And fighteft with the fword. Shakefp. Henry VI. AMBAGES. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of fpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreffion.

They gave thofe complex ideas names, that they might the more eafily record and difcourfe of things they were daily converfant in, without long ambages and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eafier and quicker underftood. Locke. Amba'gious. adj. [from ambages.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious.
Ambassa'de. n.f. [ambafade, Fr.] Embaffy; character or bufinefs of an ambaffador; a word not now in ufe.

When you difgraced me in my ambaffade,
Then I degraded you from being king,
AMBASSADOUR. n. . [ambafadeur, Fr. emlu. Henry VI. for, Span uncertain, it is not eafy to fettle its orthography. Some derive
 from ambactus, which, in the old Gaulifh, fignitied a firvant; whence ambafcia, in low Latin, is found to fignify fervice, and ambafciotor, a fervant; others deduce it from ambacht, in old

Teutonick,

Teltonick, fignifying a government, and funius mentions a poffibility of its defcent from avaijus:w; and others from am for ad and bafius, low, as fuppofing the act of fending an ambafiadour, to be in fome furt ann act of fubmiffion. All thefe derivations lead to write ambaffadour, not embaffadour.]

A perfon fent in a publick manner from one fovereign power to another, and fuppofed to reprefent the power.from which he is fent. The perfon of an ambaffadour is inviolable.

Ambaffador is, in popular language, the general name of a meffenger from a fovercign power, and fometimes, ludicrounly, from common perfons. ln.the juridical and formal language, it fignifies particularly a minifter of the higheft rank refiding in another country, and is diftinguifhed from an envoy, who is of lefs dignity.

Give firft admittance to th' ambaffadours. Shak. Hamlet. Rais'd by thefe hopes, I fent no news before,
Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come, without a pledge, nyy own ambaffadour. Dryden:
Oft have their black ombaffadours appear'd
Loaden with gifis, and fill'd the courts of Zama. Add. Cato. Amba'ssadress. n. J. [ambaffadrice, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaffadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman fent on a meffage:

Well, my ambafadrefs-
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? Rowe's Penit.
A'mbassage. n. f. [from ambafadour.] An embafly ; the bufinefs of an ambafiadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory anfwers; fo as the formal part of their ambaffage might well warrant their further ftay. Bacon's Henry VII.

## A'M BER. n. f. [from ambar, Arab. whence the lower writers

 formed ambarum.]A yellow tranfparent fubftance of a gummous or bituminous confiftence, but a refinous tafte, and a fmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick fea, along the coafts of Pruffia. Some naturalifts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mi-- neral, and fome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny defcribes it as a refinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and difcharged thence into the fea; where, undergoing fome alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the fhores of Pruffia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of fuccinum, from fuccus, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturalift is confirmed by the obfervation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. Pbilof. Tranfact. No 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beaft; others, the fcum of the lake Cephifis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in fome fountains, where it is found fwimming like pitch. Others fuppofe it a bitumen trickling into the fea from fubterraneous fources; but this opinion is alfo difcarded, as good amber having been found in digging at a confiderable diftance from the fea, as that gathered on the coaft. Boerhanve ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a cryftalline form. Amber affumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. Within fome pieces of amber have been found leaves, and infects included; which feems to indicate, either that the amber was originally in a fluid ftate, or, that having been expofed to the fun, it was foftened, and rendered fufceptible of the leaves and infects. Amber, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it ; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copioufly in the dark. Some diftinguifh amber into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are fuppofed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called jet, the other ambergris. The white is moft valued for medicinal ufes, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, becaufe of its tranfparency. Trev. Cbamb.

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balfam or refin, like turpentine; clear, reddifh, or yellowih; of a pleafant fmell, almoft like ambergris. It flows from an incifion made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives ofofol; but it lardens, as it grows older, into a folid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balfam. Chambers.
If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glafs, amber, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium.

Peacham on Drawing.
No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar fhade ;
But poplar wreathes around his temples fpread,
And tears of amber trickled down his head. Addif. Italy.
The fpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ftudded amber darts a golden ray.
Pope's Ody Jey.
A'meer. adj. Confifting of amber.
With fcarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shakefpeare's Taming of the Shrezu.
Amber drinik. n.f. Drink of the colour of amber, or refembling amber in colour and tranfparency.
All your clear amber drink is flat.
Bacan's Nat. Hifory.

A'MBERGRIS. $n$.f. [from amber and gris, or grey; that is, srcy amber.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almof like wax, commonly of a greyifh or afh colour, ufed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the fea coafts of feveral warm countries, and on the weftern coafts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the fun, and wafhed off the fhore by the waves, is fwallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous firh, becaufe fometimes found in the inteftines of fuch animals. But we have no inftance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it fhould rather be found where there animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which diftils from trees, and drops into the fea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it fprings out of the fea, as naphtha does out of fome fountains. Others fuppofe it a fea mufhroom, torn up from the buttom by the violence of tempefts. Other: affert it to be a vegetable production, iffuing out of the root of a tree, whofe roots always fhoot toward the fea, and difcharge thernfelves into it. Others maintain, that ambergris is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the fea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nefts; feveral perfons having feen pieces that were half ambergris, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of anbergris, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male fpermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the tefticles. But, befides that it is not one fpermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have ambergris, Neumann, chemift - to the king of Pruflia, abfolutely denies it to be an animal fubftance, as not yielding in the analyfis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it muft have been fwallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen iffuing out of the earth into the fea; at firft of a vifcous confiftence, but - hardening, by its mixture with fome liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it.

Trevoux. Chambers.
Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy ifland, where huge lemons grow,
Where fhining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich fhore, of ambergris is found.
Waller.
Amber seed, or musk feed, refembles millet, is of a bitterifh tafte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians ufe it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful fcent to the breath after eating.

Chambers.
Amber tree. n.f. [frutex Africanus ambram jpirans.] A fhrub, whofe beauty is in its fmall evergreen leaves, which grow as clofe as heath, and, being bruifed between the fingers, emit a very, fragrant odour.
AMBIDE XTER. n. $\int$. [Lat.]
I. A man who has equally the ufe of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reafon of anbidexters, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. Brown's Vul. Err 2. A man who is equally ready to act on either fide, in party difputes. This fenfe is ludicrous.
Ambinextérity. n. $\int$. [from ambidexter.]
I. The quality of being able equally to ufe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

Ambidéxtrous. adj. [from ambidexter, Lat.]
I. Double dealing; practifing on both fides.

Æfop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falfe, fhuffing, and ambidextrous dealings. L'Eftrange's Fab. 2. Having, with equal facility, the ufe of either hand

Others, not confidering ambidextrous and left-handed men, do totally fubmit unto the efficacy of the liver. Vulgar Err. Ambide'xtrousness. $n$. $\int$. [from ambidextrous.] The quality of being ambidextrous.

Di,it.
A'mbient. adj. [ambiens, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaffing; invefting.

This which yields or fills
All fpace, the ambient air wide-interfus'd. Paradife Lof. The thicknefs of a plate requifite to produce any colour, depends only on the denfity of the plate, and not on that of the ambient medium.

Newton's Opticks.
Around him dance the rofy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient fiveets perfume the morn. Fenton to L. Gower.
Illuftrious virtues, who by turns have rofe,
With happy laws her empire to fuftain,
And with full pow'r affert her ambient main.
Prior.
The ambient æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. Bentley's Serwions. $A^{\prime} M B I G U . n$. f. [French.] An entertainment, confifting not of regular courfes, but of a medley of difhes fet on together.

When ftraiten'd in your time, and fervants few, You'd richly then compofe an ambigu;
Where firft and fecond courfe, and your defert,
All in our fingle table have their part. King's Art of Cookery. Ambigu'ity. $n$. f. [from ambiguous.] Doubtfulnefs of meaning; uncertainty of fignification; double meaning.

## A M B

With ambiguities they often entangle themfelves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itfelf, and what in regard of outward accidents.

We can clear thefe ambijuitics,
And know their fpring, their head, their true defcent
Shakefpeare's Romeo and 'Yuliet.
The words are of fingle fignification, without any ambiguity; and therefore I fhall not trouble you, by ftraising for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty ; or diltinction, where there is no difference.
A M B I'G U OUS. adj. [ambiguus, Lat.]
I. Doubtful ; having two meanings; of uncertain fignification.

But what have been thy anfwers, what but diark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful fenfe deluding: Par. Ressain. Some expreffions in the covenant were ambiguous, and were left fo; becaufe the perfons who framed them, were not all of one mind.

Clarendon, b. viii
2. Applied to perfons ufing doubtful expreffions. It is applied to expreffions, or thofe that ufe them, not to a dubious, or fufpended ftate of mind.

Th' ambiguous god, who rul'd her lab'ring breaft,
In thefe myfterious words his mind expreft;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reft. $\int D_{\text {ryd }}$
Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Conftrain' $\mathfrak{d}$ a fmile, and thus ambiguous fpoke. Pope's Ody f: Ambi'Guously. adv. [from ambiguous.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.
Ambi'guousness. n. f. [from ambiguous.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of fignifica tion.
Ambi'Logy. n. f. [from ambo, Lat. and rorob.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful fignification.

Dict
Ambi'loquous. adj. [from ambo and loquor, Lat.] Ufing ambiguous and doubtful expreffions.

Dict.
Ambi'Loquy. n. f. [ambiloquium, Lat.] The ufe of doubtful and indeterminate expreffions ; difcourfe of doubtful meaning. $D$.
A'mbit. n.f. [ambitus, Lat.] The compafs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaffes any thing
The tufk of a wild boar winds about almoft into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meafuring by the ambit, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its bafis an inch over.

Grew's Mufaum.
Ambi'tion. n. $\int$. [ambitio, Lat.] The defire of fomething higher than is poffefled at prefent.

1. The defire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having fuch a mind as Antiphilus, that fo great goodnefs could not have bound gratefulnefs? and fo high advancement not have fatisfied his ambition? Sidn.
2. The defire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and fo would reft;
The fenfe would not be only, but be well :
But wit's ambition longeth to the beft,
For it defires in endlefs blifs to dwell.
Urge them, while their fouls
$\operatorname{Sir} 7$. Davies.
Are capable of this ambition;
Left zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of foft petitions, pity and remorfe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was.
Shakefp. K. Fobn.
3. It is ufed with to before a verb, and of before a noun.

I had a very early ambition to recommend my felf to your Lordfhip's patronage.

Addifon.
There was an ambition of wit, and an affectation of gayety.
Pope's Preface to bis Letters.
Ambi'tious. adj. [ambitiofus, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; defirous of advancement ; eager of honours; afpiring. It has the particle of before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crouds, ambitious of thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canft not choofe alone. Dryd. Fables. You have been pleafed not to fuffer an old man to go difcontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been fo long ambitious.

Diyden.
Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory, defcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, feeing a veffel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
2. Eager to grow bigger ; afpiring.

Th' ambitious ocean fwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. Shake $\int p .7$. Caf.
Ambi'tiously, adv. [from ambitious.] In an ambitious. man-
ner; with eagernefs of advancement or preference
With fuch glad hearts did our defpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's flect;
And each ambitioufly would claim the ken,
That with firft eyes did diftant fafety meet. Dryd. Anm. Mir.
Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitioufly defign'd his Sh-'s throne.
Dryden.
Ambi'tiousness. n. f. [from ambitious.] The quality of being ambitious.
Vol. I
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A M B
Ambi'tude. $\because$.f. [ambio, Lat.] Compafs; circuit; circumference.
To A'M BLE. 2. n. [ambler, Fr. ambulo, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [Sec Amble.]

It is good, on fome occations, to enjoy as much of the prefent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourfelves of the virtuoto's faddle, which will be fure to amble, when the world is upon the hardeft trot. Diyden's Virgil, Dedication.
2. 'Yo move callily, without hard finocks, or thaking.

Who ambles time withal?-A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becaufe he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time ambles withal.

Sbakeppeare's As you like it.
3. In a ludicrous fenfe, to move with fubmiffion, and by direction ; as, a horfe that ambles, ufes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering the,
Shall make him amble on a gonfip's meflage,
And take the diftaff with a hand as patient,
As ere did Hercules.
Rowe's Jane Sbore. 4. To walk daintily and affectedly.
$I$ am rudely ftampt, and want love's majefty,
To ftrut before a wanton ambling nymph. Shakefp. Ric. III.
A'mbie. n. f. [from to amble.] A pace or movement in which the horfe removes both his leg on one fide; as, on the far fide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the fame fide at one time, whilft the legs on the near fide ftand ftill; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near fide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far fide fand fill. An amble is the firft pace of young colts, but when they have ftrength to trot, they quit it. There is no amble in the manage; riding matters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horfe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ftopping; but cannot be put from an amble to a gallop without a ftop, which interrupts the juftnets of the manage.

Farrier's Dict.
A'mbler. n. f. [from to amble.] A horfe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.
A'mblingly. adv. [from ambling.] With an ambling movement.
AMBRO'SIA. n. $\int$. [ $\left.\kappa \mu \rho_{\text {gotía. }}\right]$

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleafing to the fmell or tafte, is called ambrofia.
2. The name of a plant.

It has male flofculous flowers, produced on feparate parts of the fame plant from the fruit, having no vifible petals; the fruit which fucceeds the female flowers, is fhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong feed in each.

The feecies are, 1. The marine or fea ambrofia. 2. Taller unfavoury fea ambrofia. 3. The talleft Canada ambrofia, with rough plane treeleaves. The firt fort fhould be fown early in the fpring, under a warm wall. The fecond and third are common American weeds, which fhould be fown upon a gentle hotbed in the fpring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. Millar.
Ambro'sial. adj. [from ambrofia.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrofia; fragrant ; delicious ; delectable.

Thus while God fpake, ambrofial fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleffed fpirits elect
Senfe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. Milton's Parad. Loft.
The gifts of heaven my following fong purfues,
Aerial honey, and ambrofial dews. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
To fartheft fhores th' ambrofial fpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the fkies.
$A^{\prime} \mathrm{MBRY}$. n. $\int$. [a word corrupted from almonry.]
I. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diftibuted.
2. The place where plate, and utenfils for houfekeeping, are kept; alfo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ftill ufed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.
Ambs ace. n. f. [from ambo, Lat. and ace.] A double ace; fo called when two dice turn up the ace.
I had rather be in this choice, than throw ambs ace for my life.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
This will be yet clearer, by confidering his own inftance of cafting ambs ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppofing the pofiture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, fuppofing the figure of the table, and of the dice themfelves, fuppofing the meafure of force applied, and fuppofing all other things which did concur to the production of that caft, to be the very fame they were, there is no doubt but in this cafe the caft is neceffary. Bramb. againft Hobbes. Ambula'tion. n. $\int$. [ambulatio, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invifible motion of the mufcles in fation, proceed more offenfive laffitudes, than from ambulation.

Brown's Valgar Errours, b. iii. c. I.
A'mbulatory: adj. [ambulo, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or ambilatory, are fuch as require fome bafis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: fuch were thofe ftrange inventions, commonly attributed to Dæedalus, or ielfmoving flatues, which, unlefs violently detained, would of themfelves run away.

Waikins's Mathemat. Magick.

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2. That which happens during a paflage or walk.

He was fent to conduce hither the princefs Henrietta Maria, of whom his majefty had an ambulatory view in his travels.

Wotton.
3. Moveable; as, an ambulatory court ; a court which removes from place to place for the exercife of its jurifdiction.
A'mbury. n.. . A bloody wart on any part of a horfe's body.
Ambusca'de. n. f. [embufcade, Fr. See Ambush.] A private
ftation in which men lie to furprife others; ambufh
Then waving high her torch, the fignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their ambufcade. Dryden.
When I behold a faflionable table fet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diftempers, lie in ambufcade among the difhes. Addijon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 195$.
Ambuscádo. n. . [embofada, Span.] A private poft, in order to furprife an enemy.

Sometimes fhe driveth o'er a foldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, ambufcadoes, Spaniifh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. Sbakefp. Romeo and Fuliet.
A'mbush. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ [embufche, Fr. from bois a wood; whence embufcher, to hide in woods, amburhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forcfts.]
I. The poft where foldiers or affaffins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield
Bold in clofe ambufh, bafe in open field.
Dryden's Indian Empcrour.
2. The act of furprifing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a fecret polt.

## Nor fhall we need,

With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whofe high walls fear no affault or fiege,
Or ambufb from the deep.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii.
3. The ftate of being pofted privatcly, in order to furprife; the ftate of lying in wait.

The refidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their ambufb, whence iffued more. Then the earl gathered his fmall company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving fome fuccours advancing, or whether intending to draw the Englifh further into their ambufh, turned away at an eafy pace.

Hayward.
4. Perhaps the perfons placed in private fations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancafter,
Once did I lay an ambufh for your life. Shakefp. Ricbard II. A'mbushed. adj. [from ambufi.] Placed in ambufh; lying in wait.

Thick as the fhades, there iffue fwarming bands
Of ambufh'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,
To be Taxallan enemies I guefs. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
Ambu'shment. n. f. [from ambufb; which fee.] Ambufh; furprize: a word now not ufed.

Like as a wily fox, that having fpied
Where on a funny bank the lambs do play,
Full clofely creeping by the hinder fide,
Lies in ambufbment of his hoped prey. Spenfer's Muiopotmos.
Ambu'st. adj. [ambuftus, Lat.] Burnt; fcalded.
Ambu'stion. n. $\int$. [ambuftio, Lat.] A burn; a fcald.
A'mel.n. f. [email, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.
The materials of glafs melted with calcined tin, compofe an undiaphanous body. This white amel is the bafis of all thofe fine concretes that goldfmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling.

Boyle on Colours.
$A M E^{\prime} N$. adv. [A word of which the original has given rife to many conjectures. Scaliger writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbics make it the compound of the initials of three words, fignifying the Lord is a faitbfil king; but the word feems merely Hebrew, $\boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{N}$, which, with a long train of derivatives, fignifies firmnefs, certainty, fidelity.]

A term ufed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, So be it, at the end of a creed, So it is.

One cricd, God blefs us! and, Amen! the other,
As they had feen me with thefe hangman's hands.
Liftening their fear, I could not fay Amen,
When they did fay God blefs us.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Bleffed be the Lord God of Ifrael, from everlafting and to everlafting, Amen and amen.

Pfaln xli. 13
Ame'nable. adj. [amefnable, Fr. amener quelqu'un, in the French courts, fignifies, to oblige onc to appear to anfwer a charge exhibited againft him.] Refponfible; fubject fo as to be liable to enquirics or accounts.

Again, becaufe the inferiour fort were loofe and poor, and not amenable to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beft and eldeft perfons of every fept, fhould bring in all the idle perfons of their furname, to he juftified by the law.

Sir Fobn Davies on Ireland.
A'menance. n.f. [It feems to come from amener, Fr.] Coilduct ; behaviour; mien : a word difufed.

For he is fit to ufe in all affays,
Whether for arms and warlike amenance,
Or elfe for wife and civill governance. Spenf. Hubb. Tale.

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## Well kend him fo far fpaco,

## Th' enchanter, by his arms and amenance,

When under him he faw his Lybian fteed to prance.
Fairy . ${ }^{2} u e e n$, b. ii. c. vi.
To AMEND. v. a. [amender, Fr. emendo, Lat.]

1. To correct ; to change any thing that is wrong to fomething better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickednefs.

In thefe two cafes we ufually write mend. See Mend.
Amend your ways and your doings, and I will caufe you to dwell in this place.
3. To reftore paffages in writers which the copiers are fuppofed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.
To Aménd. v: n. To grow better. To amend differs from to improve; to improve fuppofes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to amend implies fomething wrong.

As my fortune either amends or impairs, I may declare it un to you.

At his touch
Such fanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They prefentiy amend.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
AME'NDE. n. f. [French.] This word, in French, fignifies a fine, by which recompenfe is fuppofed to be made for the fault committed. We ufe, in a cognate fignification, the word amends.
Ame'ndment. n. $\int$. [amendement, Fr.]
I. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was prefented on the ftage, fome things in it have paffed your approbation and amendment. Dryd. Aureng. Pref. Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obferves the farne tenour, becaufe her works are fo perfect, that there is no place for amendments; nothing that can be reprehended.

Ray on the Creation.
There are many natural defects in the underftanding, capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected.

Locke.
2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to amendment of lifc, by the teftimony which Mofes and the prophets have given, conicerning the miferies that follow finners after death, were not likely to be perfuaded by other means, although God from the dead fhould have raifed them up preachers. Hooker, b. v: § 22.
Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguifh, are fent as fcourges for amendment.

2 Efdras, xvi. 19.
Though a ferious purpofe of amendment, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no fure judgment whether this purpofe be ferious, or thefe acts true acts of contrition. Hammond's Practical Catechifma 3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to play a pleafant comedy. Shakefp.Tam. Sbrew. Améndment. [emendatio, Lat.] It fignifies, in law, the correction of an crrour committed in a procefs, and efpied before or after judgment; and fometimes after the party's feeking advantage by the errour.

Blount
Ame'nder. n. f. [from amend.] The perfon that amends any thing.
AméNDS. r.f. [amende, Fr. from which it feems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenfe; compenfation; attonement.

If I have too aufterely punifhed you,
Your compenfation makes amends.
Shakefp. Tempeft.
Of the amends recovered, little or nothing returns to thofe that had fuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers.

Sir W. Raleigh's Efays.
Where I a pris'ner chain'd, fcarce freely draw
The air imprifon'd alfo, clofe and damp,
Unwholfome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n frefh blowing, pure and fweet,
With day-fpring born; here leave me to refpirc.
Milton's Sampfon Agoniftes.
Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the world fome part of amends for many ill plays, by an heroick poem.

Dryden's Aureng. Preface.
If our fouls be immortal, this makes abundant amends and compenfation for the frailties of life, and fufferings of this ftatc.

Tillot fon.
It is a ftrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perfons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perfons profperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wife and good in all his works; unlefs we may fuppofe that fuch a promifcuous diftribution, which was neceffary for carrying on the defigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made amends for in another. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 4^{8} 3$ Aménity. n. f. [amenité, Fr. amcenitas, Lat.] Pleafantnefs; agrccablenefs of fituation.

If the fituation of Babylon was fuch at firft, as it was in the day's of Herodotus, it was rather a feat of amenity and pleafure, than conducing unto this intention. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
 to give the original.]

1. To punith with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to in-

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flict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll amerce you with fo ftrong a fine,
That you fhall all repent the lofs of mine.
Sbakefp. Romeo and fulict.
All the fuitors were confiderably amerced; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thofe mifchiefs. Hale's Law of Engl.
2. Sometimes with the particle in before the fine.

They fhall amerce him in an hundred fhekels of filver, and give them unto the father of the damfel, becaufe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Ifrael. Deut. xxil. 19.
3. Sometimes it is ufed, in imitation of the Greek conftruction, with the particle of.

Millions of fpirits, for his fault amerc'd
Of heav'n, and from eternal fplendours flung
For his revolt.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Ame'rcer. n.f. [from amerce.] He that fets a fine upon any mifdemeanour ; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punifhment or forfeiture.
Ame'rcement. $\}^{\prime}$ n. $\int$. [from amerce.] The pecuniary punifhAme'rciament. $\}$ ment of an offender, who flands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. Cozvell.

All anercements and fines that flall be impofed upon them, thall come unto themfelves.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Ames ace. n. f. [a corruption of the word ambs ace, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early foftened by omitting the b.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ftudy was to cog the dice
And dext'rounly to throw the lucky fice:
To fhun ames ace, that fwept my ftakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they fhould conve
Falfe bones, and put upon me in the play. Dryd. Perfius.
A'mess. n. $\int$. [corrupted from amice.] A prieft's veftment. Dict.
Ametho'dical. adj. [from a and method.] Out of method; without method; irregular.
$A^{\prime}$ METHYST. $n$. $\int$. $\left[x \mu \sin \cdot v_{0} \theta\right.$, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkennefs; fo called, either becaufe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becaufe it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious ftone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental amethy/t is the hardeft, fcarceft, and moft valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though fome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanifh are of three forts; the beft are the blackeft or deepeft violet ; others are almoft quite white, and fome few tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Sigminont, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddifh or black earth, or a vein in a rock fo coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like cryftal. Sometimes a great number is found fticking together, like the Briftol diamonds; but the beft are found loofe in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are alfo found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The ametby/t is not extremely hard, but eafy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. Savary. Cbambers.
I obferved fome ftones that nearly approached the granate complection; and feveral very nearly refembling the amethyf.

Woodward on Foffis.
A'methyst [in heraldry] fignifies the fame colour in a nobleman's coat, that purpure does in a gentleman's.
Amethy'stine. adj. [from amethyjt.] Refembling an amethyft in colour.
A'MIABLE. adj. [aimable, Fr.]
I. Lovely ; pleafing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable alfo.

Hooker.

> She told her, while fle kept it,
'Twould make her amiable, fubdue my fathe
Intirely to her love ; but if fhe loft it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed.
Shakefp. Otbello.
2. Pretending love; fhewing love.

Spend all, only give me fo much time in exchange, as to lay amialle fiege to the honefty of this Ford's wife; ufe your art of wooing.

Sake peare's Merry Wives of IV indfor.
A'miableness. n. f. [from amiable.] The quality of being amiable; lovelinefs; power of raifing love.
As foon as the natural gaiety and amiablenefs of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refufe of the fpecies. Addif. Guard.
A'miably. adv. [from amiable.] In an amiable manner; in fuch a manner as to excite love.
A'MICABLE. adj. [amicabilis, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly ufed of more than one; as, they live in an amicable manner ; but we feldom fay, ann amicable action, or an amicable man, though it be fo ufed in this paffage.

O grace ferene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Frefh blooming hope, gay daughter of the fky !
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each amicable gueft ;
Receive and wrap me in eternal reft. Pope's Elo. to Avelard.
A'micableness. $n$. $\int$. [from amicable.] The quality of being amicable; friendlinefs; goodwill.

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A'micably. adu. [from amicalie: In an amicable manner; is a friendly way; with goodwill and concord:

They fee
Through the dun mift, in blooming beauty frefh, 'Two lovely youths, that amicably walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd Amma's late conquefts.
I found ny fubjects amicably join,
To leffen their defects, by citing mine.
Prior
In Holland itfelf, where it is pretended that the variety of fects live fo amicably together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to deftroy the republick. Swift on the Sentiments of a Churctio of Engltund man.
A'mice. n. $\int$. [amictus, Lat. amict, Fr. Primum ex fex indumentis $^{\prime}$ epifcopo of presbyteriis communibus funt, amictus, alba, cingulum, fota, manipulus, छ̇ planeta. Du Cange. Amictus quo collum Aringitur, Es pectus tegitur, caffitatem interioris bominis defignat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, flringit autem collim, ne inde ad linguam tranfeat mendacium. Bruno.] The firft or undermoft part of a prieft's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pafs'd the niight fo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim fleps in amice grey. Paradife Reg. On fome a prieft, fuccinct in amice white,

## Attends.

Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. 1. 44 t 。
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ami'd. } \\ \text { Amidst. }\end{array}\right\}$ prep. [from a and mid, or midf.]
I. In the midft ; equally diffant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, amid $/ t$
The garden, God hath faid, ye fhall not eat. Paradife Loft.
The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ftatue of the great duke, amid $f$ the four flaves, chained to his pedeftal, are very noble fights.

Addifon on Italy.
2. Mingled with ; furrounded by ; in the abmit of another thing Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? Sidney. So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. Milt. Parad. Lof What have I done, to name that wealthy fwain,
The boar amid $f$ my cryftal ftreams I bring;
And fouthern winds to blaft my flow'ry fpring. Dryd. Virgo Amata's breaft the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage amid the fylvan fhades. Dryd. 㢈eid.
3. Amongft; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor found
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reafon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever finging, as they fhine,
"The hand that made us is divine." Addif. Spect. No 465. Ami'ss. adv. [from $a$, which, in this form of compofition, often fignifies according to, and mi/s, the Englifh particle, which fhews any thing, like the Greek wacá, to be wrong; as, to mifount, to count erroneoufly; to mifdo, to commit a crime : amifs there? fore fignifies not right, or out of order.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou haft fworn to do amifs,
Is yet ami $s_{s}$ when it is truly done. Sbakefp. King fobn. 2. Faultily ; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourfelves, if at any time we have done ami $/ s$, is not to fever ourfelves from the church we were of before.

Hooker, b. iii. § 1.
O ye powers that fearch
The heart of man, and weigh his inmoft thoughts,
If I have done amifs, impute it not. Addifon's Cato. 3. In an ill fenfe.

She figh'd withal, they conftru'd all amifs,
And thought fhe wifh'd to kill who long'd to kifs. Fairfax.
4. Wrong ; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counfels only and perfuafions, not amifs to be followed by them, whofe cafe is the like. Hooker.

Methinks, though a man had all fcience, and all principles, yet it might not be ami $/ s$ s to have fome confcience. Tillotf. Pref. 5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much ami $/ \mathrm{s}$, 'tis true;
Yet I am fomewhat better born than you.
Dryden.
I built a wall, and when the mafons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me fo much as to fland by, while my fervants threw down what was ami/s.

Swift.
6. Reproachful ; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which fpeak any thing amifs againft the God of Shadrach, Mefhach, and Abednego, fhall be cut in pieces, and their houfes fhall be made a dunghil; becaufe there is no other God that can deliver after this fort.

Daniel, iii. 29.
7. Impaired in health; as, I was fomewhat $a m i f_{s}$ yefterday, but am well to day.
8. Amifs is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; becaufe it always follows the fubftantive to
which
which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in Eng. lifh; and though we fay the action was amifs, we never fay an amijsaction.
9. Amifs is ufed by Sbakefpeare as a noun fubftantive.

To my fick foul, as fin's true nature is,
Each toy feems prologue to fome great amifs.
Hamlet.
Ami'ssion. n. $\int$. [amilfio, Lat.] Lofs.
To Ami't. v.a. [anitto, Lat.] 'To lofe: a word little in ufe. Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a confiftence or determination of its diffuency, and amittetb not its cffence, but condition of fluidity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
A'mity. n. f. [amitie, Fr. amicitia, Lat.] Friendhip, whether publick between nations, oppofed to war, or amono the people, oppoted to di cord, or between private perons.

The prophet David did think, that the very mecting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houfe of God, hould make the bond of their love infoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amity.

Hooker, b. v. § $3^{8}$.
The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and amity with all the world.

Sir Fohn Davies on Ireland.
You have a noble and a truc conceit
Of godlike amity; which appears moft ftrongly
In bearing thus the abfence of your lord. Sbak. Merch. of Ven. And yc, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purfue this race, this fervice dedicate
To my deplored afhes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor amity. Sir Fohn Denbam.
AMMONI'AC. n. f. The name of a drug.
Gum Ammoniac is brought from the Eaft Indies, and is fuppofed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Diofcorides fays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called agafyllis. Pliny calls the tree metopion, which, he fays, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, ycllowifh without, eafily fufible, refinous, fomewhat bitter, and of a very fharp tafte and fmell, fomewhat like garlick. This gum is faid to have ferved the ancients for incenfe, in their facrifices. It enters feveral medicinal compofitions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is refolutive and fuppurative. Savary. Trevous.
Sal Ammoniac is a volatile falt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient fort, defcribed by Pliny and Diofcorides, was a native falt, generated in thofe large inns or caravanferas, where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, ufed to lodge; who, in thofe parts, travelling upon camels, and thofe creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple ftood, urining in the flables, or, fay fome, in the parched fands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ftrong, arofe a kind of falt, denominated fometimes from the temple, Ammoniac, and fometimes from the country, Cyremiac. Since the ceffation of thefe pilgrimages, no more of this falt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, fome fufpect there never was any fuch thing: but this fufpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a falt, nearly of the fame nature, thrown out by mount Ætna. The characters of the ancient fal ammoniac are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and confequently diffolves gold.
The modern fal ammoniac is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt ; where feveral long-necked glafs bottles, being filled with foot, a little fea falt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpole, in a thick bed of athes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual frong firc. The fteam fwells up the cotton, and forms a pafte at the vent-hole, hindering the falts from evaporating; which, being confined, ftick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in thofe large cakes, which they fend to England. Only foot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ftrongeft and beft.

Our chymifts imitate the Egyptian fal ammoniac, by adding one part of common falt to five of urine ; with which fome mix that quantity of foot, and putting the whole in a veffel, they raife from it, by fublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous fubftance, which they call fal ammoniac. There are various preparations of this falt ufed in pharmacy ; as, Jublimate of fal ammoniac, and flowers of fal ammoniac, ufed as fudorificks, diureticks, and good aperients; volatile fal ammoniac, ufed againft malignant fevers, as a fudorifick, and in pocket bottles ; §pirit of fal ammoniac, of various kinds.

Chambers. Ammonilacal. alj. [from anmoniac.] Having the properties of ammoniac falt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed falt; nor is it a fal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated diftillations; and diftillation deftroys the ammoniacal quality of animal falts, and turns them alkaline: fo that it is a falt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite ammoniacal; but foft and benign, approaching neareft to the nature of fal ammoniac.

Arbutbrot.
Ammunition. n. $\int$. [fuppofed by fome to come from anionitio, which, in the barbarous ages, feems to liave fignified fupply of
provifion; but it, furely, may be more reafonably derived from munitio, fortification; chofes a munitions, things for the fortreffes.] Military ftores.

They mult make themfelves defonfible againft ftrangers ; and muft lrave the afiftance of forme able military man, and convenient arms and anmunnition for their defence. Bacon.

The colonel fataid to put is the ammunition lie brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match.

All the rich mines of learning ranfackt are,
To furnifh anmunition for this war.
Denbarm.
But now his fores of anmumition fpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon fent,
And folitary guns are fcarcely heard. Drydeu's Annus Mir. Ammunition bread. n. $f$. Bread for the fupply of the armies or garrifons.
A $^{l}$ MNESTY. $n$. $f$. [auryoría.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againtt the government, to a certain time, are fo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may fafely commit upon the laft of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the firft of July; by which the greateft criminals may efcape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by ftifling them a while, deceive the legiflature into an amnefly.

Swift.
Amni'colist. n.f. [amimicola, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. $D$.
Amnicolist. n. f. [ammizola, Lat.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}A^{\prime} M N I O N . \\ A^{\prime} M N I O S .\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. [Lat. perhaps from äurق.]
The innermoft membrane with which the foetus in the womb is moft immediately covered, and with which the reft of the fecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thimer than the chorion. It alfo. contains a nutritious humour, feparated by glands for that purpofe, with which the foetus is preferved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which fometimes ftick fo afe to one another, that they can fcarce be feparated. It has Ifo its veffls from the fame oricin as the chorion Quincy. AMO'MUM. n.. . [Lat.] A fort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Diofcorides differ about the ancient amomum; but the generality of them fuppofe it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the amomum was no fruit; but the wood, which bore fome refemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was ufed in embalming of bodies; whence the name mummy was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern amomum appears to be the fifon, or fium, of the ancients, or baftard fone-parfley. It refembles the mufcat grape, grows in cluiters, and is about the thicknefs of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain feveral brown angular grains, of a very ftrong aromatick tafte and finell. This fruit is brought from the Eaft Indies, and makes part of the compofition of treacle. It is of a hot fpicy afte and fmell. There is likewifc another paler feed, named amomun; but neither are in much repute in phyfick.

Trevoux. Chambers.
Amo'ng.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Amo'ng. } \\ \text { Amo'ngst. }\end{array}\right\}$ prep. [amant, jemanz, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other perfons or things; on every fide.

Among/f ftrawberrics fow here and there fome borage-feed; and you fhall find the ftrawberries under thofe leaves far more large than their fellows. Baion's Natural Hift. N 44 I. The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by foft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd : they heard,
And from his prefence hid themfelves, among
The thickeft trees, both man and wife.
Paradife Loft.
2. Conjoined with others, fo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you fee, obferved the failings of many great wits among $/ t$ the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.
There were, among the old Roman ftatues, feveral of Venus in different poftures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the fame defign. Addifon on Italy. A'MORIST. n. f. [from amour.] An inamorato; a galant; a man profeffing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though cafualties fhould fpare them, age brings in a neceffity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miffrefs's kindnefs, and her beauty, both which are neceffary to the amorifis joys and quiet.

Boyle.
AMORO'SO. u. f. [Ital.] A man enamoured.
Dict.
A'morous. adj [amorofo, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle of before the thing lored, in Sbakefpeart, on.

Siure, my brother is amorous on Hero ; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him ahout it.

Shakefpeare's Much ado about nothing. Apes, as foon as they have brought forth their youns, keep their

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eyes fattencd on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: fo amorous is nature of whatfecver the produces.

Dryden's Dufrefroy.
Naturally inclined to love; difpofed to fondnefs; fond.
The anirous mafter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his finf furprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paffion grew.
Relating, or belonging to love.
I that am not fhap'd for fportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glafs,
I, that am rudely ftampt.
Shakefp. Rich.III.
And inte all things from her air infpir'd
The fpirit of love, and amorous delight. Parad. Loft, b. viii.
In the amorous net
Firft caught they lik'd; and each his liking chofe.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 586.
O! how I long my carelefs limbs to lay
Under the plantane's fhade, and all the day
With am'rous airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the mufes, and improve my vein! Waller. A'MOROUSLy. adv. [from amorous.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt fwim in that live-bath,
Each fifh, which every channel hath,
Will anioroufly to thee fwim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. Donne. A'morousness. n. f. [from amorous.] The quality of being amorous ; fondnefs ; lovingnefs'; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Bafilius, as proceeding from jealoufy of his amoroufnefs. Sidney, b. ii
I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and amoroufnefs enough, to make him find it more eafy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himfelf againft them. Boyle on Colours. $A M O^{\prime} R T$. adv. [à la mort, Fr.] In the fate of the dead; dejected; depreffed ; fpiritlefs.

How fares my Kate? what, fweeting, all amort?
Shatefpeare's Taming of the Shrew.
Amortiza'tion. \}n. f. [amortiffement, amortifable, Fr.] The AMORTRZAEMENT. $\}_{\text {right or act of transferring lands to mort- }}$ main; that is, to fome community, that never is to ceafe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an efpecial provifion for them, after the laws of amortization were devifed and put in ufe by princes.

Ayliffe's Parergon Furis Caronici.
To AMO'R TIZE. v. a. [amortir, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their fucceffors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour.

Blount.
This did concern the kingdom to have farms fufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to amortize part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Amo've. v. a. [amoveo, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poft or ftation : a juridical fenfe.
2. To remove; to move; to alter: a fenfe now out of ufe.

Therewith, amoved from his fober mood,
And lives he yet, faid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? Fairy $2 u$ ueen:
To Amóunt. v. n. [monter, Fr.]

1. To rife to in the accumulative quantity; to compore in the whole; with the particle $t 0$. It is ufed of feveral fums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will amount to, or how many oceans of water would be neceffary to compofe this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. It is ufed, figuratively, of the confequence rifing from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of bufinefs; but the errours of agred men anount but to this, that more might have been done, or fooner. Bacon's Efays Civil and Moral. Judgments that are made on the wrong fide of the danger, amount to no more than an affectation of fkill, without either credit or effect.

L'Efrange.
Amo'Unt. n. f. [from To amount.] The fum total; the refult of feveral fums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your amount?
Vexation, difappointment, and remorfe. Thomjon's Winter.
Amo'Ur. n. f. [amour, Fr. amor, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue : generally ufed of vicious love. The ou founds like oo in poor.
No man is of fo general and diffufive a luft, as to profecute his amours all the world over; and let it burn never fo outrageounly, yet the impure flame will either die of. itfelf, or con fume the body that harbours it.

Soutb's Sermons.
The reftlefs youth fearch'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his anours be found?
Addifon's Ovid's Metam.
A'mper. n. $\int$. [ampre, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word faid, by Skinner, to be much in ufe in Effex; but, perhaps, not found in books.
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AMPHİBIOUS. adj. [äpor and $\beta$ Bo.] That which pattakeì of two natures, fo as to live in two elenents; as, in air nud water.

A creature of amphibious nature,
On land a beaft, a fifh in water.
Hudibras, cant, iii.
Thofe are called amphibious, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obferved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element ; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thofe creatures that live at that eafe, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water.

Locke.
Fifhes contain much oil, and amphibious animals participate fomewhat of the nature of fifhes, and are oily. Arbutthnot. Amphi'ciousness. $n$. $\int$. [from ampbibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elemen's.
Amphibolo'gical. adj. [from amphibology.] Doubtful.
Amphibolo'gically. adv. [from amphibological.] Doubtfully; with a doubful meaning.
 tain meaning. It is diftinguifhed from equivocation, which means the double fignification of a fingle word; as, noli regem occidere, timere bonum eff, is amphibolggy; captare lepores, meaning by lepores, either hares or jefts, is equivocation.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themfelves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and fuch as conclude from miftakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and ampbibology. Brotun's Vulgar Errours.
In defining obvious appearances, we are to ufe what is mof plain and eafy; that the mind be not minfed by annphibologies; or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
 other ; friking each way.

Never was there fuch an ampbibolcus quarrel, both parties declaring themfelves for the king, and making ufe of his name in all their remonftrances, to juttify their actions. Howell.

 have two heads.

That the amphisbona, that is, a fmaller kind of ferpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, aind others.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
Scorpion, and afp, and amphisbana dire,
Ceraftes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And dipfas.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x.
AMPHI'SCII. n. $\int$. [Lat. $\alpha \mu p i \sigma x, 01$, of aupi and $\sigma x^{\prime} \alpha$, a hhadow.] Thofe people dwelling in climates, wherein the fhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the fun is in the fouthern figns, and to the fouth pole, when he is in the northern figns. Thefe are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.
 building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaffed with rows of feats one above another ; where fpectators might behold fpectacles, as fage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a femicircle, only exceeding a juft femicircle by one fourth part of the diameter ; and the amphitheatre is two theatres jnined together ; fo that the longeft diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the fhorteft, as one and a half to one.

Within, an amphitheatre appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to fixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to fee. Dryd. Fables.
Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the infults and mockeries of a crouded amphitheatre, and ftill keeping his feat ; or ftretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his foul, among the exquifite fufferings of fuch a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blarpheme his Saviour. Addif. on the Cbr. Rel. A'MPLE. adj. [amplus, Lat.]

1. Large ; wide; extended.

Heav'n defcends
In univerfal bounty, fhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's anple lap.
Thomfon.
2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonftration of grief ?

She took' ' em , and read ' em in my prefence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheeks.

Sbakefp. King Lear
3. Unlimited; without reftriction.

Have what you afk, your prefents I receive;
Land where, and when you pleafe, with ample leave. Dryd.
4. Liberal ; large; without parfimony.

If we fpeak of ftrict juftice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in fo large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth fo far the other's value.

Hooker
5. Large ;

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5. Large; fplendid 3 without refervation.

To difpofe the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promifes, that, within fo many days after the fiege fhould be raifed, he would advance his highnefs's levies with two thoufand men.

Clarendon, b. viii.
6. Diffufive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative; that is, not an epitome.
A'mpieness. n. $\int$. [from ample.] The quality of being ample; largenefs; fplendour.

Impoffible it is for a perfon of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the ampleness of the body you reprefent, or of the places you bear.
To A'mpliate. v. a. [amplio, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater ; to extend.

He fhall folemnly look upon it, not only to deftroy ours, but to eftablifh his own ; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and ampliate, according to the cuftom of the ancients. Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.
Amplia'tion. n.f. [from ampliate.]

1. Enlargement ; exaggeration; extenfion:

Odious matters admit not of an ampliation, but ought to be reftrained and interpreted in the mildeft fenfe. Ayliffe's Parer.

## 2. Diffufenefs ; enlargement.

The obfcurity of the fubject, and the prejudice and prepoffeffion of moft readers, may plead excufe for any ampliations or repetitions that may be found, whilft I labour to exprefs myfelf plain and full.

Holder's Elements of Speech, Preface.
To Amplíficate. v. a. [amplifico, Lat.] To enlarge; to fpread out ; to amplify.
Amplifica'tion. n.j. [amplification, Fr. amplificatio, Lat.]

1. Enlargement ; extenfion.
2. It is ufually taken in a rhetorical fenfe, and implies exaggerated reprefentation, or diffufe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality ; a narrative enlarged with many circumftances.
I fhall fummarily, without any amplification at all, fhew in what manner defects have been fupplied. Sir 7 . Davies.
Things unknown feem greater than they are, and are ufually received with amplifications above their nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, l. vi. Is the poet juftifiable for relating fuch incredible amplifications? It may be anfwered, if he had put thefe extravagances into the mouth of Ulyffes, he had been unpardonable; but they fuit well with the character of Alcinous. Pope's Od. notes.
A'mplifier. n. $\int$. [from To amplify.] One that enlarges any thing ; one that exaggerates; one that reprefents any thing with a large difplay of the beft circumftances; it being ufually taken in a good fenfe.
Dorillaus could need no amplificr's mouth for the highert point of praife.

Sidney, b. ii.
To A'mplify. v. a. [amplifier, Fr.]
I. To enlarge ; to encreafe any material fubftance, or object of fenfe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chefts, and coins, and bags, he feemeth to himfelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in feveral parts, and to examine it according to the feveral circumftances.

Bacon's Effays.
All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do amplify the found at the coming out. Bacon's Nat. Hifory. 2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in thefe blind ages, fo grew up in them withal, a defire of amplifying their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as mens opinions have formed them in firitual matters. Raleigh.
3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of reprefentation.
Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is paft, I would nat willingly feem to flatter the prefent, by amplifying the diligence and true judgment of thofe fervitours that have laboured in this vineyard. Davies on Irel.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
Tlie bouk of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply amplified. Shakefp. Coriolamus.
4. To enlarge ; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and $m y$ health is infufficient to increafe and amplify thefe remarks, to confirm and improve thefe rules, and to illuminate the feveral pages.
To A'mplify. v. n. Frequently with the particle on.
I. To fpeak largely in many words ; to lay one's felf out in diffufion.

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a difcourfe, you will often lay a neceffity upon yourfelf of contracting the latter, and prevent yourfelf in the moft important part of your defign.

Watts's Logick.
2. To form large or pompous reprefentations.

I have fometimes been forced to amplify on others; but here where the fubject is fo fruitful, that the harveft overcomes the seaper, I am thortened by my chain.

Dryd. Fab. Ded.
Homer amplifies, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, fo they might be men of great ftature, or giants.

Pope's Ody $\int_{\text {cy }}$, notes.

## A MU

A'mplitude. n. f. [amplitude, Fr: amplitudo, Lat.]
I. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the amplitude of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. Glanville's Scepfis:
2. Largenefs ; greatnefs.

Men fhould learn how fevere a thing the true inquifition of nature is, and accuftom themfelves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the amplitude of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrownefs of their minds. Bacon.
3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections abfolıte, graces divine,
And amplitude of mind to greateft deeds. Parad. Regained.
4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eftates, to add amplitude and greatnefs to their kingdoms.

Bacon's Efays.
5. Copioufinefs; abundance.

You fhould fay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the amplitude of your matter, and the fulnefs of your difcourfe, to your great defign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers.

Watts's Logick.
6. Amplitude of the range of a projectile, denotes the horizontal line fubtending the path in which it moved.
7. Amplitude, in aftronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaft and weft point thereof, and the centre of the fun or far at its rifing or fetting. It is eaftern or ortive, when the ftar rifes, and weftern or occiduous, when the far fets. The caftern or weftern amplitude, are alfo called northern or fouthern, as they fall in the northern or fouthern quarters of the horizon.
8. Magnetical amplitude, is an arch of the horizon contained between the fun at his rifing, and the eaft or weft point of the compafs; or, it is the difference of the rifing or fetting of the fun, from the eaft or weft parts of the compafs. Cbambers. A'mply. adv. [ample, Lat.]
I. Largely; liberally.

For whofe well-being,
So amply, and with hands fo liberal,
Thou haft provided all things. Milton's Par. Loft, l. viii.
The evidence they had before was enough, amply enough, to convince them; but they were refolved not to be convinced: and to thofe, who are refolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal.

Attcrbury's Sermons.
2. At large; without referve.

## At return

Of him fo lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's feed; obfcurely then foretold,
Now amplier known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. Par. Loft.
3. At large; copioully ; with a diffufive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be amply written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others muft be caft into fhadows; that is, paffed over in filence, or but faintly touched.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy, Pref.
To A'MPUTATE. v. a. [amputo, Lat.] To cut off a limb : a word ufed only in chirurgery.
Amongft the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their furgeons were too active in amputating thofe fractured members.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Amputa'tion. n.f. [amputatio, Lat.]
The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an inftrument of fteel. The ufual method of performing it, in the intance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the finin and flefh are firtt to be drawn very tight upwards, and fecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad : above this ligature another loofe one is paffed, for the gripe; which being twifted by means of a ftick, may be ftraitened to any degree at pleafure. Then the patient being conveniently fituated, and the operator placed to the infide of the limb, whicly is to be held by one affiftant above, and another below the part defigned for the operation, and the gripe fufficiently twitted, to prevent too large an hremorrhage, the flefh is, with a ftroke or two, to be feparated from the bone with the difmembering knife. Then the perioftium being alfo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, faw the bone afunder, with as few flrokes as poffible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flefh that grows between them muft likewife be feparated before the ufe of the faw. This being done, the gripe may be flackened, to give an opportunity of fearching for the large blood veffels, and fecuring the hxmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ftump, loofen the firt ligature, and pull both the fkin and the flefh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ftump, to cover it; and fecure them with the crofs ftitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the fkin. Then apply pledgets, aftringents, plaiters, and other neceffaries.

Cbambers.
The Amazons, by the amputation of their right breaft, had the freer ufe of their bow. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. A'mulet. n. f. [amulette, Fr. amulctum, Lat.] An appended remedy,
remedy, or prefervative : a thing huing about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of fome particular difeafes.

That fpirits are corporeal, feems at firft view a conceit derogative unto himfelf; yet herein he eftablifheth the doctrine of luftrations, amulets, and charms. Brown's Vulgar Errouts.

They do not certainly know the falfity of what they report; and their ignorance mult ferve you as an amulet againft the guilt both of deccit and malice. Government of the Tongue. Amurco'sity. n. $\int$. [amurca, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.
To AMU'SE. v. a. [amufer, Fr.]
I. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diftracting it. To divert implies fomething more lively, and to pleafe, fomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a fenfe bordering on contempt.

They think they fee vifions, and are arrived to fome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amufe themfelves with the fantaftick ideas of a bufy imagination. $\quad$ Decay of Piety. I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to - amu $\int e$ himfelf with trifles.

Walf.
2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he amufed his followers with idle promifes.
Amu'sement. n. $\int$. [amufement, Fr.] That which amufes; entertainment.
Every intereft or pleafure of life, even the moft trifling amsufement, is fuffered to poftpone the one thing neceffary. Rogers. During his confinement, his amufement was to give poifon to dogs and cats, and fee them expire by flower or quicker torments.

Pope's Eth. Epift. notes
I was left to ftand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleafant amufement to look on with fafety, whilft another was giving them diverfion, at the hazard of his liberty.

Swift.
Amu'ser. n. f. [amufeur, Fr.] He that amufes, as with falfe promifes. The French word is always taken in an ill fenfe.
Amu'sive. adj. [from amufe.] That which has the power of amufing.

## But amaz'd,

Beholds th' amufive arch before him fly
Then vanifh quite away.
Thomfon's Spring. Amy'galate. adj. [amygdala, Lat.] Made of almonds. Amy'gdaline. adj. [amyydala, Lat.] Relating to almonds; refembling almonds.
An. article. [ane, Saxon. con, Dutch, eine, German.] The article indefinite, ufed before a vowel, or $b$ mute. See A.

1. One, but with lefs emphafis; as, there ftands $a$ houfe.

Since he cannot be always employed in ftudy, reading, and converfation, there will be many an hour, befides what his exercifes will take up.

Locke.
2. Any, or fome; as, an elephant might fwim in this water.

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in the leaft at a lofs concerning any branch of it. Locke on St. Paul's Epifles.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honeft man's the nobleft work of God.
3. Sometimes it fignifies, like $a$, fome particular ftate ; but this is now difufed.
It is certain, that odours do, in a fmall degree, nourifh; efpecially the odour of wine; and we fee men an hungred do love to fmell hot bread.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
4. $A n$ is fometimes, in old authours, a contraction of and if. He can't flatter, he!
An honeft mind and plain, he muft fpeak truth
An they will take it fo; if not, he's plain. Shakefp. K. Lear.
5. Sometimes a contraction of aud before if.

## Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
_He will an' if he live to be a man.
Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
6. Sometimes it is a contraction of as if.

My next pretty correfpondent, like Shakefpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thifbe, roars au' it were any nightingale.

Addijon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 121$.
ANA. adv. [zùco.] A word ufed in the prefcriptions of phyfrck, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, $\bar{a}$ or ana $\overline{z i i}$; that is, of wine and honcy each two ounces.

In the fame weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the juft nixture make.
Cowlcy.
He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of anas.
Dryden's Spanifh Friar.
ANA. n. $\int$. Books fo called from the laft fyllables of their titles;
as, Scaligerana, Tbuaniana; they are loofe thoughts, or cafual as, Scaligerana, Tbuaniana; they are loofe thoughts, or cafual
hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.
 anacamptick found, an echo; an anacamptick hill, a hill that produces an echo.
Anaca'mpricks. n. f. The doetrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no fingular.
Anacatha'ritick. n. $\int$. [See Cathartick.] Any medicine that works upwards.

Quincy.

## A NA

 or fummary of the principal heads of a difcourfe. Diet. Ana'chorete. $\}$ n.f. [fometimes vicioully writen anchorite; Ana'chorite. \} àađogitm:.] A monk, who, with the leave of his fuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auftere and folitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth fit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an anachorite.
Donne:
Ana'chronism. n. $\int$. [from ává and xéúv.] Anerrour in computing tine, by which events are mifplaced with regard to each other. It feems properly to fignify an errour by which an event is placed too early ; but is generally ufed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous anachronifm, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almoft two hundred years before the building of Carthage.

Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat.
 ted light; dioptricks. It has no fingular.
ANADIPLO'SIS. n. f. [ávod.aniw! $\%$.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laft word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firf of the following ; as, be retained his virtues amidft all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only bis virtue brought upon him.
Anagoge'tical. adj. [ávaríyr.] That which contributes or relates to fpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; my?terious ; elevated above humanity. Dig.
Anago'gical. adj. [anagogique, Fr.] Myfterious; elevated; religioufly exalted.
Anagócically, ady. [from anagorical.] Myfterioully; with religious elevation.
ANAGRAM. n. $f$. [ávó and $\gamma$ gá $\mu \mu \alpha$.] A conceit arifing from the letters of a name tranfpofed; as this, of $W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, a_{y}$, , attorney-general to Charles 1. a very laborious man, I moyl in law.

Though all her parts be not in th' ufual place,
She hath yet the anagrams of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we fay? Donue.
Thy genius calls thee not to purchafe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild anagrann.
Dryden.
Anagra'mmatism. n. $\int$. [from anagram.] The aft or practice of making anagrams.
The only quinteffence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is anagrammatifin, or metagrammamatifm, which is a diffolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranfpofition, without addition, fubflraction, or change of any letter into different words, making fome perfect fenfe appliable to the perfon named.
Anagra'mmatist. in.f. [from anagram.] A maker of anagrams.
To Anagra'mmatize, v. u. [anagrammatifer, Fr.] To make anagrams.
ANALe'ptick. adj. [avaintiurer.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyfick.
Analeptick medicines cherifh the nerves, and renew the fipirits and ftrength.
Analo'gical. adj. [from analogy]

1. Ufed by way of analogy. It feems properly diftinguifhed from analogous, as words from things; analogous fignifies having relation, and aualogical hiaving the quality of reprefenting relation.
It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likenefs, but by analogical reprefentation.

Stillingfleet's Def. of Dijc. on Rom. Idolatry.
When a word, which originally fignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to feveral other objects, not by way of refemblance, but on the account of fome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; fo a found or healthy pulfe, a found digeftion, found fleep, are fo called, with reference to a found and healthy conititution; but if you fpeak of found doctrine, or found fpeech, this is by way of refemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.

Watts's Logick.
2. Analogous; having refemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating fomething analogical to either.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.
Analo'gically. adv. [from analogical.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the fimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Natute, and of all his works, that there is fome one univerfal principle, runining through the whole fyftem of creatures analogically, and congruous to their relative natures.

Cheyne's Pbilofoph. Principles.
Analo'gicalness. u. f. [from analogical.] The quality of being analogical; fitnefs to be applied for the illuftration of fome analogy.
Ana'logisin. n. $\int$. [avanory!pues.] An argument from the caufe to the effect.
To Ans'logrize. \%. a. [from analogy.] To explain by way of
analoor:

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unalogy; to form fome refemblance between different things; to confider fomething with regard to its analogy with fonlewhat elfe.
We have fyftems of material bodies, diverfy figured and fituated, if feparately confidered; they reprefent the object of the defire, which is analogized by attraction or gravitation.

Chayne's Pbilof. Principles.
Ana'logous. adj. [avè and $\lambda$ ióro.]

1. Having analogy; bearing fome refemblance or proportion ; having fomething parallel.

Exercife makes things eafy, that would be otherwife very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is fomething analorous in the exercife of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward.

L'Eftrange.
Many important confequences may be drawn from the obfervation of the moft common things, and analogous reafonings from the caufes of them. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. It has the word to before the thing to which the refemblance is noted.
This incorporeal fubftance may have fome fort of exiftence, analogous to corporeal extenfion : though we have no adequate conception hereof.
ANA'LOGY. $n$. $\int$. [ávaro ${ }^{2}$ ia.]

1. Refemblance between things with regard to fome circumfances or effects; as, learning is faid to enlighten the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to difcover that which was hidden before.

From God it bath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prefcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the fame, yet, for the inoft part, retaining the fame analogy.

Hooker, b. v. § 25.
What I here obferve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by analogy and due proportion, extend even to thofe communications of God's will, that are requifite to falvation.

South
2. When the thing to which the analogy is fuppofed, happens to be mentioned, analogy has after it the particles to or witt); when both the things are mentioned after analogy, the particle between or betwixt is ufed.
If the body politick have any analogy to the natural, an act of oblivion were neceffary in a hot diftemper'd ftate.

Dryd. Pref. to Abfalom and Acbitop.
By analogy with all other liquours and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the fame with that of the prefent earth. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

If we make him exprefs the cuftoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was fome analogy betwixt the cuftoms, or to make him more eafy to vulgar underftanding.

Dryden's Fuvenal, Dedication.
3. By grammarians, it is ufed to fignify the agreement of feveral words in one common mode; as, from love is formed loved, from bate, hated, from grieve, grieved.
Ana'lysis. n. fo [ávízvors.]

1. A feparation of a compound body into the feveral parts of which it confifts.
There is an account of dew falling, in fome places, in the form of butter, or greafe, which grows extremely fetid; fo that the analy/fs of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beft method of finding fuch contents of the foil as are within the reach of the fun.
ne particu-
2. A confideration of any thing in parts, fo as that one particular is firft confidered, then another.
Analyfis confifts in making experiments and obfervations, and in drawing general conclufions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections againft the conclufions, but fuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

Newton's Opticks.
3. A folution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firft elements; as, of a fentence to the fingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to fingle notes; of an argument, to fimple propofitions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analy/fs of its true initial caufes; till we know the firft frings of natural motions, we are fill but ignorants. Glanville's Scepffs Scientif. ANALY'TICAL. adj. [from analy/is.]

1. That which refolves any thing into furf principles; that which feparates any compound. See Analysis.

Either may be probably maintained againft the inaccuratenefs of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. Boyle.
2. That which proceeds by analyfis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diftinct and particular confideration:

Defcartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philofophers that went before him, in giving a particular and analytical account of the univerfal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypothefes.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
Anal. ${ }^{\prime}$ tically. adv. [from analytical.] In fuch a manner as feparates compounds into fimples. See Analysis.
Analy'tick. adj. [ávenuibro.]. The manner of refolving compounds into the fimple conftituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly fkill'd in analytick.
Hudibras.

Analjtick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a fpecies or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by refolving into its firft principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its fpecial properties; and therefore it is called the method of refolution

IV'atts's Logick. called the method of refolution.
To A NAL YZE. v. a. [avario.] To refolve a compound into its firft priuciples. See Analysis.
Chymiftry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in fome meafure, to analyze then, and take afunder their hetcrogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more fimple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to prefent them us. Boyle. To analyze the immorality of any action into its laft principles; if it be inquired, why fuch an action is to be avoided the immediate anfwer is, becaufe it is fin. Norris's Mifcell.
When the fentence is diftinguifhed into fubject and predicate, propofition, argument, act, object, caufe, effect, adjunct, opponte, $\vartheta^{\circ}$ c. then it is analyzed analogically and metaphyfically. 'This laft is what is chicfly meant in the theological fchools, when they fpeak of analyzing a text of fcripture.

Watts's Logick.
A'nalyzer. n. f. [from To analyze.] That which bas the power of analyzing.

Particular reafons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and univerfal analyzer of mixt bodies. Boyle. ANAMORPHO'SIS. n. $\int$. [ávà and uogpóc.] Deformation; a perfpective projection of any thing, fo that to the eye, at one point of view, it fhall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular reprefentation. Sometimes it is made to appear confufed to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.
ANA NAS. n.f. The pine apple.
It has a flower confifting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-haped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the feeds in the tubercles are fmall, and almoft kidney-fhaped.

The fpecies are, I. Oval-fhaped pine apple, with a whitifh flefh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flefh. 3. Pine apple, with fmooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with fhining green leaves, and fcarce any fpines on their edges. 5. The olivecoloured pine.

The firft fort is moft common in Europe, but the fruit of the fecond is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not fo aftringent. The fifth fort is the moft rare in Europe, but efteemed above all the reft. Thefe plants are propagated by fuckers ; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit. Mill.

Witnefs thou beft anana, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. Thomf. Summer.
$A N A^{\prime} N A S$, wild. The fame with penguin. See PENGUIN.
 of a fentence are begun with the fame word, or found; as, Where is the wife? Where is the foribe? Where is the difputer of this world?
Anaplero'tick. adj. [avamingów.] That which fills up any vacuity; ufed of applications which promote flefh.
A'NARCH. n. f. [See Anarchy.] An authour of confufion,

Him thus the anarch old,
With fault'ring fpeech, and vifage incompos'd,
Anfwer'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. ii.
Ana'rchical. adj. [from anarchy.] Confufed; without rule or government.

In this anarchical and rebellious ftate of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world prefume to determine the nature of fubjects belonging to the fupreme Spirit.

Chevne's Philofophical Princitles. A'narchy. n.f. [àaexía.] Want of government; a flate in which every man is unaccountable; a fate without magiftracy.

## Where eldeft night

And chaos, anceftors of nature, hold
Eternal anarchy, amidft the noife
Of endlefs wars, and by confufion ftand
Paraciife Loft.
Arbitrary power is but the firft natural ftep from anarchy, os the favage life; the adjufting power and freedom being an effect and confequence of maturer thinking. Swift. ANASA'RCA. n. f. [from ava and $\sigma \alpha_{\xi} \xi$.] A fort of dropfy, where the whole fubfance is ftuffed with pituitous humours. - Quincy.

When the lympha ftagnates, or is extravafated under the fkin, it is called an anafarca.

Arbutbrot on Dict.
ANASA'rcous. adj. [from anafarca.] Relating to an anafarca; partaking of the nature of an anafarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an afcites, with an anafarcous fwelling on her belly, thighs, and legs. the quality of opening the veffels, or of removing obitructions.
ANASTO MO'SIS. n. f. [from àrà and sicke.] The inofculation of veffels, or the opening of one veffel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.
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ANA'STROPHE. n. f. [ $\alpha^{\prime} \alpha \alpha_{\rho} \rho^{\prime} \phi_{i}^{\prime}$, a prepofterous placing, from avase! $\varphi \omega$.] A figure whereby words which fhould have been precedent, are poftponed.
ANA'THEMA. n. f. [aंvasipu.]

1. A curfe pronounced by ecclefiaftical authority ; excommunication.
Her bare anathemas fall but like fo many bruta fulmina upon the fchifmatical; who think themfelves fhrewdly hurt, forfooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choofe not to he of.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. The object of the curfe, or perfon curfed. This feems the original meaning, though now little ufed.
Anathema'tical. adj. [from anathema.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.
Anathema'tically. adv. [from anathsmatical.] In an anathematical manner.
To Anathe'matize. v. a. [from anathema.] To pronounce accurfed by ecclefiaflical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be anathematized after this manner, and, with deteftation, branded and banifhed out of the church.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Anati'ferous. adj. [from anas and fero, Lat.] Producing ducks.

If there be anatiferous trees, whofe corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. Brown's Vulgar Errours. AnA'тосіsm. n.f. [anatocifmus, Lat. גvalorionis.] The accumulation of intereft upon intereft; the addition of the intereft due for money lent, to the original fum. A feecies of ufury generally forbidden.
Anato'mical. adj. [from anatomy.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of divifion, it has the ufe of an anatomical knife, which diffects an animal body, and feparates the veins, arteries, nerves, mufcles, membranes, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c_{\text {. and }}$ fhews us the feveral parts which go to the compofition of a complete animal.

Watts's Logick.
2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy ; confidered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary diftortion of the mufcles, which is the anatomical caufe of laughter ; but there is another caufe of laughter, which decency requires.
3. Anatomized; diffected; feparated.

The continuation of folidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute anatomical parts of matter, is little different from, hardnefs.

Locke.
Anato'mically. adv. [from anatomical.] In an anatomical manner; in the fenfe of an anatomift; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While fome affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conftrued anatomically, and denied that part at all. Brotun's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. AnA'tomist. n. $f$. [civalopis.] He that fudies the fructure of animal bodies, by means of diffection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to difcover the various parts.

Anatomifts adjudged, that if nature had been fuffered to run her own courfe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age.

Hence when anatomifts difcourfe,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might foon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might fqueak love odes, dogs bark fatire.
Prior.


1. To diffect an animal ; to divide the body into its component or conffituent parts.

Our induftry muft even anatomize every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hooker, Dedicat.
2. To lay any thing open diftinctly, and by minute parts.

I fpeak but brotherly of him, but fhould I anatomize him to thee as he is, I muft blufh and weep, and then muft look pale and wonder. Sbakefpeare's As you like it.

Then dark diftinctions reafon's light difguis'd,
And into atoms truth anatomiz'd.
Denbam.
ANA'TOMY. n. f. [àvalopí ]

1. The art of diffecting the body.

It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ftudying too much fuch finer nerves and veffels, as will for ever efcape our obfervation. Pope's Effay on Man, Pref.
2. The doctrine of the ftructure of the body, learned by diffection.

Let the mufcles be well inferted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by anatomy.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

## A N C

When a moneyed man hath divided his chefts, he feemeth to himfelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in feveral parts.

Lacon's Eifayso
4. The body ftripped of its integuments ; a cleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a pafion I would fhake the world,
And rouze from fleep that fell anatomy,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. Shakefp. K. Yobn.
5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perfon.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A meer anatomy, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortunc-teller,
A needy hollow-ey'd, fharp-looking wretcl,
A living dead man.
Shakejperre's Comedy of Errours.
A'natrono n.f. The fum which fwims upon the molten glafs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common falt. It is likewife that falt which.gathers upon the walls of vaults.
A'nbury. n. f. See Ambury.
$A^{\prime}$ NCESTOR, n. f. [anceftor, Lat. ancefire, Fr.] One from whom a perfon defcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diftinguifhed from predecefor ; which is not, like anceffor, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch fucceeds to his ancefors; an elective, to his predeceffors.

And fhe lies buried with her anceffors,
O , in a tomb where never fcandal flept,
Save this of hers. Sbakefp. Muchado about Nothing:
Cham was the paternal anceffor of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whofe fon was Belus, the father of Ninus. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. Obfcure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandfire, and great grandfire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guefs beyond the fourth degree.
The reft of my forgotten ancefiors,
Were fons of earth like him, or fons of whores.
Dryden's Perfius, fat. vi.
A'ncestrel. adj. [from ancefor.] Claimed from anceftors; relating to anceftors: a term of law.
Limitation in actions anceftrel, was anciently fo here in England.

Hale's Law of England.
A'ncestry. n. $f$.[from ancefor.]
I. Lineage; a feries of anceftors, or progenitors; the perfons who compofe the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine anceftry from famous Coradin,
Who firft to raife our houfe to honour did begin. Fairy 2 A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranfmitted from a wife and virtuous anceftry, publick fpirit, and a love of one's country, are the fupport and ornaments of government.

Addijon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{9} 5$.
Say from what fcepter'd ance/fry ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathlefs fame? Pope's OdyJey.
2. The honour of defcent ; birth.

Title and anceftry render a good man more illuftrious, but an ill one, more contemptible. Addijon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 123$.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ nehentry. n. f. [from ancient, and therefore properly to be written ancientry.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meafure and a cinque pace; the firf fuit is hot and hafty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaftical ; the wedding mannerly modeft, as a meafure full of fate and anchentry; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace fafter and fafter, till he finks into his grave.

Sbakefp. Much ado about Notbing.
$A^{\prime}$ NCHOR. n.f. [anchora, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, compofed of a long fhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faftened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each fide. Its ufe is to hold the fhip, by being fixed to the ground.

He faid, and wept ; then fpread his fails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman fhore:
Their anchors dropt, his crew the veffels moor. Dryd. En.
2. It is ufed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ftability or fecurity.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the foul, both fure and ftedfaft, and which entereth not into that within the veil.

Hebrews, vi. 19.
3. The forms of fpeech in which it is moft commonly ufed, are, to caft anchor, to lye or ride at anchor.

The Turkih general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at fea, withdrew his fleet, when caffing anchor, and landing his men, he burnt the corn.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
Ent'ring with the tide,
He dropp'd bis anchors, and his oars he ply'd:
Furl'd every fail, and drawing down the maft,
His veffel moor'd, and made with haulfers faft. Dryd. Homer.

Vol. I.

## A N C

Far from your capital my fhip refides
At Reithrus, and fecure at anchor rides.
To A'nchor. v. n. [from anchor.]
I. To caft anchor ; to lie at anchor.

The fifhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminifh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoft too finall for fight. Sbakefp. King Lear.
Near Calais the Spaniards auchored, expecting their landforces, which came not.

Or the ftrait courfe to rocky Chios plow,
And anchor under Mimos' haggy brow. Pope's Odyfey.
2. To ftopat ; to reft on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Ifabel
Shakefp.
My tongue fhould to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes. Sbak. R. III.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{N} \mathbf{N C H O R} . n$. $\int$. Sbakefpeare feems to have ufed this word for anchoret, or an abftemious reclufe perfon.

To defperation turn my truft and hope! An anchor's cheer in prifon be my fcope! Shakcp. Hamlet.
A'nchor-hold. n.f. [from anchor and bold.] The hold or fattnefs of the anchor; and, figuratively, fecurity.

The old Englifh could exprefs moft aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy fervice of God, which the Latins called religion, becaufe it knitted the minds of men together, and moft people of Europe have borrowed the fame from them, they called moft fignificantly ean-faftef $f$, as the one and only affurance and faft anchor-bold of our fouls health. Caimbden.
$A^{\prime}$ nchor-smith. n. f. [from anchor and fmith.] The maker or forger of anchors.
Smithing comprehends all trades, which ufe either forge or file, from the anchor-fmith to the watchmaker; they all working by the fame rules, though not with equal exactnefs, and all ufing the fame tools, though of feveral fizes.

Maxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
A'nchorage. n. f. [from anchor.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me refolve whether there be indeed fuch efficacy in nurture and firft production; for if that fuppofal fhould fail us, all our anchorage were loofe, and we fhould but wander in a wild fea.

Wotton.
2. The fet of anchors belonging to a Thip.

Lo as the bark that hath difcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at firft fhe weigh'd her anchorage ;
Cometh Andronicus. Sbakefp. Titus Andronicus.
3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'nchored. participial adj. [from To anchor.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well twifted cable, holding faft
The anchor'd veffel in the loudeft blaft.
Waller.
A'nchoret. $\}^{n . \int \text {. [contracted from anachoret, drax wennns.] A }}$ A'nchorite. $\}$ reclufe; a hermit; one that retires to the more fevere duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him ; but he made that an anchorite as well as himfelf. . . Sprat.
You defcribe fo well your hermitical ftate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine fpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a folitary life.

Pope's Letters.
Ancho'vy. n. $\int$. [from anchova, Span. or anchioe, Ital. of the fame fignification.] A little fea-fifh, much ufed by way of fauce, or feafoning. Scaliger defcribes the auchovy as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed fnout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a faw. Others make it a fort of fardine, or pilchard ; but others, with better reafon, hold it a peculiar fpecies, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coafts of Catalonia, Provence, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. when it conftantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterrancan. The fifing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on the ftern of their little fifhing veffels, the anibovies flock round, and are caught in nets. When the fifhery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels, and falt them.

Savary.
We invent new fauces and pickles, which refemble the animal ferment in tafte and virtue, as the falfo-acid gravies of meat; the falt pickles of fifh, anchovies, oyfters.

Floyer on the Humours.
A'NCIENT. adj. [ancien, Fr. antiquus, Lat.]
x. Old; that happened long fince ; of old time; not modern. Ancient and old are diftinguifhed; old relates to the duration of the thing itfelf, as, an old coat, a coat much worn; and ancient, to time in general, as, an ancient drefs, a habit ufed in former times. But this is not always obferved; for we mention old cuftoms; but though old be fometimes oppofed to modern, ancient is feldom oppofed to nerv.
Ancicut tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others

## A N D

belenging to common perfons, he caufed to be written in a book, after a furyey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomfday book; and fuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at chat time, are called ancient demefnes.
2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the aucient is wiftom, and in length of days underfanding. Got, xil. 12.
Thales affirms, that God comprchended all things, and that God was of all things the moft aricient, becaufe be never had any begiming.

Ralcight's Hifory' of the Worid. Indufry.
Gave the tall ancicut foreft too his axc. Thomfon's Surmer. 3. Paft ; former.

I fee thy fury: if I longer ftay,
We fhall hegin our ancient bickerings. Shakefp. Henry VI. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{NCIENT}$. n. $\int$. [from ancient, adj.] Thufe that lived in old time were called ancients, oppofed to the moderns.

And though the ancients thus their rules invade,
As kings difpenfe with laws themfelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muff offend
Againft the precept, ne'er iranfgrefs its end. Pop. Ell. on Crit.
A'NCIENT. n. $\int$. The flag or fireamer of a thip, and, formerly, of a regiment.
A'ncient. n. f. The bearer of a flag, as was Anciemit Piffol; whence in prefent ufe, enfign.
A'nciently. adv. [from ancient.] In old times.
Not far from this is the great city of Trebifond, which, with the territory about it, anciently pertained unto this crown; now unjufly poffefied, and as unjuftly abufed, by thofe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. Sidney, b. ii.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were anciently received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant, becaufe it draweth ftrongly the fateft juice of the earth.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 480 .
A'ncientness. n.f. [from ancient.] Antiquity ; exiftence from old times.

The Fefcenine and Saturnian were the fame; they were called Saturnian from their ancientnefs, when Saturn reigned in Italy.

Dryden's Dedication to ' 'fuvenal.
A'ncientry. n. f. [from ancient.] The honour of ancient lineage ; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moft mingled, and moft uncertain. Wherefore, moft foolifhly do the Irifh think to ennoble themfelves, by wrefting their ancientry from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himfelf from any in certain.

Spenfer on Ireland.
There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the axcientry, fealing, fighting.

Shakejp. Winter's Tale.
Ancle. Sec Ankle.
$A^{\prime}$ 'cony. n. f. [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two fquare rough knobs, one at each end.
And. conjunction.
I. The particle by which fentences or terms are joined, which it
is not eafy to explain by any fynonimous word.
Sure his honefty
Got him fmall gains, but fhamelefs flattery
And filthy beverage, and unfeemly thift,
And borrow bafe, and fome good lady's gift. Spenf. Hubb.
What fhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
The Danes unconquer'd offspring rearch behind And Morini, the laft of human kind. Cowley. Dryd. It fhall ever be my fudy to make difcoveries of this nature in human life, and to fettle the proper diftinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and thofe falfe colours and refemblances of them that fhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar.

Addifon. Tatler.
2. And fometimes fignifies though, and feems a contraction of and if.

It is the nature of extreme felf-lovers, as they will fet an houfe on fire, and it were but to roaft their eggs. Bacon. 3. In and if, the and is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, $a n$ ' if thou feeft my boy,
Bid him make hafte. Shakefp. Truo Gentlemen of Verona. A'NDIRON. n. $\int$. [fuppofed by Skinner to be corrupted from handiron; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may fupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the fipit turns; or irons in which wond is laid to burn.

If you ftrike an entire body, as an andiron of brafs, at the top, it maketh a more treble found, and at the bettom a bafer. Eacoris Nutural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 178$.
Andrógynal. adj. [from áwis and yis.n.] Having two fexes; hermaphroditical.
Andro'gynally. adv. [from androgyzal.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two fexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranfexion, but were androgyzanlly born, and under fome kind of hermaphrodites.

Brooun's Vuldar Errours, b. iii.
Andro'

## A N G

Andro'gynous. adj. The fame with androgyal.
ANDRO'GYNUS. n. f. [Lat. See Androcrinal.] An hermaphrodite ; one that is of both fexes.
 ting human bodics.
ANECDOTE. $n$. [ivixio.ov.] Somel. cret hiftory.

Some modern anecdotes aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair
Anemógraphy. n. f. [äviro and rcicipw.] The derior the winds.
Anemo'meter. n. $\int$. [är: $\mu$ ou and $\mu$ íterv.] An inftrument contrived to meafure the ftrength or velocity of the wind.

Upon the top of its fingle ftalk, furrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ftamina in the center; the feeds are collected into an oblong head, and furrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in anemonies, are white, red, blue, and purple fometimes curioufly intermixed.
Wind flowers are diftinguifhed into thofe with broad and hard leaves, and thofe with narrow and foft ones ; of both which forts there are great variety of colours, fome being double, and others fingle flowered. The broad leaved anemony roots fhould be planted about the end of September, and the fmall eminences which put forth the leaves fet uppermoft. Thefe with fmall leaves muft be fet after the fame manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
From the foft wing of vernal breezes fhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With fhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomfon.
 foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obferved, that hygrofcopes made of cat's gut proved very good anemofcopes, feldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the fhifting of the wind.
Ane'nt. prep. A word ufed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, he faid nothing anent this particular.
2. Over againft; oppofite to; as, he lives anent the market-boufe.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Anes. } \\ \text { Awns. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. The fpires or beards of corn:
Dict.
A'NeURISM. n. $f$. [ávevg cive.] A difeafe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weaknefs of any part of them, they become exceffively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravafated amongft the adjacent cavities.

Sharp's Surgery.
In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an aneurijm.

Wifenan's Surgery.
ANE'w. adv. [from a and new.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moft common ufe.

Nor, if at mifchief taken, on the ground
Be flain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd ancew, the fight invade. Dryden's Fables.
That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The mufe might dictate, and the poet tell :
Your art no other art can fpeak; and you
To fhow how well you play, muft play anew. Prior.
The miferies of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our ifland from the thoughts of engaging anew in fuch defperate undertakings. Addifon's Frcehoolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 28$.
2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form anew the whole difpofition of his foul, to acquire new habits of life, to practife duties to which he is utterly a ftranger.

Rogers's Sermons.
Anfra'ctuose. \}adj. [from anfractus, Lat.] Winding; mazy;
Anfra'ctuous. $\}$ full of turnings and winding paffages.
Behind the drum are feveral vaults and anfractuofe cavities in the ear-bone, fo to intend the leaft found imaginable, that the fenfe might be affected with it; as we fee in fubterraneous caves and vaults, how the found is redoubled.
Anfra'ctuousness. n. f. [from anfractuous.] Fulnefs of wind ings and turnings.
Anfra'cture. n. f. [from anfractus, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning.
ANGEL. n. f. ["Arfinco ; angelus, Lat.]

1. Originally a meffenger. A fpirit employed by God in the adminiftration of human affairs.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meffage ere he come.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Had we fuch a knowledge of the conftitution of man, as it is poffible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we fhould have a quite other idea of his effence.
See Hier archy
2. Angel is fometimes ufed in a bad fenfe; as, angels of darknefs. And they had a king over them, which was the angel of the bottomlefs pit.

Revelat. ix. 11
3. Angel, in frripture, fometimes means man of God, prophet.
4. Angel is ufed, in the ftile of love, for a beautiful perfon.

## A N G

Heav'n blefs thee !
Thou haft the fweetcft face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a foul, the is an angel. Shakefp. Henry VIII. 5. A piece of money anciently coined and imprefled with an an gel, in memory of an obfervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan $\Lambda \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{h}$, or Englifh, were fo beautiful, that, if they were chriftians, they would be Angeli, or angels. The coin was rated at ten fhillings.
'Take an empty bafon, put an angel of gold, or what you will, into it; then go fo far from the bafon, till you cannot fee the angel, becaufe it is not in a right line; then fill the bafon with water, and you will fee it out of its place, becaule of the reflection. Bacon's Natural Hijfory, No $7^{6} \mathbf{2}$

Coufin, away for England; hafte before,
And, ere our coming, fee thou thake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprifon'd angels
Set thou at liberty.
Shakefpeare's King Fobn.
$A^{\prime}$ NGEL. adj. Refembling angels; angelical.

## 1 have mark'd

A thoufand blufhing apparitions
To ftart into her face; a thoufand innocent thames
In angel whitenefs bear away thofe bluhes.
Shakefpeare's Mucls ado about Notbing.
Or virgins vifited by angel powers,
With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.
A'NGel-like. adj.. [from angel and like.] Refembliig an angel.
In heav'n itfelf thou fure wer't dreft
With that angel-like difguife.
TValler.
A'ngel shot. n. $f$. [from angel and hot.] Chain fhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined tomether by a chain.
ANGE'LICA. $n . f$. [Lat. ab angelica virtute.] The name of a plant.
It has winged leaves divided into large fegments ; its ftaiks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ftalks, and confifi of five leaves, fuccecded by two large channelled feeds.

The fpecies are, i. Common or manured angeiica. 2. Greater wild angelica. 3. Shining Canada angelica. 4. Mountain perennial angclica, with columbine leaves

The common angelica delights to grow in a very moint foil, and its feeds fhould be fown foon after it is ripe. This plant is ufed in medicine, as are its feeds; and the confectioners make a fweetmeat with its tender falks, cut in May. The fecond fort grows wild; and the two laft forts may be propagated Iike the firft.
livilar.
ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing ) [Aralia, Lat.]
The flower confifts of many leaves, expanding in form of a rofe, which are naked, growing on the top of the cvary: thefe flowers are fucceeded by globular fruits, which are foft and fucculent, and full of oblong feeds.

The fpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing angelica. 2. Berrybearing angelica, with a naked ftalk and creeping root. B. Ainse.ica tree.

The two firft are propagated either by fowing their feeds, or by parting of their roots. The th rd fort grows with us to the height of feven or eight feet, and is only propagated by feeds, which are frequently brought from America. Niiliar. Ange'tical. adj. [angelicus, Lat.]
Refembling angels.
It difcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an angelical fwiftnefs, our eyes, that cur mind, being informed of his vifible marvels, may continually travel upward.

Raieigh's Hijtory of the World. angels.
Others more mild
Retreated in a filent valley, fing
With notes angelical to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapiefs fall
By doom of battle. Milton's Paradife Loft, 3 . ii. 3. Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to confider the pleafure of fpeculations, which do ravifh and fublime the thoughts with more clear angelical contentments.

Wilkins's İaca'us. Angelicalness. $n$. $\int$. [from angeilical.] The quality of being angelical; refemblance of angels; excellence more than human.
Ange'lick. adj. [angelicus, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair angelick Eve,
Partake thou alfo. Milton's P
My fancy form'd thee of angelick kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. Pop. Elo. to Auct. ANGRLOT. n.f. A mufical inftrument, fomewhat refembling a lute.

Lict.
'NGER. n. $\int_{\text {. [a word of no certain etymology, but, with }}$ moft probability, derived by Skinner from anze, Sax. vexed; which, however, feems to come originally from the Latin ango.]

1. Anger is uneafinefs or difcompofure of the mind, upon the reccipt of any injury, with a prefent purpofe of revenge. Locke.

## A N G

Anger is like
A full hot horfe, who being allow'd his way, Self-mettle tires him.

Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
Was the Lord difpleafed againft the rivers? was thine anger againf the rivers? was thy wrath againft the fea, that thou didft ride upon thine horfes and thy chariots of falvation ?

Habb. iii. 8.
Anger is, according to fome, a tranfient hatred, or at leaft very like it.

Soutb.
2. Pain, or fmart, of a fore or fwelling. In this fenfe it feems plainly deducible from angor:

I made the experiment, fetting the moxa where the firf violence of my pain began, and where the greateft anger and forenefs ftill continued, notwithftanding the fwelling of my foot.

Temple's Mifcellanies.
To A'nger.v.a. [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke ; to enrage.

Who would anger the meaneft artifan, which carrieth a good mind ?

Hooker, b. iv. § 12.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Sometimes he angers me, }\end{gathered}$
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
There were fome late taxes and impofitions introduced, which rather angered than grieved the people. Clarendon.
It anger'd'Turenne, once upon a day,
To fee a footman kick'd that took his pay. Pope's Dial. ii. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ NGERI.Y. adv: [from anger.] In an angry manner; like one offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly. Shak. Macbeth. Such jefter's difhoneft indifcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either angerly to be grieved at, or ferioully to be confuted. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
 veffels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.
 of the veffels of a human body.
 Such plants as have but one fingle feed in the feed-pod.
 open of the veffels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.
A'NGLE. n. f. [angle, Fr. angulus, Lat.] The face intercepted between two lines interfecting each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whofe vertex, or angular point is at the centre of a circle, and whofe legs are two remidiameters of that circle. Stone's Dict.
$A^{\prime}$ N GLE. n. $\int$. [angel, Germ. and Dutch.] An inftrument to take fifh, confifting of a rod, a line, and a hook

She alfo had an angle in her hand; but the taker was fo taken, that the had forgotten taking.

Sidney.
Give me mine angle, we'll to the river there,
My mufick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fifh; my bended hook fhall pierce
Their flimy jaws.
Shakefp. Antony and Cliecpatra.
The patient fifher takes his filent ftand,
-Intent, his angle trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the fcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. Pop. Windf.
To A'ngle. v.n. [from the noun.]
I. To filh with a rod and hook.

The ladies angling in the cryftal lake,
Feaft on the waters with the prey they take.
Waller.
2. To try to gain by fome infinuating artifices, as fifhes are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This feeming brow of juftice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did angle for.
Shak. Heiry IV.
The pleafant'ft angling is to fee the fifh
Cut with her golden oars the filver ftream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So angle we for Beatrice. Shak. Much ado about Notlling.
A'nclerod. n.f. [angel roede, Dutch.] The ftick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatnefs; the fmalleft being fit for thatching of houfes; the fecond bignefs is ufed for angle-rods, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No 656.
He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnifhes the whole country with angle-rods. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 108$. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ 'igler. n. $\int$. [from angle.] He that fifhes with an angle.

He, like a patient angler, ere he ftrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. Diyden.
Neither do birds alone, but many forts of fifhes, feed upon infects; as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with infects; as is Ray on the Creation.
them. A $^{\prime}$ 'hem. liar to the Englifh language; an Englifh idiom.
a'ngober. n. $f$. A kind of pear. See Pear.
A'NGRILY. adv. [from angry.] In an angry manner; furioully; peevifhly.

I will fit as quict as a laml);
I will not ftir, nor wince, nor fpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron angrily. Shakesp. King Folm.

## A N I

A'NGRY. adj. [from anger.]
I. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will fpeak: peradventure there fhall be thirty found there.

Gen. xviii. 30.
2. It feems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle at before a thing, and with before a perfon; but this is not always obferved.
Your Coriolanus is not much miffed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth ftand, and fo would do, were he angry at it. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourfelves, that ye fold me

Gen. xlv. 5. preferve life.
I think it a vaft pleafure, that whenever two people of merit
Gen. regard one another, fo many fcoundrels envy and are angry at regard.
3. Having the appearance of anger ; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: fo doth an angry coun-
tenance a backbiting tongue.
Prov. xxv. 23.
4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; fmarting.

This ferum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regrefs into the mals, firft gathers into a hard fwelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and fo difchargeth. Wifeman's Surgery. A'nguish. n. f. [angoife, Fr. angor, Lat.] Exceffive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of forrow, and is feldom ufed to fignify other paffions.

Not all fo cheerful feemed fhe of fight,
As was her fifter ; whether dread did dwell,
Or anguiß in her heart, is hard to tell. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
Virtue's but anguif, when 'tis feveral,
By occafion wak'd, and circumfantial;
True virtue's foul, always in all deeds all. Doinne.
They had perfecutors, whofe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice confpired to find out fuch deaths, and thofe of fuch incredible anguifh, that only the manner of dying was the punifhment, death itfelf the deliverance. South.

Perpetual anguifs fills his anxious breaft,
Not ftopt by bufinefs, nor compos'd by reft ;
No mufick cheers him, nor no feaft can pleafe. Dryd. Fuv.
A'NGUISHED. adj. [from angui/b.] Seized with anguilh; tortured; exceffively pained.

Feel no touch
Of confcience, but of fame, and be
Anguifh'd, not that'twas fin, but that'twas fhe. Donne.
A'ngular. adj. [from angle.] Having angles or corners; cornered.
As for the figure of cryftal, it is for the moft part hexagonal, or fix cornered, being built upon a confufed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arife, even as in the amethyft and bafaltes. Browun's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
The diftance of the edges of the knives from one another, a the diftance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch.

Newton's Opticks..
Angula'rity. $n f$. [from angular.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.
$A^{\prime}$ 'ngularly. adv. [from angular.] With angles or corners.
Another part of the fame folution afforded us an ice angularly figured.

Boyle.
$A^{\prime}$ 'NGULARNESS. $n$.f. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.
A'ngulated. alj. [from angle.] Formed with angles or corners.
Topazes, amethyfts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiffures, are ordinarily cryftallized, or thot into angulated figures; whereas, in the ftrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. Woodward's Nat. Hiftory.
Angulo'sity. n. $f$. [from angulous.] Angularity ; cornered form.
A'ngulous. adj. [from angle.] Hooked; angular.
Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of folid bodies are held together by hooks, and angulous invoiutions; fince the coherence of the parts of thefe will be of as difficult a conception. Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
Ancu'st. adj. [anguftus, Lat.] Narrow; frait. Diধf. Angusta'tion. n. $f$. [from anguftus.] The act of making narrow ; ftraitening ; the fate of being narrowed.
The caufe may be referred either to the grumoufnefs of the blood, or to obiftruction of the vein fomewhere in its paffage, by fome angufation upon it by part of the tumour. $W i j$ enaan. Anhela'tion. n.. . [anbelo, Lat.] The act of panting; the ftate of being out of breath.
Anhelo'se. adj. [anbelus, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. Dict. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ niented. adj. [ameantir, Fr.] Fruftrated; brought to nothing.
Ani'ghts. adv. [from a for $a t$, and night.] In the night time.
Sir Toby, you muft come in earlier anights; your niece, my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours.

Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
$A^{\prime}$ NIL. n. f. The fhrub from whofe leaves and ftalks indigo is prepared.

A'Nile-

## A N I

 Anility. $\}$ woinan; the olld age of women
A'inmable. ardj. [froma animate.] That which may be put into life, or receive animation.
Animadve'rsion. u. f. [animalverfio, Lat.]

1. Reproof; fevere cenfure; blame.

He difiniffed their commiffioners with fevere and flarp animadverfions.

Clarendon, b. viii.
2. Punifhment. When the object of animadverfion is mentioned, it has the particle on or upon before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is ufual to have the controverfy handled by panmphlets on both fides; without the leaft animadverfion upon the authours.
3. In law.

An ecclefiaftical cenfurc, and an ecclefaftical animadverfion, are different things; for a cenfure has a relation to a firitual punifhment, but an animadverfion has only a refpect to a temporal one ; as, degradation, and the delivering the perfon over to the fecular court. Ayliffe's Parergon 'Furis Canonici.
Animadve'rsive.adj. [from animadvert.] That has the power of judging.
The reprefentation of objects to the foul, the only animadverfive principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of fenfe. Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica, c. 12.
Animadve'rsiveness. n.f. [from animadverfive.] The power of animadverting, or making judgment.
To ANIMADVE'RT. v. n. [aninadverto, Lat.]
3. To pafs cenfures upon.

I fhould not animadvert on him, who was otherwife a painful obferver of the decorum of the ftage, if he had not ufed extreme feverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakefpeare for that fault.

Dryderi on Dramatick Porfy.
2. To iuflict punifhments. In both fenfes with the particle upon. If the Authour of the univerfe animadverts upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher fate of being. Grevu's Cofinolog. Sacra.
Animadve'r ter. n. $f$. [from animadvert.] He that pafles cenfures, or inflicts punifhments.
God is a ftrict obferver of, and a fevere animaduerter upon, fuch as prefume to partake of thofe myfteries, without fuch a preparation.
ANIMAL. n. f. [animal, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diffinct, on the one fide, from pure fpirit, on the other, from mere matter.
Animals are fuch beings, which, befides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alfo with fenfation and fpontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two fchemes of tables of them.
Sanguineous, that is, fuch as have blood, which breathe either by
[Lungs, having either
$r$ 'Two ventricles in their heart, and thofe either
Viviparous,
$\{\{$ Aquatick, as the whale kind,
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Terreftrial, as quadrupeds; }\end{array}\right.$
Oviparous, as birds.
But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoifes, and ferpents.
Gills, as all fanguineous fifhes, except the whale kind.
LExfanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
[ Greater, and thofe either,
S Naked,
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Terreftrial, as naked fnails. }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\right.$ Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fifh, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$.
Covered with a tegument, either
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cruftaceous, as lobfters and crab-fifh. } \\ \text { Teftaceous, either }\end{array}\right.$
$\{$ Teftaceous, either
SUnivalve, as limpets;
$\{$ Bivalve, as oyfters, mufcles, cockles;
Turbinate, as periwinkles, frails, छ゚c.
effer, as infects of all forts.
Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either
Hoofed, which are either
$\{$ Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horfe and afs;
$\{$ Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
Two principal parts, called bifulca, either
$\{$ Such as chew not the cud, as fwine;
\{ Ruminant, or fuch as chew the cud; divided into
[Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
S Beef-kind,
$\{$ Sheep-kind,
\{ Goat-kind.
Such as have folid, branched and deciduous horns, as the L deer-kind.
Four parts, or quadrifulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind; } \\ \text { Many }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Many toes or claws; either }\end{array}\right.$
$\{$ Undivided, as the elephant;
\{ Divided, which have either
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$\{$ Broad nails, and an human mape, as apes; $\{$ Narrower, and more pointed nails,
which, in refpect of their teeth, are divided into fuch as have Many fore-tceth, or cutters in cach jaw ;
The greater, which have
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { A thorter finout and rounder head, as the cat kind; }\end{array}\right.$ A longer finout and head, as the dog-kind.
The lefler, the vermin or weazel kind.
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phy- } \\ \text { tivorous, }\end{array}\right.$ tivorous, and are called the hare kind. Ray. of the fame fpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as near of the fame fpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and a con-
fifting of the fame parts with animal fubftances, fipirit, water falt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the f pipit, water, from the earth.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Some of the animated fubftances have various organical or inftrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a fpring of life within themifelves, as beafts, birds, fifhes, and infects; thefe are called animals. Other animated fubftances are called vegetables, which have within themfelves the principles of another fort of life and growth, and of various producions of leaves and fruit, fuch as we fee in plants, herbs, and trees.
iVatts's Logick.
2. By way of contempt, we fay of a fupid man, that he is a flupid animal.
A'nimal. adj. [animalis, Lat.]
I. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of fpirits, wherein our ideas are vcry dark and confufed; fuch as their union with animal nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converfe with each other.

Watts's Logick.
2. Animal functions, diftinguifhed from natural and vital, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.
3. Animal life is oppofed, on one fide, to intellectual, and, on the other, to vegetable.
4. Animal is ufed in oppofition to firitual or rational; as, the animal nature.
Anima'lcule, n.f. [animalculum, Lat.] A finall animal ; particularly thofe which are in their frift and fmalleft ftate.
We are to know, that they all come of the feed of animal-- cules of their own kind, that were before laid there: : Ray. Animaility. n.f. [from animal.] The fate of animal exiftence.

The word animal there only fignifies human animality. In the minor propofition, the word animal, for the fame reafon, fignifies the animality of a goofe: thereby it becomes an ambiGo A NTM A and unfit to build the conclufion upon. Watts. I. To quicken; to v. a. [animo, Lat.]
I. To quicken; to make alive; to :give life to: as, the foul animates the body; man muft have been animated by a higher
power. power.
2. 'To give powers to'; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can animate the lyre,
And the mute ftrings with vocal fouls infpire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chafte Diana bathing in the fiream ;
None can record their heav'nly praife fo well
As Helen, in whofe eyes ten thoufand Cupids dwell. Dryd. 3. To encourage ; to incite.

The more to animate the people, he ftood on high, from whence he might be beft heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
A'Nimate. adj. [from To animate.] Alive; poflefing aniunal life.

All bodies have fpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between animate and inanimate, are two : the firft is, that the fpirit of things animate are all contained within themfelves, and are branched in veins and fecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the fpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or feats, where the principal firits do refide, and whereunto the reff do refort: but the fpirits in things inanimate are fhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious onc to another, as air is in fnow.
-Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 601.

## Nobler birth

Of creatures animatc with gradual life,
Of growth, fenfe, reafon, all fumm'd up in man.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ix. l. 1 I2.
There are feveral topicks there ufed againft the atheifm and idolatry of the heathens; fuch as the vifible marks of divine wifdom and goodnefs in the works of the creation, the vital union of fouls with matter, and the admirable fructure of animate bodies, and the like.

Bentley's Sermons.
mate bodies, and the like.
A'Nimatley's Sermons.
Warriours he fires with animated founds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.
A'nimateness. n. f. [from animate.] The ftate of being animated.


1. The cict of animating or enlivening.

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Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the firft producat, which is the word of animation.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, cent. v.

## 2. The fate of being enlivened.

A'nimative. adj. [from animate.] 'That which has the power of giving life, or animating.
Anima'tor. n.f. [from animate.] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Thofe bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreffions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themfeives to fituations, wherein they beft unite to their animator.

Brown's Vul. Err, í. ii. c. z.
Animo'se. adj. [animofitas, Lat.] Full of firit; hot; vehement.

Dict.
Animo'seness. n.f. [from animofe.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper.

Dict.
Animo'sity. n. f. [animofitas, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paffionate malignity. It implies rather the difpofition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itfelf.
They were fure to bring paffion, animofity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence focver they had from others.

Clarendon, b. viii.
If there is not fome method found out for allaying thefe heats and animofities among the fair fex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. Addifon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 23$.

No religious feet ever carried their averfions for each other to greater heights than our ftate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their paffions, have mixed religious and civil animofities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man. A'nise. n. f. [anifum, Lat.] A fpecies of apium or parfley, with large fweet fcented feeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for ufe, becaufe the feeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy.

Millar.
The feed of this plant has a fweetifh tafte, intermixed with fomething pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and prefcribed not barely as a carminative againft wind, but alfo as a pectoral, fomachick, and digefive.

Chambers.
Yc pay the tithe of mint, and anife, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: thefe ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

Matt. xxv. 25
A'NKER. n. f. [ancker, Dut.] A liquid meafure chiefly ufed at Amfterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ftekans : each ftekan confifts of fixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts.

Cbambers.
A'nkle. n. f. [ancleop, Sax. anckel, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.
One of his ankles was much fwelled and ulcerated on the infide, in feveral places.

Wifeman.
My fimple fyftem fhall fuppofe,
That Alma enters at the tocs ;
That then fhe mounts by juft degrees
Up to the ankles, legs and knees.
Prior.
A'nkle-bone. r.f. [from ankle and bone.] The bone of the ankle.
The fhin-bone, from the knee to the inftep, is made by madowing one half of the leg with a fingle fhadow, the ankle-bone will fhew itfelf by a fhadow given underneath, as the knee.

Peacham on Drawing.
A'nnalist. n. $\int$. [from annals.] A writer of annals.
I wonder my author fhould be offended, efpecially fince their own annalift has given the fame title to that of Syrmium. Atterb.
ANNALS. n. f. without fingular number. [annales, Lat.] Hiftories digefted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
Onymph! the tedious annals of our fate!
Through fuch a train of woes if I fhould run,
The day wou'd fooner than the tale be done! Dryd. Virg.
We are affured, by many glorious examples in the annals of our religion, that every one, in the like circumftances of diftrefs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act.

Rogers's Sermons.
A'NNATS. n. f. without fingular. [annates, Lat.]

1. Firft fruits; becaufe the rate of firft fruits paid of fpiritual livings, is after one year's profit.

Cowell.
2. Maffes faid in the Romifh church for the fpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the foul of a perfon deceafed, or for the benefit of a perfon living.

Aylife's Parergon.
To Anne'al. v. a. [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]
I. To heat glafs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou doft anneal in glafs thy ftory, then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which elfe hhews wat'rifh, bleak, and thin. Herbert.
When you purpofe to ainneal, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven ; or, for want thereof, take a blue ftone, which being made fit for the aforefaid oven, lay it upon the crofs bars of iron.

Peacham on Drawing.
Which her own inward fymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture fhone, in glafs anneal'd. Dryden's Fables;

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2. To heat glafs after it is blown, that it may not break
3. To heat any thing in fuch a manner as to give it the true temper.
To ANNE'X. v. a. [annecto, annexum, Lat. annexer, Fr.]
4. To unite to at the end ; as, he amexed a codicil to his will.
5. To unite; as, a fmaller thing to a greater; as, he annexed a province to his kingdom.
6. To unite à poferiori; annexion always prefuppofing fomething: thus we may fay, punifhment is annexed to guilt;, but not guilt to punifhment.

Concerning fate or deftiny, of which the opinions of thofe learned men, that liave written thereof, may be fafely received, had they not thereunto annexed and faftencd an inevitable neceffity, and made it more general and univerfally powerful than it is.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World. Nations will decline fo low
From virtue, which is reafon, that no wrong,
But juftice, and fome fatal curfc annex' $d$,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. Miiton's Par. Loft.
I mean not the authority, which is annexed to your office; I fpeak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your perfon.

Dryden's नैuveral, Dedication.
He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and annex happinefs always to the exercife of it. Atterbury's Sermons.
The temporal reward is annexed to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. Rogers's Sermons. Annéx. n. f. [from To annex.] The thing annexed; additament.
Failing in his firft attempt to be but like the higheft in heaven, he hath obtained of ment to be the fame on earth, and hath accordingly aflumed the annexes of divinity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.
Annexa'tion. n. $f$. [from annex.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaccable mindednefs, which Chrift fo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promife, that the whole body will be full of light. Matt. vi. that all other chriftian virtues will, by way of concomitance or annexation, attend them. Hammond's Fundamentals.
2. Union ; coalition ; conjunction.

How thefe annexations of benefices firft came into the church, whether by the prince's autherity, or the pope's licence, is a very great difpute.

Ayliff e's Parergon Juris Canomici. Anne'xion. n. $f$. [from annex.] The ast of annexing; addition.

It is neceffary to engage the fears of men, by the annexion of fuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleafure. Rogers. Anne'smeit. n. f. [from annex.]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

## When it falls,

Each fmall annexment, petty confequence,
Attends the boift'rous ruin. . Skakefpeare's Hamlet.
Anni'hilable. alj. [from annibilate.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiftence.
To ANNI'HILA TE. v.a. [ad and nibilum, Lat.]
To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiftence.
It is impoffible for any body to be utterly aminilated; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make fomewhat of nothing; fo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn fomewhat into nothing. Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 100.

Thou taught'f me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
$T$ ' invent and practife this one way, $t$ annibilate all three.
He defpaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, annibilated his mercy. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2. Whofe friendifip can fland againft affaults, ftrong enough to annibilate the friendfhip of puny minds; fuch an one has reached true conftancy. South.
Some imagined, water fufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the bufinefs was done, difbanded, and annibilated.

Woodward's Natural Hiffory.
2. To deftroy, fo as to make the thing otherwife than it was

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather annibilated, this place, fo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof.

Raleigh's Hijtory of the World.
3. To annul; to deftroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reafon, that any one commonweaith fhould anAibilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed. Hooker: Annihila'tion. n. f. [from annibilate.] The act of reducing to nothing. The ftate of being reduced to nothing
God hath his influence into the very effence of thing.igs, with-
out which their utter annibilation could not choofe but follow.
Fiooker, b. v. § ${ }_{5} 6$.
That knowledge, which as fpirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midft of pain:
Annibilation were to lofe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can foar:
Dryden.
Annive'rsary. h. $\int$. [anniverfarius, Lat.]

1. A day cclebratel as it returns in the courfe of the year

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the

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primitive chriftians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praife God for them, and to obferve the amiver fary of their fufferings. Stillingfeet's Defence of Difi. on Romifg Idolatry.
2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverfary day.

Donne had never feen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable anniverfaries.

Dryden.
3. Anniverfary is an office in the Romifh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be faid daily throngh the year, for the foul of the deceafed. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Annive'rsary. alj. [anniverfarius, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual ; yearly.
The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moft conftantly finihhing its anniverfary vicifitudes. Ray.

They deny giving any worfhip to a creature, as inconfiftent with chriftianity; but confefs the honour and efteem for the martyrs, which they exprefled by keeping their anniverfary days, and recommending their example. Stillingf. Defence.
ANNO DO MINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, anno domini, or A.D. 1751 ; that is, in the feventeen hundred and fifty firft year from the birth of our Saviour.
Annotisance. n. $\int$. [from annoy, but not now in ufe.]
It hath a double fignification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or fuch like means; as alfo, for the writ that is brought upon this tranfgrefion. See Nusance, the word now ufed.
$A^{\prime}$ NNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.
Annota'rion. n. $\int$. [annotatio, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.
It might appear very improper to publifh annotations, without the text itfelf whereunto they relate.

Boyle.
Annota'tor. n.f. [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a fcholiaft; a commentator.
I have not that refpect for the annotators, which they generally meet with in the world.

Felton on the Clafjecks.
To Anno'unce. v. a. [annoncer, Fr. annuncio, Lat.]

1. To publifh; to proclaim.

Of the Meffiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firft 1 knew. 'Paradife Reg.
2. To pronounce ; to declare by a judicial fentence.

Thofe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publifh laws, announce
Or life or death.
Prior.
To ANNO'Y. v. a. [annoycr, Fr.] To incommode; to vẹ; to teaze ; to moleft.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moft deftroys him. Sidney.
Her joyous prefence and fweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealoufy,
His dear delights were able to annoy: Fairy 2ueen, b. i. As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houfes thick, and fewers, annoy the air,
Forth iffuing on a fummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleafant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Mi:ton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 445 .
Infects feldom ufe their ofienfive weapons, unlefs provoked let them but alone, and annoy them not. Ray on the Creation. AnNo'y. n. f. [from the verb.] Injury; moleftation; trouble Sleep, Richmond, fleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's amnoy.Shakefp. R.III. All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring lefs annoy
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themfelves they cannot ftay.
What then remains, but, after paft annoy,
To take the good viciffitude of joy.
Annotyance. n. $\int$. [from annoy.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duft, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any annoyance in that precious fenfe. Sbakefp. King Fobn. Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great annoyances to corn.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. The fate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The fpit venom of their poifoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.

Hooker, b. v. § 2
The greateft annoyance and difturbance of mankind, has been from one of thofe two things, force or fraud.

South.
For the further annoyance and terrour of any befieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. Wilkins's Math. Mag.
AnNo'Yer. n. $f$. [from To amno.] The perfon that annoys.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ nual. adj. [annuel, Fr. from annus, Lat.]
I. That which comes yearly.

Avnual for me, the grape, the rofe, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. Pope's Efl. on M.
2. That which is reckoned by the year.

## The king's majefty

Does purpofe honour to your ; to which

## A N O

A thoufand pounds a year, ammal fupport
Out of his grace he adds.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
3. That which lafts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual, feemeth to be caufed by the over-expence of the fap; which being prevented, they will fuperannuate, if they ftand warm. Bacon's Natural B'iflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 448$.
Every tree may, in fome fenfe, be faid to be an ammalplant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was fuperinduced over the wood the laft year. Ray on the Creation. A'nnually. adk. [from amnual.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it fufficient to fignify a heart; becanfe the heart at one year weigheth two drachins, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years annually encreafeth the weight of one drachm. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.

The whole frength of a nation is the utmoft that a prince can raife annually from his fubjects.

Swift.
Annu'itant. n. f. [from annuity.] He that poffefes or receives an annuity.
ANNU'ITY. $n$. $\int$. [annuité, Fr.]
I. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an annuity charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have affets by defcent. The fecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity againft the granter, his heirs, or fucceffors but of a rent, the fame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an annuity is never taken for affets, becaufe it is no freehold in law ; nor fhall be put in execution upon a ftatute merchant, ftatute ftaple, or elegit, as a rent may. Cowel. 2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the fon of one earl, and brother to another, who fupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would bear.

Clarendon.
To AnNu'L. v. a. [from nullus.]
x. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate ; to abolifh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enafts it ; and whoever deftroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law.

Rogers's Sermons.
2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me 's extinct,
And all her variows objects of delight
Annull' $d$, which might in part my grief have eas'd.
Milton's Sampfon Agonifes, 1.72.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ nnular adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of a ring.
That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rife up, he has tied them to the bones by amular ligaments. Cheyne. A'nnulary. adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becaufe continual refpiration is neceffary, the wind-pipe is made with amulary cartilages, that the fides of it may not flag. and fall together.

Ray on the Creation.
A'Anulet. n. $\int$. [from annulus, Lat.]

1. A little ring.
2. [In heralliry.] A difference or mark of diftinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.
3. Annulets are alfo a part of the coat-armour of feveral families ; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurifdiction, it being the cuftom of prelates to receive their inveftiture per bacuium छั annulum.
4. [In architecture.] The fmall fquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called armulets.
5. Annulet is alfo ufed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column ; fo called, becaufe it encompafies the column round.

Cbambers.
To ANNU'MERATE. v.a. [annumero, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to fomething beforementioned.
Annumera'tion. n. f. [amnumeratio, Lat.] Addition to a former number.
To ANNU'NCIATE. v. a. [annuncio, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate fomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular ufe.
Annuncia'tion day. n.f. [from annunciate.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's falutation of the bleffed virgin; folemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleffed Saviour : and fo upon all the feftivals of the year.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ nodyne. alj. [from a and bovor.].] That which has the power of mitigating vain.

Yet durft fhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping fill the nobler parts were found :
But ftrove with anodynes t' affuage the fmart
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. Dryd. Hind and P:
Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are fuch things as relax the tenfion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient fubfances; thofe things which deftroy the particular acrimony which occations the pain, or what deadens the fenfation of the brain, by procuring fleep. Arbutbnot.
To ANO'INT. v. a. [oindre, enoindre; part. oint, enoint, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

## A N O

Arointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can fay, God fave the queen. Sbak. R. III
Thou flalt have olive trees throughout all thy coafts, but thou flalt not anoint thyfelf with the oil : for thine olive fhal caft his fruit.

Deut. xxviii. $4^{\circ}$
2. To fmear; to be rubliod upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born
Are pour'd to wafh his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the ftiffen'd limbs anoint. Dryd. Etn. vi.
3. To confecrate by unction.

I would not fee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fifter
In his anointed fleth ftick boarifh fangs. Shakefp. King Lear
Ano'riter. n.f. [from anoint.] The perfon that anoints.
Ano'malism. $n$. $f$. [from anomaly.] Anomaly; irregularity deviation from the common rule.

Dict.
Anomali'stical. adj. [from anomaly.] Irregular; applied in aftronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paffeth through its orbit, diftinct from the tropical year.
Ano'marous. adj. [ $\alpha$ priv. and äpano.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aftronomy, to the feemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arife anomalous difturbances not only in civil and artificial, but alfo in military officers. Broun's Vulgar Errours.
He being acquainted with fome characters of every fpeech, you may at pleafure make him underftand anonalous pronunciation.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Metals are rold, filver, copper, tin, lead, and iron : to which we may join that anomalous body, quickfilver or mercury.

Locke's Elements of Natural Philofophy.
Ano'malously. adv. [from anomalous.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not folemnly begotten, but fuddenly framed, and anomaloufly proceeded from Adam. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
 Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we fhould chance to find a mother debauching her daugh ter, as fuch monfters have been feen, we mult charge this upon a peculiar aromaly and bafenefs of nature. Sorth. I do not purfue the many pfeudographics in ufe, but intend to fhew how moft of thefe anomalies in writing might be avoided, and better fupplied.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ мому. n. $\int$. [ $\alpha$ priv. and ví $\mu$ ق. $]$ Breach of law.
If fin be good, and juf, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no fin, no anomy

Brambam againft Hobbes.
A vo'N. adv. [Junius imagines it to be an elliptical form of fpeaking for in one, that is, in one minute; Skinner from a and nean, or near ; Minflew from on on.]
I. Quickly; foon ; in a fhort time

A little fnow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain
Sbake/peare's King Fobn
Will they come abroad anon?
Shall we fee young Oberon? Ben Folmfon's Fairy Prince.
However, witnefs, heav'n!
Heav'n, witncfs thou anon! while we difcharge
Freely our part.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. vi. l. 564
He was not without defign at that prefent, as fhall be mad out anon; meaning by that device to withdraw himfelf. Clarend. Still as I did the leaves infpire,
With fuch a purple light they fhone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And fpreading fo, would flame anon.
Wa'ler.
2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this fenfe is ufed ever and anon.

Full forty days he pafs'd, whether on hill Sometimes, anon in fhady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed. Par. Regained. Ano'nymous. adj. [á priv. and 'vouk.] Wanting a name.

Thefe animalcules ferve alfo for food to another anonymous infect of the waters.

Ray on the Creation.
They would forthwith publifh flanders unpunifhed, the authors being anonymous, the immediate publifhers thereof fculking.

Notes on the Dunciad.
Ang'nymouscy. adv. [from anonymous.] Without a name.
I would know, whether the edition is to come out anonymoufly, among complaints of fpurious editions?

Suift.
ANOREXY. n. $f$. [ávegntra.] Inappetency, or loathing of food.
Ano'ther. adj. [from an and cther.]

1. Not the fame.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual diforder, muft of neceffity find another rife of government than that. Locke. 2. One more; a new addition to the furmer number.

## Start eye!

What! will the line ftretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet? - a feventh! I'll fee no more. Shak. Macbeth. 3. Any other; any one elfe.

If wne man fin againft anothor, the judge fhall judge him.
3
I Samuel, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the reft, By lim with knightly deeds, and open love profefs'd; So had another been, where he his vows addrefs'd.

## Dryden's Fables.

## 4. Not one's felf.

A man thall have diffufed his life, his felf, and his whole concermments fo far, that he can weep his forrows with another's eyes; when he has another heart befides his own, both to fhare, and to fupport his grief.
5. Widely different; much altered.

When the foul is beaten from its ftation, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite arother thing from what it was before.
Ano'thergainfs. adj. [See Anotherguess.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in Sidney.

If my father had not plaid the hafty fool, I might have had anotbergaines hufband than Dametas.

Sidney:
Ano'therguess. adj. [This word, which though rarely ufed in writing, is fomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from another guife; that is, of a different guife, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It ufed to go in anotberguefs manner in thy time.

Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 'Fohn Bull.
A'nsated. adj. [anfatus, Lat.]. Having handles; or fomething in the form of handles.
To ANSWER. v.n. [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anorpayuan, but in another fenfe ; the Dutch have antwuorden.]

1. To fpeak in return to a queftion.

Are we fuccour'd ? are the Moors remov'd ?
Anfwer thefe queftions firft, and then a thoufand more,
Anfwer them altogether. Dryden's Spani/h Friar.
2. To fpeak in oppofition.

No man was able to anfwer him a word. Matt. xxii. 46. If it be faid, we may difcover the elementary ingredients of things, I anfwer, that it is not neceffary that fuch a difcovery fhould be practicable.

Boyle.
3. To be accountable for.

Some men have finned in the principles of humanity, and muft anfwer for not being men. Brown's Vulgar Errours. If there be any abfurdity in this, our author muft anfwer for it.

Locke.
4. To vindicate; to give a juftificatory account of.

The night, fo impudently fixed for my laft, made little impreffion on myfelf; but I cannot anfwer for my family. Swift. 5. To give an account.

How they have been fince received, and fo well improved, let thofe anfwer either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of fuch wife council.

Temple.
He wants a father to protedi his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You muft bear
The future blame, and anfwer to the world,
When you refufe the eafy honeft means
Of taking care of him. Southern's Innocent Adul'tery.
6. To correfpond to; to fuit with

In water face anfwereth to face: fo the heart of man to man.
Prov. xxvii. 19.
7. To be equivalent to ; to ftand for fomething elfe.

A feaft is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money anfwereth all things.

Eccl. x. 19.
8. To fatisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jecring and difdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who ftudies day and night
To anfwer all the debt he owes unto you,
Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. Sh. Hen. IV.
Men no fooner find their appetites unan/fuered, than they complain the times are injurious. Raleigh's Fijf. of the World. 9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'ft thou yet the Roman harp command ?
Do the ftrings anfiver to thy noble hand? Dryden's Perfius.
10. To ftand as oppofite or correlative to fomething elfe.

There can but two things create love, perfection and ufefulnefs; to which anfwer, on our part, I. Admiration; and, 2. Defire : and both thefe are centered in love. Taylor.
II. To bear proportion to.

He defired, that proper officers might fearch me; for probably I might carry feveral weapons, which muft needs be dangerous things, if they anfwered the bulk of fo prodigious a perfon.

Suvift's Gulliver's Travels.
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. Our part is, to choofe out the moft deferving objects, and the moft likely to anfwer the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the reft muft be left to providence.

Atterbury's Sermons.
13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and iny affairs are anfzered. Shakefp. As you like it 14. To fucceed; to produce the wifhed event

Jafon followed her counfel, whereto, when the event had anfoered, he again demanded the flecce. Raleigh's Hift. of the $W$.
We fee likewife, that much water draweth forth the juice of the body infufed; but little water is imbibed by the body: and

## A $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{T}}$

this is a principal caufe; why, in operations upon bodies for their verfion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not anfwer the trial in fmall; and fo deceiveth many.

Bacon's Natural Hifory; $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 92$.
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative fummons ; in which fenfe, though figuratively, the following paffage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anfwer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the fkies. Shakefp. K. Lear: 16. To be over-againft any thing.

Fire anfwers fire, and, by their paly beams,
Each battle fees the other's umber'd face. Shakefp. HenryV. A'nswer. n. f. [from To anfwer.]

1. That which is faid, whether in fpeech or writing; in return to a queftion, or pofition.
It was a right anfwer of the phyfician to his patient, that had fore eyes: If you have more pleafure in wine than in your fight, wine is good.

Locke.
How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready anfwer to the queftions which he fhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the fick and imprifoned ? Atterbury's Sermons.
2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againft a perfon. A perfonal anfwer ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be abfolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. Ayliffe's Par. A'nswer-jobber. n.f. [from anfwer and jobber.] He that makes a trade of writing anfwers.

What difgufts me from having any thing to do with anfwerjobbers, is, that they have no confcience.
A'Ns WERABLE. adj. [from anfwer.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anfwered; as, the argument, though fubtle, is yet anfwerable.
2. Obliged to give an account, or ftand the trial of an accufation.
Every chief of every kindred or family fhould be anfwerable, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be juftified, when he fhould be required, or charged with any treafon, felony, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Will any man argue, that if a phyfician fhould manifeftly prefcribe poifon to all his patients, he cannot be juftly punifhed, but is anfwerable only to God?

Swift.
He cannot think ambition more juftly laid to their charge; than to other men; becaufe that would be to make church government $a n$ /werable for the errours of human nature. Swift. 3. Correfpondent.

It was but fuch a likenefs as an imperfect glafs doth give, anfwerable enough in fome features and colours, but erring in others.

Sidney.
The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying fuch as came to be regiftered among the worthies, brought forth children anfwerable in quality to thofe that begot them.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
4. Proportionate.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anfwerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the foul
Of all the reft.
Milton's Paradifo Loff, b. xii.
5. Suitable ; fuited.

The following, by certain eftates of men, anfwerable to that which a great perfon himfelf profeffeth, as of foldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies.

Bacon's Efays.
If anfwerable fyle I can obtain
Of my celeftial patronefs, who deigns
Her mighty vifitation unimplor'd. Milt. Parad. Lof, b. ix.
6. Equal.

There be no kings whofe means are anfwerable unto other mens defires.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
7. Relative ; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there fhould be fome anfwerable fentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requifite.

Hooker, b. v. §43.
A'nswerably. adv. [from anfwerable.] In due proportion; with proper correfpondence; fuitably.

The broader feas are, if they be intire, and free from iflands, they are anfwerably deeper.

Brerewood on Languages.
It bears light, and more active forts, into the atmofphere, to a greater or leffer height, anfiverauly to the greater or leffer intenfenefs of the heat.

Woodward's Nut. Hiftory.
A'nswerableness. n. $f$. [from anfwerable.] The quality of being anfwerable.
A'NSWERER. IV. $\int$. [from anfwer.]

1. He that anfwers; he that fpeaks in return to what another has fpokerı.
2. He that manages the controverfy againft one that has written firft.
It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; becaufe it gives his anfiverer double work. Swift. ANr. u. $\int$. [æmert, Sax. which "Yunius imagines, not without prohability, to have heen firft contracted to zme, and then fofVol. İ.

## ANT

tened to ant.] An emmet; a pifinire. A finall infeed that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll fet thee to fchool to an ant, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter.

Shakefp. King Lears
Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills aré,
Where when the feveral labourers I fee
For children, houfe, provifion, taking pain,
They're all but ants, carrying eggs; ftraw, and grain. Donne. Learn each fmall people's genius, policies ;
The ant's republick, and the realm of bees;
How thofe in common all their ftores beftow,
And anarchy without confufion know. Popc's Eff. on Man.
Ant-bear. $n$. $f$. [from ant and bear.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon infects; and fome live wholly upon them; as two forts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in Englifh ant-bears. Ray on Creation. $A^{\prime}$ nt-hill, or hillock. $n . f$. [from ant and bill.] The finall protuberances of earth in which ants make their nefts.

Put blue flowers into an ant-bill, they will be ftained with red ; becaufe the ants drop upon them their ftinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. Ray on Creation.

Thofe who have feen ant-billocks, have eafily perceived thofe fmall heaps of corn about their nefts. Addifon. Guardian.
An'T. A contraction for and it, or rather and if it; as, an't pleafe you; that is, and if it pleafe you.


1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perfonal and particular oppofition.
Our antagonifts in thefe controverfies may have met with fome not unlike to Ithacius.

Hocker's Dedication.
What was fet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he fill perform'd,
None daring to appear antagonift. Milton's Sampfon Agon.
Is it not fit, that the hiftory of a perfon hould appear, till the prejudice both of his antagonifts and adherents be foftened and fubdued.

Addifon. Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 35$ :
2. Contraty.

The fhort club confifts of thofe who are under five feet; ours is to be compofed of fuch as are above fix. Thefe we look upon as the two extremes and antagonifts of the fpecies; confidering all thefe as neuters, who fill up the middle fpace.

Addijon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 108$.
3. In anatomy, the antagonift is that mufcle which counteracts fome others.
A relaxation of a mufcle muft produce a fpafm in its antagos nift, becaure the equilibrium is deftroyed. Arbutbnot on Diet.
'To Anta'gonize. v. n. [aंili and äywís. $\omega$.] To contend againft another.
Anta'lacick. adj. [from áni, againft, and «̈丸ror, pain.] That which foftens pain; anodyne.
 to drive back.]
I. A figure in rhetorick, when the fame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary fignification; as, In thy youth learn Some craft, that in old age thou mayft get thy living without craft. Craft, in the firft place, fignifies fience or occupation; in the fecond, deceit or fubtilty.
2. It is alfo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthefis; as, Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hat) all motion of bis life placed in themt) thall that heart, I fay, \&c.

Smith's Rhetorick.
Antaphrodi'tick. adj. [from aili, againft, and dipeoöt; Ve nus.] That which is efficacious againft the venereal difeafe.
 plexy.] Good againft an apoplexy.
 thern conftellation.] The fouthern pole, fo called, as oppofite to the northern.

Downward as far as antarctick. Milton's Par. Loff, b. ix.
They that had fail'd from near th' antarctick pole,
Their treafure fafe, and all their veffels whole,
In fight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or fea.
 Good againft the gout.
Antasthma'ticis. adj. [from àni and $\alpha^{\prime} \sigma \sigma_{\mu}$.] Good againft the afthma.
$A^{\prime} N T E$. A Latin particle fignifying before, which is frequently ufed in compofitions; as, antediluvian, before the flood; antechamber, a chamber leading into another apartment.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ teact. n. $\int$. [from ante and $a c$.] A former act.
Antrambula'tion. n. $\int$. [from ante and ambulatio, Lat.] A walking before.
To ANTECE'DE. v. $!$. [from ante, before, and cedo, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It feems more confonant to reafon, that the fabrick of the world did not long antecede its motion. Hale's Orig. of Mank. Antece'dence. n. $\int$. [from antecede.] The act or flate of going before ; precedence.

It is impoffible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becaufe there is neceffarily a pre-exiftence of the fimple bodies, and Z

## A N T

in antecidence of their conftitution preceding the exiftence of mixed bodies.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Antece'dent. adj. [anteciedens, Lat.]

1. Going beforc; preceding. Antececlent is ufed, I think, only with regard to time ; prececlent, with regard both to time and place.

To affert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a fin, and punifhed it, when, without any antececlent fin of his, it was impoffible for him not to fall, feems a thing that highly reproaches effential equity and groodnefs.
2. It has to before the thing which is fuppofed to follow

No one is fo hardy as to fay, God is in his debt ; that he owed him a nobler being: for exiftence muft be antecedent to merit.

Collier of Envy.
Did the blood firt exift, antecedent to the formation of the heart? But that is to fet the effect before the caufe. Bentley.
Antece'dent. ir. $\int$. [antecedens, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of fo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceffary antecedent, if not alfo the direct caufe of a finner's return to God.

South.
2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is fubjoined; as, the man who comes hither.
3. In logick, the firft propofition of an enthymeme or argument, confifting only of two propofitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propofitions are thofe whofe parts are united by the conditional particle if; as, if the fun be fixed, the earth muft move: if there be no fire, there will be no fmoke. The firft part of thefe propofitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is callcd the confequent.

Watts's Logick.
Antecédentiy. adv. [from antecedent.] In the ftate of antecedence, or going before; previoully.
We confider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poffibilities

South.
ANTECE'SSOR. n.f. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another.

Dict.
Antecha'mber. $n$. $\int$. [from ante hefore, and chamber; it is generally written, improperly, antichamber.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The emprefs has the artichambers paft,
And this way moves with a diforder'd hafte. Dryd. Aurengz. His anticbamber, and room of audience, are little fquarechambers wainfcoted.

Addifon on Italy.
ANTECU'RSOR. n.f. [Latin.] One who runs before. Dict.
To A'ntedate. v.a. [from ante and do, \&latum, Lat.]
I. To date carlier than the real time, fo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haft lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'ft, what wilt thou fay?
Wilt thou then antedate fome new-made vow
Or fay, that now
We are not juft thofe perfons, which we were?
Donne.
By reading, a man does, as it were, antedate his life, and makes himfelf contemporary with the ages paft. Collier's E flays.
2. To take fomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And antedate the blifs above.
Pope's St. Cacilia.
Antedilu'vian. adj. [fiom ante before, and diluvium a deluge.]
I. Exifting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ftone and marble of the antediluvian earth were totally diffolved. Woodw. Nat. Hiftory.
2. Relating to things exifting before the deluge.

The text intends o:ily the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 4.
Antedilu'vian. n. $\int$. One that lived before the flood.
We are fo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial.

Bentley's Sermons.
A'ntelope. n. $\int$. [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The antelope, and wolf both fierce and fell. Fairy 2 ueen.
Antemerídian. adj. [from ante, before, and meridian, noon.] Before noon.
Anteme'tick. adj. [z'ûi, againft, and n'míc, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the ftomach; of preventing or ftopping vomiting.
Antemu'ndane. adj. [ante, before, and mundus, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.
Antenu'mber. n.f. [from unte and number.] The number that precedes another.

Whatfocver virtue is in numbers, for conducing to confent of notes, is rather to be afcribed to the antenumber, than to the entire number, as that the found returneth after fix, or after twelve ; fo that the feventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the fixth or the twelfth. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathbf{i c 6}$.
A'ntepastr. $n$. f. [from ante, before, and paffum, to feed.] A foretafte ; fomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our blifs only in the fatiating our appe-
tites, it might be reafonable, by frequent antepafts, to excite our guft for that profure perpetual meal,

Decay of Piety. A'ntepenult. n. f. [antepenultima, Lat.] The laft fyllable but two, as the fyllable te in antepenult : a term of grammar.
 convulfions.
That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral antepileptical, we will not deny. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii
To A'ntepone. v. a. [antepono, Lat.] To fet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. Dič.
Antepredicament. n. $\int$. [antepredicamentum, Lat.] Something to be known in the ftudy of logick, previoufly to the ductrine of the predicament.
Anteriórity. n. $\int$ : [from antericur.] Priority; the fate of being before either in time or fituation.
Ante'riour. adj. [anterior, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the anteriour or upper part wherein the fenfes are placed, and that the pofteriour and lower part, which is oppofite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the fenfes being placed at both extremes, make both ends anteriour, which is impofible. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
A NTES. n.. . [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenfions that fupport the front of a building
Antesto'mach. n. $f$. [from ante, before, and formach.] Acavity which leads into the fomach.
In birds there is no maftication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately fwallowed into a kind of anteffomach, which I have obferved in pifcivorous birds. Ray.
Anthelmi'nthick. adj. [eini, againft, and ì $\mu w 2$ a, a worm.] That which kills worms.
Anthelmintbicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty fomach.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
 fhould therefore be written anthymn.] A holy fong; a fong performed as part of divine fervice.

God Mofes firft, then David did infpire,
To compofe anthems for his heavenly quire.
Denbam.
There is no paffion that is not finely expreffed in thofe parts of the infpired writings, which are proper for divine fongs and anthems.

Addijon. Spectator, No 405 .
Antho'logy. n.f. [zivararia, from awo, a flower, and $\lambda$ 'f $\gamma \omega$, to gather.]
A collection of flowers
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. n. $\int$. A kind of eryfipelas.
 that is made by a corrofive humour, which burns the fikin, and occafions fharp pricking pains.

2uincy.

courfe.]. The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ftructure of the body of man.
 The fenfibility of man; the paffions of man.
ANTHROPO'PHAGI. n f. It has no fingular. [ $\ddot{\alpha}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{g} \omega} \omega=0$, man, and $\phi \dot{\alpha} \gamma \mu$, to eat.]
Man-eaters; cannibals; thofe that live upon human flefh.
The cannibals that each other eat,
The anthropophagi, and men whofe heads
Do grow beneath their fhoulders.
Shakefp. Othello.
Anthropophagi'nian. n. $f$. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakefpeare from anthropophagi, for the fake of a formidablefound.
Go, knock, and call; he'll Speak like an antlropophaginian unto thee: knock, I fay. Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor
 The quality of eating human fefh, or man-eating.
Upon flender foundations was raifed the anthropophagy of Diomedes his horfes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.c. 6 .
Anthropo'sophy. n.f. [äv $Q_{\text {guire }}$, man, and $\sigma o \varphi_{i} x$, wifdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
Anthypiotick. adj. [from aini, againft, and viana, neep.]
That which has the power of preventing fleep; that which is efficacious againft a lethargy.

Good againft hypochondriack maladies.
 which fignifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or difproved by the oppofition of a contrary fentence.

Smitb's Rbetorick
Anthys'térick. adj. [from aini, againf, and üsege.] Good againft hyftericks.
ANT1. [aini.] A particle much ufcd in compofition with words derived from the Greek, and fignifies contrary to ; as, antimio narchical, oppofite to monarchy.
Antia'cid. adj. [from ani, and acidius, four.] Contiary to fournefs; alkalis.
Oils are antiacids, fo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeftion, they produce acrimony of : nother fort.

Arbuthrot on Alimants.

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 habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad con!titution.
ANTICHA'MBER. n. f. This word is corruptly written for antechanber; which fee.
Antichristiars. adj. [from ann, againf, and $\chi$ stria*o.] Oppofite to chriftianity.

That defpifed, abje.t, oppreffed fort of men, the minifters, whom the world would make anticbrifian, and fo deprive them of heaven.

South.
Antichristianism.on. $\int$. [from antichrifian.] Oppofition or contrariety to chriftianity.

Have we not feen many, whofe opinions have faftened upon one another the brand of auticbriftianijm? Decay of Piety. Antichristia'niti. n. $\int$. [fiom antichrifian.] Contraricty to clirifianity.
Antichronism. n. f. [ajili, againf, and $\chi$ ǵv ${ }^{2}$, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.
To ANTI'CIPATEE. v. a. [anticipo, Lat.]
I. To take fomething fooner than another, fo as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoffeffion, and fo to engage him in holinefs. Hammond's Fundamentals.
2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for prefent money, no matter how they pay it. Dryd. Fab.
3. To foretafte, or take an impreffion of fomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the defperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and anticipate the defolations of hell.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.i. c. 2.

## Why fnould we

Anticipatc our forows? 'tis like thofe
That die for fear of denth.
Derbam's Sopby.
4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude. Time, thou anticipat $f$ ny dread exploits:
'The flighty purpofe never is o'ertook,
Unlefs the deed go with it.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
I am fo far from pretending to inftruct the profeffion, or $a n$ itcipating their directions to fuch as are under their government. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
If our Apoftle had maintained fuch an anticipating principle engraven upon our fouls before all exercife of reafon; what did he talk of feeking the Lord, feeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual.

Bentley's Sermons.
Anticipa'tion. n. f. [from anticipate.]

1. The act of taking up fomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reafon of the aforefaid anticipation, and our neglect of it.

Holder on Time.
2. Foretafte.

It is not enough to be miferable when the time comes, unlefs we make ourfelves fo beforehand, and by anticipation.

L'Eftrange.
If we really live under the hope of future happinefs, we fhall tafte it by way of anticipation and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and ftay there, as all pleafing expectations do.

Atterbury's Sermons.
3. Opinion implanted before the reafons of that opinion can be known.

The eaft and weft, the north and fouth, have the fame anticipation concerning one fupreme difpofer of things. Stillingfleet.

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticifation, or preconccived notion of a Deity?

Derbam's Phyjico-Theology.
A'NTick. adj. [probably from antiquus, ancient, as things out of ufe appear old.] Odd; ridiculoufly wild; buffoon in gefticulation.

What! dares the flave
Come hither cover'd with an antick face,
And fleer and fcorn at our folemnity? Shakefp. Rom. © $\mathcal{F} u l$.
Of all our antick fights, and pageantry,
Which Englifh idiots run in crouds to fee. Dryden.
The prize was to be conferred upon the whifler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick pofures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 179$.
A'ntick. $n$. $\rho$.
A. He that plays anticks; he that ufes odd gefticulation: a buf-

1. foon.

That rounds the nortal temples of a king Keeps death his court ; and there the antick fits, Scoffing his ftate.

Sbakefp. Ricbard II.
If you thould fmile, he grows impatient.-
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourfelves,
Were he the verieft antick in the world. Shake/p. Tann. Shr.
2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks, and wild imagery. Fairy शucen, b.ii.

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For ev'n at firft reflection fhe efpies
Such toys, fuch anticks, and fuch vanities,
As the retires and fhrinks for thame and fear. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Davies: To A'NTIck. v.a. [from antick.] 'To make anticks.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it fpeaks; the wild difguife hath almoft
Antickt us all.
Shakefp. Antony and Cliopatra.
A'ntickey. adz. [from antick.] In an antick manner; with odd poftures, or wild gefficulations.

Scrambling, outfacing, fafhion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and fout, dcprave, and flander,
Go antickly, and hew an outward hideoufnefs,
And fpeak of half a dozen dangerous words.
Sliakefp. Mucl) ado about Nothing:
ANTICLI'MAX. n.f. [from and and $\lambda^{\lambda} \cdot \mu \alpha \varepsilon_{0}$.] A fentence in
which the laft part is lower than the firft.
A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is call-
ed by fome an anticlimax.
Addifon's Whig Examiner.
This diftich is frequently mentioned as an example.
Next comes Dalhoufliey the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.
Anticonvu'Lsive. adj. [from áni, againft, and convulfive.] Good againft convulfions.
Whatfoever produces an inflammatory difpofition in the blood, produces the afthma, as anticonvu'five medicines. Floyer. $A^{\prime} N T I C O R$. n. f. [from $\alpha \rightarrow$, againft, and cor, the heart.]

A preternatural fwelling of a round figure, occafioned by a fanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horfe's breaff, oppofite to his heart. An anticor may kill a horfe, unlefs it
be brought to a fuppuration by good remedies. Farrier's Dict.
Anticóurtier. n. $\int$. [from añi, againf, and courtier.] One that oppofes the court.
Anti'dotal. adj. [from antidote.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poifon.
That bezoar is antidotal, we fhall not deny. Brown's V. Err. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ктidote. n. $\int$. [aंग. dol3 antidotus, Lat. a thing given in oppofition to fomething elfe.]

A medicine given to expel the mifchiefs of another, as of poifon.

Truft not the phyfician,
His antidotes are poifon, and he flays
More than you rob.
Shakefp. Timon.
What fool would believe that antidote delivered by Pierus againft the fting of a fcorpion; to fit upon an afs, with one's face towards his tail. Erown's Vulgar Errours, b.i. c. $7 \cdot$

Poifon will work againft the ftars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. Dryden jun. Fuv. Sat.
Antidysentérick. adj. [from aini, againft, and dyfenteria, a bloody flux.] Good againft the bloody flux.
Antife'brice. adj. [from aji, againft, and febris, a fever.] Good againft fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. Floyer.
Antilo'garithm. n.f. [from aं?, againif, and logarithm.] The complement of the logarithm of a fine, tangent, or fecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

Chambers.
Antrilog Y. n. $\int$. [ininacoía.] A contradiction between any words and paffages in an authour. DiET.
Anti'loquist, n. f. [from ain, againf, and loquor, to fpeak.] A contradictor.
Antimona'r chical. adj. [from aini, againft, and moragxia, goAntimonárchical. adj. [from ainh, againft, and $\mu$ oras $x^{\prime} x^{\prime} \alpha$, go-
vernment by a fingle perfon.] Againft government by a fingle perfon.

When he fpied the fatue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and moft of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an antimonarchical affembly could never choofe - fuch a place.

Addifon. Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 4 \%$
Antimona'rchicalness. n.f. [from antimonarchical.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.
Antimónial. adj. [from antimony.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.
They were got out of the reach of antimonial fumes. Grewv,
Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages fhould impart;
This diffipation, this profufe expence,
Nor fhrinks their fize, nor waftes their fores immenfe.
Blackmore on the Creation.
A'NTIMONY. n. $\int$. [The ftibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called simp. The reafon of its modern denomination is referred to Bafil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown fome of it to the hogs, obferved, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dofe. The experiment, however, fucceeded fo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called antimoine; antimonk.]

Antimony is a mineral fubftance, of a metalline nature, having all the feeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a femimetal, being a fofile glebe of fome undetermined metal, combined with a fulphurous and flony fubitance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly
thofer

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thofe of filver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned beft. It has alfo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or fones of feveral fizes, bearing a near refemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder. Its texture is full of little fhining veins or threads, like ncedles; brittle as gafs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called male antimony; that without them being denominated female antimony. It fufes in the fire, though with fome difficulty; and diffolves more eafily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fufed by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude antimony of the fhops. Of thefe cones the top is the pureft part, and the bafe the fouleft. It deftroys and diffipates all metals fufed with it, except gold; and is therefore ufeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in fpeculums, or burning concaves ; ferving to give them a finer polifh. It makes a part in bell metal ; and renders the found more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and found; and with lead, in the cafting of printers letters, to render them more fmooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and efpecially in cafting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is ufed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelfus brought it into efteem, in the beginning of the fixteenth century; but much mifchief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long courfe of experiments, difcovered.

Chambers.
Antinephri'tick. adj. [from aini and veqg'ituro.] Medicines good againft difeafes of the reins and kidneys.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ntinomy. $n$. $\int$. [from divì and vípo.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the fame law.
Antiparaly'tick. adj. [from dini and wajár.vors.] Efficacious againft the palfy.
Antipathe'tical. adj. [from antipathy.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The foil is fat and luxurious, and antipatbetical to all venemous creatures. Howel's Vocal Foreft.
Antipathe'ticalness. n.f. [from antipatbetical.] Thequality or ftate of having a natural contrariety to any thing.
ANTIPATHY. n. $\int$. [from $\alpha$ ani, againf, and $w \dot{\alpha} 93$, feeling; antipatbie, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, fo as to Thun it involuntarily; averfion; dinlike. It is oppofed to fympathy.

No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and fuch a knave. $\quad$ Shakefpeare's King Lear.
To this perhaps might be jufly attributed moft of the fympathies and antipathies obfervable in men. Locke.
2. It has fometimes the particle againft before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipatby againft ftanding armies in times of peace; becaufe I took armies to be hired by the mafter of the family, to keep his children in flavery.
3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had ?
The ftrong antipatby of good to bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and fhould be yours. Pope. 4. Formerly with; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an antipathy with air ; and any liquid body, that is more denfe, they will draw, condenfe, and, in effect, incorporate.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No 80 .
ANTIPERI'STASIS. n. f. [from ainireqisuots, formed of ain: and $\pi \varepsilon_{6}$ rapua, to ftand round.] The oppofition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppofes, becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itfelf, and becomes ftronger by fuch oppofition: or an intention of the activity of one quality cauied by the oppofition of another. Thus quicklime is fet on fire by the affufion of cold water; fo water becomes warmer in winter than in fummer ; and thunder and lightening are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by antiperiftafis. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philofophy.
'Th' antiperiflafis of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage.
Cowley.
The riotous prodigal detefts covetoufnefs; yet let him find the fprings grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetoufnefs fhall be called in; and fo, by a ftrange antiperiftafis, prodigality fhall beget rapine.

Decay of Piety.
Antipestile'ntial. adj. [from ain?, againf, and peftilential.] Efficacious againft the infection of the plague.
Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, antipeftilential unguents, to anoint the noftrils with.

Harvey on the Plague.
ANTI'PHRASIS. n.f. [from ain, againft, and $\phi_{\xi}$ ciasc, a form of fpeech.] The ufe of words in a fenfe oppofite to their proper meaning.

You now find no caufe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juftice, fo called only by antiplorofs.

South's Dcdication to bis Sermons.

Antípoda 1. adj. [from antipodes.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans arc antipodals unto the Indians.
Brow'ris Vulgar Errour's, b. vi. c. 7.
ANT'I'PODES. n. f. It has no fingular. [from dini, againft, and wodes, feet.] Thofepeople who, living on the other fite of the globe, have their feet directly oppofite to ours.

We fhould hold day with the antipodes,
If you would walk in abfence of the fun.
Sbakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
So fhines the fun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear When his beams warm th' antipodes, as here.

Waller.
A'ntipope. n.f. [from dini, againft, and pope.] He that ufurps the popedom, in oppofition to the right pope.

This houfe is famous in hifory, for the retreat of an antipope, who called himfelf Felix V. Addifon on Italy.
ANTIPTO'SIS. n.f. [aंशीiñwars.] A figure in grammar, by which one cafe is put for another.
A $^{\prime}$ NTIRUARY. n. $\int$. [antiquarius, Lat.] A man ftudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.
All thofe arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relics of an intellect defaced with fin. We admire it now, only as antiquaries do a piece of old coin, for the ftamp it once bore.

Soutb's Sermons.
With fharpen'd fight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' infeription value, but the ruft adore.
Potr.
The rude Latin of the monks is ftill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underfood, unlefs by antiquaries. Swift.
$A^{\prime}$ ntieuary. adj. [This word is improper.] Old; antique.
Here's Neftor,

Inftructed by the antiquary times ;
He muft, he is, he cannot but be wife.
Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creflida.
To A'ntiruate. v.a. [antiquo, Lat.] To put out of ufe; to make obfolete.
The growth of chriftianity in this kingdom might reafonably introduce new laws, and antiquate or abrogate fome old ones, that feemed lefs confiftent with the chriftian doctrines.

Hale's Common Law of England.
Milton's Paradife Loft is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ftrength of his expreffion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual harfhnefs of their found?

Dryden.
Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an antiquated fable found. Addijon on Italy.
a'ntiguatedness. $n$. $\int$. [from antiquated.] The fate of being antiquated, worn out of ufe, or obfolete.
AN TI'CUE. adj. [antique, Fr. antiquus, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Englifh analogy, with the accent on the firft fyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laft, at leaft in profe; the poets ufe it varioufly.]
I. Ancient; old; not modern

Now, good Cefario, but that piece of fong,
That old and antique fong we heard laft night.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Such truth in love as th' antique world did know,
In fuch a ftile as courts might boaft of now.
Waller.
2. Of genuine antiquity.

The feals which we have remaining of Julius Cæfar, which we know to be antique, have the ftar of Venus over them.

Dryden's Virgil's Eneis, Pref.
My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true antique I bought ;
Yet wifely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike purfue,
Becaufe they're old, becaufe they're new. 3. Of old fafhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in antique robes down to the ground.
And fad habiliments right well befeen. Fairy 2ueen, b. i
Muft he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor fparkling thoughts in antique words convey?
Smith to the Memory of Pbilips.
4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not thefe living death-heads unto me;
For thefe not ancient but antique be.
Don: .
And fooner may a gulling weather-fpy
By drawing forth heav'n's fcheme, tell ccrtainly
What fafhion'd hats or ruffs, or fuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antique youth will wear.
Donne.
AntíQUE. n.f. [from antique, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.
I leave to Edward, now early of Oxford, my feal of Julius Cæfar; as alfo another feal, fuppofed to be a young Hercules both very choice antiques, and fet in gold. Suift's Laft IVill. Antioveness. n. $\int$. [from antique.] The quality of being antique ; an appearance of autiquity.
We may difcover fonnething venerable in the antiquenefs of the work; but we would fee the defign enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on

Addifon on the Georgicks.
AniI'-

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ANríQUITY, I: . [antiquitas, Lat.]
I. Old times ; time palt long ago.

I mention Ariftotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatef philofopher, the moft impartial hiftorian, and the mof confummate ftatefman of all antikrity. Addifon. Frceholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 51$ 2. The people of old tinics; the ancients.

That luch pillars were raifed by Seth, all antiquity has avowed.

Raleigh's Ififtory of the World.
3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obfervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in hinn lay, to extinguifh all heathen antiquities: I do not find that thofe zeals laft long ; as it appeared in the fucceffion of Sabinim, who did revive the former antiquities.

Bacon's Efays.
4. Old are: a ludicrous fenfe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind fhort? your chin double ? your wit fincle? and every part about you blafted with antiquity? and will you yet call yourfelf young?

Sloakefpeare's Henry IV.
5. Ancientnefs; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

ANTISCII. n. f. It bas no fingular. [from ant and oxiz.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different fides of the equator, who, confequently, at noon have their fhadows projected oppofite ways. Thus the people of the north are $A n$ tifiii to thofe of the fouth; the one projecting their fhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the fouth pole.

Chambers.
Antiscorbu'tical. adj. [from cini, againf, and forbuium, the fcurvy.] Good againft the furvy.
The warm antijcorbutical plants, in quantities, will occafion ftinking breath, and corrupt the blood. Arbuth. on Alinents. Antiscorbu'tick. adj. [from dinl, againft, and forbutum, the fcurvy.] Good againft the fcurvy.
The warm antiforbuticks, animal diet, and animal falts, are proper.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
$A N T I ' S P$ ASIS. n. f. [from $\dot{\alpha} \hat{r} \hat{r}$, againft, and $\sigma \omega_{\dot{\alpha} \omega}$, to draw.] The revulfion of any humour into another part.
Antispasmo'dick. adj. [from aini, againft, and owaomo, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.
Antispa'stick. adj. [from ani and owasuxa.] Medicines which caufe a revulfion of the humours.
Antisplene'tick. adj. [from aini and Splenctick.] Efficacious in difeafes of the fpleen.

Antijpleneticks open the obftructions of the fpleen. Floyer.
 reppr, turning.] In an ode fuppofed to be fung in parts, the fecond ftanza of every three, or fometimes every fecond ftanza; fo called becaufe the dance turns about.
Antistruma'tick. adj. [from and and ftruma, a fcrophulous fwelling.] Good againft the king's evil.

I prefcribed him a diftilled milk, with antiftrumaticks, and purged him.

IV ifeman's Surgery. ANTITHESIS. n. $f$. in the plural antithefes. [diniosors, placing in oppofition.] Oppofition of words or fentiments; contraft ; as in thefe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full
I fee a chicf, who leads my chofen fons,
All arm'd with points, antithefes, and puns. Pope's Dunciad.
$A^{\prime}$ 'titype...2. $\int$. [dinifuter.] That which is refembled or fhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the reprefentation. It is a term of theology. See Type.

When once upon the wing, he foars to an higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the days of the Mefiah, the afcenfion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth.

Buruct's Theory of the Earth.
He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieft of the moft high God; and imitating the antitype, or the fubftance, Chrift himfelf.

Taylor's Wortby Communicant.
Antity'pical. alj. [from antitype.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.
Antivene'real. adj. [frománi and venereal.] Good againft the venereal difeafe.
If a lues be joined with it, you will fcarce cure your patient without exhibiting antivenereal remedies. IVifeman's Surgery. $A^{\prime}$ ntter. n. $\int$. [andouillicr, Fr.] Properly the firf branches of a ftag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.
Grown old, they grow lefs branched, and firf lofe their brow antlers, or loweft furcations next to the head.

Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.
A well grown ftag, whofe antlers rife
High o'er his front, his beams invade the fkies. Dryder. Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching antlers Of ftans, the fruit and honour of her toil.
ANTO'ECI. n. f. It bas no fingular. [Lat. from airit and Prior. inhabit.] In qeograpiy, thofe inhabitants of the and $a_{1} e^{\prime} x$, , to live under the fame meridian, and at the fame diftance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the fouth. Hence they have the fame longitude, and their latitude is alfo the fame, but of a different denomination. They are in the fame Vol. I.

## A ○ R

femicircle of the meridian, but oppofite parallels. They have precifely the fame hours of the day and night, bur oppofite feafons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other.
c'bambers.
ANTONOMASIA. n. f. [from anit and sipux, a 11ame.] A fornt of fpecech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of fome dignity, office, profefion, ficience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appollative. Thus a king is called his majefty; a nobleman, his lordfhip. We fay the philofopher inftead of Ariftotle, and the orator for Cicero. thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wife man a Solomon.

Smitb's Rbetorick.
A'ntre. [antre, Fr. antrum, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den. With all my travels hiftory:
Wherein of antres vaft, and defarts idle,
It was my hent to fpeak.
Shakefp. Otbello.
A'Nvit. n. $\int$. [ænfille, Sax.]
I. The iron block on which the fmith lays his metal to be forged. I faw a finith ftand with his hammer, thus,
The whilft his iron did on the anvil cool. Sbak. King Jobn.
On their eternal anvils here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. Dryden. . Auy thing on which blows are laid.

## Here I clip

The anvil of my fword, and do conteft
Hotly and nobly. Shakefpeare's Coriolamus.
3. Figuratively; to be upon the anvil, is to be in a ftate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houfe knowing, fome time ago, what was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and defired their judgment.
sruift.
Anxi'ety. n. $\int$. [anxietas, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about fome future event ; fufpenfe with uneafinefs; perplexity ; folicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and difeafes of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of fpirit; not only to enjoy the pleafures of fenfe, but peace of confcience, and tranquillity of mind.

Tillotfon.
2. In the medical language, depreffion; lownefs of firits.

In anxieties which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and becaufe anxicties often happen by fpafms from wind, fpices are ufeful. Arbuthnot.
A'NXIOUS. adj. [anxius, Lat.]

1. Difturbed about fome uncertain event; folicitous.

His penfive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind.
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Dryden.
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.
Pope.
2. Careful; full of inquictude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty blifs is fugitive;
Difcolour'd ficknefs, anxious labour come
And age, and death's inexorable dooím.
Dryden's Virgil. 3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be folicitous about the meaning of, but thofe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be lefs anxious about the fenfe of other authours.

Locke.
4. It has generally for or about before the object, but fometimes of.

Who anxious of neglect, fufpecting change,
Confults her pride, and meditates revenge:
Granville.
$A^{\prime}$ nxiously. adv. [from anxious.] In an anxious manner; folicitoully; unquietly; carefully.

But where the lofs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us fo anxioufy to prevent it, fince it might be repaired again.

South.
Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxioufly inquifitive to know.
Dryden.
A'NxIOUSNESS. n. $f$. [from anxious.] The quality of being anxious; fufceptibility of anxiety.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{NY}$. adj. [anız, enız, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its fenfes, applied indifferently to perfons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born-Ay and have been fo any time thefe four hours. Sbakefpeare's IV inter's Tale.

You contented yourfelf with being capable, as much as any whofoever, of defending your country with your fword. Dryd.

How fit is this retrcat for uninterrupted ftudy? Ary one that fces it will own, I could not have chofen a more likely place to converfe with the dead in.

Pope's Letters.
2. Whofoever ; whatfoever; as diftinguifhed from fome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of thefe princely fuitors that are already come. Shakefp. Merch. of $V_{t} n$. An inverted motion being begun any where below, continues itfelf all the whole length.
3. It is ufed in oppofition to none.

I wound and Iheal : ncither is there any that can deliver out of my hand.

Deut. xxxii. 39 A $^{\prime}$ ORIST. $n . f$. [áos $\left.5-0.\right]$ Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.
$A O^{\prime} R T A$.

## A PE

$A^{\prime} O^{\prime} R T^{\circ} A$. $n$. f. $\left[\dot{\alpha} \dot{\sigma}_{g} 7 \dot{\eta}.\right]$ The great artery which rifes inmediately out of the left rentricle of the heart.
Apa'ce. adu. [froma a and pace; that is, with a great pace.]
I. Quick; freedily: ufed of thines in motion.

Or when the flying libbard fhe did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly apace. F. Queen. Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'tter,
Smail herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace.
And fuice methinks, I would not grow fo faft,
Ieceufe fweet flow's are flow, and weeds make Irafte.
Shakeff. Richard III.
He promis'd in his eaft a glorious race;
Now funk from his meridian, fets apace. Dryden's Aurcngz. Is not he imprudent, who, feeing the tide making hafte towards him apace, will fieep till the fea overwhelm him. Tillot forn 2. With hafe; applied to fome action.

The baron now his diamonds pours apace;
Th' embroider'd king who fhows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.
3. Haftily; with fipeed: fpoken of any kind of progreffion from one fate to another.

This fecond courfe of men,
With fome regard to what is juft and right,
ShalI lead their lives, and multiply apace. Milton's Par. Laft,
The life and power of religion decays apace here and at home, while we are fpreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. Atterbury's Sermons.
If fenfible pleafure, or real grandeur, be our end, we fhall proceed apace to real mifery. Watts's Improv. of the Mind. Apago'gical. adj. [from ainaywin'; compounded of átò, from, and ä\%, to bring or draw.] An apagogical demonftration is fuch as does not prove the thing directly ; but fhews the impoffibility, or abfurdity, which arifes from denying it ; and is alfo called reductio ad impofizile, or ad abfurdum. Cbambers. Apa'rt. adv. [apart, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reft in place.

Since I enter into that quefion, it behoveth me to give reafon for my opinion, with circumfpection ; becaufe I walk afide, and in a way apart from the multitude. Ralcigb's Hiffory.

The party difcerned, the the earl of Efiex would never ferve their turn, they refolved to have another army apart, that fhould be at their devotion.

Clarcndon, b. viii.
2. In a fate of diftinction; as, to fet apart for any ufe.

He is fo very figurative, that he requires a grammar apart, to conftrue him.

The tyrant fall demand yon facred load,
And gold and vefiels fet apart for God.
Dryden.
Diftinctly.
Mofes firf nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them apart. Raleigb's. Fiffory. 4. At a diftance; retired from the other company.

So pleafe you, madam,
To put apart thefe your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Apa'rtment. n.f. [apartement, Fr.] A part of the houfe allotted to the ufe of any particular perfon; a room; a fet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known.
Sir J. Denbam.
Pale as death, defpoil'd of his array,
Into the qucen's apartment takes his way. Dryden's Fables:
The moft confiderable ruin is that on the eaftern promontory, where are fill fome apartments left, very high and arched at top. Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
A'pathy. n. $\int$. [ $\alpha$, not, and wá9 3 , feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paffion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of grod and evil much they argued then,
Paffion, and aputby, and glory, and fhame.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
To remain infenfible of fuch provocations, is not conftancy, but apathy.

In lazy apathy let fooicks boaft
Their virtuc fix'd; 'tis fixed as in froft,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaft;
But ftrength of mind is exercife, not reft.
A.PE. n. $\int$. [up; Icelandifh.]
I. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he fees.

I will be more ncwfangled than an ape, more giddy in my defires than a monkey.

Shakefp. As yous like it.
Writers report, that the heart of an ape worn near the heart, comfortetly the heart, and increafeth audacity. It is true, that the ape is a merry and bold beaft. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

With glittering gold and fparkling gems they fhine,
But apes and monkeys are the gods within. Granville.
2. An imitator; ufed generally in the bad fenfe.

Julio Romano, who, had he himfelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her cuftom: fo perfectly he is her ape.

Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
To Ape. v.a. [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates hiuman actions.

## APH

Aping the foreignors in every drefs,
Which, bought at greater coft, beconies himl lefs. Drgden. Curfe onl the ftripling! how he afes his fire!
Ambitioufly fententious!
Addifon's Cato.
APE'AK, or Ape'ek. adv. [probably from à pique.] In a pofture to pierce the ground.
 A'PER. n. $\int$. [from ape.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.
Are'rien's. adj. [aperio, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly ufed in medicine for gently purgative.

There bc bracelets fit to comfort the fpirits; and they be of thrce intentions; rcfrigerant, corroborant, and aherient. Bacon.
Of the ftems of plants, fome contain a fine apericut falt, and are diurctick and faponacecus.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Ape'ritive. adj. [from aperic, Lat. to open.] 'That which has the quality of opening the excrementious pafiages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of aperitive herbs.
Hiarvey on Conjuirptions.
Ape'rt. all. [apertus, Lat.] Open.
Ape'rtion: n. $f$. [from apertus, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paffage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the apertions; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, faircafes, chimneys, or other conduits: in fhort, all inlets or outlets. Wotton's Archit.
2. The act of opening; or ftate of being opened.

The plonitude of veffels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, caufeth an extravafation of blood, either by ruption or apertion of them.

IV ifenain's Surgery. Ape'rthy. adr. [aperte, Lat.] Openly; without covert.
Ape'rtiness. n. f: [from apert.] Opennefs.
In general, the freedom, or apertne/s and vigour of pronouncing, and the clofenefs and muffling, and, as I may fay, lazinefs of fpeaking, render the found confiderably different.

Holder's Elements of Specch.
A'perture. n. $\int$. [from apertus, open.]
r. The act of opening.

Hence arifeth the facility of joining a confonant to a vowel, becaufe from an appulfe to an aperiture is eafier, than from one appulfe to another.

Holder's Elements of Speeck.

## 2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eary motion of the fpirits through the opened paffages, images, without doubt, pafs through the fame apertures. Glanville's Scep fis Scientifica, Preface.
3. The hole next the object glafs of a telefcope or microfcope.

The concave metal bore an aperture of an inch; but the aperture was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle.

Newton's Opticks.
4. Enlargement; explanation : a fenfe feldom found.

It is too much untwifted by the doctors, and, like philofophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the aperture and diffolution of diftinctions. Taylor's Wh ortby Communic.
Ape'talous. adj. [of $\alpha$, priv. and wirinor, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.
Aprs'talousness. n. $\int$. [from apetalcus.] Being without leaves. A PEX. n.f. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The aper, or leffer end of it, is broken off.
Woodward
 takes away a letter or fyllable from the beginning of a word.
 That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteft from the fun.
The reafon why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their appelia, they may be at the greateft diftances from one another ; and confequently difturb one another's motions the leaft that may be.

Cheyne's Philofoph. Principles.
APHE'TA. n. $\int$. [with attrologers.] The name of the plant, which is imagined to be the giver or difpofer of life in a nativity.
Aphe'tical. adj. [from aphecta.] Relating to the apheta.
 mankind.] Want of love to mankind.
A'PHONY. n.f. [ $\alpha$, without, and qưv, fpeech.] A lofs of feecch.
 tracted in a mort fentence ; an unconnected pofition.

He will eafily difcern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though fometimes they are flattered with that aphorijm, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3 I fhall at prefent confider the aphorifin, that a man of religion and virtue is a more ufeful, and confequently a more valuable member of a community.

Rogers's Sermons.
Aphori'stical. adj. [from aphorifin.] In the form of an aphorifm; in feparate and unconnected fentences.
Aphori'stically. $\mathfrak{y}$ adv. [from aphorifical.] In the form of an aphorifm.

Thefe being carried down, do feldom mifs a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likeways aphorifically tell us.

Harvey on Confumptions.
2.

## A PO

Aphrodisíacal. \}alj. [from àposim, Venus.] Relating to Aphrodisíack. $\}$ the venereal difeafe.
A'piary. n. $\int$. [from apis, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.
Thofe who are fkilled in bees, when they fee a forcign fwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into fome neighbouring apiary, there to make what havock they pleafe.

Swift.
API'CIES of a fiower. [Lat. from apex the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ftamina, in the middle of a fower: They are commonly of a dark purplifh colour. By the microfcope they have been difcovered to be a fort of capfulce feminales, or feed veffels, containing in them finall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquilitely formed.
ApI'fere. adv. [from a for each, and piece, or fhare.] Tony. part or finare of each.

Men, in whofe mouths at firft founded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have fix or feven wives apieic.

Hocker, Preface.
1 have to night difpatched fixteen bufineffes, a month's length apiece, by an abiftract of fuccers. Shak. All's well that ends well
One copy of this paper may ferve a dozen of you, which will be lefs than a farthing apicce.

Svift.

## A'pish. adj. [fromape.]

1. Having the qualitics of an ape; imitative.

Report of fathions in proud Italy,
Whofe manncrs fill our tardy, apifb nation
Limps after, in bafe aukward imitation. Shak. RichardII. 2. Foppifl ; affected.

Eecaufe I carnot flater, and look fair,
Duch with French hods and apifs courtefy,
I muft be held a rancorous enemy. Shakefp. RichardIII.
3. Silly; trifing; inficnificant.

All this is but ahifib fophifty; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abufive and unjuft. Glanville's Scepfis Scient.
4. Wanton ; playful.

Gloomy fits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel fcene;
And $a f i f b$ folly, with her wild refort
Of wit and jeft, difturbs the folemn court.
Prior.
A'PISHLy. adv. [from apign.] In an apifh manner; foppifhly; conceitedly.
A'pishness. n. $f$. [from afih.] Mimickry; foppery; infignificance ; playfulnefs.
Apitpat. adv. [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.
O there he comes-Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back; agad my heart has gone apitpat for you.

Congreve's Old Batchelor.
APLU'STRE. n.f. [Latin.] The ancient enfign carried in fea veffels.
The one holds a fword in her hand, to reprefent the Iliad, as tie other has an aplufirc, to reprefent the Odyffey, or voyage of Ulyfes.
 covery: a word ufed only of the facred writings.

0 for that warning voice, which he who faw
Th' apocalypfe heard cry in heav'n aloud. Milton's Par. Loft.
With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as feen in the apocalypfe.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Afocaly'ptical. adj. [from afocalyefe.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.
If we could underfand that fcene, at the opening of this apocalyptical theatre, we fhould find it a reprefentation of the majefty of our Saviour. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Afocaly'ptically, adv. [from apocalyptical.] In fuch a manner as to reveal fomething fecret,
 laft letter or fyllable of a word is taken away; as, ingeni for ingenii.
APOCRU'STICK. adj. [àтокря́rixa, from árougova', to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aftringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part difeafed.
$\triangle P^{\prime} C R Y P H A . n . \int$. [from ${ }^{\prime} \operatorname{coung}^{\prime} \dot{\pi} \omega$, to put out of fight.]
Books whofe authours are not known. It is ufed for the books appended to the facred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are lefs regarded.

We hold not the apocrypha for facred, as we do the holy fcripture, but for human compofitions.

Hooker, b. v.
Apo'Cryphal. adj. [from apocrypha.]
I. Not canonical ; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who faith, that all writings not canonical are apocryphal, ufes not the title apocrythal, as the reft of the fathers ordinarily have done, whofe cuftom is fo to name, for the moft part, only fuch as might not publickly be read or divulged.
2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To fpeak of her in the words of the apocryphal writers, wifdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. Addifon. Spectater.

## APO

3. It is fometimés ufed for an account of uncertain credit.

Apo'cryphally. adv. [from apocryphal.] Uncertainly; not indifputably.
Apo'cryphalness. n. f. [from apocrypbal.] Uncertainty; doubtfulnefs of credit.
Apodictical. adj. [from costats, evident truth ; den:onfration.] Demontrative ; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an aporlicical knowledge, and an aftured knowledge of it; verily, to perfuade their apprehenfions otherwife, were to make Luclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle.

Erown's Vulgar Lirrours, b. i. c. 10.
We can fay all at the number three; therefure the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a wordd in the moon, were an argument as apodictical.

Glanville's Scepfis, c. 19:
APODIXIS. n. f. [amoodeskrs.] Denonfiration. Dicz.
APOG厌ON. $n$. $\int$. [from a $\pi i$, from, and $\gamma \%$, the earth.] A A'pogee. $\}$ point in the heavens, in which the fun, or a APOGE'UM. $\int$ planet, is at the greatefl diftance poffible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient afronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the fyftem, chiefly regarded the apogaon and perigaon, which the mocierns, making the fun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. Cbamb.

Thy fin is in his apogron placed,
And when it moveth next, muft needs defcend. Fair fax.
It is not yet agreed in what time, precifly, the apogenm abfolveth one degree. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. i. Apologe'tical. \}adj. [from «ironeryew, to defend.] That which Apologe'ticis. $\}$ is faid in defence of any thing or perfon.

I defign to publifh an eflay, the greater part of which is apologetical, for one fort of chymifts. Boyle: Apologe'tically. adv. [from apologetical.] In the way of defence or excufe.
Apo'logist. n.f. [from To apologize.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.
To Apo'logize. v. n. [from apology.]

1. To plead in favour of any perfon or thing.

It will be much more feafonable to reform that apologize or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thofe, who dwell fecure to look about them.

Dccay of l'iety.
2. It has the particle for before the fubject of apology.

I ought to apologizc for my indifcretion in the whole undertaking. Wake's Preparation for Death.
The tranflator needs not apologize for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. Pope's Preface to Statius. A'pologue. n. f. [eimórovo.] Fable; fory contrived to teach fome moral truth.

An apologue of Æfop is beyond a fyllogifm, and proverbs more powerful than demonftration. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Some men are remarked for pleafantnefs in raillery; others for apologues and appofite diverting fories.
APOLOGY. n. f. [apologia, Lat. siтorooric.]

1. Defence ; excufe. Apology generally fignifies rather excufe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, fometimes unregarded by writers. In her face excufe
Came prologuc; and apology too prompt;
Which with bland words at will he thus addrefs'd.
Milton's Purad. Lof, b. ix. l. 854.
2. It has for before the object of excufe.

It is not my intention to make an apology for my poem: fome will think it needs no excufe, and others will receive none

Dryden's Pref. to Aibf. and Achit.
I fhall neither trouble the reader, nor myfelf, with any apology for publifhing of thefe fermons; for if they be, in any meafure, truly ferviceable to the end for which they are defigned, I do not fee what apology is neceffary; and if they be -not fo, I am fure none can be fufficient.

Tillotfon.
AfOMECOMETRY. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{\alpha} \pi \bar{c}$, from, $\mu \tilde{n} x \otimes$, diftance, and $\mu i l j e \omega^{\prime}$, to meafure.] The art of meafuring things at a diftance.
APONEURO'SIS. n. $\int$. [from äric, from, and vev $\bar{\xi} \sigma$, a nerve.] An expanfion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyft rifes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the aponeurofis that runs over the veffel, which becomes exceffively expanded.

Sharp's Surgery.
APO'PHASIS. n.f. [Lat. ámóqaart, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, fpeaking ironically, feems to wave what he would plainly infinuate; as, Neitber will I mention thofe things, which if I hould, you noituithfanding could neither confute or jpeak againft them. Simith's Rheiorick.
Apophle'gma'tick. adj. [aंтò and $\varphi \lambda^{\prime}$ ' $\mu \mu$.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.
Apophle'Gmatism. n. f. [ümò and qлíqua.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And $f_{0}$ it is in apophlegmatifms and gargarifms, that draw the rheum down by the palate.

Bacon's Natural Hift. No 38. Apophlegma'tizant. n. $\int$. [ámì and $\varphi \lambda^{\prime} \hat{\varepsilon} \mu \mu \alpha$.] Any remedy which caufes an evacuation of ferous or mucous humour by the noftrils, as particular kinds of fternutatories. 2 uincy. A'pophthegm. n. $\int$. [aimipiequa.] A remarkable faying; a valuable maxim uttered on fome fudden occafion.

We may magnify the apophthegms, or reputed replics of wif

## A P O

dom, whercof many are to be feen in Lacrius and Lycofthenes. Broun's Vulgar Errours, l. i. c. 6.
I lind a mind to collect and digeft fuch obfervations and apophthergyins, as tend to the proof of that great affertion, All is vanity.

Prior's Pref. to Solomon.
APO'PHYGE. n. $\int$. [z.rô an, fight, or efcape.] Is, ill architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to fpring out of its bale; and vas criginally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them1 from fplitting, and were afterward imitated in flone work. We fonctimes call it the fpring of the column.

Cbambers.
APO'P HYSIS. n. f. [ämópuors.] The prominent parts of fime bones; the fame as procefs. It differs from an epiphyfis, as that is a continuance of the bone itfelf; whereas the latter is fomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part.

2uincy.
It was the apophyys, or head of the os tibir, which makes the
knee. WiJeman's Surgery.
Aporeíctical. adj. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the fame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive feems abolifhed; as may be obferved in fupporting perfons inebriated, apoplecizical, or in lipothymies and fwoonings. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.
In an apoplectical cafe, he found extravafated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. Derham's Phyfico-Tbeol. Aporle'ctick. adj. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was feized with an apoplectick fit, which afterward terminated in fome kind of lethargy. Wifenan's Surgery. A'popiex. n. f. [Sce APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The laft fyllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.
Prefent punifhment purfues his maw,

When furfeited and fwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, inteftate death. Dryden's fuvenal. A'roplexed. adj. [from apoplex.] Seized with an apoplexy. Senfe, fure, you have,
Elfe could you not have motion: but fure that fenfe
Is apoplex'd.
Shou hot have motion: but fure that fenfet
Shater
 internal and external fenfation, and of all motion, unlefs of the heart and thorax. The caufe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ftimuli. Quincy. Apoplexy is a fudden abolition of all the fenfes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ftoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal fpirits through the nerves deftined for thofe motions.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mulled, deaf, fleepy, infenfible.

Shakefp. Coriolanus.
A fever may take away my reafon, or memory, and an apoplexy leave neither fenfe nor underftanding.

Locke.
$A P^{\prime} R I A$. n. $\int$. ['\&togéa.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the fpeaker fhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to fay in fome ftrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the cafe with himfelf. Thus Cicero fays, Whetber be took them from bis fellows more impuclently, gave them to a barlot more lafcivioulfy, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more prefumpiuoufly, I cannot well cleclare.

Smith's Rbetcrick.
APURRHO'EA. n. $\int$. [icioveģán. $]$ Eflluvium ; emanation; fomething emitted by another.
The reafon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical aporrbceas, which pafing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the falve, carry them to the affected part.

Glanville's Scep/is, c. 24.
 to be filent.] A form of fpeech, by which the fpeaker, through fome affection, as forrow, bafhfulnefs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his fpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, fpeaking of a thing, we yet feem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courfe of the fentence begun is fo ftayed, as thereby fome part of the fentence not being uttered, may be underftood; as, I might fay much more, lut modefy commands filence.

Smith's Rbetorick.
Apo'stasy. n.. . [iwórueis.] Departure from what a man has profeffed: it is generally applied to religion; fometimes with the particle from.

The canon daw defines apofafy to be a wilful departure from that ftate of faith, which any perfon lias profeffed himfelf to hold in the chriftian church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoflafy, by what befel in heav'n
To thofe apoftates. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi..l. 43.
Vice in us were not only wickednefs, but apoffafy, degenerate wickednefs. . Sprat.

Whoever do give different worhips, muft bring in more gods; which is an apofafy from one God. Stillingfleet. APO'STATE. n. f. [apoflata, Lat. $\dot{\alpha}$ wordirns.] One that lias forfaken his profeffion ; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

## APO

The angels, for difobedience, thou haft referved to a miferabie immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equaliy apofate from thee and goodncfs, thou haft given a Saviour.

Rogers's Sermons.
Apofates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, fubject unto all punifhments ordained againft hereticks.

Ayliffe's Parergon 'furis Canonici.
Aposta'tical. adj. [from apoflite.] After the manner of an apoftate.
To Aro's tatize. v. n. [from apoflate.] To forfake one's profeffion; it is commonly ufed of one who departs from his religion.
None revolt from the faith; not becaufe they muft not look upon a woman to luft after her, but becaufe they are reftrained from the perpetration of their lufts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gorpel, they would have apofatized neverthelefs.

Benticy's Sermons.
To Apo's temate. v. n. [from apofleme.] To become an apofteme ; to fwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abfecffes of the breaft and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening thefe too foon, they fome times apofemate again, and become crude. IV ifeman. Apostema'tion. n. $\int$. [from apoffemate. $]$ The formation of an apofteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.
Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, apofemzations, falivations, E © c. Grev's Cofinologia Sacra. A'posteme. $\}^{n . \int \text {. } \text { [aimórniac.] A hollow fwelling, filled with }}$ A'postump. $\}$ purulent matter; an abfcefs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulccis of the lungs, or apofemes of the brain, do happen ouly in the left fide.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3
The opening of apofiemes, before the fuppuration be perfected, weakereth the heat, and renders them crude. IVifeman.
 mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gorpel.

But all his mind is bent to holinefs;
His champions are the prophets and apofles. Shak. Hen. IV. I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myfelf into an apofle: a prefumption in any one that cannot confirm what he fays by miracles.

Locke.
We know but a fmall part of the notion of an apoftle, by knowing barely that he is fent forth. Watts's Logick. Apo'stleship. n. f. [from apoflle.] The office or dignity of an apoftle.

Where, becaufe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it fome apoflefhip in me
To fpeak things, which by faith alone I fee.
God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiftles; which are all confined within the bufinefs of his apofleffip; and fo contain nothing but points of chriftian inftruction.

Locke's Efay on St. Paul's Epifles.
Apostólical. adj. [from apofolick.] Delivered or tauight by the apoftles; belonging to the apoftles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as apofolical, which is not found in the apoftles writings, in what other records foever it be found.

Fooker, b.iv. \$2.
Declare yourfelf for that church, which is founded upon fcripture, reafon, apofolical practice and antiquity. Hooker: Aposto'lically. adv. [from apofolical.] In the manner of the apoftles.
Apostólicalness. n. f. [from apofolical.] The quality of relating to the apoftles; apoftolical authority.
Aposto'lick. adj. [from apofle.] Taught by the apofles; belonging to an apoftle
Their oppofitions in maintenance of publick fuperftition againft apoffolick endeavours, were vain and frivolous. Hooker. Or where did I at fure tradition ftrike,
Provided ftill it were apoffolick? Dryden's Hind and Panther.
 to turn.]
I. In rhetorick, a diverfion of fpeech to another perfon, than the fpeech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the fpeech from one perfon to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courfe of our fpeech, and fpeak to fome new perfon, prefent or abfent, as to the people or witneffes, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. This diverfion or fpeech is inade many ways. I. To God To angels. 3. To men in their feveral ranks, whether abfent or prefent, dead or alive. 4. To the adverfary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the fea and things in it. 8. To beafts, birds, and fifhes. 9. To inanimate things. Smitb's Rhetorick.
2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the ufe of a comma; as, tho', for though; rep', for reputation.
Many laudable attenipts have been made, by abbreviating words with apoftrophes; and by lopping polyfyllables, leaving one or two words at moft.

Sreifi. To Apo'strophize. v. a. [from apofropbe.] To addrefs by an apoftrophe.

Therc is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apofrothizing
Eunaus,

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Eumaus; and fpeaking of him in the fecond perfon, it is generally applied only to men of account. Pope's Odyfey; notes. d'postume. n.f. See Apostrme. [This word is properly apoffem.] A hollow tumour filied with purulent matter.
How an apofume in the mefentery breaking, caufes a confumption in the parts, is apparent. Harvey on Confumptions. To A'postume. v. n. [from apoflume.] To apoftemate. Diti. A'porhecary. n. $\int$. [apotheca, Lat. a repofitory.] A man whofe employment it is to keep medicines for fale.
Give me an ounce of civet, good apotbecary, to fweeten my imagination.

Sbake/p. King Lear.
They have no other dector but the fun and the frefh air, and that fuch an one, as never fends them to the apothecary. South: Wand'ring in the dirk,
Phyficians, for the tree, have found the bark;
Ther, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With fharpen'd fight fome remedies may find; \}
Th' apotheca,y-train is wholly blind.
Dryd. Fab: Afo'thegm. n.f. [properly apopbthegm; which fee.] A remarkable faying.

By frequent converfing with him, and feattering fhort apothegins, and littie pleafant ftories, and making ufeful applications of them, his fon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as moniters.

Watfon's Life of Sanderfon.
Apothe'osis. n. f. [from $\dot{\alpha}$ wò and Siso.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods
As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an apotbeofis.

Allots the prince of tis celeftial line,
An apotheofis, and rites divine.
South.
Garth.
Apo'rome. $n$. $\int$. [from diшогí $\mu \boldsymbol{\sim}$, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenfurable quantities.
2. In mufick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater femitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the apooome, is that of 2048 to 2187 . The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not he divided into two equal parts; for which reafon they called the firft part arro:n, and the other $\lambda_{r} \mu ; \alpha \alpha$.
A'pozem. $n$. $\int$. [ $\alpha \dot{\omega} \dot{0}$, from, and $\zeta^{\prime} \omega$, to boil.] A decoction; an infufion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apozems.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To APPA'L. v. a. [appalir, Fr. It might more properly have been written appale.] To fright; to ftrike with fudden fear; to deprefs ; to difcourage.

Whilft the fake, her great words did appal
My feeble courage, and my heart opprefs,
That yet 1 quake and tremble over all. Fairy $2 u e e n, b$. ii.
Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' appalled air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant.
Shakejp.
The houre of peers was fomewhat appalled at this alarum; but took time to confider of it till next day.

Clarcndon.
Does neither rage inflame, nor fear appal,
Nor the black fear of death that faddens all.
His flaming creft, all other thirft appall'd,
Or fliv'risig flies, or choak'd at diftance ftands.
Thomfon.
APPa'LEMENT, $n$. $\int$. [from appal.] Depreffion; difcouragement; imprefion of fear.
As the furious flaughter of them was a great difcouragement and appalement to the reft.

Bacon's Henry VII.
A'ppanage. n. f. [appanagium, low Latin; probably from panis, bread.] Lands fet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became fuitor for the earldom of Chefter, a kind of appanage to Wales, and ufing to go to the king's fon. Bacon.

That wealth fhould be the appanage of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been fo blind,
To deal it to the worft of human kind.
Swift.
Appara'tus. 12. f. [Latin.] Things provided is means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houfe; ammunition for war; equipage ; fhow:

There is an apparatus of things previous, to be adjufted before I come to the calculation itfelf. Woodzvard's Nat. Hiff. Ourfelves a:e eafily provided for; it is nothing but the circumftantials, the apparatus or equipage of human life, that cofts fo much.

Pope's Letters to Gay.
APr.A'REL. n. f. It has no plural. [appareil, Fr.]
I. Drefs; vefture.

I cannot cog and fay, that thou art this and that, like many of thofe lifjing hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens at ${ }^{\prime}$ arel, and f(mell like Bucklerfbury in fimpling time.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in apparel new, Shook off her afhes to have treated you.
At publick devotion, his refigned carriage made religion appear in the natural apparal of fimplicity.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 54$.
To Apparel. ש. a. [from appard, the noun.] Vol. I.

## A P P

1. To drefs; to cloath.

With fuch robes were the king's daughters that were virgins apparelled.

2 Sam. xiii. 18.
2. To adorn with drefs.

She did apparel her apparel, and with the precioufnefs of her body made it molt fumptuous.

Sidney.
3. To cover or deck, as with drefs.

You may have trees apparelled with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and fetting feeds of violets.

Baion's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$.
Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being apparelled with a verdure of plants, would refemble mountains and valleys.

Bentley's Sermons.
Apparent. adj. [apparent; Fr. apparens, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reafon are in themelves apparent. For to make nothing evident of itfelf unto man's underftanding, were to take away all poflibility of knowing any thing.

Hooker, b. i.
2. Seeming ; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantafy, as in the apparent bignefs of the fun, the apparent crookedne's of the ftaff in air and water. Hale's Origin of Mankind. 3. Vifible; in oppofition to fecret.

What fecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is apparent, that we have not behaved ourfelves, as if we preferved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. Atterbury.

The outward and apparert-fanctity of actions fhould flow from purity of heart.

Rogers.
4. Open ; difcoverable; known.

As well the fear of harm, as harm apparent,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. Shakefp. Richard III: 5. Certain; not prefumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir apparent to the Englifh crown. Shakefp. Henry VI. Appa'rent. n. $\%$ Elliptically ufed for beir apparent.

Arife a knight;
And learn this leffon, Draw thy fword in right-
-I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,
And in that quarrel ufe it.
Shakefp. Henry VI.
Appa'rently. adv. [from apparent.] Evidently; openly.
Arreft him, officer;
I would not fpare my brother in this cafe,
If he fhould forn me fo apparently. Shakejp. Comedy of Err.
Vices apparently tend to the impairing of mens health. Tillot. Apparition. n. f. [from appareo, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; vifibility.

When fuddenly ftood at my head a dream;
Whofe inward apparition gently mov'd
My fancy. Milton's Paradife Lojf, b. viii.
2. The thing appearing; a form; a vifible object.

I have mark'd
A thoufand blufhing apparitions
To ftart into her face; a thoufand innocent flames
In angel whitenefs bear away thofe blufhes.
Sbakespeare's Much ado about Nothing'
A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimn'd Adam's eyes. Parad. Lofo,
Any thing befides may take from me the fenfe of what appeared; which apparition, it feems, was you. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 55$. 3. A fpectre; a walking fpirit.

Horatio fays 'tis but our phantafy,
Touching this dreaded fight twice feen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this apparition come,
He may approve our eyes, and fpeak to it. Shakejp. Hamlet.
Tender minds fhould not receive early impreffions of goblins, feectres, arid apparitions; wherewith maids fright them into compliance.

One of thofe apparitions had his right hand filled with darts; which he brandifhed in the face of all who came up that way.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{t}$.
4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's fomething
That checks my joys

- Nor can I yet diftinguíh

Which is an apparition, this or that.
5. Aftronomically, the vifibility of fome luminary, oppofed to occultation.

A month of apparition is the fpace wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly difappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-fix davs and twelve hours.

Brown's V'ulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12. Appa'ritors. n.f. [from apparco, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perfons as are at hand to exicute the proper orders of the magiftrate or judge of any court of judicature. Ayliffe's Paverg. 2. The loweft officer of the ecclefiaftical court.

They fwallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the apparitor.
To APPA' . v. a. [appayer, old Fr. to fatisfy.] Ayliffe's Parergon. To APPA'y. v. a. [appayer, old Fr. to fatisfy.] 'To fatisfy; to content: whence well appajed, is pleafed; ill appayed, is untafy. It is now obfolete.

## A P P

How well appaid the was her bird to find?
Sidncy.
Ay , Willy, when the heart is ill aflay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well appaid. Spenfer's Paf. I am well appaid that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be fo ftiff in any opinion.

Camden.
So only canhigh jutice reft appaid. Parad. Lofl, b. xii. 'Io APPE'ACH. v. a.

1. To accufe ; to inform againft any perfon.

He did, amongtt many others, appcach Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Were he twenty times
Shakefp. Richard II.
Difclofe
The ftate of your affection; for your paffions
Have to the full appcached. Shak. All's well that ends well.
2. To cenfure; to reproach; to taint with accufation

For when Cymochles faw the foul reproach,
Which them appeached; prick'd with guilty fhame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Refolv'd to put away that lordly fhame. Fairy 2uen, b. ii. Nor canft, nor durft thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. Dryd. Fables.
Appe'achment. n. $\int$. [from appeach.] Charge exhibited againft any man ; accufation.
A bufy headed man gave firf light to this appeacbment ; but the earl did avouch it.

Sir 7. Hayward.
The duke's anfwers to his appeachnuents, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched.

Wotton.
To APPE'A L. v. n. [appello, Lat.]

1. To transfer a caufe from one to another; with the particles to and from.
Fiom the ordinary therefore they appeal to themfelves. Hooker.
2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared defign of force, upon the perfon of another, where there is no common fuperior on earth to appeal to for relief, is the ftate of war ; and it is the want of fuch an appeal gives a man the right of war, even againft an aggreffor, though he be in fociety and a fellow fubject.

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And to their caufe and to the gods appcaled.
Stcpney.
3. To call another as witnefs.
-
Whether this, that the foul always thinks, be a felf-evident propofition, I appeal to mankind.

Locke,
4. To charge with a crime; to accufe.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the caufe you come,
Namely, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ appeal each other of high treafon. Shak. Ricb.II. Appè'AL. n. $\int$. [from the verb To appeal.]
1: An appeal is a provocation from an inferior to a fuperior judge, whereby the jurifdiction of the inferior judge is for a while fufpended, in refpect of the caufe; the cognizance being devolved to the fuperior judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Deliver them, and your appeal to
Deiver them, and your appeal to us Shakesp. Henry VIII.
There make before them.
Our reafon prompts us to a future ftate,
The latt appcal from fortune and from fate,
Where Goid's all righteous ways will be declar'd. Dryden.
There are diftributers of juftice, from whom there lies an appeal to the prince.

Addifon on Italy.
2. In the common law.

An accufation; which is a lawful declaration of another mak's crime before a competent judge, by one that fets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may enfue of the contrary; more commonly ufed for the private accufation of a murderer, by a party who had intereft in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact.

The duke's unjuf,
Thus to retort your manifeft appeal,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accufe. Sbak. M.TVives of Windfor.
Haft thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold fon,
Here to make good the boift'rous late afpeal
Againit the duke of Norfolk?
Sbakefpeare.
3. A fummons to anfwer a charge.

Nor fhall the facred character of king
Be urg'd to fhield me from thy bold appeal,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. Dryd. Don Seb. 4. A call upon any as witnefs.

The cafting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of appcal to the Deity, the authour of wonders. Bacon. APPE'ALANT. u.f. [from appeal.] He that appeals.

Lords appealants,
Your diff'rences fhall all reft under gage,
Till we affign you to your days of trial. Sbakefp. Rich. III. Appe'aler, $n \cdot f$. [from appeal.] One who makes an appeal. To APPE'AR. v. n. [appareo, Lat.]

1. To be in fight; to be vifible; fometimes with the particle in.

As the leprofy appearcth in the fkin of the flefh. Lev. xiii. 43 .

## A P P $P$

And half her knce, and half her breaft appear, By art, like negligence, difclos'd and bare.

Prior.
2. To become vifible as a fpirit.

For I have appeared unto thee for this purpofe, to make thee a minifter and a witnefs.

Aits xxvi. 16
3. 'To ftand in the prefence of another; generally ufed of ftanding before fome fupcriour.

When fhall I come and appear before God? P faln xiii. 2.
4. To be the object of obfervation.

Let thy work appear unto thy fervants, and thy glory unto their children.

P Saln xc. 16 .
5. To exhibit one's felf beforie a court of juftice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning fee
You do appear before them:
Herry VIII.
6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly wafte and fubdue it, as appears out of Beda's complaint againft him ; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as appears by an ancient record. Spenfer's Ireland. 7. To feem in oppofition to reality.

His firft and principal care being to appear unto his people, fuch as he would have them be, and to be fuch as he appeared.

Sidney, b. ii.
My noble mafter will appear
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. Shak. Fulius Cef.
8. To be plain beyond difpute.

From experiments, ufeful indications may be taken, as will appear by what follows.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Appe'arance. n.f. [from To appear.]
x . The act of coming into fight; as, they were furprifed by the fudden appearanie of the enemy.
2. The thing feen; as, the remarkable appearances in the fky.
3. Phoenomena; that quality of any thing which is vifible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge difclofeth fuch appearances, as will not lie even in any model extant.

Glanville's Scep is Scientifica, Pref.
4. Semblance; not reality.

He encrenfed in eftimation, whether by deftiny, or whether by his virtues, or at leaft by his appearances of virtues. Hayw.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the fubftance not th' appearance chofe. Dryaien.
The hypocrite would not put on the appearance of virtue, if it was not the moft proper means to gain love. Adidijon. Spectat. 5. Outide ; fhow.

Under a fair and beautiful appearance there fhould ever be the real fubftance of good.
6. Entry into a place or company:

Do the fame juftice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by thofe, who fhall make their appcarance in the world, when this generation is no more. Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 35^{\circ}$ 7. Apparition ; fupernatural vifibilitv.

I think a perfon terrified with the imagination of fpectres, more reafonable than one who thinks the appearance of fpirits fabulous.

Addijor. Spectator, No ilo.
8. Exhibition of the perfon to a court.

I will not tarry ; no, nor ever more
Upon this bufinefs my appearance make
In any of their courts.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
9. Open circumftance of a cafe

Or grant her paffion be fincere,
How fhall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all fo ftrong,
The world must think him in the wrong.
Swift.
10. Prefence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introducad; wifdom enters the laft, and fo captivates with her appearance, that he gives himfelf up to her.
11. Probability; feeming; likelihoor.

There is that which hath no appearanee, that this prieft being utterly unacquainted with the true perfon, according to whore pattern he fhould fhape his counterfeit, fhould think it poffible for him to inftruct his player. Bacon's Henry VII.
Appe'arer. n. $\int$. [from To appear.] The perfon that appears.
That owls and ravens are ominous appearers, and prefignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. Brown's Vul. Err.
Appe'asable. adj. [fiom To appeafo.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.
Appe:'asableness. $n$. $\int$. [from To appcafe.] The quality of being eafily appeafed; reconcileablenefs.
To APPE'ASE. v. a. [appaifer, Fr.]
r. To quiet; to put in a ftate of peace.

By his counfel he appeajetls the deep, and planteth iflands therein.

Ecclus, xliii. 23 .
England had no leifure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were app eafed, and peace fettled. Sir- 'F. Davies on Irel.
2. To pacify ; to reconcile ; to ftill wrath.

So Simon was apteafed towards them, and fought no more againft them.

1 Mai, xiii. 47.
O God! if my deep prayers cannot appeafe thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. Shokefp. RichardIII.
'The reft fhall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their finful ftate, and to appeafe betimes
'I'h' incenfed Dcity.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
APPE'ASE-

## A P P

Appríasement. \%.f.[from Toappeafe.] Aftate of peace. Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to fome good appeafements.

Sir\%. Hayward.
Appe'aser. n. $\int$. [from To appeafe.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets diffurbances.
Appe'llant. n. f. [appello, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that fummons another to anfwer either in the lifts or in a court of juftice.

In the devotion of a fubject's love,
And free from other mifbegotten hate,
Come I appellant to this princely prefence. Sbakefp. Rich. II.
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lifts. Shak. Hen. IV.
Thefe fhifts refuted, anfwer thy appellant,
'Though by his blindnefs maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to fingle fight.
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

Milton's Samfon Agoniftes.
An appeal transfers the cognizance of the caufe to the fuperior judge; fo that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant.

Aylifte's Parergon. APPE'LLATE. n. $\int$. [appellatus, Lat.] The perfon appealed againft.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whofe fentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what fentence it is appealed; the day of the fentence pronounced, and appeal interpofed; and the name of the party appellate, or per-
fon againft whom the appeal is lodged.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
Appella'tion. n. f. [appellatio, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the fame plants delivered under the fame name and appellations. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by refpective names or aptellations, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind.

South.
Appe'llative. n. $\int$. [appellativum, Lat.]
Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are fuch as ftand for univerfal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or fpecial. Thefe are called appellatives. So fifh, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and fo are trout, eel, lobfter; for they all agree to many individuals, and fome to many fpecies. Watts's Logick.
Appe'llatively. adv. [from appellative.]. According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, this man is a Hercules. Hercules is ufed appeliative'y to fignify a ftrong man.
Appe'llatory. adj. [from appea!.] That which contains an appeal. See Appeliate.
Appe'llee. n. $\int$. [from aptecal] One who is appealed againft, and accufed.

## g.] <br> To APPEND. v. a. [appendo, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

r. To hang any thing upon another; as, the infcription was appended to the column.
2. To add to fomething as an acceffory, not a principal part.

Appe'ndage. n. f: [French] Something added to another thing, without being neceffary to its effence, as a portico to the houfe.
Modefty is the appendage of fobriety, and is to chaftity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
None of the laws of motion now eftablifhed, will ferve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their appendages, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. Chayne's Pbilofopbical Principles.
$\dot{H e}$ was fo far from over-valuing any of the appendages of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. Attertury's Serm. Appe'ndant. adj. [French.]

1. Hanging to fomething elfe.
2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that defpifes the world; and all its appendant vanities, is the moft fecure. - Taylor's Rule of holy living.

He that looks for the bleffings appendant to the facrament, muft expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. Tay.or's Worthy Communicant.
Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character; and the wants appendant to it, naturally difpofe men to forget God.

Roger's.
3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as accefforium principali, with the civilians, or adjunctum fubljecto, with the logicians. An hofpital may be appendant to a manour ; a common of fifhing appendant to a freehold.

Cowell.
ApPE'ndant. n.f. That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and appendants of hipping.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
A word, a look, a tread, will ftrike, as they are appendants to external fymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the inind.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.
To Appe'ndicate. v.a. [appendo, Lat.] To add to another thing.

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In a palace there is the cafe or fabrick of the ftriciure, and there are certain additaments ; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things apterdicated to it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Appendica'tion. n. $\int$. [from upfeidicati.] Adjunt ; appendage; annexion.

There are confiderable parts and integrals, and apfentitutions unto the mundus afpecitabilis, impomble to be cternal.

Hale's Origin of . Mankind:
APPE'NDIx. n. $\int$. appendices, plur. [Lat.]
I. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an ohject of worntip, becaufe they were only the aptendices to another thing. But a thing is then propofed as an obicct of worfhip, when it is fet up by itfelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. Stilling flect's Defonce of Difoomfes on Romils Lidatry. Normandy became an appendix to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the Englifh, than they gave to it. : Hale's Civil Law of Eirg!and:
2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent appeirdices of the adion ought to be furvèved, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. Watts. To APPERTA'IN, i. i. n. [appartenir, Fr.]
I. To belong to as of right.

The honour of devifing this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the fword, would be found $a_{l}$ ptertaining to M:iahomed the falfe prophet.

Raleigb's Efays.
The Father, $t$ ' whom in heav'n fupreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory aplertains,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. Paradife $\dot{L} o f$, , $b$. vi.

## 2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the foul of man did ferve only to give him being in this life, then things appeitaining to this life would content him, as we fee they do other creatures. Hooker, b. i: And they roafted the pafiover with fire, as appertaineth: as for the facrifices they fod them in brafs pots. I Efdras; i. 2.

Both of them feem not to gerierate any other effect, but fuch
as aptertaineth to their proper objects and fenfes. Bacon:
Is it expected, I hould know no fecrets
That appertain to you?
Sbakeff. Fulius Gafar.
Apperta'inment. n. $f$. [from appertain.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He fhent our meffengers, and we lay biy
Our aptertainments, viliting of him.
Sbakefpeare's Troilus anid Creflila:
Appe'rtenancr. $n_{1} f$. [appartenance, Fr.] That which beloigs or relates to another thing.
Can they which behold the controverfy of divinity condemn cur enquiries in the doubtiul asfertenancies of arts, and receptaries of philofophy? Broiun's Vulgar Eirours, Pे reface.
Appértinent.adj. [from To appertain.] Belonging; rclating.
You know how apt our love was to accord
To furnifh him with all apperiments
Belonging to his honour
Shakífpeare's Henry V
 A'ppetency. $\}$ defire.

Bred only and completed to the tafte
Of luffful appetence; to fing, to dance,
To drefs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 6rg.
AppeTibility. $n$. $\int$. [from appetible.] The quality of being defirable.

That elicitation which the fohools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the appectibility of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the fight of a green bough. Braxibam againft Hobles.
A'ppetiple. adj. [appetibilis, Lat.] Defirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to flight the moft appetible objects, and to controul the mơf unruly paffions.

Brambam ägainjt Hobbcs.
APPETITE. n. $f$ [ [appetitus, Lat.]
t. The natural defire of good; the inftinit by which we are led to feek pleafure.

The will properly and ftrictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men defireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural defire, which we call appetite. The object of appectite is whatfoever fenfible good nay be wifhed for ; the object of will is that good which reafon does lead us to feek.

Hooker, b. i. § 7.
2. The defire of fenfual pleafurc.

Whys fhe fhould hining on him;
As if increafe of appetitc had grown
By what it fed on،
Shakesp. Finimlet.
Urge his hateful luxury,
Each tree
Loaden with faireft fruit, that hung to the eye
'Tempting, ftirr'd in me füdden ap, ctite
To pluck and eat. Mittori's Paralife Loof, b. viii.
There is continual abundance, which creates fuch an appetite in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but fatisfied with all.

Diydn's'Juveral, Dedicat.

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3. Violent longing ; eagernefs after any thing

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an appetite to take the fame fronn him. Davies on Irel. Hopton had an extraordinary appetite to engage Waller in a battle.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it.
4. Keennefs of ftomach; hunger; defire of food.

There be four principal caufes of appetite; the refrigeration of the ftomach, joined with fome drynefs; contraction ; vellication, and abfterfion; befides hunger, which is an emptinefs. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No 831.
5. It has fometimes of before the object of defire.

The new officer's nature needed fome reftraint to his immoderate appetite of power.

Clarendon.
6. Sometimes $t 0$.

We have generally fuch an appetite to praife, that we greedily fuck it in.

Government of the Tongue, §8.
Appeti'tion. zo.. . [appetitio, Lat.] Defire.
The actual appetition or faftening our affections on him.
Hammond's Practical Catecbifin.
A'ppetitive. adj. [from appectite.] That which defires; that which has the quality of defiring.

The will is not a bare appetitive power as that of the fenfual appetite, but is a rational appetite. Hales Origin of Mankind.
To APPLA'UD. v. a. [applaudo, Lat.]
I. To praife by clapping the hand.

2: To praife in general.
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That fhould applaud again.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Nations unborn your mighty names fhall found, And worlds applaud that mult not yet be found!

Pope.
Appla'uder. n. $\int$. [from applaud.] He that praifes or cominends.
I had the voice of my fingle reafon againft it, drowned in the noife of a multitude of applauders.

Glanville's Scep fis.
Appla'use. r.f. [applaufus, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreffed; praife.

This general applaufe, and chearful fhout,
Argues your wifdom and your love to Richard. Shak. R. III. Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd foft applaufe. Milton's Comus. Thofe that are fo fond of applaufe, how little do they tafte it when they have it?

Sce their wide freaming wounds; they neither came For pride of empire, nor defire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for applaufe,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's caufe.
Dryden's Fables.
APPLE. n. $\int$. [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confefs'd the fruitful mold ;
The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. Pope's Odyfey.
2. The pupil of the eye.

He inftucted him; he kept him as the apple of his eye.
Apple of Love.
Apples of love are of three forts; the moft common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, fucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but buinched; ; of a pale orange fhining pulp, and feeds within.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
Apple-graft. u. $\int$. [from apple and graft.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the flock of another tree.
We have fcen three and twenty forts of apple-grafts upon the fame old plant, moft of them adorned with fruit. Boyle. Apple-tart. [from apple and tart.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an apple-tart.
Sbakefpeare's Tanning of the Sbricw.
Apple tree. in. $\int$. [from apple and tree.]
The fruit of this tree is for the moft part hollowed about the foot ftalk; the cells inclofing the feed are feparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is fowrifh, the tree large and fpreading; the flowers confift of five leaves, expanding in formi of a rofe. There is a great variety of thefe fruits. Thofe for the deffert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, fuminer pearmain, fummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, fummer white Colville, fummer red Colville, filver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, toyal ruffeting, Wheeler's ruffet, Sharp's ruffet, fpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and lapi. Thofe for the kitchen ufe are, codling, fummer marigold, fummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentifh pippin, the hanging body, Loun's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruffet, monftruous reinette, winter pearmain, ponme violette, Spencer's pippin, ftone pippin, oakenpin. And thofe generally ufed for cyder are, Devonthire royal wilding, redftreaked apple, the whitfour, Herefordfhire underleaf, Toln apple, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c.

Thus apple trees, whofe trunks are frong to bear
Their fpreading boughs exert themfelves in air. Dryden. Apple woman. u. f. [from appls and woman.] A woman that fells apples.

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Yoinder are two apple women fcolding, and juft ready to uncoif one another.

Arbutbrot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.
Appli'able. adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns ufe applicalle; which fee.
Limitations all fuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whercunto they are appliable. Hooker, b. v.

All that I have faid of the heathen idolatry is appliable to the idolatry of another fort of men in the world. South. Appli'ance. $n$. $\int$. [from apply.] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

Difeafes defp'rate grown,
By defperate appliance are relieved
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Applicabr'lity. n.f. [from applicalle.] The quality of being fit to be applied to fomething.
The action of cold is compofed of two parts; the one preffing, the other penetration, which require applicability. Digly. A'pplicable. adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to fomething.
What he fays of the portrait of any particular perfon, is applicable to poctry. In the character, there is a better or a worfe likenefs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worfe a libel.

Dryden's Dufrefroy, Preface.
It were happy for us, if this complaint were applicable only to
the heathen world.
A'pplicableness. $n$ Rogers. $^{\text {P. }}$. [from applicable.] Fitnefs to be ap-
the heathen world.
A'pplicableness. $n$ Rogers. plied.

The knowledge of falts may poffibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its applicablenefs, be of ufe in natural philofophy.

Bayle.
A'pplicably. adv. [from applicable.] In fuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.
A'pplicate. u. $f$. [from apply.] A right line drawn acrofs a curve, fo as to bifect the diameter thereof.
Applica'tion. n. f: [from apply.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another ; as, he mitigated his pain by the application of emollients.
2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new application, by which blood might be ftaunched.
3. The act of applying to any perfon, as a folicitor, or petitioner.
It thould feem very extraordinary, that a patent fhould be paffed, upon the application of a poor, private, obfcure mechanick.

Swift.
4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right courfe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and punifhments.

Locke.
5. Intenfenefs of thought ; clofe ftudy.

I have difcovered no other way to keep our thoughts clofe to their bufinefs, but by frequent attention and application, getting the habit of attention and application.
6. Attention to fome particular affair; with the particle to.

His continued application to fuch publick affairs, as may corrduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleafures.

Addijon's Freeholder, ${ }^{9}{ }^{9} 4^{6}$.
This crime certainly deferves the utmoft application and wifdom of a people to prevent it.

Addifon.
7. The condition of being ufed as means to an end.

There is no ftint which can be fet to the value or merit of the facrificed body of Chrift; it hath no meafured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alfo itfelf infnite in poffibility of application. Hooker, b. v.
This principle acts with the greateft force in the worft application; and the familiarity of wicked men more fuccefffully debauches, than that of good men reforms.

Rogers.
A'pplicative: adj. [from apply.] That which applies
The directive command for counfel is in the underfanding, and the applicative command for putting in execution, is in the will.

Brambal againft Hobbes.
A'ppiicatory. adj. [from apply.] That which comprehends the act of application.
A'pplicatory. n. $\int$. That which applies.
There are but two ways of applying the death of Chrift: faith is the inward applicatory, and if there be any outward, it muft be the facraments.

Taylor's Wortby Communicant.
To APPL'Y. v. a. [applico, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He faid, and to the fword his throat applied.
Dryd. En.
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply fome fpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And fuccour nature cre it be too late. Addifon's Ovid's Met.
God has addreffed every paffion of our nature, applied remedies to every weaknefs, warned us of every enemy. Rogers.
3. To make ufe of as relative or fuitable to fomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verfes which 1 formerly applied to him.

Dryden's Fables, Ded.
4. To put to a certain ufe.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the fupport of the year.

Clarendon.
5. To ufe as means to an end

Thefe glorious beings are inftruments in the hands of God,

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who applies their fervices, and qoverns thacir actions, and difpofes even their wills and affections

Rogers.
To fix the mind upon; to fudy; with to.
Apply thine heart unto inftruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge.

Prov. xxiii.tz.
Every man is confcious to himfelf that he thinks; and that which his mind is applied about, whiln thinking, is the ideas that are there.

Lock.
It is a fign of a capacious mind, when the mind can apsly itfelf to feveral objects with a fwift fucceffion. Watts.
\%. To have recourfe to, as a folicitor or petitioner ; with to.
I had no thoughts of applying to any but himfelf; he defired I would fpeak to others.

## Swift.

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and paffion, and in what manner they can moft fuccelsfully be applied to.

Rogers.
9. To ply; to bufy; to keep at work: an antiquated fenfe.

She was fkilful in applying his humours; never fuffering fear to fall to defpair, nor hope to haften to aflurance. Sidney: Far away they fpy'd
A varlet running towards haftily,
Whofe flying feet fo faft their way apply' $d$
That round about a cloud of duft did fly. Fairy शueen, b.ii. To Apróint. v. a. [appointer, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to fettle the exact time for fome tranfaction.
The time appointed of the father.
Galat. iv. 2.
2. To fettle any thing by compact.

He faid, Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it. Gen. xxx. 20 . Now there was an appointed fign between the men of Ifrael and the liers in wait.

Fudges, xx. $3^{8 .}$
3. To eftablifh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chofe me before thy father, and before all his houfe, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord.

2 Sam. vi. 2 I.
Unto him thou gaveft commandment, which he tranfgreffed, and immediately thou appointedft death in him, and in his generations.
2.Eddras, iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juft, thou haft not appointed repentance to the juft.

Manalleb's Prayer.
4. To furnifh in all points; to equip ; to fupply with all things neceffary: ufed anciently in fpeaking of foldiers.
The Englifh being well appointed, did fo entertain them, that their fhips departed terribly torn.

Hayward.
Appo'inter. n.f. [from appoint.] He that fettles or fixes any thing or place.
Appo'intment. n.f. [appointement, Fr.]
I. Stipulation ; the act of fixing fomething in which two or more are concerned.
They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him.

Fob, ii. I I.
2. Decree ; eftablifhment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flefh, and unto whofe appointment we ought with patience meekly to fubmit ourfelves.

Hooker, b. v
3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my appointment;
I will have none fo near elfe.
Shake㾘: Henry VIII.
4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven : further on Where their appointment we may beft difcover,
And look on their endeavour. Shake/p. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Here art thou in appointment frefh and fair,
Anticipating time with ftarting courage. Shak. Tr. and Creff.
5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly ufed of allowances to publick officers.
To Appórtion. v. a. [from portio, Lat.] To fet out in juft proportions.
Try the parts of the body, which of them iffue fpeedily, and which flowly; and, by apportioning the time, take and leave that quality which you defire. Bacon's Natural Hifory. And to thefe it were good, that fome proper prayer were apportioned, and they taught it.

South.
An office cannot be apportioned out like a common, and fhared among diftinct proprietors.

Collier of Envy. Appórtionment. n. f. [from apportion.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iffues, is divided among two or more proprietors. Chambers. To Appo'se. v. a. [appono, Lat.] To put queftions to. This word is not now in ufe, except that, in fome fchools, to put grammatical queftions to a boy: is called, to pofe him; and we now ufe pofe for puzzle.
Some procure themfelves to be furprifed at fuch times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them : and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing fomewhat which they are not accuftomed; to the end they may be appofed of thofe things which of themfelves they are defirous to utter.

Bacon.
utter.
$A^{\prime}$ pposite. adj. [appofitus, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumftances.
'The duke's delivery of his mind was not fo fharp, as folid Vol. I.
and grave, and aptofite to the times and occafions. Woath. Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himfolf, cithin in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready änd aftpufite anwers.

Bacon's Itelıry VII.
Remarkable inflances of this kind have becn: but it will adminifter reflections very appofite to the defign of this prefent folemnity. Atterbury's Sermons.
A'ppositely. adv. [fromapfofite.] Properly; fitly; fuitably. When we come into a government, and fee this place of honour allotted to a mirderer, another filled with an athe ft or a blafphemer, may we not appofitely and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, fobriety, or religion, amongft fuch a peo.. ple?

South.
We may appofitely compare this difeafe, of a proper and improper confumption, to a decaying houfe. Harvey on Cont. A'ppositeness. n. f. [from appofite.] Fituefs; propriety; fuitablenefs.
Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitnefs, righ:tnefs, aptofiterefs.
Ápposi'tion. $n$. f: [aptofitio, Lat.]
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
. The addition of new matter, fo as that it may touch the firft
mafs. Urine infpected with a microfcope, will difcover a black fand ; wherever this fand fticks, it grows ftill bigger, by the appofition of new matter. Arbuthnot on Diet.
2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the fame cafe; as; Liber Marice matris, the book of his mother Mary.
To APPRA'ISE. v. a. [apprecier, Fr.] To fet a price upon any thing, in order to fale.
Appra'iser. n.f. [from appraife.] A perfon appointed to fet a price upon things to be fold.
To APPREHENID. v. a. [apprchendo, Lat. to take hold of.]
I. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaft we have two hands to apprebend it. Taylor's Kule of living boly. 2. To feize in order for trial or punifhment.

The governour kept the city with a garrifon, defirous to apprechend me.
2 Cor. xi. 32.
It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more frange, not one apprehended. Clarendon.
3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, caufeth not action; unlefs, apprebending it as good, we like and defire it. Hookèr.

Yet this I apprebend not, why to thofe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many, and fo various laws are giv'n. Milton's Par. Loff.
The Firft Being is invifible and incorruptible, and can only be apprebended by our minds.

Stillingflect.
4. To think on with terrour ; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reafon to apprebend the ftone; and, from my father's life, the gout. Temple: Appreménder. n. f. [from apprebend.] Conceiver; thinker. Grofs apprebenders may not think it any more frange, than that a bullet fhould be moved by the rarified fire. Gilanville. Apprefe'nsiele, adj. [from apprehend.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and foutherri poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprebenfible in the other.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7 .

> Apprehe'nsion. n.f. [apprehenfio, Lat.]
I. The mere contemplation of things, wichout affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horfe, high, fwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, $\mathrm{E}^{\prime} c$. Watts. Simple apprehenfion denotes no more than the foul's naked intellection of an object, without either compofition or deduction.

Glanville's Sceffis Scientifica, c. iv.
2. Opinion ; fentiments ; conceffion.

To be falfe, and to be thought falfe, is all one in refpect of men who act not according to truth, but apprehen fion. Soutin.

The expreffions of feripture are commonly fuited in thofe matters to the vulgar apprehenfions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. Locke on St. Paul's Et.
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pafs' d , and underftood
Their nature, with fuch knowledge God indu'd My fudden apprehenfion.

Milton's Paradife Lof, b. viii:.
4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world fhould be held in awe, not by a vain furmife, but a true apprebenfion of fomewhat which no mari may think himfelf able to withftand.

Hooker, b.v. § 2.
And he the future evil fhall no lefs
In apprebenfion, than in fubitance, feè. Milt. Paradife Loff.
The apfrebenfion of what was to come from an unknown, at leaft unacknowledged fucceffour to the crown, clouded much of that profperity.

Clarendon.
After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no - fmall apprehenfion for his own life. Addifon on ancient Meddats. 5. Sufpicion of fomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And fcourge you for this apprehention. Shakefs. Henry VT.

## A P P

That he might take away the aptrollonion:, that he meant Ciddenly to depirt, he fent out orders, which he was fure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the houfe, that they fhould, by the next day noon, fend proportions of corn into Bafinghoufe.

Clarcndon, b. viii.
As they have no apprehenfion of thefe things, fo they need no comfort againft them. Tillotfon. 6. Seizure.

See that he be conveyd unto the tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queftion of his apprchern fon.
Shakefp. Hcnry VI.
Apprehe'nsive, adj. [from apprchend.]

1. Quick to underfand.

And gives encouragement to thofe who teach fuch apprehenfive fcholars.

Holder's Elements of Sjeech.
If confcience be naturally apprebenfive and fagacious, certainly we fhould truft and rely upon the reports of it. South. 2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paffed through it, were extremely apprchenfive of feeing Lombardy the feat of war.
They are not at all apprebenfive of evils at a difance nor Italy. They are not at all apprctienfive of evils at a diftance, nor
tormented with the fearful profpect of what may befal them hereafter.

Tillot fori.
Apprehe'nsively. adv. [from apprcbenfive.] In an apprehenfive manner.
Apprehe'nsiveness. $n$. $\int$. [from apfrebenfive.] The quality of being apprehenfive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laft, great help by the apprebenfivenefs already gained in learning the confonants

Holder's Elements of Specch.
APPRENTICE. n. $\int$. [apprenti, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ferve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradefman, fhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inftruct him in his art or myftcry.

Cozvell.
Love enjoined fuch diligence, that no apprcntice, no, no bond flave could ever be more ready than that young princefs was.

Siclney, b. ii.
He found him fuch an àpprentice, as knew well enough how to fet up for himfelf.
This rule fets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be fubject himfelf fervilely, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art. Drydcn's Dufrefnoy.
To Appre'ntice. v.a. [from the noun.] To put out to a mafter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans bleft,
The young who labour, and the old who reft. Pope's Epif. Appre'nticenood. n. f. [from apprentice.] The years of an apprentice's fervitude.

Muft I not ferve a long apprenticebood
To foreign paffiges, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaft of nothing elfe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? Sbakefp. Ricbard II. Appre'nticeshir. n.f: [from apprentice.] The years which an apprentice is to pafs under a mafter.
In every art, the fimpleft that is, there is an apprenticeffip neceffary, before it can be expected one fhould work it in a fafhionable piecc. Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

Many rufhed into the miniftry, as being the orly calling that they could profefs, without ferving any a $a_{i}$ prenticeflip. South. To Apprizz. v.a. [apprendre; part. appris, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He confiders the tendency of fuch a virtue or vice; he is well apprized, that the reprefentation of fome of thefe things may convince the underftanding, and fome may terrify the confcience. WVats's Imerovement of the Mind.
It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his miftaking. Cbicyne's Ploiloforthical Princifles.

But if appriz'd of the fevere attack,
The country be fhut up, lur'd by the feent
On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),
The difappointed prowlers fall.
Thomjoris IVinter.
To APPRO'ACH. v. n. [approcher, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.
'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom approach apace.

Sbakefp. King Lear.
We fuppofe Ulyffes approaching toward Polypheme.
Notes on Odyffy.
2. 'To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the found of coaches,
The hour of attack approacbes. Gay's Beggar's Opcra.
3. To make a progrefs towards, in the figurative fenfe, as mentally.
He fhall apfroach unto me: for who is this that engaged his
heart to approich unto me?
Fer. xxx. 2 I .
He was an admirable poct, and thought even to have apfroached Homer.

Temple's Mifccllanics.
'To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inflances are few of thofe who have, in any meafure, approached towards it. Lockic.

## A P P

To Aprrofach. v. a. To bring near to. This fenfe is rather French than Englifh.
This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but flowly and not at all, if asfroached unto their roots.

Erown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. iii. c. 20.
By plunging paper thoroughly in weak fpirit of wine, and afproacbing it to a candle, the fpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper.

Approach'cl, and looking underneath the fun,
He faw proud Arcite.
Dryden's Fables.
Appróach. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the feventh welcome with fo good beart as I can bid the other five farewel, I fhould be glad of his approach. Shakefpear ''s Merchant of Venice. 'Tis with our fouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darknefs
Are dazzled at th' aptroach of fudden light.
Denh. Sor̂hy.
2. Accefs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal perfons; and the raifing of a man's own fortunes.

Bacon's E $\int$ fays.
3. Hoftile advance.

For England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the fucking of a gulph.
Shakerp. Herry V.
4. Means of advancing

Againft beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pild on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approailes to the fky. Dryden's Ovid. Appro'acier. n.f. [from aptroach.] The perfon that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'ft thine ears, like tapfters, that bid welcome To knaves and all approachers.

Sbakefp. Timon.
Appro'achment. n.f. [from apprach.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the approachment of the air, as we have made trial in glaffes of water, which will not eafily freeze.

Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. ii. c. I.
Approba'tion. n. f. [approbatio, Lat.]
I. The act of approving, or exprefing himfelf pleafed.

That not paft me, but
By learned approbation of my judges. Shakefp. Henry VIII. 2. The liking of any thing.

There is no pofitive law of men, whether received by formal confent, as in councils, or by fecret approbation, as in cuftoms, but may be taken away.

Hooker, b. iv. §I4.
The bare approbation of the worth and goodnefs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it fo.
3. Atteitation; fupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence fhall incite us to. Sbak. Henry V. Appro'of. n. $\int$. [from approve, as troof from prove.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moft perilous mouths
That bear in them one and the felf-fame tongue
Either of condemnation or approof! Shak. Mcafiure for M. To Approtperate. v. a. [appropero, Lat.] To haiten; to fet forward.

Dict.
To Appropi'nQuate. v. n. [appropinquo, Lat.] Todraw nigh unto ; to approach.
To Appropi'NQue. v. n. [appropinquo, Lat.] To approach: to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hofe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crifis doth portend
My days to appropinquc an end.
Hudibras.
Appro'priable. adj. [from ap ropriate.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reftrained to fomething parti-
cular. cular.
This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more jufty aptropriable unto its end.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. I.
To APPROPRIATE. v. a. [approprier, Fir. approprio, low Lat.] r. To confign to fome particular ufe or perfon.

Things fanctified were thereby in fuch fort approt riated unto Gou, as that they might never afterwards again be made com-
mon, moll.

Hooker, b. v. § 20.
As for this fpot of ground, this perfon, this thing, I have felected and appropriated, I have inclofed it to myfelf and nyy own ufe; and I will endure no fharer, no rival or companion in it.

## Some they appropriated to the gods,

And fome to publick, fome to private ends.
South.
Marks of honour a Romerionor. he mioht be invinur are appropriated to the magiffrate, that
2. To claim or exercife an exclufive right. Atterbury.

To themfelves apht
To themelves appropriating
The fpirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers.
Miiton's Paradife Lof, l. xii.

## A P P

Why thould people engrofs and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themfelves? L'Eftrange. Every body elfe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot appropriate, he cannot inclofe, without the confent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind.
3. To make peculiar to fomething; to annex.

He need but be fumifhed with verfes of facred fcripture; and his fyftem, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.

Locke's Effay on St. Paul's Epiflles.
We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another.
4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See Appropriation.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houfe finding one to ferve the cure; that king redreffed that horrid evil. Aylife's Parerg. Appro'priate. adj. [from the verb.] Peculiar; configned to fome particular ufe or perfon.

He did inftitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence aptropriate to his own cafe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in fucceffion for ever. Bacon's Henry VII.
The heathens themfelves had an apprehenfion of the neceffity of fome appropriate acts of divine worfhip. Stillingfleet. Appropria'tion. n. $\int$. [from appropriate.]
I. The application of fomething to a particular purpofe.

The mind fhould have diftinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar appropriation to that idea.

Locke.
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horfe, and make a great $a p$ propriation to his good parts, that he can fhoe him himfelf.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
3. The fixing a particular fignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an appropriation that difguifes its true fenfe, palliate the abfurdity.

Locke.
4. In law, a fevering of a benefice ecclefiaftical to the proper and perpetual ufe of fome religious houfe, or dean, and clapter, bifhoprick, or college; becaufe, as perfons crdinarily have no right of fee fimple, thefe, by reafon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fec fimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an appropriation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the confent of the diocefan, patron, and incumbent, are neceflary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocefan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude.
APpropria'tor. n. f. [from appropriate.] He that is poffeffed of an appropriated benefice.

Thefe apprortiators, by reafon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee fimple; and therefore are called proprietors. Ayliffe's Parergon Furis Canonici.
Appro'vable. adj. [from approve.] That which merits approbation.
The folid reafon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very aptrovable in what profeffion foever. Brown's Vulgar Err. Appro'val. n.f. [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much ufed.
There is a cenfor of juftice and manners, without whofe approval no capital fentences are to be executed. Temple. Appro'vance. n.f. [from approve.] Approbation: a word not much ufed.

Soft'ning the leaft approvance to beftow,
Their colours burnifh, and, by hope infpir'd,
They brisk advance.
Thomforl's Spring.
To Approve. v. a. [approuver, Fr. approbo, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleafed with.

There can be nothing poffibly evil which God aptroveth, and that he approveth much more than he doth command. Hooker. What power was that, whereby Medea faw,
And well approv'd, and prais'd the better courfe,
When her rebellious fenfe did fo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that fhe purfu'd the worfe?
Davies.
2. To exprefs liking.

It is looked upon as infolence for a man to fet up his own opinion againft that of fome learned doctor, or otherwife approved writer.

Locke.
3. To prove; to fhow ; to juftify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could fimply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in fuch fort aptroved his skill, that he feemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the fcience he was skilful in. Hooker, b. ii. In religion,
What damned errour, but fome fober brow
Will blefs it, and approve it with a text. Shak. M. of Venice. I'm forry
That he atproves the common liar, Fame,
Who fpeaks him thus at Rome. Shak. Antony and Clcop. Would'f thou approve thy conftancy? Approve
Firft thy obredience. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. Refer all the autions of this fhort life to that fate which will
never end ; and this will aptrove itfelf to be wifdom at the laft, whatever the world judge of it now. Tillotjon.
4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curfe in leve, and fill apfoov'd,
When women cannot love, where they re belov'd.
Shatespi. Tivo Gentlonen of Verena.
5. To make worthy of approbation.

The firf care and concern muft be to $a_{\hat{p}}$ rove himfelf to Gud by righteoufincis, holinefs, and purity. Rogerers. 6. It has of before the object.

I fhewed you a piece of black and winite fuff, juft fent from the dyer; which you were pleafed to approve of, and be my cuftomer for.
APPRO'VEMENT. $n$. $\int$. [from approve.] Approbation; likins.
It is certain that at the firft you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approvement. Hayward.
Appro'ver. n. $\int$. [fiom approve.]
r. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial.

Their difcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their approvers, they are people fuch
As mend upon the world.
Sbakefo. Cymblines
3. In our common law, one that confeffing felony of himfelf, appealeth or accufeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the fame: and he is called fo, becaufe he muft prove what he hath alleged in his appeal.

Cowel.
Appro'ximate. adj. [from ad, to, and proximus, near, Lat.] Near to.
Thefe receive a quick converfion, containing apfroximate dif , pofitions unto animation. Brown's Vulsar Errours, b. iii. c. 2 I. Arpkoxima'tion. n.f. [from apfroximate.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter folftice, it had been a fpring; for, unto that pofition, it had been in a middle point, and that of afcent or apiroximation. Broven's Vulg. Err.

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceffary confequent of the fun's gradual approximation towards the earth. Hale's Origin of Mankind. Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their approximation to the human fhape. Grcuv's Mufaum.
2. In fcience, a continual approach nearer fill, and nearer to the quantity fought, without a poffibility of ever arriving at it exactly.
Appu'lse. n. f. [appulfus, Lat.] The aft of ftriking againft any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a deftructive fire, violently abforbing the radical moifture, through the appulfe of faline fteams. Harvcy on Confumptions.
In vowels, the paffage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulfe of an organ of fpeech to another: but, in all comfonants, there is an appulfe of the organs. Holder. To A'pricate. v. n. [apricor, Lat.] To bask in the fun. Dict. Apricity. n. f. [apricitas, Lat.] Warmth of the fun; funthine. Dict.
$A^{\prime}$ PRICOT, or A'pricocs. n.f. [from apricus, Lat. funny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary forts of this fruit cultivated in Englifh gardens are, 1. The mafculine africock. 2. The orange africock. 3. The Algier apricock. 4. The Roman apricock. 5. The Turkey africock. 6. The tranfparent afficock. 7. The Breda apricock. 8. The Bruxelles apricock. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum focks, and will readily take upon almoft any fort of plum, provided the ftock be free and thriving. Millar.
 the year, January counted firf.

Afril is reprefented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtc and hawthorn buds; in one hand primrofes and violets, in the other the fign Taurus. Peacham on Drazving.
Men are April when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

Sbakefp. As you like it.
A'pron. n. $\int$. [A word of uncertain etymology, but fuppofed by fome to be contracted from afore one.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other drefs clean.

Give us gold, gocd Timon: haft thou more?
$\longrightarrow$ Hold up, you huts,
Your aprons mountant.
Shakefp. Timon.
The nobility think forn to go in leather aprons. Sbak. H.VI
How might we fee Falftaff, and not ourfelves be feen?Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.

Shakefp. Henry IV.
In both thefe figures the veft is gathered up before them, like an afron, which you muft fuppofe filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ.

Addifon on Medals.
Apron: [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touchhole of a great gun.
Apron of a soofe. The fat fkin which covers the belly.
A'pron-man. n.f. [from apron and man.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

## A P T

You have made good work,
You and your apron-men, that ftood fo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Aproned. adj. [from apron.] Wearing an apron.
The cobler apron'l, and the parfon gown'd. Popi's Eff:on M. A'PSIS. n. f. affides, plural. [á4is.]

Is applied, in aftronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatef, and the leaft diftance from the fun or earth. The higher apfis is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or pe rige.e.

Chambers.
If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the apfides of thefe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thofe bodies will be reciprocally as the fquares of the diftances. Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.
APT. adj. [aptus, Lat.]
I. Fit.

This fo eminent induftry in making profelytes, more of that fex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed apter to ferve as inftruments in the caufe. Apter they are through the eagernefs of their affection; apter through a natural inclination unto piety; apter through fundry opportunities, $E^{\circ}$. Finally, after through a fingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them ftand affected as concerning the fame caufe. Hooker, Pr. 2. Having a tendency to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thofe forms which give them their being, cannot poffibly be apt or inclinable to do otherwife than they do.
3. Inclined to $;$ led to.

You may make her you love, believe it ; which, I warrant, She is apter to do, than confefs fhe does. Shak. As you like it. Men are apt to think well of themfelves, and of their nation, of their courage and ftrength.

Temple.
One, who has not thefe lights, is a ftranger to what he reads, and apt to puit a wrong interpretation upon it. Addifon. Spect. Even thofe who are near the court, are apt to deduct wrong confequences, by reafoning upon the motives of actions. Swift.

What we have always feen to be done in one manner, we are apt to imagine there was but that one way. Bentl. Sermons. 4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little apt as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my ufe of anger
To better vantage.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
5. Qualified for.

All that were ftrong and apt for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. 2 Kings, xxiv. 16. To Apt. v. a. [apto, Lat.]

1. To fuit ; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the feveral graces
Of hiftory, and how to apt their places;
Where brevity, where fplendour, and where height,
Where fweetnefs is required, and where weight. B. Gobnfon. 2. To fit; to qualify.

## The king is melancholy,

Apted for any ill impreffions. Dcnbare's Sopby.
To A'ftate. v. a. [aptatum, Lat.] To makefit.
To aftate a planet, is to ftrengthen the planet in pofition of houfe and dignities to the greatelt advantage, in order to bring about the defired end.
A'ptitude. n.f. [French.]

1. Fitnefs.

This evinces its perfect aptitude and fitnefs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourihhing all true virtue among men.

Decay of Piety.
2. Tendency.

In anabortion, the mother, befides the fruftration of her hopes, acquires an aptitude to mifcarry for the future. Decay of Piety. 3. Difpofition.

He that is about children, fhould fudy their nature and aptitudes, what turns they eafily take, and what becomes them; what their native ftock is, and what it is fit for. Locke.
A'ptly. adv. [from apt.]

1. Properly ; with juft connection, or correfpondence ; fitly. That part
Was aptly fitted, and naturally perform'd. Sh. As you like it. But what the mals nutritious does divide?
What makes them aptly to the limbs adhere,
In youth encreafe them, and in age repair?
Blackmore.
2. Juftly ; pertinently.

Irenzuus very aptly remarks, that thofe nations, who were not poffeft of the gofpels, had the fame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangelifts. Addifon on the Cbriftian Relig. 3. Readily; acutely; as, be learned his bufncl's very' aptly.

A'ptness. n. $f$. [from apt.]

1. Fitnefs; fuitablenefs.

The nature of every law muft be judged of by the aptnefs of things therein prefcribed, unto the fame end. Hooker.

There are antecedent and independent aptneffes in things; with refpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden.

Norris's Mifcel.

## $A Q U$

2. Difpofition to any thing.

The nobles receive fo to heart the banifhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe aituefs to take all power from the people.

Shat:gp. Coriolanus.
3. Quicknefs of apprehenfion; readinefs to learn.

What flould be the aftnefs of birds, in comparifon of beafts, to imitate fpeech, may be enquired. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.
4. Tendency.

Some feeds of goodnefs give him a relifh of fuch reflections, as have an aptnefs to improve the mind. Addif on. Spectator.
 with cafes.
$A^{\prime}$ थUA. n. f. [Latin.] A word fignifying zvater, very much ufed in chymical writings.
$A \mathscr{U}$ A FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrofive liquor made by diftilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitrio! in a ftrong heat: the liquor, which rifes in fumes red as bluod, being collected, is the firit of nitre or aqua fortis; which ferves as a menftruum for diffolving of filver, and all other metals, except gold. But if fea falt, or fal ammoniack, be added to aqua fortis, it commences aqua regia, and will then diffolve no metal but gold. Aqua fortis is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300 ; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Mofes. It is ferviceable to refiners, in feparating filver from gold and copper; to the workers in mofaick, for ftaining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly fcarlet; and to other artifts, for colouring bone and ivory. With aqua fortis bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters feparate diamonds from metalline powders. It is alfo ufed in etching copper or brafs plates.

Cbambers
The diffolving of filver in aqua fortis, and gold in aqua regia, and not vice verfâ, would not be difficult to know. Locke. A2UA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a fea or bluifh green. This fone feems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny.

Woodward's Meth. of Foffils.
AथUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and fpirit of wine, digefted twenty four hours, then diftilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.
AथUA REGIA, or AथUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid corrofive pirit or water, fo called becaufe it ferves as a menftruum to diffolve gold, commonly efteemed the king of metals. Its bafis, or effential ingredient, is common fea falt, the only falt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common fea falt, or fal ammoniack, or the fpirit of them, with fpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis.

Cbambers.
He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixednefs or fo-
Locke.
ubility in aqua regia. Lubility in aqua regia.
$A 2 U A-V I T A E$. [Latin.] It is commonly underftood of what is otherwife called brandy, or fpirit of wine, either fimple or prepared with aromaticks. But fome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; aqua-vita, to that drawn after the fame manner from malt. Chambers.
I will rather truft a Fleming with my butter, parfon Hugh the Welchman with my cheefe, an Irimman with my aqua vite bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herfelf.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
AQUA'rick. adj. [aquaticus, Lat. from aqua, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vaft variety of worms found in animals, as well terreftrial as aquatick, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks.

Ray on Creation:
Brutes may be confidered as either aerial, terreftrial, aquatick, or amphibious. Aquatick are thofe whofe conftant abode is up on the water.

Locke.
2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and fuch like aquaticks, are beft deftroyed by drain. ing.
A'Quatile. adj. [aquatilis, Lat] 'TMortimer's Husbandry. water.
$A^{\prime}$ QUEDUCT. n. f. [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preferve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, fupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth fhews itfelf chiefly in temples, highways, aquedűfs, walls and bridges of the city.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious aqueducts, by nature laid To carry all the humour.

Blackmore, Creation.
A'queous. adj. [from aqua, water; Lat.] Watery.
The vehement fire requifite to its fufion, forced away all the aqueous and fugitive moifture.

Ray on Creation. A'Queousness. n. 欠. [aquofitas, Lat.] Waterifhnefs.
A'Quiline. adj. [aquilinus, Lat. from aquila, an eagle.] Refembling an eagle; when applied to the nofe, hooked.

His nofe was aquiline, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and frehh and fair his hue. Dryden's Fables.

## A R B

Gryps fignifies fome kind of eagle or vulture ; from whence the epithet grypus for an hooked or aquiline nofe. Br. Vul. Err. A Quo'se. adj. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water.

## A R B

lations, and fuch as vary at pleafure.
Brown's Vulgar Err.
To A'rbitrate. v.a. [arbittor, Lat.]
I. To decide ; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eafy arguments of lore,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms muft
With fearful bloody iffue arbitrate. Shakefp. King Fobne 2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poife of hope and fear
Docs arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. Milton's Comus.
To A'rbitrate. v. n. lo give judgment.
It did aruitrate upon the feveral reports of fenfe, not like a drowfy judge, only hearing, but alfo directing their verdict. South. A'rbitrariness. 1\%. $\int$. [from arbitrary.] Defpoticalnefs; tyranny.

He that by harfhnefs of nature, and arbitrarinefs of commands, ufes his children like fervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. Temple's Miccellanies. Arbitra'tion. n. f. [from arbitror, Lat.] The determination of a caufe by a judge mutually agreed on by the partics contending.
Arbitra'tor. n.f. [from arbitrate.]
I. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chofen by their mutual confent.

Be a good foldier, or upright truftee,
An arbitrator from corruption free.
Dryd. Ffuv.
2. A governour ; a prefident.

Though heav'n be fhut,
And heav'n's high arbitrator fit fecure
In his own ftrength, this place may be expos'd. M. Par. Lof.
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates mafters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace.

Addifon on the State of the War.
4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the arbitrator of defpairs,
Juft death, kind umpirc of man's miferies,
With fweet enlargement doth difmifs me hence. Sh. H. VI.
The end crowns all ;
And that old common arbitrator, time, Will one day end it. $\quad$ Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. T
Arbi'trement. n. $f$. [from
I know the knight is incenfed againft you, even to a morta arbitrement; but nothing of the circumftance morc.

Shakefp. Twelfib Night.
Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the arbitrement of the fword.

Hayward.
2. Compromife.

Lukewarm perfons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an arbitrement between God and man. Baccn's Eff. A'rborary. adj. [arborarius, Lat.] Of or belonging to a trec. $D$ A'Rborft. $n$. f. [arbor, Lat. a tree.] A fmall tree or fhrub.

No arloret with painted bloffoms dreft,
And fmelling fweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her fweet fmells throw all around.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6. Now hid, now feen,
Among thick woven arborets, and flow'rs, Imbroider'd on each bank.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. Arbo'reous. adj. [arboreus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.
2. A term in botany, to diftinguifh fuch fungufes or moffes as grow upon trees, from thofe that grow on the ground. 2uincy.

They fpeak properly, who make it an arboreous excrefcence, or rather a fuperplant bred of a vifcous and fuperfuous lopp, which the tree itfelf cannot affinilate. Brown's Vulgar Err.
A'rborist.n.f. [arborife, Fr. from arbor, atree.] A naturalift who makes trees his ftudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the arborifts obferve to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold feafons being paft, he fhoots them all out in a night. Howel's Vocal Foreft. A'rborous. adj. [from arbor, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under hady arborous roof
Soon as they forth were come to open fight
Of day-fpring, and the fun. Milton's Par. Lof h, h.v.
A'rbour. n. $f$. [from arlor, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trecs.
Nay you fhall fee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laft year's pippin of my own graffing. Shak. Henry IV.

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moft needs, whether to wind
The woodbine reund this $a r b o u r$, or direct
The clafping ivy where to climb. Nilton's Par. Loff, b. ix.
For noon-day's heat are clofer arbours made,
And for frefh cv'ning air the op'ner olade. Dryd. State of Ir:n. Arbour vine. A fpecies of bind weed; which fee.
A'reuscee. n.f. [arlufcula, Lat.] Any little fhrub. Dict.
A'riute.

## A R C

A'reure. rof. [arbuitus, Lat.]
Arbutc, or flrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficuit to be raifed from the feeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, undefs the weather be very fevere, and makes beautiful hedges.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
Rough arbute flips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; antl good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ftock.
May's Virgil's Gcorg.
Arc. n. f. [arcus, Lat.]

1. A fcgment ; a part of a circle; not more than a femicircle.

Their fegments, or arcs, for the moft part, exceeded not the third part of a circle.
2. An arch.

Load fome vain church with old theatrick ftate,
Turn aris of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverfe your ornaments, and hang them all
On fome patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.
Arca'de. n. $\int$. [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. Pope's Epifles. ARCA'NUM. n.f. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, fignifying a fecret.
ARCH. n. f. [arcus, Lat.]
I. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an arch of a circle is lefs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. Locke.
2. A building in form of a fegment of a circle, ufed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an arcb fo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. Shakefp. Coriolanks.
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide arch
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my fpace.
Sbakefpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
The royal fquadron marches,
EreCt triumphal arches
For Albion and Albanius:
Dryden's Albion.
3. The fky , or vault of hieaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To fee this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of fea and land.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
4. [from $\ddot{\alpha}_{5} \chi \chi$.] A chief: obfolete.

The noble duke, my mafter,
My worthy arch and patron comes to night. Sb. King. Lear: To Arch. v. a. [arcuo, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

> The nations of the field and wood

Build on the wave, or arch beneath the fand.
2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are arcljd fo high, that giants may jet through. Sh. Cymbel. The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is arched over with fuch a curious pile of ftones, that confidering the rapid courfe of the deep ftream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. Howel's Voc. For.


1. Chief; of the firft clafs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moft arch deed of piteous maffacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. Sbakefp. Richard III.
There is fprung up
An heretick, an arch one, Cranmer. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
2. Waggifh; mirthful; triflingly mifchievous. This fignification it feems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moft remarkable for his pranks; as the arch rogue, $\xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.
Eugenio fet out from the fame univerfity, and about the fame time with Corufades; he had the reputation of an arch lad at fchool.

Swift's Fates of Clergy.
ARCH , in compofition, fignifies chief, or of the firf clats, [from
 rioully with regard to the $c h$, which before a confonant found as in cheefe, as archdeacon; before 2 vowel like $k$, as archangel.
ARCHA'NGEL. n. $\int$. [archangelus, Lat.] One of the higheft order of angels.

His form had yet not loft
All her original brightnefs, nor appear'd
Lefs than archangel ruin'd, and th' excefs
Of glory obfcur'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
, Tis fure th' archangel's trump I hear,
Nature's great paffing-bell, the only call
Of gods that will be heard by all. Norris's Mifcellanies. Archangel. n.. . [lamium, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alfo Dead nettle.
It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whofe upper lip is hollow like a fpoon; but the under one divided into two fegments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged ; out of the fower cup, which is fiftulcus and cut into fegments, rifes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes which become triangular feeds inclofed in a hufk formed of the flower cup. The fpecies are fourteen, and feren of them grow wild

## A R C

on dry banks, or under hedges, two forts of which are ufed in medicine.

Millar.
Archangeílick. adj. [from archangel.] Belonging to arch. angels:

He ceas'd, and th' archangelick pow'r prepar'd
For $f$ wift defcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x.
Archbe'acon. n.f. [from arsb and beacon.] The chief place of profpect, or of fignal.

You fhall win the top of the Cornifh archbeacon Hainborough, which may for profpect compare with Rama in Paleftina.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Archbi'shop. n. f. [from arch and bifop.] A bifhop of the firf clafs, who fuperintends the conduct of other bifhops his fuffragans.

## Cranmer is return'd with welcome,

Intall'd lord archbifbop of Canterbury. Shakef. Henry VIII. The archbijhop was the known architect of this new fabrick.
Archbi'shoprick. n. $\rho$. [from archbifopo.] The ftate or jurifdiction of an archbifhop.
'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beftowing on him, at his afking,
The archbihoprick of Toledo this is purpos'd: Sh. H. VIII: This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the arcbbiboprick, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elfe.
Archcha'nter. n. f. [from arch and chanter.] The chicf chanter.
Archde'acon. n.f. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that fupplies the bifhop's place and office in fuch matters as do belong to the epifcopal function. The law ftiles him the bifhop's vicar, or vicegerent.

Ayliffe's Parergon. vicegerent.
archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. Carew's Surv. of Irel. Archde'aconry. n. . [archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurifdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth fubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. Carew's Survey of Cornwall. Archde'aconship. z. S. [from archdeacon.] The office of an archdeacon.
Archdu'ke. n. .f. [arcbidux, Lat.] A title given to fome fovereign princes, as of Auftria and Tufcany.
Philip archduke of Auftria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Archpu'chess. in.f. [from arch and duchefs.] A title given to the lifter or daughter of the archduke of Auftria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tufcany.
Arch-philo'sopher. n.f. [from arch and philofopher.] Chief philofopher.
It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the arch-philoSopher was of, that the chiefeft perfon in every houfhold was always as it were a king.

Hooker, b. i.
Arch-prélate. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ [from arch and prelate.] Chief prelate.
May we not wonder, that a man of St. Bafil's authority and quality, an arch-prelate in the houfe of God, hould have his name far and wide called in queftion. Hooker, b. v. § 42.
Arch-pre'sbyter, n. $f$. [from arch and prefoyter.] Chief prefbyter.
As fimple deacons are in fubjection to prebbyters, according to the canon law; fo are alfo prefbyters and arch-presbyters in fubjection to thefe archdeacons.
ARCH-PRI'est. n: f. [from arch and prieft.] Aylijes Parergon. The word decanus was extended to an ecclefiafical. which included the arch-priefts. Ayliffés Parergon. Archaiólogy. n. f. [from $\dot{\alpha}_{f}$ хaïo, ancient, and néyo, a difcourfe.] A difcourfe on antiquity.
Archaiolo'gick. adj. [from archaiology.] Relating to a difcourfe on antiquity
A'rChaism. n.f. ["̈яरcurpiss.] An ancient phrafe, or mode of expreffion.
I fhall never ufe archaifms, like Milton.
A'rched. participial adj. [from To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch.
I fee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haft the right arched bent of the brow. Shak. Merry Wives of Windf. $A^{\prime}$ rcher. n. f. [arcber, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that hhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head:
Spur your proud horfes hard. Shakefp. Richard III This Cupid is no longer an archer, his slory fhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. Shake $\int$ p. Much ado about Noth. Thou frequent bring't the fimiten deer;
For feldom, archers fay, thy arrows err.
Prior.
A'rchery. n. $\int$. [from archer.]

1. The ufe of the bow.

Among the Englifh artillery, archery challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. Camden's Remains.
2. The act of flooting with the bow. Flower of this purple dye, Hit with Cupid's archery, Sink in apple of his eye!

Shakef. Midf. Night's Dr. . The art of an archer. Bleft feraphims fhall leave their quire,
And turn love's foldiers upon thee,
To exercife their archery. Craßhaw's Steps to Temple.
A'rChes-court. n.f. [from arches and court.] The chiefand moft ancient confiftory that belongs to the archbifhop of Canterbury, for the debating of feiritual caufes, fo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whofe top is raifed of ftone-pillars, built arch-wifc. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court dean of the arches, becaufe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurifdiction of thirteen parifhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bifhop of London, and helonging to the archbifhop of Canterbury; of which the parifh of Bow is one. Some others fay, that he was firt called dean of the arches, becaufe the official to the archbifhop, the dean of the arches, was his fubftitute in his court ; and by that means the names became confounded. The ju rifdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: fo that, upor any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the caufe, fends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. Cowell.
$A^{\prime}$ rchetypes $n$. $\int$. [arcbetypum, Lat.] The original of which any refemblance is made.
Our fouls, though they might have perceived images themfelves by fimple fenfe; yet it feems inconceivable, how they fhould apprehend their arcbetypes. Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica. As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; fo our fenfations of hunger, cold, are alfo inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of thefe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts's Logick.
Arche'typal. adj. [archeiyjus, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have feen Him who is fairer than the fons of men :
The fource of grod, the light archetypal. Norris's Mifcell.
ARCHE'US. n. $\int$. [probably from ${ }_{s}{ }_{s} \chi^{\bullet}$.] A word by which Paracelfus feems to have meant a power that prefides over the animal œconomy, diftinct from the rational foul.
Archidia'conal. adj. [from archidiaconus, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenfured in an archidiaconal vifitation.
Archiepi'scopal. adj. [from archiepifcopus, Lat. an archbifhop.] Belonging to an archbifhop; as, Canterbury is an archiepifoopal fee; the fuffragans are fubject to archiepifoopal jurifdiction.
$A^{\prime}$ RCHITECT. n. $\int$. [architeçus, Lat.]

1. A profeffor of the art of building.

The architect's glory confifts in the defignment and idea of the work; his ambition fhould be to make the form triumph over the matter.
2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hafty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work fome praife, And fome the architect: his hand was known In heav'n, by many a tow'red ftructure high, Where fcepter'd angels held their refidence, And fat as princes.

Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i.
3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine architect of the body obviated.
4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and plotter of thefe woes. Shak. Tit. Andron. Archite'ctive. adj. [from architect.] That performs the work of architecture.
How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laft mentioned, be furnifhed with arcbitective materials?

Drrhann's Phyfico-Theology:
 tificer.] That which has the power or fkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To fay that fome more fine part of either, or all the hypoftatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ftructure, is to give occafion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this architectonick fpirit, and what agent made fo skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle's Scept. Chym.
Archite'cture. n. f. [architectura, Lat.]

1. The art or fcience of building.

ArchiteEture is divided into civil architecture, callod by way of eminence architeclure; military architecture, or fortification; and naval architecture, which, befides building of fhips and veffels, includes alfo ports, moles, docks, Eic. Some think the Tyrians were the firft improvers of architccture; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himfelf to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their inftruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; thefe

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to the Grecians, and thefe again to the Romans. Under Auguftus, architcecture arrived to its greateft glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at laft fell with the weftern empire, in the fifth century, when the Vifigoths deftroyed all the moft beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its rife, called the Gothick, coarfe, artlefs, and maffive. Of the fame kind was the Arabesk, Moorisk or Moorifh arclizteczure, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had fome knowledge of fculpture,
feemed to make perfection confift feemed to make perfection confift altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently beftowed on their buildings without any conduct or tafte. In the two laft centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive fimplicity and beauty of an cient architecturc, in which they did not fail of fuccefs. This art is divided into five orders; the Tufcan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Compofite; which took their rife from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered neceflary, according to the bulk, ftrength, delicacy, ichnefs, or fimplicity required:

Chambers.
Our fathers next in architeciure skill'd,
Cities for ufe, and forts for fafety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes arofe,
Thefe for devotion, and for pleafure thofe. Blackm. Creat.
2. The effect or performance of the fcience of building.

The formation of the firft earth being a piece of divine architecture, afcribed to a particular providence. Burnet's Theory. Architrave: $n$. f. [from ágx', chief, and trabs, Lat. a beam ${ }^{\prime}$ becaufe it is fuppofed to reprefent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweft member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architrave doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is fometimes called the reafon piece, or mafter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloifters, $\xi^{\circ} c$. In chimnics it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels ef windows, hyperthyron. Builders Dict. the lightnefs whereof the this pillar were of wood; through the lightnefs whereof the architrave could not fuffer, nor the column itfelf, being fo fubftantial. Wotton's Architecture

Weftward a pompous frontifpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,
And fculpture rifing on the roughen'd gold. Poppe's T. of $F_{0}$ A'rchives. n.f. without a fingular. [archiva, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps fometimes ufed for the writings themfelves.
Though we think our words vanifh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witneffes either for or againft us.

Government of the Tongue, § r .
I fhall now only look a little into the Mofaick archives, to obferve what they furnifh us with upon this fubject. Woodward.
$A^{\prime}$ RCHWISE. adv. [from arch and wife.] In the form of an arch.
Thec ourt of arches, fo called ab arcuata eccleffa, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reafon of the fteeple or clochier thereof, raifed at the top with ftone pillars in fafhion of a bow bent archwife. Ayliffe's Par. Arci'tenent. adj. [arcitenens, Lat.] Bow-bearing. Dict. Arcta'tion. n. f. [from arcto, to ftreighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compals.
$A^{\prime}$ rctick. n. $\int$. [from 'AgरiQ, the northern conftellation.] Northern ; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See Artick.

Ever during finows, perpetual fhades
Of darknefs, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the arEtick tract fpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine.
A'rctick Circle. See Circle.
A'rcuate. adj. [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch: The caufe of the confufion in founds, and the inconfufion of fpecies vifible, is, for that the fight worketh in right lines; but founds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muft needs encounter and difturb the one the other. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and arcuate.

Ray on Creation. A'rcuatile, adj. [from arcuate.] Bent; inflected. Dicfo Arcua'tion. n. $\int$. [from arcuate.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ftate of being bent; curvity, or crookednels.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raifing by laycrs fuch trees as cannot be raifed from feed, or that bear no feed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is fo called from bending down to the ground the branches which fpring from the offsets or ftools after they are planted. Cbambers. A'rcuature. $n$. $\int$. [arcuatura, low Latin.] The bending or
curvature of an arch.
Dicf. curvature of an arch.
Arcuba'lister. n. f. [from arcus, a bow, and balifan, Dict. gine.] A crofsbow man.
King John was efpied by a very good arcubalifer, who faid, that he would foon difpatch the cruel tyrant. Ged forbid, vile

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varlet, quoth the earl, that we fhould procure the death of the holy one of God.

Camden's Remains. Ard. [Saxon.] Signifies natural difpofition; as, Goddard is a divine temper; Reinard, a fincere temper; Giffard, a bountiful and liberal difpofition; Bernard, filial affection, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$ c.

Gibjon's Camden.
A'rdency. n. $\int$ [from ardent.] Ardour; eagernefs; warmth of affection.

Accepted they fhall be, if qualified with humility, and ardency, and perieverance, fo far as concerns the end inmediate to them. Hammond's Pract. Catechifm.

The ineffable happinefs of our dear Redeemer muft needs bring an increafe to ours, commenfurate to the ardency of our love for him.
A'RDENT. adj. [ardens, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot ; burning ; fiery.

Chymifts obrerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, Ecc. diffilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning fpirits; but, after fermentation, yield ardent fpirits without oils; which hews, that their oil is, by fermentation converted into fpirit.

Newton's Opticks.
2. Fierce; vehement.

A knight of fwarthy face,
High on a cole-black fteed purfued the chace;
With flafhing flames his ardent eyes were filled. Dryd. Fab.
3. Paffionate; affectionate: ufed generally of defire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rife,
To damp the finking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeft,
And fcorn the ardent vows that I have bleft.
Prior.
A'rdently. adv. [from ardent.] Eagerly; affectionately.
With true zeal may our hearts be moft ardently inflamed to our religion.
$A^{\prime}$ rdour. n. f. [ardor, Lat. heat.]
I. Heat.
2. Heat of afiection, as love, defire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the fun, reflects with a greater ardour and quicknefs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaft of his friend.

The foldiers fhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour, inly pleas'd to fee
His hoft.
Dryden's Fables.
Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardours of our love reftrain'd. Pope's Odylfey.
3. The perfon ardent or bright. This is only ufed by Milton.

Nor delay'd the winged faint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thoufand celeftial ardours, where he ftood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-fpringing light,
Flew thro' the midft of heav'n. Paradife Loft
ARDU ${ }_{1}$ TY. n. $\int$. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty. Dict. A'RDUOUS. adj. [arduus, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaflus' top her fons fhe fhow'd,
And pointed out thofe arduous paths they trod.

## 2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the fchool of arts and policy, and fo to fit him for that great and arduous employment that God defigned him to.

South.
A'rduousness. n.. . [from arduous.] Height; difficulty.
$A_{r E}$. The third perfon plural of the prefent tenfe of the verb to be; as, young men are rafh, old are cautious.
$A R E$, or Alamire. The loweft note but one in Guido's fcale of mufick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenfio's paffion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection.
Shakefp. Tam. Shrew.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ rea. n. $\int$. [Latin.]

1. The furface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The araz of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the bafe.

Watts's Logick.
2. Any open furface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or flage of an amphitheatre. An inlclofed place, as lifts, or a bowling-green, or grafs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth fomewhat more than half the longitude. Wotton.
The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reafon of the high mountains that encompafs it, looks like the area of fome vaif amphitheatre.

In areas vary'd with Mofaic art,
Some whirl the difk, and fome the jav'lin dart. Pope's Odyy.
To AréAD, or ArE'ED. v.a. [ajeban, Sax. to counfel.] 'To advife; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whofe praifes having flept in filence long,
Me, all too meane, the facred mufe areeds
To blazon broad.
Fairy 2uecn, b. i.
But mark what I aread thee now : avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'ft! If from this hour
Within thefe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.

## AR G

Arefa'ction. n.. . [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] The flate of growing dry; the act of drying.
From them, and their motions, principally proceed arefaction, and moft of the effects of nature. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. To A'refy. v.a. [arefacio, Lat. to dry.] 'To dry; to exhale moifture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eafily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, छjc. and fo doth time or age arefy, as in the fame bodies, Goc. Bacon's Nat. Hill. No 294.
Arena'ceous. adj. [arena, Lat. fand.] Sandy; having the qualities of fand.

A piece of the ftone of the fame mines, of a yellowifh brown colour, an arenaceous friable fubftance, and with fome white fpar mixed with it.

Woodward on Foffls.
Arena'tion. n. f. [from arena, Lat. fand.] Is ufed by fome phyficians for a fort of dry bath, when the patient fits with his feet upon hot fand.
Areno'se. adj. [from arena, Lat.] Sandy; full of fand. Dict. Are'nulous. adj. [from arenula, Lat. fand.] Full of finall fand; gravelly.

Dict.
Areo'tick. adj. ['jgavorika.] Such medicines as open the pores of the skin, fo that the morbifick matter may be carried off by fweat, or infenfible perfpiration.
 That part of moral philofophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. DiEt
A'rgal. n.. . Hard lees fticking to the fides of wine veffels, more commonly called tartar.
A'RGENT. adj. [from argentum, Lat. filver.]

1. The white colour ufed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and
baronets, fuppofed to be the reprefentation of that metal.

## Rinaldo flings

As fwift as fiery light'ning kindled new, His argent eagle with her filver wings In field of azure, fair Erminia knew.

Fairfax, b. iii.
In an argent field, the god of war Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.

Dryden's Fables.
2. Silver ; bright like filver.

Thofe argent fields more likely habitants, Tranllated faints, or middle fpirits hold, Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.
Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's fatellites are lefs than Jove. Pope's E J. on Man.
Argenta'tion. n.f. [from argentum, Lat. filver.] An overlaying with filver.

Dict.
A'rgentine. adj. [argentin, Fr.] Sounding like filver. Dicz.
A'rgil. n. $f$. [argilla, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat foft kind of earth of which veffels are made.
Argilla'ceous. adj. [from argil.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; confifting of argil, or potter's clay.
Argi'llous. adj. [from argil.] Confifting of clay; clayifh; containing clay.
Albuquerque derives this rednefs from the fand and argillous earth at the bottom. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
$A^{\prime}$ R GOSY. n. f. [derived by Pope from Argo, the name of Jafon's fhip.] A large veffel for merchandife; a carrack.

Your mind is toffing on the ocean;
There where your argofies with portly fail,
Like figniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the fea
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. Shakef. Merch. of Venice.
To A'RGUE. v. n. [arguo, Lat.]
I. To reafon; to offer reafons.

I know your majefty has always lov'd her So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of lefs place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to argue for her. Sbakefp. Hen. VIII.
Publick arguing oft ferves not only to exafperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks.

Decay of Piety.
An idea of motion, not pafing on, would perplex any one, who fhould argue from fuch an idea.
2. To perfuade by argument.

It is a fort of poetical logick which I would make ufe of, to argue you into a protection of this play. Congr. Ded to Old Bat.
3. To difpute ; with the particles zuith or againft before the opponent, and againf before the thing oppofed.

Why do chriftians, of feveral perfuafions, fo fiercely argue againft the falvability of each other.

Decay of Piety.
He that by often arguing againft his own fenfe, impofes falfehoods on others, is not far from believing himfelf. Locke.
I do not fee how they can argze with any one, without fetting down ffrict boundaries.
To A'rgue. v. a.
I. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be ergued well,
By the fun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, fince fhe fell
So low as woman, fhould be near her end.
Donne.
2. To debate any queftion; as, to argue a caufe.
3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws arguc fo many fins
Among them : how can God with fuch refide? Parad. Loft.

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It argues diffemper of the mind as weil as of the body, whein a man is continually tofinis from one fide to the other. South. This argues a virtue and difipofition in thofe files of the rays, which anfwers to that virtue and difpofition of the cryfal.

Nezutori's Opticks.
4. To charge with, as a crime ; with of.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expreffions of mine, which can be truly argued of obfcenity, profanenefs, or immorality, and retract thenn. Dryden's Fables, IPrface.
The accidents are not the fame, which would have argued him of a fervile copying, and total barrennefs of invention; yet the feas were the fame

Dryden's Fab. Pref.
A'RGUER. n. $\int$. [from argue.] $\Lambda$ reafoner; a difputer; a con trovertift.

Men are afhamed to be profelytes to a weak arguer, as thinking they muft part with their reputation as well as their fin.

Decay of Picty.
A'rgument. n. .f. [argumentum, Lat.]

1. A reafon alleged for or againft any thing.

We fometimes fee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaft unpunifhed; yet it ought not to be an argument againft the art. Drglen's Pref. to Tyramick Love.
When any thing is proved by as good arguments as that thing is capable of, fuppofing it were; we ought not in reafon to make any doubt of the exiltence of that thing. Tillot fon's Preface.
And thus we have our author's two great and only arguments
to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. Locke.
2. The fubject of any difcourfe or writing.

That fhe who cv'n but row was your beft object,
Your praife's argzment, balm of your age,
Deareft and beft.
Shakefp. King Lear.
To the height of this great argument
I may afiert cternal providence,
And juftify the ways of God to man. Miltoor's Par. Lof, b.i. Sad task! yet argrument
Not lefs, but more heroick than the wrath
Of ftern Achilles.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. ix.
A much longer difcourfe my argunent requires; your merciful difpofitions a much Shorter.

Sprat's Sermons.
3. The contents of any work fummed up by way of abftract.

The argument of the work, that is, its principal action, the occonomy and difpofition of it, are the things which diftinguifh copies from originals.

Dryden's 茞 $n$. Prof.
4. A controverfy.

This day, in argument upon a cafe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerfet and me. Sb: H. VI.
If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the fpeaker and hearer, the argument is not about things, but names.

Locle.
It was much like an argziment that fell out laft night, where cach of us fell in praife of our country miftrefies. Sh. Cymbeline.
5. It has fometimes the particle to before the thing to be proved, but generally for.

The beft moral argunciat to patience, in my opinion, is the advantare of patience itfelf.

Tillot fon.
This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beft argunent for a future fate. Atterbury's Sernons. 6. [In aftionomy.] An arch by which we feek another unknown arch, proportional to the firft.

Cbambers.
Argume'ntal. adj. [from argumemi.] Belonging to argument; reafoning:

Afficted fenfe thou kindly doft fet free,
Opprefs'd with argumental twranny,
And roited reafon finds a fafe retreat in thee.
Pope.
ARGUMENTA'tion: n.f. [from argument.] Reafoning; the act of reafoning.

Argumentation is that eperation of the mind, whereby we infer one propaition from two or more propofitions premifed. Or it is the drawing a conclufion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from fome propofitions mere known and evident; fo when we have judged that matter camot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter.

Watts's Logick.
I fuppofe it is no ill topick of argumentation, to fhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of refpect.South.

His thoughts muft be mafculine, full of argumentation, and that fuficiently warm.

Dryden.
It is certain, that tine whole courfe of his argunentation comes 'to nothin:

Addijon. Freebolder, No 3 I. Argume'ntativf. adj. [from argument.] Confifting of argument; containing argument.

This omifion, confedering the bounds within which the argumentative part of my difcourfe was confined, I could not avoid.

Atterb. Pref. to his Sernons.
Arguta'tion. n. f. [from arguo, Lat.] A proving by argument; a difputing for and acrain't.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ rgute. adj. [argutn, Ital, arsutus, Lat.]

1. Subtile ; witty ; fharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RIA. n. f. [Ttai. in mufick.] An aii, fong, or tune.
A'zsD. adj. [aidius, Int. ciry.] Dry; parched up.
My compicxion is become alufl, and my body arid, by vifiting lands.

Ariutionot and D'ofe's M. Scriil.

## A R I

His hare in'd fingers deck the qaudy fpring,
Without him fummer were an "l id wafte. Tlomf. Autamn. Aridity. n. $f$.[from arid.]
I. Drynefs; ficcity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to
the great extremity of aridity, or drynefs. Arbuth. on Aliments.
2. lu the theologrical fenfe, a kind of infenfibility in devotion, Contrary to melting.

Strike my foul with lively apprehenfions of thy excellencies, to bear up my fpirit under the greateft aridities and dejections, with the delightful profpect of thy glories. Norris. $A^{\prime}$ KIES. $n . f$. [Lat.] The Rani ; one of the twelve figns of the zodiack.

At laft from Aries rolls the bountcous fun,
And the bright Bull receives him.
Thomfon's Spring.
To Aríetatf. v. n. [arieto, Lat.]
I. To butt like a ram.
2. To frike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.
Arieta'tion. n.. . [from arietate.]
x. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ftrength of the percuffion, wherein ordnance do exceed all arictations and ancient inventions.

Bacon's Flrays.
3. The act of ftriking, or conflicting in general.

Now thofe heterogeneous atoms, by themfelves, hit fo exactly into their proper refidence, in the mid!t of fuch tumultuary motions, and arietations of other particles. Glanv. Scepfis.
ARIE'TTA. n. . [Ital. in mufick.] A fhort air, fong, or tune. Ari'ght. adv. [from a and right.]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I cke of him, and think I thought aright. F. 2.
Thefe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ft judge aright,
Till intereft made a jaundice in thy fight. Dryden's Fables.
The motions of the tongue are fo cafy, and fo fubtile, that you can hardly conceive or diftinguifin them aright. Holder.
2. Rightly ; without crime.

A generation that fet not their heart arigbt. $P \int$. Ixxviii. 8.
3. Rightly; without failing of the end defigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddefs of the night,
Fair queen, he faid, direet my dart aright. Dryden's 压neid. Ariola'tion, or Hariola'tion. n. f. [hariolus, Lat. a foothfayer.] Socthraying; vaticination.

The priefts of elder time have deluded their apprehenfions with ariolation, foothfaying, and fuch oblique idolatries.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.
ARIO'SO. n. f. [Ital. in muick.] The movement of a common air, fong, or tune.

Dict.
To Ari'se. v. n. pret. arofe, particip. arifen. [írom a and rife.]
I. To mount upward as the fun.

He rofe, and, looking up, behcld the fkies
With purple blufhing, and the day arife. Dryden's EEMeid. 2. To get up as from fleep, or from ref.

So Efdras arofe up, and faid unto them, ye have tranfgreffed the law. I Efd. ix. --

How long wilt thou fleep, O fluggard; when wilt thou arife out of thy fleep?

Prov. vi. 9.
3. To come into view, as from obfcurity.

There fhall arife falle Chrifts and falfe prophets. IMatt. xxiv. 4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men fhall live, together with my body finall they arife: awake and fing, ye that dwell in duft. Ifaiah xxvi. 19. 5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were feattered abroad upon the perfecution that arofe about Srephen, travelled as far as Phnerice. Acts xi. 89.

I know not what mifchief may arife hereafter from the example of fuch an innovation.

Dryden.
6. To enter upon a new fation.

Another Mary then arofe,
And did rig'rous laws impofe.
Cozulcy'.
7. To commence hoftility.

And when he arofe againt me, I caught him by his beard, and finote him.

I Sam. xvii. 35 .
For the various fenfes of this word, fee Rise.
ARISTO'CRACY. n.f. [äprso, greateft, and xeadec $\omega$, to govern.] That form of government which places the fupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclufively of the people.

The ariffocracy of Venice hath admitted fo many abufes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration feems to approach.

Swift.
Aristocra'tical, or Aristocra'tick. alj. [from arifitocracy.] Relating to ariffocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.
Ockham diftinguifhes, that the papacy, or coclefiaftical monarchy, may be changed in an extracrdinary manner, for fome time, into an ariftocratical form of government. Ayliffe's Par.
Aristocra'ticalness. n.f. [from arifocratical.] An arifocratical flate.

Dicr.
ARI'u HMANCY. n.f. [from ceapipore, number, and $\mu$ enisic, divination.] A foretelling futue ceents by numbers.

Liio.

## ARM

Aritimeificas adij. [from arithmetick.] According to the ules or method of irithmetick.
'i he principles of bodies may be infinitely fmall, not only beyond all naked or affifed fenfe, but beyond all aritbmetical operation or conception.

Grevu's Cofm. Sacra.
The fquares of the diameters of thefe rings, made by any prifinatick colour, were in arithmetical progrefion, as in the fifth obfervation.

Newton's Opticks.
Armihméticalidy. adr. [from aritbmetical.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xeftes being a fimple fraction, and aritibnetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that meafure.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
Arithmetician. n.f. [from arithmetich.] A mafter of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good aritbmetician, to underfand this author's works. His defeription runs on like a multiplication table.

Addifon on ancient Mcdals.
 fure.] The fcience of numbers; the art of computation. We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of arithuctick; but probabiy it muft have taken its rife from the introduction of commerce, and confequently be of Tyrian invention. From Afia it paffed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was tranfmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from fome treatifes of the aricients remaining on this fubject, it appears that their aritbmetick was much inferiour to that of the moderns.

Chambers.
On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now'tis odds beyond arithmetick. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
The chrittian religion, according to the Apoftle's aritbmetick, hath but there three parts of it ; fobriety, juftice, religion. Taylor. Ark. n.f. [arco, Lat. a cheft.]

1. A vefiel to fwim upon the water, ufually applied to that in which Nuah was preferved from the univerfal deluge.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms Shalt thou make
in the ark, and fhalt pitch it within and without. Gen. vi. I4.
The one juft man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'ft,
To fave himfelf and houfhold, from amidft
A world devote to univerfal wreck. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.
2. The repofitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of fittiin wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each fide, through which the ftaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were faftened to the cover. It contained the two tables of ftone, written by the hand of God. Calmet.
Arm. n. f. [eanm, eonm, Sax.]
r. The limb which reaches from the hand to the fhoulder.

If I have lift up my hand againft the fatherlefs, when I faw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my fhoulderblade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. $f o b$, xxxi. 2 I.

Like helplefs friends, who view from fhore
The labouring fhip, and hear the tempeft roar,
So ftood they with their arms acrofs.
Dryden.
2. The bough of a tree.

The trees fipred out their arms to fhade her face,
But the on elbow lean'd.
Hide me, ye forefts, in your clofeft bowers,
Where the eall oak his fpreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual fiade combines.
Sidncy. 3. An inlet of water from the fea.

Full in the centre of the facred wood,
An arm arifeth of the Stygian flood.
Dryden's Eneid
We have yet feen but an arm of this fea of beauty. Norri
4. Power; might. In this fenfe is ufed the fecular arm, \&c.

Curfed be the man that trufteth in man, and maketh flefh his arm, and whofe heart departeth from the Lord. Fer. xvii. 5 . O God, thy arm was here!
And not to us, but to thy armalone,
Afrribe we all.
Slakes. Hcn. V.
Arm's end. n. f. A phrafe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ftronger, if he can keep him from clofing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need never wifh for a better comparion.

Sidney's Arcad.
For my fake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's end.
To ARM. v. a. [armo, Lat.]
Shakefp. As you like it.

1. To furnifh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed histrained fervants, born in his own houfe, three hundred and eighteen, and purfued them unto Dan. Gen. xiv. I4.

True cenfcious honour is to feel no fin ;
He's arm'd without, that's innocent within.
2. To plate with any thing that may add frength.

## Their wounded fteeds

Yerk out thcir armed heals at their dead mafters. Sh. H. V. 3. To furnifn; to fit uif ; as, to arm aloadifone, is to calf: it wide iron.

## A R M

You nuft arm;our hook with the line in the infide of it.
Walton's Angler
Having wafted the callus, I left off thofe tents, and drefied
it with others armed with digeftives. WViJeman's Surgery. To ARM. v. $n$.
I. To take arms.

Think we king Harry ftrong;
And, princes, look you ftrongly arm to meet him. Sh. H.V.
2. To provide againit.

His fervant, throughly arm'd againft fuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was fure
A noble gentleman of high regard.
Spenfer's Hubb. Tale, ARMA'DA. n. f. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for fea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneoufly fpelt armado.

In all the mid-earth feas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spred was the huge armado wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.
Fairfax, b. i. Aanza 79.
So by a roaring tempeft on the flood,
A whole armads of collected fail
Is fcatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowihip. Shak. King Fobm.
At length refolv'd t' affert the wat'ry ball,
He in himfelf did whole armados bring :
Him aged feamen might their mafter call,
And choofe for general, were he not their king. Dryden.
ARMADI'LLO. n.f. [Spanifh.] A four-footed animal of Brafil, as big as a cat, with a fnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard fcales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoife. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His fcales are of a bony or cartilaginous fubftance ; but they are eafily pierced. This animal hides himfelf a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, fugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himfelf up in a ball, which the ftrongeft hand cannot open; and he muft be brought near the fire before he will fhew his nofe. His flefh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a fucking pig.
A'Rmament. n. $f$. [armamentum, Lat.] $\Lambda$ force equipped for war; generally ufed of a naval force.
Armaméntary. n. $\int$. [armamentarium, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arfenal of warlike implements.

DiEt.
$A^{\prime}$ RMAN. $n$. $\int$. A confection for reftoring loft appetite in horfes. $D$. A'rmature. n. f. [armatura, Lat.] Armour; fomething to defend the body from hurt.
Others fhould be armed with hard fhells; others with prickles; the reit that have no fuch armature, fhould be endued with great fwiftnefs and pernicity. Ray on the Crcation. A'rmed. adj. [in heraldry.] Is ufed in refpect of beafts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the reft; as, he bears a cock or a falcon armed, or.

Chambers.
Armed Cbair. n.f. [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair or a chair with refts for the arms.
Arme'nian Bole. n. $\int$. A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddifh colour, of confiderable ufe as an abforbent, aftringent, and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.
Armenian Stome. n. f. A mineral tone or earth of a blue colour, fpotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near refemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it feems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being fofter, and fpeckled with green inftead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among femimetals ; and fuppofes it compofed of a metal and earth $W^{\top}$ oodward fays, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief ufe is in mofaick work, though it has fome place alfo in phyfick.

Chambers.
Arme'ntal. \}alj. [armentalis, or armentinus, Lat.] Belong A'rmentine. $\}$ ing to a drove or herd of cattle. DelongArmento'se. adj. [armcitofus, Lat.] Abounding with cattle.D. $A^{\prime}$ RMGAUNT. adj. [from arm and gaunt.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And foberly did mount an armgaunt fteed. Sh. Anit. and Cl . Arm-hole. n. f. [from arm and bole.] The cavity under the fhoulder.

Tickling is moft in the foles of the feet, and under the armSoles, and on the fides. The caufe is the thimefs of the fkin in thofe parts, joined with the rarenefs of being touched there.

Bacon's Natural Hijt. No $7^{66}$. Armígerous. adj. [from armiger, Lat. ant armour-bearer.]
Bearing arms. Bearing arms.
A'rmillary. adj. [from armilla, Lat. a bracelet.] Refembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane fphere are fuppofed to be defcribed on the convex furface of a iphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you inagine ail parts of the fphere's furface to be cut away, except thofe parts on which fuch circles are deferibed; then that fphere is called an armillary fphere, becane it appass in the form of feveral circular rings, or brace-

## A R M

Icts，put toracther in a due pofition．Irarris＇s Defointition of the Gioics．
A＇rmilLated．adj．［armillatus，Lat．］Wearing bracelets．Dict． Armings．$n$ ． $\int$ ．［in a thip．］The fame with wafteclothes，being red clothes，hung about the outfide of the fhip＇s upper works fore and aft，and before the cubbrige heads．Some are alfo hung round the tops，called top arnings．

Cbembers．
ARMIPOTENCE．n．f．［from arma，arms，and petchtia，power， Lat．］Power in war．
Armípotent．adj．［armipotens，Lat．］Powerful in arms； mighty in war．

This is your devoted friend，Sir，the manifold linguift，and the armipotent foldier．Shakefp．Ali＇s well tbat inds well． For if our God the Lord armipotent，
Thofe armed angels in our aid down fend，
That were at Dathain to his prophet fent，
Thou wilt come down with them，and well defend
Our hoft．Fairfax，b．iii．ßair． 70.
Bencath the low＇ring brow，and on a bent，
The temple ftood of Mars armipotent．Dryden＇s Fab． irmi＇sonous．adj．［amifonus，Lat．］Ruftling with armour．
$A^{\prime}$ rmistice．n．f．［armiftitium，Lat．］A fhort truce；a ceffa－ tion of arms for a fhort time．
A＇rmlet．n．f．［from arm．］
1．A little arm；as，an armlet of the fea．
2．A piece of armour fur the arm．
3．A bracelet for the arm．
And，when fhe takes thy hand，and doth feem kind，
Doth fearch what rings and armlets the can find．Donne． Armonitack．i．f．［erroneoully fo written for ammoriac．］A fort of volatile falt．See Ammoniac．
A＇pmorer．n．f．［armorier，Fr．］
2．He that makes armour，or weapons．
Now thrive the armorers，and honour＇s thought
Reigns folely in the breaft of every man．Shakefp．Henry V．
The armorers make their fteel more tough and pliant，by afperfion of water and juice of herbs．Bacon＇s Pby．Remains．

The whole divifion that to Mars pertains，
All trades of death that deal in fteel for gains
Were there：The butcher，armorer，and fmith，
Wha forges fharpen＇d fauchions，or the fcythe．Dryd．Fab． When arm＇rers temper in the ford
The keen－edg＇d pole－ax，or the fhining fword，
The red－hot metal hifles in the lake．Pope＇s Ody．fey＇，b．ix．
2．He that dreffes another in armour．
The armorers accomplifhing the knights，
With bufy hammers clofing rivets up，
Give dreadful note of preparation．
Sbakefp．Henry V．
The morning he was to join battle with Harold，his armorer put on his backpiece before，and his breaftplate behind．Cambd．
Armórial．adj．［armorial，Fr．］Belonging to the arms or ef－ cutcheon of a family，as cnfigns armorial．
A＇rmorist．n．f．［from armour．］A perfon skilled in heral－ dry．
$A^{\prime}$ RMORY．n．$f$ ．［from armour．］
1．The place in which arms are repofited for ufe．
The fword
Of Michael，from the armory of God，
Was giv＇n him temper＇d fo，that neither keen，
Nor folid，might refift that edge．Milton＇s Par．Loft，b．vi． With plain heroick magnitude of mind，
And celeftial vigour arm＇d，
Their armories and magazines contemus．Samp fon Agonift
Let a man confider thefe virtucs，with the contrary fins，and then，as out of a full armory，or magazine，let him furnifh his confcience with texts of fripture．
2．Armour ；arms of defence．

## Nigh at hand

Celeftial armory，fnields，helin：，and fpears，
Hung high，with diamond flaming，and with gold．Par．Lof． 3．Enfigns armorial．

Whell worthy be you of that armory，
A＇rmour．n．f．［armateur，Fl．armatura，Lat．］Defenfive arms．
Your friends are up，and buckle on their armour．
Sbakesp．Richard III．
That they might not go naked among their enemies，the only armour that Chrift allows them，is prudence and innocencc．

Soutb．
A＇r mour bearer．n．f．［from ammour and bear．］He that car－ ries the armour of another．

His armour bearer firf，and next he kills Dryden＇s 圧neis． His chariotecr．
＇rmpit．$n$ ． $\int$ ．［from arm and pit．］The hollow place under the fhoulder．
The handles to thefe gouges are made fo long，that the han－ die may reach under the armpit of the workman． tion forkeepine it warm．
Arms．n．f．without the fingular number．［arma，Lat．］
I．Weapons of ofience，or armour of defince．

## AR Q

Thofe arins which Mars before
Had giv＇n the vanquifh＇d，now the victor bore．Pope＇s lliad． 2．A ftate of hoftility

Sir Edward Courtney，and the haughty prelate，
With many more confed rates，are in arms．Sbakef．R．III．
3．War in general．
Arms and the man I furg．
Dryd．Virgil．
Him Paris follow＇d to the dire alarms；
Buth breathing flaughter，both refolv＇d in arms．Pope＇s Iliadi 4．Action；the act of taking arms

Up rofe the victor angels，and to arms
The matin trumpet fung．Milton＇s Paradife Loff，b．vi： 5．The enfigns armorial of a family．
$A^{\prime}$ rmy．n．. ．［arméc，Fr．］
1．A colleition of armed men，obliged to obey one man．Locke．
Number itfelf importeth not much in armies，where the peo－ ple are of weak courage．Bacons，
The meaneft foldier，that las fought often in an army，has a truer krowledge of war，than he that has writ whole volumes； but never was in any battle．

South．
The Tufcan leaders，and their army fing，
Which follow＇d great Æneas to the war ；
Their arms，their numbers，and their names declare．Dryd． 2．A great number．

The fool hath planted in his memory an army of good words， Shakefp．Merchant of Venice．
Aroma＇tical．adj．［frem aromatick．］Spicy；fragrant；high fcented．
All things that are hot and aromatical do preferve liquors or powders．Bacon＇s Natural Hift．No 346：
Volatile oils refrefh the animal fpirits，but likewife are en－ dued with all the bad qualities of fuch fubfances，producing all the effects of an oily and aromatical acrimony．

Arbutbnot on Aliment．
Aroma＇tick．adj．［from aroma，Lat．fpice．］
1．Spicy．
Amidft whole heaps of fpices lights a ball，
And now their odours arm＇d againft them fly：
Some precioully by fhatter＇d porcelain fall，
And fome by aromatick fiplinters die．Dryden＇s Ann：Mirab， 2．Fragrant ；ftrong fcented．

Or quick eflluvia darting through the brain，
Dye of a rofe in aromatick pain．Pope＇s Efay on Man．
Aroma＇ticks．n．f．Spices．
They were furnifhed for exchange of their aromaticks，and other proper commodities．Raleigh＇s Hijf．of the World． Aromatiza＇tion．n．f．［from aromatize．］The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick fpices or drugs with any medi－ cine．
To Aro＇matize．v．a．［from aroma，Lat．ficice．］
I．To fcent with fpices；to impregnate with fpices．
Drink the firft cup at fupper hot，and half an hour before fupper fomething hot and aromatized．Bacon＇s Pby．Remains．
2．To fcent ；to perfume．
Unto converted Jewis no man imputcth this unfavoury odour， as though aromatized by their converfion．Brown＇s Vulg．Err， Aro＇se．The preterite of the verb arife．See Arise．
Aro＇und．adv．［from a ahd round．］
I．In a circle．
He fhall extend his propagated fway；
Where Atlas turns the rowling lieav＇ns around，
And his broad fhoulders with their lights are crown＇d．Dryd． 2．On every fide．
Around．prep．About．
From young Iülus head
A lambent flame arofe，which gently fpread
Around his brows，and on his temples fed．
Dryden＇s En。
To Aro＇use．v．a．［from a and roufe．］
x．To wake from fleep．
2．To raife up ；to excite．
But abfent，what fantaftick woes arous＇$d$
Rage in each thought，by reftlefs mufing fed；
Chill the warm cheek，and blaft the bloom of life．Thomfona Aro＇w．adv．［from a and row．］In a row；with the breafts all bearing againft the fame line．

Then fome green gowns are by the laffes worm
In chafteft plays，till home they walk aroz．
Sidneyd
But with a pace more fober and more llow，
And twenty，rank in rank，they rode arowv．Dryden＇s Fab． Aro＇ynt．adv．［a word of uncertain etymology；but very ancient ufe．］Be gone；away：a word of expulfion，or avoiding．

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold，
He met the night－mare，and her name told，
Bid her alight，and her troth plight，
And aroynt thee，witch，aroynt thee right．Shak．King Lear． A＇tiowebuse．i． $\int$ ．［Fr．ppelt falfely harquebit $f_{s}$ ．］A hand gun， It feems to have anciently meant much the farme as our cara－ bine，or fufce．
A barquebufe，or o：dnance，will be farther heard from the mouth of the picce，than backwards or on the fides．

Bacon＇s Nat．Hi／f， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{ZO}_{4}$

## A R R

Arnuerusire. n. $\int$. [from arquébufe.] A foldier armed with an arquebufe.

He compafied them in with firteen thoufand arquebufiers, whom he had brouglat with him well appointed.

Knolles's Hifiory of the Tiurks.
Arra'ck, or Ara'ck. n. f. A fpirituous liquor imported from the Eaft Indics, ufed by way of dram and in punch. The word arack is an Indian name for ftrong waters of all kinds; for they call our fpirits and brandy Englifh arack. But what we underfand by the name arack, is really no other than a fipirit procured by diftillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which fiows by incifion out of the cocoa-nut tree. There are divers kinds of it; fingle, double, and treble diffilled. The double difilled is commonly fent abroad, and is preferred to all other aracks of India.

Chambers.
I fend this to be better known for choice of chima, tea, arrack, and other Indian goods.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 288$.
A'rrach, O'rrach, or O'rrage. n. $\int$. One of the quickeft plants both in coming up and running to feed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It fhould be ufed as foon as it peeps out, becaufe it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all forts of ground. See Orrage.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
To ARRATGN. v.a. [arranger, Fr. to fet in order.]
I. To fet a thing in order, or in its place. One is faid to arraign a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juftices of the circuit. A prifoncr is faid to be arraigned, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowel.
Summon a feffion, that we may arraign
Our moft difloyal lady; for as the hath
Been publickly accufed, fo fhall the have
A juft and open trial.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
2. To accufe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverfy, in a fatire.

## Reverfe of nature! fhall fuch"copies then

 Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen?Rofiommon.
He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he defpifes him, he arraigns and condemns him in his heart.
3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemics I fhall never anfwer ; and if your lordhhip has any, they will not arraign you for want of knowledge.

Dryden's Dedication to the Eneid.
Arra'ignment. n.f. [from arraign.] The act of arraigning; an accufation; a charge.

In the fixth fatire, which feems only an arraignment of the whole fex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u$ u. Dedication.
To ARRANGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpofe.

## I chanc'd this day

To fee two knights in travel on my way,
(A forry fight!) arrang'd in battle new. Fairy Queen, b. i: How effectually are its mufcular fibres arranged, and with what judgment are its"columns and furrows difpofed! Cbeyne. Arra'ngement. n. $\int$. [from arrange.] The act of putting in proper order; the ftate of being put in order.
There is a proper arrangement of the parts to be brought about in elaftick bodies, which may be facilitated by ufe.

Cheyne's Pbilofophical Principles.
A'rrant. adj. [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from errant, which being at firft applied to its proper fignification to vagabonds, as an errant or arrant rogue, that is, a ramlling rogue, loft, in time, its original fignification, and being by its ufe underftood to imply fomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.
Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the arrantef $\mathcal{A}$ coward that ever fhewed his fhoulders to the enemy.

Sidney, b. ii
A vain fool grows forty times an arranter fot than before.
L'Eftrange's Fables.
And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an arrant whore. Dryd. Fuven. A'rrantly. adv. [from arrant.] Corruptly; fhamefully.

Funcral tears are as arrantly hired out as mourning clokes.
L'Efrange.
A'rras. n.f. [from Arras, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapeftry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every fide
With rich array and cofly arras dight. Fairy Queen, b. i. He's going to his mother's clofet;
Behind the arras I'll convey myfelf,
To hear the procefs.
Sbakefp. Hainlet.
As he thall pars the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the arras.
Denbam's Sopliy.
Arra'ught. v. a. [a word ufed by Sperfer in the preter tenfe, of which I have not found the prefent, but fuppofe le derived arrcach frcm arracber, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His anbitious fons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. Fairy $Q_{\text {. }}$
Arra'Y. n. f. [arroy, Fr. arreo, Sp. arredh, Ital. from reye, Tcur. order: It was adopted into the middle Latin, wille hominum ari ciiorum, Krigiton.]

## ARR

1. Order, cwiefly of war.

The carl efpying them feattered near the amy, fent one to command them to their array.

Sir 7 . Haywzid.
Wer't thou fought to deeds,
That might require th' array of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be fuch, that all tiec world
Could not fuftain thy prowefs. Nilton's Par. Loq, b. iiio
A gen'ral fets his army in array
In vain, unlefs he fight and win the day.
Sir 7. Denbam.
2. Drefs.

A rich throne, as bright as funny day,
On which there fat moft brave embellifhed
With royal robes, and gorgeous array;
A maiden queen.
Fairy 9 geen, b. i.
In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arofe, and drefs'd herfelf in rich array;
Frefh as the month, and as the morning fair. Dryd. Fables.
3. In law. Array, of the Fr. array, i. e. ordo, the ranking or fetting forth of a jury or inqueft of men impanmelled upon a caufe. Thence is the verb to array a pannel, that is, to fet forth one by another the men impannelled.
To ARRA'Y. v. a. [arroyer, old Fr.]
I. To put in order.
2. To deck; to drefs; to adorn the perfon; with the particle with.

Deck thyfelf now with majefty and excellency, and array thyfelf with glory and beauty.

Fob, xl. 10. Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheft heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. Niilton's Paradife Lof, b. vi.
One veft array'd the corps, and one they fpread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. Dryder. 3. In law. See Array in lav.

Arra'yers. n. $f$. [from array.] Officers who anciently had the care of feeing the foldiers duly appointed in their armour.
ARRE'AR. adv. [arriere, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive fignification of the word, which, though not now in ufe, feems to be retained by Spenfer. See Rear.

To leave with fpeed Atlanta fwift arrear,
Through forefts wild and unfrequented land,
To chafe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. Fairy Queen, b. ii. Arréar. n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See Arrearage.

His boon is giv'n'; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loft the prize; th' arrears are yet to pay. Dryd. Fables.
If a tenant run away in arrear of fome rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loft. Locke.

It will comfort our grand-children, when they fee a few rags hung up in Weftminfter-hall, which coft an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boafting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. Swift.
Arréarage. n. f. a woord now little rifed. [ficm arricre, Fr. behind.]
Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a fum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any moncy unpaid at the due time, as arrearage of rent.
Paget fet forth the king of England's title to his debts and penfion from the French king; with all arrearages. Hayward. Ithink,
He'll grant the tribute, fend th' arrcarages,
Ere look upon our Romans. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
The old arrearages under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herfelf.

Hozvel's Vocal Foreft. Arre'arance. $n$. f. The fame with arrcar. Sce Arrear. $D$. Arrenta'tion. n. $f$. [from arrondar, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreft law, the licenfing an owner of lands in the foreft, to inclofe them with a low hedge and fmall ditch, in confideration of a yearly rent.

Dict.
Arrepti'tious. alj. [arreptus, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. Crept in privily.

Dict.
Arre'st. n. $f$. [fromarrfier, Fr. to ftop.]
I. In law.

A fiop or flay; as, a man apprehended for ciekt, is faid to be arrefted. To plead in arreft of judgnient, is to fhew caufe why judgment fhouid be flaycd, though the verdies of the twelve be pafied. To plead in arreft of taking the ingueft upon the former ifiue, is to fhew caufe why an inqueft fhould not be taken. An arrefo is a certain rettraint of a man's perfon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be calied the beginning of impriforiment.

Cozuel.
If I conid fpeak fo wifely under an arreft, I would fend for my creclitors; yet I had as liff have the foppery of fieedom, as the morality of imprifonment. Shake/p. Meajure jor MFiafüe. 2. Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promifed himfelf cafe for many years, it was a fad arroft, that his foul was furprifed the firit night.

Tajlor's Ficiy Living.

## ARR

3. A ftop.

The ftop and arref of the air fheweth, that the sir hath little appetite of afcending. Bacon's Nat. Hiffor;̈, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 24$ To ARREST. v.a. [arrefler, Fr. to ftop.]

1. To feize by a mandate from a court or officer of juftice. Sce Arrest.

Good tidings, my lord Hafinge, for the whic!
I do arreft thee, traitor, of high treafon. Shak. Hen. IV.
Well, well; there's one yonder arrefid, and carried to pri
fon, was worth five thoufand of you ail. Shakef. Nicaf for M.
2. To feize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muft be paid to mafter Brook; his horfes are airefted for it.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of IV indfor:
3. To feize; to lay hands on.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arrefted all that goodly company.
Fairy शuen, b: i.
A e itfelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffied or defied, fhall begin to arreft, feize, and remind us of our mortality.
4. To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the Englifn juftice was the main impediment that did arreft and fop the courfe of the conqueft.

As often as my dors with Geltern Davies. Arreft her fight,, is fhe to death decreed. Dryd. Fables.
Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thoufand lovers; the relentlefs hand
Of death arref.
Pbilips.

## 5. To ftop motion.

To manifeft the coagulative power, we have arrefed the flui-
dity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled fubftance. Boyle. Arre'st. n. f. [In horfemanfhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paftern of the hinder legs of a horfe. : Dict. A'rreted. adj. [arrecfatus, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is ufed fonetimes for imputed or laid unto; as, no folly may be arreted to one under age.
To Arri'de. v. a. [arrideo, Lat.]
I. To laugh at.
2. To fmile; to look pleafantly upon one.

Arríere. n. f. [French.] The laft body of an army, for which we now ufe rear.
The horfemen might iflue forth without difturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without fhuffing with the battail or arriere.

Sir 7. Hayward.
Arríere ban: n. f. [Caffeneuve derives this word from arriere and ban; ban denotes the convening of the noblefle or vaffals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and arriere, thofe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France fummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaffals or the nobleffe, and the vaffals of his vaffals.
Arríere fee, or fief. Is a fee dependant on a fuperior one. Thefe fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, diftributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their refpective provinces; and even permitted thofe officers to gratify the foldiers under them, in the fame manner.
Arríere vassal. The vaffal of a vaffal.
Trevoux. Arri'sion. n. f. [arrifio, Lat.] A fmiling upon. Dic. Arri'val. n. $\int$. [from arrive.]

The act of coming to any place ; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpofe.

How are we changed, fince we firft faw the queen?
She, like the fun, does ftill the fame appear,
Bright as fhe was at her arrival here.
Valler.
The unravelling is the arrival of Ulyffes upon his own ifland.
Broom's View of Epick Poctry.
Arrívance. n. $\int$. [from arrive.] Company coming.
Every minute is expectancy
Of more arrivance.
Shakefp. Othello.
To ARRI'VE. v. n. [arriver, Fr. to come on fhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length arriving on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil, She laid her down.
2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were arrived upon the verge of his eftate, we ftopped at a little inn, to reft ourfelves and our horfes.
3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at ; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progrefs.
4. To gain any thing:

It is the higheft wifdom by defpifing the world to arrive at heaven; they are blefled who converfe with God. Taylor.

The virtuous may know in fpeculation, what they could never arrive at by practice, and avoid the fnares of the crafty.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ 245:
5. The thing at which we arrive is always fuppofed to be good.

## AR S

6. To happen ; with to before the perfon. This fenfe feems not proper.

ITappy! to whom this glorious death: arrives;
More to be valued than a thoufand lives.
Waller:
To Arro'de. v.a. [arrodo, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. Dict.. A'rrogance. \} n.f. [arrogintia, Lat.] The act or quality of A'rrogancy. $\}$ taking much upon oine's felf; that fpecies of pride which confifts in exorbitant claims.

Stankey, notwithftanding fhe's your wife;
And loves not me; be you, grood lord, iffiurd,
I hate not you for her proud arrogance. Shakefp. Rich. III: Pride hath no other glafs
To fhew itfelf but pride; for fupple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. Sh. Tr. and Cr: Pride and arrogance, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. Fros. viii. 13

Difcourfing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without arrogincy, entreat a credulity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
Humility it expreffes by the fooping and bendiing of the head; arrogance, when it is lifted, or, as we fiy, tofied up.

Dryd. Dufrefn.
A'rrogant. adj. [árrogans; Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty ; proud.
Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the figniory therein, muft he vain and arrogant. Spenfer on Ireland. An arrogint way of treating with other princes and ftates, is natural to popular governments.

Temple.
$A^{\prime}$ rrogantly. adv. [ffom arrogant.] In an arrogant manner: Our poct may
Himfelf admire the fortune of his play;
And arrogantly, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becaufe he pleafes you:
Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperoiur.
Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowefs
Inherent, arrogantly thus prefum'd;
What if this fword, full often drench'd in blood,
Shotild now cleave fheer the execrable head
Of Churchill.
$\dot{P}$ bilips:
A'rrogantness. i.f. [from arrogant.] The fame with arrogance; which fee.

Dict.
To A'RROGATE. v. a. [arrogo, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuft claims only prompted by pride.
I intend to defcribe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other. Sirf. Hayz.

The popes arrogated unto themfelves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Sir IV alter Raleigh's Efays. Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ftate,
Will arrogate dominion undeferv'd;
Over his brethren: Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii.
Rome never arrogated to herfelf any infallibility, but what
fle pretended to be founded upon Chrift's promife. Tillot. Pr. Arrogation. n.f. [from arrogate.] A claiming in a proud unjuft manner.

Dict.
Arro'sion. n. $\int$ [from arrofus, Lat.] A gnawing. Dicti:
A'rrow. n. $\int$. [anepe, Sax.] The pcinted weapon which is fhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hard, but in poetry they are confounded.

I fwear to thee by Cupid's ftrongeft bow,
By his beft arrow with the golden head.
Shakefp. Nidffumner Night's Dream.
Here were boys fo defperately refolved, as to pull arrows out of their flefh, and deliver them to be fhot again by the archers on their fide.

Sir 'f. Hayward.
A'rrowhead. n. f. [from arroze and bead.] A water plant, fo called from the refemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

Dič.
A'rROw Y. adj. [from arrow.] Confifting of arrows.
He faw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and Aying, behind them fhot
Sharp fleet of arrowy fhow'r againft the face
Of their purfuers, and o'ercame by fight. Par. Loft, b. iii.
Arse. n. $\int$. [earre, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.
To bang an Arse. A vulgar phrafe, fignifying to be tardy, nuggifh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one fpur,
As wifcly knowing, could he ftir
To active trot one fide of 's horfe,
The other would not bang an arfe.
Hudibras, cant. i,
ARSE FOOT. $n$. S. A kind of water fowl, called alfo a diciapper. D. Arse-smart. [Perficaria, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalcus flower, having feveral chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed fmooth feed, inclofed in the capfule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed falks, and the flowers are produced in frikes. Several fpecies of this plant grow wild upon moif foils and dunghills.

Millar.
A'rsenal. n. $f$. [arfenale, Ital.] A repofitory of things requifite to war; a inagazine.
$2 F$
I would

## A R T

I would have a room for the old Roman inftruments of war, where you might fee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have becn in an arfenal of old Rome. Add. on An. Med. Arse'nical. adj. [fiom arfenick.] Containingarfenick; confifting of arfenick.

An hereditary confumption, or one engendered by ar $\int$ enical fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. Harvey on Confump.

There are arfenical, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
A'rsenick. n. f. [į́génroor.] A ponderous mineral fubftance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whitenefs to metals in fufion, and proves a violent corrofive poifon; of which there are three forts. Native or yellow arfenick, called alio auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a fort of glebes or ftones of different figures and fizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different fhades and mix tures, as a golden yellow, a reddifh yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a fimall portion of gold, but not worth the expence of feparating it. White or cryffalline ar fenick is extracted from the native kind, by fubliming it with a proportion of fea falt, and is chiefly ufed among us. It is faid to be found native in fome German mines. The fmalleft quantity of cryftalline arfenick, being mixed with any metal, abfolutely deftroys its malleability; and a fingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful feeming filver, but without ductility. There is a method practifed in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white arfenick from cobalt. Red arfenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral fulphur. There are feveral chymical preparations of $a r \int_{e n i c k}$, intended to blunt its corrofive falts, and render it a fafe medicine; but experience proves that it fhould never be ufed inwardly, in any form.

Chambers.
Arfenick is a very deadly poifon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little.

Woodw. on Folf. ART. n. $\int$. [arte, Fr. ars, Lat.]

1. The power of doing fomething not taught by nature and inftinet; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.
Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions.

Soutb.
Bleft with each grace of nature and of art. Pope.
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laft and greateft art, the art to blot.
Pope.
2. A fcience; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that refpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thofe that ferve the body.

Ben. 'fobnfon's Difcovery.
3. A trade.

This obfervation is afforded us by the art of making fugar.
4. Arffulnefs; fkill ; dexterity.

The art of our neceffities is ftrange,
That can make vile things precious.
Shak. King Lear. 5. Cunning.
6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it fo.
Shakefp. 7. Cafar. Arte'rial. adj. [from aitery.]. That which relates to the artery ; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the fpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languifh'd in th' arterial road. Blackmore.
As this mixture of blood and chyle paffeth through the arterial tube, it is preffed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againft the fides of the tube, and the elaftick force of the air, preffing it on the oppofite fides of thofe air-bladders; along the furface of which this arterial tube creeps.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Arterio'tomy. n.f. [from $\alpha$ êngía, and $\tau^{\prime} \mu \mu \omega \omega$, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in ufe among the French.
A'RTERY. n. f. [arteria, Lat.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is compofed of three coats; of which the firt feems to be a thread of fine blood veffels and nerves, for nourifhing the coats of the artery; the fecond is made up of circular, or rather ípiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ftrata, according to the bignefs of the artery. Thefe fibres have aftrong clafticity, by which they contract themfelves with fome force, when the power by which they have been ftretched out ceafes. The third and inmoft coat is a fine tranfparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwifc, upon the dilatation of an artery, would eafily feparate the firal fibres from one another. As the arteries grow fimaller, thefe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins feem only to be congrow tinner, and capillary artcries. timuations of the capillary artcries.
The arterics are elaftick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ftill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. Apb. A'RTFUL. adj. [from art and full.]

1. Performal with art.

The la!t of thefe was certainly the moft cafy, but, for the fame reafon, the loalt artful.

Dryden's Don Scuatian.

## ART

2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O ftill the fame, Ulyfles, fhe rejoin'd, In ufeful craft fuccefsfully refin'd, Artful in fpeech, in action, and in mind. roully.

The reft in rank: Honoria chief in place, $\}$ Was artfully contriv'd to fet her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. SDr yd.Fab. Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irrefiftibly muft it prevail; when the feeds of it are artfully fown, and induftrioufly cultivated?
$A^{\prime}$ rtrulness. n. $\int$. [from artful.]
I. Skill.

Confider with how much artfulnefs his bulk and fituation is contrived, to have juft matter to draw round him thefe mafly bodies.

Cheyne's Prilofophical Principles.
2. Cunning.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Arthri'tick. } \\ \text { Arthritical. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [from arthritis.]
Arthri'tical.
Frequent changes produce all the artbritick difeafes. Arbuth. 2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though fome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they artbritical analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and mufculous parts, are able to make progreffion. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. i.
 per that affects the joints, but the gout moft particularly. 2 uin. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ rtichoke. n. $\int$. [articbault, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thiffle, but hath large fcaly heads fhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each fcale, as alfo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick flefly eatable fubftance. The fpecies are, I. The garden artichoke, with prickly and fmooth leaves. 2. Garden artichoke, without prickles, and reddifh heads. 3. The wild artichoke of Bcootia. There is at prefcnt but one fort of artichoke cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red articboke. It is propagated from flips or fuckers taken from the old roots in February or March. Millar.

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage let. tuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the falk, another to the fruit or feed, but the artichoke. Bacon's Nat. Hif. Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ftimulating juice.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ rtichoke of Fernfalem. See Sun-Flower, of which it is. a fpecies.
A'rtick. adj. [It fhould be written arEtick, from ̈̈gzinco.] Northern; under the Bear. See Arctick.

But they would have winters like thofe beyond the artick circle; for the fun would be 80 degrees from them.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 5-
In the following example it is, contrary to cuftom, feelt after the French manner, and accented on the laft fyllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all climes fhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole artique.
Dryden.
A'RTICLE. n. $\int$. [articulus, Lat.]

1. A part of fpeech, as the, an; the man, an ox.
2. A fingle claufe of an account ; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are chargeable by the power of the church; articles concerning doctrine not fo. Hooker. Have the fummary of all our griefs,
When time fhall ferve to fhow in articles. Sbak. Henry IV.
Many believe the article of remiffion of fins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the article otherwife than God intended it. Taylor's Holy Living

All the precepts, promifes, and threatenings of the gofpei will rife up in judgment againft us; and the articles of our faith will be fo many arti.les of accufation; and the great weight of our charge wiil be this, that we did not obey the gofpel which we profefficd to believe; that we made confeffion of the chrifian faith, but lived like heathens. Tillot fon.

You have fmall reafon to repine upon that article of lifc.
Suift.
3. Terms ; ftipulations.

I embrace thefe conditions; let us have articles between us.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.

## It would have gall'd his furly nature

Which enfily condurcs not article,
Tying him to aught.
Shatefpeare's Coriolanus.
4. Point of time ; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that articie of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himfelf had beco in danger.

Clarendon, b. viii. To A'rticle. v.n. [from the noun article.] 'To flipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my cale, I may not article for grace,
Having put love at laft to fhow this face.
He had uot infringed the leaft tittle of what was artich they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. Howel's Vocal Forefl.
If it be faid, God chofe the fucceffor, that is manifefly not fo in the fory of Jephtha, where he articled with the people, and they made him judge over them.

Lock.
To Article. v. a. To draw up in particular articles.
He, whofe life feems fair, yet if all his errours and follics were articled againft him, the man would feem vicious and miferable.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Articcular. adj. [articularis, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a difeare, which more inmediately infets the joints. Thus the gout is called morbus articularis.
Arti'culate. adj. [from articulus, Lat.]

1. Diftinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as articulate founds; that is, founds varied and changed at proper paufes, in oppofition to the voice of animals, which admit no fuch variety. An articulate pronunciation, a manner of fpeaking clear and diftinct, in which one found is not confounded with another.
In fpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the articulate founds, the words, are not confounded.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N® 195.
The firf, at leaft, of thefe I thought deny'd
To beafts ; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all articulate found. Milton's Parad. Lof.
2, Branched out into articles. This is a mcaning little in ufe.
His infructions were extreme curious and articulate; and, in them, more articles touching inquifition, than negotiation: requiring from his ambaffadors an anfwer in diftinct articles to his queftions.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Artículate. v. a. [from article.]

1. To form words; to fpeak as a man.

The dogmatift knows not by what art he dircets his tongue, in articulating founds into voices. Glanvile's Scepfis Scientifica.

Parifian acadcmifts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the mufcles of the tongue, which do moft ferve to articulate a word, were wholly like to thofe of man.

Ray on Creation.
They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themfelves with a little articulated air.
2. To draw up in articles.

Thefe things, indeed, you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at market-crofies, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebcllion
With fome fine colour.
Shakefp. Henry IV
3. To make terms. Thefe two latter fignifications are unufual Send us to Rome
The beft, with whom we may articulate
For their own good and ours.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Artículately.adv. [from articulate.] In an articulate voice.
The fecret purpofe of our heart, no lefs articulately fpoken to God, who needs not our words to difcern our meaning.

Decay of Piety.
Articulateness. n. $\int$. [from articulate.] The quality of being articulate.
Articula'tion. n. f. [from articulate.]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their articulations, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, fupplied by certain glandules feated in the articulations. Ray.
2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme fimall, or an extreme great found, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of found

Bacon's Nat. Hiff. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 196$.
By articulation I mean a peculiar motion and figure of fome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in fome plants, as the cane.

A'rtifice. n. $\int$. [artificium, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; ftratagem.

It nceds no legends, no fervice in an unknown tongue; none of all thefe laborious artifices of ignorance; none of all thefe cloaks and coverings.

South.
2. Art ; trade.

Artíficer. n. f. [artifex, Lat.]

1. An artift; a manufacturcr; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ftairs, rather directed to the ufe of the gueft, than to the eyc of the artificer.

Sidney.
The great artificer would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture.

South.
So in the practices of artificers, and the manufactures of feveral kinds, the end being propofed, we find out ways. Locke. 2. A forger; a contriver.

He foon aware,
Each perturbation finooth'ii wit's outward calm,
Artificer of fraud ! and was the firft
That prastisd falfchood under faintly hew. Paradifc Lof.

## ART

'Th' artiffer of lies
Dryden's Fat. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning artificer.
Artificial. alj. [artificicl, lir.]
Ben. Iolinfon.

1. Made by art ; not natural.

Bafilius ufed the artificial day of torches to lighten the fports their inventions could contrive.

Sidnes, b. i.
The curtains clofely drawn the light to skreen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unfeen:
Thus cover'd with an artificial niglit,
Slecp did his office.
Dryden's Falles.
There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hin-
der but that it is pofible to contrive fuch an artificial revolution.

Wilkins's Dadalus.
2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can finile, and murder while I finile,
And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with artificial tears. Shake/p. Hen. VI.
3. Artful; contrived with skill.

Thefe feem to be the more artificial, as thofe of a fingle perfon the more natural governments, orders, and inftitutions.

Tcmple.
Artificial Arguments. [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on confiderations which arife from the genius, induftry, or invention of the orator; fuch are definitions, caufes, effects, $\mathcal{E}_{c} c$. which are thus called, to diftinguifh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are faid to be inartificial arguments.
Artificial Lines, on a fector or fcale, are lines fo contrived as to rcprefent the logarithmick fines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, folvc, with tolerable exactncfs, queftions in trigonometry, navigation, $\varepsilon^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. Chambers.
Artificial Numbers, are the fame with logarithms.
Artifi'cially. adv. [from artificial.]
I. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultinefs lefs, how artificially he fet out the torments of his own confcience.

Should any one be caft upon a defolate ifland, and find therc a palace artificially contrived, and curiouly adorned. Ray. 2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all fides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially fifted. Addifon's Remarks on Italy. Artificicialness. n.f. [from artificial.] Artfulnefs. Dict. Artificious. adj. [from artifice.] The fame with artificial. Artíllery. n. f. It bas no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]
I. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and faid unto him, Go, carry them unto the city.
2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the ficld?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? Shak. T. Shrew.
I'll to the Tower with all the hafte I can,
To view th' artillery and ammunition. Shak. Henry VI.
Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being fixteen picces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. Hayward.

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his artillery'gainft the weakeft place. Denb. Sophy. Artisa'n. n. f. [French.]
I. Artift; profeflor of an art.

What are the moft judicious artifans, but the mimicks of nature?
Beft and happieft artifan,

Beft of paintcrs, if you car,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miftrefs of my heart.
Guardian.
2. Manufacturer; low tradefman.

I who had none but generals to oppofe me, muft have an artifan for my antagonif.

Addifon. Whig Examiner.
A'rtist. n.f. [artife, Fr.]

1. The profeffor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build hips, and dreadful ordnance caft,
Inftruct the artifts, and reward their hafte.
Rich with the fpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and artifts Thefeus could command,
Who fold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The mafter painters and the carvers came. Dryden's Fables.
When I made this, an artift undertook to imitate it; but ufing another way, fell much fhort. Newton's Opticks.
2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himfelf an artiff at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body.

Locke.
A'rtiesly. adv. [from artlefs.] In an artlefs manner; naturally; fincercly.

Nature and truth, though never fo low or vulgar, are yet pleafing when openly and artlefy reprefented. Pope's Letters. A'rtuess. adj. [from art and lefs.]
I. Unskilful; fometimes with the particle of.

The high-fhoo'd plowman, fhould lie quit the land,
Artlefs of fars, and of the moving fand. Dryden's Porf.
2. Without fraud; as, an artlefs maid.
3. Contrived without skill; as, an artlefs tale.

「oA'rtuate. v. a. [artuatus, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. 万.

Arindina＇ceous．adj．［arindinaceus，Lat．］Of or like reeds． Arundi＇neous．adi．［arurdincus，Lat．］Abounding with reeds． As．conjunct．［als，Tcut．］
1．In the fame manner with fomething elfe．
When thou doft hear I am as I have been，
Approach me，and thou thalt be as thou waft
Shakefpeare＇Henry IV．
In finging，as in piping，you excel；
And fcarce your matter could perform fo well．Dryden
I live as I did，I think as I did，I love you as I did；but all thefe are to no purpofe：the world will not live，think，of love as I do．
2．In the manner that．
Mad as I was，I could not bear his fate
With filent grief，but loudly blam＇d the ftatc．Dryden＇s 灰n．
＇The landlord，in liis fhirt as he was，taking a candle in one hand，and a drawn fword in the other，ventured out of the room．

Arbutbrot and Pope＇s Mart．Scriblerus． 3．That；in a confequential fenfe．

The cunningeft mariners were fo conquared by the ftorm，as they thought it beft with ftricken fails to yield to be governed by it．

Sidney，6．ii．
He had fuch a dexterous proclivity，as his teachers were fain to reftrain his forwardnefs．Wotton． The relations are fo uncertain，as they require a great deal of examination．

Bacon＇s Nat．Hift．N 986.
God fhall by grace prevent fin fofoon，as to keep the foul in the virginity of its firf innocence．

South．
4．In the ftate of another．
Madam，were I as you，I＇d take her counfel；
I＇d fpeak my own diftrefs．A．Philips，Diftreft Mother．
5．Under a particular confideration；with a particular refpect．
Befides that law which concerneth men as men，and that which belongs unto men as they are men，linked with others in fome fociety；there is a third which touches all feveral bodies politick，fo far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another．

Hooker＇s Ecclefiafical Polity，b．i．
I fay＇tis copper．Dar＇ft thou be as good as thy word now？ －Why，Hal，thou knoweft，as thou art but a man，I dare ； but as thou art a prince，I fear thee，as I fear the roaring of the lion＇s whelp

Shakefp．Henry IV
The objections that are raifed againft it as a tragedy，are as follow．

Gay＇s Pref．to What d＇ye call it．
6．Like；of the fame kind with．
A fimple idea is one uniform idea，as fweet，bitter．Watts． 7．In the fame degree with．

Where you，unlefs you are as matter blind，
Conduct and beauteous difpofition find．
Blackmore．
Well haft thou fpoke，the blue－eyed maid replies，
Thou good old man，benevolent as wife．Pope＇s Odyfey． 8．As if；in the fame manner．

The fquire began nigher to approach，
And wind his horn under the caftle－wall，
That with the noife it fhook as it would fall．Fairy 2 ueen： They all contended to creep into his humour，and to do that， as of themfelves，which they conceived he defired they fhould do．

Sir 7．Hayward．
Contented in a neft of frow
He lies，as he his blifs did know，
And to the wood no more would go．
So hot th＇affault，fo high the tumult rofe，
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow fpace．Dryden＇s EEn． Can mifcry no place of fafety know，
The noife purfues me wherefoe＇er I go，
As fate fought only me．
Dryden＇s Aurengz．
9．According to what
Who then is Paul，and who is Apollos，but minifters by whom ye believed，even as the Lord gave to every man．

Cor．iii． 5 ．
Ms juft bcfore，I think，I hinted，
Alma inform＇d can try the cafe，
As fhe had been upon the place．
Prior．
The republick is fhut up in the great duke＇s dominions，who at prefent is very much incenfed againft it．The occafion is as follows．

Addifon on Italy．
10．As it were；in fome fort．
As for the daughters of king Edward IV．they thought king Richard had faid enough for them；and took them to be but as of the king＇s party，becaufe they were in his power，and at his difpofal．

Bacon＇s Henry VII．
31．While；at the fane time that
At either end，it whiftled as it flcw，
And as the brands were green，fo dropp＇d the dew ；
lnfected as it fell with fweat of fanguine huc．Dryd．Fab．
＇Thefe haughty words Alecto＇s rage provoke，
And frighlted Turnus trembled as the fpokc．Dryden＇s $E n$ ．
So the pure limpid ftream，when foul with ftains
©）rufhing torrents，and defcending rains，
TWorks itfelf clear，and as it runs refines．Addifon＇s Cato．

12．Becaufe．
He that commanded the injury to be done，is firft bound； then he that did it；and they alfo are obliged who did fo affit， as without them the thing could not have been donc．Taylor． 13．As being．

The keinels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourifh the tree，as thofe that would be trees themfelves．Bacon＇s Nat Hi／f． 14．Equally．

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace；
As many voices iffiuc，and the found
Of Sibyl＇s word as many timcs rebound．Dryden＇s ⿸⿻三丨．$n$ ．
15．How；in what manner．
Men are generally permitted to publifh books，and contra－ dict others，and cuen themfelves，as they pleafe，with as little danger of being confuted，as of being underfood．Boyle．
16．With；anfwering to like or fame．
Sifter，well met；whither away fo faft ？－
－No further than the Tower；and，as I guefs，
Upon the like devotion as yourfelves，
To gratulate the gentle princes there．Shakefp．RichardIIII．
17．In a reciprocal fenfe，anfwering to as．
Every offence committed in the fate of nature，may，in the ftate of nature，be alfo punifhed，and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth．Locke．

As fure as it is good，that human nature fhould exiff ；fo cer－ tain it is，that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets， rather than other motions which might as poffibly have been， do declare God．

Bentley＇s Sermons．
18．Going before as，in a comparative fenfe；the firft as being fometimes underftood．

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato．Addifon＇s Cato．
Bright as the fun，and like the morning fair．Granville．
19．Anfwering to fuch．
Is it not every man＇s intereft，that there fhould be fuch a go－ vernour of the world as defigns our happinefs，as would govern us for our advantage．

Tillotfon．
20．Having fo to anfwer it；in a conditional fenfe．
As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man＇s underftanding， $\int_{0}$ far，I hope，my labour may be of ufe to him．

Locke．
21．So is fometimes underftood．
$A s$ in my fpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguif paf－ fion and prejudice，I am ftill defirous of doing fome good in this particular．

Spectator， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 126$.
22．Anfwering to fo conditionally．
So may th afpicious queen of love，
To thee，O facred fhip，be kind；
As thou to whom the mufe commends，
The beft of poets and of friends，
Doft thy committed pledge reftore．
Dryden．
23．Before bow it is fometimes redundant；but this is in low lan－ guage．

As how，dear Syphax？
Addifon＇s Cato：
24．It feems to be redundant before yet；to this timc．
Though that war continued nine years，and this hath as yct
lafted but fix，yet there hath been much more action in the pre－ fent war．

Addifon．
25．In a fenfe of comparifon，followed by fo．
Ms when a dab－chick waddles through the copfe
On feet and wings，and flies，and wades，and hops；
So lab＇ring on，with fhoulders，hands，and head，
Wide as a windmill all his figure fprcad．Pope＇s Dunciad．
26．As FOR ；with refpect to．
As for the reft of thofe who have written againft me，they
deferve not the leaft notice．Dryden＇s Fables，Preface．
2\％．As If；in the fame manner that it would be，if．
Anfwering their queftions，as if it were a matter that necded
28．As to ；with refpect to．
I pray thee，fpcak to me as to thy thinkings，
As thou doft ruminate；and give thy worft of thoughts
The worf of words．Sbakejp．Otbello．
They pretend，in gencral，to great refinements，as to what
regards chriftianity．
Addifon on Italy．
I was miftaken as to the day，placing that accident about thirty－fix hours fooner than it happened．

Saift．
29．As well as ；equally with．
Each man＇s mind has fome peculiarity，as zvell as his face， that diftinguifhes him from all others．

Locke．
It is adorned with admirable picces of fculpture，as weell mo dern as ancient．

Aldifon on Italy．
30．As though；as if．
＇Thefe fhould be at firf gently treated，as though we expected an importhumation．

Sharp＇s Surgery．
A＇S A DULCIS．See Benzoin．
A＇S A FOETID A．$\}^{n . \int \text { ．A gum or refin brought from the Eart }}$ ASSA FOETID A．\} Indies, of a fharp tatle, and a ftrong of fenfive fmell ；which is faid to ditili，during the heat of fum－ mer，from a little fhrub，frequent in Media，Perfia，Afiyria，and Arabia．It is at firft white，bordering on yellow，then on red， and，laftly，violet；and melts under the fingers like wax．It is

## A 5 C

of known efficacy in fome uterine diforders; but the ranknel: of its fimell occations it to be feldom ufed but by farriers ; yet, in the Ea!t Indies, it makes an ingredient in their rarouts.

Cibanlars.
$A S A R A B A^{\prime} C C A . n . \int$. [afarum, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into fix cells, filled with oblong feeds. The leaves are roundifh, thick, and almoft of the colour of thofe of the ivy tree. There are two forts, the common afaiabacca, and that of Canada. 'The firt fort is ufed in medicine. It delights in a moiff fhady place, and is increafed by parting the roots in autumn. Millar.
Asbe'stine. adj. [from asbefos.] Something incombuftible, or that partakes of the nature and qualitics of the lapis asbefios.
$A S B E^{\prime} \mathrm{S}^{\prime} T O S . \operatorname{nof}$. [**Jera.] A fort of native foffile fone, which may be fplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet fomewhat tractable, filky, and of a greyifh colour, not unlike talc of Venice. It is almoft infipid to the tafte, indiffoluble in water, and cndued with the wonderful property of remaining unconfumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithitanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this frone was found to lofe a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this fone; and Pliny fays he had feen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better fcowered than if they had been wafhed in water. This ftone is found in many places of Afia and Europe; particularly in the ifland of Anglefey in Wales, and in Aberdeenfhire in Scotland.

Cbambers.
ASCA'RIDES n. $\int$. [ícxajsbec, from cioxugis $\omega$, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, fo called from their continual troublefome motion, caufing an intolerable itching
'To ASCE'ND. v. r. [afcendo, Lat.]
I. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns fhall he afcend
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine.
Milton's Par. Loft, 6. xii
2. To proceed from one degrec of knowledge to another

By thefe fteps we fhall afcend to more juft ideas of the glory of Jefus Chrift, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. To ftand higher in genealogy.

The only inceft was in the afcending, not collateral or defcending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted inceft.
To Ascend. v.a. To climb up any thing.
They afcend the mountains, they defcend the vallies.
Delane's Revelation examined.
Ascéndable. adj. [from afcend.] That may be afcended. Dici.
Ascéndant. n.f. [from afcend.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is fuppofed by aftrologers to have great influence.

## 2. Height ; elevation

He was initiated, in order to gain inftruction in fciences that were there in their higheft afcendant.
3. Superiority; influence.

By the afcendant he had in his underftanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could perfuade him very much. Claren

What ftar I know not, but fome ftar I find
Has giv'n thee an afcendant o'er my mind. Dryden's Perf.
When they have got an afiendant over them, they fhould ufe it with moderation, and not make themfelves fcarecrows. Locke.
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The moft nefarious kind of baftards, are inceftuous baftards, which are begoten between afocndants and defcendants in infinitum; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
AsCe'ndant. adj.

1. Superiour ; predominant; overpowering.

Chrift outdoes Mofes, before he difplaces him ; and fhews an afiendant fpirit above him

South.
2. In an aftrological fenfe, alove the horizon.

Let him fudy the conftellation of Pegafus, which is about that time afcendant.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.
Asce'ndency. i.f. [from afcend.] Influence; power.
Cuftom has fome of cendency over underfanding, and what at one time feemed decent, appears difagrecable afterwards. WV atts. Asce'nsion. 7. S. [afcenfor, Lat.]

1. The act of afcending or rifing ; frequently applied to the vifible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rifing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open thew; and, with afcenfion bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. Paradifc Loff,b.x.
2. The thing rifing, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of incbriation, conceiving the brain doth only fuffer from vaporous afienfions from the ftomach.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Asce'nsion, in aftronomy, is either right or obliquc. Right afenfion of the fun, or a flar, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rifes with the fun or ftar in a right fiphere. Obilique afeenforn is an arch of the yol. 1.

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çpator interceptad bewecn the firn point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rifes together with a flar in an blicule fphere.
Asc!'NSION DAy. 'Yhe day on which the afeenfion of our Saviour is commenorated, commonly called Iloly Thurfay; the Thurflay but one before Whitfuntide.
Asce'nsional. Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique afcenfion, of the fame point to the furface of the fiphere. Chambers.
Ascri'isive. adj. [from afiend.] In a flate of afcent.
The cold augments when the days begin to encreafe, though the fun be then afienfiec, and returning from the winter tropick.

Brown's Vulyar Errours, b. iv.
Asce'nt. n. $\int$. [afcenfus, Lat.]

1. Rife; the act of rifing.

To him with fwift afent he up return'd,
Into his blifsful bofom reaflum'd
In glory, as of old.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. x.
2. The way by which one afcends.

The temple, and the feveral degrees of afccut, whereby men did climb up to the fame, as if it had been a cala coeli, be all poetical and fabulous.

Bacon's Neru
It was a rock
Confpicuous fati; winding with one afcent
Acceffible from earth, one ent'rance high. Par. Loft, b. iv. 3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the fight,
By fuch a vaft afcent, or fwells to fuch a height. Fidifon.
A 'wide flat cannot be pleafant in the Elyfian fields, unlefs it be diverffied with depreffed valleys and fwelling afcents. Bentl. To ASCERTATN. v. a. [acertener, Fr.]

1. To make certain ; to fix ; to effablifh

The divine law both afcertaineth the truth, and fupplieth unto us the want of other laws. $H o o k e r, ~ b . ~ i . ~$
Money differs from uncoined filver in this, that the quantity of filver in each piece is afertained by the ftamp. Locke.
2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with of.

If it be on right judgment of myfelf, it may give me the other certainty, that is, afcertain me that I am in the number of God's children. Hammond's Practical Caitccbifm.
This makes us act with a repofe of mind and wonderful tranquillity, becaufe it afcertains us of the goodnefs of our work.

Dryden's Dufrefinoy.
Ascerta'iner. n. $f$. [from afeertain.] The perfon that proves or eftablifhes.
Ascerta'inment. n.f. [from afcertain.] A rettled rule; an eftablifhed ftandard.

For want of afcertainmert, how far a writer may exprefs his good wifhes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes.

Swift to Lord Middleton.
Asce'rick. adj. [ $\dot{\alpha} \sigma x n_{n i z e}^{:}$.] Employed wholly in exercifes of devotion and mortification.

None lived fuch long lives as monks and hermits, feqqueftered from plenty to a conftant afcetick courfe of the fevereft abftinence and devotion.

Soutb.
Asce'tick. n. $\int$. He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending thofe afeticks, that, out of a pretence of keeping themfelves unfpotted from the world, take up their quarters in defarts. Norris.
He that preaches to man, fhould underfand what is in mann; and that skill can fearce be attained by atn afeetick in his folitudes.

Atterbury's Scrmons.
A SCII. n. f. It has no fingular. [from $\alpha$. without, and owas, a fhadow.] Thofe people who, at certain times of the year, have no fhadow at n:on; fuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, becaufe they have the fun twice a year vertical to them. Dict.
Asci'tes. $n$. $\int$. [from $\ddot{a} \neq x \in$, a bladder.] A particular fipecies of droply; a fwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravafation and collection of water broke out of its proper veffels. This cafe, when certain and inveterate, is univerfally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping.

2uincy.
There are two kinds of droply, the anafarca, called alfo leucophlegmacy, when the extravafated matter fwims in the cells of the membrana adipofa; and the afcites, when the water poffeffes the cavity of the abdomen.

Sbart's Surgery.
Asci'tical. $\}_{\text {adlj. [from afcites.] Belonging to an afcites; drop- }}$
Asci'tick. $\}$ fical; hydropical.
When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, cither anafarcous or afcitical. Ascirt'тsous. adj. [afcitititus, Lat.] Supplemental; additiona!; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an aficititious name, from fome accident of his life.

I'ope's Efay on Hemer.
Ascríbable. adj. [from aforibe.] That which may be afcribed.
The greater part have been forward to rejeet it, upon a miftaken perfuafion, that thofe phenomena are the offeets of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which feem to be more fitly afcribable to the weight and fpring of the air. Eoyle. To ASCRI'BE. u. a. [aluitic, Lat.]

1. 'To attribute to as a caufe.

## A S I

The caufe of his banifhment is unknown, becaufe he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by afcribing it to any other reafon than what was pretended. Dryden.
To this we may juftly afcribe thofe envies, jealoufies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneafy to one another Rogers's Sermons.
2. To attribute to as a poffefior, or fubftance recciving accidents.

Thefe perfections muft be fomewhere, and therefore may much better be afcribed to God, in whom we fuppofe all other perfections to mect, than to any thing elfe.

Tillot fon.
Ascription. n. f. [afcriptio, Lat.] The act of afcribing. Dict. Ascripti'tious. adj. [afcriptitius, Lat.] That which is afcribed.
Ash. n. f. [fraxinus, Lat. ærc, Saxon.]
This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diftance from the fruit, have no petals, but confift of many flamina. The ovary becomes a feed veffel, containing one feed at the bottom, fhaped like a bird's tongue. The fpecies are, I. The common af tree. 2. The ftriped $a / b$. 3. The manna $a \beta b$, \&zc. The firft fort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The fecond is a variety of the firft. The third fort is fuppofed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken The timber is of excellent ufe to the wheelwright and cartwright.

Millar.
Let me twine
body, where againft
And fcar'd the moon with fplinters. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
With which of old he charm'd the favage train,
And call'd the mountain afhes to the plain. Dred. Silenus
Ash coloured. adj. [from aff and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an afhen branch.
Clay, afh coloured, was part of a ftratum which lay above the Itrata of fone.

Woodward on Foffils.
Asha'med. adj. [from bame.] Touched with fhame; generally with of before the caufe of fhame.
Profefs publickly the doctrine of Jefus Chrift, not being aSamed of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it.

Taylor's Holy Living.
One wou'd have thought fhe would have ftirr'd ; but ftrove
With modefty, and was aßham'd to move. Dryd. Fables.
This I have fhadowed, that you may not be afbamed of that hero, whofe protection you undertake. Dryd. Conq. of Gr. Ded. A'shen. adj. [from afh.] Made of afh wood.

At once he faid, and threw
Dryden.
His a/ben fpear; which quiver'd as it flew.
A'shes. n. f. wants the fingular. [arca, Sax. afche, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of $i t$, as when a/bes remain of burned badies.

Digby on Bodies.

## This late diffenfion, grown betwixt the peers,

Burns under feigned a/bes of forg'd love,
And will at laft break out into a flame. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Henry VI,
Afbes contain a very fertile falt, and are the beft manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wanh away their falt.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. The remains of the body ; often ufed in poetry for the carcafe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale afhes of the houfe of Lancafter!
Thou bloodlefs remrant of that royal blood! Shak. R. III. To great Laërtes I bequeath
A tafk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Left, when the fates his royal afbes claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my fpotlefs name.
Ashwednesday. n. f. The firft day of Lent, fope. the ancient cuftom of fprinkling afhes on the head.
A'shlar. $n$. $f$. [with mafons.] Free fones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneffes.
A'shlering. n. $f$. [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underfide of the rafters.
Asho're. adv. [from a and fiore.]
I. On fhore ; on the land.

The poor Englifhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither afbcre, would have been undone. Raleigh.

Moor'd in a Chian creek, a/hore I went,
And all the following night in Chios fpent. Addifon's Ovid.
2. To the fhore; to the land.

We may as bootlefs fpend our vain command,
As fend our precepts to the leviathan
To cume afhore.
May thy billows rowl afore
The beryl, and the golden ore.
Sbakefp. Henry V.
Milton's Comus.
A'shweed. n. $f$. [from afb and weed.] An herb.
A'shy.adj. [fromafb.] Afh colourred; pale; inclining to a whitifh grey.

Oft have I feen a timely parted ghoft
Of afhy femblance, meagre, palc, and bloodlefs. Sh. H. VI.
Ass'De. adv. [from $a$ and fide.]

1. To one fide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ftorm rufl'd in, and Arcite food aghaft ;
The flames were blown afide, yet fhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffed light. Dryd. Fables.
2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the fubjects cyes a little afide.

Bacon's Henry VIII.
3. From the company ; as, to fpeak afide.

He took him afide from the imultitude
A'sinary. adj. [afinarius, Lat.] Belonging to an afs. A'sinine. adj. [from afinus, Lat.] Belonging to an als.

You fhall have more ado to drive our dulleft youth, our ftocks and ftubs, from fuch nurture, than we have now to hale our choiceft and hopefulleft wits to that afinine feaft of fow thiftles and brambles.

Milt. on Education. To Ask. v. a. [arcian, Saxon.]
I. To petition; to beg; fometimes with an accufative only; fometimes with for.

When thou doft afk me blefing, I'll kneel down,
And $a f k$ of thee forgivenefs.
Shakefp. King Lear.
We have nothing elfe to afk, but that
Which you deny already : yet will $a / k$,
That, if we fail in our requeft, the blame
May hang upon your hardnefs. Sbakefp. Coriolanus. My fon, haft thou finned? do fo no more, but afk pardon for thy former fins. If he acclus, xxi. r. If he a/k for bread, will he give him a ftone? Matt. vii. g. In long journies, afk your mafter leave to give ale to the horfes.

Swift.
2. To demand ; to claim; as, to $a k$ a price for goods.
$A / k$ me never fo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye fhall fay unto me: but give me the damfel to wife.

Gen. xxxiv. 12.
He faw his friends, who, whelm'd bencath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and $a f k$ ' $d$ their quiet graves.
Dryden's Eneid.
3. To enquire ; to queftion; with for before the thing, and fometimes of before the perfor,
Stand ye in the ways, and fee, and afk for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye fhall find reft for your fouls.

Ferem. vi. 16
For $a f k$ now of the days that are paft, which were before thee, fince the day that God created man upon the earth, and afk from the one fide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any fuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it.

Deut. iv. $3^{2}$.
O inhabitant of Aroer, ftand by the way and efpy, afk him that flieth, and her that efcapeth, and fay, what is done?

Feremiah, xlviii. 19.
4. To enquire; with after before the thing.

He faid, wherefore is it that thou doft afk after my name? And he bleffed him there

Genefis, xxxiii, 29.
5. To require, as phyfically neceffary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be ftirred by two men's ftrength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will afk fix men to ftir it. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
The adminiftration paffes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to difpatch: but any exigence of fate afks a much longer time to conduct any defign to its maturity.

Addijon's Rem. on Italy.
Ask, Ash, As, do all come from the Saxon ærc, an afh tree.
Gibfon's Camden.
ASKA'NCE.
ASKA'UNCE. adv. Sideways; obliquely.
Zelmane, keeping a countenance afkance, as the underftood him not, told him, it became her evil.

Sidney, b. i.
His wannifh eyes upon them bent askance.
And when he faw their labours well fucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mifchance. Fairfax: Some fay, he bid his angels turn askance
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more
From the fun's axle; they with labour pufh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. Milton's Par. Lof, b. x.
Aska'unt. adv. Obliquely; on one fide.
At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king askaunt ; and thus replies,
O, impudent.
Since the fpace, that lies on either fide
The folar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the fun had happen'd to prefer
A feat askaunt, but one diameter:
Loft to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen lonefome mafs.
Blackmort: A'sker. n.. . [from ask.]

Have you
Ere now denied the asker? and, now again
Onl him that did not afk, but mock, teflow
Your fu'd for tongues. Sbakefp. Coridlanus.
The greatnefs of the asker, and the fmallnefs of the thing asked, had been fufficient to snferce his requeft. South).

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2．Enquirer．
Every asker being fatisfied，we may conclude，that all their conceptions of being in a place are the fame．Dighy of Borlics． Asker．n．f．A water newt．
Aske＇w．adv．［from a and skew．］Afide；with contempt；con－ temptuoufly；diddainfully．

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue，
Then is my foul with life and love infpird：
But when ye lowre，or look on me askew，
Then do I die．
Then take it，Sir，as it was writ，
Nor look askerw at what it faith；
－There＇s no petition in it．
Sperfer，Sonmet vii．

Prior． mitigate；to flacken．

But this continual，cruel，civil war，
No skill can ftint，nor reafon can aflake．Spenfer，Son．xliv． Whilft feeking to aflake thy raging fire，
Thou in me kindleft much more great defire．Spenfer． Asla＇nt．adv．［from $a$ and fant．］Obliquely；on one fide ； not perpendicularly．

There is a willow grows aflant a brook，
That fhews his hoar leaves in the glafly ftream．Sh．Hamlet． He fell；the Chaft
Drove through his neck aflant；he fpurns the ground
And the foul iffues through the weazon＇s wound．Dryden．
Aflant the dew－bright earth，and colour＇d air，
He looks in boundlefs majefty abroad．Thomfon＇s Summer． Asle＇ep．adv．［from $a$ and fleep．］
1．Sleeping；at reft．
How many thoufands of my pooreft fubjects
Are at this hour afleep！O gentle fleep，
Nature＇s foft nurfe，how have I frighted thee！Sh．HH．IV．
The diligence of trade，and noifeful gain，
And luxury more late afeep were laid：
All was the night＇s，and，in her filent reign，
No found the reft of nature did invade．Dryden＇s Ann．M．
There is no difference between a perfon afleep，and in an apoplexy，but that the one can be awaked，and the other can－ not．
2．To fleep．
If a man watch too long，it is odds but he will fall afleep．
Thus done the tales，to bed they creep，
By whifpering winds foon lull＇d afleep．Milton＇s $l^{\prime}$＇Allegro． Aslo＇pe．adv．［from a and ノape．］With declivity；obliquely； not perpendicularly．

Set them not upright，but alope，a reafonable depth under the ground．

Bacon＇s Nat．Hiftory， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 425$ ．

## The curfe alope

Glanc＇d on the ground；with labour I muft earn
My bread：what harm？Idlenefs had been worfe
My labour will fuftain ne．
Milt．Par．Loft，b．x．
The knight did ftoop，
Hudibras．

## And fate on further fide afope．

］Incorpo－ Aso＇matous．adj．［from $\alpha$ ，priv．and $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha$ ，a body．］Incorpo－
real，or without a body． real，or without a body．
Asp．$\quad\}^{n}$ ． $\int$ ．［a／pis，Lat．］A kind of ferpent，whofe poifon A＇spick．$\}$ is fo dangerous and quick in its operation，that it kills without a poffibility of applying any remedy．It is faid to be very fmall，and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia．Thofe that are bitten by it，die within three hours；and the manner of their dying being by fleep and lethargy，without any pain， Cleopatra chofe it，as the eafieft way of difpatching herfelf．

Calmet．

## High－minded Cleopatra，that with ftroke

 Of $a / \bar{p}$＇s fting，herfelf did kill．Fairy 2ucen，b．i．
Scorpion，and $a / p$ ，and amphifbrna dire， And dipfas．

Milton＇s Par．Loft，b．x．
Asp．n．f．A trec．See Aspeñ．
ASP A＇LATHUS．n．f．［Latin．］
I．A plant called the rofe of Jerufalem，or our lady＇s rofe．
2．The wood of a prickly tree，heavy，olcaginous，fomewhat fharp and bitter to the tafte，and anciently in much repute as an aftringent，but now little ufed．There are four kinds of this wood；the firft of the colour of box，hard，folid，heavy，and fmelling like rofes；which is therefore called rofewood．The fecond，red like yew，and of a very agreeable fmell．The third， hard，twifted，knotty，of a rank fmell，like that of a goat，and a difagrecable tafte．The fourth has an afh coloured bark，and the wood is of a purple dye．Afpalatbus affords an oil of ad－ mirable feent，reputed one of the beft perfumes．Chambers．

I gave a fweet fmell like cinnamon and a／palathus，and I yielded a pleafant odour like the beft myrrh．Ecclus，xxiv．I 5 ． Aspa＇ragus．n．f．［Lat．］The name of a plant．It has a ro－ faceous flower of fix leaves，placed orbicularly，out of whofe center rifes the pointal，which turns to a foft globular berry， full of hard feeds．The leaves are finely cut．The fipecies are twelve，of which all but the two firft are exoticks．1．Gar－ den a／paraqus．2．Wild afparagus，with narrow leaves．The firft fort is cultivated for the table，and propagated by the feeds， which fhould be fown in the beginning of February．The

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next year thiy fhould be planted out；the thirl firing，after planting，they may be begrin to be cut，and，by proper manage－ ment；a plot of a／paragus may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting．The fecond fort grows wild in fome parts，but， producing finder fhoots，it is rarely cultivated．MiNar．
Afparagus affects the urine with a fetid fmell，efpecially if cut when they are white；and therefore have been fufpected by fone phyficians，as not friendly to the kidneys；when they are older，and begin to ramify，they lofe this quality ；but then they are not fo agreeable．

Arbutbnot on Aliinerts．
A＇SPECT．$n$ ． $\int$ ．［ajpecius，Lat．It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laft fyllable，which is now placed on the firt．］
1．Look ；air ；appearance．
I have prefented the tongue under a double afpect，fuch as may juftify the definition，that it is the beft and worft part．

Government of the Tonglye．
They are both，in my judgment，the image or picture of a great ruin，and have the true afpect of a world lying in its rub－ bifh．

Burnet＇s Theory of the Earth．
2．Countenance ；look
Fairer than faireft，in his faining eye，
Whofe fole afpect he counts felicity．Spenf．Hymn on Love．
Thofe eyes of thine from mine have drawn falt tears，
Sham＇d their afpeEts with ftore of childifh drops．Sh．R．III．
I am fearful：wherefore frowns he thus？
＇Tis his a／pect of terrour．All＇s not well．Sh．Ricbard III． Yet had his afpect nothing of fevere，
But fuch a face as promis＇d him fincere．Dryden＇s Fables． Then thall thy Craggs（and let me call him mine）
On the caft ore another Pollio fhine；
With afpect open fhall erect his head．
Pope．
3．Glance ；view ；act of beholding．
When an envious or an amorous afpect doth infect the fpi－ rits of another，there is joined both affection and imagination．

Bacon＇s Natural Hift．Nº 908.
The fetting fun
Slowly defcended ；and with right afpect
Againft the eaftern gate of paradife， Levell＇d his ev＇ning rays．

Paradife Loff，b．iv．
4．Direction towards any point；view ；pofition．
I have built a ftrong wall，faced to the fouth afreect with brick．

Swift＇s Lafl Will．
5．Difpofition of any thing to fomething elfe；relation．
The light got from the oppofite arguings of men of parts， fhewing the different fides of things，and their various afpects and probabilities，would be quite loft，if every one were obliged to affent to，and fay after the fpeaker．

Locke．
6．Difpofition of a planet to other planets
Therc＇s fome ill planct reigns，
I muft be patient till the heavens look
With an afpert more favourable．Shakc $/ p$ ．Winter＇s Tale．
Not unlike that which aftrologers call a conjunction of pla－ Not unlike that which aftrologers call a conjunction of pla－ nets，of no very benign afpect the one to the other．Wotton To the blank moon
Her office they prefcrib＇d：to th＇other five
Their planetary motions，and a／pects，
In fextile，fquare，and trine，and oppofite．
Paradife Lof．
Why does not every fingle ffar thed a feparate influence，and have ajpects with other ftars of their own conftellation？

Lentley＇s Serinons．
To Aspe＇ct．v．a．［appicio，Lat．］To behold．
Happy，in their miftake，thore people whom
The northern pole a／pects；whom fear of death
（The greatelt of all human fears）ne＇er moves．
Temple．
Aspe＇ctable．adj．［afpectabilis，Lat．］Vifible；being the ob－ jeit of fight．
He was the fole caufe of this ajpestable and perceivable uni－ verfal．

Raleigh＇s Hift．of the IVorld．
To this ufe of informing us what is in this afpectable world， we fhall find the eye well fitted．

Ray on Creation．
Aspe＇ction．n． $\int$ ．［from a／pect．］Beholding；view．
A Moorifh queen，upon a ppection of the picture of Andro－ meda，conceived and brought forth a fair one．Brown＇s V．Err． A＇spen，or Asp．n． $\int$ ．［efpe，Dutch ；a／p，Dan．epre，trembling， Sax．Somner．］See Poplar，of which it is a fipecies．The leaves of this tree always tremble．
The afpen or afp tree hath leaves much the fame with the poplar，only much fmaller，and not fo white．Mortim．Husb．

The builder oak fole king of forefts all，
The afpen，good for ftatues，the cyprefs funcral．Spenfer． Aspen．adj．［from a／p or a／pen．］
1．Belonging to the afp trec．
Oh！had the monfter feen thofe lily hands
Tremble like afpern leaves upon a lute．Shak．Titus Andron． No gale difturbs the trees，
Nor afpen leaves confefs the gentleft breeze．
Gay．
2．Made of afpen wood．
ASPER．adj．［Lat．］Rough；rugged．This word I latue found only in the following paffage．
All bafe notes，or very tielvic notes，give an afper found；for that the bafe ftriketh more air than it can well Arike cqualiv．Bac⿻日．

Io ASTERATE. $\because$ a. [afper, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uncven.

Thofe corpuctes of colour, infinuating themfelves into all the pores of the bedy to be dyed, may ajecrate its fuperficies, according to the lignefs and texture of the corpufcles. Boyle. Aspleratran. n.f. [from aperate.] A making rough. Dict. Asperifotious. adj. [from afper; rough, and folium, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divifions of plants, fo called from the roughnets of their leaves.
Asprírity. 2r. J. [afecritas, Lat.]

1. Unevennefs; roughnefs of furface.

Sometimes the pores and afperities of dry bodies are fo incommenfurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the furface.
2. Roughnefs of found; harfhncfs of pronunciation
3. Roughnefs, or ruggednefs of temper; morofenefs; fournefs; crabbednefs.
The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will defend in fhowers of bleffings ; but the rioour and a/perity of the other, in a fcvere doom upon ourfelves. Govern. Tongue.
Avoid all unfeemlinefs and afperity of carriage; do nothing that may arguc a peevifh or froward fipitit. Rogers.
Asperna tion. n. f. [afpernatio, Lat.] Neglect; difregard. $D$. A'sperous. adj. [afper, Lat.] Rough; uneven

Black and white are the moft afperous and unequal of colours; fo like, that it is hard to diftinguifh them: black is the moft rouch.

Boyle.
Io ASPERSE. v. a. [afpergo, Lat.] To befpatter with cenfure or calumny.
In the bufinefs of Ireland, befides the opportunity to a/perfe the king, they were fafe enough. Clarendon, $b$. viii. Curb that inpetuous tongue, nor rafhly vain,
And fingly mad, afperfe the fov'reign reign. Pope's Iliad. Unjuftly pocts we afperfe,
Truth thines the brighter clad in verfe. Swift.
Aspe'rsion. u. $\int$. [afperfio, Lat.]

1. A fprinkling.

If thou doft break her virgin knot, before

## All fanctimonious ceremonies,

No fweet afperfions fhall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow.
Shakefp. Tempeft.
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inftauration gives the new unmixed, otherwife than with fome little afperfion of the old, for tafte's fake. Bacon's Holy War.
2. Calumny; cenfure.

The fame afperfions of the king, and the fame grounds of a rebellion.

Dryden's Epiflle to the Whigs. Aspha' LTick. adj. [from afphaltos.]. Gummy; bituminous.

And with afphaltick nime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faften'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
ASP HA'LTOS. n. $\int$. [áवpa入ros, bitumen.] A folid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable fubftance, refembling pitch, and chicfly found fwimming on the furface of the Lacus Afpbaltites, or Dead fea, where anciently ftood the citics of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is caft up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this fea; and, be ing thrown upon the water, fwims like other fat bodies, and condenfes gradually by the heat of the fun, and the falt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs ufe it for pitching their fhips; and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.
ASPHA'LTUM. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A bituminous fone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchatel ; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenctrable by water; fuppofed to be the mortar fo much celcbrated ameng the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid.
A'spiodel. n. $\int$. [lilio-ajphodelus, Lat.] Day-1ly.
The charactcris are; It hath a root like kingfpear ; the flower confifts of one leaf, which is deeply cut into fix feoments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is fucceeded by an oval fruit, which contains feveral roundifh feeds. The fpecies are, I. The yellow afphodel, 2. The red afphodel. There two forts are very common in mont of the Englifh gardens; the firt is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberofe, from its having a very adreeable fcent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberofe orange-lily, in moft places. They are both hardy piants, and multiply exceedingly, if fuffered to remain two or three years undifturbed; efpecially the red fort, which fends forth offsets. The beft time to tranfplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any foil or fituation ; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. Millar.

Afplodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to fupply the mancs of the dead with nourifliment.

By thofe happy fouls who dwell
In yellow meads of afpboctel.
Pope's St. Ciccilia.
A'spick. n. f. [See Asp.] The name of a ferpent.
Why did I 'fcape th' invenom'd a apich's rage,
And all the fiery montlers of the defart,
To fee this day?
Aldijfon's Cato.

To ASPIRATE. a. a. [affiro, Lat.] To prononce with af
piration, or full breath; as we afpirate borye, bouff, and hog.
To A'sprate. v. u. ["jpiro, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a confonant, or what is its equivalent; for our $w$ and $b$ appirate

Dryd. Dedication to EEneid.
A'spirate. adj. [affiratus, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.
For their being pervious, you may call them, if you pleafe, perfpirate; but yet they are not a/pirate, i. e. with fuch an afpiration as $h$.

Holder's Elements of Speech. Aspira'tion. n. $\int$. [a/piratio, Lat.]
I. A breathing after; an ardent wifh; ufed generally of a wifh for fpiritual bleffings.

A foul infpired with the warmeft afpirations after celeftial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. Watts's Impr. of the Mind.
2. The act of afpiring, or defiring fomething high and great.
'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;
He rifes on his toe; that fpirit of his
In afpiration lifts him from the earth. Sbak. Troil. and Creff.
3. The pronounciation of a vowel with full breath.
$H$ is only a guttural afpiration, i. e. a more forcible impulfe of the breath from the lungs.
To ASPIRE. v. n. [a/piro, Lat.]

1. To defire with eagernefs; to pant after fomething higher ; fometimes with the particle to.
Moft excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himfelf, could afpire to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praifed by you.

Sidney, b. ii.
Hence fprings that univerfal firong defire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not fome few firits unto this thought afpire,
But all men's minds in this united be. $\operatorname{Sir} \mathcal{F}$. Davies. Horace did ne'er afpire to epic bays:
Nor lofty Maro froop to lyrick lays.
Rofommor.
Till then a helplefs, hopelefs, homely fwain;
I fought not freedom, nor afpir'd to gain. Dryden's Virgil. Ajpiring to be gods, if angels fell, Afpiring to be angels, men rebel.

Pope's Efray on Man.
2. Sometimes with after

Thofe are raifed above fenfe, and afpire after immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their fouls. Tillot fon.
There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole courfe of his life, to ajpire after immortality.

## 3. To rife higher.

There is betwixt that frille we would afpire to,
That fweet afpect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. Sh.HI.VIII My own breath ftill foment the fire,
 Asporta'tion. n. $\int$. [a/portatio, Lat.] A carrying away. $D$. Asou'int. adv. [from a and fquint.] Obliquely; not in the ftrait line of vifion.
A fingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look afquint, or thut their eyes.

Sruift's Project for the Alvancement of Religion.
Ass. n. f. [afinus, Lat.]
I. An animal of burden, remarkable for fluggifhnefs, patience hardinefs, coarfenefs of food, and long life

You have among you many a purchas'd flave,
Which, like your affes, and your dogs and mules,
You ufe in abject and in flaviif part,
Becaufe you bought them. Sbakefs. Merchant of Venice. 2. A fupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an a/s. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Merry Wives of Windfor.
That fuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this $a f s!-a$ woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and her fon
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart
And leave eighteen
Shakefp. Cymbcline.
To ASSATL. v. a. [afoiller, Fr.]
I. To attack in a holtile manner ; to affault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he faw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' afnit. Fairy Quen.
2. To attack with argument; cenfure ; or motives applied to the paffions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us affail the family of York. Shake/p. Henry Vi.
She will not ftay the fiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of afailin:s eyes. Sh. Romeo and Frilo
How have I fcar'd your fate! but fear'd it moft,
When love nfaild you on the Libyan coaft. Dryatn's Ens. All books he reads, and all he reads affinits,
From Dryden's Fables down to D - y's Tales.
Poje.
In vain Thaleftris with reproach affaits;
Pcpa
Assa'ilable, adj. [rom aifail.] That which may be attacked.

## A S S

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.-

- But in them nature's copy's not cternal. -
- There's comfort yer, they are affailable. Sbak. Macheth.

Assa'ilant. n. f. [affaillant, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppofition to def endant.

The fame was fo well encountered by the defendants, that the obftinacy of the affailants did but increafe the lofs.

Sir F. Hayward.

## I'll put myfelf in poor and mean attire,

And with a kind of umber fmirch my face,
The like do you; fo fhall we pafs along,
And never ftir affailants.
A'rlant. adj. Attacking; invading
ilant. adj. Attacking ; inv,
And as evning dragon came,
Afailant on the perched roofts
Of tame villatick fowl.
Milton's Samp fon Agonifes.
Assa'iler. n. f. [from afjail.] One who attacks another.
Palladius heated, fo purfued our afailers, that one of them new him.

Sidney, $b$. ii.
Assafa'nick. n. f. A little animal of Virginia, which is faid to fly by ftretching out its fhoulders and its fkiil, and is called in Englifh the flying fquirrel.

Trevoux.
Assaraba'cca. Sce Asarabacca.
Assa'rt. n. f. [effart, from effarter, Fr. to clear away wood in a foreft.] An offence conmmitted in the foreft, by plucking up thofe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreft, and by making them as plain as arable land. Cowel.
To Assa'rt. v. a. [effartir, Fr.] To commit an affart. See Assart.
ASSA'SSIN. $\}^{n \cdot \int .}$ [afa $\int_{2} n$, Fr. a word brought originally Assi'ssinate. $\}$ from Afia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a fet of men called affaflens, as is fuppofed for Arfacida, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or fudden violence.
In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this affaflinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left fide.

Wotton.

## The Syrian king, who, to furprize

One man, affaffin like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
Here hir'd affafins for their gain invade,
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. Dryd. Fuv.
When fhe hears of a murder, fhe enlarges more on the guilt of the fuffering perfon, than of the affalin. Addifon. Spectator.

Oreftes brandifh'd the revenging fword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile affaflin, and adult'rous dame.
Pope's Odyfey.
Uffful, we grant, it ferves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark afalfin hires. Pope, Epif. iii.
Assa'sinate. n.f. [from aflafin.] The crime of an aflaffin; murder.

Were not all affalfinates and popular infurrections wrongfully chaftifed, if the meannefs of the offenders indernnified them from punifhment?

Pope's Dunciad.
To Assa'ssinate. v. a. [from affafin.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houfe is broken open by force, and I am ravifhed, and like to be affafinated. Dryd. Span. Friar. What could provoke thy madnefs
To affafinate fo great, fo brave a man ! A. Philips, D. Moth. 2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such ufage as your honourable lords
Afford me, affafinated and betray'd,
Who durft not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withftand one fingle and unarm'd. Sampf. Agonift.
Assassina'tion. n. $\int$. [from affafinate.] The act of affafinating; murder by violence.

If it wcre done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if th' affaffration
Could trammel up the confequence, and catch,
With its furceafe, fuccefs. Shake/p. Macbeth.
The duke finifh'd his courfe by a wicked affaflination. Claren. Assassina'tor. n. f. [from afaflinate.] Murderer; mankiller; the perfon that kills another by violence.
Assa'tion. n.f. [afatus, roafted, Lat.] Roafting.
The egg expiring lefs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the affation or roafting, it will fometimes abate a drachm.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
ASSA'ULT. n. f. [aflault, French.]

1. Attack ; hoftile onfet; oppofed to defence.

Her fpirit had been invincible againft all affaults of affection. Sbake/p. Much ado about Nothing.
Not to be fhook thyfclf, but all affaults
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud fea wave.
Thomfon.
2. Storm; oppofed to fap or ficgc.

Jafon took at leaft a thoufind men, and fuddenly made an affault upon the city. 2 Macc. v. 5 .

After fome days fiege, he refolved to try the fortune of an affault: he fucceeded therein fo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Yol. I.
3. Violence.

And cruel Themfelves at difcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle fpace, With horrible affault, and fury fell.

Fairy Qutcei, b. ii.
4. Invafion ; hoftility; attack

After fome unhappy afjaults upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diffolution, there followed a compofure.

Clarendon.
Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to
be fupported againft the afjaults of oppofition. Locke.
5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perfon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful fpeech.
6. It has upon before the thing affaulted.

To Assa'ult. v. a. [from the noun.] Toattack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themfelves together, and to ftand for their life, to deftroy all the power that would affault them.

Efth. viii. 11:
Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Affault his cars.
Curs'd fteel, and more accurfed gold,
Gave mifchicf birth, and madc that mifchief bold :
And double death did wretched man invade,
By fteel affaultcd, and by gold betray'd. Dryden's Ovid.
Assa'ulter. $n$. $\int$. [from affault.] One who violently affaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we efteemed few fwords in a juft defence, able to refift many unjuft afoulters.

Sidney, 3 . ii:
ASSA'Y. n. . $^{\prime}$ [eflaye, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed affay, according to the found, and the latter, effay, according to the writing; but the fenfes now differing, they may be confidered as two words.]
r. Examination.

This cannot be
By no affay of reafon. 'Tis a pagearint, To keep us in falfe gaze.

Shakefp. Othello:
2. In law. The examination of meafures and weights ufed by the clerk of the market.
3. The firft enterance upon any thing; a tafte.

For well he weened, that fo glorious, bait
Would tempt his gueft to take thereof affay. Fairy 2ueen. 4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ftrove to mafter forrowful affay. Fairy $\mathfrak{Q}^{2}$.een, $b: i_{0}$
The men he preft from Tours and Blois but late,
To hard affays unfit, unfure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. Fairfax, b. i. Be fure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard afay
Of dangers, and adverfities, and pains,
Ere thou of Ifrael's fceptre get faft hold. Parad. Loft, $b$. ivo To Assa'y. v. a. [effayer, Fr.]
I. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray aud Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to affay them; and fo with fome horfemen charged them home.

Sir 7. Hayward.
What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converfation, that he dares in this manner affay me?

Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Winidfor:
2. To apply to, as the touchftone in afaying metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when fad Eve beheld,
Defolate where fhe fat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paffion the afay'd. Par. Loft, b. x.
3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his fword upon his armour, and he affayed to go, for he had not proved it.

I Sam. xvii. 39. AsSA ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{YER}$. n. f. [from affay.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of filver, appointed between the mafter of the mint and the merchants that bring filver thither for exchange.

Cowel.
The fmelters come up to the affayers within one in twenty.
Assecta'tion, n. $\int$. [affectatio, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon.
SECU quirement ; the act of obtaining.
By the canion law, a perfon, after he has been in full poffeffion of a fecond benefice, cannot return again to his firft; becaufe it is immediately void by his affecution of a fccond. Ayliffo's Parcrgon Juris Canonicia
Asse'mblage. n. $\int$. [affemblage, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from affembly, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; affernbly being ufed only, or generally, of perfons.

All that we amafs together in our thoughts is pofitive, and the aflemblage of a great nuniber of pofitive ideas of space or duration.
O Hartford, fitted or to fhine in courts

With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,
2. H

With

## A S S

With inmecence an ! meditation join'd In fint aformitrec, libico to my fong.

Thomfon's String.
 to vie place. It is ufod buth of perfons and things.

And he thall fit $u_{p}$ an cafighe for the nations, and flatl afforn' $l$ the outcatis of lfael, and oathor together the difperfed of Judah.
job, xi. 12.
lic wondurs fir what end you have affembleal
Such troops of citizens to come to hims. Shak. Richard III.
To Assemble. v. r. '「o meet torecher.
Thefe men afiemiled, and found Daniel praying. Dar. vi. is.
Aosz'muly. n. $\int$. [affenble, Fir.] it company mat torether. Havine liened, by fame,
Of this fo noble, and io fair afiombly,
This night to mect here, they could do no lefs,
Out of the great refpeft they bear to beauty. Sbak. H. VIII.
Asse'nt r. n. $f$. [afierfus, Lat.]
I. The act of ayreeing to any thing.

All the arguments on both fides muf be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underfanding determine its afent. Locke. 2. Confent; agurement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious afent of chriftian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to fhew it in fripture ; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable.

Hooker, b. ii. § 5
The cvidence of God's own teftimony, added unto the natural affent of reafon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the fame. Hooker, b. i. § 12 .

Without the king's afent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Faith, on the other fide, is the afient to any propofition, not thus made cut by the deduction of reafon, but upon the credi of the propofer.
To ASSENT. v.n. [afintire, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jows alfo afented, faying, that thefe things were fo.

AEts, xxiv. 9.
Assenta'tron. n. f. [afentatio, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of arother out of fattery or difimulation. Dict. Asse'ntment. \%.f. [from afient.] Confent.

We may fhrink at their bare teftimonies, whofe arguments are but precarious, and fubfift upon the charity of our afentments. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
To ASSERT. v. a. [afero, Lat.]

1. To maintain ; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have afferted the party which they chofe till death, and died for its defence. Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.

## 2. To affirm

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the gróvelling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Affert the native skies, or own its heav'nly kind. Dryden. Asse'rtion. n. f. [from aflert.] The ad of afferting.

If any afirm the carth doth move, and will not believe with us it feandeth ftill; becaufe he hath probable reafons for it, and I no infaliible fenfe or reafon againft it, I will not quarrel with his affertion.

Browi's Vulgar Errours, 6. i.
Asse'r'tive.alf. [from affert.] Pofitive; dogmatical; peremptory.
He was not to fond of the principles he undertook to illuftrate, as to boaft their certainty; propofing them not in a confident and affertive form, but as probabilities and hypothefes. Glanv.
Asse'rtor. in.f. [from aficit.] Maintainer; vindicator; fupporter; affirmer.

Among th' afertors of free reafon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaft in worth or fame.
Dryden.
Faithful afertor of thy country's caufe,
Britain with tears hhall bathe thy glorious wound. Prior. It is an ufual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to finew how weak the proofs are, which their afferiors employ in defence of them. Atterbury. To Asse'rve. v. a. [afervio, Lat.] To ferve, help, or fecond.
To ASSE'SS. v. a. [from afeftare, Ital. To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain fum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were affefed by the affiavit from the time of the inquifition found. Bacon.
Asse'ssion. r. $\int$. [alfe fliz, Lat.] A litting down by one; a giv. ing affiftarce or advice.
Asse'ssuento n.f. [from toaffef.]

1. The fum levied on certain property.
2. The aict of affeffing.

What greater immunity and happinefs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themfulves? To be fubject to no contribution, "f'ustert, oin any pecuniary levy whatloever, but what they vote, and volumariiy yiedd unto themfelves? Howel's Pre-ennirence of P"ariiam.
Asse'ssor. in f. [alicfor, Lit.]

1. The perien that fits by ancther ; renerally ufed of thofe who affite the jutioge.

Minos, the fluci inquifitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his affeliors, liears.

## ASS

Romed in lis um the blended balls he rowls,
Abfolves the juft, and dooms the guiley fouls. Drydel's. En. 2. He that fits by another as next in dignity.

## To his Soll,

Th' affefor of his throne, he thus began. Por. In/t, b. wi Twice ftronger than his fire, who fat above,
Alfeffor to the throne of inund'rins Jove. Dijghen's Iviad. 3. He that lays taxes; derived from afefs.
'ssets. n. J. vevibout the fingular. [aifez, Fr.] Goods fufficient $^{\text {'sin }}$ to difcharge that burden, which is caft upon the executor or heir, in fatisfying the teflators or anceftors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads affits, fayeth nothing; but that the perfon againft whom he pleads, lath enough come to his hands, to difcharge what is in demand.
To ASSE'VER. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ v.a. [aflevero, Lat.] To affirm with great
To Asse'verate. $\}$ folenmity, as upon oath.
Assevera'tion. n. f. [from afeverate.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are perfuaded of, ye have it no otherwife than by your own only probable collection; and therefore fuch bold affeverations, as in him were admirable, fhould, in your mouths, but argue rafhnefs.

Hooker, Preface.
Another abufe of the tongue I might add; vehement affeverations upon flight and trivial occafions.

Ray on Creation
The repetition gives a greater emphafis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of tle fpeaker in making his afleveration.

Broome's Notes on Ody fey.
A'sshead. n. f. [from afs and bead.] One flow of apprehenfion; a blockhead
Will you help an afshead, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a a thin-faced knave, a gull.

Sbakep. Hamlet.
Assidu'ity. n.f. [affiduité, Fr. affiduitas, Lat.] Diligence; clofenefs of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the neceffity of his utmoft vigour and affiduity to acquit himfelf of it?

## Rogers.

We obferve the addrefs and affeduity they will ufe to corrupt us.

## Rogers.

I have, with much pains and affiduity, qualified myfeli for a nomenclator.

Aldijon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 107$. ASSI'DUOUS. adj. [afiduzs, Lat.] Conftant in application.

And if by pray'r
Inceffant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceafe
To weary him with my afictuous cries. Parad. Loft, b. xi.
The mof affiduous talebearers, and bittereft revilers, are often half-witted people. Government of the Tongue, $\$ 6$.
In fummer, you fee the hen giving herfelf greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours torether; but in winter, when the rigour of the feafon would chill the principles of life, and deftroy the young one, fhe grows more afidious in her attendance, and ftays away but half the time. Addifon,Spectator.

Each ftill rencws her little labour,
Nor juftes her affiduous neighbour.
Prior.
Assi'Duously. adv. [from affiluous.] Diligently ; continually.
The trade, that obliges artificers to be afiduoufly converfant with their materials, is that of glafs-men.

Boyle.
The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, feeing it is afiduorifly drained and exhaufted by the feas. Bentley. To Assi'ege. v.a. [afieger, Fr.] To befiege. Dicz. ASSIE'NTO. n. $\int$. [In Spanifi a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnifhing the Spanifh dominions in America with negro flaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the Englifh South-Sea company, by the treaty of :713, for thirty years; who were likewife permitied to fend a regifter fhip, of 500 tuns, yearly to the Spanifh fettlements, with European goods.

Chanibers.
To ASSIGN. v. a. [aligrer, Fr. affigno, Lat.]
I. To mark out ; to appoint.

He affighed Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were.

2 Sam. xi. 16.
Both joining
A gainft a foe by docm exprefs affich'd us,
That cruel ferpent.
Milt. Par. Lcf, b. x.
True quality is neglected, virtue is onprefted, and vice triumphant. The laft day will afign to every cne a fation fuitable to his character.

Aclitifor. Spoci. $\mathrm{N}^{2} 2 \mathrm{ig}$.
2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no fuch intrinfick, natural, fettied vaine in any thing, as to make any afifyecl quantity of it confantly worth any affegicel quantity of another.

Lacke.
3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make of er a right to another ; in particular, to a apoint or fet forth, as to offign - error, is to fhew in what pait of the procefs error is committed to affigr falle judgment, is to detlare how and where the judgment is unjuft: to affign the ceffor, is to fhew how the plaintiff had cefied, or given over: te colfigu when, is to frew veherein efpecially the wafte is committed. Cisurl.
Assígnable: ady. [from aficm.] That which may be marked out, or fixcd.

Aritutie

A iffotle hell that it ftreamed by connatural refult and emanution from God; fo that there was no intant affisialle of Gul's eternal exiftence, in which the world did not alfo enexit.

South
Assicna'tion. r. .f. [afignation, Firench.]

1. An appointment to meet; ufed tenerally of love appointments
The lovers expecied the return of this fated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real affignation. ipectator.

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Leeps punctual to an affygration.
Sivift.
2. A making over a thing to another

Assigneé. n. $\int$. [a/jeme, Fr.] He that is appointel or deputed by another, to do any act, oif perform any bufinets, or enjoy any commodity. And an affignce may be cither in deed or in law; afignee in deed, is he that is appointed bv a perfon; affignee in law, is he whom the law maketh fo, without any app intment of the perfon.

Cowel.
Assi'gner. n. f. [from affign.] He that appoints.
The Gofpel is at once the afisner of our tasks, and the magazine of our ftrength.

Decay of Picty.
Assi'gnimet. n.f. [from affign.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perfon.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick afligriment thereof unto fuch duties. Hooker, b. v. §12.
This inftitution, which affigns it to a perfon, whom we have no ru'. to know, is juft as good as an affignment to no body at all.

Lock.
Assi'milable. adj. [from afimilate.] That which may be converted to the fame nature with fomething elfe.
The fpirits of many, long before that time, will find but naked habitations; and meeting no afimilables wherein to react their natures, muft certainly participate fuch natural defolations.

Browin's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
To ASSI'MILATE. v.a. [afimilo, Lat.]

1. To convert to the fame nature with another thing.

Birds affimilate lefs, and excern more, than beafts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flefh generally more dry. Bacon's Nat. Hijory.
Birds be commonly better meat than beafts, becaufe their flefh doth afimilate more finely, and fecerneth more fubtely.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 680.
Tafting concoct, digeft, afimilate, And corporeal to incorporcal turn.

Milt. Parad. Lof. Hence alfo animals and vegetables may affimilate their nourifhment; moif nourifhment eafily changing its texture, till it becomes like the denfe earth.
2. To bring to a likenefs, or refemblance.

A ferine and neceffitous kind of life would eafily afimilate at leaft the next generation to barbarifm and ferinenefs.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
They are not over patient of mixture ; but fuch, whom they cannot affmilate, foon find it their intereft to remove. Swift. Assi'milateness. n. f. [from a/fimilate.] Likenefs.
Assimila'tion. n. $\int$. [from affimilate.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or fubftance of another.

It furthers the very act of afimilation of nourifhment, by fome cutward emollients that make the parts more apt to affimilate.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 59$.
2. The ftate of being affimilated.

A ncurifhment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conferving the body, not repairing it by afimilation, but preferving it by ventilation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
3. The act of growing like fome other being.

It is as well the inftinct as duty of our nature, to afpire to an afimilation with God; even the mooft laudable and generous ambition.

Dec. of Piety.
To Assímulate. v. a. [afimulo, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit.
ssimula'rion. u.. . [afimulatio, Lat.] A diffembling; counterfeiting.
To ASSI'ST. ข. a. [affiter, Fr. affifo, Lat.] To help.
Receive her in the Lord, as becometh faints, and affif her in whatfover bufinefo the hath need. Rom. xvi. 2 . It is neceffary and afffing to all our other intellectual faculties. Acquaintance with method will affif one in ranging humand affairs.

Watts's Logick.
She no fooncr yielded to adultery, but the agreed to aff $f$ in
Broome on $O d y / f e y$. the murder of her hupvand. French.] Help; furtherance.
Assi'stance. n.f. [aflisance, French.]
The council of Trent commends recourfe, not only to the this aid and affllance fignify?

Stillinaficet.
You have abundant afffances for this knowledge, in excellent books.

IWake's Preparation for Death.
Let us entreat this neceffary affiance, that by his grace he
Rogers.
Assi'stan'r. adj. [from affif.] Helping ; lending aid.
Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were afflant to him openly, or at leaft under land. Hale's Com. Laiw of Eingl.

ASSI S'TA:

1. A perfon engraged in an attan' not ao priscipal, but as auxiliary or minitt sial!
Some youns towardly noblemen or erentlemen were ufurlly fent as alliffarts or attendants, accorduig to the quality of the perfons. Wacon's Alduice to Sir George Vill ers.
2. Sonetetimes it is only a fofter word for an attendant.

The pale aif fants on cach other flar'd,
With gapingr mouths for iffing words prepard. Dryden.
1SSI'ZE. 2. .f. [afife, a fittine, IIr.]
An affinbly of knights and other fubftantial men, with the bailiff or juftice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ftatute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceffec of alfize aretaken. Corvel.
The law was never executed by any juftices of affize, but the people left to their own laws. Sir 7 . Davies on Ireland. At each afize and term we try
A thoufand rafcals of as deep a dye.
Dryden's fuveral.
5. Any court of juftice.

The judging God fhall clofe the book of fate,
And there the laft afizes keep,
For thofe who wake, and thofe who fleep. Dryden.
6. Afjze of bread, cile, \&cc. Meafure, or quantity. Thus it is faid, when whicat is of fuch a price, the bread foall be of fuch affize.
7. Meafure; rate : for which we now ufe fize. See Size.

On high hill's top I faw a fately frame,
An hundred cubits high by juft affize,
With hundred pillars.
Spen. Tifion of Bi:lay
To Assíze. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix the rate of ary thing by an afize or writ.
Assizer, or Assiser. n. f. [from affize.] Is an oficer wiar F.as the care and overfight of weights and meafures. Cion eis.
Asso'ciable. adj. [afociabilis, Lat.] That which may be joinci to another.
To ASSO'CIATE. v. a. [afocier, Fr. affocio, Lat.]
I. To unite with another as a confederatc.

A fearful army led by Caius Ma.rcius,
Aflociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territorics.
Shak: $\sqrt{P}$. Coriolanus.
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Affociate in your town a wand'ring train,
And frangers in your palace entertain. Dryden's 压ucid.
3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends mould afociate friends in grief and woe.
Shatef. Titus Andronicus.
4. It has generally the particle zuith; as, he afociatcil with his mafter's cnemics.
Asso'ciate. adj. [from the verb.] Confederate; joind in intereft or purpofe.

While I defcend through darknefs,
To my afociate pow'rs, them to acquaint
With thefe fucceffes.
Milt. Par. Lof, b. x.
Asso'ciate. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A perfon joined with another ; a partner.

They perfuade the king, now in old age, to make P:angus his afociate in government with him.

Siuniy, b.ii.
2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his afociates, have fithence piopofed to the world a form fuch as themfelves like. Fooker, $i$. v. § 27 . 3. A companion; implying fome kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unfaitahle affociate.

Wotion
Sole Eve, affocinte fole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear.
Milton's Paradifc Loft, b. ix.
But my afociates now my fay deplore,
Impatient.
Pope's Oclydey.
Associa'tion. n.f. [from afociote.]
I. Union ; conjunction ; fociety.

The church being a focicty, hath the felf-fame criginal grounds, which other politick focieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto fociable life, and confent to fome certain bond of affociction; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they fhall be affociated in.

Hooker, b. ie
2. Confederacy; union for particular purpofes.

This could not be done but with mighty oppofition: agninft which, to ftrengthen themfelves, they fecretly entered into a league of afociation.

Hooker, Profice.
3. Partnerfhip.

Self-denial is a kind of holy affociation with God; and, by making you his partner, inturefts you in all his haip piners Boyle.
4. Connection.

Alociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent ufe.

Waits's Inprovenent of the Nind. 5. Appofition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placel only in the various fepmations, and new afociaticns and mot ons of thefe permancnt particles.

Necuton's Oftichis.

## A S S

A'ssonance. n. f. [afonance, Fr.] Reference of one found to another refembling it.

Dict.
A'ssonant. adj. [afjonant, Frencl.] Sounding in a manner refembling another found.
To Asso'r t. v. a. [affortir, Fr.] To range in claffes, as one thing fuits with another.
'To Asso'т. v. a. [from fot; afloter, Fr.] To infatuate; to befot: a word out of ufc.

But whence they fprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to affure, uneath to weene
That monftrous errour which doth fome afot. Fairy Queen. To ASSUA'GE. v. a. [The derivation of this word is uncertain; Minfbew deduces it from adfuadere, or affuaviare; $7 u$ nius, from rpær, fweet ; from whence Skinner imagines arpæ$r^{\text {an }}$ might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to foften; to allay.

Refrefhing winds the fummer's heats a Juage,
And kindly warmth difarms the winter's rage.
Addifon.
2. To appeafe; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the lefs,
Since nought affuageth malice when 'tis told.' Fairfax, b. iv.
This was neceffary for the fecuring the people from their fears; which were capable of being a $a /$ uaged by no other means.

Clarendon, b. viii.

## Shall I, t' afluage

Their brutal rage,
The regal ftem deftroy?
Dryden's Albion.
3. To eafe; as, the medecine affuages pain.

To Assua'ge. v.n. To abate.
God made a wind to pafs over the earth, and the waters affuaged.

Gen. viii. I .
Assua'gement. n. f. [from afuage.] What mitigates or foftens.

Tell me, when fhall thefe weary woes have end,
Or fhall their ruthlefs torment never ceafe?
But all my days in pining languor fpend,
Without hope of affuagement or releafe. Spenfer's Sonnets.
Assua'ger. n.f. [from afluage.] One who pacifies or appeafes.
Assun'sive. adj. [from affuage.] Softening; mitigating.
If in the breaft tumultuous joys arife.
Mufick her foft affuafive voice applies. Pope's St. Cacilia.
To Assu'bjugate. v. a. [fubjugo, Lat.] To fubmit to. This valiant lord
Muft not fo ftate his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will afubjugate his merit,
By going to Achilles. Sbakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
Assuefa'ction. n. S. [afluefacio, Lat.] The ftate of being accuftomed to any thing.
Right and left, as parts infervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from ufe and a/fuefaction, or according whereto the one grows ftronger. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Assúetude. n. f. [afjuetudo, Lat.] Accuftomance; cuftom.
We fee that afuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lofe the force to hurt.

Bacon's Nat. Hif. N ${ }^{\circ} 67$.
To ASSU'ME. v. a. [afinmo, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He frait $a / \int u n^{\prime} d$ his native form again.
Pope.
2. To take upon one's felf.

> With ravifh'd ears,
> The monarch hears,
> Aflumes the God,
> Affects to nod,

And feems to fhake the fpheres.
Dryden's St. Gacilia.
3. To arrogate; to claim or feize unjuftly.

This makes him over-forward in bufinefs, affuming in converfation, and peremptory in anfwers. Collier of Confidence.
4. To fuppofe fomething granted without proof.

In every hypothefis, fomething is allowed to be affumed. Boylc.
5. To apply to one's own ufe; to appropriate.

His majety might well affume the complaint and expreffion of king David.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Assu'mer. n.f. [from affume.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.
Can man be wife in any courfe, in which he is not fafe too? But can thefe high affumers and pretenders to reafon, prove thenifelves fo?

South.
Assu'ming. participial adj. [from afume.] Arrogant; haughty.
His haughty looks, and his affuming air,
The fon of Ifis could no longer bear.
Dryden.
ASSU'MPSIT. n. f. [afjumo, Lat.] A voluntary promife made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: It contains any verbal promife made upou confideration.
Assu'mption. n. f. [aflumptio, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's felf.

The perfonal deffent of God himfelf, and his affumption of our flefh to his divinity, more familiarly to infinuate his pleafure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wifdom.

Haminond's Fundamentals.
2. The fuppofition, or act of fuppofing of any thing without farther proof.

## A S S

Thefe by way of afumption, under the two general propofitions, are intrinfically and naturally good or bad. Norris,
For the affumption, that Chrift did fuch miraculous and fupernatural works, to confirm what he faid, we need ouly repeat the meflage fent by him to John the Baptilf.

South. 3. The thing fuppofed; a pottulate.

Hold, fays the Stoick, your afumption's wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. Diryd Pcrfius. 4. The taking up any perfon into heaven, which is fuppofed by the Romifh church of the Bleffed Virgin.
Upon the feaft of the ajuizption of the Bleffed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vefpers. Stillingfl. on Rom. İdolat.
Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an afumption to eternal felicity.

Wake's Prefaration for Death.
Assu'mptive. adj. [a fumptivus, Lat.] That may be affumed.
Assu'rance. n. J. [ajfurance, French.]
1.- Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and leffer thing than affurance, yet, as to all the purpofes of a pious life, it may prove more ufeful.

South.
What encouragement can be given to goodnefs, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the a $\sqrt{\text { u}}$ urance of an endlefs felicity? Tillot. 2. Secure confidence; truft.

What man is he, that boafts of flefhly might,
And vain affurance of mortality,
Which all fo foon as it doth come to fight
Againft fpiritual focs, 'yields by and by. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that afjurance, which doth grow by a ftronger proof.

Hooker, b. ii.

## 'Tis far off,

And rather like a dream, than an afjurance
That my remembrance warrants.
Shakefp. Tempeft.
The obedient, and the man of practice, fhall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till perfuafion pafs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into affurance.

South.
Hath he found, in an evil courfe, that comfortable afiurance of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him?

Tillotjon.
4. Firmnefs; undoubting fteadinefs.

Men whofe confideration will relieve our modefty, and give us courage and aflurance in the duties of our profeffion. Rogers.
5. Confidence; want of modefty ; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the firt comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you this laft aflurance. Sidney:
Converfation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and affurance.
6. Ground of confidence; fecurity given.

Locke.
The nature of defire itfelf is no eafier to receive belief, tha it is hard to ground belief; for as defire is glad to embrace the firft thew of comfort, fo is defire defirous of perfect a furance.

Sidncy, b. ii.
As the conqueft was but fight and fuperficial, fo the pope's donation to the Irifh fubmiffions were but weak and fickle of furances.

Sir 7. Davies on Ireland.

## None of woman born

Shall harm Macbeth.

- Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee ?

But yet I'll make afjurance double fure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou fhalt not live. Shak. Macb.
I muft confefs your offer is the beft;
And, let your father make her the affurance,
She is your own, elfe you muft pardon me,
If you fhould die before him, where's her dower.
Shakefp. Taming of the Shrow.
7. Spirit ; intrepidity.

With all th' afurance innocence can bring,
Fearlefs without, becaufe fecure within ;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I fee
This pomp, a hhame to you, a pride to me. Dryd. Aureng.
8. Sanguinity ; readinefs to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural afiurance or confidence, which Ariftotle obferves young men to be full of, and old men not fo inclined to. Hammond's Pract. Cat. 9. Teftimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from fome knowledge and afurance of you,
Offer this office.
Shakefp. King Lcar.
We have as great afurance that there is a God, as we could expect to have, fuppofing that he were. Tillotfon, Preface.
10. Conviction.

Such an afirrance of things as will make men careful to avoid a leffer danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. Tillot. 11. The fame with infurance. See Insurance.

To Assu're. v. a. [affewer, Fr. from afecurare, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promife.

So when he had a/fured them with many words, that he would reftore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the faving of their brethren. 2 Mac. xii. 25.

## A S T

2. To fecure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'il affure her of
Her widowllood, be it that the furvives me
In all my lands and leafes whatfocier.
Shakejp. Taming of the shincew.
So irrefiftible an authority cannot be refected on, without the moft awful revercnce, cven by thofe whofe piety afures its favour to them.

Rogers.
3 To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer ecurity.
And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and fhall affure our hearts before him.

## I revive

At this laft fight; affur'd that man fhall live
With all the creaturcs, and their feed preferve. Parad. Lof. 4. To make fecure.

But what on earth can long abide in ftate?
Or who can him alfure of happy day? Spenf. Muiopotmos.
5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called mc Dromio, fwore I was affured to her.

Shakefp. Comedy of Errours. Assu'ReD. participial adj. [from afurre.].

## I. Certain ; indubitable.

It is an affured experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it profper.

Bacon's Nat. Hijf. Nْ $4^{22}$. 2. Certain; not doubting.

> Young princes, clofe your hands,

That I did fo, when I was firtt affur'd. Shak. King Joim: As when by night the glais
Of Galiæo, lefs affur'd, obferves
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. Par.Lof, b.v: 3. Immodeft; vicioufly confident.

Assu'redry. adv. [from aflured.] Certainly; indubitably.
They promis'd me eternal happinefs,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I hall affuredly.
Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
God is abfolutely good, and fo, afluredly, the caufe of all that
good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no caufe at all. is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no caufe at all.

Raleigh's Hift. of the World. AJuredly he will ftop our liberty, till we reftore him his worfip.
Assu'redness. n. f. [from afurcd.] The ftate of being affured; certainty.
Assu'rer. n. f. [from aflure.]

1. He that gives affurance.
2. He that gives fecurity to make good any lofs.

To ASSW'AGE. See ASSUAGE.
 form of a little ftar; as *.
He alfo publifhed the tranflation of the Septuagint by itfelf, having firft compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by afterisks what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant.
A'sterism. n. $\delta$. [aferifmus, Lat.]
I. A conftellation.

Poetry had filled the fkies with afterifms, and hiftories belonging to them; and then aftrology devifes the feigned virtues and influences of each.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. An afterik, or mark. This is a very improper ufe.

Dwell particularly on paffages with an afferifin* ; for the obfervations which follow fuch a note, will give you a clear light.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy. A'sthma. n.f. $[\ddot{\alpha} \boldsymbol{j} \hat{\jmath} \mu \alpha$. $]$ A frequent, difficult, and fhort refpiration, joined with a hiffing found and a cough, efpecially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone pofture ; becaufe then the contents of the lower belly bear fo againft the diaphragm, as to leffien the capacity of the breaft, whereby the lungs have lefs room to move.

2uincy.
An aftbma is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the mufcles of the thorax, but does not continue long.

Floyer on the Humours.
Troubled with an Asthma'tical. $\}$ adj. [from aftbma.] Troubled with an Asthma'tick. $\}$ afthma.

In aflbmatical perfons, we often fee, that though the lungs be very much fluffed with tough phlegm, yet the pationt may live fome months, if not fome years.

After drinking, our horfes are moft afthmatick; and for voiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.

Floyer on the Humours.
Astérn. adry. [from a and fern.] In the hinder part of the Thip ; behind the fhip.

The galley gives her fide, and turns her prow,
While thofe afiern defecuding down the feep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.
Dryden.
To Aste'r.t. v. a. [a word ufed by spenfer, as it feems, for fart, or Aartle.] To terrify; to ftartic; to fright.

Wc deem of death, as doom of ill defert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the fiepherd can aftert.
Sperifcr's Paf.

## A S T

Asto'nied. particip. adj. A word ufd in the verfion of the bible for aftomiboed.

Many were afonied at thee.
Ifaidh, lii. I4.
To ASTONISH. v. a. [ffonner, Fr. from attonitus, Lat] To confound with fome fudden paffion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to furprife.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moft mighty gods, by tokens, fend
Such dreadful heralds to afoniff, us. Shatk. Yulius Cajar.
Afonifh'd at the voice, he ftood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. Adidifon's Ovid. A genius univerfal as his theme, Aftonifhing as chaos.
Asto'nishingness. n.f. [from afonifb.] Of a nature to excite aftonifhment.
Asto'nishment. n. f. [efonnement, Fr.] Amazement; con-
fufion of mind from far or wonder.
We found, with no lefs wonder to us, than afonifhment to themfelves, that they were the two valiant and famous broShers. Sidney, b.ii.
She efteemed this as much above his wifdom, as aftonibloment
is beyond bare admiration. South.
To Astóund. v. a. [cfomer, Fr.]. To aftonifh; to confound with fcar or wonder. This word is now fomewhat obfoletc.

Thefe thoughts may fartle well, but not aftound
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a ftrong fiding champion, conicience. Paradife Regain. Astra'ddle. adv. [from a and ftradde.e.] With one's legs acrofs any thing.

Diat.
A'stragal. n. f. [isfaryeno, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ferving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. Build. Dict.

We fee none of that ordinary confufion, which is the refult
of quarter rounds of the afiragal, and I know not how many
other intermingled particulars.
A'stral. adj. [from aftrum, Lat.] Starry; relating to the itars. Some aftral forms I muft invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureft atoms of the air ;
Not in their natures fimply good or ill;
But moft fubfervient to bad fpirits will. Dryd. Tyran. Love. Astra'y. adv. [from $a$ and ftray.] Out of the right way.

May feem the wain was very evil led,
When fuch an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or elfe aftray. F. 2 You run aftray, for whilit we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland.

Spenfor on Ireland.
Like one that had been led aftray
Through the heav'n's wide pathlefs way. Milt. Il Penferofo. To ASTRICT. v. a. [afringo, Lat.] To contract by applications, in oppofition to relax: a word not fo much ufed as conAringe.

The folid parts were to be relaxed or africied, as they let the humours pafs either in too fmall or too great quantities.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Astriction. n. f. [aftriEzio, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.
Afriction is in a fubftance that hath a virtual cold ; and it
worketh partly by the fame means that cold doth. Bacon.
This virtue requireth an affriction, but fuch an aftriction as is not grateful to the body; for a pleafing affriztion doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore fuch affriction is found in things of a harfh tafte.' Bacon's Nat. Hiffory. Such lenitive fubftances are proper for dry atrabilarian conftitutions, who arc fubject to aftriction of the belly and the piles.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
Astrictive. adj. [from aftrict.] Stiptick; of a binding quality.
Astri'ctory. adj. [aftrictorius, Lat.] Aftringent; apt to bind.
Astride. adv. [from a and firide.] With the legs open.
To lay their native arms afide,
Their modefty, and ride aftride.
Hudibras.
I faw a place, where the Rhone is fo ftraitened between two rocks, that a man may ftand aftride upon both at once. Boyte. Astri'ferous. adj. [affrifer, Lat.] Bearing, or having ftars D. Astri'gerous. adj. [aftriger, Lat.] Adorned with ftars. Dict. To ASTRI'NGE. v. a. [aftringo, Lat.] To prefs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.
Tears are caufed by a contraction of the fpirits of the brain ; which contraction, by confequence, aftringeth the moifture of the brain, and thereby fendeth tears into the eyes. Bacon. Astri'ngency. $n . \int$. [from aftringe.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppofed to the power of relaxiation.

Aftriction prohibitcth diffolution; as, in medicines, aftrinqents inhibit putrefaction: and, 1 y aftringency, forme fmall quantity of cil of vitriol will keep frefn water long from putrcfying.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory, No $34^{2}$.
Acid, acrid, auftere, and bitter fubftances, by their ajfirin-
ancy, create horrour, that is, ftimulate the fibres. Arbithnot. gency, create horrour, that is, ftimulate the fibres. Arbuthot.
Astringent. aij. [aftringens, Lat.] Binding; conitracting; Astri'ngent. adj. [aftringens, Lat.] Binding; contrading;
oppofed to laxative.

Afringce:

## A S T

A T
Afringent medicines are binding, which at by the alperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up chofer.

Quincy.
The juice is very afiringent, and therefore of flow motion. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{0} 61$.
What diminifheth fenfible perfiration, encreafeth the infenfible ; for that reafon a ferengthening and affringent diet often conduceth to this purpofe. Arbutbonot on Aliments.
 defcribing the flars.


1. An infrument chiefly ufed for taking the aititude of the poie, the fun or ttars, at fea.
2. A ftereugraphick projection of the circles of the fphere upon the plain ois fome great circie.

Cbambers.
Astrologer. n. f. [aftrologus, Lat. from árgov and díro.]

1. One that, fuppofing the influences of the fars to have a caufal power, profefles to foretel or dlfcover events depending on thofe influences.
Not unlike that which afirologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign afpect the one to the other. Wotton.
A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the fars, fay the aftrologers; on the organs of the body, fay the naturalifts; it is the particular gift of heaven, fay the divines, both chritians and heathens. Dryd. Pr. Dufr. Aficlogers, that future fates forefhew.
I never heard a finer fatire againft lawyers, than that of aftrologers, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a fuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the phaintiff or defendant.

Swift.
2. It was antiently ufed for one that underfood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.
A worthy aftrologer now living, who, by the help of perfpective gliaftes, hath fotind in the ftars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been difcovered in Venus. Ralcigh's Hift. of the World.
Astrolo'gian. n.f. [from aftrolo:'y.] The fame with aftrologer.
The twelve houfes of heaven, in the form which aftrologians ufe.

Camden.
The fars, they fay, cannot difpofe,
No more than can the aftrologian.
Hudibras.
Astrolo'gical. $\}^{\text {adj }}$. [from aftrology.] Relating to aftrology; Astrolo'gick. $\}$ profeffing aftrology.

Some feem a little aftrological, as when they warn us from places of malign influence.

Wotton.
No aftrologick wizard honour gains,
Who has not of been banifh'd, or in chains. Dryd. Fuv. Aftrological prayers feem to me to be built on as good reafon as the predictions.

Stillingfl. Dcf. of Dife. on R. Idol.
The poetical fables are more ancient than the affrological influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. Bentlcy's Sermons.
Astrolo'gically. adv. [from affrology.] In an aftrological manner.
To Astro'logize. v. $u$. [from aftrology.] To practife aftrology.
ASTRO'LOGY. n. $\int$. [aftrologia, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ftars; an art now generally exploded, as without reafon.
I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of aftrology, that the fars do not force the actions or wills of men.

Swift.
As'trónomer. n. . [from äscón, a far, and vópo, a rule or law.] He that ftudies the celeftial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.
The in tions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the aftronomers fpeak of, in the inferiour orbs.Bacon.

The old and new aftronomers in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. Blackmore.
Since aftronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the fun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypothefis.
Astrono'mical. \{adj. [from affionomy] Belonging to aftroAstrono'mick. $\}$ nomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the fun's progrefs through the zodiack, they regiftrate and fet them down in their aftronomical canons. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Can he not pals an afronomick line,
Or does he dread th' imaginary fign,
That he fhould ne'er advance to either pole.
Blackmore.
Astronómically. adv. [from aflronomical.] In an aftronomical manner.
ASTRO'NOMY. n. f. [áşoropía, from äspèr, a ftar, and vón $\theta$, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical fcience teaching the knowledge of the celeftial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diftances, periods, eclipfes, and order. The origin of affronomy is uncertain ; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the firft European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the fun, which fands immoveable in the center; as he himfelf had been inftructed by the Egyptian pricfts. From the time of Pythagoras, afronomy funk in-
to neglect, tiil it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conqueft of that country, having acquired fome knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and arain reftored this fience to Europe, where it has fince received very confiderable improvements.
To this muft be added the underftanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and afironomy. , to view. Cowly. A'stroscopy. n. j. [as"̀js, a ftar, and oxomic', to view.] Obiervation of the ftars.

Dict.
Astro-theology. n. $\int$. [from aftrum, aftar, and theologia, divinity.] Divinity founded on the obfervation of the celeftial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the fun, I fhew in the preface of my Afro-Thecoozy.

Derbain's Pbyjico-Theology. Asu'nder. adr. [arunbran, Sax.] Apart; feparately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go afunder.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Senfe thinks the planets fpheres not much ajunder;
What tells us then their diftance is fo far. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Davies. Greedy hope to find
His wifh, and beft advantage, us afunder. Paradife Lof, 6. ix. The fall'n archangel, envious of our ftate,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worfe ;
Which, when afunder, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. Dryd. State of Inn. Born far $!$ funder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and fteel they mect agen.
Dryd. Fibles.
All this metallick matter, both that which continued afunder, and in fingle corpufcles, and that which was amaffed and concreted into nodules, fubfided. Woodward's Nat. Hift.
Asy'Lum. n.f. [Lat. $\alpha \sigma v \lambda_{0}$, from $\alpha$. not, and $\sigma \cdot \lambda^{\prime} \dot{\prime}$, , to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a fanctuary; a refuge.

So facred was the church to fome, that it had the right of an afylum, or fanctuary.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
AsY'MMETRY. n. $\int$. [from $\alpha$, without, and $\sigma \nu \mu \mu i$ igic $^{\prime}$, fymmetry.] I. Contrariety to fymmetry; difproportion.

The afymmetries of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. Grew's Cofm. Sacra. 2. This term is fometimes ufed in mathematicks, for what is more ufually called incommenfurability; when between two quantities there is no common meafure.
A'symptote. $n$. $\int$. [from $\alpha$, priv. oiv, with, and miow, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] Afymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to fome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diffance.

Chambers.
Afymptote lines, though they may approach fill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaft affignable diftance, yet, being ftill produced infinitely, will never meet. Grew's Ciofm. Asympto'tical. adj. [from afymptote.] Curves are faid to be afymptotical, when they continually approach, without a poffibility of meeting.
ASY'NDETON. n. f. [a couvito, of $\alpha$, priv. and cuizs , to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a fentence; as in veni, vidi, vici, $\mathfrak{F}$ left out.
At. pref. [ær, Saxon.]

1. At before a place, notes the nearnefs of the place; as, a man is at the houfe before he is in it.

This cuftom continued among many, to fay their prayers at fountains. Stillingfect's Def. of Difc. on Romijh Idolatry. To all you ladies now at land
We men at fea indite.
2. At before a word fignifying time, notes the coexiftenceof the time with the event; the word time is fometimes included in the adjective.
We thought it $a t$ the very firft a fign of cold affection. Hooker. How frequent to defert him, and at laft
To heap ingratitude on worthieft deeds. Milt. Samp. Agon. At the fame time that the form beats upon the whole fpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. Addifon. Spect.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have mof weakened the common enemy, and, at the fame time, enrichei ourfelves.

Sruift.
3. At before a caufal word fignifies nearly the fame as with.

At his touch,
Such fanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,
They prefently amend.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
O fir, when he fhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n at this news he dies. Shakcfp. King Fobn. Much at the fight was Adam in his heart Mifmay'd. Milton's Paradife
High
High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd,
That promifes a fall, and fhakes at ev'ry blaft. Drydin,
4. At before a fuperlative adjective implies in the flate, as at moft, in the ftate of moft perfection, $\mathcal{E}_{6}$.

## A T A

Confider any man as to his perfonal powers, they are not great; for, at greateft, they mutt ftill be limited. Soutb. We bring into the world with us a poor ncedy uncertain life, flort at the longeft, and unquict at the beft.

Temple.
5. At before a perion, is feldom ufed otherwife than ludicrounfy; as, he longed to be at him, that is, to attack him.
6. At before a fubftantive fometimes fignifies the particular condition or circumftances of the perfon ; as, at peace, in a ftate of peace.

## Under pardon,

You are much more at tafk for want of wifdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildnefs. Sbakefp. King Lear. It bringeth the treafure of a realm into a few hands: for the ufurer being at certainties, and others at uncertaintics, at the the end of the game moft of the money will be in the box.Bac.

Hence walk'd the fiend at large in fpacious field. P. Lof.
The reft, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paftures, and at pleafure feed. Dryden's Virgil. Deferted, at his utmoft need,
By thofe his former bounty fed. Dryden's St. Cacilia.
What hinder'd either in their native foil,
At cafe to reap the harveft of their toil. Dryden's Fables. Wife men are fometimes over-borne, when they are taken at a difadvantage.

Collier of Confidence.
Thefe have been the maxims they have been guided by: take thefe from them, and they are perfectly at a lofs, their compafs and pole-ftar then are gone, and thcir underfanding is perfectly at a nonplus.

Locke.
One man manages four horfes at once, and leaps from the back of another at full fpeed. Pope's Effay oin Homer's Battles.

They will not let me be at quiet in my bed, but purfue me to my very dreams.
7. At before a fubftantive fometimes marks employment or attention.

We find fome arrived to that fottifhnefs, as to own roundly what they would be at.

South.
How d'ye find yourfelf, fays the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is at it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body?

L'Ejirange.
But the who well enough knew what,
Before he fpoke, he would be at,
Pretended not to apprehend.
Hudibras.
The creature's at his dirty work again. Pope.
8. At fometimes the fame with furnijhed with, after the French $a$. Infufe his breaft with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man at arms. Sbak. HenryVI. 9. At fometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your hufband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. Sh.M. of Ven.
He that in tracing the veffels began at the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; ; yet made he the firft true ftep towards the difcovery. Grew's Cofmologia Sacra.

There various news I heard, of love and ftrife,
Of ftorms at fea, and travels on the fhore.
Pope.
10. At fometimes fignifies in confequence of.

Impeachments at the profecution of the houfe of commons,

- have received their determinations in the houfe of lords. Hale.
II. At marks fometimes the effect procceding from an act.

Reft in this tomb, rais'd at thy hufband's coft. Dryden.
Tom has been at the charge of a penny upon this occafion.
Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 482$.
Thofe may be of ufe to confirm by authority, what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reafoning. Arbutb. on Alim. 12. At fometimes is nearly the fame as in, noting fituation.

She hath been known to come at the head of thefe rafcals, and beat her lover.
13. At fometimes marks the occafion, like on.

Others, with morc helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed fpear. Dryden.
14. At fometimes feems to fignify in the power of, or obedient to

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaft at my command, and moft my foe. Dryd. Iliad.
15. At fometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleafure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in good earneft.

Collier of Friend/hip.
16. At fometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other fets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. Dryden's Fables, Pref. Not with lefs ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down.
Dryden's Eneid.
17. At, like the French cbez, means fometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worft authors might endeavour to pleafe us, and in that endeavour deferve fomething at our hands.

Pope.
18. At all. In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moft women have no characters at all.
$A^{\prime}$ tabal. n. $\int$. $\Lambda$ kind of tabour ufed by the Moors.
Children fhall beat our atabals and drums,
And all the noify trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. Dryden's Don Sebafitian.

## A TH

ATARA'XIA. $\}^{\text {n. }}$. $\left[\dot{\alpha}\right.$ rapa $\left.\xi^{\prime} \dot{c}.\right]$ Exemption from vexation; A'taraxy. $\}$ tranquillity.

The fcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia, and freciom from paf fionate difturbances.

Glamville's Scet) is Scicntifica
Ate. The preterite of eat. See To Eat
And by his fide, his ftecd the graffy forage ate. Fairy 2 Even our firt parents ate themfleses out of paradife; and Job's children junketted and feafted together ofteri. Soutb. ATHA'NOR. n. f. [a chymical term, borrowed from $x^{\prime}$ Sereito; or, as others think, 7127\%.] A digefting furnace, to keep heat for fome time; fo that it may be augmented or diminiffed at pleafure, by opening or fhutting fome apertures made on purpofe with fliders over them, called regifters. 2uincy.
$A^{\prime}$ theism. n. $\int$. [from atheif. It is only of two fyllables in poetry.] The difbelief of a God.
God never wrought miracles to convince athbijm, becaufe his ordinary works convince it

Bacon's Efiays.
It is the commonintereft of mankind, to punifh all thofe who would feduce men to athei $m$.

Tillotfon.
A'THEIST. $n . \%$. [ $\dot{\alpha} 9: 0$, without God.] One that denies the exiftence of God.

To thefe, that fober race of men, whofe lives
Religious, titled them the fons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the fmiles
Of thefe fair atbeifts.
Milton's Paradife Lof, $b$. xi.
Though he were really a fpeculative atheift, yet if he would but procced rationally, he could not however be a pradical atbeift, nor live without God in this world.

Atheiff, ufe thine cyes,
And having view'd the order of the fikies,
'Think, if thou canft, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, fhould frame this wend'rous world. Creech.
No atbeif, as fuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal fubject.

Bentley's Sermons.
Atheist. adj. Athciftical ; denying God.
Nor ftood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The atbeift crew.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
Athei'stical. adj. [from atheif.] Given to atheifin; impious.

Men are atheifical, becaufe they are firft vicious; and queftion the truth of chriftianity, becaufe they hate the practice.

South.
Athei'stically. adv. [from atbcifical.] In an athciftical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great finner talk atbeifically, and fcoff profanely at religion, fhould, inftead of vindicating the truth, tacitely approve the fcoffer. South.
I entreat fuch as are atbeifically inclined, to confider thefe things.

Tillot forn.
Athei'sticalness. n. f. [from atbeifical.] The quality of being atheiftical.
Lord, purge out of all hearts profanenefs and atheificalnefs. Hammond's Furdamentals.
Athei'stick. adj. [from atbeif.] Given to atheifin.
This argument demonftrated the exiftence of a Deity, and convinced all atheifick gainfayers.

Ray on tbe Creation.
A'thel, Atheling, Adel, and Æthel. [from adel, noble, Gcrm.] So Etbelred is noble for counfel; Ethelard, a noble genius; $\mathbb{E}$ thelbert, eminently noble; IEthelward, a noble protector.

GibJon's Camden.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ тheous. adj. [áqa.] Atheiftick; godlefs.
Thy Father, who is holy, wife, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or atboous prieft,
To tread his facred courts.
Paradije Regained, b. i.
 cies of wen, which neither caufes pain, difcolours the fikin, nor yields eafily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, refembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if compofed of fat, or a fuety fubftance, featoma. Sharp. Athero'matous. adj. [from atberoma.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it atberomatous.
Wijeman's Surgery.
Athírst. adv. [from a and thirf.] Thirfty; in want of drink.
With fcanty meafure then fupply their food;
And, when athir $f$, reftrain 'em from the flood. Drydcn.
Athle'tick. adj. [from atbleta, Lat. $\alpha^{9} 9 \lambda \eta r$ ris, a wreftler.]
I. Belonging to wreftling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous ; lufty; robuft.

Scldom fhall one fee in rich families that athletick foundnefs and vigour of conftitution, which is feen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceffity caterer. South.
Science diftinguifhes a man of honour from one of thofe atbletick brutes, whom undefervedly we call heroes. Drydin:
Pope. Athwa'rt. prep. [from $a$ and thruart.]

1. Acrofs; tranfverfe to any thing.

Themiftocles made Xerxes pof out of Grecia, by giving out a purpofe to break his bridge athruart the Hellefpont.

Bacon's Efays.

Exccrable flape!
That dar'h, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy mifereated front aihruart my way. Parcal. Lofl, b. ii 2. Through.

## Now, atbwart the terrors that thy vow

Has planted round thee, thou appear'ft more fair. Add. Cato. Athw'Ar'r. alv

1. In a mamer vexatious and perplexing ; crofsiy.

All atbwart there came
A poft from Walcs, loaden with heavy news. Sh. Hen. IV. 2. Wrong.

The baby beats the nurfe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. $S b a k e / p$. Meafure for Meafure.
Ati'lit. adz. [from a and tilt.].

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thruit at an antagonif.

In the city Tours,
Thou ran'it atilt, in honour of my love,
And fol'f away the ladies hearts from France. Sh. Hen. VI. To run atilt at men, and wield Their naked tools in open field.
2. In the pofture of a barrel raifed Hudibras, p. i. c.i. barrel raifed or tilted benind, to make it Sut.
Such a man is always atilt; his favours come hardly from him.

Spectator.
$A^{\prime}$ reas. n. f.

1. A collection of maps, fo called probably from a picture of Atlas fupporting the heavens, prefixed to fome collection.
2. A large fquare folio; fo called from thefe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and fquare.
3. Sometimes the fupporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of filk or ftuff made for women's cloaths.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch atlafies with gold and filver, or without.

Specitator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 288$.

## $A^{\prime}$ tmosphere. $n . \int$. [í $\tau \mu \sigma$, vapour, and $\sigma \varphi a i \xi$

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or atmofpbere ; a light, thin, fluid, or fpringy body, that encompaffes the folid earth on all fides.

It is generally fuppofed to be about forty-five miles high.
Iminenfe the whole excited atmofphere
Impetuous rufhes o'er the founding world. Thomfon's Aut. Atmosphe'rical. adj. [from atmopphere.] Confifting of the atmofphere; belonging to the atmofphere.
We did not mention the weight of the incumbent atmof phe rical cylinder, as a part of the weight refifted.
A'TOM. n. f. [atomus, Lat. ̈̈тopor.]

1. Such a fmall particle as cannot be phyfically divided: and thefe are the firft rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. Quin Innumerable minute bodies are called atoms, becaufe, by reafon of their perfect folidity, they were really indivifible. Ray.

See plaftick nature working to this end,
The fingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
2. Any thing extremely finall.

It is as eafy to count atoms, as to refolve the propofitions of a lover.

Shake $\int$ p. As you like it.
Ato'mical. adj. [from atom.]
I. Confifting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodics are clearer in their continuities,
than in powders and atomical divifions. Brown's Vulgar Err.
2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doetrine of the atomical philofophy.

Bentley's Sermons.
A'TOMisT. n.f. [from atom.] One that holds the atomical phi-
lofophy, or doctrine of atoms.
The atomifts, who define motion to be a paffage from one place to another, what do they more than put one fynonymous word for another?

Loike.
Now can judicious atomifts conceive,
Chance to the fun could his juft impulfe give?
Blackmorr.
A'tomy. n. $f$. An obfolete word for atom. $^{\prime}$
Drawn with a team of little atomies,
Athwart men's nofes, as they be aflecp. Sbak. Rom. and ful.
To ATONE. \%. $n$. [from at one, as the etymologifts remark, to be at onc, is the fame as to be in concord. This derivation is much confirmed by the following paffage.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidus can no more atone,
Than violentelt contrariety.
Sbake/p. Coriolanus.
2. To ftand as an equivalent for fomething; and particul rly ufed of expiatory facrifices; with the particle for before the thing for which fomething elfe is given.

From a mean fock the pious Decii came;
Yet fuch their virtues, that their lofs alone,
lior Rome and all our legions did atone. Dryder's fuvenal. The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, feldom atones for the uncafinefs produced by his grave reprefentations.

Lock.
Let thy fublime meridian courfi
For Mary's fetting rays atone:
Our luftre, with redoubld force,
Muft now proceed fiom thee alone.

## A T T

His virgin fword Ægyfthus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. Pope's Ody. To Ato'ne. v. a. 'To expiate; to anfwer for.

Soon fhould yon' boafters ceafe their haushty ftrife,
Or each atone his guilty love with life. Pope's Odyjig. Ato'nement. n. f. [from atone.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He feeks to make atonement
Between the duke of Glo'fter and your brothers. Sh. R. III.
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent ; with for.

And the Levites were purified, and they wafhed their cloaths: and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and
Aaron made an atonement for them to cleanfe them. Num.viii. 21 .
Surely it is not a fufficient atonement for the writers, that they profefs loyalty to the government, and fprinkle fonze arguments in favour of the diffenters, and, under the fhelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety
and virtue. Swift on the Sentiments of a Churchl of England man. Aro'p. adv. [from a and top.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. Par. Ioff, b. iii.
What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which
often fwims atop of the decoction. Arouthoiot on Aliments. Atrabila'rian. adj. [from atra bilis, black choler.] Melancholy ; replete with black choler.
The atrabilarian conflitution, or a black, vifcous, pitchy confiftence of the fluids, makes all fecretions difficult and fparing.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
Atrabila'rious. adj. [from atra bilis, black choler.] Melancholick.
The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ferum, or finer and more volatile parts, is atrabilarious; whereby it is rendered grofs, black, unctuous, and earthy

2uincy.
From this black aduft ftate of the blood, they are atrabilarious.

Arbuthnot on Air.
ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. n. $f$. [from atrabilarious.]
being melancholy ; repletion with melancholy.
Atrame'ntal. adj. [from airamentum, ink. Lat.] Inky; black.
If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atramental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will feem efpecially to lie in the more fixed falt thereof. Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
Atrame'ntous. alj. [from atranentum, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.
I am not fatisfied, that thofe black and atramentous fpots, which feem to reprefent them, are ocular. Brown's Vuls. Err. ATRO'CIOUS. adj. [atrox, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is neceffary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending caufes, unlefs it be an atrocious offence.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
ATRO'cIously. adv. [from atrocious.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickednefs.
Atro'ciousness. n. $\int$. [from atrocious.] The quality of being enormoufly criminal.
Atro'city. n.f. [atrocitas, Lat.] Horrible wickednefs; excefs of wickednefs.
I never recall it to mind, without a deep aftonifhment of the very horrour and atrocity of the fact in a chriftian court. Wotton.
They defired juftice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deferved.

Clarendon. A'TROPHY. n. $f$. [ä́reopia.] Want of nourifhment; a difeafe in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the fupport of the body.

Marafmus, and wide-wafting peftining atropy
The mouths of the laterting peitilence. Par. Loft, b. xi in whe mat be a vifcidmucus, into in arate chyle paffeth by fool, and the perfon falleth To ATTA'CH. v. a. [attacber, Fr.]
I. To arreft ; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ.

Eftfoons the guard, which on his ftate did wait,
Attach'd that traitor falfe, and bound himi ftrait. Fairy 2: ones, they might, without fufpicion or noife, bie prefently great tached.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Defires you to Bohemia greets you,
His dionity and duty his fon, who has
2. Sometimes with the partich cart off. Shake $/$ p. Winter's Tale.

You, lord archbinof, but not in prefent ufe.
Of capital treafon I archbifhop, and you, lord Mowbray,
3. To feize.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attaib'd
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. Sbakijp. Henry VIII.
To lay hold on.
4. To lay hold on.

I cannot blanie thee,
Who am mylelf attacis d with wearincfs,
To th' dulling of my fpirits.
Shakefp. Tcinnof.
5. To win ; to gyain over ; to cmamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And chaming fymphonies, attacth d the heart
Of $A$ dume.
Miiton's Paradific Luo, 7, b. xi.

## A T T

6. To fix to one's intereft.

The great and rich depend on thofe whom their power or their wealth attaches to them.
Atta'chment. n. $\int_{\text {. [attachement, Fr.] }}$
I. Adherence; attention ; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an attacbment to their own
Addifon. Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 5$.
The Romans burnt this laft fleet, which is another murk of
Addifon. Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5$. their fimall attuchment to the fea.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. An apprehenfion of a man to bring him to anfwer an action; and fometimes it extends to his moveables.
3. Foreign attacbment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to fatisfy creditors within a city.
To ATTA'CK. v. a. [attaquer, Fr.]

1. To affault an enemy ; oppofed to defence.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. A.Pbilips's Briton. Thofe that attack, generally get the victory, though with difadvantage of ground.

Cane's Campaigns.
2. To impugn in any manner, as with fatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer attacked the reputation of his adverfarics.
Атта'ck. n.f. [from the verb.] An affault upon an enemy.
Hector oppofes, and continues the attack;; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the firt breach in the wall.

Pope's Iliad, argum. b. xii.
If appriz'd of the fevere attack,
The country be fhut up.
Thomfon.
I own 'twas wrong, when thoufands call'd me back, To make that hopelefs, ill-advis'd attack. Youn
Atta'cker. n. $\int$. [from attack.] The perfon that attacks.
To ATTATN. v. a. [atteindre, Fr. attineo, Lat.]
I. To gain ; to procure ; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me ; it is high; I cannot attain unto it.

Pf. cxxxix. 6.
Is he wife who hopes to attain the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it ? Tillot for
2. To overtake ; to come up with : a fenfe now little in ufe.
2. To overtake; to come up with : a fenfe now little in ufe.
The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottifh king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, fet down before the caftle of Aton.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. To come to ; to enter upon.

Canaan he now attains; I fee his tents

## Pitch'd above Sichem.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.:
4. To reach :to equal.

So the firf precedent, if it be good, is feldom attained by imitation.

Bacon's Effays.
To have knowledge in moft objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto. Locke.

## To Atta'in. v. n.

1. To come to a certain ftate.

Milk will foon feparate itfelf into a cream, and a more ferous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the higheft degree of acidity.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. 2. To arrive at.

Atta'in. n.f. [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word notin ufe.

Crowns and diadems, the moft fplendid terrene attains, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down.

Glanville's Scepfis.
Atta'inable: adj. [from attain.] That which may be attained ; procurable.
He wilfully neglects the obtaining unfpeakable good, which he is perfuaded is certain and attainable.

Tillot fon.
None was propofed that appeared certainly attainable, or of
Rogers. value enough.
Atta'ina bleness. $n$. $\int$. [from attainable.] The quality of being attainable.
Perfons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poffeffor, or its attainablenefs by them.

Cbeyne's Pbilofophical Principles.
At TA'INDER. n. f. [from to attaint.]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See To Attaint.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the attainders of all of his party reverfed; and, on the other fide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. Bacon's Henry VII.
2. 'Taint.

So finooth he daub'd his vice with fhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of fufpect. Shake $\int$ p. Ricbard III. Atta'inment. n. $\int$. [from attain.]

1. That which is attained; acquifition.

We difpute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpofe. Glanville's Scep $/ \sqrt{2 s}$.

Our attainments are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerfe.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii.
2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture muft be fufficient to imprint in us the character of all things neceffary for the attainment of eternal life.

Hooker, b. v.
Education in extent, more large, of time fhorter, and of attainment more certain.

Milton on Education.
Vol. I.

Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius.

South.
If the fame actions be the inftruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happinefs, they would neverthelefs fail in the attainment of this laft end, if they proceeded from a de Addijon. Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 257^{\circ}$ The great care of God for our falvation muft appear in the concern he expreffed for our attainment of it.
To Atta'int. v.a. [altenter, Fir.]

1. To attaint is particularly ufed for fuch as are found guilty of fome crime or offence, and efpecially of felony or treafon. A man is attainted two ways, by appearance, or by procefs. Attainder by appearauce is by confeffion, battle, or verdict. Confeffion is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prifoner, upon his indictment read, being afked guilty or not guilty, anfwers guilty, never putting himfelf upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in fanctuary, where he, upon his confeffion, was in former times conftrained to abjure the realm ; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choofing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquifhed. Attainder by verdict is, when the prifoner at the bar, anfwering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inqueft of life and death paffing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by procefs is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at laft outlawed upon his default.

Cowel.
Were it not an endlefs trouble, that no traitor or felon fhould
be attainted, but a parliament muft be called. Spenfer on Ireland.
I muft offend before I be attainted. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
2. To taint ; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attaint
With any paffion of inflaming love. Sbakefp. Henry VI. Atta'int. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. Any thing injurious, as illnefs, wearinefs. This fenfe is now obfolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But frefhly looks, and overbears attaint
With chearful femblance.
Shakefp. Henry V.
2. Stain; fpot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpfe of; nor any man an attaint, but he carries fome ftain of it.

Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
3. In horfemanifhip. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horfe.

- Farrier's Dict.

Atta'inture. n. $f$. [from attaint.] Reproach; imputation.
Hume's knavery will be the ducheff's wreck,
And her attainture will be Humphry's fall.
Shake/peare's Henry VI.
To Attáminate. v.a. [attamino, Lat.] To corrupt; to fpoil.
To Attémper. v. a. [attempero, Lat.]
I. To mingle ; to weaken by the mixture of fomething elfe; to dilute.

Nobility attcmpers fovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people fomewhat afide from the line royal. Bacon's Efayss Attemper'd funs arife,
Sweet-beam'd, and fhedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleafing calm.
Thomfon's Summer.
2. To regulate ; to foften.

His early providence could likewife have attempercd his nature therein.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Thofe fmiling eyes, attemp'ring ev'ry ray,
Shone fweetly lambent with celeftial day. Pope's El. to Abel. 3. To mix in juft proportions.

Alma, like a virgin queen moft bright,
And to her guefts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. F. Qucens
4. To fit to fomething elfe.

Phemius! let arts of gods and herocs old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. Pope's Odyfey.
To Attémperate. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To proportion to fomething.

Hope mult be proportioned and attemperate to the promife; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope.

Hammond's Pract. Catechifm.
To Aтте'мрт. v. a. [attenter, Fr.]

1. To attack'; to invade ; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his difpleafure;
Tript me behind, got praifes of the king,
For him attempting who was felf-fubdu'd. Shak. K. Lear.
Who, in all things wife and juft,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man; with ftrength entire, and free-will, arm'd.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x: I have been fo hardy to attompt upon a name, which among 2. Tome is yet very facred.

Glanville's Sccipfis, Preface. 2. To try; to endeavour.

I have neverthelefs attempted to fend unto you, for the renew ing of brotherhood and friendfhip. 1 Macc. xii. I7.

Atte'mpt.

## A T T

## Atte'mpt. n. f. [from the verb.]

## 1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we fhall long
live in peace and quietnefs, without any attempts upon us.Bacon.
2. An efliay; an endeavour

Alack! Iam afraid, they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done, th' attempt, and not the deed,
Confounds us.
Sbake/p. Macbeth.
He would have cry'd ; buthoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and ftopp'd th' attempt. Dryd.
I fubjoin the following attempt towards a natural hiftory of foffrls.

IV oodward on Foffils.
Atteimptable. adj. [from attempt.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wife, and lefs attomptable than the rareft of our ladies. Shak. Cymbel.
Atte'mpter. n.f. [from attempt.]

1. The perfon that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Againft th' attempter of thy Father's throne. Par. Loft, b. iv. 2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treafure, but difinterefted attempters for the univerfal good. Glanville's Scepf. Scientifica.
To ATTEND. v. a. [attendre, Fr. attendo, Lat.]

1. To regard ; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth fing as fweetly as the fork,
When neither is attended.
Shakefp. Merch. of Venicc.
2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. Sh.T. Gent. of Ver. 3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at prefent ftrong enough to have ftopped or attended Walter in his weftern expedition.
4. To be prefent with, upon a fummons.

If any minifter refufed to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to attend upon the committee, and not difcharged till the houfes met again.
5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is fo idly king'd,
Her fceptre fo fantaftically born,
That fear attends her not.
Shakefp. Henry V.
My pray'rs and wifhes always fhall attend
The friends of Rome.
Addifon's Cato.
A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain. in the ftomach, attended with a fever.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
6. To expect. This fenfe is French.

So drcadful a tempeft, as all the people attended therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. Raleigb's Hijt. 7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge fick perfons to attend,
And comfort thofe in point of death which lay. Fairy 2. 8. To be confequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate defcent upon Rhée, which was afterwards attended with many unprofperous attempts. Clar.
9. To remain to ; to await; to be in ftore for.

To him, who hath a profpect of the ftate that attends all men after this, the meafures of good and evil are changed. Locke. 10. To wait for infidioully.

Thy interpreter, full of defpight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night. II. 'To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attend.
The doubtful fortune of their abfent friends. Dryd. Virgil. 12. To ftay for.

I died whilft in the womb he ftaid, Attending nature's law.

Shakefp. Cymbeline.
I haften to our own ; nor will relate
Great Mithridates, and rich Croefus' fate;
Whom Solon wifely counfell'd to attend
The name of happy, till he knew his end.
Dryden's $\mathrm{f}^{2}$.
To Atte'nd. v. $n$.
r. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now ! for I attend,
Pleas'd with thy words. Milton's Par. Loft, b. viii.
Since man cannot at the fame time attend to two objects, if you employ your fpirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for fenfual temptation. Taylor's Holy Living.
2. To ftay ; to delay.

This firft true caufe, and laft good end,
She cannot here fo well, and truly fee;
For this perfection fhe muft yet attend,
Till to her Maker fhe efpoufed be
Sir 7. Davies.
Plant anemonies after the firt rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is furce to attend till October, or the montlo after.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Atte'ndance. n. $\int$. [attendance, Fr.]
I. 'The act of waiting on another; or of ferving.

I dance attendance here,
I think the duke will not be fpoke withal. Shakef $\int$. R. III.
For he, of whom thefe things are fpoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave attendance at the altar.

Hel. vii. 13.

The other, after many years attendance upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince.

Clarendon.

## 2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From thofe that the calls fervants? Shakefp. King Lear.
3. The perfons waiting; a train.

Attendance none fhall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Thofe two.
4. Attention ; regard.

Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine.
I Tim. iv. I3.
5. Expectation; a fenfe now out of ufe.

That which caufeth bitternefs in death, is the languifhing attendance and expectation thereof ere it come. Hooker, $b$. i. Atte'ndant. adj. [attendant, Fr.] Accompanying as fubordinate.

Other funs, perhaps,
With their attendant moons, thou wilt defcry,
Communicating male and female light. Par. Loft, b. viii.
Atténdant. n. f.
I. One that attends

I will be returned forthwith; difinifs your atterdant there;
look it be done
Shakefp. Othollo.
2. One that belongs to the train.

When fome gracious monarch dies,
Soft whifpers firft and mournful murmurs rife
Among the fad attendants.
Dryden.
3. One that waits the pleafure of another, as a fuitor or agent. I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an attendant quick difpatch is a civility.

Burnet's Tbeory, Preface.
4. One that is prefent at any thing.

He was a conftant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing.

Swift's Fates of Clergymen.
5. In lavv. One that oweth a duty or fervice to another; or, after a fort, dependeth upon another.
6. That which is united with another; a conconitant; a confequent.

## Beware,

And govern well thy appetite, left fin
Surprize thee, and her black attendant, death. Par. L. b. vii.
They fecure themfelves firft from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being fo clofe an attendant on the other, that it is fcarce poffible to fever them. Decay of Fiety. He had an unlimited fenfe of fame, the attendant of noble
fpirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. Fop. Eif. on $H$.
It is hard to take into view all the attendants or confequents that will be concerned in the determination of a queftion.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Atte'nder. n. $\int$. [from attend.] Companion; affociate.
The gypfres were there,

## Like lords to appear,

With fuch their attenders,
As you thought offenders.
Ben Yolmfon's Gyplies.
Attent. adj. [attentus, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine cyes fhall be open, and mine ears attent unto the prayer that is made in this place.

Chron. vii. 15.
What can then be lefs in me than defire,
To fee thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attent
Thy wifdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. Par. Regained.
Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers lefs tedious, and yourfelf more attent upon them. Taylor's Guide to Derotion.
To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leifure to apply their minds to fuch a ferious and attent confideration. South.
Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, attent, and heedful. Holder's El. of Speech.
A'tтentates. $n$. $\int$. [atientata, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending fuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; thofe things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewife be ftiled attentates. Ayliff. Par. Atténtion. n. f. [attention, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding ; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They fay the tongues of dying men
Inforce attention like deep harmony. Sbake $\int$ p. RichardII.
He perccived nothing but filence, and figns of attention to what he would further fay. Bacon's Holy War.

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. Par. Loft, b. xi.
By attention the ideas, that offer themfelves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, regiftered in the memory. Locke.

Attention is a very neceffary thing; truth doth not always
ftrike the foul at firft fight. Watts's Improv of the Mind
Atte'ntive. adj. [from attent.] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.
Being moved with thefe and the like your cffectual difcourfes, whercunto we gave moft aticntive ear, till they entered cyen unto our fouls.

IIcoker, Prefuce.

## A T T

I'm never merry when I hear fweet mufick.

- The reafon is, your fipirits are attentive. Sh. M. of Venice. I faw moft of them attentive to three Sirens, diftinguifhed by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleafure. Tatler, No 81. A critick is a man who, on all occafions, is more attentive to what is wanting than what is prefent. Addijon. Grardian.

Mufick's force can tame the furious beaft;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, reftrain
His rage ; the lion drop his crefted main,
Attentive to the fong.
Prior.
Atténtively. adv. [from attentive.] Heedfully; carefully. If a man look fharply and attentively, he fhall fee Fortune; for though the be blind, fhe is not invifible.

Bacon.
The caufe of cold is a quick fpirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that hall attentivcly confider of nature. Bacon. Atténtiveness. $n$. $\int$. [from attentive.] The fate of being attentive; heedfulnefs; attention.
At the relation of the qucen's death, bravely confeffed and lamented by the king, how attentiveness wounded his daughter.

Shakefp. Winter'sTale.
Atte'nuant. adj. [attenuans, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.
To ATTENUATE. v.a. [attenuo, Lat.] To make thin, or fender.
The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being attenuated and fubtilized, was changed into an ardent fpirit. Boyle. Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only difiolves the fhell, but alfo attenuates the white contained in it into a limpid water.

Wifeman's Surgery.
It is of the nature of acids to diffolve or attenuate, and of alkalies to precipitate or incraflate.

Newton's Opticks.
The ingredients are digefted and attenuated by heat; they are firred and conftantly agitated by winds. Arbuth. on Air. Atte'nuate. adj. [from the verb.] Made thin, or flender. Vivification ever confifteth in fpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. Attenua'tion. n. f. [from attenuate.] The act of making any thing thin or flender; leffening.
Chiming with a hammer upon the outfide of a bell, the found will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elifion or attenuation of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outfide of the bell. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory.
$A^{\prime}$ тter. n. f. [azen, Sax. vencm.] Corrupt matter. A word much ufed in Lincolnhhire.

Skinner.
To Atte'st. v. a. [attefor, Lat.]

1. To bear witnefs of ; to witnefs.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attefted by particular pagan authors. Addifon on the Clbrifian Religion.
2. To call to witnefs; to invoke as confcious.

The facred ftreams, which heav'n's imperial ftate
Attefs in oaths, and fears to violate. Dryden's EEneid. Atтe'st. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] Witnefs; teftimony; atteftation.

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderftruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high atteft was giv'n, a while furvey'd
With wonder.
Paradije Regained, b. i.
Аttesta'tion. n. $\int$. [from attef.] Teftimony; witnefs; evidence.

There remains a fecond kind of peremptorinefs, of thofe who can make no relation without an atteftation of its certainty. Government of the Tongue:
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give atteflation to what I write, thefe are fo obvious that I need not feek for a compurgator.

Woodward's Nat. Hifory.
We may derive a probability from the atteftation of wife and honeft men by word or writing, or the concurring witnefs of muititudes who have fech and known what they relate. Watts. Attr'guous. adj. [attiguks, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. Dict. To Atrínge. v. a. [attingo, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently.

To AT"TI'RE. v.a. [attirer, Fr.] To drefs; to habit; to arsay.

Let it likewife your gentle breaft infpire
With fweet infufion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thofe leaves attire,
Proud Daphne.
Spenfer, Somnet xxxvii.
My Nan fhall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely attired in a robe of white. Shakesp. M. W. of Windf.
With the linen mitre fhall he be attired.
Lev. xvi. 4.
Now the fappy boughs
Attire themfelves with blooms.
Pbilips.
Atti're. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Clothes ; drefs ; habit.

It is no more difgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to devife his own attire. Hooker, b. iii.
After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in ufe among them. Sir नobn Davies on Ireland. Thy fumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath coft a mafs of publick treafury.
Shakejpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

## A TT

And in this coarfe attive, which I now wean With God and with the Mufes I confer:

Donne. When lavifh nature, with her beft attire; Cloaths the gay fpring, the feafon of defire. I pafs their form, and ev'ry charming grace; But their attire, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is frefh within my mind.
2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or ftag.
3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the atite, which is eithcr florid or feiniform. Florid attire, called thrums or fuits, as inz the flowers of marigold and tanfey, confift fometiines of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret; the body of which is divided at the top, like the cownip flower, into five diftinct parts. Semiformattive confifts of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each attire. Dict.
Attírer. n. $\int$. [from attire.] One that attires another; a dreffer. Dict.
$\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ тtitude. n. f. [attitude, Fr. from atto, İtal.] The pofture or action in which a ftatue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure.

Prior's Dedication:
They were famous originals that gave rife to fatues, with the fame air, pofture, and attitudes.
At to'lilent. adj. [attollens, Lat.] That which raifes or lifts up.
I fhall farther take notice of the exquifite libration of the attollent and depriment mufcles. Derham's Phyfico-Theology. Atto'rney. n.f. [attornatus, low Lat. from iour, Fr. Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices fubit.]

1. Such a perfon as by confent, commandment, or requeit, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's bufinefs, in their abfence. Attorney is either gencral or fpecial: Attorney general is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or fuits; as the attorney general of the king, which is nearly the fame with Procurator Ccefaris in the Roman empire. Attorneys general are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before juftices in eyre, in open court. Aitorncy fpecial or particular, is he that is employed in one or more caufes particularly fpecified. There are alfo, in refpect of the divers courts, attorneys at large, and attorneys $\mathrm{spe}-$ cial, belonging to this or that court only.

Cowe!.
Attorneys in common law, are nearly the fame with proctors in the civil law, and foiicitors in courts of equity. Attorneys fue out writs or procefs, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perfons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ferved a clerkfhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The attorney general pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, $\xi^{\circ}{ }_{c}$. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. Cbambersa I am a fubject,
And challenge law : attorieys are deny'd me';
And therefore perfonally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance.
Shakefp. Ricbard II.
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeffions,
Of divers witneffes.
Shakefp. '̇'Henry VIII.
Defpairing quacks with curfes fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an ufelefs race. Pope, Epif. iii.
2. It was anciently ufed for thofe who did any bulinefs for ans other; now only in law.

I will attend my huband; if is my office;
And will have no attorney but myfelf;
And therefore let me have him home. Shak. Como of Erro
Why fhould calamity be full of words? -

- Windy attorneys to their client woes,

Airy fucceeders of inteftate joys.
Shakefp. Richard IIIt
To Atto'rney. v. a. [from the noun; the verb is now no in ufe.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not perfonal, have been royally attornied with interchange of gifts. Sbakefp. Winter's Talc:
2. To employ as a proxy.

## As I was then

Advertiffing, and holy to your bufinefs,
Not changing heart with habit, I aim fill
Attornied to your fervice. Sbake/p. Meafure for Meafure.
Atto'rneyship. n. f. [from attorney.] The office of an attorney.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by attorneyjbip. Sbakefp. Henry. VI ${ }_{i}$
Atto'urnment. n. f. [attournement, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his loid; for, otherwife, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third cannot get poffeffion.
To ATTRÁCT. v. a. [attrabo; atiractum, Lat.]

## 1. To draw to fomething.

$\Lambda$ man fhould fcarce perfuade the affections of the loadffone, or that jet and amber attrabctl) ftraws and light bodies.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

## A T T

The fingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place, Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
2. To allure ; to invite.

## Adorn'd

She was indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love; not thy fubjection. Milton's Par. Loft, b. x. Shew the care of approving all actions fo, as may moft effectually attract all to this profeffion: Hammond's Fundam.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart fubdue!
What nymph could e'er attract fuch crowds as you! Pope.
Attra'ct. n. $\int$. [from to attract.] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, attracts and flames,
And woe and contract in their names.
Hudibras.
Attra'ctical. adj. [from attract.] Having the power to draw to it.
Some ftones are endued with an elcetrical or attractical virtue.

Ray on the Creation.
Attra'ction. n. f. [from attract.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the attraction in gold of the fpirit of quickfilver at diftance; and the attraction of heat at diftance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of fome herbs to water, though at diftance; and divers others, we fhall handle. Bacon's Nat. Hiff.

Loadftones and touched needles, laid long in quickfilver, have not admitted their attraction. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Attraction may be performed by impulfe, or fome other means; I ufe that word, to fignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another

Newton's Opticks.
2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the attraction of my good parts afide, I have no other charms.

Shakefj. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Attra'ctive: adj. [from attract.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the fun
Be centre to the world; and other ftars,
By his attractive virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. Paradife Lof.
Some the round earth's cohefion to fecure,
For that hard talk employ magnetick power;
Remark, fay they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fan'd attractive ftone. Blackmore.
Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetifm, and electricity; and thefe inftances make it not improbable but there may be more attractive powers than thefe. Newt. Opt.
2. Inviting; alluring ; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wherefoe'er fhe lies;
For the hath bleffed and attractive eyes.
Shakefp. Midfum. Night's Dream.
I pleas'd, and with attraflive graces won,
The moft averfe, thee chiefly.
Paradife Lof, b. ii.
Attra'ctive. n. $f$. [from attract.] That which draws or incites allurement ; except that attractive is of a good or indifferent fenfe, and allurement generally bad.
The condition of a fervant ftaves him off to a diftance; but the gofpel fpeaks nothing but attractives and invitation.

South.
Attra'ctively. adv. [from attrafive.] With the power of attracting or drawing.
Attra'ctiveness. n. f. [from attractive.] The quality of being attractive.
Attra'ctor. n.f. [from attract.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the flraws be in oil, amber draweth them not ; oil makes the ftraws to adhere fo, that they cannot rife unto the attracBrown's Vulgar Errours,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { tor. } \\ & \text { A'trinahent. n. } . \text { [attrahens; Lat.] That which draws. }\end{aligned}$

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the fteel to its attrabent.

Glanville's Scep fis. Attrecta'tion. n. f. [attreEtatio, Lat.] Frequent handling.D. Attri'butable. adj. [attribuo, Lat.] That which may be afcribed or attributed; afcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans feems to be attributable to the migrations of the Seri.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To ATTRI'BUTE. v. a. [attribuo, Lat.]
r. To afcribe; to give ; to yield.

To their very bare judgment fomewhat a reafonable man would attribute, notwithftanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. Hooker, b. ii.

We attribute nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiflom have no repugnancy in them.

Tillot for.
2. To impute, as to a caufe.

I have obferved a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were attributed to his infirmities.

Temple.
The imperfection of telefcopes is attributed to fpherical glafies; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical fections.

Newton's Opticks.

## A V A

## A'TTRIBUTE. n. f. [from to attribute.]

I. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wifdom, and goodnefs, being all but attributes of one fimple effence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part difcern.

Sir Walter Raleigh.
Your vain poets after did miftake,
Who ev'ry attribute a god did make. Dryden's Tyr. Love. All the perfections of God are called his attributes; for he cannot be without them.
2. Quality ; adherent.

They mult have thefe three attributes; they muft be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetoufnefs.

Bacon.
3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His feeptre thews the force of temporal pow'r,
The attribute to awe and majefty ;
But mercy is above this fcepter'd fway,
It is an attribute to God himfelf. Shak. Merchant of Venice.
The fculptor, to diftinguifh him, gave him, what the medallifts call his proper attributes, 2 fpear and a thield. Addijon.
4. Reputation; honour.

## It takes

From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute. Shake $p$. Hamlet. Attribu'tion. n.f. [from to attribute.] Commendation.

If fpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such attribution fhould the Douglas have,
As not a foldier of this feafon's ftamp
Should go fo general current through the world.
Sbake/p. Henry IV. p. i
Attritre. adj. [attritus, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.
Or by collifion of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x
Attriteness. n. $\int$. [from attrite.] The being much worn.
Attri'tion. n. $\int$. [attritio, Lat.]
$x$. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againft another.
This vapour, afcending inceffantly out of the abyfs, and pervading the ftrata of gravel, and the reft, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in thofe ftrata; this fluid, by its continual attrition, fretting the faid bodies. Woodw. Nat. Hifitry.
The change of the aliment is effected by attrition of the inward ftomach, and diffolvent liquor affifted with heat.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. [With divines.] Grief for fin, arifing only from the fear of punifhment; the loweft degree of repentance.
To Attu'ne. v. a. [from tune.]
I. To make any thing mufical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the fmell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. iv.
2. To tune one thing to another; as, he attunes his voice to his harp.
Attu'rney. n.f. See Attorney.
Atwéen. adlv. or prep. [Sec Between.] Betwixt; between; in the midft of two things.

Her loofe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers atween,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. Spenfer's Epithalam. Atwi'xt. prep. [See Betwixt.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous ftrokes did him reftrain,
And with his body barr'd the way atwixt them twain.
Fairy 2ucen, b. i.
To AVA'IL. v. a. [from valoir, Fr. to avail being nearly the fame thing with faire valoir.]
I. To profit ; to turn to profit ; with of before the thing ufed.

Then fhall they feek t ' avail themfelves of names,
Places, and titles; and with thefe to join
Secular pow'r.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii.
Both of them avail themfelves of thofe licences, which Apollo has equally beftowed on them. Dryslen's Dufrefnoy:
2. To promote ; to profper ; to affift.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beft his fafe return avail. Pope's Odyj.
To Ava'il. v.n. To be of ufe; to be of advantage.
Nor can my ftrength avail, unlefs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. Dryden's Fables.
When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing to have been encouraged by the great. Pope's Preface to his Works. Ava'il. n. $\int$. [from to avail.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elfe did come, were fure to fail ;
Yet would he further none but for avail.
Spenfer's Hubbard's Tale.
I charge thee,
As heav'n thall work in me for thine avail,
To tell me truly. Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
'Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than errour.
Ava'ilable. adj. [from avail.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things fubject to action, the will does fo far incline unto,

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as reafon judges them more available to our biifs. Hooker, b. i 2. Powerful ; in force.

Laws human are available by confent.
Hooker, b. i.
Mighty is the efficacy of fuch interceffions to avert judgments; how much more available then may they be to fecure the continuance of bleffings?

Atterbury's Serm.
Ava'ilableness. n. f. [from availalle.] Power of promoting the end for which it is ufed.
We differ from that fuppofition of the efficacy or availablenels, or fuitablenefs of thefe to the end Hale's Origin of Man. Ava'ilafis. adv. [from availabie.] Powerfully; profitably; advantagcoufly.
Ava'ilment. n.f. [from avail.] Ufefuluefs; advantage; profit. To Ava'le. v. a. [avaler, to ier fink, Fr.] To let fall; to deprefs; to make abject ; to fink: a word out of ufe.

He did abafe and avale the fovereignty into more fervitude towards that fee, than had been among us.

Wotton. To Ava'i.e. پ. $n$. To fink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to avale,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves.
Spenfer. Ava'nt. See Van.
Ava'nt-guard. n.f. [avantgarde, Fr.] The van; the firft body of an army.

The horfemen might iffue forth without difturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without fhuffing with the battail or arriere.

Sir 7. Hayward.
A'VARICE. n. f. [avarice, Fr. avaritia, Lat.] Covetoufnefs; infatiable defire.

There grows
In my moft ill compos'd affection, fuch
A flanchlefs avarice, that were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands. Sbake/p. Macbeth.
This avarice of praife in times to come,
Thofe long infcriptions crouded on the tomb. Dryd. Juv. Nor love his peace of mind deftroys,
Nor wicked avarice of wealth.
Dryden.
Avarice is infatiable; and fo he went ftill puhing on for more. L'Efrange.
Avarícious.adj. [avaricieux, Fr.] Covetous; infatiably defirous. 1 grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falfe, deceitful. Shakefg. Macbeth.
This fpeech has been condemned, as avaricious; and Euftathius judges it to be fpoken artfully. Broome on the Odydey.
Avaríciously. adv. [from avaricious.] Covetouly.
Avari'ciousness. n. f. [from avaricious.] The quality of being avaricious.
Ava's T. adv. [from bafta, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceafe. A word ufed among feamen.
Ava'unt. interject. [avaunt, Fr.] A word of abhorence, by which any one is driven away.

O , he is bold, and blufhes not at death;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! Sh. King Fobn. After this procefs
To give her the avaunt! it is a pity
Would move a monfter.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Miffrefs! difmifs that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!-is Ariftarchus yet unknown? Dunciad, b. iv. A'uburne. adj. [from aubour, bark, Fr.]. Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is auburne, mine is perfect yellow. Sh.T. G. of Ver. His auburne locks on either fhoulder flow'd,
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. Dryd. Fables. Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erfhadow'd, thefe, as modern ufe
Ordains, infus'd, an auburne drink compofe,
Wholefome, of deathlefs fame.
Pbilips.
A'UCTION. n. $f$. [auctio, Lat.]

1. A manner of fale in which one perfon bids after another, till fo much is bid as the feller is content to take.
2. The things fold by auction.

Afk you why Phrine the whole auction buys;
Phrine forefees a gencral excife.
Pope.
To A'vction. v. a. [from auctioi.] To fell by auction.
A'UCTIONARY. adj. [from auction.] Belonging to an auction.
And much more honeft, to be hir'd, and ftand,
With auffionary hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houfhold ftuff of piiture's price. Dryd. Fuven. A'Uctionier. $n$. $\int$. [from auction.] The perfon that manages an auction.
A'Uctive. adj. [from auctus, Lat.] Of an increafing quality.D. Aucupa'tion. n.f. [aucupatio, Lat.] Fowling ; bird-catching: AUDA'CIOUS. adj. [audacieux, Fr. audax, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad fenfe.

Such is thy audacious wickednefs,
Thy leud, peftif'rous, and diffentious pranks. Shak. H. VI.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T ' avenge with thunder their audacious crime.
Dryden.
Young ftudents, by a conftant habit of difputing, grow impudent and audacious, proud and difdainful.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
AUdA'crously. ad\% [from audacious.] Boldly; impudently.
Vol. I.

## A U D

An angel fhatt thou fec,
Yet fear not thou, but fpeak audaicufy. Sh. Love's Lab. L. Auda'ciousness. n. $\int$. [from audacious.] Impudence.
Auda'city. n. f. [from audax, Lat.] Spirit; boldnefs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rafcals! who would e'er fuppofe,
They had fuch courage and audacity. Sbakif). Henry VI.
Great effects come of induftry and perfeverance; for audacity doth almoft bind and mate the weaker fort of minds.

Bacon's Natural ilifory, No goz.
For want of that freedom and auducity, neceflary in commerce with men, his perfonal modefty overthrew all his publick actions.

Tatier, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5^{2}$.
A'udible. adj, [audililis, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Vifibles work upon a looking-glafs, and audibles upon the places of echo, which refemble in fome fort the cavern of the ear. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{2} 26_{3}$. Eve, who unfeen,
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Difcover'd foon the place of her retire. Paradife Loft, b. xi: Every fenfe doth not operate upon fancy with the fame force. The conceits of vifibles are clearer and ftronger than thofe of audibles.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii.
2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and fpeaking foftly, the water returned an audible echo. Bacon.
A'udibléness. n.f. [from audible.] Capablenefs of being heard.
A'udibly. adv. [from audible.] In fuch a manner as to be heard.
And laft, the fum of all, my Father's vcice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. Par: Reg. A'udience. n: f. [audience, Fr:]
I. The act of hearing or attending to any thing. Now 1 breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give audicnce
To any tongue, fpeak it of what it will. Shat. King Fobn.
Thus far his bold difcourfe, without controul,
Had audience. Mitton's Par. Lof, b. v. His look
Drew audience, and attention till as night,
Or fummer's noon-tide air. Milton's Par. Lof, b.ii.
2. The liberty of fpeaking granted ; a hearing.

Were it reafon to give men audience, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? Hooker. According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have audience: I am fent to fpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. Shakefp. K. Fohn.
3. An auditory ; perfons collected to hear.

Or, if the ftar of ev'ning, and the moon,
Hafte to thy audience, night with her will bring

- Silence:

Milton's Par. Loft, b. vii.
The hall was filled with an audience of the greateft eminence for quality and politenefs. Addifon. Guard. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 115^{-}$
It proclaims the triumphs of goodnefs in a proper audience, even before the whole race of mankind. Atterbury's Sermons.
4. The reception of any man who delivers a folemn meffage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ftate,
The feat of audience, old Latinus fate.
Dryden's AEncid.
Audience Court. A court belonging to the archbinhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becaufe the archbifhop of Canterbury heard feveral caufes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he ufually committed them to be difcuffed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and fo in time it became the power of the man, who is called caufarum negotior limque audientice Cantuarienfis auditor, Seu officinalis. Cowel.
A'udit. n. f. [from audit, he hears, Lat.] A final account.
If they, which are accuftomed to weigh all things, fhall here fit down to receive our audit, the fum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this.

Hooker, b. v.
He took my father grofsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flufh as May ;
And how his audit ftands, who knows fave heav'n? Hamlet.
I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
To A'udit. v.a. [from audit.] To take an account finally.
Bifhops ordinaries auditing all accounts, take twelve pence.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
I love exact dealing, and let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was difburfed.
Audi'tion. n. f. [auditio, Lat.]
Arbuthnot's Hift. of '7. Bull.
A'UDITOR. n. $\int$. [auditor, Lat.]
I. A hearer.

Dear coufin, you that were laft day fo ligh in the pulpit againft lovers, are you now become fo mean an auditor?

Sidncy, b. ii.
What a play tow'rd? I'll be an auditor;
An actor too, perhaps. Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.

## A V E

This firft doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is exprefsly againft the Epicureans. Bentley's Sermons. 2. A perfon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you fufpect my hufbandry,
Call me before th' exacteft auaitors,
And fet me on the proof.
Shakefp. Timon.
3. In ccclefiaftical law.

The archbihop's ufage was to commit the difcuffing of caufes to certain perfons learned in the law, ftiled his auditors.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
4. In the flate

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. Cowel. A'uditory. adj. [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of fome medium, excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated thriugh the capillaments of thofe nerves? Newton. A'UdITORY. n.f. [auditorium, Lat.]

1. An audience ; a collection of perfons affembled to hear.

Mct in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerfities. South.
Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits, by dry reafon.

L'Eftrange.
Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire ftrangers to the perfon whofe death we now lament. Atterbury's Sermons. 2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. n. $\int$. [from auditor.] The woman that hears; a fhe hearer.

Yet went fhe not, as not with fuch difcourfe

## Delighted, or not capable her ear

Of what was high : fuch pleafure fhe referv'd,
Adam relating, fhe fole auditrefs. Milt. Par. Loft, b. viii. To Ave's. v. a. [avello, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chafe makes fome divulfion of parts, yet are not thefe parts avelled to be termed tefticles. Brown's Vulg. Err. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{ve}$ Mary. $n \int$. [from the firf words of the falutation to the Bleffed Virgin, Ave Maria.] A form of worfhip repeated by the Romanifts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holinefs,
To number Ave Maries on his beads. Sbake/p. Henry VI. A'venage. n. f. [of avena, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inftead of fome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant.
To AVENGE. v. a. [venger, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will avenge me of mine enemies.
Ifaiah, i. 24.
They ftood againft their enemies, and were avenged of their adverfaries: Wifd. xi. 3 .
I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the houfe of Jehu. Hofea, i. 4 .
2. To punifh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder your audacious crime.
Ave'ngeance. $n$. $\int$. [from avenge.] Punifhment.
Signal avengeance, fuch as overtook
A mifer.
Dryden.

Pbilips.
Ave'ngement. n. f. [from avenge.] Vengeance; revenge.
That he might work th' avengement for his fhame
On thofe two caitives which had bred him blame.
Spenfer's Hubberd's Tale.
All thofe great battles which thou boafts to win
Through ftrife and bloodfhed, and avengement
Now praifed, hereafter thou fhalt repent. Fairy $2 u e e n$, b. i.
Ave'nger. z. S. [from avenge.]

1. Punifher.

That no man go beyond his brother, becaufe that the Lord is the avenger of all fuch.

I Theff.iv. 6.
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; fince no place like this
Can fit his punifhment, or their revenge. Par. Loft, b. x.
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juft avenger of his injured anceftors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
But juft difeafe to luxury fucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own avenger breeds: Pope's E/f. on $M$.
A'vens. n. f. [caryophyllata, Lat.] The fame with herb bennet. The characters are; It hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower confifts of one leaf, cut into ten fegments; the flower confifts of five leaves, fpreading open; the feeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and fmell fweet. The fpecies are, I. Common avens. 2. Mountain avens, with large yellow flowers, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The firft fort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland ; but the fecond fort came from the Alps. The firit is ufed in incdicine, and in confectionary for feed-cakes.

Millar.
Ave'nture. n. f. [aventure, Fr.] A mifchance, caufing a man's death, without felony; as when he is fuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any fudden difeafe falling into the fire or water. See Adventure.

Cowel.
A'venue. n. $\int$. [avenue, Fr. It is fomctimes jronounced with
the accent on the fecond fyllable, as Watls obferves; but it is generally placed on the firft.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were fet up at all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out. Clarcndon, b. viii.
Truth is a frong-hold, and diligence is laying fiege to it: fo that it muft obferve all the avenues and paffies to it. South. 2. An allcy, or walk of trees before a houfe.

To AVE'R. v. a. [averer, Fr. from verum, truth, Lat.] Todeclare pofitively, or peremptorily.

The reafon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth aver.
Then vainly the philofopher avers,
That reafon guides our deed, and inftinet theirs.
How can we juftly diff'rent caufes frame,
When the effects entirely are the fame? Prior.
We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. Bentley's Sermons.
A'verage. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ [averagium, Lat.]
r. In law, that duty or fervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beafts and carriages, Cbambers.
2, In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loffes of fuch as have their goods caft overboard for the fafety of the fhip; or of the goods and lives of thofe in the fhip, in a tempeft; and this contribution feems to be fo called, becaufe it is fo proportioned, after the rate of every man's average or goods carried. Ciwel. 3. A fmall duty which merchants, who fend goods in another man's fhip, pay to the mafter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight.

Chambers.
4. A medium; a mean proportion

Ave'rment. n. f. [from aver.]
x. Eftablifhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of fome eftate, which is eigne, the party will fue a pardon.Bacon on Alien.
2. An offer of the defendant to juftify an exception, and the act as well as the offer.
Avérnat. n. $\rho$. A fort of grape. See Vine.
Averrunca'tion. n. f. [from averruncate.] The act of rooting up any thing.
To Averru'ncate. v. a. [averrunco, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure fome mifchief will come of it,
Unlefs by providential wit,
Or force, we averruncate it.
Hudibras.
Aversa'tion. n.f. [from averfor, Lat.]
I. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteftation

Hatred is the paffion of defiance, and there is a kind of aver-
fation and hoftility included in its effence. South.
2. It is moft properly ufed with from before the object of hate.

There was a ftiff averfation in my lord of Effex from applying himfelf to the earl of Leicefter.
3. Sometimes with to, lefs properly.

There is fuch a general averfation in human nature to contempt, that there is fcarce any thing more exafperating. I will not deny, but the excefs of the averfation may be levelled againft pride.

Government of the Tongue, $\$ 7$.
4. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.

A natural and fecret hatred and averfation towards fociety, in any man, hath fomewhat of the favage beaft. Bacon. Ave'rse. adj. [averfus, Lat.]
I. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languifh'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now averfe, refus'd her aid. Dryden's Emeid. 2. Not pleafed with; unwilling to; having fuch a hatred as to turn away.

Has thy uncertain bofom ever ftrove
With the firft tumults of a real love?
Haft thou now dreaded, and now blefs'd his fway,
By turns averfe, and joyful to obey?
Prior.
Averfe alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend.
3. It has moft properly from before the object of averfion.

Laws politick are never framed as they fhould be, unlefs prefuming the will of man to be inwardly obftinate, rebellious, and averfe from all obedience unto the facred laws of his nature. Hooker, b. i.
They believed all who objected againft their undertaking to be averfe from peace.

Clarendon, b. viii
Thefe cares alone her virgin breaft empioy,
Averfe from Venus and the nuptial joy.
Pope.
4. Very frequently, but improperly, to.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very aver fe to any advice of the privy council.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was averfe to all innovation, efpecially when it was to proceed from particular perfons.

Swift out the Didonjions in Athens and Rome.
Ave'rsifiy. adv. [fromaverfe.]

1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.

Not only thicy want thofe parts of fecretion, but it is emitted averfily, or backward, by both fexes. Broun's Viuljar Err.

Ave'rse-

## A U G

Ave'rsenes. M. $\int$. [fromaverfe.] Unwillingnefs; backwarders The corruption of man is in nothing more manifect, than in his averfenefs to cutertain any friendihip or familiarity with God.

Attorbury's Sermons.
Ave'rsion. n. f. [averfion, Fr. averf:o, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dinike; deteltation; fuch as turns away from the object. What if with like urerfion I reject

## Riches and realms?

Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii.
2. It is ufed moft properly with from before the object of hate. They had an inward aver/lon from it, and were refolved to prevent it by all poffible means.

Clavendon, b. viii.
With men thefe confiderations are ufually caufes of defpite, dirdain, or averfion from others; but with God, fo many reafons of our greater tendernefs towards others. "prat's Sermons.
The fame adhefion to vice, and averfion from "prat's sermons. be a reafon for rejecting any proof whatfoever. Atterbury. 3. Sometimes, lefs properly, with to.

A freeholder is bred with an averfion to fubjection. Addifon. I might borrow illuftrations of freedom and averfion to receive new truths from modern aftronony.

Watts. . Sometines with for.

The Lucquefe would rather throw themfelves under the goverument of the Genoefe, than fubmit to a ftate for which they have fo great averfion?

Addifon on Italy.
This averfion of the people for the late proceedings of the commons; might be improved to good ufes. Swift.
5. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.

His averfion towards the houfe of York was fo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. Bacon. 6. The caufe of averfion.

They took great pleafure in compounding law-fuits among their neighbours; for which they were the averfion of the gentlemen of the long robe. Arbuthnot's Hiffory of J. Bull.

Self-love and reafon to one end afpire;
Pain their averfion, pleafure their defire. Pope's EJ. on Man. To AVERT. v. a. [averto, Lat.]

1. To turn afide ; to turn off.

## I befeech you

T' avert your liking a more worthy way,
Thair on a wretch.
Shakefp. King Lear.
At this, for the laft time, fhe lifts her hand
Averts her eycs, and half unwilling drops the brand. Dryden.
2. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! avert whatfoever evil our fwerving may threaten unto his church.

Hooker, $b$. iv.
Diverfity of conjectures made many, whofe conceits averted from themfelves the fortune of that war, to become carelefs
Knd fecure.
Thefes affections earneftly fix
Thefc affections earneftly fix our minds on God, and forcibly avert from us thofe things which are difpleafing to him, and contrary to religion.

Sprat's Sermons.
'Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deftruction throw,
Till ardent prayer averts the publick woe.
Prior. Aur. n. f. [of alf, Dutch.] A fool, or filly fellow.

Dict. A'uger. n. $\int$. [egger, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. The auger hath a handle and bit ; its office is to make great round holes. When you ufe it, the ftuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eafier ufe your ftrength; for in twifting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ftuff.
Aught. pronoun. [auhe, aphe, Sawon's Mechanical Exercifes. perly, written ought.] Any thing. It is fometimes, improIf I can do it
By aught that I can fpeak in his difpraife,
She fhall not long continue love to him. Sh. T. G. of Verona.
They may, for aught I know, obtain fuch fubftances as may induce the chymifts to entertain other thoughts.

Boyle.

> But go, my fon, and fee if aught be wanting

Among thy father's friends.
Addifon's Cato.
To AUGMENT. v.a. [augmenter, Fr.] To encreafe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curfed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could augment his harm, encreafe his pain. Fairfax.
Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their firf ftream, have ftreams added to them in their paflage, which enlarge and augment them.

Hale's Common Law of England. To Augme'nt. v. n. 'To encreafe; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did augment,
Much more his fight encreas d his hot defire.
The rocks are from their old foundations rent;
The winds redouble, and the rains augment ;
The waves on heaps are dafh'd. Dryd. Virgil, Georg. A'UGMENT. n. f. [augmentum, Lat.]

1. Encreafe.

You thall find this augment of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth.
2. State of encreafe.

Difcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the augment. Wi ifem. Augmenta'tion. u. . [from aurment.]

1. The act of encreafing or making bigger.
'Thofe who would be zealous againtt regular troops after a

## $A U G$

peace, will promote an augmentation of thofe on foot. Addijor.
2. The ftate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of fo prodigiounly valt augmentation, while another is confined to the minutenefs of an infect.

Bentley's Sermons.
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not meali that he doth receive any augmentation of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teftify our acknowledgment of his glory. Hooker.
Augmentation Court. A court erected by king Henry the eight, for the increafe of the revenues of his crown, by the fuppreffion of monafteries.
A'ugre. n. f. A carpenter's tool. Sce Auger.
Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchifes, whereon you ftood, confin'd
Into an augre's bore.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
AUGRE-HOLE. n. $\int$. [from augre and bole.] A hole made by boring with an augre.

What fhould be fpoken here,
Where our fate hid within an augre-hole,
May rufh and feize us?
Shakefp. Macbetb. A'UGUR. n. f. [augur, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What fay the augurs?
-They would not have you ftir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaft. Sbak. F. Caf.
Things prefent and the paft, who had in view
Things prefent and the paft, and things to come foreknew :
Supreme of aucurs.
Supreme of augurs.
Dryden's Fables.
Grant the As 1 and mine confult thy augur,
Propitious glad omen; let thy fav'rite rife
To A'ugur. Prior. figns. T
The people love me, and the fea is mine,
My pow'r's a crefcent, and my aug'ring hope
Says it will come to the full. Shake/p. Ant.
Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;
My aug'ring mind afi
My aug'ring mind affures the fame fuccefs. Dryd.K.Arthur.
To A'vgurate. v. n. [auguror, Lat.] To judge by augury.
AUGURA'TION. n.f. [from augur.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.
And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like fuccefs, when he continued the tripudiary augurations. Brown's Vulgar Errours. A'UGURER. n. f. [from augur.] The fame with augur.

Thefe apparent prodigies,
The unaccuftom'd terrour of this night,
And the perfuafion of his augurers,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. Shake/p. Fulius Caf. A'UGURIAL. adj. [from augury.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclufions of fouthfayers, in their augurial and tripudiary divinations. Brown's Vulg. Err. To A'ugurise. v. n. [from augur.] To practife divination by
augury. augury.
A'UGUROUS. adj. [from augur.] Predicting; prefcient; fore-
Dict. boding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horfes, that they flew back, and their chariots
turn'd, turn'd,
Prefaging in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd.

Chapman's Iliad.
A'UGURy. n. f. [augurium, Lat.]

1. The act of prognofticating by omens or prodigies.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my fkill in augury.
Dryden's Eneid.
She knew by augury divine,
2. The rules obferved by augurs.

The goddefs has fuch an averfion to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of all auguries.

L'Eftrange.
3. An omen or prediction.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my augury deceive me not,
Witnefs good breeding. Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
What if this death, which is for him defign'd,
Had been your doom (far be that augzry!)
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die.
Dryden. The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpofe with an augury. Dryden's Eneid.
Augu'st. adj. [auguftus, Lat.] Great; grand; royal ; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing fo contemptible, but antiquity can render it auguft and excellent.

Glanville's Secp fis, c. 22.
i he Trojan chief appear'd in open fight,
Auguft in vifage, and ferenely bright;
His mother goddefs, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples fhine. Dry. A'ugust. n. f. [augufius, Lat.] I he name of the eight month from January inclufive.

## A V O

Auguf was dedicated to the honour of Augufius Ceefar, becaufe, in the fane month, he was created conful, thrice triumpher in Rome, fubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called Sextilis, or the fixth from March.

Pcacham:
AUGU'S'TNESS. r. $\int$. [from auguf.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftinels of mien or afpect.
A'viary. n.f. [from avisy Lat. a bird.] A place inclofed to kecp birds in.
In aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all forts, the Italians beftow vaft expence ; including great fcope of ground, variety of bufhes, trees of good height, runring waters, and fometimes a ftove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter.

Wottor's Architecture:
Look now to your aviary; for now the birds grow fick of their feathers.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Avídity. n.f. [avidité, Fr. aviditas, Lat.] Greedinefs; eagernefs; appetite ; infatiable defire.
A'virous. adj. [avitus, Lat.] Left by a man's anceftors; ancient.
To Avíze. v. a. [avifer, Fr.] A word out of ufe.

1. To counfel.

With that, the hubandman 'gan him avize,
That it for him was fitteft exercife. Spenf. Hubb. Tale.
2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himfelf; s'avifer, Fr .

But bim avizing, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather chofe, with fcornful fhame,
Him to avenge.
Spenfer's Hubberd's. Tale.
3. To confider.

No power he had to ftir, nor will to rife,
That when the careful knight 'gan well avize,
He lightly left the foe.
Fairy Quen, b. i.
A'ukward. See Awkward
Auld. alj. [alb, Sax.] A word now obfolete; but till ufed in the Scotci dialect.
'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine auld cloak about thee. Sbakefp. Otbello. Aule'tick. adj. [auleticus, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. Dict. A'Ulick: adj. [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
Auln. ה. $f$. [aulnc, Fr-] A French meafure of length; an ell.
To Auma'il. v. a. [from maille, Fr. the mefh of a net; whence a coat of amail, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buskins of coftly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair aumail'd. Fairy 2 ueen. Au'mbry. See Ambry.
Aunt. r. f. [tante, Fr.. amita, Lat.] A father or mother's fifter ; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here ? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Glo'fter. Sbak. R. III.
She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old fafhion'd halls, dull aunts, and croaking rooks. Pope. AVOCA'DO. n.f. [Span. Perfica, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a rofe-fhaped flower, confifting of feveral leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whofe middle rifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a foft, flefhy, pear-fhaped fruit, in which is an hard ftone or feed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spanifh Weft Indies, as alfo in the ifland of Jamaica; and hath been tranflanted into the Englifh fettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceflary for the fupport of life. The fruit is of itfelf very infipid, for which reafon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and fugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thisty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark fmooth and of an afh colour; the branches are befet with pretty large oblong fmooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. Millar.
Ta A'VOCATE. v. a. [avoco, Lat.] To call off from bufinefs; to call away.

Their divefture of mortality difpenfes them from thofe laborious and avooating duties to diftreffed chriftians, and their fecular relations, which are here requifite.

Boyle.
Avoca'rion. n. f. [from avocate.]

1. The act of calling afide.

The buftle of bufinefs, the avocations of our fenfes, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. Glanville's Scep.
Stir up that remembrance, which his many avocations of bufinefs have caufed him to lay afide.

Dryd. Aurengz. Pref.
2. 'The bufinefs that calls; or the call that fummons away.

It is a fubject that we may make fome progrefs in its contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permifion of neceffary avocations, a man may employ in fuch a coutemplation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
God does frequently inject into the foul blefled impulfes to duty, and powerful avocations from fin.

South.
By the fecular cares and avocations which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnifhed with skill in common life.

Atterbury.

To AVOTD. v. a. [vuider, Fr.]
I. To Thun ; to efcape.

The wifdom of pleafing God, by doing what he commands; and avoiding what he forbids.

Tillot fon.
2. To endeavour to fhun.

The fafhion of the world is to avoid coft, and you encounter it.

Sbakefp. Much ado about Nothing.
3. To evacuate ; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, avoid the houfe.
shbake/j. Coriolanus.
If any rebel hould be required of the prince confederate, the prince confedederate fhould command him to avoid the country.

Bacon's Henry VII.
He defired to fpeak with fome few of us: whereupon fix of us only ftayed, and the reft avoiled the room. Eacon's $N$. Att.
4. To oppofe ; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caufed putrefaction, doth prevent and avoid putrefaction. Bacon's Nat. Hift. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 340$.
To Avoid. v: $n$.

1. To retire.

And Saul caft the javelin; for he faid, I will fmite David even to the wall with it: and David avoided out of his prefence twice.

I Sam. xviii. 1 I. ro
void or vacant.
Bifhopricks are not included under benefices: fo that if a perfon takes a bifhoprick, it does not avoid by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.
Avo'idable. adj. [from avoid.] That which may be avoided, fhunned, or efcaped.
Want of exactnefs in fuch nice experiments is fcarce avoidable.

To take feveral things for granted, is hardly avoidable to any one, whofe task it is to fhew the falfehood or improbability af any truth.

Locke.
Ayo'idance. n. f. [from avoid.]

1. The act of avoiding

It is appointed to give us vigour in the purfuit of what is good, or in the avoidance of what is hurtful

Watts's Logick.
2. The courfe by which any thing is carried off.

For avoidances, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we fhall fpeak of. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 600$.
Avo'ider. n. f. [from avoid.]

1. The perfon that avoids or fhuns any thing.
2. The perfon that carries any thing away.
3. The veffel in which things are carried away.

Avo'ideess. adj. [from avoid.] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.
That avoidlefs ruin in which the whole empire would be involved.

Dennis's Letters.
Avorrdupo'rs. n. $\int$. [avoir du poids, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains fixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as feventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarfer commodities are weighed by avoirdupois weight.

Chambers.
Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our avoirdupois ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elfewhere.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
Avola'tion. n. f. [from avolo, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away ; flight; efcape.
Thefe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emiffives, whofe avolation was prevented by the condenfed enclofure.

Glanville's Scepfis, c. vii.
Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only fignify a pluvious air hindering the avolation of the favillous particles.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
To Avo'uch. v. a. [avouer, Fr. for this word we now generally fay vouch.]
I. To affirm ; to maintain ; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly avouched that themfelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.

Hooker, Pref. Wretched though I feem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is avouched here.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
2. To produce in favour of another. Such antiquities could have been avouched for the Irifh.

Spenfer's Ireland.
3. To vindicate ; to juftify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke avouch the juftice of your dealing. Shakefp. Menfure for Meafure. Avo'vch. n. f. [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,
Without the fenfible and try'd avouch
Of mine own eyes.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Avo'vchable. and. [from avouch.] That may be avouched.
Avo'UCHER. n. f. [from avouch.] He that ayouches.
ToAVO'W. v.a. [avoure, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juftify; not to diffemble.

His cruel ftepdame feeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death avouving th' innocence of her fon.
Fairy 2yen.
He that delivers them mentions bis doing it upon his own
particular knowledge, or the relation of fome credible perfon, avorving it upon his own experience.

Boyle. Left to myfelf, I muft arove, I ftrove,
From publick fhame to skreen my fecret love.
Dryden.
Such affertions proceed from principles which cannot be avozued by thofe, who are for preferving church and ftate. Swift.

Then blaz'd his fmother'd flame, aviw'd and bold. Thomf.
Avo'wable. adj. [from avow.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without fhame.
Avo'wal. n. f. [from avow.] Juftificatory deciaration; open declaration.
Avo'wediy. adv. [from avorv.] In an avowed manner.
Wilmot could not avowedly have excepted againft the other. Clarenion, b. viii.
Avowe'e. n. $\int$. [avouŕ, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowfon of any church belongs.


Avo'wer. $n$. $\int$. [from avow.] He that svows or jufifies.
Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues. Dryd.
Avo'wry. n. f. [from avow.] In law, is where one takes a diftrefs for rent, or other thing, and the other fues replevi:1. In which cafe the taker fhall juftify, in his plea, for what caufe he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to fliew it, and fo avow the taking, which is called his avowry. Cbambers.
Aro'wsal. n.f. [from avow.] A coirfeffion. Dict.
Avo'wtry. n. $\int$. [See Advowtry.] Adultery.
A'urate. n. f. A fort of pear; which fee.
Aureilia. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A term ufed for the firf apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any fpecies of infects. Chambers. The folitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teafel, is -fometimes changed into the aurelia of a butterfy, fumetimes into a fy-cafe.

Ray o: Criation.
A'URICLE. n. $\int$. [auricula, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two mulcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the refemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their fyltole correfponding to the diaftole of the heart.

Cbambers.
Blood fhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right auricle of the heart.

Ray on Creation.
Aurícula. n. f. See Bears ear.
Aerícular. n. f. [from auricula, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the fenfe or reach of hearing.

You fhall hear us confer, and by an auricular affurance have your fatisfaction.

Sbakefp. King Lear.
2. Secret; told in the ear; as auricular confeffion.

Auri'cularly. adv. [from curicular.] In a fecret manner.
Thefe will foon confefs, and that not auricularly, but in a
loud and audible voice.
Decay of Piety.
Auri'ferous. adj. [aurifer, Lat.] That which produces gold.
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burfting fream auriferous plays. Thomfon.
Auriga'tion. n.f. [auriga, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages.

Dict.
Aurípigmentum. See Orpiment.
AURO'RA. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A fpecies of crowfoot; which fee.
2. The goddefs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aurora fheds,
On Indus' fmilirg banks the rofy fhower. Thomfon's Summ. AURO'RA Borealis. Sec Streamers.
A'URUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by diffolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with falt of tartar; whence a very fimall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piftol. Quincy.

Some aurum fulminans the fabrick fhook.
Garth.
Ausculta'tion. n. f. [from aufculto; Lat.] A hearkening or liftening to.
A'USPICE. n. f. [aufpicium, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour fhewn by profperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whofe high aufpice Rome hath ftood
So long.
Ben 'Jobnjon's Catiline.
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But fo may he live long, that town to fway,
Which by his auppice they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their afhes by his ftay. Dryd. Ann. Mir. Auspi'cial. adj. [from aufpice.] Relating to prognofticks.
Auspi'cious. adj. [from aujpice.]

1. With omens of fuccefs.

You are now, with happy and aufpicious beginnings, forming a model of a chriftian charity.
2. Profperous; fortunate; applied to perfons.

Aufpicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall fpread the conquefts of imperial Rome. Dryd. Eneid.
3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to perfons.

Fortune play upon thy profp'rous helm,
As thy aufpicious miftrefs! Shakefo. All's well that ends well. Vox. I.

## AUT

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promife you calm feas, oufpicious gales,
And fails expeditious.
And bright as heav'n from whence the bleffing came.
Rof commoni.
Two battles your aufpicious caufe has won;
Thy fword can perfect what it has begun;
And, from your walls, difodge that haughty fon: $\{$ Dryden: Auspi'ciously. adv. [from aufpicious.] Happily; profperoufly with profperous omens.
Auspiciousness. n. $\int$. [from aufpicious:] Profperity; happinefs.
AUSTERE. adj. [aufterus, Lat.]

1. Severe; harfh; rigid.

When men reprefent the Divine nature, as an auffere and rigorous mafter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance ; fuch conceptions muft unavoidably raife terrour. Rogerso Auflere Saturnius, fay,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy fway ? Pope. 2. Sower of tafte; harfh.

Th' auflere and pond'rous juices they fublime,
Make them afcend the porous foil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.
Silackm: Auffere wines, ciluced with water, cool more than water alone, and at the fame time do not relax. Arbuth. on Aliments. Auste'rely, adv. [from auftere.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee fo?
Might'ft thou perceive aufterely in his eye,
That he did plead in earneft, yea or no?
Look'd he or red, or pale, or fad, or merrily?
Shakefp. Conedy of Errourso
Hypocrites aufterely talk
Paradije Loft, b. iv. Of purity, and place, and innocence.
Auste'reness. n. $f$. [from auffere.]

1. Severity ; ftrictnefs; rigour.

My unfoil'd name, th' aufterenefs of my life,
May vouch againft you; and my place $i$ ' th' fate
Will fo your accufation overweigh. Sbak. Meafure for $M$. 2. Roughnefs in tafte.

Austeirity. n. f. [from auffere.]

1. Severity ; mortified life; ffrictnefs.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conful's fpy,
What is your fower aufterity fent t'explore? B. Fobnf. Catilo
What was that fnaky-headed Gorgon fhield
That wiie Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith fhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd'fone,
But rigid looks of chafte aufterity,
And noble grace, that dafh'd brute violence
With fudden adoration and blank awe?
Milton.
This prince kept the goverument, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and aufferity of a capuchin. Add. Italy. 2. Cruelty; harfh difcipline.

Let not aufterity breed fervile fear;
No wanton found offend her virgin ear.
Rofommon.
A'USTRAL. adj. [auftralis, Lat.] Southern; as the aujlral figns.
To A'Ustralize. v. n. [from auffer, the fouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the fouth.
Steel and good iron difcover a verticity, or polary faculty; whereby they do feptentriate at one extreme, and auftralize at another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
A'ustrine. adj. [from auftrinus, Lat.] Southern; fouthernly.
Authe'ntical. adj. [from autbentick.] The fame with authentick.
Of fatutes made before time of memory, we have no autbentical records, but only tranfcripts. Hale's Common Law of Engl. Authe'ntically. adu. [from autbentical.] After an authentick manner; with all the circumftances requifite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet autbentically decided.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5 .
Confcience never commands or forbids any thing authentically, but there is fome law of God which commands or forbids it firf.

South.
Authe'nticalness. n.f. [from autbentical.] The quality of being authentick; genuinenefs; authority.
Nothing can be more pleafant than to fee a circle of thefe virtuofo's about a cabinet of medals, defcanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticalnefs of the feveral pieces.

Addifon on ancient Medals.
Authentícity. n. f. [from authentick.] Authority; genuinenefs; the being authentick.
AUTHENTICK. adj. [autbenticus, Lat.] That which has every thing requifite to give it authority, as an autbentick regifter. It is ufed in oppofition to any thing by which authority is deftroyed, as authentick, not counterfiit. It is never ufed of perfons.

Thou art wont his great authentick will
Interpreter through highcef heav'n to bring. Par. Loff,l. iii.
She joy'd th' autbentick news to hear,
Of what the guef'd before, with jealous fear.
2 M
Gowley. but

## A U T

But cenfure's to be underftood
Th' autbentick mark of the elect,
The publick ftamp heav'n fets on all that's great and good. Swift. Authe'ntickly. adv. [from authentick.] After an authentick manner.
Authe'nericiness. n.f. [from autbentick.] The fame with authertitity.
A'UTHOR. n.f. [nufor, Lat.]

1. The firf beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owe its original.
That law, the autior and obferver whereof is one only God, to he bleffed for ever.

Hooker, b. i
The autbor of that which caufeth another thing to be, is author of that thing alfo which thereby is caufed. Hooker, $b$. iii. I'll never
Be fuch a gofling to obey inftinct ; but fland As if a man was author of himfelf,
And knew no other kin.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Thou art my father, thou my autbor, thou
My being gav'f rne; whom fhould I obey,
But thee?
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn autbor of his family.
Dryden, Eneid vii
If the worfhip of falfe Gods had not blinded the heathen, inftead of teaching to wornip the fun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worfhip our true Autbor and benefactor, as their anceftors did under the government of Noah and his fons, before they corrupted themfelves. Ncwton's Opticks. 2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the ftrength of their amity, fhall prove the immediate author of their variance. Sbakc/p. Antony and Cleopat.

Now while the tortur'd favage turns around,
And fings about his foam, impratient of the wound;
The wound's great author clofe at hand provokes
His rage.
Drydrin's Fables.
From his loins
New authors of diffention fpring; from him
Two branches, that in hofting long contend For fov'reign fway.

Pbilips.
3. The firft writer of any thing; diftinct from the tranflator or compiler.
To ftand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firt author of the ftory.
2. Macc. ii. 30

An author has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranflator has not.

Dryden.
4. A writer in general.

Yet their own autbors faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. Shakcsp. Henry V. Au'ho'ritative. adj. [from autbority.]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the autboritative title of aphoriilns, which yet may make a reafonable moral prognoftick. Wotton.

The two worthies have dorie mifchief, the mock autboritative manner of the one, and the infipid mirth of the other.

Swift's Examiner, No ${ }_{15}$.
Autho'ritatively. adv. [from autboritative.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a fhew of authority.
2. With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and autboritatively engrafted, iuto the law of England. Hale's fiffory of Law. Authóritativeness. n. $\int$. [from authoritative.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance.
AuTho'rity. n. $\int$. [aucforitas, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

## Idle old man,

That ftill would manage thofe autborities,
That he hath given away!
I know, my lord, Shakef. King Lear. I know, my lord,
If law, authority, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. Shakefp. Merch. of Ven. Power arifing from ftrength, is always in thofe that are governed, who are many: but autbority arifing from opinion, is in thofe that govern, who are few.

Temple:
Adam's fovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any cutthority over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children.
. Influence ; credit.
The woods are fitter to give rules thain cities, where thofe that call themfelves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the autbority of example.
3. Power; rule.

But I fuffer not a woman to teach, nor to ufurp authority over the man, but to be in filence.

ITim. ii. 12.
4. Support; juftification; countenance

Do'ft thou expect th' authority of their voices,
Whofe filent wills condenn thee? Ben. Gobnf. Catilinc. 5. Teftimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by fo fweet an autbority confirmed.

Sidney, b. ii.

We urge autborities in things that need not, and introduce the teftimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6 .
Having been fo hardy as to undertake a charge againft the philofophy of the fchools, I was liable to have been overborn by a torrent of autborities. Glanville's Sceffis Scientifica, Pref. 6. Weight of teftimony; credibility.

They confider the main confent of all the churches in the whole world, witnefling the facred authority of fcriptures, ever fithence the firft publication thereof, even till this prefent day and hour.

Hooker, G.v. § 22.
Eftablifment by Authoriza

The oblization of laws arifes not from their matter, but 'from their admifion and reception, and autborization in this kingdom.

Hale's Hijtory of Law.
To A'UThorize. v.a. [autorifer, Fr.]
I. To give authority to any perfon.

Making herfelf an impudent fintor, authorizing herfelf very much, with making us fee, that all favour and power depended upon her.

Sidney, b. ii.
Jeaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till fome fafe crifis authorize their ikill.
Dryden.
2. To make any thing legal.

Yourfelf firf made that title which I claim,
Firft bid me love, and autboriz'd my flame. Dyd. Aurcngz.
My prayers are heard,
And I have nothing farther to defire,
But Sancho's leave to authorize our marriagc. Dryd. Sp. Fr. To have countenanced in him irregularity and difobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have authorized diforder, confufion, and wickednefs in his creatures. Locke.
3. To eftablifh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to devife any ceremony, and to autborize any kind of regiment, no fpecial commandment being thereby violated.

Hooker, $b$. iii. § 4 .
Thofe forms are beft which have been longeft received and authorized in a nation by cuftom and ufe.

Temple.
4. To juftify; to prove a thing to be right.
s, where All virtue lies in a power of denying our own defires, where
Locke. reafon does not authorize them.

Lokk.
5. To give credit to any perfon or thing.

Although their intention be funcerc, yet doth it notorioufly ftrengthen vulgar errour, and autborizc opinions injurious unto truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9 .
Be a perfon in vogue with the multitude, he fhall authorize any nonfenfe, and make incoherent ftuff, feafoned with twang and tautolosy, pafs for rhetorick.

South.
 power.] Independent power; fupremacy. DiEl.
Autogra'phical. adj. [from autography.] Of one's own writing.

Dici.
AUTO'GRAPHY. ク. $\int$. [żvologapòr, from áviòr, and réápa, to write.] A particular perfon's own writing; or the original of a treatife, in oppofition to a copy.
Auto'logy. n. $\int$. [àivinoría.] A fpeaking of, or to one's own felf.
Automa'tical. adj. [from automaton.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themfelves.
Auto'maton. n. $f$. [uvơomalov. In the plural, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itfelf, and which ftands in need of no foreign affiftance:

2uincy.
For it is greater to underftand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great automaton, than to lave learned the intrigues of policy. Glanville's Scepfis Scicntifica, Pref.

The particular circumftances for which the automata of this kind are moft eminent, may be reduced to four.

IVilkins's Matbenatical Magick.
Auto'matous. alj. [from autonaton.] Having in itfelf the power of motion:

Clocks, or automatous organs, whereby we diftinguifh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. Vulgar Err. b. v. Auto'nomy. n. $\int$. [גitoopuia.] The living according to one's mind and prefcription.

Dict.
A'utopsy. n. $\int$. [ávoutia.] Ocular demonftration; feeing a thing one's felf. 2 quincy. In thofe that have forked tails, autopfy convinceth us, that it hath this ufe.

Ray on the Crcation.
Auto'ptical. adj. [from autopfy.]. Perceived by one's own eyes.
Auro'ptically. adv. [from autoptical.] By means of one's own eyes.
Were this true, it would autoptically filence that difpute, out of which Eive was framed. Bronun's Vuldar Errours, b. vii, That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariftotle; but the telefcope hath autoptically confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diftelief of his fenfes, may fee that it is no exhalation.

Glanville's $S_{c e p}^{\text {Pris }}, c .20$.
Autothe'tst. n.f. [from deròs and $\Theta$ \&òs, God.] Onc who believes God's felf-fibliftence. A'yTUMn. n.f. [autumnus, Lat.] The feafon of the year between fummer and winter, beginning aftronomically at the

## A W A

equinox, and ending at the folftice ; popularly, autumn comprifes Auguft, September, and October.

## For I will board her, though ine chide as loud

As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. As you like it. I would not be over confident, till he hath pafled a fpring or autumn.

WiSernal's Surgery.

## The farving brood,

Void of fufficient fuftenance, will yicld

## A flender autumi:

Pbilips.
While autumm nodding o'er the yellow plain
Comes jovial on? ; the Dorick reed once more
Well pleas'd I'll tune.
Ihomfon's Autumn.
AUTU'MNAL. adj. [from autumen.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No fpring, or fummer's beauty, hath fuch grace,
As I have feen in one autumnal face.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thou fhalt not long } \\
& \text { like an autumnal ftar, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal ftar,
Or lightining, thou fhalt fall. Milt. Par. Loft, b. iv. l. 620 .
Bind now up your autumnal flowers, to prevent fudden gufts, which will proftrate all

Eveiyn's Kalendar.
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal fun beftows.
Aru'lision. n. $\int$. [avulfio, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clufters thin
By kind avulfion.
Pbilips.
The preffure of any ambient fluid can be no inteiligible caufe of the cohefion of matter; though fuch a prefure may hinder the avu! fon of two polifned fuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them.
$A U T L^{\prime \prime} S I S . n . f$. [Latin.] An encreafing; an exornation, Locke. for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inftead of the proper word.

Smith's Rhetorick.
Auxi'liar. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from auxilium, Lat.] Helper; affiftant; Auxíliary. $\}$ confederate.

In the ftrength of that power, he might, without the auxiliaries of any further infuence, have determined his will to a full choice of God.

South.
There are, indeed, a fort of underling auxiliars to the difficulty of a work," called commentators and criticks. Pope. Auxi'liar. \{adj. [from auxilium, Lat.] Affiftant; helping; Auxíliary. $\}$ confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each fide,
Mix'd with auxiliar gods. . Milton's Paradije Lojf, l. i.
Their tractates are little auxiliary unto ours; nor afford us
any light to detenebrate this truth. Brown's Valgar Errours. There is not the fimalleft capillary vein but it is prefent with, and auxiliary to it, according to its ufe. Hale's Orig. of Mank.

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the feas he craves,
To help him with auxiliary waves.
Dryden.
Auxiliary Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.
In alnoft all languages, fome of the commoneft nouns and verbs have many irregularities; fuch are the common auxiliary verbs, to be and to bave, to do and to be done, \&ic. .Watts.
Auxilia'tion. n.f. [from auxiliatus, Lat.] Help; aid; fuccour.
To Awa'it. v.a. [from $a$ and wait. See Waitr.]

1. To expect ; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lofe his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. Fdirfax, b. iv.
Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel fat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, awaiting night. Par. Loft, b. iv.
2. To attend ; to be in fore for.

To fhew thiee what reward
Awaits the good; the reft, what punifhment. Par. L. b. xi.
Unlefs his wrath be appeafed, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his difpleafure.
Awa'It. n.f. [from the verb.] Ambufh. See Wait.
And leaft mifhap the moft blifs alter may?
For thoufand perils lie in clofe await
About us daily, to work our decay. Spenfer's Muiopotnos.
To Awa'ke. ข. a. [peccian, Sax. To awake has the preterite awoke, or, as we now more commonly fpeak, awaked.]

1. To roufe out of fleep.

How you awake our fleeping fword of war. Shakefp. Hen. V.
Our friend Lazarus fleepeth; but I go that I may azvake him out of fleep.
fobn, xi. II.
2. To raife from any fate refembling fleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid found
Has rais'd up his head:
As awak' $d$ from the dead,
And amaz'd he ftairs round.
Dryden's St. Cacilia.
3. To put into new action.

## The fair

Repairs her fmiles, awakens ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face.

To AwA'ke. v. n. To break from flecp; to ceafe to fleep: Alack, I an afraid, they liave azuak'd. And 'tis not done.

Sbahefp. Macbeth. I awaked up laft of all, as one that gathereth after the grapegatherers.

Ecclus, xxxiii. 16 .
Aw'kre. ailj. [from the verb.] Without fleep; not fleeping.
Imagination is like to work better upon fleeping men, than men azuak.

Bacon's Nat. Hijfory, ${ }^{4} 955$.
Cares fhall not kecp him on the throne awake,
Nor break the golden fumbers lie would take. Dryden.
To Awa'ken. v. a. and v. $u$. See Ahake.
To Awa'rd. v. a. [derived hy Skimner, fomewhat improbably, from peajr, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial fentence.

A pound of that fame mercliant's flefh is thine;
The court awards it, and the law doth give it.
Shakesp. Mcrchant of Venice: A church which allows falvation to none without it, nor awards damnation to almoft any within it

South.
It advances that grand bufinefs, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be awarded. Decay of Piety. Satisfaction for every affront cannot be azvarded by fated laws.

Collier on Duelling.
2. To judge; to determine.

Th' unwife azeard to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring facred.
Pope's Odyffey, b. viii. l. 555.
AWA'RD. n.f. [from the verb.] Judgment; fentence; determination.

Now hear th' award, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beft deferves her love. Dryden's Fab. Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable award, where the judge is made a party. Glanvilie's Scepf. To ure the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild defpair
Were to refufe th' awards of providence.
Addifon's Cato: AWA'Re. adv. [from a and ware; an old word forcuutious; it is however, perhaps an cidjective; 弓epayuan, Sax.] Vigilant; in a flate of alarm; attentive.
Ere I was arvare, I had left myfelf nothing but the name of a king.

Sidney.
Ere forrow was aware, they made his thoughts bear away fomething elfe befides his own forrow. idney's Arcadia.
Temptations of profperity infinuate themfelves; fo that we are but little aware of them, and lefs able to withftand them.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To Awa're. v. n. To beware; to be cautious.
So warn'd he them, aware themfelves; and
Inftant, without difturb, they took alarm. Par. Loff, b. vi. AwA'Y. adv. [apez, Saxon.]
I. Abfent.

Love to your drefs, although your face were away.
Ben. Fohnjon's Catiline.
It is impoffible to know properties that are fo annexed to it, that any of them being away, that effence is not there. Locke.
2. From any place or perfon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here
-Why that's with watching; 'twill a avay again.
Shakefp Otbello.
When the fowls cane down upon the carcafes, Abraham drove them away again. Gen: xv. I:

Would you youth and beauty ftay,
Love hath wings, and will avey: Waller.
Summer funs roll unperceiv'd away. $\quad$ Pope. 3. Let us go.
. Azuay, old man; give me thy hand ; away;
King Lear hath loft, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on.
Sbakcp. King Lear.
4. Begone.

Away, and glifter like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. Shakefp. King Fobn.
I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away; hark, the ftill horn refounds
Smith's Pbadra and Hippolitus.

## Away, you fatt'rer!

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. Rowe's Fane Shorc
5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of fomething elfe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle oway his foul, and fool himfelf into irrecoverable mifery, to enquire into thefe matters.

Tillot fon.
6. It is often ufed with a verb; as, to drink away an eftate; to idle away a manor ; that is, to drink or idle till an eftate or manor is gone.

He play'd his life away.
Pope.
7. On the way; on the road : perhaps this is the original import of the following phrafe.

Sir Valentine, whither away fo faft? Sh. T. G. of Verona: . Perhaps the phrafe, be cannot away with, may mean be cannot travel with; be cannot bear the company.

She never could away with me.
-Never, never: The would always fay, the could not abide mater Shallow.

Shakefp. HenryIV.

## A W K

9. Away with. 'Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deferving our charms,
Azvay zuith your theephooks, and take to your arms. Dryd. AWE. n. f. [eze, ofa, Saxon.] Reverential fear ; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without awe of parents, without precepts of mafters, and without fear of offence.

Spenfor's State of Ireland.
It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the fame time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without diftraction.

South.
What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God?

Rogers.
To Awe. v. a. [from the noun.] To frike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you muft either know his nature and fahhions, and fo lead him ; or his ends, and fo perfuade him; or his weakneffes and difadvantages, and fo awe him; or thofe that have intereft in him, and fo govern him.

Bacon.
Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe?
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,
His worfhippers? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
Heav'ı that liath plac'd this ifland to give law,
To balance Europe, and her ftates to awe. Waller.
'The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, maye awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodnefs, juftice, and other virtues, will work on more. Atterbury's Sermons.
A'weband. n. f. [from awe and band] A check. Dict.
A'wFUL. adj. [from awe and full.]

1. That which ftrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'ft love
Thy mate ; who fees, when thou art feen leaft wife.
Milt. Par. Loft, b. viii. l. 577 -
I approach thee thus, and gaze
Infatiate; I thus fingle; nor have fear'd
Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd,
Faireft refemblance of thy Maker fair!
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
2. Worfhipful; in authority; invefted with dignity. This fenfe is obfolete.

Know then, that fome of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thruft from the company of awful men.
Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
3. Struck with awe; timorots; fcrupulous. This fenfe occurs but rarely.
It is not nature and ftrict reafon, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
A"wfully. adv. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.
It will concern a man, to treat this great principle aufully and warily, by ftill obferving what it commands, but efpecially what it forbids.
A'wfulness. n. f. [from awful.]

1. The quality of ftriking with awe ; folemnity.

Thefe objects naturally raife ferioufnefs; and night heightens the awfulnefs of the place, and pours out her fupernumerary horrours upon every thing.
2. The flate of being ftruck with awe.

Addifon. Spect. N ${ }^{\circ}$ rio.
An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfullne/s to the divine majefty of God.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
To Aivha'pe. v.a. [This word I have met with only in Spenfer, nor can I difcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonick language had ancieitly wapen, to ftrike, or fome fuch word, from which weeapons, or offenfive arms, took their denomination.] To frike; to confound.

Ah! my dear goffip, anfwer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your fad words my wits awhape,
Both for becaufe your grief doth great appear,
And eke becaufe myfelf am touched near. Hubberd's Tale.
Awhi'le. adv. [This word, generally reputed an adverb, is only a while, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; fome fpace of time.

> Stay, ftay, I fay; ;

And if you love me, as you fay you do,
Let me perfuade you to forbear arwbile. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
Into this wild abyfs the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile,
Pond'ring his voyage. Milt. Paradife Loft, b.ii. l. 918.
Awk. arlj. [a barbarous contraction of the word awkward.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as tho ffeeples; and profeffors ringing as awk as the bells to give notice of the conflagration.

L'Efrange.
A'wKWARD. adj. [[xpand, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]
x. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whofe manners fill our tardy, apifh nation
Jimps after in bafe awkward imitation. Shak. Rich. II.
Their own language is worthy their care; and they are

## A WR

judged of by their handfome or awkward way of expreffing themfelves in it. Locke.
An awkward fharnc, of fear of ill ufage, has a fhare in this conduct.

Swift.
2. Unready ; unkandy ; not dexterous; clumfy.

Slow to refolve, but in performance quick:
So true, that he was awkward at a trick. Dryd. Hind and P。
3. Perverfe; untoward.

A kind and conftant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and awkruard,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd.
Hndibras.
A'WKWARDLy. adv. [from awkward.] Clumfily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the wafte upwards, and fwearing he never knew man go more awkwardly to work. Sidney. If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I muft neverthelefs infift upon her working.

Addifon. Speczator, No 606.
And when any thing is done awkwardly, the common faying will pafs upon them, that it is fuitable to their breeding.

She fill renews the ancient fcene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her fcarf pale pink, her kead-knot cherry.
Prior.
If a man be taught to hold his pen awkwardly, yet writes fufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inftrument. Watts's Imp. of the Mind.
A'WKWARDNEss. n. f. [from awkward.] Inelegance; want of gentility ; oddnefs; unfuitablenefs.
One may obferve awkwardnefs in the Italians, which eafily difcovers their airs not to be natural. Addif. Rem. on Italy.
. All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardnefs in them; but thefe awkward airs are worn away by degrees in company.
Awl. n. f. [æle, ale, Sax.] A atts's Improvement of the Mina AwL. n. $\quad$. [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed initrument to bore holes
with.

He which was minded to make himfelf a perpetual fervant, fhould, for a vifible token thereof, have alfo his ear bored through with an $a w l$.

Hooker, b. iv. § I.
You may likewife prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth. Mortimer's Husbandry. $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ wless. adj. [from awe, and the negative lefs.]
I. Without reverence.

Againft whofe fury, and th' unmatched force,
The awlefss lion could not wage the fight. Sbak. King Fobn.
He claims the bull with awlefs infolence,
And having feiz'd his horns, accofts the prince. Dryden. 2. Without the power of caufing reverence.

Ah me! I fee the ruin of my houfe;
The tyger now hath feiz'd the gentle hind:
Infulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awlefs throne.
Shake/p. Ricl). III. Awme, or Aume. n. f. A Dutch meafure of capacity for liquids, containing eight fteckans, or twenty verges or verteels; anfwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one fixth of a ton of France, or one feventh of an Englifh ton. Arbuth. Tab. Awn. n.f. [arifta, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grafs.

Chambers.
A'wning. n. f. A cover fpread over a boat or veffel, to keep off the weather.

Of thefe boards I made an awning over me. Robinfon Crufo. Awo'кe. The preterite from awake.

And the faid, the Philiftines be upon thee, Samfon. And he awoke out of his fleep.
'fudges, xvi. 20.
A'work. adv. [from a and work.] On work; into a ftate of labour.

So after Pyrrbus' paufe,
Aroufed vengeance fets him new awork. Shakefp. Hamlet.
By prefcribing the condition, it fets us azvork to the perfor-
By prefribing the condition, it fets us azvork to the perfor-
mances of it, and that by living well. Hammond's $A^{\prime}$ working. adj. [from ewvork.] In the ftate of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them aworking fet. Hubberd's Tale. Awry ${ }^{\prime}$. adv. [from a and wry.].

1. Not in a ftrait direction; obliquely.

But her fad eyes ftill faft'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modefty;
That fuffers not one look to glance awry,
Which may let in a little thought unfound. Spenf. Epithal.
Like perfpectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confufion ; ey'd auvry,
Diftinguifh form.
When lo!
Shakefp. RicbardII.
A violent crofs wind, from either coaft,
Blows them tranfverfe; ten thoufand leagues awry
Into the devious air.
Miltori's Paradije Loft, b. ii.
2. Afquint; with oblique vifion.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd auvry
On his fon's actions.

## A X L

3 Not lcvel; unevenly.
I hap to ftep awuy, where I fee no path, and can difcern but few fleps afore me.

Ererervood on Languages.
4. Not cquaily between two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd aury,
Ere felt fuch ragc.
Pofe's Rapc of the Lock.
5. Not in a right ftate; perverfcly.

All awry, and which wried it to the moft wry courfe of all, wit abufed, rather to fcign reafon why it thould be amifs, than how it fhould be amended.

Sidney, b. ii.
Much of the foul they talk, but all awery,
And in themfelves feek virtue, and to themfelves
All giory arrogate, to God give none. Paradije Regained. Axe n. j. [eax, acrc, Sax. afica, Lat.] An inftrument confifting of a metal head, with a fharp edgc, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.
No metal can,
No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keennefs
Of thy fharpenvy.
Of thy fharpenvy. Sbakefp. Merchant
There ftood a foreft on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the fhaded plains below ;
No founding axe prefum'd thefe trees to bite,
Cocval with the world; a venerable fight. Dryden's Fables. AXI'LIA.n.f. [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit.

2 uincy. Axi'llar. ?adj. [from axilla, Lat.] Belonging to the armA'killary. $\}$ pit.

In the fame manner is the axillary artery diftributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.


1. A propofition evident at firft fight, that cannot be made plainer by demonftration.

Axions, or principles more general, are fuch as this, that the greater good is to be chofen before the leffer. Hooker, $l$. i.
2. An eftablifhed principle to be granted without new proof.

The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have thair ufe in the moral.

Hooker, b. i.
Their affirmations are unto us no axioms; we efteem thereof as things unfaid, and account them but in lift of nothing.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i:
A'xis. n. f. [awis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paffes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But fince they fay our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That fwift rotation muft difperfe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear.
Blacknore.
It might annually have compaffed the fun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. Bentley's Sernons.

On their own axis as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the fun;
So two confiftent motions act the foul,
And one regards itfelf, and one the whole.
Pope's Eflay on-Nan, epif. iii. l. 313. A'xle. $\quad$ n. $\int$. [axis, Lat.] 'The pin which paffes through A'xle-tree. $\}$ the midft of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

> Venerable Neftor

Should with a bond of air, ftrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. Shakeff. Troilus and Creffida.

## A Z U

The fly fate upon the axle-tree of the chariot-whecl, and faid, what a duft do I raire?

Bacon's E $\int$ ajes.
And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ftecp Atlantick ftream.
Milton's Comus.
He faw a greatcr fun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear.
Milton's Chrift's Nativ.ty:
Ay. adv. [perhaps from aio, Lat.]

1. Yes; an adverb of anfwering affirmatively.

Return you thither?

- Ay, madam, with the fwifteft wing of fpeed.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
What fay'f thou? Wilt thou be of our confort?
Say ay; and be the captain of us all.
Shakefp. Tiwo Gentlemen of Verona.
2. It is a word by which the fenfe is enforced; even ; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee creft-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. Shake $\int$ p. Henry VI.
Aye. adv. [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.
And now in darkfome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedylefs for aye he doth him hold. Fairy 2 2ueen, $b$. i.
Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to proteft,
For aye, aufterity and fingle life.
Shakefpeare's Nidjummer Night's Dream.
The foul, though made in time, furvives for aye; And, though it hath beginning, fees no end.

Sir Fobn Davies.
And hears the mufes, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar fing.
Milton's Il Penferofo.
Th' aftonifh'd mariners aye ply the pump;
No ftay, nor reft, till the wide breach is clos'd.
A'yGReen. n. The fame with boufeleek; which fee Philips. A'YRy. n.f. [See Airy.]

I fhould difcourfe on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their feveral ayries.

Walton's Angler.
$A^{\prime}$ zimuth. n. f. [Arab.]

1. The azimutb of the fun, or of a ftar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
2. Magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the fun's azimutb circle and the magnetical meridian ; or it is the apparent diftance of the fun from the north or fouth point of the compafs.
3. Azimuth Compafs, is an inftrument ufed at fea for finding the fun's magnetical azimuth.
4. Azimuth Dial, is a dial whofe ftyle or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. Azimuths, called alfo vertical circles, are great circles interfecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof.

Chambers.
AzU're. adj. [azur, Fr. azurro, Span. lazur, Arab. from lazuli, a blue ftone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the firft order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of fome fubftances; and the azure colour of the skies feems to be of this order.

Newton's Opticks.
Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. Pope's Odyffy, b.i. . The fea,
Far through his azure turbulent domain,
Your empire owns.
Thomfon's Spring.


## B A B

B,
The fecond letter of the Englifh alphabet, is pronounced as in moft other European languages, by preffing the whole length of the lips together, and forciug them open with a frong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with $P$, and by the Gafcons with $V$; from which an epigrammatift remarks, that libere and vivere are in Gafcony the fame. The Spaniards, in moft words, ufe $B$ or $V$ indifferently
BaA. n. $f$. [See the verb.] The cry of a fheep.
To BaA. v. n. [balo, Lat.] To cry like a theep.
Or like a lamb, whofe dam away is fet,
He treble baas for help, but none can get.
'To Ba'bвie. v. n. [babbelcn, Germ. babiller, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectiy.

My babbling praifes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ftand filent, and adore.
But hear, rejoice, ftand filent, and adore.
Prior.
2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had comned over a catalogue of hard words; thefe he ufed to babble indifferently in all companies. Arbutbon. 7. Bull. Let the filent fanctuary fhow,
What from the babbling fchools we may not know.
Prior.
3. To talk thoughtlefsly; to tell fecrets.

There is more danger in a referved and filent friend, than in a noify babbling enemy.

L'Efrange.
4. To talk much.

The tabbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying flarilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. Shakefp. Tit. Andr. And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the fpeeches of the babbling earth.
The babbling echo had defcry'd his face;
She, who in others words her filence breaks. Addifon's Ovid. Ba'bble. n. f. [babil, Fr.] Idle talk; fenfelefs prattle.

This babble fhall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with proteftation! Shaksf. Two G. of Verona.
This is mere moral babble.
Milton.
With volleys of eternal babble,
And clamour more unanfwerable.
Hudibras.
The babble, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in difputes.
Ba'bBIEMENT. n. $f$. [from babble.] Senfelefs prate.
Deluded all this while with ragred notions and $b$
Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements,
while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. Milton.
BA'bBLer. n. f. [from babble.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be fpent
With fuch a babbler.
Shakefp. King Fohn.
Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for truft. L'Eftrange.
The apoftle of my text had no fooner propofed it to the greater mafters at Athens, but he himfelf was ridiculed as a babbler.
2. A teller of fecrets.

Utterers of fecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. Fairy Quecn, b. ii.
Babe. n. f. [baban, Welch; babbaerd, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either fex.

Thofe that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and eafy tasks;
He might have chid me fo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.
Sbakesp. Otbello.
Nor fhall Sebaftian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying babe. Dryden's Don Seb.
The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her fmiles.
Dryden.
Ba'bery. n. f. [frombabe.] Fincry to pleafe a babe or child.
So have I feen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted babery
Of feely boys, pleafe unacquainted fight.
Sidncy.
Ba'bish. adj. [frombabe.] Childifh.
If he be bafhful, and will foon blufh, they call him a batif, and ill brought up thing.

Afcbam's Schooluaficr.
Babo'on. n. J. [labouin, Fr. It is fuppofed by Skinner to be the augmentation of babe, and to import a great babe.] A monkey of the larget kind.
You had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons.
Sbokefp. Mer Yy Wives of Windfor.
He caft every human feature out of his countenance, and became a baloon.

Addifon, Speit. $\mathrm{N}^{\sim} 1 / 4$.
BA'BY. n. $\int$. [See BABe.]

1. A child; min iufant.

The baby beats the nurfe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum.
Shakifp. Meafure for Menfure.
The child mult have furgar plumbs, ather than make the poor baly cry.

Lock.

## B A C

He muft marry, and propagate: the father cannot ftay for the portion, nor the mother for liaines to play with. Locke. 2. A fmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke faw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about babies.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Since no image can reprefent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolifh puppets, and babies of dirt and clay.

Stillingfiect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idolatry.
Ba'ccated. adj. [baccatus, Lat.] Befet with pearis; having many berries.

Dict.
us per-
Bacchana'lian. n.f. [from bacchanalia, Lat.] A riotous perfon; a drunkard.
Ba'cchanals. n.. . bacchanalia, Lat.] The drunken feafts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, flall we dance now the Egyptian bacchanals, and celebrate our drink? Shake/p. Ant. and Cleop.

What wild fury was there in the heathen bacclaanals, which we have not feen equalled.

Decay of Picty.
Both extremes were banifhed from their walls,
Carthufian fafts, and fulfome lacchanals.
Pope.
ull and
$\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ acchus bole. n. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a fad light purple, and a proper white ; having the three outmof leaves edged with a crimfon colour, bluifh bottom, and dark purple.

Mortimer.
Baccíferous. adj. [from bacca, a berry, and fcro, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry ; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the faffarras trees.
2. Such as have a naked monofpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one feed; as the arbutes.
3. Such as have but polyfpermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or feeds within it ; as the jafminum, liguftrum.
4. Such as have their fruit compofed of many acini, or round foft balls fet clofe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. Ray.
Bacci'yorous. acj. [from bacca, a berry, and voro, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries.

Dici.
BA'CHELOR. n. $f$. [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original fenfe. Funius derives it from Báznna, foolifh; Menage, from bas clevalier, a knight of the loweft rank; Spelman, from baculus, a ftaff; Cujas, from buccella, an allowance of provifion. The moft probable derivation feems to be from baccalaurus, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, baccalaurcus.]

1. A man unmarricd.

Such feparation
Becomes a virtuous bacbeior and a maid.
Sbakejp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
The haunting of thofe diffolute places, or refort to courtefans, are no more punifhed in married men than in bachelors.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the bacheclor's eftate.

Dryden's Dufrefnay.
Let finful bachelors their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more.
Pcpe.
2. A man who takes his firft degrees at the univerfity in any profeffion.
Being a boy, new lacbelor of arts, I chanced to fpeak a arainit the pope. Afcbam's Schoolinafter:
I appéar before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, bacbelcr of phyfick. Arbutbur. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus. 3. A knight of the loweft order. This is a fenfe now little ufed. Ba'chelors Button. [See Campion, of which it is a fpecies.] All the forts of this plant are hardy; they grow above two foot, and produce their flower in June and July.
Ba'chelorship. n. f. [from bachelor.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teftify,
She was the firft fruit of my bacbelorifip. Shakefp. Hcn. VI. BACK. n. f. [bac, brec, Sax. lach, Germ.]
I. The linder part of the body, from the neck to the thishs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the lack as towards the front of him that fueaketh, fo likewife doth the echo: for you have many back eclioes to the place where you fand.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} 247^{\circ}$
Part following enter, part remain without,
With envy hear their fillow's conqu'ring fhout;
And mount oul others backs, in hope to thare.
Dygien.
2. The outer part of the haud when it is fhut; oppofed to the palm.

Methought love pitying me, when he faw this,
Gave me your hands, the backs and palms to kifs.
Domne.
3. The

## B A C

3. The outward part of the body; that which requircs cloaths; oppofed to the beclly.
Thofe who, by their ancefors, have been fet free from a conftant drudgery to their backs and their bellies, fhould beftow fome time on their heads.

Lock.
4. The rear; oppofed to the van

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's
back, as his majefy was upon his. Clarendon, b. viii.
5. The place behind.

Antheus, Sergeftus grave, Cleanthus ftrong,
And at their backs a mighty Trojan throng.
Dryden.
6. The part of any thing out of fight.

Trees fet upon the back's of chimney's do ripen fruit fooner.
Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} 856$.
7. The thick part of any tool, oppofed to the edge; as the back of a knife or fword; whence backfword, or fword with a back; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at backfword, fingle faulchion, or cudgel-play.

Arbutljnot's Hiftory of ' $\mp$. Bull.
8. To turn the back oll one, is to forfake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendfihips of the world fhall
bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its back upon him.
South.
9. To turn the back, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.
His back was no fooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion.

Sir f. Davies on Ireland.
Back. adv. [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you fhall not to the houfe, unlefs
You undertake that with me. Shake $\int$. Twelfth Night.
He fent many to feek the fhip Argo, threatening that if they
brought not back Medea, they fhould fuffer'in her ftead.
Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
But where they are, and why they came not back,
Is now the labour of my thoughts.
Back to thy native inland might'ft thou fail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. Pope's Ody $\int_{\text {ey }}$.
2. Backward; from the prefent flation.

I've been furprifed in an unguarded hour,
But muft not now go back; the love that lay
Half fmother'd in my breaft, has broke through all Its weak reftraints.
3. Behind; not coming forward.

Addifon's Cato.
I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee back from honour.

Numb. xxiv. 11 .
Conftrains the glebe, keeps back the hurtful weed.
Blackmore's Creation, b.ii.
4. Toward things paft.

I had always a curiofity to look back unto the forrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progrefs of a rifing world.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

## 5. Again ; in return.

The lady's mad ; yet if 'twere fo,
She could not fway her houfe, command her followers,
Take and give back affairs, and their defpatch,
With fuch a fmooth, difcreet, and ftable bearing
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
6. Again ; a fecond time.

This Cæfar found, and that ungrateful age,
With lofing him, went back to blood and rage.
Waller.
The epiftles being written from ladies forfaken by their lovers, many thoughts came back upon us in divers letters. Dryd. To BAck. v. a. [from the noun back.]

1. To mount on the back of a horfe.

That roan fhall be my throne.
Well I will back him frait. O Efperance !
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. Shak. Henry IV.
2. To break a horfe; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to back the winged horfe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courfe.
Rof common.
3. To place upon the back.

> As I flept, methought

Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
4. To maintain; to ftrengthen.

> Belike, he means,

Back' $l$ by the pow'r of Warwick, that fale peer,
T' afpire unto the crowir.
Shakefp. Henry VI.
You are ftrait enough in the fhoulders, you care not who fees your back: call you that backing of your friends? a plague upon fuch baiking! give me them that will face me. Sb. H. VI.

Thefe were feconded by certain demilaunces, and both backed with men at arms.

Sir 7. Hayward.
Did they not fwear, in exprefs words,
To prop and lack the houfe of lords ?
And ifter turn'd out the whole houfeful.
Hudïras.
A great malice, backecl with a great intereft, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of fomething without himfelf.

How fhall we treat this bold afpiring man?
Succefs ftill follows him, and backs his crimes. Aldif. Cato.

## B A C

## 5. To juflify ; to fupport.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thofe that would have five elements, endeavour to baik their experiments with a fipecious reafon.

Boyle.
We have I know not how many adages to back the reafon of this moral.

L'Efirange.
6. To fecond.

Dryden's Fables.
lactious, and fav'ring this or t'other fide,
Their wagers back their wifhes.
To Ba'ckbite. v. a. [from back and bite.] To cenfure or reproach the abfent.
Moft untruly and malicioufly do thefe evil tongues backbite and flander the ficred afhes of that moft juft and honourable perfonage. Spenfer's Ireland.
I will ufe him well; a friend $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ th' court is better than a penny in purfe. Ufe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite. Sbakefp. Honry IV.
BA'ckBTTER. n. $\int$. [from backbite.] A privy calumniator; a cenfurer of the abfent.
No body is bound to look upon his backbiter, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreffor, as his friend. South.
Ba'ckeone. n. f. [from back and bonc.] The bone of the back. $_{\text {' }}$ The backbone fhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. Ray. Ba'ckcarry. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his foreft laws, noteth it for one of the four circumftances, or cafes, wherein a furefter may arreft an offender againft vert or venifon in the foreft, viz. ftable-ftand, dogdraw, backcarry, and bloody hand.

Corvel.
BA'cKDOOR. n. f. [from back and door.] The door behind the houfe; privy pallage.
The proceffion durft not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paffed out at a backdoor of the convent.

Addifon on Italy.
Popery, which is fo far fhut out as not to re-enter openly, is ftealing in by the backdoor of atheifm.

Atterbury.
Ba'cked. adj. [from back.] Having a back.
Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly back'd. Dryd. Virgil.
Ba'ckfriend. n. $\int$. [from back and friend.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in fecret.

Set the reflefs importunities of talebearers and backfriends
againft fair words and profeffions.
L'Efrange.
Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as fome who are backfriends to both, wouid malicioufly infinuate.

Soutb.
Backga'mmon. n. f. [from bach gammon, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what efteem are you with the vicar of the parifh? can you play with him at backgammon?
BA'CKHOUSE. n. $\int$. [from back and borff.] The buildings behind the chief part of the houfe.

Their backboufes, of more neceffary than cleanly fervice, as kitchens, ftables, are climbed up unto by fteps.

Carew's Survey of Cornzual.
Ba'ckpiece. n. f. [from back and piece.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his backpiece before, and his breaftplate behind. Camden.
ВА'скROOM. n.f. [from back and room.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair profpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make backrooms the larger. Mox. Mech. Exerc.
Ba'ckside. n. f. [from back and fide.]
I. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickfilver were rubbed from the backfide of the fpeculum, the glafs would caufe the fame rings of colours, but more faint; the plınomena depends not upon the quickfilver, unlefs fo far as it encreafes the reflection of the backjde of the glafs.
2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her backfide upwards.

Addijon. 3. The yard or ground behind a houfe.

The wafh of paftures, fields, commons, roads, ftreets, or backfdes, are of great advantage to all forts of land. Mortimer. To Backsli'de. v. n. [from back and fide.] To fall off; to apoftatize: a word only ufed by divines.

Haft thou feen that which backfiding Ifrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green
tree.
BACKSLI'DER. n. f. [from backlide.] An apoftate
The backflider in heart fhall be filled.
BA $^{\prime}$ ckstaff. n.f. [from back and faffí;
fercmiah, iii. 6.
Prov. xiv. 14: obfervation, the obfervation, the An inftrument ufeful in taking the fun's altitude at fea; invented by Captain Davies.
Ba'ckstairs. n.f. [from back and fairs.] The private faairs in the houfe.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the laikfairs, that fome pricked for fheriffs get out of the bill.

Bucon's Adviue to Sir George Villiers.

## BAC

Ba'ckstas. n.f. [from back and fay.] Ropes or fays which keep the matts of a fhip from pitching forward or overboard. Ba'cksworn. n.j. [from baik and foord.] A fword with one flarp edre.
bu:l dreaded not old Lewis at lackfword. Arbuth. F. Bull. BA'CKwARD. adu. [from brck and peajo, Sax. that is, to-敃重CKWARDS. ( wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went lachward, and their faces were backward. Gen.ix.
2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firft caft backwards, and then forwards, with fo much the greater force; for the hands gुo bacinvard befure they take their rife. Bacon's Nat. H. 3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes,
She caft him backward as he flrove to rife. Dryden's Emeid.
4. From the prefent fation to the place behind the back.

We might have met thein dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them laciruard home. Sbakefp. Macbeth.
The monftrous fight
Struck them with horrour backivard; but far worfe Urg'd them behind.

Miltion's Paradife Lof , b. vi.
5. Regreffively.

Are not the rays of light, in paffing by the edges and fides of bodies, bent feveral times lackzuards and forwards with a motion like that of an cel?

Newton's Opticks.
6. Towards fomething paft

To prove the pofinility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks backuards; for what has been done or fuffered, may certainly be done or fuffered again.
7. Out of the progreffive ftate ; reflex.

No, doubtiefs; for the mind can backward caft
Upon herfelf, her underfanding light. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Davies.
8. From a better to a worfe flate.

The work went backivard; and the more he ftrove
' T ' advance the fuit, the farther from her love.
9. Paft; in time paft.

They have fpread one of the worft languages in the world, if we look upon it fome reigns backwards.

Locke. 10. Perverfely; from the wreng end.

I never yet faw man,
But fhe would fpell him bacizvard; if fair-fac'd,
She'd fwear the gentieman fhould be her fifter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.
Shakefp. Nuch ado about Notbing.
Ba'ckward. adj.

1. Unwilling; averfe.

Cities laid wafte, they form'd the dens and caves;
For wifer brutes are bacizuard to be flaves.
We are framely backward to lay hold of this fafe, this only method of cure.

Atterbury.
Our mutability makes the friends of our nation backward to engage with us in aliiances. Addifon. Freeholder. 2. Hefitating.

Ail things are ready, if our minds be fo;
Perifh the man, whofe mind is backzuard now. Sbak. H. V.
3. Sluggifn ; dilatory.

The mind is backrvard to undergo the fatigue of weighing cuery argument.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
4. Dull ; not quick or apprchenfive.

It often falls out, that the baciward learner makes amends another way
La'ckivard. $n . f$. The things or fate behind or paft.
What feett thou cifc
In the dark lacizuard or abyfm of time? Shakefp. Tempef. Ba'ckwardly, adu. [from lactucard.]

1. Unwillinglv; avcirely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet lackwartly do go
With proud afpect, difdaining greater haifte.
Sidney.
2. Pcrverfely.

I was the firit man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think fo bacizesirilly of me,
That I'll rcquite it laft?
Shaikef. Timon.
Ga'ckivardness. n. J. [from backiward.] Dulnefs; unwillingnefs; fluggifincts.

The thing by which we are apt to excufe our baci?wardnefs to good works, is the ill fuccefs that hath been obferved to at tend weil defigned charitics.

Sitterbury.
Ba'con. n. f. [probably frem bakeri, that is, dried fiefh.]

1. The fiefh of a hog faited and driced

High o'r the hearth a chine of lacon hung,
Good old Philemon feiz'dit with a prong,
Then cut a fice.
Drydin's Fiabicis.
2. 'To fave the lacon, is a phrafe for preferving one's felf from beiny unhurt; bormowed from the care' of houfewives in the contry, where they have filhom any other provifion in the He hit than dried bacon, to focure it from the marching foldiess.

What frightens you thus? my goou fon! fays the prieft;
fou muder'd, are fury', and lave been confelt.

O father! my forrow will farce fave my bacon;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. Prior. Baculo'metry. n. $\int$. [from baculus, Lat. and $\mu$ íreor.] The.art of meafuring diftances by one or more flaves.

Dict.
BAD. adj. [quaad, Dutch; compar. zvorfe; fuperl. wor f.]

1. Ill ; not good: a general word ufed in regard to phyfical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moft men have politicks enouyh to make, through violence, the beft fcheme of government a lad one.
2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'ft repent,
And one bad act, with many deeds well done,
May'ft cover. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi. l. 256.
Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from bad to worrc. Milton's Parad. Loft, b. xii: Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongft the bad, or make thee run
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee flun.
3. Unfortunate ; unhappy.

The fun his annual courfe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the bad.
Dryden.
4. Hurtful ; unwholefome.

Reading was bad for his ejes, writing made his head ake.Add. 5. Sick.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BAD. } \\ \text { BADE. }\end{array}\right\}$ The preterite of bid.
And, for an earneft of greater honour,
He bad me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. Macb. BADGE. n.f. [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by $\mathcal{F}_{u-}$ nius from bode or bade, a meffenger; and fuppofed to be corrupted from badage, the credential of a meffenger: but taken by Skinner and Ninfbew from bagghe, Dut. a jewel, or bague, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to fhew the relation of the wearer to any perfon or thing.

But on his breaft a bloody crofs he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
For whofe fweet fake that glorious badge he wore. Spenfer. The outward fplendour of his office, is the badge and token of that glorious and facred character which he inwardly bears.

Atterbury's Sermons.
2. A token by which one is known.

A favage tygrefs on her helmet lies;
The famous badge Clarinda us'd to bear.
Fairfax, b.ii.
3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even fo much, that joy could not thew itfelf modeft enough, without a badge of bitterneis.

Sbake/p. Much ado about Nothing.
Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. Shakef. Tit. Andron.
Let him not bear the badges of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. Dryden's Perfius.
To Badge. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.
Your royal father's murder'd.

- Oh, by whom?-

Tho of by whom?
Thofe of his chamber, as it feem'd, had don't ;
Their hands and faces were all badg' $d$ with blood,
So were their daggers. Sbakefp. Macbeth.
Badger. n. /. [bedour, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, uled to be hunted.
That a brock, or badger, hath legs of one fide fhorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theorifts and unexperienced believers, but mof who behold them daily.

Broun's Villgar Errours, $b$. iii.
Badger legged. adj. [from tadger and legged.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is fuppofed to have.
His body crooked all over, big-bellied, badger legged, and his complexion fwarthy.

L'Efirange.
Ba'DGER. n. $\int$. [perhaps from the Latin lajulus, a carrier ; but, by Funius, derived from the badger, a creature who fows up his provifion.] One that buys corn and vicluals in one place and carries it unto another.
BA'DL Y. adv. [from bad.] In a bad manner; not well.
How gocs the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.
Badly; I fear. How fares your majefty? Sbak. King fobn
Ba'dness. If. [from bad.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil difpofition made him feek his death ; but a provoking merit, fet awork by a reprovable bad$n c / s$ in himfelf.

Slakefp. King Lear. There is one convenience in this city, which makes fome amends for the bainefs of the pavement. Addijon on Italy king's fault. To Ba'ffle. v. a. [befice, Fr.]

1. To clude.

They made a frift to think themfel:cs guiltiefs, in fpite of all their fins; to break the precept, and at the fame time to baffie the curfe.

South.
He hath deferved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath fo long bafficed and deficd.
2. To confuund; to defeat with fome confufion, as by perplexing or anufine; to lathe is fometimes lefs than to consuer.

Mezen-

## B A I

Etruria loft,
He brings to Turnus' aid his faftled holt. Dryden's Axicid. When the mind has brought itfelf to clofe thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abitrufe problem, every intricate queftion will not baffe, difcourage, or break it.

## 3. 'To crufh; to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the Englifh nation, ready to entploy againft him fuch revenues as fhall baifle his defigns upon their country.

Aldifon. Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{0}$ - 20 EA'FFLE. $n$.f. [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the fkill of the difputant that kecps off a bafle. South.
The authors having miffed of their aims, are fain to rotreat with fruftration and a baffic.

South.
Ba'pfler. n. $\int$. [from lafle.] He that puts to confufion, or defeats.

Experience, that great lafler of fpeculation, affures us the thing is too ponible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our fuppofitions.

Government of the Tongue, $\$ 2$
Baci. 1. f. [belze, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is ufual, the harfh confonant, came begc, tage, tag.]

1. A fack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Coufin, away for England; hafte before,
And, ere our coming, fee thou thake the bags
Of hoarding abbots ; their imprifon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. Shakefp. King Fobm.
What is it that opens thy mouth in praifes? Is it that thy lags and thy barns are full?

South.
Thofe waters were inclofed within the earth as in a ba
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Once, we confefs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea fpoke. Popc.
2. That part of animals in which fome particular juices are contained, as the poifon of vipers.

The fwelling poifon of the feveral feets,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burft its bag.
Sing on, fing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
Dryden.
So may thy cows their burden'd bags diftend.
Dryden.
3. An ornamental purfe of filk tied to men's hair.

We faw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a boh wig and black filken bag tied to it. Addifon. Spectator.
4. A term ufed to fignify different quantities of certain commodities; as a bag of pepper; a bag of hops.
To Bag. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thofe marhy grounds,
And bagg'd them in a blue cloud. Dryden's King Arthur.
Hops ought not to be bagged up hot. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Hops ought not to be bagged up hot. Mortimer's Husbandry. 2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee tagg'd with his honcy'd venom, He brings it to your hive.
Bag. v. $n$. To fwell like a full bag.
ro Bag. r. n. To fwell like a full bag. The fin fcemed much contracted, yet it bagged, and had a porrinser full of matter in it.

IViJeman's Surgery.
Two kids that in the valley ftray'd,
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two lagging udders every day. Dryden's Virgil. Ba'gatille. $n$ f. [iagatelle, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd foals;
Rich trifles, ferious bagatcllcs.
Prior.
Ba'gange. n.f. [from lag, bagage, Fr.]
I. The furniture and utenfils of an army.

The army was an hundred and feventy thoufand footmen, and twelve thoufand horfemen, befide the baggage. 'Judith,vii. 2 .

Riches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot be fpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march.

Bacon.
They were probably always in readinefs, and carried among the baggaze of the army.

Addijoin's Remarks on Italy.
2. The goods that are to be carried away, as bag and bagrage.

Dolabella defigned, when his affairs grew defperate in Egypt, to pack up bag and taggayc, and fail for Italy. Ariuth. on Coins.
3. A worthlefs woman; in French lagafte; fo called, becaufe fuch women follow camps.

A fpark of indignation did rife in her, not to fuffer fuch a kagga;c to win away any thing of hers.

Sidney.
Whan this lagrage meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, fhe turns him to account. Specfat. No 205 .
Ba'cinio.n.f. [iagno, Ital. a bath.] A houfe for bathing, fweating, and otherwife cleanfing the body.

I have known two inftances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a bagnio.

Arbutbnot on Air.
BA'cipipe. n. $\int$. [from bay and fipe; the wind being received in a bag.] A mufical infrument, confifting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or littie tube fixed to it, and ftopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the firft cailed the great pipe or drone, and the fecond the little one; which pars the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is plaid on by comprefing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or ftopping the holes, which ate cixht, with the fingers. 'The ba-pies thkes in the compafs of three octaves.

Chainuers.
Voi. I.

No banners but fhirts, with fome bad bagpipes inftead of drum and fife.

Sidncy, b. i.
He heard a bagpipe, and faw a general animated with the found.

Addifon. Frechother, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 27$.
Facriper. n. .f. [from bagpife.] One that plays on a bagpipe.
Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a bagpiper. Shak. M. of Venice: B AGUE'TTE: n.f. [lir. a term of architeçure.] A little round moulding, lefs than an aftragal; fometimes carved and enriched.
To Baigne. v. a. [bagner, Fr.] To drench; to foak : a word out of ufe.

The women forflow not to kaigne them, unlefs they plead their heels, with a worfe perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. Carew's Survey of Corrwal. Bail.. 2.. . [of this word the etymologifts give many derivations; it feems to come from the French bailler, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himfelf up in furety.]
Bail is the freeing or fetting at liberty one arrefted or imprifoned upon action either civil or criminal, under fecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and fpecial bail; common bail is in actions of fmall prejudice, or flight proof, called common, becaufe any fureties in that cafe are taken: whereas, upon caufes of greater weight, or apparent fpeciality, fpecial bail or furety muft be taken. There is a difference between bail and mainprife; for he that is mainprifed, is at large, until the day of his appearance : but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuftody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prifon at that time, or otherwife at their will.

Cowel.
Worry'd with debts, and paft all hopes of bail,
The unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail.
Rof foommon.
And bribe with prefents, or when prefents fail,
They fend their proftituted wives for bail.
Dryden.
To Bail. v a. [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail-
They fhall be ready at your highnefs' will,
To anfwer their fulpicion
Thou fhalt not bail them.
Shakef. Titus Andronicus.
2. To admit to bail

When they had bailed the twelve bifhops, who were in the Tower, the houfe of commons, in great.indignation, caufed them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower.

Clarcidon.
Ba'ilable. adj. [from bail.] That may be fet at liberty by bail or fureties.
Ba'iliff. n. $\int$. [a word of doubtful etymology in itfelf, but borrowed by us from baillie, Fr.]

1. A fubordinate officer.

Laufanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a bailiff fent them every threc years from the fenate of Berne.

Addijon on Italy.
2. An officer whofe bufinefs it is to execute arrefts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-fheriffs and their bailiffs, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the procefs that runneth againft him. Bacon.
A bailiff, by miftake, feized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a fpunging-houfe.

Swift.
Swift as a bard the bailiff leaves behind.
3. An under-fteward of a manor.
3. An under-fteward of manor. the jurifdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchife. It is that liberty which is exempted from the fheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff.

Cowel.
A proper officer is to walk up and down his bailiwick.
Spenfer on Ireland.
There iffued writs to the fheriffs, to return the names of the feveral land-owners in their feveral bailizuicks.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To Bait. v. a. [bazan, Sax. baitzen, Germ.]
I. To put meat upon a hook, in fome place, to tempt fifh or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a faint,
With faints doft bait thy hook ! moft dangerous
Is that temptation that doth gead us on
To fin in loving virtue. Shakecp. Meafure for Meafure.
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a fhow of comfort in his fuit, and lead him on with a furc baited delay, till he hath pawned his horfes to mine hof of the garter.

Shakejp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Many forts of fifhes feed upon infects, as is weil known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them.

Ray.
How are the fex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found fnares they bait for human hearts! Gay. 2. To give meat to one's felf, or horfes, on the road.

What fo ftrong,
Put wanting reft, will alfo want of niight?
The fun, that meafures heaven all day lone,
At night doth bait his fteeds the ocean waves among. F.

## B A K

To Bait. v. a. [from battre, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to fet dogs upon.

Who feeming forely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do tait,
With idle force did fain them to withftand.
I will not yield
To kifs the ground before young Malcolm's fect ;
And fo be taited with the rabble's curfe. Sbak. Macteth.
To Bart. v. n. To ftop at any place for refrefhment; perhaps this word is more properly bate ; to abate fpeed.

But our defires, tyrannical extorfion
Doth force us there to fet our chief delightfulnefs,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. As one who on his journey laits at noon,
Tho' bent on fpeed: fo here the archangel paus'd. Par. Loft.
In all our journey from London to his houfe, we did not fo much as boit at a whig inn.

Addifon. Speciat. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 126$.
To Bait. v. $n$. [as an barve.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like eftridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. Sbakefp. HenryIV.
Hood my unman'd blood baiting in my cheeks
With thy black mantle ; till ftrange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted fimple modefty. Shok. Rom. and ful.
Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keepers call;
That is, to watch her as we watch thefe kites,
That bait and beat, and will not be obedient.
Shakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.
Bart. n. .f. [from the verb.]

1. Meat fet to allure fifh, or other animals, to a fnare.

The pleafant'ft angling is to fee the fifh
Cut with her golden oars the filver ftream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait.
Shakefp. Much ads about Notbing.
2. A temptation ; an enticement.

And that fame glorious beauty's idle boaft,
Is but a bait fuch wretches to beguile. Spenf. fonnet xli.
Taketh therewith the fouls of men, as with certain baits.
Hooker, b.v. §35:
Sweet words I grant, baits and allurements fweet
But greatelt hopes of greateft crofles meet. Fairfax, b.ii. Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradife, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. Milton's Par. Lof, b. x. l. 55 I. Secure from foolifh pride's affected ftate,
And fipecious flattery's more pernicious bait. Rofommon. Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a fimple knot was ty'd above:
Swect negligence! unheeded bait of love!
Dryden's Fab.
Grant that others could with equal glory,
Lcok down on pleafures, and the baits of fenfe. Add. Cato. 3. A refrefhment on a journey.

Baize. n. $\int$. A kind of coarle open cloth ftuff, having a long nap; fonetimes frized on one fide, and fometimes not frized, according to the ufes it is intended for. This fluff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel.

Cbambers.
To BAKe. v. a. participle paffive, bakel, or baken. [bæcan, Sax. bocken, Germ. fuppofed by Wacbter to come from bec, which, in the Phrygian language, fignified bread.]

1. To heat any thing in a clofe place; generally in an oven

He will take thereof, and warm himfelf; yea, he kindleth it, and baketh bread.

Ifaiah, xliv. 15 .
The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps fomething in their manner of baking.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of baking; and whatfoever the fire baketb, time doth in fome degree diffolve.

Bacon.
3. To harden with heat.

With vehement funs
When dufty fummer bakes the crumbling clods, How pleafant is't, beneath the twifted arch,
To ply the fiweet caroufe!
The fun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
Pbilips.
And, darting to the bottom, bal'd the mud.
Dryden.
To BAKE. ข. $n$.

1. To do the work of baking.

I kecp his houfe, and I wafh, wring, brew, bake, fcour, drefs meat, and make the beds, and do all myfelf.

Shakefp. Merry Wires of IVindfor.
2. To be heated or bakcd.

Fillat of a fenny finake,
In the cauldron boil and bale.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Baked Miscats. Meats dreffed by the oven.
There be fome houfes, whercin fweetmeats will relent, and laticulnecats will mould, more thum others. Bacon's Nat. Hif. Ba'rimoteste ar.f. [from bake and bonfe.] A place for baking bread.

## B A L

I have marked a willingnefs in the Italian artizans, to diftribute the kitchen, pantry, and lakchoufe, under ground. Wotion. BA'KEN. The participle from to take.

There was a cake baken on the coals, and a crufe of waterat his head.
: Kings, xix. 6
Ba'Ker. n. f. [from to bakc.] He whofe trade is to bake.
In life and health, every man muft proceed upon truft, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or baker. South. Ba'lance. n. f. [balance, Fr. bilanx, Lat.]

1. One of the fix fimple powers in mechanicks, ufed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodics. It is of feveral forms.
2. A pair of fcales.

A balance of power, either without or within a ftate, is beft conceived by confidering what the nature of a lalance is. It fuppofes three things; firft, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two fcales, with whatever is weighed therein.

For when on ground the burden'd balance lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. Sir Fom Davies.
3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal balance jufly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we fuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences.
Sbakefp. Henry IV.
4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort arifes not from others being miferable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we fuffer only the lot of nature.

L'Eflrange's Fables.
Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either fide, it will appear, that the rules of the gofpel are more powerful means of conviction than fuch meffage.

Atterbury.
5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance of trade muft of neceffity be returned in coin or bullion. Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.
6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ftated the account with his correfpondent, and paid the balance.
7. Equipoife; as balance of power. See the fecond fenfe.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleafure's fmiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
Thefe mixed with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind.
Pope.
8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but fuppofing that all watches, whilft the lalance beats, think ; and it is fufficiently proved, that my watch thought all laft night.
9. In aftronomy. One of the twelve figns of the zodiack, commonly called Libra.
To Ba'lance. v. a. [valancer, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative ; to compare by the balance.
If men would but balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture foul and body for a little dirty intereft.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
2. To regulate the weight in a balance.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this ifland to give law,
To balance Europe, and her ftates to awe.
IValier.
3. To counterpoife; to weigh equal to.

The attraction of the glafs is balanced, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. Newton's Opt.
4. To regulate an account, by ftating it on both fides.

Judging is, balancing an account, and determining on which fide the odds lie.
5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To balance the account of Blenheim's day.
Though I am very well fatisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am refolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. Addifon. Specfator. To Ba'lance. v. n. To hefitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.
Were the fatisfaction of luft, and the joys of heaven, offered at any one's prefent poffeffion, he would not balance, or crr in the determination of his choice.

Locke.
Since there is nothing that can offend, I fee not why you fhould balance a moment about printing it. Atteribury to Pope.
Ba'lancer. n. f. [from balance.] The perfon that weighs any thing.
Ba'lass Ruby. n. f. [balas, Fr. fuppofed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.
Balafs ruly is of a crimfon colour, with a caft of purple, and feems beft to anfiver the defcription of the ancients.

Woodward on Foffils.
To Balbu'cinate. v. n. [from balluitio, Lat.] To ftammer in fpeaking.

Dict.
To Balbu'tiate. z. n. The fame with balbucinate. Dicf.
Balco'Ny. n. f. [Ualcon, Fr. kalcone, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ftone, before the window of a room.

Then

## B A L

Then pleafure came, who, liking not the fafhion,
Began to make balconies, terraces,
Till the had weaken'd all by alteration.
When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And dext'rous damfe's twirl the fprinkling mop.
Bald. adj. [bal, Welch.]

1. Without hair

Neither fhall men make themflves tald for them. Yer:xvi.S.
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the caufe of baldnefs in men is the drynefs of the brain, and its flrinkking from the fkull; he having obferved, that in bald perfons, under the bald
part, there was a vacuity between the fkull and the brain. Ray.
He fhould imitate Caffir, who, becaure his head was balle,
covered that defect with laurels. -Addijon. Spect. No $23^{\circ}$ 2.
2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whofe boughs were mofs'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. Sbakeff. As you like it.
3. Without the ufual covering.

He is fet at the upper end o' th' table; but they fland bald before him.

Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
4. Unadorined; inclegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own bald tranflation of the Ilias, begins the praife of Homer when he fhould have ended it. Dryden's Fables, Preface.
And that, though labour'd, line muft bald appear,
That brings ungrateful mufick to the ear.
5. Stripped; naked; without dignity; without value Creech

## What fhould the people do with thefe bald tribuncs?

## On whom depending, their obedience fails

To th' greater bench.
Sbake/p. Coriolanus.
6. Bald was ufed by the northern nations, to fignify the fame as audax, bold ; and is itill in ufe. So Baldwin, and by inverfion Winbald, is bold conqueror; Etheloald, nobly bold; Ead'ald, bappily bold; which are of the fame import as Thrafeas, Thrafymaibus, and Tbrafylulus, \&c. Gibfon's Camden.
Ba'ldachin. u. f. [baldachino, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, fupported with columns, and ferving as a covering to an altar. It properly fignifies a rich filk, du cange, and was a canopy carried over the hoft.

Build. Dict.
Ba'lderdash. n. $f$. [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and dafh, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture ; a confufed difcourfe.
To Ba'lderdash. v. a. [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.
Ba'ldly. adv. [from lald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly. $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ ldmony. n. f. The fame with Gentian ; which fee.
BA'LDNESS. $n$. $f$. [from bald.]

1. The want of hair.
2. The lofs of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprofy and baldnefs round.
3. Meannees of writing ; inelegance.

Ba'ldrick. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]
I. A girdle. By fome Dictionaries it is explained a bracelet; but I have not found it in that fenfe.

Athwart his breaft a baldrick brave he ware,
That fhin'd like twinkling ftars, with ftones molt precious rare.

Fairy शueen, b. i.
A radiant baldrick, o'er his fhoulders ty'd,
Suftain'd the fword, that glitter'd at his fide.
2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove, they feem'd in fight,
Which deck the balldrick of the heavens bright. Spenfer.
Bale. 1 i. $f$. [balle, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an afs in the dog-days, to carry certain bales of goods to fuch a town.

L'Eftrange.
It is part of the bales in which bohea tea was brought over from China.
Bale. n. f. [bæl, Sax. bale, Dan. bal, bol, Icelandifh.] Mifcry; calamity.

She look'd about, and feeing one in mail,
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
For light the hated as the deadly bale.
Fairy 2ucen, b. i. To Bale. v. a. A word ufed by the failors, who bid bale out the water ; that is, lave it out, by way of diftinction from pumping.
ing.
To EALe. v. n. [embeller, Fr. imballure, Itai.] To make up into a bale.
Ba'leful. adj. [from bale]

1. Full of mifery ; full of grief; forrowful ; fad ; woful.

Ah! lucklefs babe, born under cruel ftar,
And in dead parents baleful afhes bred. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
But when I feel the bitter balef fill fmart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora fec. Spenfer, fonneit xxiv.
Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witnes'd huge amiction and difnnay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and fledfaft hate. Par. Lof, b. i.
2. Full of mifchief; deftructive.

But when he faw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and fearch'd his Valeffil books again. Fr. (),

## B A I.

By firht of the Boiling choler chokes, Unfeen, unfelt, the firy ferpent skims

Shakelp. Henry VI.
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His laleful breath infpiring, as he glides.
Happy Iëne, whofe moft wholefome air
Dryden's Reacic
Poifons convenomid foiders, and forbids
The balefill toad, and vipers from her thor
Pisilits.
Ba'lefully. adv. [from trileful.] Sorrovfully; nifchicvoully.
Balk. n. f. [balk, Dut. and Germ.] A great bean, fuch as is ufed in building; a rafter over an outhoufe or barn.
Balk. n. f. [derived by Skinuer from valicare, Ital. to pafs over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.
To Balk. v.a. [See the noun.]
x. To difappoint ; to fruftrate.

Another thing in the grammar fchools I fee no ufe of, unlefs
it be to balk young lads in the way to learning languages. Locke.
Every one has a defire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to balk his underfanding by what is too hard for it. Locke But one may balk this good intent,
And take things otherwife than meant.
Pricr.
The prices muft have been high; for a people fo rich would not balk their fancy. Arbutbiot on Cioins. Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monter flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. Pope's Odyfey:
Is there a variance? Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk' $d$ are the courts, and conteft is no more.
By grifly Pluto he doth fwear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greetcth;
Which foon he taketh by the ftalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature balk,
But lays on all he meeteth.
Drayt. Nympthis.
3. To omit, or refufe any thine.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was bal't.
Shakeff. Twelfth Night.
4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or fomething like this, feems to be intended here.

Ten thoufand bold Scots, three and twenty knights, Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter fee

## On Holmedon's plains.

Sbakefp. Henry IV. Ba'lkers. n. S. [In fifhery.] Men who ftand on a cliff, or high place on the fhore, and give a fign to the men in the fifhingboats, which way the paffage or fhole of herrings is. Cowel.
The pilchards are purfued by a bigger fifh, called a plufher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the falker.

Carcev's Survey of Corawal.
Ball. n. f. [bol, Dan. bol. Dut.]
Bel, diminutively Belin, the fun, or Apollo of the Celte, was called by the ancient Gauls Abellio. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients cither Bill, or Bel, and likewife Bil and Biil. Among the nodern Per:fians, the head is called Pole; and the Flemings fill call the head Bolle. Hiono is the head or poll, and arciain, is to turn. Baño likewife fignifies a round ball, whence towe', and tell, and ball, which the Welch term bell. By the Scotch alfo the head is named $b b i l$; whence the Englifh $l i l l$ is derived, fignifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians, by Raina, underfood a king. Hence alfo, in the Syriack dialects, Baci $\lambda, \beta i \lambda$, and likewife $s \tilde{\omega} \gamma$, fignifies lord, and by this name alfo the fun; and, in fome dialecis, "H 1 and " $1 \lambda$. whence "1ro, and "H $\lambda$ O, Findor, and $E_{r \lambda} \geqslant$, and alfo in the Celtick diminu-
 fun; and Exišn, Fexém, and Dinesry, the moon. Ainong the Teutonicks, bol and beil have the fame meaning; whence the adjective bolig, or beilig, is derived, and fignifies divine or holy; and the afpiration being changed into $f$, the Romans form their Sol.

1. Any thing made in a round form.

The worms with many feet, which round themfelves into balls under logs of timber, but not in the timber. Bacon.

Nor arms they wear, nor fwords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern ftrings huge balls of lead. Dryden.
Like a ball of fnow tumbling down a hill, he gathered ftrenyth as he pafied.

Howel's Vocal Forefl. Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the ball a trembling water finines,
That through the chryftal darts. Aidifon's Rem. on Italj.
Such of thofe corpufcles as happened to combine into one mafs, formed the metallick and mineral /alls, or nodules, which we find.

Woodward's Natural Hiffory.
2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the ftars, and thralls to fortunc's reign,
Turn'd from themfelves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is heid with pain.
Thofe I have feen play at iall, grove extrumely earneft who fhould have the ball.

## B A L

3. A fmall round thing, with fome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caft.

## Let lots decide it.

For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reft, all white, are fafe. Dryden's Don Scbaftian. Minos, the ftrict inquifitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls.
Abfolves the juft, and dooms the guilty fouls.
4. A globe; as, the ball of the earth.

Julius and Antony, thofe lords of all,
Low at her feet prefent the conquer'd ball.
Ye gods, what juftice rules the ball?
Freedom and arts together fall.
Dryden.

Granville.
5. A globe borne as an enfign of fovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the ball of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himfelf a ball, tofied from mifery to mifery, and from place to place.

Bacon's Henry VII.
6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundnefs; as the lower and fwelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be fubject to no fight but mine; invifible
To every eye ball elie.
Shakefp. Tempeft.
To make a ftern countenance, let your brow bend fo , that that it may almoft toucin the ball of the eye. Peacham.
7. The parchment fpread over a hollow piece of wood, fluffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to fpread it on the letters.
Ball. n. f. [fal, Fr. from ballare, low Lat. from $\beta \times \lambda \lambda\left\{\xi_{5 s t y}\right.$, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of fome particular perfon.

If golden fconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coflly fuppers and the balls.
Dryden.
He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but $I$ can affure the ladies, for their confolation, that he has writ better verfes on the fex than any man.
Ba'llad. n. f. [balade, Fr.] A fong.
Ballad once fignified a folemn and facred fong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the ballad of ballads; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verfe. Watts.
An' I have not ballads made on you all, and fung to filthy tunes, may a cup of fack be my poifon. Sbakefp. Henry IV. Like the fweet ballad, this amufing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way.
Gay's Trivia.
To BA'llad. v. n. [from the noun.] To make or fing ballads.

Saucy lietors
Will catch at us like ftrumpets, and fcall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
Ba'llad-singer. n. $f$. [from ballad and fing.] One whofe employment it is to fing ballads in the ftreets.

No fooner 'gan he raife his tuneful fong,
But lads and lafles round about him throng.
Not ballad-finger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note fo fhrilling, fwect and loud.
Ba'least: M.f. [ballafte, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the fhip to keep it feady to the center of gravity.

There muft be fome middle counfellors to keep things fteady; for, without that lallaft, the fhip will roul too much. Bacon's Effays.
As for the afcent of it, this may be eafily contrived, if there be fome great weight at the bottom of the fhip, being part of its ballaft; which, by fome cord within, may be loofened from it.

Wi'kins's Mathematical Magick.
As when empty barks or billows float,
With fandy ballaff failors trim the boit;
So bees bear gravel ftones, whofe poifing weight
Steers through the whifling winds their fteddy fight. $D_{r y d}$.
2. That which is ufed to make any thing fteady.

Why fhould he funk where nothing feem'd to prefs ?
His lading little, and his ballaft lefs.
To Ba'llast. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a hip, in order fteady.

If this ark be fo liallafecd, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable.

Wilkins's Matbematical Miagich.
2. To keep any thing fready.

Whiift thus to tallaft love, I thought,
And fo more fteddily $t$ ' have gone,
I faw, I had love's pinnace overfraught.
Donne.
Now you lave given me virtuc for my guide,
And with true honour ballafied my pride. Dryden's Aureng.
Balle't'TE. n. f. [lallett, Fr.] A dance in which fome hiftory is reprefented.
EA'hemeres. n.f. [from lall and jard, or ftick to pufh it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of altick; now corrupnly called billiards.

With dice, with cards, with talliards, far unfit,
With fhuttlecocks mifiecming manly wit. Hubserd's Tale. Ba'llister. Sec Dalustre.

## B A L

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BALLO'N. } \\ \text { Ballo'on. }\end{array}\right\} n . f$. [ballon, Fr.]

1. A large round fhort-necked veffel ufed in chymiftry.
2. In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
3. In fireworks; a ball of pafteboard, fluffed with combuftible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a confiderable height in the air, and then burfts into bright fparks of fire, refembling ftars.
Ba'llot. n. f. [ballote, Fr.]
4. A little ball or ticket ufed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
5. The act of voting by ballot.

To Ba'llot. v. $n$. [balloter, Fr.] To choofe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the refult of the poll, without any difcovery by whom each vote was given.
No competition arriving to a fufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot fome others.

Wotton.
Giving their votes by lalloting, they lie under no awe. Swift.
Ballota'rion. n. f. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot.
The election is intricate and curious, confifting of ten feveral ballotations.

Wotton.
Bal m. n. f. [baume, Fr. balfamum, Lat.]

1. The fap or juice of a fhrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy fhrubs, in Idumean plains. Dryden's Virgil.
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy fceptre wrung from thee;
Thy balm wafh'd off wherewith thou waft anointed
Shake P. Henry VI.
3. Any thing that fooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,

## And balins apply'd to you

Shake/p. Macbeth.
Your praife's argument, balin of your age;
Deareft and beft. Skakefs. King Lear.
Balm.
$\underset{\text { Balm. Mint. }}{\text { Balm }}$ n. f. [melifa, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, confifting of one leaf, whofe upper lip is roundifh, upright, and divided into two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flowercup rifes the pointal, attended, as it were, with four embryos; thefe afterwards turn to fo many feeds, which are roundifh, and inclofed in the flower-cup; to thefe notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the ftalks. The fpecies are, I. Garden balin. 2. Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman talm, with fofter hairy leaves. The firft of thefe forts is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary ufe: it is propagated by parting the roots either in fpring or autumn. When they are firt planted, if the feafon proves dry, you muft carefully water them untll they have taken root. Millar. Balm of Gilead.
I. The juice drawn from the balfam tree, by making incifions in its bark. Its colour is firf white, foon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The fmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the tafte of it bitter, fharp and aftringent. As little iffues from the plant by incifion, the Valm fold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diftilled by fire, which is gencrally adulterated with turpentine.

It feems mof likely to me, that the zori of Gilad, render in our Englifh bible by the word baim, was not the fame with the balfan of Meeca, but only a better fort of turpentine, then in ufe for the cure of wounds and other difeafes.

Prideaux's Conncrion.
2. A plant remarkable for the frong balfamick feent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruifed; whence fome have fuppofed, erroneounty, that the Lam of Gilead was taken from this plant.

Millar.
To Balm. v. a. [from balm]
r. To anoint with balm.

Baln his foul head with warm diftilled waters,
And burn fweet wood. Shakefp. Taming of the Shrizu.
2. To footh; to mitigate ; to afiuage.

Oppreft nature fleeps:
This reft might yet have balmid thy fenfes
Which fand in hard cure.
Ba'LMy. adj. [from balm]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soit on the flow ry herb I found me laid,
In balmy fweat; which with his beams the fun
Soon dry'd. $\quad$ Mîilon's Paradife Lof, b. viii.
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; foft; mild.

Come, Deidemona, 'tis the foldicr's life
To have their balmy flumbers wak'd with frife. Shal. Othel'o.
Such vifions hourly pals before my fight,
Wi hich from my cyes their Calmy numbers fright. Diyden. Fragrant ; odoriferous.

Thofe rich perfumes which, from the happy fore,
The winds upen their belmy winds convey'd.
Whofe guilty fweetnefs firt the world betray'd.

## B A N

Firt Eurus to the rifing inorn is fent, The regions of the balmy continent.

Dryden's Ovid. 5. Mitigating; affuafive.

Oh balny breath, that doft almoft perfuade Juftice to break her fword!

Shakep. Otbcllo. Ba'lneary, n. f. [balnearium, Lat.] A bathing-room.

I he balnearies, and bathing-places, he expofeth unto the fummer fetting.

Brown's I algar Errours, b. vi. c. 7 Bainea'tion. n. f. [from balnezm, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be difturbed by the fkin, it may the fame way be relieved, as is obfervable in balrications, and fomentations of that part.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.
Ba'lneatory. ad'. [balneatorius, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or ftove.
Balctade. n.f. The leap of an horfe, fo that when his fore-feet are in the air, he fhews nothing but the fhoes of his hinder-feet, witinut yerking out. A balotade differs from a capriole; for when a horfe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. Farrier's Dict.
B'alsam. n. $\int$. [balfamum, Lat.] Ointment; unguent ; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and fofter than falve.

Chrift's blood's our balfan; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we fhall not find fevere. Denbam.
Lsam Apple. [momordica, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.
Balsam Apple. [momordica, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.
The fower confitts of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-fhaped kind, but fo deeply cut, as to appear compofed of five diftinct leaves: the flowers are fome male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is flefhy, and fometimes more or lefs tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, ufually burts, and cafts forth the feeds with an elafticity; which feeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the moft part, indented on the edges.
Balsam Tree.
This is a thrub which fcarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; it fhoots out abundance of long flender branches, with a few friall rounding leaves, always green; the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddifh colour; the bloffoms are like fmall ftars, white, and very fragrant; whence fpring out little pointed pods, inclofing a fruic like an almond, called carpobalfamum, as the wood is called xylobalfamum, and the juice opobalfamum ; which fee. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea; but it is forbid to be fown or multiplied without the permiffion of the grand fignior.

Calnet. Chambers.
Balsa'mical. $\}$ adj. [from balfam.] Having the qualities of
Balsa'mick. $\}$ balfam; unctuous; mitigating; foft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my foul thrufts out the balfamical humour of my blood to heal it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
The aliment of fuch as have frefh wounds ought to be fuch as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and balfamick.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
Ba'luster. n. $\int$. [according to du Cange, from balauftrium, low Lat. a bathing place.] A finall column or pilafter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches fquare or diameter. Their dimenfions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ftairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This fhould firft have been planched over, and railed about with balufters. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
$B_{A}{ }^{\prime}$ lustrade. n. f. [from baluficr.] An affemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balufters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for feparating one part from another.
Bam, Beam, being initials in the name of any place, ufually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we ufe in the fame fenfe to this day.

Gibfon's Canden.
Ba'mboo. n. f. An Indian plant of the recd kind. It has fe- $^{\prime}$ veral fhoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and feparated from fpace to fpace by joints. They are faid by fome, but by miftake, to contain fugar ; the bamboo being much larger than the fugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches long, and an inch in breadth, fomewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and tharp fibres. Its flowers grow in ears, like thofe of wheat.
To Bameóozle. v.a. [a cant word not ufed in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impofe upon; to confound.

After Nick had bamboozled about the money, John called for counters. Arbutbnot's Fobn Bull.-
Bambo'ozler. n. f. [from bamboozle.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a fet of fellows they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play fuch tricks.

Arbutbnot's John Bull.
Ban. n. f. [ban, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of profcription, interdiction, excommunication, publick fale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we ufe efpecially in the publifhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any mar can fay againft the intertVol. I.

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tion of the parties, either in refpect of kindred or otherwife; they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, banna funt proclamationes fponfi E Jponfoc in eccleffis fieri foliti.

I bar it in the intereft of my wife;
'Tis fhe is fubcontracted to this lord,
And I her hufband contradict your bans. Shakefp. King Lear.
Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding-day
To draw her neck into the bans.
Hudibras:
2. A curfe; excommunication.

My kerchief bought! then prefs'd, then forc'd away! Gay. In th' interim, fpare for no trepans
Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's ban thrice blafted, thrice infected. Hamlet. A great overfight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurfe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all ; yet what nced of fuch a ban, fince friar Vincent could tell Atafalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's.

Raleigh's Efays.
3. Interdiction.

Much more to tafte it, under ban to touch. Parad Loff.
4. Ban of the Empire; a publick cenfure by which the privileges of any German prince are fufpended.
He proceeded fo far by treaty, that he was proferred to have the imperial ban taken off Altapinus, upon fubmiffion. Howel. To Ban. v.a. [bannen, Dut. to curfe.] To curfe; to execrate. Shall we think that it baneth the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the ufe thereof. Hooker, b.v.
It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing fenfe, is to be deduced from ban, to curfe, or bane, to poifon.

In thy clofet pent up, rue my fhame,
And ban our enemies, both mine and thine. Shake/p. HI. VI.
Before thefe Moors went a Numidian prieft, bellowing out charms, and cafting fcrowls of paper on each fide, wherein he curfed and banned the Chriftians. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks. Bana'na Trce. See Plantain; of which it is a fpecies.
Band. n. f. [berde, Dut. band, Saxon.]
I. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.
You fhall find the band, that feems to tie their friendfhip together, will be the very ftrangler of their amity.

Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reftraint. This is now ufually felt, lefs properly, bond.

So wild a beaft, fo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his bands, is joy to fee.
Hubberd's Tale.
Since you deny him ent'rance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in bands. Dryd. Aurengz:
3. Any means of union or connexion between perfons.

Here's eight that muft take hands,
To join in Hymen's bands.
Shakefp. As you like it.
4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now re-
ftrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymeri;
lawyers, and fludents in colleges.
For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could fpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and band fit neat. Ren Fohnfon's Underrwoods.
He took his prefent lodging at the manfion-houfe of a tavlor's widow, who wafhes and can clear-ftarch his bands. Addifon. 5. Any thing bound round another.

In old flatues of fone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, it appeared that the lead did fwell. Bacorn.
6. A company of perfons joined together in any common defign:

And, good my lord of Somerfet, unite
Your troops of horfemen with his bands of foot.
Shakefp. Henry VI p. i.
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers. Sh. H. V. The queen in white array before her band,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. Dryden's Fables.
On a fudden, methought this felect band fprang forward, with a refolution to climb the afcent, and follow the call of that heavenly mufick.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{r}$.
Strait the three bands prepare in arms to join,
Each band the number of the facred Nine.
7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, calfed alfo fafcia, face, or plinth.
To Band. v. a. [from band.]
I. To unite together into one body or troop

The bifhop, and the duke of Glo'fter's men',
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble ftones,
And banding themfelves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. Shakc $f$ p. Henry VI, $p . i$ i.
Some of the boys banded themfelves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after fix days fkirmifhing, at laft made a compofition, and departed. Carew's Survey of Corrwal.

To lite exempt
From heav'n's high jurifdiction, in new league
Banded againft his throne.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii.
To bind over with a band.
And by his mother ftood an infint lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were barded over. Fryden.

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Bands of a faddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the faddle, to hold the bows in the right fituation.
Ba'ndage. n.f. [bandage, Fr.]
I. Something bound over another

Zeal too had a place among the reft, with a bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have feen her reprefented in fnow. Addifon. Frecholder, N ${ }^{\circ} 27$. Cords were faftened by hooks to my bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck.

Gulliver's Travels.
2. It is ufed, in furgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, fometimes, for the act or practice of applying bandages.
Bandbox. n. $\int$. [from band and box.] A flight box ufed for bands and other things of fmall weight.

My friends are furprized to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them fee that they are lined with deep erudition. Addifon. Spectator, No 85
With empty bandbox fhe delights to range,
And feigns a diftant errand from the 'Change. Gay's Trivia. Ba'ndelet. n.. . [bandelet, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.
Ba'ndit. n. f. [bandito, Ital.] A manoutlawed
No favage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer,
Will dare to foil her virgin purity.
No cavern'd hermit, refts felf fatisfy'd. Pope's Efay on Man.
Bandi'to. no.. in the plural banditti. [bandito, Ital.]
A Roman fworder, and banditto flave,
Murder'd fweet Tully. Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
Ba'ndog. n. f. [from ban or band, and dog. The original of this word is very doubtful. Caius, de canibus Britannicis, derives it from baind, that is, a clog chained up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from bana, a murderer. May it not come from ban a curfe, as we fay a curft cur ; or rather from baund, fwelled or large, a Danifh word; from whence, in fome counties, they call a great nut a ban-nut.] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was fet on fire,
The time when fcreech-owls cry, and bandogs howl.
Shakefp. Hcnry VI. p. ii.
Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great bandogs will tear their fkin. Spenf. Paforals.
Ba'ndoleers. $n f$. [bandouliers, Fr.] Small wooden cafes co- $_{\text {' }}$ vered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a fufficient charge for a musket.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ ndrol. n. f. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or ftreamer; the little fringed filk flag that hangs on a trumpet.
$\mathrm{BA}^{\prime} \mathrm{NDy}$. n.f. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for feriking a ball at play.
To Ba'ndy. v.a. [probably from bandy, the inftrument with which they ftrike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term bander un are, to ftring or bend a bow.]
i. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cumningly, from one hand to another, bandy the fervice like a tennis-ball.

Spenfer's Treland.
And like a ball baindy'd 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both fides the prize will quit.
Denban.
What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuffive blow,
Bandics the mighty globe fill to and fro?
Blackmore.
2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you bandy looks with me, you rafcal? Sbakefp. K. Lear 'Tis not in thee
To grudge my plcafures, to cut off my train, To bandy hafty words.

Sbakefp. King Lear
3. 'To agitate; to tofs about.

This hath been fo bardied amongft us, that one can hardly mifs books of this kind.

Ever funce men have been united into leavours afer them.

Swift保 and certain propofitions, be bandied about in a difputation.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To Ba'ndy.'v.n. To contend, as at fome game, in which each ftrives to drive the ball his own way.

## No fimple inan that fees

This factious bandying of their favourites,
But that he doth prefage fome ill event. Shake $\rho$. Henry VI. A valiant fon in law thou flalt enjoy:
One fit to bandy with thy lawlefs fons,
To ruffe in the commonwealth. Shakefp. Tit. Andron.
Could fet-up grandee againft grandee,
To fquander time away, and bandy,
Make lords and commoners lay fieges
To one another's privileges.
After all the boudying attempts of refolution it is Muizoras. queftion as ever.
Ba'ndyieg. n.. . [from bander, Fr.] A crooked leg.
He tells aloud your greateft failing,
Nor makes a fcruple to expofe
Your bandyleg, or crooked nofe.
Ba'Ndylegged. adj. [from bandyleg.] Having crooked legs.

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The Ethiopians had an one-cyed bandylegged priuce; fuch a perfon would have made but an odd figure. Collier on Duelling. BANE. n. $\int$. [bana, Sax. a murdcrer.]

1. Poifon

Begone, or elfe let me. 'Tis bane to draw

## The fame air with thee. All good to me becomes

Bane; and in heav'n much worfe would be my fate
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ix. l. 122
They, with fpeed,
Their courfe through thickeft conftellations held
Spreading their banc. Milton's Par. Loff,
Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,
My bane and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end
But that informs me I fhall never die.
Addijon's Cato
2. That which deftroys; mifchief; ruin.

Infolency muft be repreft, or it will be the bane of the Chriftian religion.

Hooker, b.ii. §7.
I will not be afraid of death and bane,
Till Birnam foreft come to Dunfinane. Sbakefp. Macbeth.
Suffices that to me ftrength is my bane,
And proves the fource of all my miferies. Milton's S. Agon So entertain'd thofe odorous fweets the fiend,
Who came their bane. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. 167. Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thofe thunderbolts of war,
The double bane of Carthage?
Dryden, Eneid vi.
Falfe religion is, in its nature, the greateft bane and deftruction to government in the world.
To Bane. v.a. [from the noun.] To poifon.
What if my houfe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thoufand ducats
To have it ban'd.
Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
Ba'Neful. adj. [from bane and full.]

1. Poifonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obfervant of the gods, and fternly juft,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful truft
Pope's Ody $\int_{c y}$, b. i.
2. Deftructive.

The filver eagle too is fent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'ft it to the commonwealth. B. Fohnf. Catil. The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. Drydien's Virgil.
Ba'nefulness. n.f. [from baneful.] Poifonoufnefs; deftructivenefs.
$B^{\prime}$ ANEWORT. n. f. [from bane and wort.] A plant, the fame with deadly night/乃ade. See Nightshade.
To Bang. v. a. [vengolen, Dutch.]
r. To beat ; to thump; to cudgel : a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them fome affronts, met with them handfomely, and banged them to good purpofe. Howel's V. For.
He having got fome iron out of the earth, put it into his fervants hands to fence with, and bang one another. Locke.
Formerly I was to be banged, becaufe I was too ffrong, and now, becaufe I am too weak to refift; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppreffed, when too poor. Arbuth. F. Bull.
2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general

The defperate tempeft hath fo bang' $d$ the Turks,
That their defignment halts. Sbakefp. Otbello.
You fhould accoft her with jefts fire-new from the mint you fhould have banged the youth into dumbnefs

Shakefp. Twolfth Night.
Bang. n.f. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ftroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor. - That's to fay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a bang for that.

Shakefp. Julius Cafar.
With many a ftiff twack, many a bang,
Hard crabtree and old iron ranc
Hudibras, cant. ii.
I heard feveral bangs or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. Gulliv. Travels. To BA'NISH. v. a. [banir, Fr. banio, low Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an outlawry, or profcription.]
I. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh , fare thee well!
Thofe evils thou repeat'ft upon thyfelf,
Have banijbid me from Scotland
Sbakesp. Macbetb.
2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to banib the thoughts of him out of their minds. Tillot for.

Succefslefs all her foft careffes prove,
To banifh from his breaft his country's love. Pope's Odyf. Ba'nisher. n. f. [frombanifi.] He that forces another from his own country.

To be full quit of thofe my banijbers,
Stand I before thee here.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Bn'nishment. n.. . [bamiffement, Fr.]

1. The att of banifhing another; as, he fecured himfelf by the banifoment of his enemies.

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2. The fate of being banifhed; exile

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to banifbment. Shakefp. As you like it.
Round the wide world in bani/bment we roan, Forc'd from our pleafing fields and native home.
BANK. n. f. [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth rifing on each fide of a water. We fay, properly, the Joore of the fea, and the bauk's of a river, brook, or fimall water.

Have you not made an univerfal fhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his bank. Shak. Jul. Caf. Richmond, in Devonfhire, fent out a boat
Unto the fhore, to ask thofe on the bamks,
If they were his affittants.
Shakefp. Richard III.
A brook whofe ftream fo great, fo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:
Whofe banks the Mufes dwelt upon
Crafhaw.
'Tis happy when our ftreams of knowledge flow,
To fill their banks, but not to overthrow.
Denbam.
O early loft! what tears the river fhed,
When the fad pomp along his banks was led!
2. Any heup of earth piled up.

They befieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caft up a bank againft the city; and it food in the trench.

2 Samuel, xx. 15 .
3. [from banc, Fr. a bench.] A feat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your banis's, the lufty Trojans fweep
Neptune's fmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. Waller. Mean time the king with gifts a veffel ftores,
Supplies the banks with twenty chofen oars. Dryd. Homer. That banks of oars were not in the fame plain, but raifed above one another, is evident from defcriptions of ancient fhips.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occafionally.

Let it be no bank, or common ftock, but every man be mafter of his own money. Not that I altogether millike banks, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain fufpicions.

Bacou's Effays.

## This mafs of treafure you fhould now reduce;

But you your fore have hoarded in fome bank. Denham.
Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a fhare in
faints merits, out of the common bank and treafury of the church, which the pope has the fole cuftody of. South. 5. The company of perfons concerned in managing a bank.

To Bank. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To inclofe with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning fands, that bank the fhrubby vales. Thomfon. Ba'nk-bill. n. f. [from bank and bill] A note for money laid .up in a bank, at the fight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or bank-bills.

Swift's Laft Will.
EA'NKER. n.f. [from bank.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or nianages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the banker's doors,
To call in money.
Dryden's Spanifh Friar.
By powerful charms of gold and filver led,
The Lombard bankers and the change to wafte.
Dryden.
BA'NKRUPCY. $n$. $\int$. [from bankrupt.]
I. The ftate of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's felf bankrupt ; as, he filenced the clamours of his creditors by a fudden bankrupcy.
Ba'nkrupt. adj. [banqueroute, Fr. bancorupto, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man.
Shakefp. Richard III.
Sir, if you fpend word for word with me,
I fhall make your wit bankrupt. Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.
Ba'NKRUPT. n. f. A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardinefs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared ; being bankrupts, and many of them felons. Bacon's Henry VII.

It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and fpeak big, he giveth them many good words.

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his caufe;
His thanklefs country leaves him to her laws.
Calamy.
To Ba'nkrupt. v. a. To break; to difable one from fatisfying his creditors.
We caft off the care of all future thirf, becaufe we are already bankrupted.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Ba'nner. n. $f$. [banniere, Fr. banair, Welch.]

1. A flag; a fandard; a military enfign.

From France there comes a power,
Who already have fecret feize
In fome of our beft ports, and are at point
To fhew their open banner.
Shakefp. King Lear.
All in a moment through the gloom were feen
Ten thoufand banners rife into the air,
With orient colours waving.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. i.

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But left his fifter He faid no more;
queen behind,
Fir'd with fuch motives, you do well to join
Diyder.
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæfar's banners. Addijon's Cato. 2. A freamer borne at the end of a lance, or elfewhere.

Ba'nneret. n.f. [from banner.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ftandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by fummons to parliament. Biount.
A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made banneret at Stoke, was a wife man; the king anfwered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

Cambden's Remains.
Ba'nnerol, more properly Banderol. n. $f$. [from banderole, Fr .] A little flag or ftreamer.
King Ofwald had a bannerol of gold and purple fet over his tomb.

Canden's Remains.
Ba'NNIAN. n.f. A man's undrefs, or morning-gown; fuch as is worn by the Bannians in the Eaft Indies.
Bi'nnock. $n$. $\int$. A kind of oaten or peafe meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; ufed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.
BA'NQUET. n. f. [banquet, Fr. bancbetto, Ital. vanqueto, Span.] A feaf.
If a fafting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to make.
In his commendations I am fed;
It is a banquet to me.
Hooker, b. v. §4I.
You cannot have a perfect palace, except Shake/p. Macbetb. veral fides; a fide for the banquet, and a fide for the houfhold; the one for feafts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.

Bacon's E Jays.
Shall the companions make a banquet of him? Shall they part him among the merchants ? $\quad \mathcal{F} 0$, xli. 6:

At that tafted fruit,
yeftean banguct, turn'
The fun, as from Thyeftean banquet, turn'd
His courfe intended. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x. l. 688.
That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, banquets, and ignoble eafe. Dryden's fuvenal. To Ba'nQuet. v.a. [from the noun.] To treat any one with feafts.

Welcome his friends,
Vifit his countrymen, and banquet them.
Shakefp. Taming of the Shrow:
They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreafed the nobility. Sir 7. Havwarha To Ba'nquet. v. n. To feaft; to fare daintily.

The mind fhall banquet, tho' the body pine.
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.
Shakejp. Love's Labour Lof.
So long as his innocence is his repaft, he feafts and banqucts upon bread and water.

South:
I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And banquet private in the women's bow'rs.
Prior:
Ba'neueter. n. S. [from banquet.]

1. A feafter; one that lives delicioully
2. He that makes feafts.

BA'nQUet-house. ${ }^{n}$ n. $\int$. [from banquet and borfe.] A $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ 'nQueting-house. $\}$ houfe where banquets are kept.

In a banqueting-boufe, among certain pleafant trees, the table was fet near to an excellent water-work.
But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A banquet-boufe falutes the fouthern fky Dryden's fuvenal. BANQUE'TTE. n.. [Fr. in fortification.] A finall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the foldiers to mount upon when they fire.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ 'Nsticle. n.f. A fimall fifh, called alfo a ftickleback.
To BA'NTER. v.a. [a barbarous word, without etymology, unlefs it be derived from badiner, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule ; to ridicule.

The magiftrate took it that he bautered him, and bad an officer take him into cuftody.

L'Efrangc.
It is no new thing for innocent fimplicity to be the fubject of bantering drolls.

Could Alcinous' guefts withold
From fcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his bant'ring wit? Tate's friveral. Ba'nter. n. f. [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never fo filly, as it paffes many times for frolick and banter, is one of the moft pernicious frares in human life.

L'Eftrange.
Metaphyficks are fo neceffary to a diftinct conception, folid judgment, and juft reafoning on many fubjects, that thofe who ridicule it, will be fuppofed to make their wit and banter a refuge and excufe for their own lazinefs. Waits's Logick. $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ 'Terer. n. f. [from banter.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have thefe religious bauterers of the divine power? or what have they to fay for this mockery and contempt?

L'Efrange.
Ba'nting. $^{\prime}$. $f$. [if it has any etymology, it is perbaps cormp-

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ted from the old word bairn, bairnling, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

## If the object of their love

Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
Thev feldom let the bantling roar,
In bafket, at a neighbour's door.
Bл'ptism. n. $\int$. [baptijinus, Lat. Ruroivouds.]
I. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or wafhing of the foul from original fin. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Baptifin is given by water, and that prefcript form of words which the church of Chrift doth ufe. Hooker, b.iv. § I.

> To his great bapti/m flock'd,

With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the fon of Jofeph deern'd,
Unmarkt, unknown. Paradife Regain
2. Baptifm is often taken in Scripture for fufferings.

I have a baptifin to be baptized with, and how am I ftraitened till it be accomplifhed? Luke, xii. 15 .
Bapti'smal. adj. [from baptifn.] Of or pertaining to baptifm.
When we undertake the baptifinal vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to difcourage us. Hammond.
Ba'ptist. n.f. [baptijte, Fr. Ruafisns.] He that adminifters baptifin.

## Him the Baptiff foon

Defcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witnefs bore
As to his worthier Parad. Regained, b. i. l. 25.
Ba'ptistery. n. f. [baptiferium, Lat.] The place where the facrament of baptifm is adminiftred.

The great church, baptifery, and leaning tower, are well worth feeing.

Addifon on Italy.
To BAPTI'ZE. v. a. [baptifer, Fr. from $\beta_{\alpha \text { anily }}^{\text {s. }}$.] To chriften; to adminifter the facrament of baptifin.

He to them fhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his falvation; them who fhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ftream, the fign
Of wafhing them from guilt of fin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if fo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.
Milton's Paradie Lof.
Let us reflect that we are chriftians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and baptized into an irreconcileable enmity with fin, the world, and the devil. Rogers.
Baptizer: n. $\int$. [from to laptize.] One that chriftens; one that adminifters baptifm.
BAR. n. f. [barre, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid crofs a paffage to hinder entrance.
And he made the middle bar to fhoot through the boards from the one end to the other.

Exodus, xxxvi. 3.3.
2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faftened to a door, and entering into the poft or wall to hold it.

The fifh-gate did the fons of Haffenaah build, who alfo laid the beams thereof, and fet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof.

Nchem. iii. 3.
3. Any obftacle which hinders or obftructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and fet bars and doors, and faid, hitherto fhalt thou come, and no farther.

Fob, xxxviii. Ic.
And had his heir furviv'd him in due courfe,
What limits, England, hadft thou found? what bar?
What world could have refifted ? Daniel's Civil IVar. Hard, thou know'f it, to exclude
Spiritual fubftance with corporeal bar. Parad. Loft, b. iv.
Muft I new bars to my own joy create,
Refufe myfelf, what I had forc'd from fate? Dryd. Aureng. Fatal accidents have fet
A moft unhappy bar between jour friendfhip.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.
4. A rock, or bank of fand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which fhips cannot fail over at low water.
5. Any thing ufed for prevention.

Left examination fhould hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a bar againft that impediment, one opinion newly added.

Hooker, Preface.
Which Salique land the French unjuftly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female bar. Shakefp. Hen. V.
6. The place where caufes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; fo called from the bar placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

## The great duke

Came to the bar, where, to his accufations,
He pleaded ftill not guilty. Sbake/p. Henry VIII.
Some at the bar with fubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty lavs untye.
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye.
Dryd. Furvenal.
7. An inclofed place in a tavern or coffechoufe, where the houfekeeper fits and receives reckonings.

I was under fome apprehenfion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the beft of my way.

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8. In law. A peremptory exception againft a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deftroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a bar to common intent, and a bar fpecial : a bar to a common intent, is an ordinary or general bar, that difables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a bar fpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the cafe in hand, upon fome fpecial circumflance of the fact.

Baftardy is laid in bar of fomething that is principally commenced.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
9. Any thing by which the compages or ftrutture is held together.
I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her bars, was about me for ever.

Fonah, ii. 6. 10. Any thing which is laid acrofs another, as bars in heraldry. I I. Bar of gold or filver, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a fort of mould, and never wrought.
12. Bars of a bor $f$ c. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horle governed.
13. Pars, in mufick, are ftrokes drawn perpendicularly acrofs the lines of a piece of mufick; ufed to regulate the beating or meafure of mufical time.
Bar shot. n. f: Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar ; ufed in fea engagements for cutting down the mafts and rigging.
To Bar. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To faften or thut any thing with a bolt, or bar. My duty cannot fuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakefp. King Lear.
When you bar the window-fhutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the fafhes to let in the air.

Swift's Directions to the Cbambermaid.
2. To hinder; to obftruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law lar no wrong. Shake/p. K. Lear.
3. To prevent.

The houfes of the country were all fcattered, and yet not fo far off as that it barred mutual fuccour. Sidney, b. i.
Doth it not feem a thing very probable, that God doth purpofely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underftand, that his meaning in the former fentence was but to bar fimilitude in fuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ftatutes ?

Hooker.
4. To thut out from.

Hath he fet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who fhall bar them from me ?
Shakefp. RichardIII.
Our hope of Italy not only loft,
But fhut from ev'ry fhore, and barr'd from ev'ry coaft.Dryd.
5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by barring us from fome things of themfelves indifferent.

Hooker, b. ii. § 4 .
Give my voice on Richard's fide,
To bar my mafter's heirs in true defcent!
God knows I will not.
His civil acts do bind and bar them all
His civil acts do bind and bar them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. Sir 7 . Davies.
It was thought fufficient not only to cxclude them from that
benefit, but to bar them from their money. Clarendon.
If he is qualified, why is he barred the profit, when he only performs the conditions?

Collier on Pride. 6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth bar
The ufe of venom'd fhot in war.
Hudibras.
What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? Bar him the playhoufes, and you ftrike him dumb. Addijon. 7. To except ; to make an exception.

Well, we fhall fee your bearing. -

- Nay, but I bar to-night; you thall not gage me

By what we do to-night. Sbakefp. Mercbant of Venice.
8. In law. To hinder the procefs of a fuit.

But buff and belt men never know thefe cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars :
Their caufe they to an eafier iffue put. Dryden's Fuvenal.
From fuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal caufe ought not to be barred. Ayliffe's Parergonz.
If a bifhop be a party to a fuit, and excommunicates his adverfary, fuch excommunication fhall not difable or bar his adverfary.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
9. To bar a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horfe, and other parts, with intent to ftop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, diengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ftriking betwecis two ligatures.

## B A R

BARB. n. f. [barba, a beard, Lat.]
I. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, fo called by reafon of his barb or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps.

Walton's Angler.
2. The points that ftand backward in an arrow, or fifhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor lefs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The fhining barb appear above the wound. Pope's Iliad.
3. The armour for horfes.

Their horfes were naked, without any barbs; for albeit many brought barbs, few regarded to put them on. Hayward. BARB. n. f. [contracted from Barbary ] A Barbary horfe.

Thefe horfes are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a flender light fize, and very lean and thin, ufually chofen for ftallions. Barbs, as it is faid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of barbs never ceafe, but with their life.

Farrier's Dict.
To Barb. v. a. [from the noun.]
r. To fhave; to drefs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and fay it was the defire of the penitent to be fo barbed before his death.
shake/p. Meafure for Meafure.
2. To furnifh horfes with armour.

> A warriour train

That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain ;
On barbed fteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden's Fables.
3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send fhowers of fhafts, that on their barbed points Alternate ruin bear.

Pbilips.
Bárbacan. n. f. [barbacane, Fr. barbacana, Span.]
I. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the b.rbacan a porter fate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote pals out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. Fairy Queen.
2. A fortrefs at the end of a bridge.
3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

Barbadoes Cherry. [malpbigia, Lat.]
It has a fmall quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bifid fegments; the flower confifts of five leaves, in form of a rofe, having feveral ftamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, flefhy, foft fruit; in which is a fingle capfule, containing three ftony winged nuts. In the Weft Indies, it rifes to be fifteen or fixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleafant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiofity.
curiofity.
$B_{A}{ }^{\prime}$ R BA ${ }^{\prime}$ DOES Tar. A bituminous fubftance, differing little from the petroleum floating on feveral fprings in England and Scotland.

Woodward's Metbod of Foffls.
Barba'rian. n.f. [barbarus, Lat. It feems to have fignified at firt only foreign, or a foreigner; but, in time, implied fome degree of wildnefs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a favage.

Proud Greece, all nations elfe barbarians held,
Boafting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Dcnbam.
There were not different gods among the Greeks and barbarians.

Stillingfieet's Defence of Drifc. on Romith
The wild barbarian in the ftorm expir'd.
2. A foreigner.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. Shake $p$. Coriolanus.
3. A brutal monfter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

What had he done? what could provoke thy madnefs
To affaffinate fo great, fo brave a man! A. Pbilips D. Mot. Barba'rian. adj. Belonging to barbarians; favage.

Some felt the filent ftroke of mould'ring age,

## Barbarian blindnefs.

Pope's Epiflles.
Barba'rick. adj. [barbaricus, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.
Show'rs on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.
The eaftern front was gloridus to behold,
With diamond flaming, and barbarick gold.
Par. Loft.
'RBARISM. n. f. [barbarifmus, Lat.]
I. A form of fpeech contraly to the purity and exactnefs of any language.
The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern barbarifm will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant.

Dryden's fuvenal, Dedication.
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for barbarifm fooke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can fay.
Shakefp. Lovc's Labour Lof.
The genius of Raphael having fucceeded to the times of barbarifm and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.

Dryd. Dufrefnoy, Preface:
3. Brutality ; favagenefs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Vol. I.

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Irifh, to bring them from their delight of licentious barbarijn unto the love of goodnefs and civility. Spenfer's State of Irel:
Divers great monarchies have rifen from larbarifm to civi= lity, and fallen again to ruin

Sir 7 . Davies on Ireland.
4. Cruelty; b.rbarity; unpitying hardnefs of heart.

They muft per force have melted,
And barbarijm itfels have pity'd him: Shakejp. Richard II:
Barba'rity. n.f. [from barbarous.]

1. Savagenefs ; incivility:
2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudenefs, reproach, and barbarity imaginable.

Clarendon, b. viii:
3. Barbarifin ; impurity of fpeech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we fee
What rhime improv'd in all its height, can be
At beft a pleafing found, and fweet barbarity. Dryden:
Latin often exprefies that in one word, which either the barbarity or narrownefs of modern tongues cannot fupply in more.

## Dryden.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many bar-
barities, before the Goths liad invaded Italy. Swift. BA'RBAROUS. adj. [barbare, Fr. Bucsuro.]
2. Stranger to civility ; favage; uncivilized.

What need I fay more to you? What ear is fo barbarous; but hath heard of Amphialus?

Sidncy.
The doubtful damfel dare not yet commit
Her fingle perfon to their barbarous truth. Fairy 2: b. i.:
Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. Shakefp. T. Andron.
And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more barbarous than he that fet him there.

2 Macc. v. 22.
A barbarous country muft be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when fubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftfoons return to barbarifm. Davies on Ireland.
2. Ignorant ; unacquainted with arts.

They who reftored painting in Germany, not having thofe reliques of antiquity, retained that barbarous manner. Dryden: 3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous ufage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Ba'rbarousiy. adv. [from barbarous.]

1. Ignorantly ; without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of fpeech:

We barbaroufly call them bleft,
Whilft fivelling coffers break their owner's reft. Stepncy: 3. Cruelly ; inhumanly.

But yet you barbaroufly murder'd him. Dryd. Span. Friar. She wifhes it may profper ; but her mother ufed one of her nieces very barbarouify.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 483$.
Ba'rbarousness. n.f. [from barbarous.]
I. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of mufick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the barbaroufnefs of the Goths.

Temple:
2. Impurity of language.

It is alfo much degenerated and impaired, as touching the purenefs of fpeech; being overgrown with barbaroufnefs.
3. Cruelty.

The barbaroufness of the trial, and the perfuafives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. Hale's Common Law of Engl.
To BA'rbecue. v.a. A term ufed in the Weft-Indies for dreffing a hog whole; which, being fplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raifed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is furrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, fend me, gods, a whole hog barbecuid.
Ba'rbecue. n. f. A hog dreft whole, in the Weft Indian manner. Ba'rbed. participial adj. [from to barb.]
I. Furnifhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruft, His barbed fteeds to ftables.

Shakefp. Richard II.
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling fhow'r,
But rattling ftorm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. vi. l. 544.
Ba'rbel. n. f. [from barb.]

1. A kind of fifh found in rivers, large and ftrong, but coarfe.

The barbel is fo called, by reafon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. Walton's Angler.
2. Knots of fuperfluous flefh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horfe. Farrier's Dict.
BA'RBER. n. $f$. [from to barb.] A man who thaves the beard.
His chamber being ftived with friends or fuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breafts to his fervants to drefs; his head and face to his barber; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners.

IVotton.
With thofe thy boift'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to affail -
But by the barber's razor beft fubdu'd. Milton's Samf. Agon.

## B A. R

What fyftem, Dick, has right averr'd
The caufe, why woman has no beard?
In prints like thefe we muft agree;
Our barber knows as much as we.
To Ba'rbir. v. a. [from the nomn.] To drefs out; to powder. Our courtcous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of NO, woman heard fpeak,
Being barbor'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaft.
Sbakefo. Antory and Cliopatra.
Barber-chirurgeon. n.f. A man who joins the practice of furgery to the barber's trade; fuch as were all furgeons formerly, but now it is ufed oniy for a low practifer of furgery.

He put himfelf into barber-ibirurgeons hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Barber-monger. n.f. A word of reproach in Shakefpeare, which feems to fignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon fhines; I'll make a fop of the moonfine of you; you whorefon, cullionly, barber-monger, draw.

Shake/p. King Lear.
Ba'rberry. n. $\int$. [berberis, Lat.] Pipperidge bufh.
It is fet with fharp prickles; the leaves are long, and ferrated on the edges; the flowers confift of fix leaves, which expand in form of a rofe, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid tafte, and, for the noft part, of a red colour, and grows in clufters; the bark of the tree is whitith. The fpecies are, r. The common barberry. 2. Barberry without ftones. The firtt of thefe forts is very. common in England, and often plainted for hedges.

Millar.
Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very ufeful in houfewifery; that which beareth its fruit without fones is counted beft.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Bard. n. f. [tardd, Welch.] A poet.
There is amongt the Irifn a kind of people called bards, which are to them inftead of poets; whofe profeffion is to fet forth the praifes or difpraifes of men in their poems or rhimes ; the which are had in high regard and eftimation among them.

Spenfer on Ireland.
And many bards that to the trembling chord,
Can tune t cir timely voices cunningly. Fairy $Q^{2}$ ueen, $b$. i.
The lard who firft adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britifh lyre this ancient fong,
Which Homer might without a blufh rehearfe. Dryden.
BARE. adj. [bane, Sax. bar, Dan.]

1. Naked ; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which ufe both to cloath and houfe the kern. Spenfer on Ireland.
Then flretcl'd her arms t' embrace the body bare;
Her clafping hands inclofe but empty air. $\qquad$ Dryden.
vass bare,
In the old Roman ftatues, thefe two parts were always bare, and expofed to view, as much as our hands and face at prefent.
2. Uncovered in refpect.
'Though the lords ufed to be covered whilit the commons were bare, yet the commons would not be bare before the Scottifh commiffoners; and fo none were covered. Clarendion.
3. Unadorned; plain; fimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but kare and plain;
For th' antique world excefs and pride did hate. Fairy 2. 4. Detected; without concealment.

Thefe falfe pretexts and varnifh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muft thou appear ?
Milton's Sampfon Agonifes, L. gor.
5. Poor ; without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy fhould be left as bare as the apofles, when they had neither ftaff nor ferip; God would, I hope, cndue them with the felf-fame affection.

Hooker, Preface.
Even from a bare treafury, my fuccefs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley.

Dryden's Epifles, Dedication.
6. Mere.

It was a bare petition of a fate
To one whom they had puniff'd.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
You have an exchequer of words, and no other treafure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your bare words. Shakefp. Two Gent. of Verona.
Nor are men prevailed upon by bare words, only through a defect of knowledge ; but carried, with thefe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge.

Soutb.
7. Threadbare; much worn; as, bare liveries, in the laft quotation from Sbakefpeare.
8. Not united with any thing elfe.

A defire to draw all things to the determination of bare and naked Scripture, hath caufed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man.

Hooker, b. ii. § 7 .
That which offendeth us, is the great difgrace which they offer unto our cuftom of bare reading the word of God. Hooker.
9. Sometimes it has of before the thing taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to defpair ;
For, tho' your violence fhould leave them bare
Of gold and filver, fwords and darts remain. Dryden's fur. Making a law to reduce intereft, will not raife the price of land; it will only leave the country barer of money. Locke.

## BAR

To Bare. v.a. [from the adjective.] To ftrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the bared branch
Laments the wounds that death did launch.
Spenfer.
There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likenefs of a lamb, and feedech upon the grafs, in fuch fort as it will bare the grafs round about. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breift, yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs:
Then on a rifing ground the trunks he plac'd.
Dryden.
For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ftar;
Can there be wanting to defend her caufe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? Pope.
Bare, or Bore. The preterite of to bear. See To Bear.
Ba'rebone. n. f. [from bare and bone.] Lean, fo that the bones appear.
Here comes lean Jack, here comes barebone; how long is it ago, Jack, fince thou fawcft thy own knee? Sbakefp. Hen.IV. Barefaced. adj. [from bare and face.]

1. With the face naked; not marked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play barefaced. Shakefp. MidJummer's. Nigbt's Dream.
2. Shamele's; unreferved; without concealment; without difguife.

The animofities encreafed, and the parties appeared barefaced againft each other.

Clarendon, $b$. viii
It is moft certain, that barcfaced bawdry is the pooreft pretence to wit imaginable.

Dryden.
Barefa'cediy. adv. [from barefaced.] Openly ; Thamefully; without difguife.

Though only fome profigate wretches own it too barefaced$l y$, yet, perhaps, we fhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues.
BAREFA'CEDNESS. n. f. [from barefaced.] Effrontery; aflurance ; audacioufnefs.
BA'REFOOT. adj. [from bare and foot.] Without fhoes. She muft have a hurband;
I muft dance barefoot on her wedding day.
Shakefp.
Going to find a barefoot brother out, One of our order.

Shake/p. Romeo and Fuliet.
Ambitious love hath fo in me offended,
That barefoot plod I the cold ground upon
With fainted vow.
Sbakefpeare.
Envoys deferibe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ftanding barefoot, bowing to the earth. Addiforo. Barefóoted. adj. Without thoes.

He himfelf, with a rope about his neck, barefooted, came to offer himfelf to the difcretion of Leonatus.

Sidney, b. ii. Ba'regnawn. adj. [from bare and gnawn.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loft;
By treafon's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit. Shak. K Lear.
Ba'reheaded. adj. [from bare and bead.] Uncovered in refpect.

He, barebeaded, lower than his proud fteed's neck,
Befpoke them thus.
Shakefp. Richard II.
Next, before the chariot, went two men barebeaded. Bacon.
The victor knight had laid his helm afide,
Barebeaded, popularly low he bow'd. Dryden's Fables.
Ba'rely. ado. [from bare.]

1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only ; without any thing more.

The external adminiftration of his word is as well by reading barely the Scripture, as by explaining the fame. Hooker.

The duke of Lancafter is dead
And living too, for now his fon is duke -
Parcly in title, not in revenue. Shakefp. Ricbard II.
He barely nam'd the ftrect, promis'd the wine;
Donne.
Where the balance of trade barely pays for commodities with commodities, there money muft be fent, or elfe the debts cannot be paid.
Ba'reness. n. f. [from bare.]

1. Nakednefs.

So you ferve us,
Till we ferve you; but when you have our rofes,
You barcly leave our thorns to prick ourfelves,
And mock us with our barcnefs. Sbak All's well that ends well.

## 2. Leannefs.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their barenefs, they never learned that of me. Shak.Hen.IV. 3. Poverty

Were it fript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its barenefs as its purity, it could legally want all fuch privileges.
4. Meannefs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. n. f. [bargen, Welch; bargaigne, Fr.]
I. A contract or agreement concerning the fale of fomething

What is marriage but a very bargain? wherein is fought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with fome defire of iffue; and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. Bacon.

## B A R

No more can be due to me,
Than at the bargain made was meant.
2. The thing bought or fold.

Give me but iny price for the other two, and you thall even e that into the bargain.

L'Eftrange.
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his fon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the bar gain, than any at fchool can do.
3. Stipulation.

There was a difference between conirtefies received from their mafter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and bargain; where-s their miafter's could not.

Bacon's FIcnry VII.
4. An unexpected reply; tending to obfcenity.

Where fold he barigains, whipftitch : Dryden's Macfeckroo.
As to bargains, few of them fcem to be excellent, becaufe they all terminate in one fingle point.

No maid at court is lef's aflam'd,
Howe'er for felling bargains fam'd.
Swift.
5. An event; an upfhot: a low fenfe.

I am forry for thy misfortune; however we muft make the beft of a bad bargain: thou art in jeopardy, that is certain.
6. In law.

Arbuthnot's Hifory of ' $f$. Bull.
Bargain and fale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, Evc. alfo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee.

Cowel.
To BA'RGAin. v. n. [from the noun.] To make a contract for the fale or purchafe of any thing; often with for.

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to feek a queen to make him rich.
So worthlefs peafants bargain for their wives,
As market men for oxen, iheep, or horfe. Shakefp. Hen. VI. For thofe that are like to be in plenty, they may be bargained for upon the ground.

Bacon's Nat. Hij. No ${ }^{-} 675$.
The thrifty ftate will bargain ere they fight. Dryden. It is poffible the great duke may bargain for the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treafures. Addijon on Italy. Bargainee'. n. $\int$. [from bargain.] He or the that accepts a bargain.
Ba'rgainer, n. f. [from bargain.] The perfon who profers, or makes a bargain.
BARGE. n. f. [largie, Dut. from barga, low Lat.]
I. A boat for pleafure.

The barge the fat in, like a burnifh'd throne,
Burnt on the water.
Shake/p. Antony and Cleopatra.
It was confulted, when I had taken my barge, and gone afhore, that my fhip fhould have fet fail and left me there.

Ralcigh's Efays.
Plac'd in the gilded barge,
Proud with the burden of fo fweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to fweep
Neptune's fmooth face.
Waller.
2. A boat for burden.

Ba'rger. $^{\prime}$. $\int$. [from barge.] The manager of a barge.
Howfoever, many wafarers make themfelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, efpecially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London bargers, forllow not to baigne them.

Carcw's Survey of Cornwal.
BARK. n. f. [barck, Dan.]
I. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laft according to the ftrength and quantity of their fap and juice; being well munited by their bark againft the injuries of the air.

Bacon's Nat. Hijf. N० 583.
Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyficians for the tree have found the bark.
Dryden.
2. A fmall fhip. [from barca, low Lat.]

Things, I fay, being in this ftate, it came to pafs, that the duke of Parma muft have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get bark nor mariner to put to fea.

It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
Built in th' eclipfe, and rigg'd with curfes dark,
That funk fo low that facred head of thine.
Who to a woman trufts his peace of mind,
Trufts a frail bark with a tempeftuous wind.
Milton.
Granville.
To Bark. v. n. [beoncan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noife which a dog makes, when he threatens or purfues.

## Sent before my time

Into this breathing world, fcarce half made up,
And that fo lamely and unfafhionably,
That dogs bark at me.
Sbakc/p. RichardIII.
Why do your dogs bark fo? be there bears i' th' town? Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ftand off afar, and batk in vain.
Cowley.
2. To clamour at ; to purfue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the afhes cold,
And envy bafe, to bark at fleeping fame.
Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. cant. viii.

The envious harking of youre patronage
The envious barking of your faucy tongue,
Againft my lord the duke of Somerfet! Shakefp. Henry VI. To Bark. v.a. [from the noun.] To ftrip trees of their bark.
The fevereft penalties ought to be put upon barking any tree that is not felled.

Temple.
Thefe trees, after they are larked, and cut into fhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ftream.

Aiddifon's Kemarks on Italy.
Bark-zared. adj. [from bark and barc.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and bark-bared trees may be preferved, by nourifhing up a fhoot from the foot, or below the flripped place, cutting the body of the tree floping off a little above the fhoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark.
iNortimer's Art of Husbandry.
Ba'rker. n. f. [from bark.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a bafe cur? barked and made a noife? had a fool or two to fpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, thefe barkers.

Ben. Fobnfon's Difoucry.
2. [from bark of trees.] One that is employed in ftripping trees.
Ba'RKy. adj. [from bark.] Confifting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy fo enrings the barky fingers of the elm.
Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
BA'RLEY. n. $f$. [derived by funius from - 2. .]
It hath a thick fpike ; the calyx, hufk, awn, and flower, are like thofe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the feed is fwelling in the middle, and, for the moft part, ends in a fharp point, to which the husks are clofely united. The fpecies are, 1. Common long-cared barley. 2. Winter or fquare barley, by fome called big. 3. Sprat larley, or battledoor barley. All thefe forts of barlcy are fown in the fpring of the year, in a dry time. In fome very dry light land, the barley is fown early in March; but in ftrong clayey foils it is not fown till April. The fquare barley, or big, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, \#nd in Scotland; and is hardier than the other forts. Where barley is fown upon new broken up land, the ufual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again. and fown with turneps, which are eaten by fheep in winter, by whofe dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and fown with barley.

Millar.
Barley is emollient, moiftening, and expectorating; baricy was chofen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diftempers.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Ba'rleybrake. n.f. A kind of rural play.
By neighbours prais'd fhe went abroad thereby,
At barleybrake her fweet fwift feet to try.
Barley broth. n. f. [from barley and brotb.] A Sidney. fometimes ufed for ftrong beer fometimes ufed for ftrong beer

Can fodden water,
A drench for furreyn'd jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to fuch valiant heat ? Shak. Hen.V. Barley corn. n. f. [from barley and com.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meafure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill meafur'd by ten thoufand barley corns.
Tickell.
Barley mow. n. f. [from barley and mow.] The place where reaped barley is flowed up.

Whenever hy yon barley mow I pafs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lafs.
Gay's Paforals.
BARM. n. $\int$. [burm, Welch; beonm, Sax.] Yeaft; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and fwell it.

Are you not he
That fometimes make the drink to bear no barm,
Miflead light wand'rers, laughing at their harm ? Shakespear.
You may try the force of imagination, upon ftaying the working of beer when the barm is put into it.

Bacon's Nat. Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 992$
BA'rmy. adj. [from barm.] Containing barm.
Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They pafs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ftomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of barmy bear.
Dryden's Tirgil.
Barn. n. f. [bern, Sax.] A place or houfe for laying up any fort of grain, hay, or ftraw, E'c.

In vain the barns expect their promis'd load,
Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. Dryden. I took notice of the make of feveral barns here : after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in fuch a hape as neither mice nor vermin cain creep up.

Addifon on Italy.
Ba'rnacle. n. $\int$. [probably of beamn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

## $B$ A R

1．A bird like a groofe，fabulounly fuppofed to grow on trees． Surely it is beyond even all athcift＇s credulity and impu－ dence，to affirm that the firft men might grow upon trees，as he itory goes about barnacles；or perliaps might be the lice of fome vaft prodigious animals，whofe fpecies is now extinct．

Bentley＇s Sermois．

## And from the mof refin＇d of faints，

As naturally grow mifcreants，
As barnacles turn folan geefe
In th＇iflands of the Orcades．
Hudilras，p．iii．c．ii．
2．An infrument made cominonly of iron for the ufe of farriers， to hold a horfe by the nofe，to hinder him from ftuggling when any incifion is made．

Farrier＇s Dict．
BARO＇METER．$n$ ．f．［from $\beta \dot{\alpha}_{5}^{\prime} \Theta$ ，weight，and $\mu$＇́rea＇，meafure．］ A machine for meafuring the weight of the atmofphere，and the variations in it，in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather．It differs from the barofcope，which only fhews that the air is heavier at one time than another，without fpecifying the difference．The barometer is founded upon the Torricellian experiment，fo called from Torricelli the inventor of it，at Florence，in 1643 ；which is a glafs tube filled with mercury，horizontally fealed at one end；the other open and immerged in a bafon of ftagnant mercury；fo that，as the weig＇t of the atmofphere diminifhes，the mercury in the tube will defcend，and，as it encreafés，the mercury will afcend；the column of mercury fufpended in the tube，being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmofphere．Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the barometer more fenfible， in order to meafure the atmofphere more accurately；and hence arofe a great number of barometers，of different fructures．Dr． Halley obferves，in the Pbilofophical Tranfactions，that in calm weather，when the air is inclined to rain，the mercury is com－ monly low；in ferene good fettled weather，high．On great winds，though unaccompanied with rain，the mercury is loweft of all，with regard to the point of the compafs the wind blows on．The greateft heights of the mercury are on eafterly and north－eafterly winds，cateris paribus．After great frorms of wind，when the mercury has been low，it rifes again very faft． In calm frofty weather，it fands high．The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more fouthern；and within the tropicks，and near them，there is little or no varia－ tion of the height of the mercury．The rifing of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul，and an eafterly or north－ eaterly wind；its falling portends foutherly or welterly winds， or both．In a form，the mercury beginning to rife，is a pretty fure fign that it begins to abate．But there are frequently great changes in the air，without any perceptible alteration in the ba－ rometer．The alterations of the weight of the air，are gene－ rally allowed to be the caufe of thofe in the barometer；but philofophers cannot eafily determine whence thofe alterations rife in the atmofphere．

The meafuring the heights of mountains，and finding the elevation of places above the level of the fea，hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments，founded upon that ef－ fential property of the air，its gravity or preflure．As the co－ lumn of mercury in the barometer is counterpoifed by a column of air of equal weight，fo whatever caufes make the air heavier or lighter，the preflure of it will be thereby encreafed or leffen－ ed，and of confequence the mercury will rife or fall．Again， the air is condenfed or expanded，in proportion to the weight or force that prefles it．Hence it is，that the higher from the fea， in the midland countries，the mercury defcends the lower；be－ caufe the air becomes more rarified and lighter，and it falls loweft upon the tops of the higheft mountains．

Harris．
Gravity is another property of air，whereby it counterpoifes a column of mercury from twenty－feven inches and one half to thirty and one half，the gravity of the atmofphere varying one tenth，which are its utmoft limits；fo that the exact fpeci－ fick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the barometer ftands at thirty inches，with a moderate heat of the weather．
Barome＇trical．adj．［from barometer．］Relating to on Air
$\qquad$ He is very accurate in making barometrical and thermome－ trical inftruments．Derbam＇s Phyfico－Theology． BA＇RON．n．. ．［The etymology of this word is very uncertain． Baro，among the Romans，fignified a brave warriour，or a bru－ tal man ；and，from the firtt of thefe fignifications，Menage de－ rives baron，as a term of military dignity．Others fuppofe it originally to fignify only a man；in which fenfe baron，or va－ ron，is fill ufed by the Spaniards；and，to connirm this conjec－ ture，our law yet ufes baron and femme，hufband and wife． Others deduce it from ber，an old Gaulifh word，fignifying commander；others from the Hebrew ワユロ；of the fame im－ port．Some think it a contraction of par bomme，or peer，which feems leaft probable．］
1．A degree of nobility next to a vifcount．It may be probably thought，that anciently，in England，all thofe were called ba－ rons，that had fuch figniories as we now call court barons．And it is faid，that，after the conqueft，all fuch came to the parlia－ ment，and fat as nobles in the upper houfe．But when，by ex－ perience，it appeared，that the parliament was too much crouded
with fuch multitudes，it became a cuftom，that none fhould come，but fuch as the king，for their extraordinary wifdom or quality，thought good to call by writ；which writ ran bac vice tantum．After that，men，feeing that this ftate of nobility was but cafual，and depending merely on the prince＇s pleafure，ob－ tained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male ：and thefe were called barons by letters patent， or by creation；whofe pofterity are now thofe barons that are called lords of the parliament；of which kind the king may create more at his pleafure．It is neverthelefs thought，that there are yet barons by writ，as well as barons by letters patent，and that they may be difcerned by their titles ；the barons by writ being thofe，that to the title of lord have their own furnames annex－ ed；whereas the barons by letters patent，are named by their baronies．Thefe barons which were firft by writ，may now juftly alfo be called barons by prefcription；for that they have continued barons，in themfelves and their anceftors，beyond the memory of man．There are alfo barons by tenure，as the bi－ thops of the land，who，by virtue of baronies annexed to their bifhopricks，have always had place in the upper houfe of parlia－ ment，and are called lords fpiritual．
2．Baron is an officer，as barons of the exchequer to the king：of thefe the principal is called lord chief baron，and the three others are his affiifants，between the king and his fubjects，in caufes of juftice，belonging to the exchequer．
3．There are alfo barons of the cinque ports；two to each of the feven towns，Haftings，Winchelfea，Rye，Rumney，Hithe，Do－ ver，and Sandwich，that have places in the lower houfe of par－ liament．

## They that bear

The cloth of fate above，are four barons
Of the cinque ports．
Shakefp．Henry VIII．
4．Baron is ufed for the hufband in relation to his wife．Cowel．
5．A baron of beef is when the two firloins are not cut afunder， but joined together by the end of the backbone．Dict． Ba＇ronage．n．f．［from baron．］
1．The body of barons and peers．
His charters of the liberties of England，and of the foreft， were hardly，and with difficulty，gained by his baronage at Staincs，A．D． 1215 ．
2．The dignity of a baron．
3．The land which gives title to a baron．
Ba＇roness．n．f．［baroneffa，Ital．baroniffa，Lat．］A baron＇s lady． Ba＇ronet．n．f．［of baron and et，diminutive termination．］The loweft degrec of honour that is hereditary；it is below a baron and above a knight；and has the precedency of all other knights， except the knights of the garter．It was firft founded by king James I．A．D． 16 II．Cowel．But it appears by the following paffige，that the term was in ufe before，though in another fenfe．
King Edward III．being bearded and croffed by the clergy， they being too ftrong for him，fo as he could not order and reform things，was advifed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beft abilities，entitling them therein barons in the next parliament．By which means he had fo many ba－ rons in his parliament，as were able to weigh down the cler－ gy ；which barons were not afterwards lords，but baronets，as fundry of them do yet retain the name．Spenfer on Ireland． Ba＇rony．n．f．［baronnie，Fr．beonny，Sax．］That honour or lordfhip that gives title to a baron．Such are not only the fees of temporal barons，but of bifhops alfo．

Cowel．
 the weight of the atmofphere．See BAROMETER．
If there was always a calm，the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents；where the winds are not variable， the alterations of the barofoope are very fmall．Arbuth．on Air．
Ba＇rracan．n．f．［bouracan，or barracan，Fr．］A ftrong thick kind of camelot．
Ba＇rrack．n．f．［barracca，Span．］
1．Little cabins made by the Spanifh fifhermen on the fea fhore； or little lodges for foldiers in a camp．
2．It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge foldiers． Ba＇rrator．n． $\int$ ．［from barat，old Fr．from which is fill retained baratcur，a cheat．］A wrangler，and encourager of law fuits．

Will it not reflect as much on thy character，Nic，to turn barrator in thy old days，a ftirrer up of quarrels amongft thy neighbours．

Arbutbnot＇s Hifory of＇F．Bull．
Ba＇rRatry．n．f．［from barrator．］The practice or crime of a barrator；foul practice in law．

T is arrant barratry，that bears
Point blank an action＇＇gainft our laws．
Hudibras． Ba＇rrel．n．f．［baril，Welch．］
1．A round wooden veffel to be ftopped clofe．
It lath been obferved by one of the ancients，that an empty barrel knocked upon with the finger，giveth a diapafon to the found of the like barrcl full．Bacon＇s Nat．Hiffory， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} 86$. Trembling to approach
The little barrel，which he fears to broach．Dryden＇s Perfius． 2．A particular meafure in liquids．A barrel of wine is thirty one gallons and a half；of ale，thirty two gallons；of beer， thirty fix gallons，and of beer vinegar，thirty four gallons．
3．In dry meafure．A barrel of Efex butter contains one hundred
and fix pounds; of Suffoik butter, two hunded and fifty fix. A harrel of herrings mould contain thitey two gallons wine meafure, holding ufually a thoufand herrings.

Several colleges, inftead of limiting their rents to a certain fum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of fo many barecls of corn, as the market went.

Suiff.
4. Any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun ; that part which holds the fhot.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, fet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it ; then if you fuck at the mouth of the barecl ever fo gently, the bullet will come up fo forcibly, that it will hazard the ftriking out your teeth. Digby on Bodics
5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ftring and bow muft be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
6. Barrel of the ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

Dig.
To Ba'rrel. v.a. [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for prefervation.

I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be ufed as it is needed.

Sperfer on Ircland. Barrel up earth, and fow fome feed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. Eacon's Nat. Hift. No 531 Ba'rrel-bellied. adj. [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly.

Dauntlefs at cmpty noifes; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrcl-beily'd, broadly back'd. Dryd. Virgil. BA'RREN. adj. [bane, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]
r. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings. Upon my head they plac'd a fruitlefs crown,
And put a barren fceptre in my gripe,
No fon of mine fucceeding.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
There fhall not be male or female barron among you, or among your cattle.

Deuter. vii. 14.
2. Uıfruitful ; not fertile; fterile.

The fituation of this city is pleafant, but the water is naught, and the ground barren. 2 Kings, ii. 19.
Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeffes it to be barren. Pope's Ody $\int c y, b$. iv. notes. From his far excurfion thro' the wilds
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,
They fee the blazing wonder rife anew. Thomfon's Summer.
3. Not copious ; feanty.

Some fchemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful.
4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themfelves laugh, to fet on fome quantity of barien fpectators to laugh too. Shakefpeare. BA'RRENLy. adrv. [from barren.] Unfruittully.
Ba'rpenness. n. $\int$. [from barrch.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought barrennefs
In wedlock a reproach. Milton's
No more be mention'd then of violence
Againft ourfelves; and wilful barrennefs,
Againt ourrelves; and wilful barrennefs,
That cuts us off from hope. Milton's Par. Lof , b. x.
2. Unfruitfulnefs; fterility ; infertility.

Within the felf fame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverfity of their fertility or barrennefs.

Bacon on Alienations.
3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyffes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the fame, which would have argued him of a total barreimefs of invention. Dryden's Fables, Preface.
4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adverfaries hath conftrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of fo poor a caufe could have feemed either to require or to admit. Hooker, b. v. § 22.
5. In theology: aridity; want of cmotion or fenfibility.

The greateff faints fometimes are fervent, and fometimes feel a barrennefs of devotion.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
Ba'rren wort. n. f. [epimedium, Lat.] The name of a plant. The falks are divided into thice branches, each fuftaining three leaves, fhaped like ivy; the calyx confifts of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a crofs; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round fat feeds.
BA'rrful. adj. [frombar and full.] Full of obftructions.
A bariful itrife!

Whoe'er I woo, myfelf would be his wife. Sbak. Tw. Night.
Barrica'de. in. f. [barricade, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in hafte, of trees, eirth, waggons, or any
thing elfe, to keep off an attack.
2. Any ftop; har; obfruction.
toL. I.

## B AR

There muft be fuch a burricale, as would greatly annoy, or rather abfolutely ftop, the currents of the atmofpliere.

Derban's P lyyico-Turology.
To Barrica'ta.e. v. a. [barricader, Fr.] To fop up a pafage. Anew vulcano continually difcharging that matter, which being till then harricaded up, and imprifoned in the bowels of the carth, was the occafion of very great and frequent calamities. Woodueards Natural Hiftory.

Now all the pavement founds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry barricades the ftreet,
Entangled here, the wargon's lengthen'd team.
Gay.
Barrica'do. n.f. [barricada, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The accefs of the town was only by a neck of land, between the fea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner fea on the other; fortified clean over with a ftrong rampier and barricado.

Bacon's IV ar with Spainn
To Barricado. v.a. [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ftop up.

## Faft we found, faft thut

The difmal gates, and barricado'd ftrong! Paradife Lof.
He had not time to barricado the doors; fo that the enemy entercd. Clarendon, $b$. viii。

The truth of caufes we find fo oblitcrated, that it feems almoft barricadoed from any intellectual approach.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Ba'rrier. n. f. [barricre, Fr. It is fometimes pronounced with the accent on the laft fyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firt.]
I. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a barrier from the foes. Pope's Odyfey:
2. A fortification, or ftrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having poffeffion of the faid barrier, and the revenues thercof, before a peace.

Swift.
3. A ftop; an obftruction

If you value yourfelf as a man of learning, you are building a moft unpaffable barricr againft all improvement.

Watts's Inprovement of the Minds
4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For jufts, and tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, whercin the challengers make their entries.

Bacon's Efays.
Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew.
Dryden's Falles.
5. A boundary.

But wave whate'rer to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O mule, the barrier of thy fong, At Oedipus.

Pope's Statiuss
How inftinct varies in the groveling fwine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reafon, what a nice larrier!
For ever fep'rate, yet for ever near. Pope's Effay on Man.
Ba'rrister. n. f. [frombar.] A perfon qualified to plead the caufes of clients in the courts of jufice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Barrifers, now ufually denominated counfellors at law, were formerly obliged to ftudy eight years before they were paffed, now only feven, and fometimes fewer. Outer barrifters are pleaders without the bar, to diftinguifh them from inner barriferrs; fuch are the benchers, or thofe who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar.

Blount. Cbambers.
Ba'rrow. n. f. [benepe, Sax. fuppofed by Skinner to come from bear.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a bandbarrow ; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a wheclbarrow, that which one man pufhes forward, by raifing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baiket, like a barrow of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?

Shakefp. Mcrry Wives of Windfor.

## No barrow's wheel

Shall mark thy ftocking with a miry trace. Gay's Trivia.
Ba'rrow. n. f. [berlz, Saxon.] A hog; whence karrow greafe, or hog's lard.
Barrow, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, fignifies a grove; from bearpe, which the Saxons ufed in the fame ienfe.

Gibfon's Camden.
Barrow is likewife ufed in Cornwal for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies lave been buried.
To LA'RTER. v. n. [karattcr, Fr. to trick in traffick; from barat, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppofition to purchafing with money:

As if they fcorn'd to trade and barier,
Wy giving or by taking quarter. Hudibras, $p$. iii. ca i.
A man has not every thing growing upon his loil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour.
To Ba'rter. v. a.
l. To give anly thing in exchange for fomething clfe.

## B A S

For him was I exchang'd and ranfom'd; But with a bafer man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have barter' $l$ me. $^{\text {and }}$.
Shakefp, Henry VI. p. i
Then as thou wilt difpofe the reft,
To thofe who, at the market rate,
Can barter honour for cftate.
I fee nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other.
2. Sometimes it is ufed with the particle away before the thing given.
If they will barter away thcir time, methinks they fhould at leaft have fome eafe in exchange.

Decay of Piety.
He alfo bartered azvay plums that would have rotted in a a weck, for nuts that would laft good for his eating a whole year.

Locke.
Ba'rter. n. f. [from the verb.] The act or practice of traf ficking by exchange of commodities; fometimes the thing given in exchange.
From England they may be furnifhed with fuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or barter, fend other things, with which they may abound.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers
He who corrupteth Englifh with foreign words, is as wife as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the faireft barter.

Felton on the Claficks.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ rterer. n.f. [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.
Ba'rtery. n. $\int$. [ffom barter.] Exchange of commodities.
It is a received opinion, that, in moft ancient ages, there was only bartery or change of commodities amongft moft nations.

Camden's Remains.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ rtram. n. f. A plant; the fame with pellitory; which fee.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ rton. n.f. The demefne lands of a manour; the manourhoufe itfelf; and fometimes the out-houfes. Blount.
BASE. adj. [bas, Fr. bafo, Ital. baxo, Span. bafus, low Latin Fciors.]

1. Mean; vile; worthlefs.

The harveft white plumb is a bafe plumb, and the white date plumb are no vcry good plumbs. Bacon's Natural Hift.
Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all bafe things, as earthen pitchers, a fcullery; whereupon he was furnamed Rupographus.

Peacham
2. Of mean fpirit; difingenuous; illiberal ; ungenerous; low ; without dignity of fentiment.
Since the perfections are fuch in the party I love, as the feel ing of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; fhall that heart, lifted up to fuch a height, be counted bafe? Sidney.
It is bafe in his adverfaries thus to dwell upon the exceffes of a paffion. Atererbury.
I might be bafe enough to fufpect, that you acted like fome philofopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practifed it.

Swift.
3. Of low ftation ; of mean account ; without dignity of rank; without honour.
If the lords and chief men degencrate, what fhall be hoped of the peafants and bafer people? Spenfer on Ireland. If that rebellion
Came like itfelf, in bafe and abject routs,
You reverend father, and thefe noble lords,
Had not been here.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
It could not elfe be, I fhould prove fo bafe,
To fue and be denied fuch common grace. Sbak. Timion.
And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be bafe in mine own fight.

2 Sam. vi. 22
Infurrections of bafe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. Bacon's Henry VII. He whofe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celeftial racc,
And he commits the crime who calls him bafe.
Dryden
4. Bafe-born; born out of wedlock, and by confequence of no honourable birth.

> Why baftard? wherefore bafe?

When my dimenfions are as well compact
As honeft madam's iffue. Sbake/p. King Lear
This young lord loft his life with his father in the field, and with them a bafe fon. Camden's Remains.
5. Applied to metals: without value ; it is ufed in this fenfe of all metal except gold and filver.
A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or bafer metal. Watts's Logicik.
6. Applied to lounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently writ ten bafs, though the comparative bafor feems to require bufe.
In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more bafe found they yiehd.
biacon's Natural Hijfory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{17} 8$.
Base-born. adj. Born out of wedlock.
But fee thy lafe-born child, thy babe of thame,
Who, left by hee, upon our parifh came.
BASE-COURT. n. f. Lower court; not the chief court Gay to the houfe.

My lord, in the bafe-court he doth attend, To fpeak with you.

Shakefp. Ricbard II
Base-minded. alj. Mean fpirited; worthlefs.
It fignifieth, as it fecmeth, no more than abject, luafe-minded, falfe hearted, coward, or nidget.

Camden's Remains.
BASE-vIOL. n. $\int$. [ufually written bafs viol.] An inftrument which is ufed in concerts for the bafe lound.

At the very firft grin he caft every human feature out of his countenance; at the fecond, he became the head of a bafe-viol.

Addijon. Speciator, No ${ }^{\circ} 74$.
Base. n. f. [bas, Fr. bafis, Lat.]
I. The bottom of any thing; commonly ufed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful fummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his bafe into the fea.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Firm Dorick pillars found your foiid bafe;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher fpace.
Columns of polifh'd marble firmly fet
On golderi bafes, are his legs and feet.
Prior
2. The pedeftal of a ftatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little fatues fet on great bafes, made the lefs by their advancement. Bacon.

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the bafe of his images. Broome's Notes on the Odyfey. 3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houfings.

Phalantus was all in white, having his bafes and caparifon embroidered.

Sidney.
4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from bas, Fr. Nor fhall it e'er be faid that wight,
With gauntlet bluc and bafes white,
And round blunt truncheon by his fide,
So great a man at arms defy'd.
Hudibras.
6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field.

He faid ; to their appointed bafe they went;
With beating heart tl' expecting fign receive,
And, farting all at once, the barrier leave. Dryden's Firg
7. The fring that gives a bafe found.

At thy well fharpen'd thumb, from thore to fhore,
The trebles fqueak for fear, the bafos roar. Dryden's Mackfl.
8. An old ruftick play; written by Skinner, bays.

He with two ftriplings (lads, more like to run
The country bafe, than to commit fuch flaughter)
Made good the paffage. Shakep. Cymberine.
To Base. v. a. [bafier, Fir.] To embafe; to make lefs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have fufficiently refined metals, which we cannot bafe; as, whether iron, brafs, and tin be refined to the height? Bacon's Natural Hiflory, No 849 . Ba'sely. adv. [frombafe.]
I. In a bafe manner; meanly ; difhonourably.

The king is not himfeif, but bafely led
By flatterers.
Shakefp. Richard II.
A lieutenant bafely gave it up, as foon as Effex in his paffage demanded it.

Clarendon.
With broken vows his fame he will not ftain,
With conqueft bafely bought, and with inglorious gain.
2. In baftardy.

Thefe two Mitylenc brethren, bafely born, crept out of a fmall galliot unto the majefty of great kings.

Knolles's Hifory of the Tiwks.
Ba'seness. n. ऽ. [from bafe.]

1. Meannefs ; vilenefs; badncfs.

Such is the power of that fweet pafion,
That it all fordid bafenefs doth expel. Spenf. Hymn on Love. When a man's folly muft be fpread open before the angels, and all his bafenefs ript up before thofe pure firits, this will be a double hell.

Your foul's above the bafenefs of diftruft:
Nothing but love could make you fo unjuft. Dryd. Aureng.
2. Vilenefs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the bafeness of his metal, and the prodigious fum to be coined.
3. Baftardy

Why brand they us
With bafe? with bafeness? baftardy? Skakefp. King Lear. 4. Deepnefs of found.

The juft and meafured proportion of the air percuffed towards the bafonefs or treblenefs of tones, is one of the greateft fecrets in the contemplation of founds. Baccn's Nat. Hiffory.
To BASH. v. n. [probably from lafe.] To be afhamed; to be confounded with fhame.

His countenance was bold, and bafi'd not
For Guyon's looks, but fcornful cyc-glance at him fhot.
Fairy () wcem, b. ii. c. iv.
Br.sha'w. n. f. [fometimes written baffa.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expelition into Perfia ; and becaufe of the ftraits of the mountains, the bafozze confulted which way they fhould get in.

Bacon's Apophthegms BA'shful. adj. [This word, with all thofe of the fame race are of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from bafe, or mean; Minfbew, from verbacfen, Dut. to ftrike with aftonifhment ; 'Yunius, from Buisc, which he finds in He Sychius to fignify fhame. The conjecture of Minfbew feems moft probable.]

1. Modeft ; fhamefaced

I never tempted her with word ton large;
But, as a brother to his fifter, fhew'd
Baffful fincerity, and comely love. Sbakefp. M. ado about $N$ 2. Sheepifh; vitioully modef.

He looked with an almoft bafboful kind of modefty, as if he feared the eyes of man.

Sidney.
And prompt me plain and holy innocence. Shakefp. Tempeff.
Our authour, anxious for his fame to night,
And bafbful in his firlt attempt to write,
Lies cautioully obfcurc. Addifon's Drummer, Prologue. Ba'shfully. adv. [from baßhful.] Timoroufly; modeftly.
Ba'shfulness. n. f. [from baßmful.]

1. Modefty, as fhewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mufed how to cut the thread even, with cyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each fang their part, to make up the harmony of bafbfulnefs.

Such looks, fuch balbfulnefs might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born.
Sidney.

The cheeks of youths
Vitious or ruftick fhame.
For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinfman baßffulnefs, to teach him good manners. Sidney, b. i.
There are others who have not altogether fo much of this foolifh bafhfulnefs, and who afk every one's opinion. Dryden. Ba'sil. n. $\int_{\text {. [ocymum, Lat.] The name of a plant. }}$

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whofe creft is upright, roundifh, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup rifes the pointal, attended by four embryos, that become fo many feeds inclofed in a husk, which was before the flower cup; the husk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is fplit into two ; but the under one is cut into feveral parts. The fpecies are eight; I. Common bafil. 2. Common bafil, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Leffer bafil, with narrow ferrated leaves. 4. The leaft bafil, commonly called bufb-bafil, $\mathcal{F}_{c} c$. Thefe annual plants are propagated from feeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In Auguft they perfect their feeds. The firft fort is prefcribed in medicine ; but the fourth is moft efteemed for its beauty and fcent.

Millar.
Ba'sil. n. f. The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.
$\mathrm{BA}^{\prime}$ 'sil. n. f. The skin of a fheep tanned. Dict.
To $\mathrm{BA}^{\prime}$ sil. v. a. To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.
Thefe chiffels are not ground to fuch a bafil as the joiners chiffels on one of the fides, but are bafiled away on both the flat fides; fo that the edge lies betweer both the fides in the middle of the tool.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
Basílica. n. $\int$. [ßaбinisì.] The middle vein of the arm fo called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewife attributed to many medicines for the fame reafon.

2 uincy.
Basílical. $\}$ adj. [from baflica. See Basilica.] Belonging
BASI'LICK. $\}$ to the baflick vein.
Thefe ancurifms following always upon bleeding the bafilick vein, muft be aneurifms of the humeral artery. Sharp.
Basilick. n. f. [baflique, Fr. Barinsin.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two ifles or wings, with galleries over them. Thefe bafilicks were firft made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juftice, and laftly into churches; whence a bafilick is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the bafilick of St. Peter at Rome.
Basílicon. n. f. [Baondxiy.y] An ointment called alfo tetrapharmacon.
I made incifion into the cavity, and put a pledget of bafililicon over it.

Wijeman's Surgery.
BA'silisk. n. $\int$. [bafilifcus, Lat. of aбitroro, of $\beta$ acineve, a king.]

1. A kind of ferpent, called alfo a cockatrice, which is faid to drive away all others by his hiffing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not fighted like the baflisk;
I've look'd on thoufands who have fped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none fo. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
The bafilife was a ferpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ferpents by advancing his head, and fome white marks or coronary fpots upon the crown.

Brozun's Vulgar Errours.
2. A fpecies of cannon or ordnance.

There we imitate and practife to make fwifter motions than any you have: and to make them ftronger and more violent than yours are; excceding your greateft cannons and bafilifks.

Bacon's Netu Atlantis.
Ba'sin. n. f. [bafun, Fr. bacile, bacino, Ital. It is often written bajon, but not according to etymology.]

A fmall vefiel to hold water for wafhing, or other ufes
Let one attend him with a filver bafin,
Full of rofewater, and beftrew'd with flowers.
Sbakerp. Taming of the Shreww. We have little wells for iufufions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in veffels and bafins. Bacon. We behold a piece of filver in a bofor, when water is put nipon it, which we could not difcover before, as under the verge thereof.

Erown's Vulgar Errours.
2. A fmall pond.

On one fide of the walk you fee this hollow bafin, with its feveral little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder.

SpeEfator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 477$.
3. A part of the fea inclofed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The fpacious bafins arching rocks inclofe,
A fure defence from ev'ry form that blows. Pope's Odyfey,
4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the feas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The ftores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample bafin caft the main. Blackmore's Creat.
5. A dock for repairing and building fhips.
6. In anatomy, a round cavity fituated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.
7. A concave piece of metal by which glafs grinders form their convex glaffes.
8. A round fhell or cafe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.
9. Bafins of a balance; the fame with the fcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.
BA'sis. n. f. [bafis, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muft follow, that paradife, being raifed to this height, muft have the compals of the whole earth for a bafis and foundation.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
Afcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That Ihake heav'n's bafis. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
In altar-wife a ftately pile they rear;
The bafis broad below, and top advanc'd in air. Diyden.
2. The loweft of the three principal parts of a column, which are the bafis, Baft, and capital.

Upon our coming to the bottom, obferving an Englifh infcription upon the bafis, we read it over feveral times.

Addijon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 47$.
3. That on which any thing is raifed.

Such feems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the ba/is of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears.
Derbam.
4. The pedeftal.

How many times fhall Cæfar bleed in fort,
That now on Pompey's bafis lies along
No worthier than the duft? Shakefp. Julius Cafar.
5. The groundwork or firf principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the bafis of valour.
Shake/p. Twelfth Night.
The friendfhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleafure;
Ours has fevereft virtuc for its bafis.
Addifon's Cato.
To Bask. v. a. [backeren, Dut. Skinner.] To warm by laying out in the heat; ufed almoft always of animals.

And ftretched out all the chimney's length,
$B a / k s$ at the fire his hairy ftrength.
Milton.
He was bafking himfelf in the gleam of the fun. L'Eftrange.
'Tis all thy bufinefs, bufinefs how to thun,
To bafk thy naked body in the fun. Dryden's Perfius.
To Bask. v. n. To lie in the warmth.
About him, and above, and round the woor,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within, or bafk'd upon his fide,
To tuneful fongs their narrow throats apply'd.
Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,
To range thy courts, and bafk before the fun.
Tickell.
Some in the fields of pureft æther play,
And $b a / k$ and whiten in the blaze of day.
Pope.
Ba'sket. n. f. [bafged, Welch; bafcauda, Lat. Barbara depizitis venit bafcauda Britannis. Martial.] A veffel made of twigs, ruthes, or fplinters, or fome other flender body interwoven.
Here is a bafket; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. Shak. Merry Wives of Windf.

Thus while I fung, my forrows I deceiv'd,
And bending ofiers into bafkets weav'd.
Dryden:
Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling ; now and then carrying a bafiet of filh to the market. Arluth. F. Bull. BA'ske'T-HILT. n. f. [from bafliet and bilt.] A hilt of a weapon fo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puiffant fword unto his fide,
Near his undlaunted lieart, was ty'd:
With bafiet-bilt, that would hold broth,
And ferve for fight and dinner both.
Hudibras, cant. i.

## B A S

Ticir becf they often in their murrions flew'd, And in their lafiet hilts their bey'rare brew'd.

King's Art of Cookicry.
BA'sket-woman. n. f. [from bafiet and zooman.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry lome any thing that is bought.
Rass. adj. [See Base.] In mufick; grave; deep.
Bass-viol. Sec Base-viol.
On the fweep of the arch lies one of the Mufes, playing on a bafs-viol.

Drydon.
Bass. n. f. [fuppofed by Junius to be derived, like bafict, from fome Britifh word fignifying a rufh; but perhaps more properly written bofs, from the French bofc.] A mat ufed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, kafs mat, or fuch like, to bind them withal.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
BAss-Relitef. n.f. [from bas, and relief, raifed work, Fr.]
Sculpture, the figures of which do not fland out from the ground in their full proportion. Folibien diftinguifhes three kinds of $b a f s$-relief; in the firft, the front figures appear almoft with the full relief; in the fecond, they ftand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much lefs, as in coins.
Ba'ssa. See Bashaw.
Ba'sset. n. $\int$. [laffet, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Ve-- nice.

Gamefters would no more blafpheme; and lady Dabcheek's baffet bank would be broke.
BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See Bass-Relief.
Basso' $\dot{\mathrm{N}}$. ? $n$. f. [bafion, Fr.] A mufical inftrument of the wind
Bassóon. $\}$ kind, blown with a reed, and furnifhed with eleven holes, which are ftopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ferves for the bafs in concerts of hautboys, $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{c}$.

Trevoux.
Ba'ssock. n. f. The fame with bafs.
BA'STARD. n.f. [baftardd, Welch, of low birth; baftarde, Fr.]

1. Baftard, according to the civil and canon law, is a perfon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; fo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. Ayriffe.

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And fent her boafted baftard to the war.
Dryden.
2. Any thing fpurious or falfe.

It lies on you to fpeak to th' people;
Not by your own inftruction, but with words
But rooted in your tongue; bafiards and fyllables
Of no allowance to your bofom's truth. Shakefp. Coriolanus:
Ba'stard. adj. [from the noun.]
I. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, infenfible, a getter of more bafard children than war's a deftroyer of men.

Shakefp. Coriolanus.
2. Spurious; not genuine; fuppofititious; falfe; adulterate. In this fenfe, any thing which bears fome relation or refemblance to another, is called fpurious or baftara.
You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. - That were a kind of baftard hope indeed. Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice. Men who, under the difguife of publick good, purfue their own defigns of power, and fuch baflard honours as attend them.

Temple.
Ba'stard Cedar Trce. [called guazuma in the Weft Indies.]
The characters are; It bath a regular flower, confifting of five leaves, hollowed like a fpoon at their bafe; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup confifts of three leaves, from whence arifes the pointal, which aftervards becomes a roundiih warted fruit, which has five cells, inclofing many feeds.
It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rifes to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into ftaves, for cafes of all forts, and ufed for many other purpofes. The'fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is efteemed very good to fatten them; fo that the planters often leave thefe trees flanding in their favannas, when they clear them from all other wood.

Millar.
To Ba'stard. v. a. [from the noun.] To convict of being a baftard; to fligmatize with baftardy.

She lived to fee her brother beheaded, and her two fons depofed from the crown, laflarded in their blood, and crueily nulurdered.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Ba'stardize. v.a. [frombaftard.]

1. To convict of being a baftard.
2. To beget a baftard.

I fhould have been what I am, had the maidenlieft far in the firmament twinkled on my baftordizing. Sbakejp. King Lear. Ba'stardly. adu. [fr m baflard.] In the manner of a baftard; fpurioully.

Good feel degenerates, and oft obeys
The foil's difeafe, and into cockle ftrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranfplaned fo
Into the body, and baflardly they grow.
Domne.
Ba'stardy. n.f. [from laflard.] An unlawful flate of birh, which difables the baftari, both according to the laws of (toot and minn, from fuucceding to an inheritaice. Ayllife's Parerg.

## BAT

Once fhe flander'd me with baflardy;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That ftill I lay upon my mother's head. Shakefp. K. Jobn. In refpect of the evil confequents, the wife's adultery is worfe, as bringing baflardy into a family. Taylor's Holy Living.

No more of baftarly in heirs of crowns. Pope's Epiflies.
To Baste. v. a. participle pafi: bafted, or baflen. [bafforner, Fr. Bazata, in the Armorick dialect, fignifics to ftrike with a fick; from which perhaps bafion a ftick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a flick.

Quoth fhe, I grant it is in vain
For one's that bafted to feel pain,
Becaufe the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure.
Iudibras.
Tir'd with difpute, and fpeaking Latin,
As well as bafing, and bear bating.
Hudibras.
Bafings heavy, dry, obtufe,
Only dulnefs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the fpirits all aworking
Szuift.
2. To drip butter, or any thing elfe, upon meat as it turns upon the fpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a bafing.
Sbukefp. Romeo and Fuliet.
3. To moiften meat on the fpit by falling upon it.

The fat of roafied mutton falling on the birds, will ferve to bafte them, and fo fave time and butter.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.
4. To few fightly. [bafter, Fr. to ftitch.]
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bastina'de. } \\ \text { Bastinádo. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [bafompade, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel ; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtefy was worfe than a bafinado to Zelmane; fo that again, with rageful eyes, fhe bad him defend himfelf.

Sidney, b. ii.

## And all thofe harfh and rugged founds

Of bafinados, cuts and wounds.
Hudibras.
2. It is fometimes taken for a Turkifh punifhment of beating an offender on the foals of his feet.
To Bastina'de. \}v.a. [from the noun; bafonner, Fr.] To To Bastina'do. $\}$ beat; to give the baftinado.

Nick feized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to baffinado old Lewis, who had flunk into a corner, waiting the event of the fquabble. Arbuthnot's Hiftory of $\mathfrak{F}$. Bull.
Ba'stion. n. $\int$. [bafion, Fr.] A huge mafs of earth, ufually faced with fods, fometimes with brick, rarely with ftone, ftanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark.

Harris.
Toward: but how? ay there's the queftion ;
Fierce the affault, unarm'd the baftion.
Prior.
Bat. n. f. [bǎ, Sax. This word feems to have given rife to a great number of words in many languages; as, batire, Fr. to beat ; baton, battle, beat, batty, and others. It probably fignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, i:1 oppofition to a fharp edge; whence whirilbat and bricklat.] A heavy fick or club.

A handfome bat he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld.
Hubberd's Tale.
They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with bats.

Hakewell on Providence.
Bat. n.f. [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a moufe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a fort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and fuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, infects, and farty fubftances, fuch as candles, oil, and cheefe; and appears only in the fummer evenings, when the weather is fine.

Calnet.
When owls do cry,
On the bat's back I do fly.
Sbakefp. Tempeft.
But then grew reafon dark; that fair ftar no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth difcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their defire to learn. Sir 7 . Davies. Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as - bats, which have fomething of birds and beafts. Locke.

Where fwallows in the winter feafon keep,
And how the drowfy bat and dormoufe feep.
Bat-fowling. n. f. [from bat and fowl.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at rooft upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or ftraw, and then beat the bufhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwifc.
You would lift the moon out of her fphere, if the would continue in it five weeks without changing. - We fhould fo, and then go a bat-fouliny. Sbakefp. Tempef?
Eorlies lighted at night by fire, muft have a brighter luftre girein them than by day; as facking of cities, bat-fowling, \&ec.

Poncham on Drazuins.
B.'TABLf. adj. [from late.] Diputable.

## B A T

Batable ground feeins to be the ground heretofore in queftion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms.

Corvel.
Batch. n. f. [from bake.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the batch is drawn, or lays them in a warm ftable. Mortimer's Husbandry. 2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, fo as to have the fame qualities.

Except he were of the fame meal and batch. Ben. Fobnfon. Ba'tchelor. See Bachelor.
Bлтe. n. $\int$. [perhaps contracted from debate.] Strife; contention; as a make-bate.
To Bate. v. a. [contracted from abate.]

1. 'To leffen any thing; to retrench

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's kcy,
With bated breath, and whifp'ring humblenefs,
Say this?
Sbake/p. Merchant of Venice.
Nor cnvious at the fight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous cheer. Dryden. 2. To link the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muft either bate the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him.

Locke.
3. To lefien a deınand

Bate me foinc, and I will pay you fome, and, as moft debtors do, promife you infinitcly

Shakefp. HenryIV.
4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laft, and 'tis what I would fay. Dryd.Sp. Friar.
To Bate. v. n.
3. To grow lefs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely fince this laft election? Do I not bate? do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loofe gown. Shak. Hen. IV. 2. To remit ; with of before the thing.

Abate thy fpecd, and I will bate of mine.
Dryden.
Bate feems to have bcen once the preterite of bite, as Shakefpeare ufes biting faulchion; unlefs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from beat

Yet there the fteel ftaid not, but inly bate
Deep in his flefh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. F. Queen. BA'TEFUL. adj. [from bate and full.] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the fame,
And taught his fheep her fheep in food to thwart;
Which foon as it did bateful queltion frame,
He might on knees confefs his guilty part.
Sidney.
Ba'tement. n. f. [from abatement.] Diminution; a term only ufed among artificers.

To abate, is to wafte a piece of ftuff; inftead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what batement that piece of ftuff had.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
Bath. n. . [bar, Saxon.]
I. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great efteem with the ancients, efpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulfion, as inveteratc headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alfo in cutaneous cafes. But the modern practice has greateft recourfe to the natural baths; moft of which abound with a mineral fulphur, as appears from their turning filver and copper blackifh. The cold batbs are the mof convenient fprings, or refervatorics, of cold water to wah in, which the ancients had in great cfteem; and the prefent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them.
Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themfelves, have had fome fhare in their cure? Addijon. Spectator. 2. A fate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpofe.
In the height of this bath, when I was more than half ftewed in greafe like a Dutch difh, to be thrown into the Thames.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Sleep, the birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath, Balm of hurt minds.

Shake $/$ p. Macbeth.
3. In chymintry, it generally fignifies a veffel of water, in which another is placed that requires a fofter heat than the naked fire. Balneum Maria is a miftake, for balneum maris, a fea or water bath. A fand heat is fometimes called balneum ficcum, or cineroum.

2 nincy.
We fee that the water of things diftilled in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things diftilled by fire.

Bacon's Natural Fiflory, No 684.
4. A fort of Hebrew meafure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or feven gallons and four pints, as a meafure for things liquid; and three pecks and threc pints, as a meafure for things dry.

Calmet.
Ten acres of vineyard fhall yieid one bath, and the feed of an homer fhall yield an ephah.

Ifaiah, v. 10 .
To Bathe. v. a. [badran, Saxon.]
x. To wafh in a bath.

## Others, on filver lakes and rivers, batibd

Their downy breaf. Milton's I'aradife Loff, b. x. l. 437 . Chancing to batbe himfelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceffive coldnefs of thefe waters, he fell fick, near unto death, for three days.

South.
2. To fupple or foften by the outward application of warm liquours.
Batbe them, and keep their bodies foluble the while by clyfters, and lenitive bolufes. Wifeman's Surgerg

I'll bathe your wounds in tears for my offence. Dryden. 3. 'To wafh with any thing.

Phoenician Dido ftood,
Frefh from her wound, her bofom batb'd in blood. Dryden.
Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs bathe,
And Jove himfelf give way to Cinthia's wrath. Dryden.
To Bathe. v. n. To be in the water, or in any thing refembling a bath.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell.
Macbeth

## The delighted fpirit

To bathe in firy floods, or to refide
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. Sh. Meaf. for Neaf. The gallants dancing by the river fide,
They bathe in fummer, and in winter flide.
Waller.
But bathe, and, in imperial robes array'd, Pay due devotions.

Pope's Olyffey. $\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ ting, or Aba'ting. prep. [from bate, or abate. This word though a participle in itfelf, feems often ufed as a prepofition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choofe an advocate, Whom I would fooner hear on any fubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. Rowe's R. Conv. If we confider children, we have little reafon to think, that they bring many ideas with them, bating, perhaps, fome faint ideas of hunger and thirft. Locke. BA'tlet. $n$. $\int_{\text {. [ [from bat.] A fquare piece of wood, with a }}$ handle, ufed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.
I remember the kiffing of her batlet, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked.

Shakefp. As you like it. Bato'on. n. f. [bafon, or bâton, Fr. formerly fpelt bafon.]
I. A ftaff or club

We came clofe to the fhore, and offered to land; but ffraightways we faw divers of the people with bafons in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. Bacon's N. Atlantis.

That does not make a man the worre,
Although his fhoulders with batoon
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to fome tune.
Hudibras.
2. A truncheon or marfhal's ftaff; a badge of military honour.

Ba't taillous. adj. [from battaille, Fr.] Having the appear-
ance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.
He ftarted up, and did himfelf prepare
In fun bright arms and battailous array.
Fairfax, b. i.
The French came forcmoft battailous and bold. Fairf. b. i.
A firy region, ftretch'd
In battailous afpect, and nearer view
Briftled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid fpears, and helmets throng'd. Paradife Loff, b. vi.
Bat tália. $n$. $\int$. [battaglia, Ital.] The order of battlc.
Next morning the king put his army into battalia. Clarend. Batta'lion. n.f. [bataillon, Fr.]
I. A divifion of an army ; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but gencrally from five to cight hundred men. Some regiments confift of one battalion, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When forrows come, they come not fingle fies,
But in battalions.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
In this battalion there were two officers, called Therfites and Pandarus. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{5} 6$.

The pierc'd battalions difunited fall,
In heaps on heaps : one fate o'erwhelms them all. Pore. 2. An army. This fenfe is not now in ufe.

Six or feven thoufand is their utmoft power.
-Why, our battalion trebles that account. Shake $\rho$ p. Rich. III. To Ba'tten. v.a. [a word of doubtful etymology.]
I. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteounly.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the frefh dews of night. Milton. 2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with batt'ning ooze enrich'd, Give fpirit to the grafs; three cubits high The jointed herbage fhoots.
pbilips.
To Ba'tten. v $n$. 'To grow fat; to live in indulgence.
Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. Sh. Coriol.
Burnilh'd and batt'ning on their food, to fhow
The diligence of careful herds below. Dryden's H. and P. The lazy glutton fafe at home will keep,
Indulge his floth, and batten on lis fleep.
Dryder.
As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eafe, and numb'ring life away. Garth.
Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten befide erle Robert's table.
Prior.
White paddling ducks the ftanding lake defire,
Or batt'ining hogs roll in the finking inire. Gay's Paforals.
Ba'tTen. $n$. . A word ufed only by workmen.
A batten is a fcantling of wooden ftuff, two, three or four inches broad, feldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.

Moxon's Macibarical Exerciicos.

## B A T

To BA'TTER. v. a. [battre, to beat, Fr.]
I. To beat; to beat down; frequently ufed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.
To appoint battcring rams againft the gates, to caft a mount, and to build a fort.

Ezek. xxi. 22
Thefe haughty words of hers
Have batter'd me like roaring cannon fhot,
And made me almoft yield upon my knees. Sbakefp. H. VI. Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter' $d$ been with golden rain:
Thunder itfelf had fail'd to pafs.
Waller.
Be then, the naval fores, the nation's care,
New fhips to build, and batter'd to repair.
Dryden.
2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the caftle mounted up the ftreet,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courfers feet. Dryden.
If you have a filver faucepan for the kitchen ufe, let me advife you to batter it well; this will fhew conftant good houfekeeping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.
3. Applied to perfons: to wear out with fervice.

The batter' $d$ veteran ftrumpets here,
Pretend at leaft to bring a modeft ear.
Southern
I am a poor old battered fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace.

Arbutbnot's Hifory of f. Bull.
As the fame dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toafts retails each batter'd jade.
To BA'tter. v.n. A word ufed only by workmen.
The fide of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is faid to batter. Moxon's Mech. Exercifes.
BA'TTER. n. f. [from to batter.] A mixture of feveral ingredients beaten together with fome liquour ; fo called from its being fo much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults frefh'd from th' egg in batter fry'd.
King's Art of Cookery.
Ba'tterer, n.f. [from batter.] He that batters.
Ba'ttery. n. f. [from batter, or batterie, Fr.].
I. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel battery bend,
'Gainft fort of reafon, it to overthrow. Fairy $\mathfrak{Q}^{\text {ucen, }, ~ b . i i . ~}$
Earthly minds, like mud walls, refift the ftrongeft batteries. Locke.
2. The inftruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is beft place to make our batt'ry next?
-I think at the north gate.
Shakefp. Henry VI.
It plants this reafoning and that argument, this confequence and that diftinction, like fo many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way and paffage into the obftinate inclofed truth.

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
South.
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeft driv'n
A dreadful fire the ftoating batt'ries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreft fhake.
Blackmore.
3. The frame, or raifed work, upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent friking of any man. In trefpafs for affault and battery, one may be found guilty of the affault, yet acquitted of the battery. There may therefore be affault without battery; but battery always implies an affault.

Chambers.
Why does he fuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the fconce with a dirty fhovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery?

Shakefp. Hamlet.
Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a battery,
As heart can wifh, and need not fhame
The proudeft man alive to claim. Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii. BA'TTLE. n. f. [bataille, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between oppofite armies. We generally fay a battle of many, and a combat of two.

The Englifh army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you battle prefently. Shake $\int$ p. Henry VI.
The battle done, and they within our power,
She'll never fee his pardon.
Shakefp. King Lear.
The race is not to the fwift, nor the battle to the ftrong.
Ecclef. ix. I I .
So they joined battle, and the heathen being difcomfited fled into the plain.

I Maccab.iv. I4.
2. A body of forces, or divifion of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles; whereof the vanguard only, well ftrengthened with wings, came to fight. Bacon's Henry VII.
3. The main body, as diftinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himfelf followed with the battle a good diftance behind, and after came the arrier.

Hayzard.
4. We fay to join battle; to give battle.
'To BA'Ttle. v. n. [batailler, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.
'Tis ours by craft and by furprize to gain :
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain. Prior. We daily receive accounts of ladies battling it on both fides. Addijon. Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{2} 3$.

I own, he hates an action bafe,
His virtues batt'ling with his place.
Ba'ttle-array. n. f. [Sce Battle and Array.] Array, or order of battle.
Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppofite fide boxes; feemed drawn up in battle-array one againft another. Addijon.
BA'ttle-axe. n. f. A weapon ufed anciently, probably the fame with a bill.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found fpear heads, battle-axes, and fwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts.

Carew's Survey of Cornwual.
Ba'tTledoor. n. f. [fo called from door, taken for a flat board, and battle, or Ariking.] An inftrument with a handle and a fat blade, ufed in play to ftrike a ball, or Thuttlecock.
Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, lattledoors, and the like, which are to be ufed with labour, fhould indeed be procured them.

Loche.
Ba'ttlement. n. f. [generally fuppofed to be formed from battle, as the parts from whence a building is defended againft affailants ; perhaps only corrupted from batiment, Fr.] A wall raifed round the top of a building, with embrafures, or interftices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fix'd his head upon our battlements. Sbak. Nacueth.
Thou fhalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houfe, if any man fall from thence.

Deut. xxii. 8 .

## Through this we pafs

Up to the highef battlement, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts
Denbam.
Their ftandard planted on the battlement,
Defpair and death among the foldiers fent. Dryd. Aurengz. No, I fhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ftands upon the battlements of ftate;
I'd rather be fecure than great.
Norris.
The weighty mallet deals refounding blows,
Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclofe. Gay's Trivia.
$\mathrm{BA}^{\prime}$ тту. adj. [from bat.] Belonging to a bat.
Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting fleep,
With leaden legs and batty wings doch creep.
Sbakefp. Nidfummer Night's Dream.
Ba'varoy. n.f. A kind of cloke, or furtout.
Let the loop'd bavaroy the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be fpatter'd o'er with lace. Gay's Trivia Ba'ubee. n. f. A word ufed in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæfars finow,
'Tis equal to her ladyhip or me,
A copper Otho, or a Scotch baubee. Bramif. Man of Tap.e. Ba'vin. n. $\int$. [of uncertain derivation.] A ftick like thofe bound up in faggots; a piece of wafte wood.

He ambled up and down
With fhallow jefters and rafh bavin wits,
Soon kindled, and foon burnt.
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel bavin,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.
The fmaller truncheons make billet, bavin, and coals.
Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
To Baulk. See Balk.
Ba'wble. n. f. [Baubollum, in barbarous Latin, fignified a jeweel, or any thing valuable, but not neceffiary. Omnia baubella jua dedit Othoni. Howden. Probably from bcau, Fr.] A gew gaw ; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more fhow than ufe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perfons or things, a term of contempt.
She haunts me in every place. I was on the fea bank with fome Venetians, and thither comes the bawble, and falls me thus about my neck.

Sbakefp. Otícllo. It is a paltry cap,
A cuftard coffin, a bawble, a filken pie. Sbak. Tam. Sbrew. If, in our conteft, we do not interchange ufeful notions, we thall traffick toys and bawbles. Government of the Tongue. This fhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little bawbles, when they play.
A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with bawbles and feals. Prior.
Our author then, to pleafe you in your way,
Prefents you now a bawble of a play,
In gingling rhyme.
A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the fov'reign pow'r;
Like other bawbles of the Tow'r.
Ba'wbling. adj. [from bawoble.] Trifing; contemptible: a word not now in ufe, except in converiation

A bawbling veffel was he captain of,
For fhallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which fuch fcathful grapple did he make,
With the moft noble bottom of our fleet.
Shakeß. Twelf. b Night.

Ba'wcock. n. f. [perhaps from beau, or baude, and cock.] A familiar word, which feems to fignify the fame as fine follow.

Why, how now, my bawcock? how doft thou, chuck?
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
BAWD. n. $\int$. [baude, old Fr.] A procurer, or procurefs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.
If your worlhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bardds. Sbake $\int$ p. Meafure for Meaf. This commodity,
This bawd, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. Sh. K. Folm
Our author calls colouring lena fororis, the bazed of her fifter defign; fhe dreffes her up, the paints her, the procures for the defign, and makes lovers for her. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
To Bawd. v.n. [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ftrumpets
Leucippe is agent for the king's luft, and bawds, at the fame time, for the whole court. Addifor. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 266$. And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and Mhrunk,
To bawd for others, and go fhares with punk. Swift. Ba'wdily. adv. [from bawdy.] Obfcenely.
$\mathrm{Ba}^{\prime}$ wdiness. n. f. [from bawdy.] Obfcenenefs.
Ba'wdrick. n.f. [See Baldrick.] A belt.
Frefh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd
The youth's gilt fwords wore at their thighs, with filver baw dricks bound.

Cbapman's Iliad, b. xviii
BA'WDRY. n. $\int$. [contracted from bawder'y, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Ayliffe's Parergon. Cheating and bawdry go together in the world. L'Eftrange 2. Obfcenity ; unchafte language.

Pr'ythee, fay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he fleeps.

Shakefp. Hamlet.
I have no falt : no bawdry he doth mean :
For witty, in his language, is obfcene.
B. Jobnfon.

For witty, in his language, is obfcene.
It is moft certain, that barefaced bawdery is the pooreft pre tence to wit imaginable.

Dryden.
Ba'wdy. adj. [from bawd.] Obfcene; unchafte; generally aplied to language.

The bawdy wind that kiffes all it meets,
Is hufh'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't.
Sbakefp. Othello
Only they,
That come to hear a merry bawdy play,
Will be deceiv'd. Shakefp. Henry VIII. Prologue.
Not one poor bawdy jeft thall dare appear ;
For now the batter'd veteran ftrumpets here
Pretend at leaft to bring a modeft ear.
Southern.
$\mathrm{BA}^{\prime}$ WDY-HOUSE. n. f. A houfe where traffick is made by wic kednefs and debauchery.

Has the pope lately fhut up the barvely-horfes, or does he continue to lay a tax upon fin? Dennis.
To Bawl. v. n. [balo, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always ufed in contempt.

They bawl for freedom in their fenfelefs mood,
And ftill revolt, when truth would fet them free. Par. Reg.
To cry the caule up heretofore,
And bawl the bifhops out of door. Hudil
And fhakes the ftatues on their pedeftals. Dryd. Fuvenal
From his lov'd home no lucre him cen draw; \}
The fenate's mad decrees he never faw;
Nor heard at bawling bars corrupted law.
Dryden.
Loud menaces were heard, and foul difgrace,
And bawling infamy, in language bafe,
Till fenfe was loft in found, and filence fled the place.
Dryden's Fables.
So on the tuneful Marcrarita's tongue
The lif'ning nymphs, and ravifh'd heroes'hung;
But citts and fops the heav'n born mufick blame,
And bawl, and hifs, and damn her into fame.
Smith on F. Pbilips.
I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread foftly when I am only giddy and would fleep.
2. 'To cry as a froward child.

A little child was bewling, and an old woman chiding it.
L'Êfrange's Fables.
If they were never fuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with bawiing and peevifnnefs, contend for maftery.

Locke.
My hurband took him in, a dirty boy ; it was the bufinefs of the fervants $t o$ attend him, the rogue did bawl and make fuch a noif.

Arbuthnot's Hiffory of Jobn Bull.
To BAwi. v.a. To proclaim as a crier.
It grieved me, when I faw labours which had coft fo much, bawled about by common hawkers.

Swift.
Ba'wrel. n.f. A kind of hawk.
Dict.

Ba'wsin. n. fo A badger:
Bay. adj. [badius, Lat.]
A bay horfe is what is inclining to a chefnut; and this colour is various, either a light bay or a dark bay, according as it is lefs or more decp. There are alfo coloured horfes, that are called dappled bays. All bay horfes are commonly called brown by the common people.

All bay horfes have black manes, which diftinguifh them from the forrel, that have red or white manes.
There are light bays and gilded bays, which are fomewhat of a yellowifh colour. The chefnut bay is that which comes neareft to the colour of the chefnut. Farricr's Dict.
I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay courfer I rode on. 'Tis yours becaufe you liked it.

Sbakefp. Timon.
Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting horfe over four inch'd bridges.

Shake $\int$. King Lear.
For beauty dappled, or the brighteft bay. Dryden's Virgil. BAY. n.f. [baye, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is fhut in on all fides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracufan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this bay. Shakefp. Comedy of Err.
We have alfo fome works in the midtt of the fea, and fome bays upon the fhore for fome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the fea.

Bacorrs
Here in a royal bed the waters flecp,
When tir'd at fea, within this bay they creep.
Dryden.
Some of you have already been driven to this bay.
Dryden's Epifle to the Whigs.
Hail, facred folitude! from this calm tay
I view the world's tempeftuous fea.
Rofommon. 2. A pond head raifed to keep in fore of water for driving a mill. Bay. n.f. [abboi, Fr. fignifies the laft extremity; as, Innocence off aux abboins. Boileau. Innocence is in the utimoft difirefs. It is taken from abboi, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence fignified the condition of a ftag when the hounds were almof upon him.] The flate of any thing furrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoffibility of efcape.

This fhip, for fifteen hours, fate like a ftag among hounds at the bay, and was fieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great hips.

Bacon's WVar with Spain.
Fair liberty purfu'd, and meant a prey
To lawlefs power, here turn'd, and ftood at bay. Denbam.
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by defpair, he ftood at bay;
Refolv'd on death, he diffipates his fears,
And bounds aloft againft the pointed fpears. Dryden's . Ineids
All, fr'd with noble emulation, frive;
And, with a form of darts, to diffance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at $k_{a y}$, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, fuftain'd the war. Dryden's Virgil. We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war; where the enemy was beft able to hold us at a bay.

Swift.

## He ftands at bay,

Thomfon.
And puts his laft weak refuge in defpair.
BAy. n. $f$. In architecture, a term ufed to fignify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn conffifts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two bays. Thefe lays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and ufually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.

Builder's Dief.
If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireft houfe in it after threepence a bay. Sbane $\int p$. Meaf. for Meaf.
There may be kept one thoufand bufhels in each bay, there being fixteen tays, each eighteen foot long, about feventeen wide, or three hundred fquare feet in each bay. Mortimer. Bay Tree. [laurus, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, fhaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five fegments. The male flowers, which are produced on feparate trees from the female, have eight ftamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, inclofing a fingle feed within an horny fhell, which is covered with a skin The fecies are, I. The common bay with male flowers. 2. The common fruit bearing bay tree. 3. The gold ftriped bay tree, $8 z c$. The firft and fecond forts are old inhabitants of the Englifh gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the fame feeds, they are promifcounly cultivated, and are not to be diftinguifhed afunder until they have produced flowers. Thefe plants are propagated either from feeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. Mill.
I have feen the wicked in great power, and fpreading himfelf like a green bay trce.

Pfalm xxxvii 35 .
BAy. n. f. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beftowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign fhall Eufden wear the bays.
To Bay. v. n. [abboyer, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purfues. And all the while the food upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceafe to luy. Fairy 2 ueen, $b$. i.

The hounds at nearer difance hoarcely baj'rl; The hunter clofe purfu'd the vifionary maid; She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.

Dryden's Fables.
2. [from bay, an inclofed place.] To encompafs about ; to fhut in. We are at the flake,
And bay'd about with many cnemics. Sbakefp. Fulius Cafar.
To Bar. v. a. To follow with barking; to bark at
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crcte they bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta. Sbakefp. Midfum. Night's Dream. If he fhould do fo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels.
Sbak. Henry IV
Bay Salt: Salt made of fea water, which receives its confiftence from the heat of the fun, and is fo called from its brown colour. The greateft quantities of this falt are made in France, on the coaft of Brctagne, Saintonge, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. from the middle of May to the end of Auguit, by letting the fea water into fquare pits or bafons, where its furface being flruck and agitated by the rays of the fun, it thickens at firf imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a flight cruft, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into falt. The water in this condition is fcalding hot, and the cryftallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moft fifteen days. Chamb.
All eruptions of air, though fmall and flight, give found, which we call crackling, puffing, fpitting, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. as in bay falt and bay lcaves caft into the fire. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{1} 2_{3}$. Bay IV indow. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.
It hath bay windows tranfparent as barricadoes.
Shake/p. Twelfth Night
Bay Yarn. A denomination fometimes ufed promifcuoufly with woollen yarn.
Ba'yard. n. f. [from bay.] A bay horfe.
Ba'צonet. n.f. [bayonettc, Fr.] A thort fword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horfe.
One of the black fpots is long and flender, and refembles a dagger or bayonet.

Woodward on Foflis.
Bayze. See Baize.
 brought from the Levant, ufed as a medicine and a perfume. Bdellium is mentioncd both by the ancient naturalifts and in fcripture; but it is doubtful whether any of thefe be the fame with the modern kind.

Cbambers.
This bdellium is a tree of the bignefs of an olive, whereof
Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, fweet to fmell to, but bitter in tafte, called alfo bdellium. The He-
brews take the loaditone for bdellium. Raleigh's Hifory.
To BE. v. n. [This word is fo remarkably irregular, that it is neceffary to fet down many of its terminations.

Prefent. I am, thou art, be is, we are, \&cc.
Preter eom, eaft, 15, anon, Sax.
I was, thou wert, be was, we were, \&c pær, pæne, par, pænon, Sax.
The conjuncive mood, thou beeft, be be, we be, \&cc.

$$
\text { beo, bir } \text { b, beo, beon, Sax.] }
$$

I. To have fome certain ftate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wife.

Seventy fenators died
By their profcriptions, Cicero being one. Shakefp. F. Cafar.
He hath to night been in unufual pleafure. Macbeth.
Be what thou hop'ft to be, or what thou art,
Rcfign to death, it is not worth enjoying. Sbakefp. H.VI. Be but about
To fay, fhe's a goodly lady, and
The juftice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity fhe's not honeft, honourable. Sbak. Winter's Tale: Let them fhew the former things what they $b c$, that we may confider them.

Ifaiah, xli. 22.
Therefore be fure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaffful friends
Pafles to blifs at the mid hour of night,
Haft gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. Par. Reg.
Is it not eafy to difcern what fuch men would be at. Stillingfl.
To fay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to fay, he has the clear idea of the number of the fands, who knows not how many they be. Locke.
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paffive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of.
Shakefp. Maclectb.
3. To exift; to have exiftence.

The times have been,
That when the brains wcre out the man would die. Macbeth.
Here ceafe, ye pow'rs, and let your vcingeance end,
Troy is no more, and can no morc offend. All th' impoffibilities, which poets
Comint to extravagance of loofe defcription,
Shall fooner be.
Rowve's Ambitious Stepmother.
To be contents his natural defire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor fcraph's fire. Posc's Effo on M.

## BEA

4. To have fomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and $t_{c}$ to defcend only to his fucceffive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inflitution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government.
BEACH. n. $\int$. The fhorc; particularly that part that is dafhed by the waves; the ftrand.

The fifhermen, that walk upon the beach,

## Appear like mice.

Sbakefp. King Lear.
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gatherd. beach
They faften'd, and the mole immenfe wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. Milton's Par. Loft, b. x. l. 299.
They find the wafhed amber further out upon the beaches and
fhores, wherc it has been longer expofed. Woodward on Foffils.
Be'ached. adj. [from beach.] Expofed to the waves.
Timon hath made his everlafting manfion
Upon the beached verge of the falt food;
Which once a day, with his emboffed froth,
The turbulent furge fhall cover.
Shakefp. Timon:
$\mathrm{Be}^{\prime} \mathrm{Achy}$. adj. [from beach.] Having beaches.
Other times, to fee
The beachy girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips.
Sbake/p. Henry IV.
Be'Acon. n. $f$. [bcacon, Sax. from becn, a fignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a fignal.]

1. Something raifed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright fhining fhields,
Did burn with wrath, and fparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons fet in open fields,
Send forth their flames.
Modeft doubt is called
Fairy 2uecn, b. i:
The beacon of the wife.
Shakefp. Troilus and Creffada.
The king feemed to account of the defigns of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coafts, and erecting more where they ftood too thin.

Bacon's Henry VII.
No flaming beacons caft their blaze afar,
The dreadful fignal of invafive war. Gay's Rural Sports
2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courfes, and warm them from rocks, fhallows and fandbanks.
Bead. n. f. [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glafs or pearl, or other fubftance, ffrung upon a thread, and ufed by the Romanifts to count their prayers; from whence the phrafe to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was bufy at her beads.
Fairy 2. b. i.
Thy voice I feem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry bead I drop too foft a tear. Pope's El. to Abel
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With fcarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all fuch knav'ry.
Shakefp. Taming of a Shrew.
3. Any globular bodies.

Thy firit within thee hath been fo at war,
That beads of fiweat have ftood upon thy brow. Sh. H. IV
Several yellow lumps of amber, almoft like beads, with one fide flat, had faftened themfelves to the bottom. Boyle. Bead Tree. [Azedarach.]

It hath pennated lcaves like thofc of the afh; the flowers confift of five leaves, which expand in form of a rofe; in the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the ftyle; the fruit is roundifh and ferhy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadifh feed. The outfide pulp of the fruit in fome countries is eaten ; but the nut is, by religious perfons, bored through, and ftrung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain.
Be'adle. $n$. f. [bjbbel, Sax. a meffenger ; bcdcau, Fr. bedel, Sp.
bedelle, Dutch bedelle, Dutch.]

1. A meflengcr or fervitor belonging to a court. Cozvel.
2. A petty officer in parifhes, whofe bufinefs it is to punifh petty offenders.

A dog's obcy'd in office.
Thou rafcal beadle, hold thy bloody hand
Why doft thou lafh that whore?
Shakefp. King Liar.
They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{1} 3^{\circ}$.
Theader
Their common lovcs, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The teadle's lafil ftill flagrant on their back. Prior.
Be'adroni.. n. $n$. . [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of thofe $^{\prime}$ who arc to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his efpials abroad, did ufe to have them curfed by name anonght the beadroll of the king's enemies.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Be'adsman. n. $\int$. [from bead and inan.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

In which feven keadjmen, that had vowed all
Their life to fervice of high heaven's king. Fairy $Q^{2}$ ucen, I i.

## B E A

## BEA

In thy danger,
Conmend thy grievance to my holy praver:
For I will be thy beadfiman, Valentine. Sh. T. Gentl. of Vor. Be'acier. n. f. [bigle, Fr.] A finall hound with which hares are hunted.

The reft were various huntings.
The graceful goddefs was array'd in green;
About her fect were little beagles feen,
That watch'd with upward cyes the motions of their quecn.
Dryden's Fables.
To plains with well bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare.
BEAK. n.f. [bec, Fr. pig, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird

His royal bird
Prunes the imınortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd.
Shakefp. Cymbcline.
He faw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing. Milton's Par. Regained, b. ii. The magpye, lighting on the ftock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceffant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock.
Swift.
2. A piece of brafs like a bcak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the feams inftops ;
Which, well laid o'er, the falt fea waves withftand,
And fhakes them from the rifing beak in drops. Dryden. 3. A beak is a little fhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faftened in upon the forepart of the hoof. Farricr's $D$.
4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the fpout of a cup; a prominence of land.
Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak, taketh a profpect of the river. Carew's Survey. Be'aked. adj. [from beak.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And queftion'd cvery guft of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton.
Be'AKER. n. f. [from beal.] A cup with a fpout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and mufqueteers
Stampt beakers, cups and porringers.
Hudibras, cant. ii
With dulcet bev'rage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midft, with gilded cups around. Pope's Ody fey. Beal. n. f. [bolla, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
To Beal. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a fore does.
BEAM. $n$. $\int$. [beam, Sax. a tree ; junnebeam, a ray of the fun.] 1. The main piece of timber that fupports the houfe.

A beam is the largeft piece of wood in a building, which always lies crofs the building or the walls, ferving to fupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has lefs than two beams, one at each head. Into thefe, the girders of the garret floor are aifo framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the pofts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A beam fifteen feet long, muft be feven inches on each fide its fquare, and five on the other; if it be fixteen feet long, one fide muft be eight inches, the other fix; and fo proportionable to their lengths.

Builder's Dict.
The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber houfe; the walls and other parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or fone. Bacon's N. Hift.

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move

## A weighty ftone, the labour of a team,

And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring beam.Dryd. 2. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam muft have more length than thicknefs, by which it is diftinguifhed from a block.

But Lycus, fwifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And fnatches at the beam he firft can find. Dryden's Eneid. 3. That part of a balance, at the enids of which the fcales are fufpended.

Poife the caufe in juftice' cqual fcalcs,
Whofe beam ftands fure, whofe rightful caufe prevails.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
If the length of the fides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be in a horizontal fituation : but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diftances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. Wilk. Mathem. Mag.
4. The horn of a ttag.

And taught the woods to ccho to the ftream
His dreadful challenge, and his clafhing beam.
Denbam.
5. The pole of a chariot; that picce of wood which runs between the horfes.

Juturna heard, and feiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's chariotecr.
Dryden.
6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ftaff of his fpear was like a weaver's beam. I Chr. xi. 23. Vol. I.
7. The ray of light emitted from fume himinous body, or recti:ed by the eye.

Let them prefent me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downflreteh
Below the beam of fight.
Sliakepp. Coriolimus.
Pleafing, yet cold, like Cymhia's filver bram. Dryden.
As heav'n's bleft beam turns vinegar to four. Pope.
Beam of an anchor. The flraight part or flank of an anchor;
to which the hooks are faftened.
Bean Compaffes. A wooden or brafs iniltrument, with fliding fockets, to carry feveral fhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and ufeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials.

Harris.
To Beam. v. n. [from the nouin.] Tó cinit rays or bearns.
Each emanation of his fires
That beams on carth; eacls virtue he infpires. Pope: Beam Tree. Sce Wildservice, of whicli it is a fuecies.
Be'amy. adj. [from beam.]
I. Radiant; fhining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and beamy fpear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden's Fables'
All-feeing fun!
Hide, hide in fhameful night, thy beamy head. Smith.
2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their defert dens the briftled rage
Of boars, and leamy ftag̀s in toils engagé. Dryden's Virgil. Bean. n.f. [faba, Lat.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, fucceeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-fhaped feeds; the flalks are firm and hollow ; the leaves grow by pairs, and are faftened to a mid-rib. The fpecies are, 1: Thie common gुarden bean. 2. The horfe bean. There are feveral varieties of the garden beans, differing either in colour or fize. The principal forts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the fmall Lifbon, the Spanifh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windfor beans. The Mazagan bean is brought from a fettlement of the Portuguefe on the coaft of Africa; of the fame name; and is by far the beft fort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and alfo an excellent tafted bcan. The broad Spanifh, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windfor beans are for the latter crops. Nillar. His allowance of oats and beans for his horfe was greater than his journey required.

Swift.

## Bean Caper. [fabago.]

The leaves of this plant are prodiiced by pairs upon the fame footftalk, and the footfalks grow oppofite at the joints of the ftalks; the cup of the flower confifts of five leaves; and the flowers have alfo five leaves, expanded like a rofe, with famina furrounding the fyle, in the center of the flower cup. This ftyle becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered; divided into five cells, each containing many flat feeds: Millar. Bean Treffel. An herb.
To BEAR. v. as pret. I borc; or bare ; patt. paff. bore, or born. [beonan, benan, Sax. bairan, Gothick. It is founded as bare, as the are in care and dare.]

1. This is a word ufed with fuch latitude, that it is not eafily explained.

We fay to bear a burden, to bear forrow or reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruit, or to bear children. The word bear is ufed in very different fenfes:

Watts's Logick.
2. To carry as a burden.

They bear him upon the fhoulder; they carry him and fet him in his place.

Ifaiah, xlvi: 7 .
And Solomon had tlireefcore and ten thoufand that bare burdens.

1 Kings, v. 15.
As an eagle firreth up her neft, fluttereth over her young; fpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings

Deuteronomy, xxxii. if.
We fee fome, who, we think, have born lefs of the burden, rewarded above ourfelves.

Decay of Piety.
3. To convey or carry.

My meffage to the ghof of Priam bear;
 A gueft like him, a Trojan gueft before, In fhew of friendfhip, fought the Spartan fhore, And ravifh'd Holen from her hurband bore. Dryd. 4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unftained fword that you have us'd to bear.
Shakefp. Honry IV. p. ii
5. To carry as a mark of diftinction.

He may not bear fo fair and fo noble an imag'e of the divine glory, as the univerfe in its full fy ftem. Hale's Orig. of Mank. His pious brother, fure the beft
Who cver bore that name.
Dryden.
The fad feechators fiffen'd with tlicir fears,
She fees, and fudden every limb the fmears;
Then each of favagre beafts the figure bears. $\}$ Gurth.
His fupreme fpirit or mind will bear its beft refentblance, when it reprefents the fupreme infinite. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
So we fay, to lear arms in a cuat.

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6. To carry as in fhow.

Look like the time; bear welcome in your cye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the ferpent under't.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
7. To carry as in truft.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein.

Jobn, xii. 6 .
8. To fupport; to keep from falling.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the moft effectual means to bear up the ftate of religion may be removed, and fo a way be made either for paganifin, or for extreme barbarifm to enter.

Hooker, b. iv. § I.
And Samfon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houfe ftood, and on which it was born up. Fudges, xvi. 29. A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her fufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. Addifon. Spectat. Some power invifible fupports his foul,
And bears it up in all its wonted greatnefs. Addijon's Cato. 9. To keep afloat.

The waters encreafed, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth.

Genefis, vii. 17.
10. To fupport with proportionate ftrength.
'Animals that ufe a great deal of labour and exercife, have their folid parts more elaftick and ftrong; they can bear, and ought to have ftronger food. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they bear him under hand!
Daniel's Civil War.
They bare great faith and obedience to the kings. Bacon. Darah, the eldeft bears a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. Dryden's Aurengz.
The coward bore the man immortal fite. Dryden's Ovid. As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, fhe beareth him an invincible hatred.

Swift.
That inviolable love I bear to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in fo bold an attempt. Swift. 12. To endure, as pain, without finking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have born it.
13. To fuffer; to undergo.

I have born chaftifements, I will not offend any more.
Fob, xxxiv. 3 I.
That which was torn of beafts, I brought not unto thee, I I bare the lofs of it ; of my hand didft thou require it. Genefis, xxxi. 39.
14. To permit ; to fuffer without refentment.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawlefs wand'ring walks in upper air. Dryd. Eneid. 15. To be capable of; to admit.

To reject all orders of the church which men have eftablifhed, is to think worfe of the laws of men in this refpect, than either the judgment of wife men alloweth, or the law of God itfelf will bear.

Hooker, b. iii.
Being the fon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally fupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would bear. Clarendon.
Give his thought either the fame turn, if our tongue will
bear it, or, if not, vary but the drefs.
Dryden.
Do not charge your coins with more ufes than they can bear. It is the method of fuch as love any fcience, to difcover all others in it.

Addifon on Medals.
Had he not been eager to find miftakes, he would not have flrained my words to fuch a fenfe as they will not bear. Atterb. In all criminal cafes, the moft favourable interpretation fhould be put upon words that they poffibly can bear. Swift. 16. To produce, as fruit.

There be fome plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be fome that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be fome that bear neither flowers nor fruit. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.

They wing'd their flight aloft; then ftooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough:

> Dryden's Eneid.

Say, hepherd, fay, in what glad foil appears
A wond'rous tree that facred monarchs bears. Pope's Paft.
57. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day fhe liv'd.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Yc know that my wife bare two fons. Genefis, xliv. 27.
What could that have done?
What could the mufe herfelf that Orpheus bore,
The mufe herfelf, for her enchanting fon ?
The fame Æたncas, whom fair Venus bore Miltor.
18. To give birth to.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,
But now felf-banifh'd from his native fhore. Dryden:
19. To pinfefs, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear fway,
The pof of honour is a private ftation. Addifon's Cato.
To gain; to win.

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As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queftion bear it;
For that it fands not in fuch warlike brace. Shakefp. Ot bello.
Becaufe the Greek and Latin have ever born away the prerogative from all other tongues, they fhall ferve as touchftones to make our trials by.

Camden.
Some think to bear it by feaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good.
21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleafure and credit of bearing a part in the converfation, and of hearing his reafons approved. Locke. 22. To fupport any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to oblerve, how they did bear their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times.

Bacon's Holy War.
23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your teftimony bear,
What I perform'd and what I fuffer'd there.
Dryden.
24. 'To be anfwerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame for ever.
Genefis, xliii. $g$.
O more than madmen! you yourfelves fhall bear
The guilt of blood and facrilegious war.
Dryden.
25. To fupply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? Dryden's spanilh Friar. 26. To be the object of.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p.ii.
27. To behave; to act in character.

Some good inftruction give,
How I may bear me here.
Hath he born himfelf penitent in prifon?
Shakefp. Tempef?
28. To hold; to reftrain.

Do you fuppofe the fate of this realm to be now fo feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? Hayward. 29. To impel ; to urge; to pufh.

The refidue were fo difordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only juftled and bore down one another, but, in their confufed tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard.

Sir F. Hayward.
Full of high feeding Contention, like a horfe
And bears down all before him. Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withftand
Their paffage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain fand.
Dryden's Eneid.
Now with a noifelefs gentle courfe
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force. Diryden.
Truth is born down, atteftations neglected, the teftimony of fober perfons defpifed.

Swift.
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would foon bear down all confiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perverfion.

Swift.
30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the confulfhip,
As fite fiall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline.
3I. To prefs.
loves Brutus.
Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.

## Though he bear me hard,

I yet muft do him right.
Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline.
Thefe men bear hard upon the fufpected party, purfue her
clofe through all her windings. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{O}^{\circ}$
32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then bore thee on; fecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. Milton's Par. Lof, b. i. l. 1175.
33. To bear a body. A colour is faid to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground fo fine, and mixing with the oil fo entirely, as to feem only a very thick oil of the fame colour.
34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.
35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in band. To amufe with falfe pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom fhe bore in hand to love
With fuch integrity, the did confefs,
Was as a fcorpion to her fight.
Sbakefp. Cymbelinie.
He griev'd,
That fo his ficknefs, age, and impotence,
Was falfely born in boand, fends out arrefts
On Fortinbras.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
He repaired to Bruges, defuring of the ftates of Bruges, to

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enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his eftate and bearing then in band, that he was to communicate with then of divers matters of great importance, for their good.

Bacon's Henry VII
It is no wonder, that fome would bcar the world in band that the apoftle's defign and meaning is for prefbytery, though his words are for epifcopacy.
37. To bear off. To carry away by force.

I will refpect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'ft my life off hence.
Soutl.

The fun Shakejp. Winter's Tale. And here brings on, and there bears off way,
Give but the word, we'll fnatch this damfel up, Creech. And bear her off.

> My foul grows defperate.

IIll bar her off:
38. To bear out. To fupport; to maintain s to Deffert Motber. I hope your warrant will bear out th, to defend.
I can once or twice a quarter bear cut a deed. Sbak. K. Yobn. neft man.

Sbakefo.
Changes are never without danger, unlefs the prince b. b. ii. to bear out his actions by power.

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out.
Hudibras.
It is company only that can bear a man out in an ill thing.
I doubted whether that occafion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your lady P hip any further trouble. Temple. To Bear. v. n.

1. To fuffer pain

Wife is the Stranger, ceafe thy care;
Jove weighs aftairs of earth in dubious farl
And the good fuffers while the bad prevails. Pope's Olyyfes. . To be patient.

I cannot, cannot bear ; 'tis paft, 'tis done;
Perinh this impious, this detefted fon. ${ }^{\text {Dryden's Fables. }}$ 3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almoft by the roots, and fet up again, and the next year bear exceedingly. Bacon.

Betwixt two fealon comes th' aufpicious air,
This age to bloflom, and the next to bear.
Dryden.
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And, frangers to the fun, yet ripen here.
Granville:
4. To take effect; to fucceed

Having pawned a full finit of cloaths for a fum of money, which, my operator affured me, was the laft he fhould want to bring all our matters to bear.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} 66$.
5. To act in character.

## Inftruct me

How I may formally in perfon bear,
Like a true friar. Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure. 6. To tend ; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops fwimming on the fpirit of wine, moved refllefly to and fro, fometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to fhift places.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or fooner underftood the fign to fly
With fuch alacrity they bore away. Dryden's Annus Mirab.
Whofe navy like a ftiff-ftretch'd cord did hhew,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight.
Dryden.
On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright :
To bear with this, the feamen ftretch their oars,
Then round the rock they fteer, and feek the former fhores.
Dryden's Eneid.
In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and ftrength than nature itfelf.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power ; generally with the particles upon or againf.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently born upon,
Our helplefs fhip was fplitted in the midff.
Shakefpeare.
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears againft the xeftagnant quickfilver, is lefs preffed. Boyle.
The fides bearing one againft the other, they could not lie fo clofe at the bottoms. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears againfl his prey,
Sideling to feize.
Dryden's Fables.
Becaure the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a confiderable flrength in the inftruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with ftrong mufcles, to make it bear forcibly againff the upper jaw.
The weight of the body doth bear moft upon the knee - Kay. in raifing itfelf up, and moft upon the murcles of the thighs, in coming down. Wilkin's Matbenatical Magick.
The waves of the fea bear violently and rapidly upon fome Alores, the waters being pent up by the land.

Broome on the Odyycy.

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8. To act upon

Spinola, with his fhot, did bear ufon thofe within, who appeared upon the walls.

Hayzuard.
9. To be fituated with refpect to other places.
10. To bear up. To ftand firm without falling.

So long as nature
Will bear up with this exerrife, fo long
I daily vow to ufe it. Shakefp. Winter's Tale. Perfons in diftrefs may fpeak of themfelves with dignity; it Thews a greatnefs of foul, that they bear up againft the ftorms of fortune.

Broome's Notes on the Odyfey.
The confcioufnefs of integrity, the fenfe of a life fpent in doing good, will enable a man to bear $u p$, under any change of circumftances.

Atterbury.
When our commanders and foldiers were raw and unexpery. rienced, we loft battles and towns; yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decifive in their fuccefles.

Swift.
11. To bear with. To endure an unpleafing thing.

They are content to bear with my abrence and folly. Sidney
Though I muft be content to bear with thofe that fay you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. Sbakefp. Coriolamus.

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to bear zuith.
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask, Shakefp. Hamlet.
BEAR. n. f. [bena, Saxon ] lawful what I ask. Paradife Lof?.


A rough favage animal.
Every part of the bo
Every part of the body of thefe animals is covered with thick fhaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they ufe in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and flefh. Some have falfely reported, that bears bring their young into the world fhapelefs, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and afleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and fo foundly for the firft fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the fleepy feafon, they are faid to have no nourifhment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and ftupid as it feems to be, it is capable of difcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thoufand little tricks at the found of a trumpet. The fefh of bears was much efteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Mufcovy, Lithuania, and the great forefts in Germany ; and alfo in the remote northern countries, where the fpecies is white.

Calmet.
Call hither to the ftake my two brave bears,
Bid Salifbury and Warwick come to me. -
-Are thefe thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. Shak. Henry VI. Thou'dft fhun a bear ;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring fea,
Thou'dft meet the bear i' th' mouth. ' Shakefp. King Lear.
2. The name of two conftellations, called the greater and leffer bear ; in the tail of the lefer bear, is the pole ftar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The bear oppos'd to bright Orion fhone.
Creech.
Bear-bind. n. f. A fpecies of bindweed; which fee:
Bear-fly. $n$. $f$. [from bear and $f y$.] An infect.
There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bcar-fies.
Bacon's Natural Hitorys.
Bear-garden. n. $\int$. [from bear and garden.]
I. A place in which bears are kept for fport.

Hurrying me from the playhoufe, and the fcenes there; to the bear-garden, to the apes, and affes, and tygers. Stillingfl.
I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 43^{6}$. 2. Any place of tumult or mifrule.

Bear-garden. adj. A word ufed in familiar or low phrafe for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bcargarden fport, is ufed for grofs inelegant entertainment.
BEAR'S-breech. n. $\int$. [acantbus.] The name of a plant.
The leaves are like thofe of the thiftle; the flowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three fegments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the ftamina, which fupport the pointals; the cup of the flowers is compofed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and fupplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one finooth feed. The fpecies are, r . The fimoothleaved garden bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's-breech. 3. The middle bear's-breech, with fhort fpines, $\mathcal{E O}^{\circ}$. The firit is ufed in medicine, and is fuppofed to be the mollis acantbus of .Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great efteem with the Romans. They are eafily propagated by paring the roots in Fe bruary or March, or by the feeds fown at the fame time. Millar.

BEAR'S-

Bear's-EAR, or Auricula. [auricula urff, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and fmoother than thofe of the primrofe; the cup of the flower is fhorter, fo that the tube appears naked; the flower is fhaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five fegments; this is fucceeded by a globular feed-veffel, containing many fmall feeds; every year it produces vaft quantities of new flowers, differing in thape, fize, or colour; and there is likewife a great varicty in the leaves of thefe plants. They flower in April, and ripen their feeds in June.

Millar.
Bear's-ear, or Sanicle. [cortufa, Lat.]
This plant hath a perennial root ; the leaves are roundifh, rough, and crenated on the edges, like thofe of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is fmall, and divided into fix parts; the flowers are fhaped, like a funnel, cut at the top into many fegments; and difpored in all. umbel; the fruit is roundifh, terminating in a point, and is clofely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many fmall angular feeds. We have but one fpecies of this plant, which is nearly allied to the auricula ur $\hat{\jmath}$; but the fowers are not quite fo large and fair. It lofes its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones carly in the fpring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are fometimes fucceeded by feed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their feeds with us.

Millar.
Bear's-foot. n. f. See Hellebore, of which it is a fpecies. Bear's-wort. n. $\int$. An herb.
BEARD. n. $\int$. [bearr, Saxon.]
I. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the fpringing beard began
To fpread a doubtful down, and promife man.
Prior.
2. Beard is ufed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend parfons to my beard.
Hudibras
3. Beard is ufed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whofe life I have fpared at fuit of his grey beard. Some thin remains of chaftity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.
Dryden.
Would it not be an infufferable thing, for a profeffor to have his authority, of forty years ftanding, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend beard, overturned by an upftart novelift?
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loft his fweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard.
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and threfhers fingers.

L'Eftrange.
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The beard or chuck of a horfe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrier's Dict.
To Beard. v. a. [from beard.]
r. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man fo potent breathes upon the ground, But I will beard him.

Shakefp. Henry IV.p. i.
2. To oppofe to the face ; to fet at open defiance.

He, whenfoever he fhould fwerve from duty, may be able to beard him. Spenfer's State of Ireland.
The defign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epifcopacy, the prefbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the fpoil. Swift.
Be'arded. adj. [from beard.]
I. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you.
Shakefp. Othello.
Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
Wlen bcarded men in floating cafles land.
Dryden.
2. Having Tharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveft, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. iv. l. 982. The fierce virago
Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the bearded grain. Dryden. 3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou fhouldft have pull'd the fecret from my breaft,
Torn out the bearded fteel to give me reft. Dryd. Aurengz. Be'ardless. adj. [from beard.]

1. Without a beard.

There are extant fome coins of Cunobelin, king of Effex and Middlefex, with a beardlefs image, infcribed Cunobelin.
2. Youthful.

And, as young friplings wheep the top for fort, On the frrooth pavement of all empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardlefs rout.
Be'ARER. m. f. [from to bear.]
I. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perfon to another.

He fhould the bearers put to fudden death,
Not fhriving time allow'd.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purfues
Your ruin.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.
No gentleman fends a fervant with a meflage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer.

Swift.
2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he fet threefcore and ten thoufand of them to be bearers of burdens.
3. One who wears any thing.

O majefty !
When thou doft pinch thy bearer, thou doff fit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That fcalds with fafety. Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal rofes, in fome that are good bearers, will fucceed.

Reprune apricots and peaches, faving as much of the young likelieft fhoots as are well placed; for the raw hearers commonly perifh the new ones fucceeding. Evelyn's Kalendar.
6. In architecture. A poft or brick wall raifed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to fhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.
7. In heraidry. See Supporter.

Be'Arherd. n. S. [from bear and herd; as bepherd, from /reep.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is lefs than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take fixpence in earneft of the bearberd, and lead his apes into hell.

Sbakeff. Much ado about Notbing.
Be'aring. n.f. [from bear.]
I. The fite or place of any thing with refpect to fomething elfe. But of this frame, the bearings and the ties,
The frong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juft, has thy pervading foul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? Pope. Gefture ; mien ; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing.
Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.
3. In architecture. Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the fpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poft, brick-wall, \& ${ }^{\circ}$ c. trimmed up between the ends, to fhorten its bearing. Builder's Dict. Be'ARWARD. n. S. [from bear and ward.] A keeper of bears. We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. Sbak. Henry VI.
The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the bearward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thoufand.

L'Efrange.
BEAST. n. $f$. [befle, Fr. befia, Lat.]

1. An animal diftinguifhed from birds, infects, fifhes, and man.

The man that once did fell the lion's fkin,
While the beaft liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. Shakefp.
Beafts of chafe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. Beafts of the foreft are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. Beafts of warren are the hare and cony.

Cowel.
2. An irrational animal, oppofed to man ; as man and beafl.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.
That made you break this ent
That made you break this enterprize to me?
Macbetb.
Medea's charms were there, Circean feafts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to beafts. Dryden.
3. A brutal favage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reafonable creature.
Béastings. See Beestings.
$\mathrm{Be}^{\prime}$ Astliness. n.f. [from beafly.] Brutality ; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthinefs
Polluted this fame gentle foil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their beaflinefs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. Fairy 2ueen.
Be'astly. adj. [from bcaf.]
I. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is ufed commonly as a tern of reproach.
Wouldft thou have thyfelf fall in the confufion of men, or remain a beaft with beafts? - Ay-a beafly ambition. Sbakefp.

You beafly knave, know you no reverence? King Lear.
With lewd, prophane, and beafly phrafe,
To catch the world's lonfe laughter or vain gaze. B. Fobnf. Vaiı iduls,
It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the beafly vice of drinking to excels, hath been lately, from their example, reftored amongr us. Swift.
Dryden. 2. Having the nature or form of beafts.
Beafly divinities, and droves of gads.

## B E A

To BEAT. v. a. preter. beat, part. pan. beat, or beaten. [batirc, French.]

1. To ftrike ; to knock ; to lay blows upon.

So fight $I$, not as one that beateth the air.
1 Cor. ix. 26.
He rav'd with all the madnefs of defpair ;
He roar'd, he beat his breaft, he tore his hair.
Dryden.
2. To punifh with ftripes or blows.

They've chofe a conful that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of $n \mathrm{n}$ more voice
Than dogs, that are as often beat for barking,
And therefore kept to do fo.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Miftrefs Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot fee a white fpot about her. Sbake $\int p$. M. Wives of $W$ indlf. There is but onc fault for which cliildren fhould be beaten; and that is obftinacy or rebellion.

Lacke.
3. To frike an inftrument of mufick.
bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, flcep to death. Sha
To break to powder, or comminute by blows.
4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it. Numbers, xi. 8.
They did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it.

Exodus, xxxix. 3 .
They fave the laborious work of leating of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raife large hammers like thofe ufed for paper and fulling mills, with which they beat moft of their hemp. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Neftor, we fec, furnifhed the gold, and he beat it into leaves,
fo that he had occafion to make ufe of his anvil and hammer.
Broome's Notes on the Odyfey.
5. To ftrike bufhes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game.

It is frange how long fome men will lie in wait to fpeak, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it.

Bacon's Efays.
When from the cave thou rifeft with the day,
To beat the woods, and rouze the bounding prey. Prior. Together let us beat this ample ficld,
Try what the open, what the covert yield.
6. To threfh; to drive the corn out of the hufk.

She gleaned in the field, and beat out that fhe had gleaned.
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long beating the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds.
8. To batter with engines of war.

And he beat down the tower of Penuel, and חीcw the men of the city.
fudges, viii. 17 .
9. To dafh, as water, or brufh as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; beat with perpetual forms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. Milt. Paradife Loft, b. ii,
With tempefts beat, and to the winds a fcorn. Rof common.
While winds and ftorms his lofty forchead beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denbam. As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blafts, and wet with wintry fhow'rs,
Dcfcends terrifick from the mountain's brow.
Pope.
. To tread a path.
While I this uncxampled tafk effay,
Pafs awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celeftial dove, divinc affiftance bring.
B'ackmore.
11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, muft leave the common and beaten track.

Locke.
12. To conquer; to fubdue; to vanquifh

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man ? The greater throw
May turn by fortunc from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. Shake $\int$ p. Mercbant of Venice. You fouls of gecfe,
That bear the fhapes of men, how have you run
From flaves that apes would beat? Sbake/p. Coriolanus. Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, fo often haft thou beat me. Sbaikefp. I have difcern'd the foe fecurcly lie,
Too proud to fear a beaten enemy. Dryden's Indian Emp.
The common people of Lucca are firmly perfuaded, that one
Lucquefe can beat five Florentines.
Addifon on Italy.
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his fhips to thofe of the Syracufans, beat the Carthaginians at fea. Arbutbnot on Coins.
13. To harrafs; to over-labour.

It is no point of wifdom for a man to beat his brains, and fpend his fpirits about things impoffibl.. Hakewell on Providence. And as in prifons mean rogues beat
Hemp, for the fervice of the great ;
So Whacum teat his dirty brains
T' advance his mafter's fame and gains.
Hudibras.
I know not why any one fhould wafte his time, and beat his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick.
Vor. I.
14. To lay, or prefis, as flanding com by hard weather.

Her own fhall blefs her;
Her foes fhake, like a ficld of beaten curn,
And hang their heads with forrow. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
15. To deprefs; to crufh by repeated oppofition; ufually with the particle down.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any fpeech tending to treafon, yet could not the bollncfs be beater down either with that feverity, or with this lenity be abated. Hayzuard.
Our warriours propagating the French language, at the fame time they are beating lown their power. Addijon. Spect. N $165^{\circ}$ Such an unlook'd for form of ills falls on me,
It beats clown all my ftrength.
Addifon's Cato.
16. To drive by violcuce.

Twice have Ifally'd, and was twice beat back. Dryden. He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, docs at leaft poft himfclf in a party, which he will not quit, till he be beaten out.

Locke.
ardinal
He cannot bcat it cut of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. Addifon. Freebolder, N ${ }^{\circ} 44$.
The younger part of mankind might be beat off from the belief of the moff important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jefts of a profane wit. Watts's Impr. of the Mind. 17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I beat the wing, and rid with night
About the world. Dryden's State of Innocence.
18. To beat down. To endeavour by treaty to leffen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and thrcatens fill to buy. Dryden: She perfuaded him to trul the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranfom; as not queftioning but he would beat clown the terms of it. Addijon. Speciat. No 199. 19. To beat down. To fink or leffen the value.

Ufury beats down the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchafing; and ufury way-lays both.

Bacon's Efays, No 42 . 20. To beat up. To attack fuddenly ; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet pofture, without making the leaft impreffion upon the enemy, by beating up his quarters, which might cafily have been donc.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Will. fancies he fhould never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down conftables, and beat up a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. Addif. 21. To beat the h:of. To walk; to go on foot.
'To Beat. v. $n$.
I. To move in a pulfatory manner.

I would gladly underftand the formation of a foul, and fee it beat the firft confcious pulfe.

Collier on Thougbt:
2. To dafh, as a flood or form

This publick envy feemeth to beat chiefly upon minifers.
Bacon's Eflays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{g}$.
Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempefts vainly beat below.
Dryden.
And one fees many of the likc hollow fpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leifs able to refift the impreffions of the water that beats againft them. Addifon.
3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city befet the houfe round about, and beat at the door, and fpake to the mafter of the houfe. Fudg.xix.22. 4. To move with frequent repetitions of the fame act or ftrokc. No pulfe fhall keep
His nat'ral progrefs, but furceafe to beat. Sb. Rom. and Ful.
My temp'rate pulfe does regularly beat ;
Feel, and be fatisfy'd.
Dryden's Pcrfuts, Sat. iii.
A man's heart beats, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ftop.
5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore fwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To ftill my beating mind.
Sbakcf.T.Tempef.
6. To fluctuate ; to be in agitation.

The tempeft in my mind
Doth from my fenfes take all feeling elfe,
Save what beats there.
Shakefp. King Lear.
7. To try different ways; to fearch.

I am always beating about in my thoughts for fomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countryinen. Addifon.Guard. To find an honeft man, I beat about,
And love him, court him, praife him in or out
Pope.
8. To act upon with violence.

The fun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wifhed in himfelf to die.

Fonah, iv. 48.
9. To fpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.

We are drawn on into a larger fpecch, by reafon of their fo great earneftnefs, who beat more and more upon thefe laft alleged words.

Hooker, b. ii. § 4
How frequently and fervently doth the feripture beat upon this caufe? Hakewell on Providence.
10. To beat up; as, to beat up for foldiers. The word up feems redundant.
Beat. part. fafive. [from the verb.]

## B E A

Like a rich veficl beat by florms to fhore,
'Twere madnefs fhould I venture out once more. Diyden.
Beat. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ftriking.

Albeit the bafe and treble ftrings of a viol be turned to an unifon; yet the former will ftill make a bigger or broader found than the latter, as naking a broader bece upon the air.

Grew's Cofinclogia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.

## With a carelefs beat,

Struck out the mute creation at a heat. Dryd. Hind and P.
3. Manner of being ftruck; as, the beat of the pulfe, or a drum. BE'ATEN. particip. adj. [from to beat.]

What makes you, Sir, fo late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no beaten road ?Dryd. W. of Batb. $\mathrm{Be}^{\prime} \mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ ter. n. f . [from beat.]

1. An inftrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a beater three or four times over, before you ufe it; for thereby you incorporate the fand and lime well together.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
2. A perfon much given to blows.

The beft fchoolmafter of our time, was the greateft beater. Afchan's Schoolmafter.
Beatífical. [adj. [beatificus, low Lat. from beatus, happy.] Beatifick. $\}$ That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition ; blifsful. It is ufed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elfe, enjoy'd
In vifion beatifick. Milton's Par. Loft, b. i. l. 684.
It is alfo their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the beatifical vifion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

We may contemplate upon the greatnefs and ftrangenefs of the beatifick vifion; how a created eye fhould be fo fortified, as to bear all thofe glories, that fream from the fountain of uncreated light.

South.
Beati'fically. adv. [from beatifical.] In fuch a manner as to compleat happinefs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulnefs of wifdom, righteoufnefs and peace, is bleffednefs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man.

Hakewell on Providence.
Beatifica'tion. n. f. [from beatifick.] A term in the Romifh church, diftinguifhed from canonization. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perfon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleffed; but is not a conceffion of the honours due to faints, which are conferred by canonization.
To BEA'TIFY. v. a. [beatifico, Lat.]

1. To make happy ; to blefs with the completion of celeftial enjoyment.

I wifh I had the wings of an angel, to have afcended into paradife, and to have beheld the forms of thofe beatified firits, from which I might have copied my archangel. Dryden.

The ufe of fpiritual conference is unimaginable and unfpeakable, efpecially if free and unreftrained, bearing an image of that converfation which is among angels and beatifeed faints.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
We fhall know him to be the fulleft good, the neareft to us, and the moft certain; and, confequently, the moft beatifying of all others.

Brown's Cofnologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.
2. To fettle the character of any perfon by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invefted with the dignity of a faint.
Over-againft this church ftands a large hofpital, erected by a Shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never fainted.

Addijon on Italy.
Be'ating. n.f. [from beat.] Correction ; punifhment by blows.
Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private beatings, and begins again. Ben. Fobnfon.
Bea'titude. n. f. [bcatitudo, Lat.]

1. Bleffednefs; felicity; happinefs: commonly ufed of the joys of heaven.
The end of that government, and of all man's aints, is acreed to be beatitude, that is, his being completely well. Digby.

This is the image and little reprefentation of heaven; it is beatitude in picture.

Taylor's Holy Living.
He fet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of fenfe; flightly paffirg over the accomplifhment of the foul, and the beatitude of that part which earth and vifibilities too weakly affect.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. z.
2. A declaration of bleffednefs made by our Sariour to particular virtucs.
Beau. n. f. [bcau, Fr. It is founded like bo, and has often the French plural beaux.] A man of drefs; a man whofe great care is to deck his perion.

What, will not beaux attempt to pleafe the fair? Diryden. The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs fo?
And fiy they all, at once combin'd
to fhame a gencral, and a beau?

You will become the delight of ninc ladies in ten; and the envy of ninety-nine beaut in a hundred. Swift's Divect. to Footm. Be'aver. n. f. [bicure, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwife named the caftor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His fkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The beaver being hunted, biteth off his fiones, knowing that for them only his life is fought. Hakewell on Providence.

They placed this invention upon the beaver, for the fagacity and wifdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building.

Brown's I'ulgar Errours, c. 4.
2. A hat of the beft kind; fo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You fee a fmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening à beaver, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. Addijom. Sp.

The broker here his fpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow fit jealoufies and cares. Gay's Trivia.
3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [baviere, Fr.] His dreadful hideous head
Clofe couched on the beaver, feem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright fparkles firy red. Fairy 2 ueen.
Big Mars feems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoof,
And faintly through a rufty beaver peeps. Shakefp. H. V.
He was flain upon a courfe at tilt, the fplinters of the ftaff going in at his beaver.

Bacon's Efays, $\mathrm{N} ` 36$.
Be'avered. adj. [from beaver.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears :
All flefh is humbled. Pope's
U'Ish. adj. [from beau.] Befitting a beau; foppifh
BeaU'ISH. adj. [from beau.] Befitting a beau; foppifh. ous. [from beauty.] rair; elegant in form;
I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and beauteous.
Shakeff. Taming of the Sbrew.
Alas! not hoping to fubdue,
I only to the flight afpir'd;
To keep the beauteous foe in view,
Was all the glory I defir'd.
Prior.
Beau'teously. adv. [from beauteous.] In a beautcous man ner; in a manner pleafing to the fight; beautifully.
Look upon pleafures not upon that fide that is next the fun, or where they look beauteoufy; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. Taylor's Holy Living.
Beau'teousness. $n$. $\int$. [from beauteous.] The ftate or quality of being beauteous ; beauty.

From lefs virtue, and lefs beauteoufnefs,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeffes.
Donne.
Beav'TIFUL. adj. [from benuty and full.] Fair; having the qualities that conftitute beauty.
He ftole away and took by frong hand all the beautiful women in his time.

Raleigh's Hiff. of the World.
The principal and moft important parts of painting, is to know what is moft beautiful in nature, and moft proper for that art ; that which is the moft beautiful, is the moft noble fubject : fo, in poetry, tragedy is more beautiful than comedy, becaufe the perfons are greater whom the poct inftructs, and confequently the inftructions of more benefit to mankind.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy;'Preface.
Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And fummer feas are turn'd by fudden winds.
Prior.
Beau'tifully. adv. [from beautiful.] In a beautiful manner.
No longer fhall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full bofom to thy flender waift,
That air and harmony of fhape exprefs,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully lefs.
Prior.
Beau'tifulness. $n$. $\int$. [from beautiful] The quality of being beautiful ; beauty; excellence of form.
To Beau'tify. v.a. [from beauty.] To adorn; to embellifh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was forrow more fweetly fet forth, their faces feeming rather to beautify their forrow, than their forrow to cloud the beauty of their faces.

Hayward on EdwardVI.
Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To beautify thy triumpls and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. Shakesp. T. Andron
Thefe were not created to beautify the earth alone, but for the ufe of man and beaff.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.

## How all confpire to grace

Th' extended earth, and beautify her face. Blackmore's Creat
There is charity and juftice ; and the one ferves to heighten and beautify the other.

Atterbury.
To Beau'tify. v. n. To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty

It muft be a profpect pleafing to God himfelf, to fee his creation for ever beautifjing in his cycs, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of refemblance. Addifor. Spectator. BEAU'TY. n. f. [beauti, Fr.]
x. That

## B E C

1. That affemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleafes the eye.

Beauty confifts of a certain compofition of colour and figure, caufing delight in the beholder.

Locki
Your beauty was the caufe of that effect,
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my fleep.
-If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Thefe nails fhould rend that beauty from my cheeks.
Sliakefp. Ricbard III.
Beauty is beft in in a body that hath rather dignity of prefence than beauty of afpect. The beautiful prove accomplifh ed, but not of great fpirit, and ftudy for the moft part rather behaviour than virtuc.

Bacon.
The beft part of beauty is that which a picture cannot exprefs.

Bacon's Ormament Ration No
Of the beauty of the eye I fhall fay little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleafant and lovely object to bchold, if we confider the figure, colours, fplendour of it, is the leaft I can fay.

Ray on Creation.
He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the leauty of the pleafing fight.
2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, becaufe they refemble the beauties of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which rerembles thofe beauties of antiquity.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Wherever you place a patch, you deftroy a beauty. Addifon'
3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the reft of that with which it is united
This gave me an occafion of looking backward on fome beautics of my author in his former books. Dryd. Fab. Pref.

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the feveral beauties of the ancient and modern hiftorians.

Arbutbnot. 4. A beautiful perfon.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaft
He flightly view'd, and flightly overpass'd. Paradife Lof.
What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.
To Beau'ty. v.a. [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellifh.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plaft'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your moft painted word. Sbak. Hamlet. Beauty-spot. n. f. [from beauty and fpot.] A fpot placed to direct the eye to fomething elfe, or to heighten fome beauty ; a foil; a patcl.
The filthinefs of fvine makes them the beauty-fpot of the animal creation.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2. §49. Becafico. n. f. [becafigo, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

Pineda.
The robin-redbreaft, till of late, had reft,
And children facred held a martin's neft;
Till becaficos fold fo dev'lifh dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer.
To Beca'lm. v. a. [from calm.]

1. To ftill the elements.

The moon fhone clear on the becalmed flood.
2. To keep a fhip from motion.

A man becalmed at fea, out of fight of land, in a fair day, may look on the fun, or fea, or fhip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion.

Locke.

## 3. To quiet the mind

Soft whifp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin fong,
Then woo to mufing, and becalin the mind
Perplex'd with irkfome thoughts.
Banifh his forrows, and becalm his foul
With cafy dreams.
Pbilips.
Addifon's Cato.
. To becalm and to calm differ in this, that to calm is to ftop motion, and to becalm is to with-hold from motion.
Beca'me. The preterite of become; which fee.
BECA'USE. conjunct. [from by and caufe.]

1. For this reafon that; on this account that; for this caufe that. How great foever the fins of any perfon are, Chrift died for him, becaufe he died for all; and he died for thofe fins, becaufe he died for all fins; only he muft reform. Hammond's Fundiam.
Men do not fo generally agree in the fenfe of thefe as of the other, becaufe the interefts, and lufts, and paffions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. Tillot. Preface.
2. It has, in fome fort, the force of a prepofition; bat, becaufe it is compounded of a noun, has of after it.

Infancy demands aliment, fuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, becaulc of the ftate of accretion. Arbuth. on Aliments. Гo Becha'nce. v. n. [from be and chance.] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little ufe.

My fons, God knows what has becbanced them.
Sbakc/p: İcary VI. p. ii.
All happinefs bechance to thee at Milan.
Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
 for relieving coughs.

Dict.
c a figut To BECK. v. a. [heacn, Sax. liec, Fr. head.] To make a figu with the head.

## BEC

Bell, book, and candle, fhall not trive me bact:
When gold and filver beck me to come en. Shakiej. K: Gubne. Oh, this falfe foul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whofe eye beck'd forth my wars, and called them home.
Shazelp. Antony and Clcopatra.
Beck. ni. f. [from the verb.]
I. A fign with the head; a not.

Hafte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed finiles.
Milion.
2. A nod of command.

Neither the lufty kind fhewed any roughnefs, nor the cafier any idlenefs; but ftill like a well obeyed mafter, whofe beck is enough for difcipline.

Sidncy, b.ii.
Then forthwith to him takes a chofen band
Of fpirits, likeft to himfelf in guile;
To be at hand, and at his beck appear. Milton's Par. Reg. The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's beck prepare the room of ftate. Pope's Ocly/f.b. iii. To Be'ckon. v.a. [from beck, or beaci, Sax. a fign.] To make a fign to.

With her two crooked hands the figns did make,
And beckon'd him. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. cant. iv. Janz. I3.
It bechons you to go away with it,
As if it fome impartment did defire
To you alone.
Shakefp. Hamlct.
With this his diftant friends he beckons near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. Dryden.
To Béckon. v. n. To make a fign.
Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his
defence unto the people.
Acts, xix. 33 .
When he had raifed my thoughts by thofe tranfporting airs,
he beckoned to me, and; by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach.

Addijon. Spectator, No 159.
Sudden you mount! you beckon from the fkies,
Clouds interpofe, waves roar, and winds arife.
Pope.
To Becli'p. v. a. [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. Dict.
To Beco'me. v. a. pret. I became; comp. pret. I bave become. [from ty and come.]

1. To enter into fome flate or condition, by a change from fome other.

The Lord God breathed into his noftrils the breath of life, and man became a living foul. Gen. ii. 7 . And unto the Jews I became a Jew; that I might gain the Jews. I Cor. ix. 20
A fmaller pear, grafted upon a ftock that beareth a greater pear, will become great. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, ${ }^{\circ} 453$.

My voice thiou oft haft heard, and haft not fear'd;
But ftill rejoic'd; how is it now become
So dreadful to thee? Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. ize. So the leaft faults, if mix'd with faireft dead,
Of future ill become the fatal feed.
Prior:
2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is obfervable, that this word is never, or very feldom, ufed but with the interrogative what.
What is then lecome of fo huge a multitude, as would have ovetfpread a great part of the continent? Raleigh's Efayys: Perplex'd with thoughts, what would become
Of me, and all mankind. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii. l. $275^{\circ}$.
The firft hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common perfon's wondering: what became of all the blood which iffued out of the heart. Graunt's Bills of Mortality. What will become of me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accufe me. Dryden's Spani/h Friar:
What became of this thoughtful bufy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wife.

Rogers's Sermon?.
3. In the following paffage, the phrafe,' where is be bccome, is ufed for zobat is become of him.

I cannot joy, until I be refolved
Where our right valiant father is become. Shakesp. Hen. VI.
To Beco'me: v.a. [from be or by, and cpemen, Sax. to pleafe.]

1. Applied to perfons; to appear in a manner fuitable to fomething
If I become not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up.

Sbakc/p. Henry IV. p. i.
Why would I be a queen? becaufe my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I became it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty, then, to flatter me. Dryd. Conq. of Gran.
2. Applied to things; to be fuitable to the perfon; to befit ; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumitances, in fuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her fire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well bicainte,
And addect grace unto her excellence. : Fairy Qucen, $^{2}$.
I would I had fome flowers of the fpring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin brancles yet
Your maidenheads growing. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Yet be fad, good brothers ;
For, to fpeak truth, it very well becomes you. Sh. Heriay IV.

## B E D

## Your difhonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the fate
Of that integrity, which fhould become it. Shakejp. Coriol.
Wicherly was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his: for it beconies me fo to fpeak of fo excellent a poet. Dryd. Dufr. Pref.
He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not becoming good men, much lefs thofe which were worhipped for gods.

Stillingfl. Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idolatry.
Beco'ming. particip. adj. [from become.] That which pleafes by an clegant propriety; graceful. It is fometimes ufed with the particle of; but generally without any government of the following words.
Of thee, kind boy, I afk no red and white

> To make up my delight,

No odd beconing graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. Suckling.
Their difcourfes are fuch as belong to their ade, their calling, and their breeding; fuch as are becoming of them, and of them only.

Dryd. Fables, Preface.
Yet fome becoming boldnefs I may ufe;
I've well deferv'd, nor will he now refufe. Dryd. Aurengz. Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conftrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and becoming cafinefs.
Beco'ming. \%. f. [from become.] Behaviour: a word not now in ufe.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me, when they do
Eye well to you.
Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
Beco'mingly. adv. [from becoming.] After a becoming or proper manner.
Beco'mingness. n. f. [from becoming. See To Become.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.
Nor is the majefty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the becomingnefs hereof is in its manner and form. Grew's Cofnologia Sacra, b. iii. c. i.
BED. n. . [beb, Sax.]

1. Something made to fleep on:

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the pofture of the body, is the more wholfome. Bacon's Nat. Hijt. N $73^{8 .}$ Rigour now is gone to bed,
And advice with fcrupulous head.
Milton.
Thofe houfes then were caves, or homely fheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and mofs their beds. Dryden.
2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to fleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchfafe me, raiment, bed, and food.
Shakef. King Lear.
3. Marriage.

George, the eldeft fon of this fecond bed, was, after the death of his father, by the fingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.
4. Bank of earth raifed in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. Bacon's Nat. Hijt. No 459.
5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, fo low
Down funk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. Milt. Par. Loff, b. vii. l. 288.
The great magazine for all kinds of treafure is fuppofed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be fure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenfions of feeing their city facked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to beftow fuch of their riches that way, as could beft bear the water. Addifon.
6. The place where any thing is gencrated, or repofited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm bed of finoaking fulphur glide.
Addijon.
7. A layer; a ftratum; a body fpread over another.

I fee no reafon, but the furface of the land fhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firf production of it ; and the ftrata, or beds within, lie as even. Burnet's Theory.
8. To bring to Bed. To deliver of a child. It is often ufed with the particle of; as, be was brought to bed of a daughter.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to bed.
Prior.
9. To nake the Bed. To put the bed in order after it has been ufed.
I keep his houfe, and I wafh, wring, brew, bake, fcour, drefs meat, and make the beds, and do all myfe.f.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Bed of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A folid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

Dict.
Bers of a great gun. That thick plank which lies imınediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.
To Bed. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. 'Io go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tufcan wars, and never bed her.
Shakijp. All's well that ends woll.

## B E D

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ftated as a bride, and folemnly bedded; and, after fhe was laid, Maximilian's ambaffadour put his leg, ftript naked to the knee, between the efpoufal fheets.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was bedded with his lady.

Bacon's Henry VII.
4. To fow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grafs-fide downward, upon which lay fome of your beft mould to bed your quick in, and lay your quick upon it.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
5. To lay in a place of reft, or fecurity.

Let coarfe bold hands, from flimy neft,
The bedded fifh in banks outwreft.
Donne.
A fnake bedded himfelf under the threfhold of a countryhoufe.

L'Efrange's Fables.
6. To lay in order ; in ftrata.

And as the fleeping foldiers in th' alarm,
Your bedded hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ftand on end.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
To Bed. v.n. To cohabit.
If he be married, and bed with his wife, and afterwards relapfe, he may poffibly fancy that the infected him.

Wijeman's Surgery.
To Beda'bele. v.a. [from dabble.] To wet; to befprinkle. It is generally applied to perfons, in a fenfe including inconvenience.

Never fo weary, never fo in woe, Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go
Shake/p. Midfunmer Night's Dream.
To Beda'gale, v. a. [from daggle.] To bemire; to foil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.
To Beda'sh. v. a. [from dafb.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to befpatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the fad ftory of my father's death,
That all the ftanders by had wet their cheeks, Like trees bedafh'd with rain.

Shake 1 p. Richard III.
To Beda'wb. v. a. [from dawb.] To dawb over; to befmear;
to foil, with fpreading any vifcous body over it.
A piteous coarfe, a bloody piteous coarfe,
Pale, pale as ahhes, all bedarub'd in blood,
All in gore blood. Shake $\sqrt[p]{ }$. Romeo and fuliet.
To Beda'zzle. v. a. [from dazzle.] To make the fight dim by too much luftre.

My miftaken eyes,
That have been fo bedazzled by the fun,
That every thing I look on feemeth green.
Sbakejp. Tanning of the Sbrew.
Bedcha'mber. n. f. [from bed and chamber.] The chamber appropriated to reft.
They were brought to the king, abiding then in his bedchamber.

Hayward.
He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon.
Bedclóaths. n. $\int$. [from bed and cleaths. It has no fingular.] Coverlets fpread over a bed.
For he will be fwine drunk, and, in his fleep, he does little harm, fave to his bedcloaths about him.

Shake $\int$ p. All's well that ends well.
Be'dder. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from bed.] The nether-ftone of an oil-
Bede'tter. $\}$ mill.
Be'dding. n.f. [from bed.] The materials of a bed; a bed.
There be no inns where meet bedding may be had; fo that his mantle ferves him then for a bed.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Firft, with affiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ftalls, thy tender theep;
Then fpread with ftraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. Dryd. Georg
Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with bedding, and with food fupply'd. Dryden.
To Bede'ck. v. a. [from deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace
Thou fham'ft thy fhape, thy love, thy wit,
And ufert none in that true ufe indeed,
Which fhould bedeck thy fhape, thy love, thy wit.
Shake fp. Romeo and fulict.

## Female it feems

That fo bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. Milton's Samf. Agoniftes, l. 7 Io.
With ornamental drops bedeck'd I ftood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. Norris.
Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddief freight bedeckt. Pbilips.
Be'dehouse. h. f. [from bebe, Sax. a prayer, and houfe.] An hofpital or almshoufe, where the poor people prayed for thcir founders and benefactors.
Bede'tter. See Bedder.
To Bede'w. v. a. [from dezu.] To moiften gently, as with the fall of dew.
Eediw her panture's grafs with faithful Englifh blood.
Shakefs. Ridard II.

## B E D

Let all the tears that mould bedew my herfis
Be drops of balm to fanctify thy head. Sbatefr. Hen. IV. The countefs received a letter from him, whereunto all the while fhe was writing her anfwer, fhe bedowed the paper with
her tears. her tears.

Wotton.
What nender youth, bedew' $d$ with liquid odours,
Courts thee on rofes, in fome pleafant cave?
Milton.
Balm from a filver box diftill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and fcent the facred ground. Dryd. He faid: and falling tears his face bedew. Dryd. Erycid. Be'dfellow. n.f. [from bed and fellow.] One that lies in the fame bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their bedfollow.
Shakefp. Coriolainus:
Mifery acquaints a man with itrange bedfellows.
Shakefp. Tempeft.
And how doth my coufin, your bedfelloru?
And your faireft daughter, and mine? Sbakefp. Henry IV. Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow, Being fo troubleform a belfellow? Shakef. Henry IV. A man would as foon choofe him for his bedfellow as his playWhat charming bedfellows, and companions for life, men choofe out of fuch women? Addifon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} 120$. To Bedi'ght. v.a. [from dight.] Toadorn; to drefs; to fet off.

A maiden fine bedight he hapt to love;
The maiden fine bedight his love retains,
And for the village he forfakes the plains
Gay.
To Bedi'm. v.a. [from dim.] To make dim; to obfcure; to clcud; to darken.

## I have bedimm'd

The noontide fun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green fea and the azur'd vault Sct roaring war.

Shakefp. Tempef.
To Bedizen. v.a. [from dizen.] To drefs out.
BE'DLAM. n.f. [corrupted from Eethlebem, the name of a religious houfe in London, converted afterwards into an hofpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhoufe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick.

Let's follow the old carl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would ; his roguifh madnefs
Allows itfelf to any thing. Shake/p. King Lear. Be'dlam. adj. [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhoufe; fit for a madhoufe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. Shakefp. King Lear.
Be'dlamite. n.f. [from bedlam.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bofom reign,
Alas! thou boaft it thy fober fenfe in vain
In thefe poor bedlamites thyfelf furvey.
Lewis's Mifcel.
BE'DMAKER. n. f. [from bed and make.] A perfon in the univerfities, whofe office it is to make the beds; and clear the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my bedmaker, upon which I was rulticated for ever.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 598$.
Be'dmate. in.f. [from bed and mate.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the fame bed.

Had I fo good occafion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly bufineîs
Should rob my bedmate of my company. Shak. Tr. and Creff.

Be'ding moulding. $\}$ ufed by workmen, to fignify thofe members in the cornicc, which are placed below the coronet.

Builder's Dict.
Be'dpost. n. $\int$. [from led and pgf ] The poft at the corner of the bed, which fupports the canopy.
I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a bedpoft, another ftanding behind, holding it fteady.

Wifeman's Surgiry.
BE'DPRESSER. $n$. f. [from bed and prefs.] A heavy lazy fellow. This fanguine coward, this bedpreffer, this horfeback-break-
er, this huge hill of flefh.
Shake/p. Henry IV. p. it.
To Bedra'ggle. v.a. [from be and draggle.] To foil the cloaths, by fuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be feen
Bedraggled in my walks fo green.
Swift.
Fo Bedre'Nch. v.a. [from be and drench.] To drench ; to foak; to faturate with moifture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, fuch crimfon tempeft fhould bedrench
The frefh green lap of fair king Richard's land
Shakefp. King Richard III.
Be'drid. adj. [from bed and ride.] Confined to the bed liy age or ficknefs.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and bedrid, fcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpofe.
Sbakc/p. Hamlct.

## BEE

Lies he not bedrid? and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childifh? Sbakep. IVinter's Tale.

## Now, as a myriad

Of ants durtt th' emperor's lov'd fuake invade
The crawling galleys, feagulls, firiny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our bedrid fhips.
Hanging old meri, who were bedrid, becaufe Donne:
difcover where thei, wone was.
Infirm perfons, when they come to be fo werendon, $b$. viii. to their beds, hold out many years; fome have lain bedrid twenty years.
Re'drite. $n$.f. [rom bed and rite.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whofe vnws are, that no bedrite fhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. Shakefp. Tempefo.
To Bedro'p. v. a. [from be and drop.] To befprinkle; to mark with fpots or drops; to fpeckle.

> Not fo thick fwarn'd once the foil

Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. Milt. Par. Loft, b. x. l. $52 \%$. Our plenteous ffreams a various race fupply ;
The filver eel in fhining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in fcales beitrop'd with gold. Pope's IV. For:
Be'dstead. n.f. [from bed and fled.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with fcorn rejecting fmoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and bodfeads broke
Be'dstraw. ir. f. [from bed and fraw.] The fraw laid under a bed to make it foft.
Fleas breed principally of fraw or mats, where there hath been a little moifture; or the chamber or bedffraw kept clofe, and not aired.

Bacon's Nat. Hif. N ${ }^{\circ} 696$,
Bedswe'rver. n. f. [from bed and fwerve.] One that is falfé to the bed; one that ranges or fwerves from one bed to annother.

Sthe's a bedfwerver, even as bad as thofe,
That vulgars give bold'ft titlés to. Shakefp. Winter's Tale. Be'dtime. n.f. [from bed and time.] The hour of reft; fleeping time.

What mafks, what dances fhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three houts,
Betwcen our after-fupper and bedtime?
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream:
After evening repafts, till bedtime, their thoughts will be beft taken up in the eafy grounds of religion. Milt. on Edication. The fcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his bedtime, takes no reft that night. Dryden's $F_{u} u$. To BEDU'NG. v.a. [from be and uíing.] To cover, or manure with dung.
To Bedu'st. v. a. [from be ànd duff.] To fprinkle with duft. Bédward. adv. [from bed and ward.] Toward bed.

## In heart

As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to bedzuard. Shakifp. Coriolanus. To Bedw ${ }^{\prime}$ RF. v. a. [from be and dwarf.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to funt.
'Tis fhrinking, not clofe weaving, that hath thus'
In mind and body both bedruarfod us. Donne. BE'DWORK. n. J. [from bed and zvork.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The ftill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands fhall ftrike,
When fulnefs call them on, and know, by meafure
Of their obfervant toil, the enemy's weight
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, clofet war.
Sbakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
BEE. n. f. [beo, Sàxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induftry and art.

So work the honey bees,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom: Shake/p. Hen. V: From the Moorifh camp,
There has been heard a diftant humming noife,
Like bees difturb'd, ard arming in their hives. Dryden.
A company of poor infects, whereof fome are bees, delighted with flowers, and their fweetnefs; others beetles, delighted with other viands.

Locke.
is only
2. An induftriouis and careful perfon. This fignification is only ufed in familiar language.
beenter. nif. [from bee and eat.] A bird that feeds upon bees.
Bee-flower:. $n$.f. [from bee and forveri.] A fpecies of foolftones; which fee. It grows upon dry places, and flowers in April.

Millar.
Bee-Garden. n. f. [from bec and garden.] A place to fet hives of bees in.
A convenient and neceffiry place ought to be made choicé of, for your apiary, or bec-grerder. Mortimer's Fursbandry.' Bee-hive. n. f. [from bic and bive.] The cale, or box, in which bees are kept.
BEE-anster. n.f. [from bee and maller.] One that kecps hees,

## B E E

They that are bee-mafters, and have not care enough of them, mult not expect to reap any confiderable advantage by them.
BEECH. n. f. [bece, or boc, Saxon.]
This tree hath leaves fomewhat refembling thofe of the hornbeam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote diftances from the fruit, which confifts of two triangular nuts, inclofed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one fpecies of this tree at prefent known, except two varieties, with ftriped leaves. It will grow to a confiderable ftature, though the foil be ftony and barren; as alfo, upon the declivities of mountains. The fhade of this tree is very. injurious to moft forts of plants, which grow near it ; but is generally believed to be very falubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great ufe to turners and joiners. The maft is very good to fatten fwine and deer; and affords a fweet oil, and has fupported fome families with bread.

Black was the foref, thick with beech it ftood. Dryden.
Nor is that fprightly wildnefs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.
Thomfon's Spring.
Be'echen. adj. [bucene, Sax.] Confifting of the wood of the beech; " belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ferve us when we dine,
And in plain beechen veffels fill our wine. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u v$. BEEF. n. . [bœuf, French.]

1. The flefh of black cattle prepared for food.

What fay you to a piece of beef and muftard?
Shakefp. Taming of the Shrow.
The fat of roafted beef falling on the birds, will bafte them.
Swift.
2. An ox, bull, or cow, confidered as fit for food. In this fenfe it has the plural beeves; the fingular is feldom found. A pound of man's flefh
Is not fo eftimable or profitable,
As flefh of muttons, beeves, or goats. Shakefp. M. of Vcn. Alcino 's flew twelve fheep, eight white-tooth'd fwine, Two crook-haunch'd beeves. Cbapman's Ody/fey.
There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we fpent there; and yet they had of me fifty beeves anmong them.

Sir Walter Raleigb's Apology.
On hides of beeves, before the palace gate,
Sad fooils of luxury! the fuitors fate. Pope's Odyfey.
Beef. adj. [from the fubftantive.] Confifting of the fleth of black cattle.
If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a beef ftake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. Swift.
Beef-eater. n.f. [from beef and eat, becaufe the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.
Be'emol. n.f. This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unlefs it be a corruption of bymodule, from by and modulus, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.
There be intervenient in the rife of eight, in tones, two beemols, or half notes; fo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but feven whole and equal notes. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
Been. [beon, Saxon.] The participle preterite of To Be; which fee.
Beer. n. $\int$. [bir, Welch.] Liquour made of malt and hops. It is diftinguifhed from ale, either by being older or fmaller.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new beer.
Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 768$
Flow, Welfted! flow, like thine infpirer, beer;
Tho' fale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So fweetly mawkifh, and fo fmoothly dull;
Heady, not ftrong; and foaming, tho' not full.
Béestings. See Biestings.
Beet. n. f. [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It hath a thick, flefhy root; the flowers have no vifible leaves, but many ftamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five fegments; the feeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in ${ }^{\circ}$ a bunch. The feecies are; I. The common white beet. 2. The common green beet. 3. The common red beet. 4. The turnep-rooted red beet. 5. The great red beet. 6. The yellow beet. 7. The Swifs or Chard beet. The two firft mentioned are preferved in gardens, for the ufe of their leaves in pot herbs. The other forts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parfneps. The red beet is moft commonly cultivated and ufed in garnifhing difhes. The Swifs beet is by fome much efteemed.
BE'E'TLE. n. f. [bẏzel, Saxon.]

1. An infect diftinguifhed by having hard cafes or fheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as fhards, and he their bectle. Sh. Ant. and Cleop.
The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal fuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. Shakefp. Miafure for Meafure. Others come in place, fharp of fight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereft; but as blind as
bectles in forefeeing this great and common dancer.
Knolles's IIffory of the Turn's A grott there was with hoary mofs o'ergrown,
The clafping ivies up the ruirss creep,
And there the bat and drowfy bectlo fieep.
Garth
The butterfies and beetles are fuch numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the fpecies of each kind may anount to one hundred and fifty, or more.
2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man beetle. Slakefp. HenryIV.
When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of fome well grown tree; yet, after all the fkill of artificers to fet forth fuch a divine block, it cannot, one moment, fecure itfelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. Stillingficet:
To Be'etle. v. u. [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the food, my lord?
Or to the dreadful fummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his bafe into the fea.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Or where the hawk,
Thomfon's Spring.
High in the beeiling cliff, his airy builds. Thonfon's spring. minent brows.
BEETLEHE'ADED. alj. [from beetle and bead.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ftupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whorefon, beetlebeaded, flap-ear'd knave.
Shake/p Taming of the Sbrew:
Be'eTLESTOCK. n.f. [from beetle and fock.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to pieafe, to be a bectleflock
Of thy great mafter.
Sbakespeare.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Be'etrave. } \\ \text { Béet radish. }\end{array}\right\}$ See Beet.
Be'et radish.
Beeves. n. f. [The plural of beef.] Black cattle; oxen.
One way, a band felect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
Others make grod the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous: firt, in bifulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels and beeves; whereof there is above a million annually flain in England. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is fhrunk into an urn. Pore's Duiaciad. To BeFA'Ll. v. n. [from fall. It befoll, it bath befallen.]

1. To happen to: ufed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worft that may befall me in this cafe.
Shakefp. Whidfunmer Night's Dream. Other doubt poffeffes me, left harm
Befall thee, fever'd from me. Mitton's Parad Loft, b. ix.
This venerable perfon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deftruction of Jerufalem, drew his congregation out of thofe unparalleled calamities, which befell his countrymen.

Addifon on the Cbrijfian Religion.
This difgrace has befallen them, not becaufe they deferved it, but becaufe the people love new faces. Addiijon's Freeholder.
2. To happen to, as good.

Bion afked an envious man, that was very fad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had befallen unto another man?

Bacon's Apophthegms.
No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perfon, from what befalls him in this world.

Tillot fon.
3. To happen; to cone to pafs.

But fince th' affairs of men are ftill uncertain,
Let's reafon with the worft that may befall. Shak. F. Cafar. I have reveal'd
This difcord which befell, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. Milton's Parad. Loft, b. vi. 4. It is ufed fometimes with to Before the perfon to whom any thing happens.

Some great mifchief hath befall'n
To that meek man. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xis 5. To befall of. To become of; to be the ftate or condition of: a phrafe little ufed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath befall'n of thein, and thee, till now.
Sbakefpeare's Comedy of Errours.
To Beri't. v. a. [from $b c$ and fit.] 'la fuit; to be fuitable to ; to become.

Blind is his love, and beft befits the dark.
Shakefp. Romeo and Julict.
Out of my fight, thou ferpent !- That name beft
Biffits thee, with hinı leagu'd; thyfelf as falfe. Parad. Loft. I will bring you where fhe fits,
Clad in fplendour, as bcfits
Her deity.
Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,
Ait anxioufly inquiftive to know.
Miltom.
Dyyder.

## B E F

To Befo'ol. v. a. [from be and fool.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of undertanding; to lead into crrour.

Men befool themfelves infinitely, when, by venting a few fighs, they will needs perfuade themfelves that they have repented.

South.
Jeroboam thought policy the beft picty, though in nothing more befooted; the nature of fin being not only to defile, but to infatuate.

South.
BEFO'RE. prep. [bifonanl, Sax.]
I: Farther onward in place.
Their common practice was to look no further before them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point.

Dryden.
2. In the front of; not behind.

## Who fhall go

Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while th' obdurate king purfues.
Par: Lof.
3. In the prefence of; noting authority or conqueft.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall before thee!
Proftrate we adore thee!
Dryden's Albion.
The Alps and Pyreneans fink before him. Addifon's Cato.
4. In the prefence of; noting refpect.

We fee that blufhing, and the cafting down of the eyes bath, are more when we come before many.

Bacon.
They reprefent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier; when he dreft himfelf in his belt habit, to appear before his patron.
5. In fight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle.
Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.
6. Under the cognizance of; noting jurifdiction.

If a fuit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary may licenfe the fuit to an higher court.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou haft morn and night,
And all the year before thee, for delight.
Dryden.
He hath put us in the hands of our own couniel. Life and death, profperity and deftruction, are before us. Tillotfon. 8. By the impulfe of fomething behind.

Her part, poor foul! feeming as burdened
With leffer weight, but not with leffer woe,
Was carried with more fpeed before the wind. Sh. Com. of Err. Hurried by fate, he cries, and born before
A furious wind, we leave the faithful fhore:
Dryden.

## 9. Preceding in time

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared before it in this kind.

Dryden's Dufrefroj.
to. In preference to.
We fhould but prefume to determine which fhould be the fitteft, till we fee he hath chofen fome one, which one we may then boldly fay to be the fitteft, becaufe he hath taken it before the reft.

Hooker, b. iii.
We think poverty to be infinitely defirable before the torments of covetoufnefs.

Taylor's Holy Living.
II. Prior to ; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeft fon is before the younger in fucceffion.
12. Superiour to; as, he is before his competitors both in right and power.
Before. adv.

1. Sooner than; earlier in time:

## Heav'nly born,

Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd
Thou with eternal wifdom didft converfe. Par. Loft, b. vii. Before two months their ofb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. Dryden's Fables.
2. In time paft.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of pureft and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew before.
Dryden
3. In fome time lately paft.

I fhall refume fomewhat which hath been before faid, touching the queftion beforegoing.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. Previoully to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatife can become of ufe to my country, two points are neceffary.

Swift.
5. To this time ; hithcrto.

The peaceful cities of th' Aufonian fhore,
Lull'd in their eafc, and undifturb'd before, Are all on fire.

Dryden's IEneid.
6. Already

You tell me, mother, what I knew before,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the fhore. Dryden's Encid.

- Farther onward in place.


## Thou'rt fo far before,

The fwifteft wing of recompence is flow
To overtake.
Sbakefpeare.
BeFo'rehand. ald. [from before and band.]
I. In a ftate of anticipation, or preoccupation; fometimes with the particle with.

## BEG

Quoth Hudibras, I am beforehand
In that already, wuith your command.
Hudibraio
Your foul has been beforehand with your body,
And drunk fo deep a draught of promis'd blifs,
She flumbers o'er the cup.
Dryden's Don Sebaftian.
I have not room for many reflections; the laft cited author has been beforeband with me, in its proper moral. Addifon.
2. Previoully; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profeffion is to deliver precepts neceffary to eloquent fpeech; yet fo, that they which receive them, may be taught beforehand the fkill of fpeaking. Hooker, b.s.i.

It would be refifted by fuch as had beforeliand refifted the general proofs of the gofpel. Atterbury.

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger ufed to bargain beforehand, to cut off a quarter of a yard inf any part of the bill.

Arbutbnot's Hifory of $\mathfrak{F}$. Bull.
3. In a ftate of accumulation, or fo as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's houfe is at this time rich, and much beforehand; for it hath laid up revenue thefe thirty-feven years. Bacon:
4. At firft ; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with infuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sifyphus's ftone up the hill, which is foon beforehand to return upon him again? L'Eftrange's Fables:
Befo'retime. adv. [from before and time.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Ifrael, when a mản went to enquire of God, thus he fake.

I Sam. ix. 9: To Befo'rtune. v. $n$. [from be and fortune.] To happen to; to betide.

I give confent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me;
As much I wifh all good befortune you.
Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
To Befo'ul. v. a. [from be and foul.] To make foul; to foil ; to dirt.
To Befriend. v. a. [from be and friend.] To favour ; to bé kind to ; to countenance ; to fhew friendihip to ; to benefit. If it will pleafe Cæfar
To be fo good to Cæfar, as to hear me,
I fhall befeech him to befriend himfelf. Shakefp. F. Cafar. Now if your plots be ripe, you are befriended With opportunity.

See them embarked;
And tell me if the winds and feas befriend them. Addifon. Be thou the firft true merit to befriend;
His praife is loft, who ftays till all commend. Pope:
Brother-fervants muft always befriend one ànother. Swift:
To Befri'nge. v. a. [from be and fringe.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty lcaves
Cloath fpice, line trunks, or, flut'ring in a rowe;
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.
Pope:
To BEG. v. n. [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by afking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to beg I am athamed.
Luke, xvi. 3:
To Beg. v. a.

1. To afk; to feek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and begged the body: Matth. xxvii. 58.
2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof:

We have not begged any principles or fuppofitions, for the proof of this ; but taking that common ground, which both Mofes and all antiquity prefent. Burnet's Theory of the Earth:
To Bege't. v. a. I begot, or begat; I have begotten, or begoto [bezerzan, Saxon; to obtain. See To GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to becorre the father of children. But firft come the hours, which were begot
In Jove's fweet paradife, of day and night,
Which do tlie feafons of the year allot. Spenfer's Epithal. I talk of dreams;
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantafy. Shakefp. Romeo and ful:
Who hath begoter me thefe, feeing I have loft my children, and am defolate.

Ifaiah, xlix. 21
Twas he the noble Claudian race begat.
Dryden's Eneid.
Love is begot by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed.
Granville.
2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happinefs, be happy then;
For it is done.
Shakefp. Ricbard II.
My whole intention was to beget, in the minds of men, magnificent fentiments of God and his works. Cheyne's Phil. Prin. 3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for ftory, when cach minute
Begets a thoufand dangers?
Denham's Sophy.
4. It is fometimes ufed with on, or upon, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John.
Specitator.
Bege'tier. n. $\int$. [from beget.] He that procreates, or begcts a' the father.

For what their prowefs gain'd, the law deciares
Is to themfelves alone, and to their heirs:
No fhare of that goes back to the begetter,
But if the fon fights well, and plunders better, - Diyden.
Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againft the confent and will of the beget$t e r$.

Locke.
Be'gGar. n. f. [from beg. It is more properly written begger; but the common orthography is retained, becaufe the derivatives all preferve the $a$.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.
He raifeth up the poor out of the duft, and lifteth up the beggar from the dunghill, to fet them among princes.

$$
\text { I Samuel, ii. } 8 .
$$

We fee the whole equipage of a beggar fo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a noblenefs and dignity. Broome on the Ody $/ f y$.
2. One who fupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, beggar is a harfh and contemptuous term.

What fubjects will precarious kings regard?
A beggar fpeaks too foftly to be heard. Dryd. Conq. of Gran 3. One who affumes what he does not prove.

Thefe fhameful beggars of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, affume to themfelves to be men of reafon.

Tillot Jon.
To Béggar. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To reduce to beggary; to impoverifh.

Whofe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd your's for ever.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
They fhall fpoil the clothiers wool, and beggar the prefent fpinners.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
If the mifer durft his farthings fpare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his fcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haftes to beggar more. Gay's Trivia.
2. To deprive.

Neceflity, of matter beggar' $d$,
Will nothing flick our perfons to arraign
In ear and ear.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
3. To exhauft.

For her perfon,
It beggar'd all defcription; fhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiflue,
O'er-picturing Venus. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra. Be'ggarliness. $n_{*} f$. [from beggarly.] The ftate of being beggarly; meannefs; poverty.
Be'Ggarly. adj. [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar : ufed both of perfons and things.

I ever will, though he do fhake me off
To begorarly divorcement, love him dearly. Sbakefp. Otbello.
Who, that beheld fuch a bankrupt beggarly fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houfe, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greafy hat, could have fufpected, that he fnould,
by the murder of one king, and the banifhment of another, afcend the throne?

South.
The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly.

Addijon on Italy.
Corufodes, by extreme parfimony, faved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowfhip.

Suvift.
Be'ggarly. adv. [from beggar.] Meanly; defpicably; indigently.
Touching God himfelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell beggarly? and that he taketh no pleafure to be worfhipped, faving ouly in poor cottages? Hooker, i. .v.
Be'ganty. n. f. [from beggar:] Indigence; poverty in the utmoft degree.
On he brought me into fo bare a houfe, that it was the pic-
ture of miferable happinefs and rich beggary. Sidncy, b. ii.
While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And fay there is no fin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then fhall be,
To fay there is no vice, but beggary. Sbakefp. King Yobn. We muft become not only poor for the prefent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a flate of beggary for endlefs years to come.

Swift.
To BEGIN. v.n. I Vegan, or begun; I have begun. [bezmnan,
Sax. from be, or by to, and zanzan, Jaan, or jan, to go.]
r. To enter upon fomething new : applied to perfons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou fhouldft at all defer it; but all that is paft ought to feem little to thee, feeing it is fo in itfelf. Begin the next day with the fame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadft never begun beforc. Taylor.

Ill fing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my mufe.
Coruley.
2. To commence any action or ftate ; to do the firft act, or firft
part of an act ; to make the firft ftep from not doing to doing.
They began at the ancient men which were before the houfe.
Of thefe no more you hear him fpeak; He now begins upon the Greek:
Thefe rang'd and fhow'd, fhall, in their turns, Remain obfcure as in their urns.

Ezekiel, ix. 6.

Bezinning from the turir ums.
Prior.
Was libral to the pow' of hiel

## B E G

Rapt into future times, the bard begun, A virgin thall conceive.

Pope's Meffiah. 3. To enter upon exiftence; as, the world began; the practice began.
4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ftubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint began.
From Nimrod firf the favage chafe began;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man.
Blackmore.
Pope.
5. To take rife.

Judgment muft begin at the houie of God. I Pet. iv. I7
The fong begun from Jove.
All began,
All ends in love of God, and love of man.
6. To come into act.

Pope.
Now and then a figh he ftole,
And tears began to flow.
Dryden.
To Begin. v. a.
I. To do the firft act of any thing; to pafs from not doing to doing, by the firt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, begin the fong.
Pofe's Mefrab.
They have been awaked, by thefe awful fcencs, to begin religion ; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itfelf into more refined principles, by divine grace.
2. To trace from any thing as the firtt ground.

The apoftle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God.
which
3. To legin with. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leffon which requires fo much time to learn, had need be early begun with.

Government of the Tongue.
Begi'nner. n. f. [from begin.]

1. He that gives the firft caufe, or original, to any thing-

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To lofs of love adjoining lofs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third mifchief,
And, in my woe's beginner, it to end. Fairy Queer, b. ii.
Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bifhop of Antioch in Syria, the
firf beginner thereof, even under the apofles themfelves. Hook.
2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.
Palladius, behaving himfelf nothing like a beginner, brought the honour to the Iberian fide. Sidney, b. i.
They are, to beginncrs, an eafy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in fuch as are entered before.

Hooker, b. v. §. 37.
I have taken a lift of feveral hundred words in a fermon of a new beginner, which not one hearer could poffibly underfand.
Begi'nning: $n$. $\int$. [from begin.]
I. The firft original or caufe.

1. The firft original or caufe.

Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acks by a confent of all its parts.
2. The entrance into act, or being.

Swift.
Alfo in the day of your gladnefs, and in your folemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, you fhali blow the trum-
pets over your burnt offering.
Numbers, x. Ic.
Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth fhow
We may our end by our beginning know. Denbam.
3. The fate in which any thing firt is.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from fmall beginnings grow:
Thus fifhes firt to fhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow:
Dryden.
4. The rudiments, or firft grounds or materiais.

The underfanding is paffive; and whether or not it will have thefe beginnings, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power.
5. The firft part of any thing.

The caufes and defigns of an action, are the beginning; the effects of thefe caufes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of thefe defigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and refolution of thefe difficulties, are the end.
To Begírd. v. a. I begirt, or begivded: I Pope on Epick Poetry. legirt, or begirded; I have begirt. [frombs and gird.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or fhould the confident,
As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Defcend, with all her winning charms begirt
T' enamour
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. 1.213.
2. To furround; to encircle; to encompafs.

Besird th' almighty throne,
Befeeching, or beficging. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. v. l. 868
At home furrounded by a fervile croud,
Prompt to abufe, and in detraction loud
Abroad begirt with men, and fwords, and fpears;
His very ftate acknowledging his fears.
3. To fhut in with a fiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was fo clofely legirt before the king's march into the weft, that the council humbly defired his majefty, that he would relicve it. Clareadon, b. viii.

Clarcade:, b. viii

## BE H

To Begr'r t. v. a. [This is, I think, only a corruption of begird ; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See Begird.

And, Lentulus, begirt you Pompey's houfe,
To feize his fons alive; for they are they
Muft make our peace with him. Ben. Folmfon's Catiline. $B E^{\prime} G L E R B E G$. n. $f$. [Turkifh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.
To begna'w. v. a. [from be and gnarv.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode ; to nibble.

His horfe is fark fpoiled with the ftaggers, begrawn with the bots, waid in the back, and fhoulder fhotten.

Shakejp. Taiming of the Sbrew.
The worm of confcience fill begnaw thy foul.
Sbakesp. Richard III.
Bego're. interject. [only a coalition of the words be gone.] Go away; hence; hafte away.

Eegone! the goddefs cries, with ftern difdain; ?
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ftream to ftain. Sine fled, for ever banifin'd froin the train. Bego't.
Bego'rten. $\}$ The participle pafive of the verb beget.
Remember that thou waft begot of them. Ecclus, vii. 28.
The firf he met, Antiphates the brave,
But bafe begotten on a Theban flave.
Dryden's Fineid.
To Begre'Ase. v. a. [from be and greafe.] To foil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.
To Begri'me. v.a. [frombe and grime. See Grime and Grim.] To foil with dirt deep impreffed; to foil in fuch a manner that the natural hiue cannot eafily be recovered.

> Her name, that was as frefh

As Dian's vifage, is now begrim'd, and black
As my own face.
Sbakefp. Othello.
To Begui'le. v. a. [from be and guile.]

1. To impore upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I fay, left any man fhould beguile you with enticing words.

Coloff. ii. 4 .
The ferpent me beguil' $d$, and I did eat!
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
Whofoever fees a man, who would have beguiled, and impofed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly fay, that is the man who would have ruined me.
2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchednefs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itfelf by death ? 'Twas yet fome comfort,
When mifery could beguile the tyrant's rage,
And fruftrate his proud will. Shakefp. King Lear.
3. To deceive pleafingly ; to amufe.

With thefe fometimes fhe doth her time beguile;
Thefe do by fits her phantafy poffers. Sir $\mathcal{F}$. Davies. Swect leave me here a while;
My firits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with fleep.
Hamlet,
BEGU'N. The participle paffive of begin.
But thou bright morning ftar, thou rifing fun,
Which in thefe latter times haft brought to light
Thofe myfteries, that, fince the world begun,
Lay hid in darknefs and eternal night.
$\operatorname{Sir} 7$. Davies.
Beha't. n. $n$. [This word Skinner derives from balf, and interprets it, for my balf; as, for my part. It feems to me rather corrupted from beboof, profit ; the pronunciation degenerating eafily to behafe; which, in imitation of other words fo founded, was written, by thofe who knew not the etymology, bebalf.]

1. Favour ; caufe.

He was in confidence with thofe who defigned the deftruc-
Heare. tion of Strafford; againft whom he had contracted fome prejudice, in the behalf of his nation.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Addifon's Cato.
Marcus would fee it bleed in his bebalf.
quent interpofi-
Never was any nation bleffed with more frequent interpofi-
ions of divine providence in its bebalf.
2. Vindication; fupport.

He might, in his prefence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the bcbalf of his miftrcfs's beauty.

Left the fiend,
Or in behalf of man, or to invade
Vacant poffeffion, fome new trouble raife. Paradife Lof.
Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their bebalf, an ancient monument.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
To Beha've. v. a. [from be and bave.]
I. To carry; to conduct : ufed almoft always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We bebaved not ourfelves diforderly among you.
${ }^{2}$ Theffal. iii. 7.
Manifeft figns came from heaven, unto thofe that behaved themfolves manfully.

2 Macc. ii. 21.
To their wills wedded, to their errours flaves,
No man, like them, they think, bimfelf behaves.
We fo live, and fo act, as if we were fecure of the final iffue and event of things, however we may belave ourfelves.

Voz. I.
Atterbury.

## B E H

2. It feems formerly to have had the fenfe of, to govern ; to filis due; to difcipline: but this is not now ufed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Bebaves with cares, cannot fo eafy mifs. Fairy Qucen, b. ii; With fuch fober and unnoted paffion, He did bebave his anger ere 'tivas fpent, As if he had but prov'd an argument. Sbakefp. Timon:
To Berfave. v.n. To act ; to conduct one's felf. It is taken either in a good or a bad fenfe; as, he belhaved well or ill.
Beháviour. n. f. [from bebave.]
x. Manner of behaving one's felf, whether good or bad; manners.
Mopfa, curious in any thing but her own good bebaviour, followed Zelmane.

Sidncy.
2. External appearance.

And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned himrelf mad in their hands.

I Sam. xxi. 13.
3. Gefture; manner of action, adapted to particular occafions.

Well witneffing the moft fubmiffive bebaviour, that a thralled heart could exprefs.
When we make profeffion of our faith, we fand,
When we make profeffion of our faith, we ftand; when we acknowledge our fins, or feek unto God for favour, we fall down ; becaufe the gefture of conftancy becometh us beft in the one, in the other the bebaviour of humility. Hooker, b. v. One man fees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviour to love. Shakefp. Much ado about Noth.
4. Elegance of manners ; gracefulnefs.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handfome bebaviour.

Sidney, b. i:
The beautiful prove accomplifhed, but not of great fpirit; and ftudy, for the moft part, rather bebaviour than virtue.

Bacon's Ornam Rational. No 63:
He who advifeth the philofopher, altogether devoted to the Mufes, fometimes to offer facrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without bebaviour. Wotton.
5. Conduct; general practice; courfe of life.

To him, who hath a profpect of the ftate that attends men after this life, depending on their behaviour here, the meafures of good and evil are changed.

Locke.
6. To be upon one's bebaviour. A familiar phrafe, noting fuch a ftate as requires great caution; a ftate in which a failure in bebehaviour will have bad confequences.

Tyrants themfelves are upon their bebaviour to a fuperiour power.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
To Behe'ad. v. a. [from be and bead.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracufan merchant
Bebeaded publickly.
Shanejp. Romeo and Fuliet.
His beheading he underwent with all chriftian magnanimity:
Clarendon, b. vii.
On each fide they fly,
By chains connext, and, with deftructive fweep,
Behead whole troops at once.
Pbilips.
Mary, queen of the Scots, was beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Addijon on Italy.
BeHE'LD. particip. pafive, from behold; which fee.
All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ftrcams, beyond my hopes bebeld again! Pope's Odyfey:
Be'немотн. n. f. Bebemoth, in Hebrew, fignifies beafts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for fervice. But Job fpeaks of an animal, which he calls bebemoth, and defcribes its particular properties at large, in chap. xl. 15. Bochart has taken much care to make it appear to be the bippopotamus, or river-horfe. SanEtius thinks it is an ox. The Fathers fuppofe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. Calmet.

Behold now bebemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grafs as an ox.

Fob, xl. 15 .
Behold! in plaited mail
BE'HEN rears his head. Thomfon's Summer, 1.695. BEN. $\}_{\text {n. }}^{\text {nifk, from which perfumers extract an }}$, Behe'st. n.f. [from be and beft; hæj, Saxon.] Command; precept ; mandate.
Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents bebefts, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoofing of any thing.

Sidney, b. ii.
Such joy he had their ftubborn hearts to quell,
And fturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his beheft they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. Fairy 2. I, meffenger from everiafting Jove,
In his great nanue thus nis veibeft do tell. Fairfax, b. i. $\mathcal{f}$. I\%. To vifit oft thofe happy tribes,
On high bebefts his angels to and fro
Pafs'd frequent. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. 1. 153.
Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me ferve
In heav'n God ever bleft, and his divine
Behefts obey, worthieft to be obey'd! Paradife Loff, $b$. vi. To Behi'ght. v. a. pret. behot, part. behight. [from hazan, to promife, Sax.]

1. To promife.

## BE H

Sir Cinyon, mindfut of his vow yplight, Up rofe from drowfy couch, and him addreft, Unto the journey which he had belight.

Fairy 2 secm, b. ii. cant. ii
2. To entruff; to commit.

That moft glorious houfe that glifercth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand bebight
By wife Fidelia. Fairy 2uen, b. i. cant. x. fanz. 50
3. Perhaps to call; to name ; bight being often put, in old authors, for named, or was inamed.
Behi'nd. prep. [hindah, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hafted with two hundred harquebufiers, which he had caufed his horfemen to take bebind them upon their horfes. Knoiles's Hijfory of the Turks.
2. On the back part ; not before.

She came in the prefs behind, and touched. Mark, v. 27.
3. Toward's the back.

The Benjamites looked bebind them.
Fudges, xx. 40.
4. Following another.

Her hufband went with her, weeping bebind her. 2Sam.iii. 16 .
5. Remaining after the departure of fomething elfe.

He left beckind him, myfelf, and a fifter, both born in one hour.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night,
Piety and virtue are nat only delightful for the prefent, but they leave peace and contentment bebind them.
6. Remaining after the death of thofe to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publifh, was but a fmall part of what he left bebind him.
2. At a diftance from fomething going before

Such is the fwiftnefs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our fenfe bebind. Dryden.
8. Inferiour to another; having the pofteriour place with regard to excellence.
After the overthrow of this firf houfe of God, a fecond was erected; but with fo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came bebind it. Hooker, b. 5. § I.
9. On the other fide of fomething.

From light retir'd, behind his daughter's bed,
He , for approaching fleep, compos'd his head.
Dryden. Behi'vd. ald

1. Out of fight ; not yet produced to view ; remaining.

We cannot be fure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence behind, and yet unfeen, which may caft the probability on the other fide. Locke.
2. Moft of the former fenfes may become adverbial, by fuppreffing the accufative cafe; as, I left my money behind, or bebind me.
Behi'ndhand. adv. [from bebind and band.]

1. In a ftate in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated ; fo that lefs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juft proportion.
Your trade would fuffer, if your being behindhand has made the natural ufe fo high, that your tradefman cannot live upon his labour.
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardnefs. In this fenfe, it is followed by with.
Confider, whether it is not better to be half a year behindhand with the fafhionable part of the world, than to ftrain beyond his circumftances.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 488$.
3. Sbakefpeare ufes it as an adjective, but licentioully, for backward; tardy.

> And there thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Shake/p. Winter's Tale.
To BEHO'LD. v. a. pret. I bebeld, I have bebeld, or beholden. [behealban, Saxon.] To view; to fee; to look upon.
Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine cars. Ezek. xl. 4.
When fome young Theffalians, on horfeback, were bebeld afar off, while their horfes watered, while their heads were depreffed, they were conceived by the fectators to be one animal. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.
Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Ee'iolds his own hereditary fkies.
At this, the former tale again he told,
Dryden.
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to behold. Dryden's Fab Beho'sd. interject. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Bebold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. Gen, xxviii. 15
When out of hope, bebold her! not far off,
Such as I faw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beftow,
'To make her amiable. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. I. 48 r.
Beho'lden. particip. adj. [gchouden, Dutch; that is, held in oh.
ligation. It is very corruptly written bebolding.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle to.
Horns, which fuch as you are fain to be bebolden to your wives for

Shakefo. As you like it.
Sittle are we keholden to your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. Shakefp. R. III.
1 found you next; in refpect of bond both of near alliance,
and particularly of communication in fudies: wherein I mult acknowledge myfclf beholden to you

Bacon's Eflay:
I think nyfelf mightily bebolden to you for the repre'erenfion you then gave us.

Addijon. Guardian, N
We, who fee men under the awe of jullice, cannot conceive, what favage creatures they would be without it ; and how much bebolden we are to that wife contrivance. Atterbury,
Beho'mper. n. f. [from behold.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the furt, did make bebolders wink? Sbakefp. R. II Theefe beafts among
Bebolders rude, and fhallow to difcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who fees thee? Milton's Paradife Loft ${ }_{\lambda}$ b. ix. l. 543
Things of wonder give no lefs delight
To the wife Maker's, than beholder's fight.
The juftling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair beholder trembling for her knight.
The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raife envy, rather than compaffron, in the breafts of bebolders.
Beho'lding. adj. [corrupted from beholden.] Obliged. See Beholden.

Becaufe I would not be beholding to fortune for any part of the victory, I defcended.
Behólding. n. f. Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular beholdings, hath ex prefled this my teftimony. Carcw's Survey of Cornwal.
Beho'ldingness. in. f. [from bebolding, miftaken for befolden.]
The ftate of being obliged.
The king invited us to his court, fo as I muft acknowledge
a beboldingne/s unto him.
In this my debt I feem'd loth to confefs,
In that I fhunn'd beboldingness
Donne.
Beno'of. n. f. [from beboove.] That which behooves; that
which is advantageous; profit; advantage.
Her majefty may alter any thing of thofe laws, that may be more both for her own bchoof, and for the good of the people.

Spenfer on Irelgnd.

## No mean recompence it brings

To your behoof: if I that region loft,
All ufurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darknefs, and your fway
Wer't thou fome ftar, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of fhak'd Olympus, by mifchance didff fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true beboof,
Took up, and in fit place did reinftate.
Becaufe it was for the beloof of the animal, that, upon any
fudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no fhuts of
ftopples made for the ears.
Ray on the Creation,
It would be of no beboof, for the fettling of government, unlefs there were a way taught, how to know the perfon to whom belonged this power and dominion. Locke.
To BEHO'OVE. v. n. [behofap, Saxon; it is a duty.] Ta be fit ; to be meet; either with refpect to duty, neceffity, or convenience. It is ufed only imperfonally with it.
For better examination of their quality, it bebocweth the very foundation and root, the higheft wellfpring and fountain of them, to be difcovered. Hooker, li. i. \& I.
He did fo prudently temper his pions,

He did fo prudently temper his paffions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it behooved, of became him to perform.

Aitertury.
But fhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineft art. Thomfon's Spring, Beho'overul. adj. [from beboof.] Ufeful; profitable; adyantageous. This word is fomewhat antiquated.
It is very bebooveful in this country of Ireland, where there are wafte deferts full of grafs, that the fame fhould be caten down.

Sperfer on Ireland,
Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is fuppofed behooveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moft per, nicious,

Hecker, b, iv. §. 14.

## Madam, we have culled fuch neceffaries

As are behooveful for our flate tomorrow. Sh. Rom. and $\mathcal{F}$ ul.
It may be mott belooveful for princes, in matters of grace, to tranfact the fame publickly: fo it is as requifite, in matters of judgment, punifhment, and cenfure, that the fame be tranfacted privately.

Ciarendon,
Beho'ovefulity, adv. [from belioovefuil.] Profitably; ufcfully,
Tell us of more weighty dinikes than thefe, and that may more beboovcfully import the reformation. Sperifer c: Ireland,
BeHo't. [preterite, as it feems, of kebight, to promic.]
With fharp intended fing fo nide him fimote,
That to the earth him drove as friken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life bebot,
Fairy 2 , i.
To Beho'wl. r, $a$, [from be and bore $\%$.]
I. To howl at.

Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf bebozuls the moon. Sbakisp. Mirifump. NT. Dr, 2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorouny, Being. particip. [frombe.]

## B E L

Thefe, who have their hope in another life, look inpon themfelves as being on their paflage through this. Atterbury. Be'inc. m. f. [frombe.]

1. Exiftence ; oppoofed to nonentity

Of him all things have both received their firt bcing, and their continuance to be that which they are. Hookic', b.v. Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her being, and being there.
There is none but he,
do fear: and under him
Whofe being I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Thee, Father, firft they fung, omnipotent,
İmuntable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, author of all being,
Fountain of light! Milton's Par: Loft, b. iii. l. 374 .
Merciful and gracious, thou gaveft us being, raifing us from
nothing to be an excellent creation. Taylor's Guide to Devotion
Confider every thing as not yet in being; then examine, if
it mult needs have been at all, or what other ways it might hiave been.

Bentley.
2. A particular ftate or condition.

Thofe happy fpirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future being, and new bodies wait. Dryden's 压neid.
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what fpirits know;
Or who could fuffer being here below? Pope's Efay on Man. 3. The perfon exifting.

Ah, fair, yet falfe; ah, being form'd to cheat,
By feeming kindnefs, mixt with deep deceit.
Drydcn.
It is folly to feek the approbation of any being, befides the fupreme; becaufe no other being can make a right judgment of us, and becaure we can procure no confiderable advantage from the approbation of any other being. Addijon. Spectator. As now your own, our beings were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mold.
Pope.
$\mathrm{BE}^{\prime}$ 'ing. conjunct. [from be.] Since.
Dict.
BE IT so. A phrafe of anticipation, fuppofe it be $\int_{0}$; or of permiflion, let it be fo.
My gracious duke,
Beit $f_{0}$ the will not here, before your grace,
Confent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. Sb. Midf. N. Dream. To Bela'bour. v. a. [from be and labour.] To beat; to thump: a word in low fpeech.

What feveral madneffes in men appear:
Oreftes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax belabours there an harmlef's ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. Dryden, jun. He fees virago Nell belabour,
With his own ftaff, his peacerul neighbour.
Swift.
To Bela'ce. v. a. [Sea term.] To faften; as to belace a rope.D. Be'Lamie. n.f. [bel amie, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of ufe.

## Wife Socrates

Pour'd out his life, and laft philofophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareft belamic.. Fairy 2. b. ii. c. vii. Bétamour. n. $\int$. [bel amour, Fr.] Gallant; confort; paramour: obfolete.

Lo, lo, how brave fhe decks her bounteous bow'r,
With filken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to fhrowd her fumptuous belamour. Fairy 2: $b$. ii. Bela'ted. adj. [from be and late.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

## Fairy elves,

Whofe midnight revels, by a foreft fide,
Or fountain, fome belated peafant fees,
Or dreams he fees. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i. l. 78 r .
Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, feems in watch to lie.
Swift.
To Bela'y. v. a. [from be and lay; as, to waylay, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to fop the paffage.

The fpeedy horfe all paffages belay,
And fpur their fmoaking fteeds to crofs their way. Dryden.
2. To place in amburh.
'Gainff fuch ftrong caffles needeth greater might,
Than thofe fmall forces ye were wont belay. Spenf. •onn. xiv:
To Belay a rope. [Sea term.] To fplice ; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.
To BELCH. v. $n$ [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the flomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and, bclcbing from below,
Black fands as from a forceful engine throw. Dryden's Virg.
The fymptoms are, a four fmell in their freces, belchings, and diftenfions of the bowels.
2. To iffue out by cructation.

A triple pile of plumes his creft adorn'd,
On which with telching flames Chimara burn'd. Dryden.
To Belch. v. a. To throw out from the fomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarfenefs; hatefulnefs; or horrour.

They are all but ftomachs, and we all but food;

## B E L

'They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full, I hey'll belch us.

Shanefituri:
The bitternefs of it Inow belch from my heart. Sh. Cyunbel. Innmediate in a flame,
But foon obfeur'd with fmoke, all heav'in appear'd,
From thofe deep-throated engines belch'd. Paral. Loft, b. vi.
The gates that now
Stood open wide, belcbing outradreous flame
Far into chaos, fince the fiend pafs'd through. Parad. Lof:
Rough as their favage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acoms, belib'd their windy food. Dryden.
'There belcht the mingl'd ftreams of wine and blood,
And human flefh, lis indigefted food: Popg's Odydey, b. ix:
When I an am'rous kifs defign'd,
I belcb'd an hurricane of wind.
Swift.
Belch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. The act of eructation.
2. A cant term for malt liquour.

A fudden reformation would follow, among all forts of people ; porters would no longer be drunk with belch. Dennis: BeldA ${ }^{\prime}$ M n.f. [belle dame, which, in old French, fignified probably an old woman, as belle agc, old age.]

1. An old woman ; generally a term of contempt, marking the laft degree of old age, with all its faults and miferies.

Then fing of fecret things that came to pafs;
When bcldam nature in her cradle was. Milton: 2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly ?
-Have I not reafon, beldams, as you are?
Saucy and overbold ?
Shakefp. Macbeth.
The refty fieve vagg'd ne'er the more;
I wept for woc, the teffy bodldam fwore.
To BELE'AGUER. v. a. [beleggeren, Dutch.] To befiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their bufinefs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then beleaguer'd by Turnus and the Latins.

Dryden's Dufrefroy, Preface.
Againft beleaguer'd heav'n the giants move :
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lic,
To make their mad approaches to the fky. Dryden. Ovid. Beléagurer. n. f. [from beleaguer.] One that befieges a place. Belemni'tes. n. $\int$. [from Béno, a dart or arrow, becaufe of its refemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or fingerftone, of a whitifh and fometimes a gold colour.
Belflo'wer. n. f. [from belland fower, becaufe of the fhape of its flower; in Latin campanula.] A plant.
The flower confifts of one leaf, fhaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five fegments at the top. The feed veffel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the feed is emitted. There is a vait number of the fpecies of this plant. 1. The talleft pyramidal belfower. 2. The blue peach-leaved belforucr. 3. The white peach-leaved belflower. 4. Garden belfower, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called Cantcribury bells. 5. Canary belfower, with orrach leaves and a tuberofe root. 6. Blue belflower, with edible roots, commonly called rampions. 7. Venus looking-glafs telflower, \&c. The firf fort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, Eoc. in fummer. It produces fometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoft the whole length of the ftalks. The peachleaved belfowers are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very ftrong. The Canterbury bells are biennial. The Canary belfower is one of the moft beautiful plants of the greenhoufe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The rampion is propaqated for its root, which was formerly in greater efteem in England than at prefent. The forts of Venus looking-glafs are annual plants.
Belfóunder. n.f. [from bell and found.]. He whofe Millare it is to found or caft bells.

Thofe that make recorders know this, and likewife belfounders, in fitting the tune of their bells. Bacon's Natural Hift.
Be'lfry. n. $\int$. [Beffroy, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thofe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to belfry, becaufe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.
Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the belfry; that is cúrioully painted before, and will make a figure

Gay's What d' ye call ita
Belga'rd. n. f. [belle egard, Fr.] A foft glance; a kind regard : an old word, now wholly difufed.

Upon her eyelids many graces fat,
Under the fhadow of her even brows,
Working belgards, and amorous retreats. Fairy 2, b. ii. c. iii. To Brilíe. v. a. [from be and lie.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durt, with horfes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brafs, belic the thunder's found. Dryden
The fhape of man, and imitated beaft
The walk, the words, the gefture could fupply,
The habit minnick, and the mien belis. Dryden's Frbles.

## B E L

2. To give the lie to ; to charge with falfelood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ftate;
And when the moft obdurate fwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts belie their boaffful tongues. Dryden. Paint, patches, jewels laid afide,
At night aftronomers agree,
The evening has the day belied,
And Phyllis is fome forty-three.
3. To calumniate; to raife falle reports of any man.
'T is flander, whofe breath
Rides on the pofting winds, and doth belic
All corners of the world.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
Thou doft belie him, Piercy, thou belieft him ;
He never did encounter with Glendower. Sbakefp. Hen. IV.
4. To give a falle reprefentation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's fake, comfortable words.-
-Should I do fo, I fhould belie my thoughts. Shakefp. R. II. Tufcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not belied his mighty father's name. Dryden's Eneid.
In the difpute whate'er I faid,
My heart was by my tongue belied;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your fide.
Prior.
Belief. n. f. [from believe.]
I. Credit given to fomething which we know not of ourfelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thofe comforts that fhall never ceafe,
Future in hope, but prefent in belief.
Wotton.
Faith is a firm belief of the whole word of God, of his gofpel, commands, threats, and promifes. Wake's Prep. for Death.
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are fufficient to give us as much as the leaft fark of light concerning the very principal myfteries of our faith.

Hooker, b. v. §. 22.
3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeffors of faith.

In the heat of general perfecution, whereunto chriftian belief was fubject upon the firft promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the fufferings of martyrs. Hooker, b. v. 4. Perfuafion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain fubfcribe, and tempts belief. Milton. All treaties are grounded upon the belief, that fates will be found in their honour and obfervance of treaties. Temple.
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superftitious prophecies are not only the belief of fools, but the talk fometimes of wife men.

Bacon.
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

Beli'evable. adj. [from believe.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.
To BELI'EVE. v. a. [zelyjan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from fome other reafon than our perfonal knowledge.

A propofition, which they are perfuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not feeing, but believing.

Ten thoufand things there are, which we believe merely upon the authority or credit of thofe who have fpoken or written of them.

Watts's Logick.
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I fpeak with thee, and belicve thee for ever.

Exodus, xix. 9.
To Believe. v. $n$.

1. To have a firm perfuafion of any thing.

They may believe that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Ifaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee.
2. To exercife the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to believing fouls,
Gives light in darknefs, comfort in defpair. Sbakefp. H. VI.
For with the heart man believeth unto righteoufnefs, and with the mouth confeffion is made unto falvation. Romans, x. ro.
3. With the particle in; to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, fo fhall you be eftablifhed.
4. With the particle upon; to truft; to place full confidence in ; to reft upon with faith.
To them gave he power to become the fons of God, even to them that believe on his name.
fobn, i. 12.
5. I believe, is fometimes ufed as a way of fightly noting fome want of certainty or exactnefs.

Though they are, I believe, as high as moft fteeples in England, yet a perfon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm.

Addijon on Italy.

## Beli'ever. n. f. [from believe.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Difcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been believers of it.

Hooker, Pref.
2. A profeffour of chriftianity.

Infidels themfelves did difeern in matters of life, when believer's did well, when otherwif.

Hooker, 6. 2. §. 2.

## BEL

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how Thould he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itfelf, is of no force to work belief, and to fave beliçers? Hooker, b. v.

Myfteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerfal body of true believers; from the days of the apofles, and will be to the refurrection neither will the gates of hell prevail againt them. Suvift
Belíevingly, adu. [from to believe.] After a believing manner.
Belíke. adv. [from like, as by likelihood.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the fame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, belike, while the lion was prefent, came furioufly towards the place where I was.

Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treafures, where they fhould be fained with fo many perfections.

Sidney.
Lord Angelo, kelike, thinking me remifs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. Shake $/ p$. M. for Meaf.

Jofephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, belike, fome ruin or foundation thereof.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
2. It is fometimes ufed in a fenfe of irony; as, we are to fuppofe.

We think, belike, that he will accept what the meaneft of them would difdain.

Hooker, b. viii. § 15.
God appointed the fea to one of them, and the land to the other, becaufe they were fo great, that the fea could not hold them both; for elfe, belike, if the fea had been large enough, we might have gone a fifhing for elephants. Breverw. on Languages. Berive. adv. [bulive, Sax. probably from bi and life, in the fenfe of vivacity; fpeed; quicknefs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of ufe.

By that fame way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rufty blood,
And down to Pluto's houfe are come belive.
Fairy 2. b. i.
BELL. n. f. [bel, Saxon; fuppofed, by Skinner, to come from pelvis, Lat. a bafin. See Ball.]

1. A veffel, or hollow body of caft metal, formed to make a noife by the act of a clapper, hammer, or fome other inftrument ftriking againft it. Bells are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, affembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. Shakefp. Henry IV. Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyfelf,
And bid the merry bells ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. Shakefp. H. IV.
Four bells admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. Holder's Elements of Speech.
He has no one neceffary attention to any thing, but the bell, which calls to prayers twice a day. AddiJon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{2} 64$. 2. It is ufed for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee fucks, there fuck $I$,
In a cowflip's bell I lie
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In fummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to fuck the balmy feed. Dryden:
3. A fmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a folid ball; which, when it is fhaken by bounding againft the fides, gives a found.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horfe his curb, and the faulcon his bells, fo hath man his defire. Sbakefp. As jou like it.
4. To bcar the bell.' To be the firft, from the wether, that carries a bell among the fheep, or the firft horfe of a drove that has bells on his collar.
5. The Italians have carried away the bell from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works.

Hakewell on Providence.
To Boke the bells. A phrafe, in Shanefpeare, taken from the bells of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beft,
The proudeft he that holds up Lancafter,
Dares fir a wing, if Warwick fbakes bis bells. Shakefp. H.VI.
To Bell. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguft, bell, and are fometimes ripe.

Mortimer's Hufluandry.
ripe
Bell-fashioned. adj. [from bell and fafbion.] Having the
form of a bell. form of a bell.
The thorn apple rifes with a ftrong round ftalk, having large bell-fafbioned flowers at the joints. Mortimer's Art of Husbandry. Belle. n. f. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t ' affault a gentle belle;
O fay, what ftranger caufe yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord ? Pope's $R$. of the Lock.:
BELLES LETTRES. n. $f$. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no fingular.

The exactnefs of the other, is to admit of fomething like difcourfe, efpecially in what regards the belles lettres. Tatler. Béliibone. n. $\int$. [from bellus, beautiful, and bonus, good, Lat: lelle $E^{\circ}$ bonne, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodnefs. A word now out of ufe.

## B E L

## Pan may be proud, that ever he begot Such a bellibone,

And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot To bear fuch a one.

Spenfer's Paftorals.
Belli'gerous. adj. [belliger, Lat.] Waging war. Dict. Bélling. n. f. A hunting term, fpoken of a roe, when the makes a noife in rutting time.
Belli'potent. adj. [bellipotens, Lat.] Puiffant; mighty in war.

Dici.
To Béllow. v. n. [bellan, Saxon.]

## 1. To make a noife as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and belbow'd; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated.
Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
What bull dares bellow, or what fheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den?
Dryden's Spanifh Friar.
But now, the hufband of a herd muft be
Thy mate, and bellowing fons thy progeny.
Dryden.
2. To make any violent outcry.

He faften'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd burft heav'n.
Sbakesp. King Lear:
3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this fenfe, it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would bellow out a laugh in a bafe note. Dryd. Perf. fat. v.
This gentleman is accuftomed to roar and bellow fo terribly loud, that he frightens us.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{5} 54$.
4. To roar as the fea in a form; or as the wind; to make any continued noife, that may caufe terrour.

Till, at the laft, he heard a dreadful found,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebound. Fairy Queen, b. i: cant. 7. Janz. 7.
The rifing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling feas rebound. Dryd. Béllows. n. f. [biliz, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from bellies, the wind being contained in the hollow, or belly. It has no fingular; for we ufually fay a pair of bellows; but Dryden has ufed bellows as a fingular.]

1. The inftrument ufed to blow the fire.

Since fighs into my inward furnace turned,
For bellows ferve to kindle more the fire.
Sidney.
One, with great bellows, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. Fairy 2: b. ii.
The fmith prepares his hammer for the ftroke,
While the lung'd bellows hiffing fire provoke. Dryden's Juv.
The lungs, as bellows, fupply a force of breath; and the afpera arteria is as the nofe of bellows, to collect and convey the breath.

Holder's Elements of Speech
2. In the following paffage, it is fingular.

Thou neither, like a bellows, fwell'ft thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mafs
Of melting ore. Dryden's Perffus, fat. v. Be'lluine. adj. [belluinus, Lat.] Beafly; belonging to a beaft; favage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beafts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the beft. Atterbury's Preface to bis Sermons.
BE'LLY. n. f. [balg, Dutch ; bol, bola, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaft to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd againft the belly; thus accus'd it ;
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the ref.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
2. In beafts, it is ufed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord faid unto the ferpent, upon thy belly fhalt thou go, and duft fhalt thou eat all the days of thy life. Gen. iii. 14. 3. The womb; in this fenfe, it is commonly ufed ludicroufly or familiarly.
I fhall anfwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's belly: the Moor is with child by you.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
The fecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big belly.

Congreve's Way of the World.
4. That part of man which requires food, in oppofition to the back, or that which demands cloaths.

They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their bellies by fpoil, rather than by labour.

Whofe god is their belly. $\quad$ Pbil. iii. 19.
He that fows his grain upon marble, will have many a hun-
ry belly before harveft.
Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 7 . Bull.
5. The part of any thing that fwells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune fometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eafy to be taken hold of; and, after, the belly, which is hard to grafp. Bacon's Ornament. Ration
An Irith harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the ftrings,
but at the end of the ftrings. Bacon's Nat. Hifory, ${ }^{\circ} 146$.
6. Any place in which fomething is inclofed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardft my voice.
Vol. I.

## B E L

To Béley. v. n. [from the noun.] To fwell into a larger capacity ; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waftes, figns ceafe to rife,
For bellying carth, ftill rifing up, denies
Their light a paffige, and confines our eyes.
Creech's Manilius.
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds fuffic'd the fail,
The bellying canvas ftrutted with the gale. Dryden's Fables. Loud ratt'ling fhakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n bellies downwards, and defcends in rain. Dryden. 'Midft thefe difports, forget they not to drench Themfelves with bellying goblets.

Pbilips.
Be'llyache. n. f. [from belly and ache.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.
Be'llybound. adj. i[ffrom belly and bound.] Difeafed, fo as to be coftive, and fhrunk in the belly.
Be'lly-FRETTING. n.f. [from belly and fret.]
x. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horfe's belly with the foregirt.
2. A great pain in a horfe's belly, caufed by worms. Die7.

Be'Llyful. n.f. [from belly and full.] As much food as fills the belly, or fatisfies the appetite.
Be'ilygod. n. $\int$. [from belly and god.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite wafte they made this way, the only ftory of Apicus, a famous bellygod, may fuffice to fhew.

Hakewell on Providence,
$\mathrm{Be}^{\prime} \mathrm{LLy}$-pinchéd. adj. [from belly and pinch.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. Shake/p. K. Lear. $\mathrm{Be}^{\prime}$ llyroll. n. f. [from belly and roll.] A roll fo called, as it feems, from entering into the hollows.
They have two fmall harrows that they clap on each fide of the ridge, and fo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a bellyroll, that goes between the ridges, when they have fown it. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Bélly-timper. n.f. [from belly and timber.] Food; materials to fupport the belly.

Where belly-timber, above ground
Or under, was not to be found.
The ftrength of every other member
Hudibras, cant. i.
Is founded on your belly-timber.
Prior.
Béley-worm. n. $f$. [from belly and worm.] A worm that breeds in the belly.
Be'lman. n.f. [from bell and man.] He whofe bufinefs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that fhriek'd, the fatal belman
Which gives the ftern't good night. Sbakefp. Macbetho
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the belman's fong, and pafted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. Gay's Trivia
The belman of each parifh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paft twelve o' clock.

Swift.
Be'lmetal. n. $\int$. [from bell and metal.] The metal of which bells are made ; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thoufand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brafs one hundred and fifty pounds.

Bacon's Pbyffcal Remains.
Colours which arife on belmetal, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. Newton's Opt. To Belo'ck. v. a. [from be and lock.] To faften, as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was faft belock'd in thine. Sbake/p. Meafure for Meafure.

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeft with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.
To Belo'ng. v. n. [belangen, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field belonging to Boaz. Ruth, ii. 3 , 2. To be the province or bufinefs of.

There is no need of any fuch redrefs 3
Or if there were, it not belongs to you. Shakefß. Hen. IV: The declaration of thefe latent philofophers belongs to another paper. Boyle.
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth belongs. Dryd.Virg. 3. To adhere, or be appendent to.

He went into a defart belonging to Bethfaida. Luke, ix. 10 4. To have relation to.

To whom belongeft thou ? whence art thou? I Sam. xxx. 13: 5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties belonging to the fupreme firit, are unlimited and boundlefs, fitted and defigned for infinite objects.

Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.
6. To be referred to.

He careth for things that belong to the Lord. I Cor. vii. 32. Belo'ved. participle. [from belove, derived of love. It is ob2 Z fervable

## B E M

fervable, that, though the participle be of very frequent ufe, the verb is feldom or never admitted; as we fay, you are much beloved by me, but not, I belove you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, fo well belov'd of Cæfar
Should outlive Cæfar.
Shakefp. Julius Cafar.
In likenefs of a dove
The firit defcended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his beloved fon.
Milton's Paradife Regained, b. i. l. 32:
Belo'w. prep. [frombe and low.]

1. Under in place; not fo high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee, And tread upon his neck.

Shake/p. Macbeth.
2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themfelves equal at leaft to the electors of the empire, and but one degree below kings.

Addifon on Italy.
3. Inferiour in excellence

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much below his Manilius, as the fields are below the ftars.

Felton on the Clafjcks. 4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.
'Tis inuch below me on his throne to fit;
But when I do, you fhall petition it. Dryden's Indian Emp. Belo'w. adu.

1. In the lower place; in the place neareft the center.

To men flanding bclow on the ground, thofe that be on the top of Paul's, feem much lefs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thofe below feem nothing fo much leffened, and may be known. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, No 205.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempefts and winds before the air here below; and therefore the obfcuring of the fmaller ftars, is a fign of tempeft following.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N’ 818
His fultry heat infects the fky ;
The ground belorv is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. Dryd.
This faid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And fhews them all the fhining fields below. Dryden.
2. On earth; in oppofition to beaven.

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's blefs'd above, immortaliz'd below
Smith, To the Memory of $\mathcal{F}$. Philips.
The faireft child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and blefs'd above.
Prior.
3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppofed to beaven and earth.

The gladfome ghofts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near ; and long to know
What bus'nefs brought him to the realms below. Dryd. En.
When fuff'ring faints aloft in beams fhall glow,
And profp'rous traitors gnafh their teeth below. Tickell. To Belo'wt. v. a. [from be and lowt, a word of contenipt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.
Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a fupper, they had not only good cheer, but alfo favoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and belowted his cook, as an ignorant fcullion, that never dreffed him either epigrams or anagrams.

Camden's Remains.
BELSWA'GGER. n. f. A cant word for a whoremafter.
You are a charitable belfwagger; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines. Dryden's Spanifb Friar.
Belt. n. S. [belz, Sax. baltheus, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a fword, or fome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diftemper'd caufe
Within the belt of rule.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Ajax flew himfelf with the fword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the belt given him by Ajax.

Then fnatch'd the fhining belt, with gold inlaid;
The belt Eurytion's artful hands had made. Dryden's Eneid.
Belwe'rher. n. f. [from bell and wether.] A theep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ferve my fheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their belwether. Spenf. Hub. Talc.
To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a belwether.

Shakefp. As you like it.
The flock of fheep, and belwether, thinking to break into another's pafture, and being to pals over another bridge, juftled till both fell into the ditch. Howel's England's Tears.
To Bely'. See Belie.
To Bema'd. v. a. [from be and mad.] To make mad; to turn the brain.

## Making juft report

Of how unnatural and bemadding forrow,
The king hath caufe to plain.
Shake/p. King Lear:
To Bemíre. v. a. [from be and mire.] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to foil by paffing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely fort,
Their journey long, their money fhort,
The loving couple well bemir'd;
The horfe and both the riders tir'd.
Swift.
To Bemóan. v. a. [from to moan.] To lament; to bewail; to exprefs forrow for.

## B E N

He falls, he fills the houfe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain bemoans. Dryden's Eneid.
'The gods themfelves the ruin'd feats bemoan,
And blame the mifchiefs that themfelves have done.
Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Bemo'aner. n. f. [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perfon that laments.
To Bemo'ıl. v. a. [be and moil, from mouiller, Fr.] To bedraggle ; to bemire ; to encumber with dirt and mire

Thou fhouldft have heard in how miry a place, how fhe was bemoiled, how he left her with the horfe upon her. Sbakefp: To Bemo'nster. v.a. [from $b_{e}$ and monfer.] To make monftrous.

Thou chang'd, and felf-converted thing! for thame,
Bemonfter not thy feature. Shokesp. King Lear
Bemu'sed. adj. [from to mufe.] Overcome with mufing;
dreaming : a word of contempt.
Is there a parfon much bemus'd in beer,
A maudlin poetefs, a rhiming peer?
Pope's Epifles.
Ben. See Behen.
BENCH. $n$. f: [benc, Sax. banc, Fr.]
I. A feat, diftinguifhed from a flool by its greater length:

The feats and benches thone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs fat fide by fide about. Spenf. Vif. of Bellay,
All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearfe,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verfe;
His lofty numbers, with fo great a guft,
They hear, and fwallow with fuch eager luft:
But while the common fuffrage crown'd his caufe,
And broke the benches with their loud applaufe,
His mufe had ftarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, fupply'd her bread. Dryd. Fuvenal. 2. A feat of juftice; the feat where judges fit.

> A fon fet your decrees at naught:

To pluck down juftice from your awful bench;
To trip the courfe of law, and blunt the fword
That guards the peace and fafety of your perfon
Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Cyriac, whofe grandfire on the royal bench
Of Britifh Themis, with no mean applaufe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar fo often wrench
3. The perfons fitting ori a berb; fame

## Fools to popular praife afpire,

Of publick fpeeches, which worfe fools admire;
While, from both benches, with redoubl'd founds,
Th' applaufe of lords and commoners abounds. Dryd. Virg. To Bench. v.a. [from the noun.]
To furnifh with benches.
'Twas bench'd with turf, and, goodly to be feen,
The thick young grafs arofe in frefher green. Dryden's Fab. 2. To feat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have bench'd, and rear'd to worPhip. Shakefp. Winter's Tale. Be'ncher. n. f. [from bench.] Thofe gentlemen of the inns of court are called benchers, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alfo called inner barrifters. The benchers, being the feniors of the houfe, are intrufted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treafurer yearly chofen.

Blount. Chambers.
I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn, a favour that is indulged me by feveral benchers, who are grown old with me.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 100$.
To BEND. v. a. pret. bended, or bent ; part. paff. bended, or bent. [benoan, Saxon; bander, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from pandare, Lat.]

1. To make crooked ; to crook ; to inflect.

The rainbow compaffeth the heaven with a glorious circle,
and the hands of the Moft High hath bended it. Ecclus, xliii. i 2.
They bend their bows, they whirl their nings around:
Heaps of fpent arrows fall, and ftrew the ground;
And helms, and fhields, and rattling arms refound.
2. To direct to a certain point.

Dryden's EEneid.
Octavius, and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. Sbakeff. 7. Cfar.
Why doft thou bend thy eyes upon the earth,
And ftart fo often, when thou fitt'ft alone.
Shakefp.
Your gracious eyes upon this labour bend.
Fairfax, $b$. i. $_{\text {. }}$
To that fweet region was our voyage bent,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Difturb'd our courfe.
Dryden's Virgil.
bend
Then, with a rufhing found, th' affembly bend
Diverfe their fteps: the rival rout afcend
The royal dome
Pope's Ody Jfey, b. ii. l. $295^{\circ}$
3. To apply.

Men will not bend their wits to examine, whether things,
wherewith they have been accuftomed, be good or evii Hoo er.
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation.
Sbakefp. Richard III.

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to bend his mind or thoughts to any publick bufinefs. Temple. 4. To put any thing in order for ufe; a metaphor taken from
bending the bow. bending the bow.

## I'm fettled, and bendiup

Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. Shakefp. King Lear.
As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird alked him what he was doing.

L'Efrange, fab. xcvi.
But when to mifchief mortals bend their will,
How foon they find fit infruments of ill ? Pope's $R$. of the $L$.
6. To fubdue; to make fubiniffive; as, war and famine will bend our enemies.
7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been feen to bite their pen, fratch their head,
, bend their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper.

Camden's Remains.
To Bend. v. n.
I. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whofe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

## Earth feems

Far ftretch'd around, to meet the bending fphere.
Shakejp.
3. To refolve ; to determine

Not fo, for once, indulg'd they fweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, bent on mifchief, bear the waves before. Dryd. Fables.
While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's fill feverely bent againft himfelf;
Renouncing fleep, and reft, and food, and eafe. Addif. Cato.
A fate of llavery, which they are bent upon with fo much
eagernefs and obftinacy.
Addifon. Freeholder.
He is every where bent on inftruction, and avoids all manner of digreffions.
4. To be fubmiffive; to bow.

The fons of them that afflicted thee, fhall come bending unto thee.

Ifaiah, 1x. 14 .
Bend. n.f. [from to bend.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.
'Tis true, this god did fhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that fame eye, whofe bend doth awe the world,
Did lofe its luftre.
Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or fides of a fhip.

Skinner:
3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the efcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the finifter bafe point. Harris.
Be'ndable. adj. [from bend.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.
Be'NDER. n.f. [from to bend.]

1. The perfon who bends.
2. The inftrument with which any thing is bent.

Thefe bows, being fomewhat like the long bows in ufe amongft us, were bent only by a man's immediate ftrength, without the help of any bender, or rack, that are ufed to others.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

## Be'ndwith. n. f. An herb.

Dict.
Bene'aped. adj. [from neap.] A fhip is faid to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.
Benéath. prep. [beneop, Sax. beneden, Dutch.]

1. Under ; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid beneath him, and to reft retir'd. Dryden, Env. vii.
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee beneath his laurels grow.
Prior.
2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by fome preffure.

Our country finks beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gafh
Is added to her wounds.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And fink beneath the burdens which they bear. Dryden's Virg.
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reafon then to be perfuaded, that there are far more
fpecies of creatures above us, than there are beneath.
4. Unworthy of; unbefeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is beneath his high ftation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it.

Atterbury.
Bene'tath. adv.
x. In a lower place; under.

I deftroyed the Amorite before them; I deftroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from beneath.

Amos, ii. 9.
The earth which you take from beneath, will be barren and unfruitful.

Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
2. Below, as oppofed to beaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath.

Exodus, xx. 4.
Be'nedict. adj. [benedictus, Lat.] Having mild and falubrious qualities: an old phyfical term.

## B E N

It is not a fmall thing won in phyfick, if you can make thubarb, and other medicines that are benedict, as ftrong purgers as thofe that are not without fome malignity. Bacon's N. Lijlt. Benedi'ction: n. f. [benediçio, Lat.]

1. Bleffing; a decretory pronunciation of happinefs.

A fov'reign thame fo bows him; his unkindnefs,
That ftript her from his benedicion, turn'd her
To foreign cafualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. Shakefp. King Lear. From him will raife
A mighty nation; and upon him fhow'r
His benediczion fo, that, in his feed,
All nations fhall be bleft. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii. l. 125 :
2. The advantage conferred by bleffing.

Profperity is the bleffing of the Old Teftament ; adverfity is the bleffing of the New; which carrieth the greater benediction, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. Bacon's Effays. 3. Acknowledgments for bleffings received; thanks.

Could he lefs expect
Than glory and benediction, that is, thanks? Parad. Reg. Such ingenious and induftrious perfons ate delighted in fearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praifes and benedicfions. Kay on the Creation.
4. The form of inftituting an abbot.

What confecration is to a bifhop, that benediction is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bifhop is not properly fuch, till confecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly fuch before benediction. Ayliffe's Parergon. Benefa'ction. n. f. [from benefacio, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred; which is the more ufual fenfe.

One part of the benefactions, was the expreffion of a generous and grateful mind.

Atterbury.
Benefa'ctor. n.f. [from benefacio, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to fome publick charity.

Then fwell with pride, and muft be titled gods,
Great benefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worfhipp'd with temple, prieft, and facrifice.
Milton's Paradife Regained, b. iii. l. 82.
From that preface he took his hint, though he had the bafenefs not to acknowledge his benefactor. Dryden's Fables, Pref.
I cannot but look upon the writer as my benefactor, if he conveys to me an improvement of my underftanding.

Addijon. Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 40$.
Whoever makes ill returns to his benefactor, muft needs be a common enemy to mankind. Swift's Gulliver's. Travels. Benefa'ctress. n. f. [from benefactor.] A woman who confers a benefit.
Be'nefice. n.f. [from beneficium, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclefiaftical livings, be they dignities or others.

And of the prieft eftfoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a benefice he might afpire. Spenfer's Hubb. Tale.
Much to himfelf he thought, but little fpoke,
And, undepriv'd, his benefice forfook. Dryden's Fables: Be'neficed. adj. [from benefice.] Poffeffed of a benefice, or church preferment.
The ufual rate between the beneficed man and the religious perfon, was one moiety of the benefice. Ayliffe's Parergon. Bene'ficence. n. $\int$. [from beneficent.] The practice of doing good; active goodnefs.
You could not extend your beneficence to fo many perfons; yet you have loft as few days as that excellent emperour.

Dryden's Guvenal, Dedicat.
Love and charity extends our beneficence to the miferies of our brethren. Bene'ficent. adj. [from beneficus, beneficentior, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from benign, as the act from the difpofition ; beneficence bèing kindnefs, or benignity, exerted in action.
Such a creature could not have his origination from any lefs than the moft wife and beneficent being, the great God.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
But Phobbus, thou, to man beneficent,
Delight'ft in building cities.
Prior.
Benefi'cial. adj. [from beneficium, Lat.]

1. Advantageous ; conferring benefits ; profitable; ufeful; with to before the perfon benefited.
Not that any thing is made to be beneficial to him, but all things for him, to fhew beneficence and grace in them.

Hooker, b. i. § 8 .
This fuppofition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and confequently to be very beneficial to mankind.

Tillot fon, Sermon i.
The war, which would have been moft beneficial to us, and deftructive to the enemy, was neglected.

Swift.
Are the prefent revolutions in circular orbs, more beneficial than the other would be?

Bentlcy's Sermons.
2. Helpful ; medicinal.

In the firft accefs of fuch a difeafe, any deobftruent, without much acrimony, is beneficial.

Arbutbrot on Diet.
Benefictal. n. f. An old word for a benefice.

## B E N

For that the groundwork is, and end of all;
How to obtain a beneficial.
Spenfer's Hubberd's Tale.
Beneficially. adv. [from bereficial.] Advantageoully; profitably; helpfully.
Benfericialness. $n$. $\int$. [from benfficial.] Ufefulnefs; profit; helpfulnefs.

Though the knowledge of thefe objects be commendable for their contentation and curiofity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their ufefulnefs and beneficialnefs.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Beneficiary. alj. [from benefice.] Holding fomething in fubordination to another; having a dependent and fecondary poffeffion, without fovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no lefs promife, than to be made a feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope. Baion's War with Spain. Benfficiary. $n$. $\int$. He that is in poffeffion of a benefice.

A benefice is cither faid to be a benefice with the cure of fouls, or otherwifc. In the firft cafe, if it be annexed to another benefice, the beneficiary is obliged to ferve the parifh church in his own proper perfon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
BE'NEFII. n. f. [beneficinm, Lat.]

1. A kindnefs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble benefits fhall prove
Not well difpos'l, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Blefs the Lord, O my foul, and forget not all his benefits.
$P$ falm ciii. 2.
As many as offer'd life,
Neglect not, and the benefit embrace
By faith, not void of works. Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 426. 2. Advantage ; profit ; ufe.

The creature abateth his ftrength for the benefit of fuch as put their truft in thee.

Widdom, xvi. 24.
3. In law.

Bencfit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a prieft, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a fecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himfelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in cafe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of clergy, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of fuch felony as this benefit is granted for ; and fo burnt in the hand, and fet free for the firtt time, if the ordinary's commiffioner, or deputy, flanding by, do fay, Legit ut clericus; or, otherwife, fuffereth death for his tranfgreffion.

Cowel.
To Be'nefit. v.a. [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courfe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing benefit your knowledge. Shake $/ p$. Wint. Tale. He was fo far from benefiting trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. Arbuthnot. To Benefit. v.n. To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what $I$ have benefited herein, among old renowned authors, I fhall fpare.

Milton on Education.
Bene'mpt. adj. [See Nempt.] Appointed; marked out; an obfolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou flalt gain, Than kid or coffet, which I thee bencmpt; Then up, I fay.

Spenfer's Paftorals.
To Bene't. v.a. [from net.] To enfnare; to furround as with toils.

Being thus benetted round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane, They had begun the play.
ne'volence. $n$. $\int$. [benevolentia, Lat.]

1. Difpofition to do good; 'kindnefs; charity ; good will.

Grafp the whole worlds of reafon, life, and fenfe,
In cue clofe fyftem of benevolence. Pope's Efay on Man.
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a benevolente, was devifed by Edward IV. for | which he fuftained much envy. It was abolifhed by Richard III.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Bene'volent. adj. [benevolens, benevolentia, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, benevolent as wife. Pope's Ody Jey. Nature all
Is blonming and benevolent like thee.
Thomfon.
Bene'volentness. n. f. The fame with benevolence.
Benga't. n. $\int$. [from Bengal in the Eaft Indies.] A fort of thin flight ftuff, made of filk and hair, for womens apparel.
Be'njamin. n. f. [Renzoin.] The name of a tree.
From a calyx, which confifts of four leaves, are produced thre fimall fowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into cight fegments; between which are feveral fhort threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, whiclı becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender brauches in the fpring of the year.

Millar.

## B E N

Be'njamin. n.f. A gum. See Benzoin.
To Benícht. v. a. [from night.]
I. To involve in darknefs; to embarrafs by want of light ; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breaft,
May fit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark foul, and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the mid-day fun;
Himfelf is his own dungeon.
Thofe bright ftars that did add
Milton.
as thole dark fhades that did benigbt it, vanifh.

Boyle.
But what fo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's benighted wit, is fought,
Shall in this age to Britain firft be fhown. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
A ftorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and benight the fky. Garth's Ovid. The miferable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frofts Under the polar Bear.
2. To furprife with the coming on of night.

Being benighted, the fight of a candle I faw a good way off, directed me to a young fhepherd's houfe.

Sidney, b. i.
Or fome benighted angel, in his way,
Might eafe his wings; and, feeing heav'n appear
In its beft work of mercy, think it there.
Dryden.
BENI'GN. adj. [benignus, Lat. It is pronounced without the $g$, as if written benine; but the $g$ is preferved in benignity.]
r. Kind; generous; liberal ; actually good. See Beneficent.

This turn hath made amends! Thou haft fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign!
Giver of all things fair. Milton's Parad. Lof, b. viii. l. 492. So fhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign. Par. Loft, b. xii. We owe more to heav'n than to the fword,
The wifh'd return of fo benign a lord.
Waller.
What heaven beftows upon the earth, in kind infuences and benign afpects, is paid it back again in facrifice and adoration.

South.
They who delight in the fuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaffionate or benign.

Locke.
Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt benign thy various gifts to men.
Prior.
2. Wholefome ; not malignant.

Thefe falts are of a benign mild nature, in healthy perfons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they difcover in cachexies.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Benign Difeafe, is when all the ufual fymptoms appear in the fmall pox, or any acute difeafe, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

2uincy.
Benígness. n.f. [from benign.] The fame with benignity.
Bfnignity. n. f. [from benign.]

1. Gracioufnefs; goodnefs; actual kindnefs.

He which ufeth the benefit of any fpecial benignity, may enjoy it with good confcience. Hooker, b. v. § 9.
The king was defirous to eftablifh peace rather by benignity than blood.

Hayward.
It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his benignity co-operate to their converfions. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the benignity of him that does it.

South.
2. Salubrity; wholefome quality; friendlinefs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in fanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reafon of the benignity of the ferum, which fendeth out better matter for a callus. Wifeman's Surgery.
Benígnly. adv. [from benign.] Favourably; kindly; gracioufly.

Tis amazement mare than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move ;
If lefs fplendour wait on thine,
Yet they fo benignly fhine,
I would turn my dazled fight
To behold their milder light.
Waller.
Oh truly good, and truly great !
For glorious as he rofe, benignly fo he fet.
Prior. Be'nison. n. f. [benir, to blefs ; benifons, Fr.] Bleffing; benediction.

We have no fuch daughter; nor fhall ever fee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our benifon. Shake $\beta$ B. K. Lear.
Unmuffle, ye fair ftars, and thou, fair moon,
That won''ft to love the traveller's benifon.
Milton.
Be'nnet. n. f. An herb; the fame with avens, which fee.
Bent. n. f. [from the verb to bend.]
r. The ftate of being bent; a fate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a bent a little while.
Walton's Angler.
2. Degrec of flexure.

There are divers fubtle inquiries concerning the ftrength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the difcharge, according to the feveral bents; and the ftrength required to be in the ftring of them. Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

## B E N

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,
'Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ftood of Mars armipotent. Dryd. Pal. and Arc. 4tmoft power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyfelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the bent. Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. Tw. Night. We both obey,
And here give up ourfelves, in the full bent,
To lay our fervice freely at your feet $\square$
To lay our fervice freely at your feet.
Sbake/p. Hamlet.
5. Application of the mind; frain of the mental powers.

The underftanding fhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the flrength of thought, and a full bent of the mind, by infenfible degrees.

Lock.
6. Inclination; difpofition towards fomething.

O who does know the bcut of womens fantafy !
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. iv. ftanz. 24.
To your own bents difpore you; you'll be found,
Be you be'neath the 'fky.
Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
He knew the ftrong bent of the country towards the houfc of York.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The bent of nature!
The bent of nature! Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 597.
The golden age was firft; when nian, yet new,
And, with a native bent reafon knew;
And, with a native bent, did good purfue. Dryden. Ovid. Let there be the fame propenfity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the fame fedulity and indefatigable induftry.

South.
'Tis odds but the fcale turns at laft on nature's fide, and the evidence of one or two fenfes gives way to the united bent and tendency of all the five.

Atterbury.
7. Deternination; fixed purpofe.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto infufficiency in the mean which is ufed, but to the wilful bent of their obftinate hearts againft it.

Hooker, b. v. § 22.
Yet we faw them forced to give way to the bent, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government.

Temple.
8. Turn of the temper, or difpofition; fhape, or fafhion, fuperinduced by art.

## Not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is

## Glad at the thing they fcoul at.

Shakefp. Cymbeline.
Two of them hath the very bent of honour.
Sbakeff. Much ado about Notbing.
Then thy ffreight rule fet virtue in my fight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reafon took the bent of thy command,
W as form'd and polifh'd by thy fkilful hand. Dryden's Perf.
9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercifing the underftanding, in the feveral ways of reafoning, teacheth the mind fupplenefs, to apply itfelf more dexteroully to bents and turns of the matter, in all its refearches.
io. A falk of grafs, called bent-grafs.
His fpear, a bent both ftiff and ftrong;
Find well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horfe-fly's tonguc;
Whofe fharpnefs naught reverfed.
Drayt. Nymphid.
Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duft, like thie duft of a bent, which grows upon the clufter, in the firft coming forth.

Bacon's Efays.
June is drawn iii a mantle of dark grafs-green, upon his head a garland of bents, kingcups, and maidenhair.

Peacham on Drawing.
Be'nting Time. [from bent.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare benting times, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.
To Benu'm. v. a. [benumen; Saẍon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the fenfation and ufe of any part by cold, or by fome obftruction.

So fings a friake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmlefs lay with cold benumm'd before.
Färfax, b. ii. fainz. 85.
The winds blow moift and keen, which bids us feek Some better fhroud, fome better warmth, to cherifh
Our limbs benumm'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. ıo6g.
My finews flacken, and an icy fliffnefs
Benums my blood.
Denbam's Sophy.
It feizes upon the vitals, and benums the fenfes; and where
there is no fenfe, there can be no pain.
South.
Will they be the lefs dangerous, when warmth fhall bring them to themfelves, becaufe they were once frozen and beinummed with cold?
2. To ftupify.

Thefe accents were her laft : the crceping death
Benumm'd her fenfes firft, then flopp'd her breath. Vol. I:

## B E R

Benzoinn. n. f. A medicinal kind of refin imported from the
Eaft Indies, and vulgarly called benjamin. It is procured by making an incifion in a tree, whofe leaves refemble thofe of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowifh colour, an agrecable feent, it melts eafily, and is of three forts. The firf, which is efteemed the beft, comes from Siam, and is called amyrdaloides, being interfperfed with white fpots, refembling broken almonds. The fecond is black, and very odoriferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is allo black, but lefs odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra. Tievoux. Cbambers.
The liquor we have diftilled from benzoin, is fubject to frequent viciffitudes of fuidity and firmnefs.
Benzoin Trce. See Benjamin Trce. Benzoin Tice. See Benjamin Trce.
ToBepa'int: v.a. [from paint.] To cover with paint.
Thou know'ft, the mafk of night is on my face,
Elfe would a maiden blufh bepaint my check.
T̈o Bepi'nch. v. a. [from pincl.] To mark with pond fuliet:
In their fides, arms pinch.] To mark with pinches.
In their fides, arms, fhoulders, all bepincht,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ftart out:
Chapman's Iliad:
To Bepi'ss. v. a. [from pifs.] To wet with urine.
One caufed, at a feaft, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight bepifs himfelf, to the great diverfon of all then prefent, as well as confufion of himfelf. Derbam's Phyfico-Theol. To BEQUE'ATH. v. a. [cpip, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.
She had never been difinherited of that goodly portion; which nature had fo liberally bequeatbed to her.
Let's choofe executors, and talk of wills; Sidney:

Let's choofe executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not fo-for what can we bequeath,
Save our depofed bodies to the ground? Shakefp. Richard II.
My father bequeatb'd me by will but a poor thoufand crowns:
Shakefp. As you like it.
Methinks this age feems refolved to bcqueath pofterity fomewhat to remember it. Glanville's Scepfis, c. 21 .

For you, whom beft I love and value moft,
But to your fervice I lequeatb my ghof. Diyden's Fables. Beque'athment. in.f. [from bequeath.] A legacy. Dici. Beou'est. n. f. [from bequeath.] Something left by will; a legacy.
He claimed the crown to himfelf; pretending an adoption, or bequeft, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeflor.

Hale's Common Larw of England.
To Bera'ture. v. a. [from rattle.] To rattle off; to make a noife at in contempt.

Thefe are now the fafhion, and fo beraitle the common flage, fo they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goofequills, and dare fcarce come thither. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Bérberry. n. f. [berberis, fometimes written barberry, which fee.] A berry of a fharp tafte, úfed for pickles.
Some never ripen to be fweet, as tamarinds, berberries, crabs; floes, $\Xi^{\circ} c$.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No $644^{\circ}$
To BERE'AVE. v.n. preter. I bereaived, or bereft. [beneopian, Saxon.]

1. To ftrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have bereft me of all words,
Only my blood fpeaks to you in my veins. Sbakefp. M. of $\dot{V}$.
That when thou com'ft to kneel at Henry's feet;
Thou may'ft bereave him of his wits with wonder.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.
There was never a prince bereaved of his dependences by his council, except there hath been either an overgreatnefs in one counfellor.

The facred priefts with ready knives bereave Bacon's Efays. The beafts of life.

Dryden's 厑neid.
To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere favages; 'it is to bereave us of all arts and fciences, of hiftory and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that incftimable favour of heaven.

Bentley's Sermois.
2. Sometimes it is ufed without of.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy coinfel, in this uttermoft diftrefs. Parad. Loff, b. x. 3. To take away from.

All your intereft in thofe territories
Is utterly bereft you, all is loft. Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
Bere'avement. n. f. [from bereave.] Deprivation. Dict. BERE'FT, part. palf. of bereave.

The chief of either fide", bereft of life;
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the frife. Dryden's Fab. Berg. Sce Burrow.

## Bérígamot. n. f. [beirgamotée, Fr.]

1. A fort of pear, commonly called burramot. Seé PEAR.
2. A fort of effence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear fock.
3. A fort of finuff, which is only clean tobacco, with alitele of the effence rubbed into it.
Be'rgmaster. n. f. [from bery, Sax. and maffer.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyfhire miners.

## B E S

Be'rgmote. y. f. [of bent, a mountain, and more, a meeting, Saxon.」 A comm held upon a hill for deciding controverfies among the Derbyfhire miners.
To İER hy'me. v. a. [from rhyme.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verfes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in : Laura, to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, fhe had a better love to berbyme her.

Shake/p. Romeo and fuliet.
I foucht no homage from the race that write ;
I kept, like Afian monarchs, from their fight
Poems I heeded, now berhymed fo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday fong. Pope Berli'N. $n$. $\int$. [from Berlin, the city where they were firft made.] A coach of a particular form.

- Beware of Latin authors all!

Nor think your verfes ferling,
Though with a golden pen you fcrawl
And fcribble in a berlin.
Swift.
$B E R M E$. n. $\int$. [Fr. In fortification.] A fpace of ground three, four, or five fect wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the fide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote ; and fometimes it is palifadoed.

Harris.
To Bero'e. v. a. [from yob.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away fomething from him by ftealth or violence.

She faid, ah dearcht lord ! what evil ftar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his infuence bad,
That of yourfelf you thus berobbed are. 'Fairy 2 'uen, $b$. viii
BE RRY. n. f. [benis, Sax. from benan, to bear.] Any fimall fruit, with many feeds or fmall fones.

She fmote the.ground, the which ftraight forth did yield A fruitfu! olive tree, with berries fpread,
That all the gods admir'd.
Spenf. Muiopotmos.
The ftrawberry graws underneath the nettle,
And wholefome berries thrive and ripen beft,
Neighbour'd by fruit of bafeft quality. Shake/p. Henry V. To Bérry. v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.
Be'rry-bearing Cedar. [cedrus baccifera.]
The leaves are fquamofe, fomewhat like thofe of the cyprefs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree. The fruit is a berry, inclofing three hard feeds in each. The fpecies are, I. The yellow berry-bearing cedar. 2. The Phonician cedar. Thefe trees are propagated by fowing their berries, which are brought from the Streights, in boxes of light fandy earth; but they are at prefent very rare, and only to be found in fome curious old collections. The wood is of great ufe in the Levant, is large timher, and may be thought the fhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the omaments to the famous temple of Solomon, were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and efteemed equal almoft to any fart of timber for its -durablenefs.
Bérry-braring Orach. See Mulberry blight
Bert, is the fame with our bright; in the Latin, illuffris and clarus. So Ecbert, eternally famous, or bright; Sigbert, fainous conquerour. And fhe who was termed by the Germans Bertha, was by the Greeks called Eudoxia, as is obferved by Lintpranidus. Of the fame fort were thefe, Phadrus, Epibanius, Photius, Lainpridius, Fullgentius, Illuftrius.

Gibfon's Camden.
Berth. n. $f$. [with failors.] See Birth.
Be'rtram. n. f. [pyrethrum, Lat.] A fort of herb, called alfo baftard pellitory.
Be'ryi.. n. f. [beryllus, Lat.] A kind of precious ftone.
May thy billows roul afhore
The beryl and the golden ore. . Milton.
The beryl of our lapidaries is only a fine fort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, fometimes with a caft of yellow, and more tranfparent than the commori cornelian.

IVoodzward's Methord of Folils.
To Bescrésn. v. a. [fromforeen.] To cover with a fcreen; to fhelter ; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus befireen'd in night,
So ftumbleft on my counfel? Sbakefp. Romeo and fuliet.
To Bese'ech. v. a. pret. I befought, I have befought. [from re-
can, Sax. ver foeken, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to fupplicate; to implore ; fometimes before a perfon.
I befeech yon, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. Shake/p. King Lear.

I befeech thee for my fon Onefimus, whom I have hegotten in my bonds.

Pbilemon, 10.
I, in the anguifh of my heart, befeech you
To quit the dreadful purpofe of your foul. Addijon's Cato.
2. To beg; to afk; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and befought
His peace, and thus procceded in her plaint. Par. Lofl, $b$. .
Before I come to them, I befeech your patience, whilft I fpeak formething to ouffelves here prefent. Sprat.
To Bese'em. v. n. [beziemen, Dutch.] 'To become; to be fit;
to be decent for.
What form of fpeech, or behaviour, befecmeth us in our pray-

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ers to Almighty God?
Th's overlight
Befeims thee not, in whom fuch virtues fipring.
Fairfax, b. i. fanz. 78

## Verona's anciont citizens

Caft by their brave befeeming ornaments.
Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.
What thoughts he had, befeems not me to fay;
Though fome furmife he went to faft and pray. Dryden
Bese'en. particip. [from beffe. Skinner. This word I have only found in Spenfor.] Adapted; adjufted; becoming

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And fad habiliments, right well befcen. Fairy 2 थueen, b.i.
To Bese't. v. a. pret. I befet; I have brfet. [berirtan, Sax.]

1. To befiege; to hem in; to inclofe, as with a fiege.

Follow him that's fied;
The thicket is befet, he cannot 'fcape. Shakef. T. G. of Ver Now, Cæfar, let thy troops befet our gates,
And barr each avenue-
Addifon's Cato.
I know thou look'ft on me, as on a wretch
Befet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. Addif. Catco 2. To embarrafs; to perplex ; to entangle without any means of efcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard befet.
Sbakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona
Thus Adam, fore befet, reply'd. Milton's Par. Loft, b. x Sure, or I read her vifage much amifs,
Or grief befets her hard.
Rorve's Fane Shore.
We be in this world befet with fundry uncafineffes, diftracted with different defires.
3. To waylay ; to furround.

Draw forth thy weapon; we're befet with thieves;
Refcue thy miftrefs
Shakejp. Taming of the Shrew.
The only rightcous in a world perverfe,
And therefore hated, thercfore fo befot
With foes, for daring fingle to be juft. Paradife Loft, b. xi.
True fortitude I take to be the quiet poffeffion of a man's felf, and an undifturbed doing his duty, whatever evil befets, or danger lies in his way.
4. To rall upon; to harrafs.

But they him fpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him befet
With Atrokes of mortal fteel. Fairy Queen, b, ii. cant. ii.
To Beshre'w. v.a. [The original of this word is fomewhat obfcure; as it evidently implics to wifh ill, fome derive it from befchryen, Germ. to enchant. Topfel, in his Book of Animals, deduces it from the frrew moule, an animal, fays he, fo poifonous, that its bite is a fevere curfe. A frecw likewife fignifies a fcolding woman ; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wifh a curfe to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I befbrew us both, If I believe a faint upon his oath.

Dryden's Fables.
2. To happen ill to.

Befbrew thec, coufin, which did'ft lead me forth
Of that fweet way I was in to defpair. Shakefp. Richard II.
Now much beffrew my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to fay Lyfander lied.
Shakefp.


1. At the fide of another; near.

Befide the hearfe a fruitful palmtrec grows,
Ennobled fince by this great funeral. Fairfax, b, iii. $\neq 7.72$.
He caufed the to fit down befide him.
Bacon's N. Atlantis At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: brfide him hung his bow. Par. Loff, $b$. vi. Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ftood befulle her fire. Dryden's Ewieid.
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows :
Fair is the daify that befide her grows. Gay's Paforals.
Now under hanging mountains,
Befide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan

## Pope's St. Cacilia.

2. Over and above.

Doubtlefs, in man there is a nature found,
Beffle the fenfes, and above them far. Sir F. Davies.
In brutes, befides the excrcife of fenfitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inftincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
We may be fure there were great numbers of wife and learned men, befide thofe whofe names are in the chriftian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiftory.

Addifon on the Chriftian R:ligion.
Precepts of morality, befides the natural corruption of our tempers, are abftrafted from ideas of fenfe.

Addifon's Effay on the Georrgicks.
3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we fay, forne things are befide nature, fome are contrary to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceflary connexion of caufes; but they beliceed, that God doth act preter \&or contra naturam; le-

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Bramball axaingt Hobbes.
Fa's an 1 arainft nature.
To fay a thing is a chance, as it relates to fecond caules, fignifies no more, than that there are fome events bofide the knowledge, purpufe, expectation, and power of fecond caules. South. Providence ofend difpofes of things by a method befade, and above the difcuveries of man's reafon.

South
It is lifide my prefent bufinefs to cnlarge upon this fpeculation.
4. Out of; in a fate of deviating from

You are too wilful blame,
And, fince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quitc befides his patiencc. Sbakefp. HI. IV. Of vagabonds we fay,
That they are ncer befide their way.
Hudibras, eant. i.
Thefe may ferve as landmarks, to thew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beffles it.
5. Before a reciprocal pronoun; out of; as, befide bimfelf; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried befides themjelves, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not difcover fomewhat more fitnefs in men of gravity, than in children.

Hooker, b. ii. § 31
Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, befide themfelves with fear. Shakefp. F. Caf.
Feftus faid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art bchide thy felf: much learning doth make thee mad.

## Bfarde.

Bisides. \}adu.

1. Morc than that ; over and above.

If Caffio do remain,
He hath a daiiy beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly ; and, befides, the Moor
May unfold me to him ; there fand I in peril.
Otbello.
Befides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. Dryden's En. That man that doth not know thofe things, which are of neceffity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know befides.

Tillot fon, form. i.
Some wondered, that the Turk never attacks this treafury.
But, befides, that he has attempted it formorly with no fuccefs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
2. Not in this number; beyond this clafs; not included here.

And the mon faid unto Lot, haft thou here any befides?
Genefis, xix. 12.
Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world bofides, muft keep faith among themfelvcs.

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the fmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all befide as much an empty fhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cafar dead. Pope's Effay on Man.
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thofe who charm the world befide.
Besídery. n. f. A fpecies of pear, which fee.
To Besíege. v. a. [from ficge.] To beleaguer; to lay fiege ; to befet with armed forces; to cndeavour to win a town or fortrefs, by furrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiffion.
And he fhall beflege thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down.

Deut. xxviii: 52
The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to befiege you in your caftle. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
BESI'EGER. n. f. [from befiege.] Onc employed in a fiege.
There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the beferers have not the worfe of the bargain. Swift.
To Beslu'bber. v. a. [from fubber.] To dawb; to fmear.
He perfuaded us to tickle our nofes with fpcargrafs, and make
them bleed; and then beflubber our garments with it, and fwear
it was the blood of true men.
To Besméar. v. a. [from finear.]

1. To bedawb; to overfpread with fomething that fticks on.

He lay as in a dream of dcep delight,
Befmear'd with precious balm, whofe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds.
Fairy 2ucen, b. i. cant. ii.
That face of his I do remember well ;
Yet when I faw it laft, it was befmear'd
As black as Vulcan.
Sbakejp. Twolfth Night.
Firft Moloch! horrid king! befmear'd with blood
Of human facrifice, and parents tcars. Paradife Lof,$b$. i. Her fainting hand let fall the fword, befmear'd
With blood. Sir 7. Derbam.
Her gufhing blood the pavement all befmear'd. Dryden.
2. To foil; to foul

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much befmear it. Sbakef. Merchant of Venice.
To Besmi'rch. v. a. To foil; to difcolour.
Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no foil of cautel doth befmirch
The virtue of his will.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Our gaynefs, and our gilt, are all befmircll'd
With rainy marching in the painful field. Shakefp. Henry V.
To BESMO'KE. v. a. [from finoke.]

1. To foul with fmoke.

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2. To harden of diry in fmoke.

To Besmu'r. $\because$, a. [from fmut.] To blacken with finoke or foot. Be'som. n. f. [bejm, bejma, Saxon.] An indrument to fweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that fold befoms : a proud young fellow came to him for a befom upon trutt; the oid man faid, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never afk thee again ; I fhall dun thece every day. Barion's Apophther cms.

I will fweep it with the leform of deftruction, faith the Lord
of hofts. Ifaiah, xiv. 22.
To Beso'rt. v. a. [from fort.] To fuit ; to fit; to become.
Such men as nay biffort your age,
And know themfelves and you
Shakefp. King Lear.
Beso'rt. n. f. [from the verb.] Company ; attendance; train.
I crave fit difpofition for my wife,
With fuch accommodation and befort,
As levels with her breediug
Sbaref. Otbello.
To Beso'r. v. a. [from fot.]
I. To infatuate ; to ftupify; to dull; to take away the fenics. Swinifh glutiony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidft his gorgcous feaft,
But, with befotted bafe ingratitude,
Crams and blafphemes his fceder.
Or fools befoted with their crimes,
That know not how to thift betimes. Hudilras, p. iii. c. ii.
He is befoited, and has.loft his reafon; and what then can there be for rcligion to take hold of him by.
2. To make to doat.

Paris, you fpeak
Like one befotted on your fweet delights. Shakelp. Troilus and Creflida.
Truf not thy beauty ; but reftore the prize,
Which he, befotted on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us.
Dryden's Fables.
Beso'ucht. [part. pafive of befeech; which fee.]
Haften to appeafe
Th' incenfed Father, and th' incenfed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time befought
Milt. Paradije Loft; b. v. 1.84 \&.
To Bespa'ngle. v. a. [from Spangle.] To adorn with. fpangles; to befprinkle with fomething thining

Not Bcrenice's locks firft rofe fo bright,
The heav'ns befpangling with difhevell'd light filth ; to fpot or fprinkle with dirt or water.

Thofe who will not take vice into their bofoms, thall yet have it befpatter their faces. Government of the Tongue, $\$ 5$ -
His weapons are the farne which women and children ufe;
a pin to fcratch, and a fquirt to befpatter. Swift, lett. lxix.
Fair Britain, in the monarch blett,
Whom never faction could bepatter.
To BesPa'wl. v.a. [from $\delta p a w l$.$] To dawb with fpittle.$
 Spoken. [from Jpeak.]
I. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againft a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is befpoke.
Here is the cap your worfhip did befpenk.
Sbakelp. Taming of the Shaw
When Baboon came to Strutt's eftate, his tradefmen waitcd upon him, to befpeak his cuftom. Arbutbnot's Hijf. of 7. Bull.
A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thoufand copics were befpoke.

Swift.
2. To make way by a previous apology

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by fo tedious a befpealing of him.
3. To forebode; to tcll fomething beforehand.

Thy ftarted fears befpoke dangers, and formed ominous prognofticks, in order to fcarc the allies. Swift, Examin. ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 45 \cdot$ 4. To fpeak to ; to addrefs. This fenfe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight fhe 'gan to chear,
And, in her modeft manner, thus befpake,
Dear knight.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. i. flanz. 8.
At length with indignation thus he brokc
His awful filence, and the powers befpoke.
Dryden.
Then ftaring on her with a ghattly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen befpoke.
5. To betoken; to fhew

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had fo little of the figure of a man, that it befpoke him rather a monfter. Locke. He has difpatch'd me hence,
With orders that befpeak a mind compos'd. Addiforis Cato. Bespe'aker. n. f. [from befpeak.] He that befpeaks any thing. They mean not with love to the befpeaker of the work, but delight in the work itfelf.

Wotton's Architecture. To BESPE'CKLE. v.a. [from fpeckle.] To mark with fpeckles, or fpots.
To Bespe'w. v. a. [from /pew.] To dawb with fpew or vomit. To Bespi'ce. v. a. [from /pice.] To feafon with fpices.

Thou might'ft befpice a cup
To give mine enemy a lafting wink. Shakefp, Winter's Tale.

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To Bespi'r. v. a. I befpat, or befpit ; I have bufpit, or befpiticon. [from /pit.] To dawb with fpittle.
Bespo'ke. [irreg. particip. from befpenk; which fee.]
To Bespo't. v. a. [from fpot.] To mark with fpots.
Mildew refts on the whent, tofpoting the falks with a different colour from the natural. Mortimer's Husbandry. To Bespréad. v. a. [from /ppreal.] To fpread over ; to cover over.

## With curious needles wrought, and painted fowers befpread.

The globe is equally befpread; fo that no place wants proper inhabitants.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
To Bespri'ikle. v.a. [from /prinkle.] To fprinkle over; to featter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whofe life he had alfo written, hath befprinkled his work with many fabulofities.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8. A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed befprinkles, and bedews the ground.
Dryden.
To Bespu't ter. v. a. [from /putter:] To fputter over fomething; to dawb any thing by fputtering, or throwing out fittle upon it.
Bes T. adj. the fuperlative from good. [ber, beeena, beerr, good, better, beft, Saxon.]
i. Moft good; that which has good qualities in the higheft degree.
And he will take your fields, even the bef of them, and give them to his fervants. Samuel, viii. 14 .
When the $b$ ef things are not poffible, the beft may be made of thofe that are. Hooker, b.v. $\$ 9$.
When he is bef, he is a little more than a man; and when he is worft, he is a little better than a beart. Shakefp. M. of Ven.
I think it a good argument to fay, the infinitely wife God hath made it $\mathrm{fo}_{0}$ : and therefore it is beff. But it is too much confidence of our own wifdom, to fay, I think it bef, and therefore God hath made it $\uparrow$.

Locke.
An evil intention perverts the bef actions, and makes them fins.

Addijon. Spectatar, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 213$.
2. The bef. The utmoft power; the frongeft endeavour ; the moft ; the higheft perfection.

> I profefs not talking: only this,

Let each man do his bef. Sbakeff. Henry IV. p. i. The duke did his beft to come down. Bacon's $W$ ar with $s p$.
He does this to the beft of his power. Locke.
My friend, faid he, our fport is at the bef. Addif. Ovid.
3. To make the bef. To carry to its greatefl perfection; to improve to the utmoft.
Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the befo of them, except there be fome fpecial caufe of caution.

Bacon.
His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnarchar, in order to make the beft of it, laid it out in glaffes. Aldifon. Spect.

We fet fail, and made the bef of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. Addijon on Italy. Bess. adv. [from well.] In the higheft degree of goodnefs. He fhall dwell in that place where he fhall choofe in one of thy gates, where it liketh him beft.

Dout. xxiii. 16 .
BEST is fometimes ufed in compofition.
Thefe latter bef-be-truft-ppies had fome of them further infructions, to draw off the beff friends and fervants of Perkin, by making remonftrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built.

Bacon's Henry VII.
By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriftian religion difcovers itfelf to be the moft generous and beffnatureed inftitution that ever was in the world. Tillof fon, fermon v.
To Besta'tn. v.a. [from fain.] To mark with ftains; to fpot.

We will not line his thin befained cloke
With our pure honours. $S$
Shakefp. King Yobn.
To Beste'ad. v.a. I beffed; I have beffed. [from ftead.]
I. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you beftead,
Or fill the fixed mind with-all your toys.
2. To treat ; to accommodate.

And they fhall pafs through it hardly beffead, and hungry.
IJaiah, viii. 2 I.
Be'stial. adj. [from beaf.]
I. Belonging to a beaft, or to the clafs of beafts,

His wild diforder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the beftial citizens furprize. Dryden's Hind and $P$.
2. Having the qualities of beafts; brutal ; below the dignity of reafon or humanity ; carnal.
I have loft the immortal part of mylelf, and what remains is beflial.

Shakis/p. Othello.
Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And boftial appetite, in change of lunt. Shakefp. Rich. III.
For thofe, the race of Irrael oft forfook
Their living ftrength, and, unfrequented, left

## BES

His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To beffial gods. Niiton's Paradifi Loff, b. i. l. $435^{\circ}$
The things promifed are not grofs and carnal, fuch as may
court and gratify the moft befial part of us. Decay of Piety.
Bestra'litity. n.f. [from beftial.] 'The quality of beafts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abfurdity, than to affirm beffiality to be the effence of humanity, and darknefs the center of light? Arbutbnct and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
Be'stialily. ady. [from befial.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
To Besti'ck. v. a. preter. Ibeftuck, I have beffuck. [from fick.] To ftick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or fpots here and there.

Truth fhall retire
Beffuck with fland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found.
Milt. Par. Loft, b. xii. l. 536 .
To Bestír. v.a. [from fir.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is feldom ufed otherwife than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, fleeping found by whom they dicad,
Rouze and beftir themfelves ere well awake.
Militon.
Beftirs her then, and from each tender ftalk
Whatever carth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers.
Par. Loff, b. .s.
But, as a dog that turns the fit,
Befirs bimpelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weeight brings him down again. Hudibras, p. ii. c.iii.
What aileth them, that they muft needs beftir themfelves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life?

Ray on Creation.
2. It is ufed by Sbakefpeare with a common word.

I am fcarce in breath, my lord. - No marvel you have fo befirred your valour, you cowardly rafcal! Shakefp. King Lear.
To BESTO'W. v. a. [befteden, Dutch.]
I. To give ; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praife; but his nature was fuch as to beficzu it upon himfelf, before any could give it.

Sidney.
All the dedicate things of the houfe of the Lord did they befow upon Baalim.
${ }^{2}$ Chron. xxiv. 7 .
Sir Julius Cxfar had, in his office, the difpofition of the fix clarks places; which he had beflowed to fuch perfons as he thought fit.

Clarendon.
2. To give as charity

Our Saviour doth plainly witnefs, that there fhould not be as much as a cup of cold water befowed for his fake, without reward.

Hooker, b. ii. § 8.
And though he was unfatisfied in getting,
Which was a fin; yet in $b_{c}$ fowing, madam,
He was moft princely. Shake her Indies owes;
Spain to your gift alone her
Shakeff. Henry VIII.
For what the pow'rful takes not, he befoows.
Dryder:
You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your
own, but to befow on wanting merit. Dryden's Fables, Ded.
3. To give in marriage

Good rev'rend father, make my perfon yours;
And tell me how you would beftow yourfelf. Shakefp.
I could have beftozved her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 75$.
4. To give as a prefent.

Pure oil and incenfe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends beforv.
Dryden:
5. To apply.

The fea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwife the whole force of the war would infallibly have been $b e$ flowed there.

Swift.
6. To lay out upon.

And thou fhalt before that money for whatfoever thy foul lufteth after, for oxen, for theep, or for wine. Deut. xiv. 26. 7: To lay up; to ftow ; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and beffoweed them in the houfe

2 Kings, v. 24
Besto'wer. n.f. [from beforw.] Giver; he that confers any thing; difpofer.

They all agree in making one fupreme God; and that there are feveral beings that are to be worfhipped under him; fome as the beflowers of thrones, but fubordinate to the Supreme. Stilling fl. Bestra'vght. particip. [Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from befract; perhaps it is corrupted from diftraught.] Diftracted; mad; out of one's fenfes; out of one's wits.
Ark Marian, the fat alewife, if the knew me not. What! I am not beftraugbt.

SkakcJp. Tam. the Sbreev.
To Bestre'tw. v. a. particip. pafl: befircoucd, or beftrown. [from Aiczu.] To fprinkle over.

So thick befirczun,
Abject and loft lay thefe, covering the flood. Par. Loft, b. i.
To Bes'rri'de. v. a. Ibefrid; I have beftrid, or beffidden. [from Stride.].

1. To ftride over any thing; to have any thing between one's lesss.

## B E T

Why, man, he doth befride the narrow world
Like a coloffus.
Sbakef. J̈ulius Cafor.
Make him beffride the ocean, and mankind
Afk his confent, to ufe the fea and wind
Waller:
2. To ftep over.

That I fee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heait,
Than when I firft my wedded miftrefs faw
Beffide my threfhold.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
3. It is often ufed of riding

## He beftrides the lazy pacing clouds,

And fails upon the bofom of the air: Shakefp. Rom. and ful.
That horfe, that thou fo often haft beftrid.
That horfe, that I fo carefully have drefs'd. Shakefp. R. II: Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ftate mankind beftride.
Dryden.
The bounding fteed you pompouny befiride,
Shares with his lord the pleafure and the pride.
Pope.
4. It is ufed fometimes of a man ftanding over fomething which he defends.

## He beftrid

An o'erprefs'd Roman, and i' th' conful's view
Slew three oppofers: Tarquin's felf he met,
And ftruck him on his knee.
Shakef. Coriolanus.

> Let us rather

Hold faft the mortal fword; and, like good men,
Befride our downfaln birthdom.
Sbake/p. Macbeth.
If thou fee me down in the battie, and befride me, fo ; 'tis a point of friendfhip. Sbake $/$ p. Henry IV. p. i. He doth befride a bleeding land,
Gafping for life, under great Bolingbroke. Shak. Henry IV.
To Bestu'd. v. a. [from fiud.] To adorn with ftuds, or fhining prominences.

Th' unfought diamonds
Would fo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And fo befud with ftars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light.
Milton.
BET. n. J. [pebsian, to wager; peb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologifts derive bet. I fhould rather imagine it to come from beran, to mend, encreafe, or better, as a bet encreafes the original wager.] A wager ; fomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has ftruggl'd with continu'd forrows
Renews his hope, and blindly lays

> The defp'rate bet upon tomorrow. His nride was in nianette

Newmarket fame, and judgment at a bet:
Fope.
To Bet. v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to ftake at a wager.
He drew a good bow : and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much upon his head. Shakc/p. Henry IV. p. ii. He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainft cocking, fince he cannot bet. B. Fohnfon. The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and figh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Loft ev'ry earthly thing he betted.
Prior.
Bet. The old preterite of beat.
He ftaid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and bet the party more pliant.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Beta'ke. v. a. preter. I betook; part. paff. betaken. [from take.]

1. To take ; to feize: an obfolete fenfe.

Then to his hands that writ he did betake,
Which he difclofing read. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. c. xii. $\mathcal{F} .25$.
2. To have recourfe to ; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverfe party betaking itfelf to fuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to defperate extremities.

Hooker, b. iv. § 14.
Thou tyrant !
Do not repent thefe things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ftir: therefore betake thee
To nothing but defpair.
Shake $\int$ p. Winter's Tale.
The reft, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. 1.663.
3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eafe fuch fond chimeras we purfue,
As fancy frames for fancy to fubdue:
But when ourfelves to action we betake,
It fhuns the mint, like gold that chymifts make. Dryden. As my obfervations have been the light whereby I have hitherto fteer'd my courfe, fo I here betake myfelf to them again: Woodward's Natural Hifory.
4. To move ; to remove.

Soft fhe withdrew ; and, like a wood nymph light, Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 389. They both betook them feveral ways;
Both to deftroy.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l.6ro.
To Betéem. v.a. [from teem.] To bring forth; to beftow; to give.
Vol. I.

## B E T

So would I, raid th' enchanter, glad and fain
Betcom to you his fword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend;
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. Fairy $2, b$. ii. Belike for want of rain ; which I could well
Betecm them from the tempeft of mine eyes.
Shakefp. Midfunmer Nighl's Dream:
To Bethi'nk. v. a. I bethought; Ihave betbought. [fromi think.] To recal to reflection; to bring back to confideration, or rccollection. It is generally ufed with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the fubject of thought.
They were fooner in danger than they could almoft betbink themfelves of change.

Sidney, b. ii:
I have bethought me of another fault. Shak. Meaf. for $M$.
I, better bethinking myjelf, and miliiking his determination, gave him this order.

## He himfelf,

Infatiable of glory, had loft all :
Yet of another plea bethougbt bim foon. Paräd. Regained. The nets were laid, yet the birds could never bethink themfelves, till hamper'd, and paft recovery.

L'Eftrange:
Cherippus; then in time your felf betbink,
And what your rags will yield by auction finik. Dryden.
A little confideration may allay his heat, and make him bethink bimfelf, whether this attempt be worth the venture. Locke. BE'THLEHEM. n.f. [See BEDLAM.] Afr hofifital for lunaticks.
Be'thlehemite: n. f. [Seë Bedtamite.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhoufe.
Betho'vght. particip. [from bethink; which fee.]
To Bethra'l. v. a. [from thrall.] To ennlave; to conquer; to bring into fubjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'fcape aways
For the it is that did my lord betbral. Sbakefo. King Fobn: To Bethu'mp. v.a. [fronii thump.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never fo bethumpt with words,
Since firtt I call'd my brother's fatber dad. Shak. King Fobn:
To Beri'de. v.n. pret. It betided; or betid; part. paff. betid. [from tio, Sax. See Tide:]
I. To happen to ; to befal ; to bechance ; whether good or bad, Said he then to the Palmer, reverend fire,
What great misfortune hath betid this knight? Fairy 2uecm;
But fay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Murt reafcend, what will betide the few;
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? Nilton's Paradie Loft; b. xit. l. 480 2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I,
What is betid to Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all.
Shakefo. Cymbelines
3. To come to pafs; to fall out; to happen

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ftrange adventure that betided,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him nifguided. Sperf. Hubbo
In winter's tedious nights, fit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long aga betid. Shakefp. Richard II.
Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy fuccefs in love; and what news elfe
Betideth here in abrence of thy fricnd. Sb. Two Gent. of Ver. 4. To become.

If he were dead, what would betide of thee? Sh: Rich. IIT.
Beti'me. \}adv. [from by and time; that is, by the proper Betimes. $\{$ time.]
I. Seafonably ; early.

Send fuccours, lords, and ftop the rage betime.
Sbakefp. Henry VI.p. iio
To meafure life, learn thou betimes, and know
Toward folid good what leads the neareft way. Par. Reg. 2. Soon ; before long time has paffed.

Whiles they are weak, betimes with them contend;
For when they once to perfect ftrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv. f. 34 .
He tires betimes, that fpurs too faft betimes. Sh. Rich. II.
There be fome have an over early ripenefs in their years, which fadeth betimes: thefe are firft, fuch as have brittle wits; the edge whereof is foon turned.

Bacon's Efays?
Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is? enter upon a religious courfe betimes. Tillotfon, fermon i.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes ;
And 'tis but juft to let them live betines. Pope's Efay on Crit. 3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morning, may fleep the founder next day. Sh. Nieafure for Meafure.

I hey rofe betimes in the morning, and offered facrifice:
1 Macc. iv. 52.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Be}^{\prime} \text { tle. } \\ \mathrm{Be}^{\prime} \text { tre. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. Án Indian plant, called water pepper. Dicf.
To Betókrin. v.a. [from toten.]

1. To fignify ; to mark ; to reprefent.

We know not wherefore churches fho ald be the worf, if, at
this time, when they are delivered into God's own poffeffion ccremonies fit to betoken fuch intents, and to accompany fuch actions, be ufual.
2. To forefhew ; to prefignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illun'd with fuid gold, his near approac!
Betoken glad.
E $^{\prime}$ тONY. n. $f$. [betonica, Lat. $]$ A plant.
The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are difpofed in a filike; the upper creft of the flower i advanced, and divided into two fegments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into threc, and the middle fegment is bifid; cach flower is, for the moft part, fucceeded by four naked feeds. The fpecies are, I. Common or wood betony. 2. Betony, with a white fower. 3. Greater Danifh betony. The firf is very common in woods and fhady places, and is greatly efteemed as a vulnerary herb.
BETO'OK. [irreg. pret. from betake; which fee.]
To Bero'ss. vi $a$. [from tofs.] To difturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What faid my man, when my betoffed foul
Did not attend him as we rode? Sbakefp. Romeo and 'fuliet.
To BETRA'Y. v.a. [trabir, Fr.]

1. To give into the linds of Er.]
2. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of
truft.

If yc be come to betray me to mine enemies, feeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.

I Cbron. xii. 17.
Jefus faid unto them, the Son of man fhall be betrayed into the hands of men. Matt. xvii. 22. For fear is nothing elfe but a betraying of the fuccours which reafon offereth.
Wifdom, xvii. 12 .
Healon offereth.
He was not to be won, either by promife or reward, to betray the city,

Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
2. To difcover that which has been entrufted to fecrecy.
3. To make known fomething that were better concealed.

Be fwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, left you
4. 'To make liable to fall into fomething inconvent of the Mind.

His abilities created in him forthing inconvenient.
Hise enough to betray him to grcat crrours, and ; and this was like enough to betray him to great crrours, and many enemies.
The bright genius is ready to be fo forward, as often betresays itfelf into great errours in judgment. Watts.
5. To fhow; to difcover; in a neutral fenfe.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs fhall fall,
And one promifcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of ycars, a fonc betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.
Addifon on Italy.
Betra'yer. n.f. [from betray.] He that betrays; a traitor. The wife man doth fo fay of fear, that it is a betrayer of the forces of reafonable underftanding. Hooker, b. v. § 3: You caft down your courage through fear, the betrayer of all fuccours which reafon can afford.

Sir 7 . Hayward:
They are only a few betrayers of the purchafe coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it annong us to the ruin of the publick.

Suvift.
To Betri'm. v. a. [from trim.] To deck; to drefs; to grace; to adorn; to embellifh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,
Which fpungy April at thy heft betrims,
'To inake cold nymphs chafte crowns.
Sbakefp. Tempef:
To Betro'th. v. a. [from troth; betroweri, Dutch.]
i. To conitract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance.
He, in the firft flower of my frefneft agc,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moft mighty king, moft rich and fage. Fairy Q. b. i To her, my lord,
Was I betrothed, ere I Hermia faw. Sbakefo. Midfunn. N. Dr By foul's publick promife the
Was fold then, and betrotb'd to Victory. Cowley's Davideis.
2. To unite any one to another by promife of marriage.

And what man is there that hath betrotbed a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his houfe.

Deut. xx.' 7 .
3. To nominate to a bifhoprick, in order to confecration.

If any perfon be confecrated a bifhop to that church, whereunto he was not before betrotbed, he fhall not receive the habit
of confecration, as not being canonically promoted. To confecration, as not being canonically promoted. Ayliffe. To Betru'st. v. a. [from truff.] To entruft; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.
Betruf. him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his fufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. Grew's Cofmdogia Sacra, b. iii. c. 5 Whatfoever you would betruft to your memory, let it be difpofed in a proper method. Watts's Improvenent of the Mind. Be'rter. adj. The comparative of good. [ber, good, berena, better,
Sax.] Having Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than fomething elfe. See GOOD.
He has a horfe better than the Neapolitan's ; a better bad lrabit of frowning than the count Palatine.

Shatefp. Merchant of Venice.

## BET

I have feen better faces in my time,
Than ftand on any fhoulders that I fee
Before me at this inftant.
Shake/p. King Lear.
Having a defire to depart, and be with Chrift; which is far beiter.

Phil. i. 23.
The Better
x. The fupericrity; the advantage; with the particle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the
better. The voyage of Drake Sidney, b.ii.
in fuch fort, as doth not break our prefcription, to have had the better of the Spaniards.

Bacon's War with Spain
Dionyfius, his countryman, in an epifle to Pompey, after an exprefs comparifon, affords him the better of Thucydides. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. \& You think fit
To get the better of me, and you fhall;
Since you will have it fo-I will be yours.
Southerne.
The gentleman had always fo much the better of the fatyrift, that the perfons touched did not know where to fix their refentment.

Prior, Preface to lis Poens.
2. Improvement; as, for the better, fo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the better, I muft at the fame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him.

Dryden's Fab. Preface.
Be't TER. adv. [comparative of zvell.] Well, in a greater degree.
Then it was better with me than now.
Hof. vii.
Better a mechanick rule were ftretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. Dryd. Virg. Dedication.
The better to underftand the extent of our knowledge, one
hing is to be obferved. thing is to be obferved. Locke.
He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do better, than by confidering to what infinity is attributed. Locke. To BE'TTER. v.a. [from the noun]
I. To improve ; to meliorate.

The very caufe of his taking upon him our nature, was to better the quality, and to advance the condition thereof.

Hooker, b. viii. §54
He is furnifhed with my opinion, which is bettered with his
Shake $/$. Merchant of $V$ enice. Hcir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have better'd, rather than decreas'd.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care
Reftor'd, and better'd foon, the nice affair. Cowley's David. The church of England, the pureft and beft reformed church in the world; fo well reformed, that it will be found eafier to alter than to better its conflitution.

South.
The Romans took pains to hew out a paffage for thefe lakes, to difcharge themfelves, for the bettering of the air. Addifon.
2. To furpafs; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot
be bettcred.
Hooker, b. i. § 5 .
Hooker, b. i. $\$ 5$.
Hath born himfelf beyond the promife of his age ; he hath, indeed, better bettered expectation, than you muft expect
of me to tell you. Shakejp. Much ado about Notbing.

Shakejp. Much ado about Nothing.
Still betters what is done What you do
I'd have you do it ever.
fpeak fweet,
3. To advance.

Sbakefp. Winter's Tale:
The king th
to better a party.
Bacon's Henry VII,
Be'tter. n. f. [from the adjective.] Superiour Henry VII nefs.
Their betters would be hardly found, if they did not live a mong men, but in a wildernefs by themfelves. Hooker, b. i
The courtefy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the firft-born.

Shakefp. As you like it.
That ye thus hofpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your betters,
And makes e'rn gods themfelves your debtors.
Prior:
I have fome gold and filver by me, and fhall be able to make a fhift, when many of my betters are ftarving. Swift. Be'ttor. n.f. [from to bet.] One that lays betts or wagers.
I obferved a ftranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithftanding he was a very fair bettor, nobody would take him up.

Addifor. Speilator, No 126
Be'tтy. n. $\int$. [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An inftrument to break open doors.
Record the ftratagems, the arduous exploits, and the noctur nal fcalades of needy heroes, defcribing the powerful betty, or the artful picklock.

Arbuthnot's Hiflory of 7. Bull.
Betwe'en. prep. [berpeonan, berpinan, Saxon; from the original word rpa, two.]

1. In the intermediate fpace.

What modes
Of fmell the headlong lionefs betweern,
And hound fagacious on the tainted green?

## B E W

2. From one to another; noting intercourfe

He fhould think himfelf unhappy, if things fhould go fo betivern them, as he fhould not be able to acquit himfelf of ingratitude towards them both.

Bacon's Herry VII.
3. Belonging to two in partnerfhip

I afk, whether Caftor and Pollux, with only one foul between them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never confcious of, are not two diftinct perfons? Locke.
4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any difcord or fuits bettuen them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeafed. Bacon's Atlantis. Friendihip requires, that it be between two at leaft; and there can be no friendihip where there are not two friends. South.
5. In reparation, or diftinction of one from the other.

Their natural conflitutions put fo wide a difference between fome men, that art would never mafter.

Locke. Children quickly diftinguifh between what is required of of them, and what not.
6. Between is properly ufed of two, and among of more; but porkhaps this accuracy is not always preierved.
Betwíxt. prep. [beepyix, Saxon. It has the fame fignification with between, and is indifferently ufed for it.]

1. In the midft of two:

Hard by, a cottage chimney fimokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks.
Methinks, like two black ftorms on either hand,
Our Spanifh army and your Indians ftand
This only place betwixt the clouds is clear. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
If contradicting interefts could be mixt,
Nature herfelf has caft a bar betwixt. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
2. From one to another.

Five years fince there was fome fpeech of marriage
Betzuixt myfelf and her. Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
$\mathrm{BE}_{\mathrm{BE}}$ VEL. $\}^{\text {n. }}$. S. In mafonry and joinery, a kind of fquare, one
BE'VIL. S leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the fweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and fo may be fet to any angle. An angle that is not fquare, is called a bevil angle, whether it be more obtufe, or more acute, than a right angle.

Builder's Dič.
Their houfes are very ill built, their walls bevil, without one right angle in any apartment. Szuift's Gulliver's Travels. To Be'vel. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Thefe rabbets are ground fquare; but the rabbets on the groundfel are bevelled downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off

Moxon's. Mechanical Exercifes.
Be'ver. See Beaver.
Be'verage. n. $\int$. [from bevere, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquour to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeforne beverage
Account me not your fervant. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Grains, pulfes, and all forts of fruits, either bread or beverage,
may be made almoft of all. 'Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. A pleafant beverage he prepar'd before,
wine and honey mix'd.
Of wine and honey mix'd. . Dryden's Fables.
The coarfe lean gravel on the mountain fides,
Scarce dewy bev'rage for the beés piovides. Drydch's Virgil
2. Beverage, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you defire it ftronger or fmaller. The water fhould ftand forty eight hours on it; before you prefs it; when it is prefled, turn it up immediately. Mortimer's Husb;
3. A treat upon wearing a new fuit of cloaths.
4. A treat at firf coming into a prifon, called alfo garni/b.
$B_{E^{\prime}}^{\prime} \mathrm{vy} . n . f$. [leva, Ital.]
I. A flock of birds.
2. A company ; an affembly.

And in the midft thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bery of fair ladies fat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. Fairy Qucen, b. ii. c.ix. They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A bevy of fair women. Miltor's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l.582. Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a bery of bright damfels fhone. Pope's Odylfey. To Bewn'ıl. v. a. [from wail.] To bemoan; to lament; to exprefs forrow for.

## In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. Sbakefp. Coriolanus. Thy ambition,
Thou fcarlet fin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. Shakefp. HI. VIII. Yet wifer Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to bewail his funeral.
Sir 7. Denbam.
I cantiot but bewail, as in their firft principles, the miferies and calamities of our children. Addifon. Spectator, N० 127 To Bewa're. v.n. [from be and ware, or wury; that is, caufious: thus, in an old treatife, I have found, be ye ware. See Wary. Lepannan, Sakon; warer, Danifh.]
I. To regard with caution ; to be fufpicious of danger from : generally the particle of goes before the thing which excites caution.

## BE Y

You mult beware of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. Dryden's Dufref. Every one ought to be very careful to bervare what he admits for a principle:

Warn'd hy the fylph, oh, pious maid, bcware!
This to difclofe is all thy. guardian can
Bewarc of all, but moft beware of man. Pope's Rape of the $I$, . It is obfervable, thiat it is only ufed in fuch forms of fpeech as admit the word be: thus we fay, be may bervare, let bimbeware be will beware; but not, be did beware, or be bas becn ware.
To Bewe'ep. v. a. [from weep.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this caufe again; I'll pluck ye out,
And caft you, with the waters that you lofe,
To temper clay.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
Larded all with fweet flowers,
Which bewept to the grave did go,
With true love fhowers
Shakefp. Hamlet.
To Bewe't. v.a. [from wet.] To wet; to moiften ; to be dew ; to water

His napkin, with his true tears all bewet,
Can do no fervice on her forrowful cheeks.
To Bewr'lder. v. a. [from wild.] To lofe in pathlefs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex ; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward feed my way,
ewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. Dryden's Fables.
We no folution of our queftion find;
Your words bewilder, not direct the mind.
Blackmore.
Our underftanding traces 'em in vain,
Loft and betwilder'd in the fruitle's fearch. Addijon's Cato,
It is good fometimes to lofe and beviilder ourfelves in fucl ftudies.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind. To Bewi'tch. v. a. [from witch.]
I. To injure by witchcraft, or farcination, or charms.

Look how I am bewitcb' $d$; behold, mine arm
Is like a blafted fapling wither'd up: Shakefp. Richard IIT.
I have forfworn his company hourly this twenty year, and yet I am bewitched with the rogue's company. If the rafcal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll, be hang.d.

Shakefp. Henry IV.
My flocks are free from love; yet look fo thin;
What magick has berwitch'd the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? Dryden's Virgil. 2. To charm; to pleafe to fuch a degree, as to take away the power of refiftance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And moft bewitch the wretched eye.
Sidncy, b. ii.
The charins of poetry our fouls bervitch;
The curfe of writing is an endlefs itch. Dryden's Juvenal. I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loft; they were filled with fuch bewitching tendernefs and rapture; that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 223$.
Bewi'tchery. n.f. [from bewiteh.] Fafcination ; charm ; refiftlefs prevalence.

There is a certain beewitchery, or fafcination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an
Bewi'tchment. n.f. [from bewith] Soutb:
Bewi'tchment. n.f. [frombewitch.] Fafcination; power of charming.
I will counterfeit the bcivitchment of fome popular man, and give it bountifully to the defirers. Shake $\rho$. Coriolanus.
To BEWRA'Y. v. a. [pnezan, bepnezan, Saxon.]
I. To betray; to difcover perfidioufly.

Fair feeling words he wifely 'gan difplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpofe, fain
To tempt the cauie itfelf for to beturaj.
Fairy 2uen, b. i.
2. To hhew ; to make vifible : this word is now little in ufe.

She faw a pretty blufh in Philodea's cheeks becuray a modeft difcontentment.

Sidncy. Men do fometimes beturay that by deeds, which to confefs they are hardly drawn: Fookcr, b. i. §7.

Next look on him that feems for counfel fit,
Whofe filver locks bewray his ftore of days. Fairfax, b. iii. Bewra'ter. n. $\int$. [from bewray.] Betrayer; difcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a bewrayer of fecrets, the world is juft enough to accufe the perfidioufnefs of the friend

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 225$.
Beyónd. frep. [bejeonb, bezeonban, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diftance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death
Juft what you hear, you have.
Popc's Effay on Man.
2. On the farther fide of.

Neither is it leyond the fea, that thou fhouldf fay, who fhalf go over the fea for us, and bring it urito us. Deut. xxx. 13.

## B 1 A

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are beyond the old world and the new.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
We cannot think men beyond fea will part with their money for nothing.

Locke.
3. Farther onward than.

He that fecs a dark and fhady grove,
Stays not, but looks beyond it on the fky.
Herbert.
4. Paft ; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundlefs reach
Of mercy, if thou did'ft this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert.
Thy goodnefs beyond thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton's P'aralife Loft, b. v. l. 158.
The juft, wife, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impoffible, or naturally beyond his power to do.

South.
Confider the fituation of our earth; it is placed fo conveniently, that plants flourif, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and beyond all difpute.

Bentley's Sermons.
5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodnefs, and love of his people, beyond any of the great men of my country.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muft confcfs, to me beyond all wonder. Wotton.
To his expences, beyond his income, add debauchery, idlenefs, and quarrels amongft his fervants, whereby his manufactures are difturbed, and his bufinefs neglected. Locke.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underftanding, my labour may be of ufe: beyond the evidence it carries with it, I advife him not to follow any man's interpretation. Locke. 6. Above in excellence.

His fatires are incomparably beyond Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. Dryden. 7. Remote from; not within the fphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, lct us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things beyond our care.
8. To go beyond, is to deceive ; to circumvent.

She made earneft benefit of his jeft, forcing him to do her fuch fervices, as were both cumberfome and coftly ; while he fill thought he quent beyond her, becaufe his heart did not commit the idolatry.

Sidney.
That no man go beyond, and defraud his brother in any matter.

1 Theff. iv. 6.
BE'ZEL. \} n. $\int$. That part of a ring in which the fone is
BE'ZIL. $\}^{n \text { fixed. }}$
BE'ZOAR. n. f. [from pa, againft, and zabar, poifon, Perfick.] A medicinal ftone, formerly in high efteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaft Indies, where it is faid to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called pazan; the ftone being formed in its belly, and growing to the fize of an acorn, and fometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the real virtues of this ftone anfwercable to its reputed ones, it were doubtlefs a panacea. Indecd its rarity, and the peculiar manner of its formation, which is now fuppofed to be fabulous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its intrinfick worth. At prefent, it begins to be difcarded in the practice of medicinc, as of no efficacy at all. There are alfo fome occidental bezoars brought from Peru, which arc reckoned inferiour to the oriental. The name of this ftone is alfo applied to feveral chymical compofitions, defigned for antidotes, or counter-poifons; as mineral, folar, and jovial bezoars.

Savary. Chambers.
Bezca'rdick. adj. [from bezoar.] Medicines compounded with bezoar.

The bezoardicks arc neceffary to promote fweat, and drive forth the putrefied particlcs.

Floyer on the Humours. Bia'ngulated. adj. [from binus and angulus, Lat.] Having Bia'ngulous. $\}$ corners or angles.

Dict
BI'AS. n. f. [biais, Fr. faid to come from bibay, an old Gaulifh word, fignifying crofs, or thwart.]

1. The weight lodged on one fide of a bowl, which turns it from the ftrait linc.

Madam, we'll play at bowls
-Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againft the bias. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. R.II. 2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courfe ; or gives the direction to his meafures.

You have been miftook:
But nature to her lias drew in that. Shakesp. Twolfth Night. This is that boafted bias of thy mind,
By which one way to dulnefs'tis inclin'd. Dyrden's Mack $f$ ? Morality infuences mens lives, and gives a bias to all their astions.

Locke.
Wit and humour, that expore vice and folly, furnifh ufeful diverfions. Raillery, under fuch regulations, unbends the mind from feverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper bias.

Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 45$.

## B I C

Thus nature gives us, let it chock our pride,
The virtue neareft to our viec ally'd;
Reafon the lias turns to good or ill. Pope's Efay on Man.
3. Propenfion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he feems to liave fome little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff. Dryd. Fab. Preface.
To BI'As. v. a. [from the noun.] 'To incline to fome fide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were $I$ in no more danger to be miflcd by ignorance, than I am to be biafed by intereft, I might give a very perfeet account.

Locke.
A defire leaning to either fide, biaffes the judgment ftrangely ; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine.

IWatts's Improvement of the Mind.
$\mathrm{Br}^{\prime} \mathrm{As}$. adv. It feems to be ufed adverbially in the following paffagc, conformably to the French, mettre une chofe de biais, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not anfwering the aim.
Shakefp. Troilus and Crefidd.
Bib: n.f. A fmall piece of linen put upon the breafts of children, over their cloaths.
I would fain know, why it fhould not be as noble a tafk, to write upon a bib and hanging-fleevcs, as on the bulla and freatexta. Addijon on ancient Medals.
To BIB. v. n. [libo, Lat.] To tipple; to fip; to drink frequently.
He playeth with bibbing mother Meroë, as though fhe were fo named, becaufe fhe would drink mere wine without water.

Camden.
To appeare a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; fo that he was conftantly bibbing, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did.

Locke.
Biba'cious. adj. [bibax;' Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. D.
Biba'city. n. $\int$. [bibacitas, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.
BI'bber. n. f. [from to bib.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.
Bi'ble. n. $\int$. [from $\beta_{i} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}$ oo, a book; called, by way of excellence, The Book.] The facred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.
If we pafs from the apoftolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriftians looked on their bibles as their moft important treafure.

Government of the Tongue, §3.
We muft take heed how we accuftom ourfelves to a flight and irreverent ufe of the name of God, and of the phrafes and expreffions of the holy bible, which ought not to be applied upon every flight occafion.

Tillot on, Jermon i.
In queftions of natural religion, we thould confirm and improve, or connect our reafonings, by the divine affiftance of the bible.

Watts's Logick.
 writer of books; a tranfcriber.
Bibliothe'cal. adj. [from bibliotbeca, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

Dict.
$\mathrm{Br}^{\prime}$ bulous. adj. [bibulus, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moifture ; fpungy.

Strow'd bibulous above, I fee the fands,
The pebbly gravel next, and guttur'd rocks
Thomfon.
Bica'psular. adj. [bicapfularis, Lat.] A plant whofe feed vefis divided into two parts.
Bice, n. f. The name of a colour ufed in painting. It is either green or blue.
Take grcen, bice, and order it as you do your blue bice, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. Peacham. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Bici'pital. } \\ \text { Bici'pitous. }\end{array}\right\} a d j$. [biceps, bicipitis, Lat.]
I. Having two heads.

While men believe bicipitous conformation in any fpecies, they admit a gemination of principal parts. Brown's Vulg. Err.
2. It is applied to one of the mufcles of the arm.

A piece of flefh is exchanged from the bicipital mulcle of either party's arm. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3. To BI'CKER. v. n. [bicre, Welh, a conteft.]
I. To fkirminh; to fight without a fet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to fuch a bickering, that he got a halting, and loft his picture.

Sidney.

## In thy face

I fee thy fury; if I longer flay,
We flall begin our ancient bickerings. Shakefp. Henry VI.
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effufion rowl'd
Of fmokc, and bickering flame, and fparkles dire.
Milton's Paradife Loft, 6. vi. 1.674.
An icy gale, oft fhifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a bluc film, and, in its mid career,
Arrefts the bickering ftream. Thomfon's
a
Bi'ckerer. n. f. [from the verb.] A fkirmifher.
BI'cKERN. n. f. [apparently corrupted from beakiron.] An iron cnding in a point.

A blackfinith's anvil is fometimes made with a pike, or bickern, or beakiron, at onc end. Moxon's Niechan. Exercifes. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bico'rne. } \\ \text { Bico'rnous. }\end{array}\right\}$ allj. [bicornis, Lat.] Having two horns.

We fhould be too critical, to queftion the letter Y , or $b i$ cornous element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal.

Brown's Vulgar Errcurs, b. v. c. 19.
Brcórporal. adj. [bicorpor, Lat.] Having two bodies.
To BID. v. a. pret. I bid, bad, bade, I have bid, or bidden. [bisban, Saxon.]

1. To defire ; to afk; to call; to invite.

I am bid forth to fupper, Jeffica;
There are my keys. Sbakefs. Merchant of Venice.
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you fhall find, bid to the marriage.

Matt. xxii. 9
We ought, when we are bidden to great feafts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand.

Hakewell on Providence.
2. 'oo command; to order ; before things or perfons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. Shake $\int$ p. King Lear. He chid the fifters,
When firft they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them fpeak to him. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Hafte to the houfe of flcep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly vifions with a nod,

## Prepare a drean.

Dryden's Fables.
Curfe on the tongue that bids this general joy.
-Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? Dryd. All for Love.
Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And bade his willows learn the moving fong. Pope.
Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are bidden.

Watts's Logick.
3. To offer; to propofe; as, to bid a price.

Come, and be true. -
-Thou bidft me to my lofs: for true to thec,
Were to prove falfe.
Shakes. Cymbeline.
When a man is refolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquifh all hope, he will embrace that profeffion, which bids faireft to the reconciling thofe fo diftant interefts.

Decay of Piety.
As when the goddeffes came down of old,
With gifts, their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade high to win him to their fide. Granville.
To give intereft a fhare in friendfhip, is to fell it by inch of candle; he that bids moft fhall have it : and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. Collier on Friend/bip.
4. To proclaim; to offer ; or to make known by fome publick yoice

Our bans thrice bid! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then prefs'd, then forc'd away.
Gay's What d'ye call it.
5. To pronounce; to declare.

## You are retir'd,

As if you were a feafted one, and not
The hoftefs of the meeting; pray you, bid
Thefe unknown friends to's welcome. Shake/p. Wint. Tale.
Divers of them, as we paffed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their gefture, when they bid any welcome.

Bacon's Nerv Atlantis.
How, Didius, fhall a Roman, fore repuls'd
Grect your arrival to this diftant ifle ?
How bid you welcome to thefe fhatter'd legions? A. Pbilips. 6. To denounce.

Thyfelf and Oxford, with five thoufand men,
Shall crofs the feas, and bid falfe Edward battle.
Shake/p. Henry VI. p. iii.

She bid war to all that durft fupply
The place of thofe her cruelty made die.
Waller.
The captive cannibal, oppreft with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, difdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud,
And fpent at laft, and fpeechlefs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dics.
Granville.
7. To pray. Sce Bead.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houfe, neither bid him God fpeed.

2 Fobn, 10.
When they defired him to tarry longer with them, he confented not, but bade them farewel.

Acts, xviii. 21 .
By fome haycock, or fome fhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even fong and morn. Dryd. W. of $B$ :
Bídale. n. $\int$. [from lid and ale.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houfe, and there to contribute charity.
Br'dDEN. part. paff. [from to lid.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company bidden to a feaft of the family.

Bacon.
Vor. I.

Madain, the bidden guefls are come:
A. Pbiliys:
2. Commanded.

Tis tiefe that early taint the female foul,
Inftruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a bidden blufh to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. Pope's R. of the Lock:
Bi'dDer. n: $\int$. [from to lid.] One who offers or propofes a price.

He looked upon feveral dreffes which hung there, and ex= pofed to the purchafe of the beit bidder. 'Addifon. Spectator. Br'dding. n. $f$. [from bid.] Command; order.

How, fay'ft thou, that Macduff denies his perfon
At our great bidding? Sbakefp. Macbeibo:
At his fecond lidding, darknefs fled,
Light fhone, and order from diforder fprung.
Milton's Parad. Loft, $b$. iii: $l: 712$.
To BIDE. v: a. [bioan; Sax.] To endure; to fuffer.
Poor naked wretches, wherefoe'cr you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitilefs ftorm. Sbake p. K. Lear:
The wary Dutch this gathering form forcfaw,
And durf not bide it on the Englifh coaft. Dryd. Ann. Mir:
Tó Bide. v. $n$ :

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee fhall bow, of them that bide
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. Par: Loft, b. iiis 2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twonty trenched gafhes on his head;
The leaft a death to nature. $\qquad$
3. To continue in a ftate.

And they alfo, if they lide riot fill in unbelief, fhall be graffed in.

Romans, xi. 23.
4. It has probably all the fignifications of the word abide; which
fee: but it being grown fomewhat obfolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eafily found.
Bide'ntal. adj. [bidens, Lat.] Having two teethi.
Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only bidental.

Swift.
Bi'ding. n. f. [from bide.] Refidence; habitation.
At Antwerp has my conftant biding been. Rowe's 7 . Sh. Bie'nnial. adj. [biennis, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why fhould fome be very long lived, others only annual or biennial?

Ray on the Creation.
Bier. n.f. [from to bear, as feretrum, in Latin, from fero.] As carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bieri. Fairy 2:
They bore him barefaced on the bier,
And on his grave remains many a tear.
Shakef. Hamlet:
He muft not float upon his wat'ry bier;
Unwept.
Milton.
Griefs always green, a houfhold ftill in tears:
Sad pomps, a threfhold throng'd with daily biers,
And liveries of black.
Dryden's 'fuvenal, fat: x .
Make as if you hanged yourfelf, they will convey your bo-
dy out of prifon in a bier. Arbutbnot's $\mathcal{F}$. Bull.
Bi'estings. $n$. $\int$. [byrernz, Saxon.] The firft milk given by a - cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice befides, her bieftings never fail
To ftore the dairy with a brimming pale. Dryden's Virgil. Bifa'rious. adj. [bifarius, Lat.] Twofold; what may be underftood two ways.

DiEG
Bi'ferous. adj. [biferens, Lat:] Bearing fruit twice a year.
Bi'fid. Tadj. [bifidus, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided
BI'fidated. $\}$ in two; fplit in two; opening with a cleft.
Bifo'ld. adj. [from binus, Lat. and fold.]. Twofold; double.'
If beauty have a foul, this is not fhe;
If fouls guide vows, if vows are fanctimonys
If fanctimony be the gods delights
If there be rule in unity itfelf,
This is not fhe ; O madnefs of difcourfe!
That caufe fets up with and againft thyfelf
Bifold authority.
Shakefp. Troilus and Creflida?
Bifo'rmeds adj. [biformis, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.
Bifu'rcated. adj. [from binus, two, and furca, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a divifion, into two heads.

A fmall white piece, bifurtated, or branching info two, and finely reticulated all over. Wodward on Foffls. Bifurca'tion. n. f. [from binus and furca, Lat.] Divifion in-- to two ; opening into two parts.

The firft catachreftical and far derived fimilitude, it holds with man; that is, in a bifurcation, or divifion of the root into two parts. Brown's Vulgar Errours, 6. ii. c. 6. BIG. adj. [This word is of uncertain, or unknowr eiymology; 'Funius derives it from Baraios ; Skinnerg from bug, which, in

- Damifh, fignifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk ; large.

Both in addition and divifions either of face or duration, when the idea under confideration becomes very big, or very

## B I G

himall, its precife bulk becomes very obfoure and confufed.
Locke.
A troubled ocean; to a man who fails in it, is, I think, the biggeft object that he can fee in motion. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 4^{89}$.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The bufy merchant, the big warehoufe built. Thomfon.
2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle with.

A bear big with young hath feldom been feent.
Bacon.
Lately on yonder fwelling buft,
Big with many a common rofe,
This early bud began to blufh.
Waller:
3. Sometimes with of; but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theam, deceas'd
As he was born.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
4. Full of fomething; and defirous, or about, to give it vent. The great, th' important day,
Big zuith the fate of Cato and of Rome.
Addifon's Cato.
Now big with knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithrefes, rofe.
Pope's Odyffey.
5. Diftended; fwoln; ready to burft; ufed often of the effects of paffion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep.
Sbakefp. Julius Cafar.
6. Great in air and mien; proud; fwelling; tumid; haughty; furly.

How elfe, faid he, but with a good bold face,
And with big words, and with a ftately pace. Hub. Tale.
To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, feem fomewhat folemn, coy, big, and dangerous of look, talk, and anfwer. Afcham's Schoolmafter.
If you had but looked big, and fpit at him, he'd have run. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Or does the man i' th' moon look big,
Or wear a huger perriwig,
Than our own native lunaticks. Hudibras, $p$. ii. cant. iii.
Of governments that once made fuch a noife, and looked fo big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepeft counfels, and the ftrongeft force; nothing remains of them but a name.

South.
In his moft profperous feafon, he fell under the reproach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean and abject fpirit.

Thou thyfelf, thus infolent in ftate,
Art but perhaps fome country magiffrate,
Whofe power extends no farther than to fpeak
Big on the bench, and fcanty weights to break.
${ }^{\text {T To grant }}$ big Thrafo valour, Phormio fenfe,
Should indignation give, at leaft offence.
Dryden.
Garth.
7. Great in fpirit ; lofty ; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as big?
Thy words, I grant, are bigger: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. Shake $\int p$. Cymbeline.
$\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime}$ gamis'r. n. f. [bigamius, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. Sce Bigamy.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclefiaftical benefice; much lefs can a bigamift have fuch a benefice, according to that law. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Br'GAmy. n. $\int$. [bigamia, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and diftreffed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To bafe declenfion, and loath'd bigamy, Sbakefp. Ricbard III.
Randal determined to commence a fuit againft Martin, for bigamy and inceft. Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.
2. In the canon law. The marriage of a fecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were confidered as bringing a man under fome incapacities for ecclefiaftical offices.
Brabe'lured. adj. [from big and belly.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laught to fee the fails conceive,
And grow bigbellied with the wanton wind.
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream. Children, and bigbellied women require antidotes fomewhat more grateful to the palate.

Harvey on the Plague. So many well fhaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. Addifon. Spect. We purfued our march, to the terrour of the market people, and the mifcarriage of half a dozen bigbellied women.

Addifon's Frecholder.

## Bi'gcrn. M. f. [beguin, Fr.] A child's cap.

 Sleep now!Yet not fo found, and half fo deeply fweet,
As he, whofe brow with homely biggin bound,
Snores out the watch of night. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Bight. n. $\int$. It is explained by Skinner, the circumference of a a coil of rope.
Bi'gly. adv. [from big.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a bluftering manner.

## B I L

Would't thou not rather cloofe a frall renown,
To be thě may'r of fome poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'roufly to freak;
'To pound falfe weights, and fcanty meafures lireak ?
Dryden's '̌uvenal, fat. x.
Bi'gness. n. f. [frombig.]

1. Bulk; greatnefs of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will caufe the root to grow to an exceffive bignefs. Bacon:
People were furprifed at the bignefs, and uncouth deformity of the camel.

L'Eltrange's Fables.
The brain of man, in refpect of his body, is much larger than in any other animal's; exceeding in bignefs three oxens brains.

Ray on the Cireation.
2. Size; whether greater or fmaller.

Several forts of rays make vibrations of feveral bignefes, which, according to their bignefes, excite fenfations of feveral colours; and the air, according to their bigncfics, cecites fenfations of feveral founds.

Newton's Opticks.
BI'GOT. n. f. [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is fuppofed, by Camden and others, to take its rife from fome occafional phrafe.] A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a biind zealot. It is ufed often with to before the object of zeal; as, a bigct to the Cartefian tencts.

Religious fpite, and pious fpleen bred firf
This quarrel, which fo long the bigots nurft. Tate. Fuvenal.
In philofophy and religion, the bigots of all parties are generally the moft pofitive. IV atts's Inprovement of the Mind.
Br'goted. adj. [from bigot.] Blindly prepoffeffed in favour of fomething; irrationally zealous; with to.

Bigotted to this idol, we difclaim
Reft, health, and eafe, for nothing but a name.
Prefbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, bigotted, and ill advifed prince, will eafily be computed. Swift.
BI'GOTRY. n. f. [from bigot.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreafonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle $t$.
Were it not for a bigotry to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that fo many abfurd, wicked, and bloody principles, fhould pretend to fupport themfelves by the gofpel.

Watts.
2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our filence makes our adverfaries think we perfift in thofe bigotries, which all good and fenfible men defpife. Pope. Br'Gswoln. adj. [from big and fwoln.] Turgid; ready to burft. Might my big/woln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loofe to forrow. Addif. Cato. Br'g-uddered. adj. [from big and udder.] Having large udders; having dugs fwelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ews, and goats of female kind. Pope's Ody Jey. Br'lander. n. f. [belandre, Fr.] A fmall veffel of about eighty tons burden, ufed for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has mafts and fails after the manner of a hoy. They are ufed chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. Savary. Trevoux.

Like bilanders to creep
Along the coaft, and land in view to keep.
Dryden.
Bíliberry. n. f. [from biliz, Sax. a bladder, and berry; according to Skinner.] The fame with whortleberry; which fee.

Cricket, to Windfor chimneys fhalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberries.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Bi'mbo. n. $\int$. [corrupted from Billoa, where the beft weapons are made.] A rapier; a fword.

To be compaffed like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. Shakefp. M. WV. of Windfor. Bríboes. n. $\int$. A fort of flocks, or wooden fheckles for the feet, ufed for punifhing offenders at fea.

## Methought I lay,

Shakefp. Hamlet.
Worfe than the mutines, in the bilboes
BILE. n. $\int$. [bilis, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, feparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and difcharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its ufe is to theathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; becaufe they, being entangled with its ful.phurs, thicken it $f 0$, that it cannot be fufficiently diluted by the fuccus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vefíls. $Q^{2 i n c y}$

In its progreffion, foon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter bile;
Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And ftriving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow ftreams.
Blackmore.
Bree. n. $\int$. [bile, Sax. perhaps from bilis, Lat. This is generally Spelt boil; but, I think, lefs properly.] A fore angry fwelling

But yet thou art my flefh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather, a difeafe that's in my flefh;
Thou art a bile in my corrupted blood. Shakefp. King Lear.
Thofe biles did run-fay fo-did not the general run? werc not that a botchy fore?

Shake $\beta$. Troilus and Crefrida.

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad bafis, arifing in a cone. It is generally called a bilic, and, in it its ftate, is accompanied with inflammation, pulfation, and tenfion.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Bilge in a ßiip. The compafs or breadth of the fhip's bottom. Skinner.
To Bilge. v.n. [from the noun.] To fpring a leak; to let in water, by ftriking upon a rock: a fea term. Skinner. Br'mary. adj. [from bilis, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. $_{\text {Le }}$.

Voracious animals, and fuch as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and fome of them have the biliary duct inferted into the pylorus.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Br'lingsGate. n. $\int$. [A cant word, borrowed from Bilingggate
in London, a place where there is always a croud of low peoin London, a place where there is always a croud of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ftript, fair rhet'rick languifh'd on the ground,
And fhameful biling $\int$ g'ate her robes adorn. Dunciad, $b$. iv. Bili'nguous. adj. [bilinguis, Lat.] Having, or fpeaking two tongues.
Br'ıious. adj. [from bilis, Lat.] Confifting of bile ; partaking of bile.

Why bilious juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in filver currents run.
Garth.
$W$ hen the tafte of the mouth is bitter, it is a fign of redundance of a bilious alkali.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
To BILK. v. a. [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothick, bilaican.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd fationers for yeomen food prepar'd.
Dryden.
What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleafing fight
Of your bilk'd hopes ?
Of your bilk' $d$ hopes? Dryden's Juvenal, fat. v
BILL. n. f. [bile, Sax. See Ball.] The beak of a fowl.
Their bills were thwarted crofsways at the end, and, with thefe, they would cut an apple in two at one fnap.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer bills, or greater and longer talons.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 757.

## In his bill

An olive leaf he brings, pacifick fign! Paradife Loff, b. xi.
No crowing cock does there his wings difplay,
Nor with his horny bill provoke the day. Dryden's Fables. BILL. n. $\int$. [bille, Sax. rpibille, a two edged axe.]
I. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, ufed in country work, as a bedging bill; fo called from its refemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are fervants armed, who ufe the lance and fword, as other fervants do the fickle, or the bill, at the command of thofe who entertain them.

Temple.
2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea diftaff women manage rufty bills;
Againft thy feat both young and old rebel, Sbake $\bar{\beta}$. R. II. BILL. n. f. [billet, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the bill
That writes them all alike.
Sbakeff. Macbeth.
2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eftate, and ordered to the beft, that the bills may be lefs than the eftimation abroad.

Bacon's Efays.
3. A law prefented to the parliament, not yct made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or alter-
ed, but by parliament ; where bills are prepared, and prefented to the two houfes.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
How now, for mitigation of this bill,
Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majefty
Incline to it, or no?
Shakefp. Henry V.

## 4 An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you, that I remember you, and that I love you; but that one, which needs no open warrant, or fecret conveyance; which no bills can preclude, or no kings prevent.

Atterbury to Pope.
5. A phyfician's prefeription.

Like him that took the doctor's bill,
And fwallow'd it inftead o' th' pill. 'Hudibras, p. i. cant. ii. The medicine was prepar'd according to the bill. L'Eftrange, fab. 18.3:
Let them, but under your fuperiours, kill,
When doctors firt have fign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.
6. An advertifement

And in defpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up fome foreign monfter in a bill.
Dryden.

## 7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreffcth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath fuffered by the party complained of; or elfe fome fault, that the party complained of, hath committed againft fome law. This bill is fometimes offered to juftices errants in the general af-
fizes; but moft to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby fuffered, and petition of procefs againft the defendant for redrefs.

Cowel.
The fourth thing very maturely to be confulted by the jury; is, what influence their finding the bill may have upon the kingdom.
8. A bill of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died. in any diftrict.
Moft who took in the weekly bills of mortality, made little other ufe of them, than to look at the foot how the burials encreafed or decreafed. Graunt's Bills of Mortality:
So liv'd our fires, ere dostors larn'd to

So liv'd our fircs, cre doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly bill.
Dryden:
9. A bill of fare. An account of the featus of provifions, or of the difhes at a feaft.
It may feem fomewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare for fome of the forementioned fuppers. Arbutbrot on Coins.
10. A bill of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a fum of moncy in one place, to fome perfon affigned by the drawer or remitter, in confideration of the value paid to him in another place.
The comfortable fentences are our bills of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and reccive provifions: Taylor's Rule of living boly:
All that a bill of excbange can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, fhall
be paid. be paid.

Locke. To Bill. v. n. [from bill, a beak.] To carefs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.
Doves, they fay, will bill, after their pecking, and their murmuring.

Ben 'fobnfon's Catiline. Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a fhilling. Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.
They bill, they tread; Alcyone comprefs'd,
Seven days fits brooding on her floating neft.
Dryden.
He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ftrong pounc'd eagle, and the billing dove. Dryden.
To Bile. v. a. [from bill, a writing.] To publifh by an advertifement: a cant word.
His mafterpiece was a compofition that he billed about under the name of a fovereign antidote. L'Eftrans $e_{:}$
I'Llet. n. $f$. [billet, French.] Bi'llet. n. $f$. [billet, French.]
I. A fmall paper; a note.

When he found this little billet, in which was only written, Remember Cafar, he was exceedingly confounded. Clarendon. 2. A ticket directing foldiers at what houfe to lodge.
3. Billet doux, or a foft billet; a love letter.
'Twas then, Belinda! if report fay true,
Thy eyes firft open'd on a billet doux. Pope's Rape of the L.
Bawds and pimps will be carrying about billet doux.
Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.
4. A fmall $\log$ of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or billet, is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaft a place it muft take up. Digby on Bodies.

Their billet at the fire was found. Diby on Bodies.
To Bi'llet. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To direct a foldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge. Retire thee; go where thou art billeted: Away, I fay.

Sbakefp. Othello.
2. To quarter foldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by billeting foldiers.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
The counties throughout the kingdom were fo incenfed, and their affections poifoned, that they refufed to fuffer the foldiers to be billeted upon them.

Clarendon.
Bi'lliards. n. f. without a fingular. [billard, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name; which is corrupted from balyards; yards or fticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus Spenfer:

Balyards much unfit,
And fhuttlecocks miffeeming manly wit.
Hubb. Tale.]
A game at which a ball is forced againft another on a table.
Let it alone ; let's to billiards. Sbake/p. Antony and Cleop.
Even nofe and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the billiard ball. Ben. Fobnfon's Underwoods.
Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoft like ivory balls meeting on a billiard table.

Boyle.
When the ball obeys the ftroke of a billiard ftick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare paffion. BI'LLOW. n. f. [bilge, Germ. bolg, Dan. probably of the fame original with biliJ, Sax. a bladder.] A wave fwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as filver cleen,
His tumbling billows roll with gentle rore. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Billows fink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firft firred them.

Wotton.
Chaling Nereus with his trident throws
She billows from the bottom. Sir F. Denbam.
But when loud billows lafh the founding fhore,
The hoarfe rough verfe fhould like the torrent roar. Pope.

To Bl'l.low. v. $\%$. [from the noun.] To fwel!, or roll, as a wave.

The billowing fnow, and violence of the fhow'r, That from the hills difperfe their dreadful ftore, And o'er the vales collected ruin pour.
Bi'llow y. adj. [from billow.]. Swelling; turgid; wavy.
And whitening down the mofly-timetur'd ftream,
Defcends the lillary' form. Thomfon's Spring, l: 380 .
Brn. n.f. [bmne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repofited.
The mof convenient way of picking hops, is into a long fquare franie of wood, called a bin. Mortimer's Husbandry.

As when from rooting in a kin,
All pouder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot fallies out,
You know him by his hazel fnout.
Bi'vary. adj. [frombinus, Lat.] Two; dual; double.
Binary Arithmetick. A method of computation propofed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreffion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and ufes the fimple progreffion from two to two. This method appears to be the fame with that ufed Chinefe four thoufand ycars ago.

Chambers.
To BIND. v. a. pret. I bound; particip. paff. bound, or bounden. [bunban, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds ; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens?

Fol, xli. 5.
2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath lound the waters in a garment. Prov. xxx. 4 .
3. To faften to any thing.

Thou fhalt bind this line of farlet thread in the window, which thou didft let us down by. $\quad$ folbua, ii. 18 . Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine cye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. Prov. vii. $3,4$.
4. To faften together.

Gather ye together firft the tares, and $b i n d$ them in bundles, to burn them.

Matt. xiii. 20.
5. To cover a wound with dreffings and bandages.

When he faw him, he had compaffion on him, and went to him, and bourid up his wounds. Luke, x. 34. Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreffings, we bound up the wound.

Wifoman's Surgery.
6. To compel ; to conftrain.

Thofe canons, or imperial conflitutions, which have not been received here, do not bind. Hale's Common Law of Engl. 7. To oblige by ftipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or fwear an oath to bind his foul with a bond, he fhall not break his word.

Numbers, xxx. 2
Swear by the folemn oath, that linds the gods. Pope: 8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am bound to every act of duty,
I am not bound to that, all llaves are free to. Shake $\bar{p}$. Othello.
Duties exprefsly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our confciences more than thofe which are but dubioufly inferred. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
9. To oblige by kindnefs.
10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts and fears.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
You will fooner, by imagination, bind a bird from finging, than from eating or flying. Bacon's Natural Hiff. No 989.
Though paffion be the moft obvious and general, yet it is not the only caufe that linds up the underftanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off.

> In fuch a difmal place,

Where joy nc'er enters, which the fun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darknefs, overfpread with damps. Dryder.
II. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coftive.

Rhubarb hath manifeftly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that lind the body. Bacon.
The whey of milk duth loofe, the milk doth bind. Herbert.
12. To reftrain.

The more we are lound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the fory. Fclon. 13. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing fuch vile matter,
So fairly bound? Thakefp. Rom
Thofe who could never read the grammar,
May think books beft, as richeft bound.
14. To bind to. To oblige to ferve fome one.

If ftill thou do'f retain
The fame ill habits, the fame follies to 0 ,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ftill a flave. Diyden's $P_{c i} \rho$. 15. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou bound to a wife? feek not to be loofed. I Cor. vii 16. T's linad over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was flaggered with the reports concerning this wowan, and would have bound ber over to the country fefficsis.

Aldifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}}{ }^{117}$.

Co Brad. v. $n$.

1. 'To contract the parts together ; to grow ftiff and hard.

If the land rife full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you inuft make it fine by harrowing of it. Mortimer's Husbandry.

## . To make coltive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promifes and bargains for truck, between a Swifs and ati Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ftate of nature, in reference to one another.

Locke.
ind. n. f. A fpecies of hops.
The two beft forts are the white and the grey lind; the
latter is a large fquare hop, arid more hardy.
Mortimer. latter is a large fquare hop, anid more hardy.

Mortimer.
Pi'nder. in.f. [from to bind.]

1. A man whofe trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds fheaves.

Three binders ftood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. C'hapman's Iliads. A man, with a linder, nay reap an acre of wheat in a daf, if it fland well.
3. A fillet; a fhred cut to bind witlh.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of fuch length and breadth as might ferve to encompafs the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders. Wijeman. Bi'nding. n.f. [from lind.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the binding of his eyes.

Tattler, No 55.
BI'NDWEED. n.f. [convolvulus, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It hath, for the moft part, trailing ftalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower confifts of one leaf, fhaped like a bell, whofe mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundifh membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular feed. The fecies are thirty fix. I. The common white great bindwecd, vulgarly called bearbind. 2. Leffer field bindweed, with a rofe coloured flower, vulgarly called gravelbind. 3. Common fea bindweed, with round leaves. 4. Great American bindweed, with fpacious yellow fweet fcented flowers, commonly called Spanilb arbour vine, or Spanifs zuoodbine. 5. White and yellow Spanifh potatoes. 6. Red Spanifh potatoes. 7. The jalap, $\overbrace{}^{\circ} c$. The firft of thefe fpecies is a very troublefome weed in gardens; and the fecond fort is fill a worfe weed than the former. The third fort is found upon gravelly or fandy fhores, where the falt water overflows : this is a ftrong purge, and, as fuch, is often ufed in medicine. The fourth fort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and feats: one of thefe plants will grow to the length of fixty or an hundred fect, and produce great quantities of fide branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, fucceeded by three large angular feeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the Weft Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called mobly, ftronger or weaker: it is a fprightly liquour, but not fubject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. Thefe roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal ; but, in general, they are not fo well liked as the common potato, being too fwect and lufcious. The jalap, whofe root has been long ufed in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz.

Millar.
ller; the
Bindweed is of two forts, the larger and. the fmaller; the firft fort flowers in September, and the laft in June and July.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Bi'nocle. n.f. [from linus and octlus.] A kind of dioptrick telefcope, fitted fo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diftant object may be feen with both eyes together. Harris. Bino'cular. adj. [from bimus and cculu's, Lat.] Having two cyes.
Moft.animals are binocular, fpiders, for the moft part, octonocular, and fome fenocular. Derbam's Phyfico-Theology. Bino'mial Root. [in algebra.]. A root compofed of only two parts or members, connected with the figns plus or minus.

Bino'minous. adj. [from linus and nomen, Lat.] Having two names.
Bio'grapher. $n . \int$. [fio and $\gamma f a \beta_{a}$.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the hiftory of nations, but of the actions of particular perfons.
Our Grubftreet biographers watch for the death of a great man, like fo many undertakers, on purpofe to make a penny of him.

Aldifon. Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 35$.
Biócraphy. n. f. [kio and ygucw.]
In writing the lives of men, which is called liography, fome authors place every thing in the precife order of time when it occurred. Watts's Logick. Bi'ovac. 7n.. . [Fr. from zey zuach, a double guard, Gerni. Bi'hovac. $\}$ in war.] A guard at night performed by the whole Bi'vouac. arny; which, cither at a fiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any furprife. To raife the liouac, is to return the army to their tents at break of day.

3
bíparous.

Bíparous. adj. [from binus and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
Bípartite. adj. [from linus and partior, Lat.] Having two correfpondent parts ; divided into two.
Bipartítion. n.f. [from bipartite.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correfpondent parts.
Bi'ped. n. $\int$. [bipes, Lat.] An animal with two feet.
No ferpent, or fifhes oviparous, have any ftones at all ; neither biped nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriourly

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.
Bípedal. adj. [bipedalis, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.
Bipe'nnated. adj. [from binus and perna, Lat.] Having two wings.
All bipennated infects have poifes joined to the body.
Derban's Phyfico-Theology.
Bipe'talous. adj. [of bis, Lat. and wifxגov.] A flower confifting of two leaves.

Dict.
Bi'QUADRATE. $\}^{n}$ n. f. [in algebra.] The fourth power, arifing
BieUADRA'TICK. $\}$ from the multiplication of a fquare number, or quantity by itfclf.

Harris.
BIRCH Tree. [binc, Sax. betula, Lat.]
The leaves are like thofe of the poplar ; the fhoots are very flender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diftances from the fruits, on the fame tree; the fruit becomes a little fquamofe cone; the feeds are winged, and the tree cafts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by fuckers, which may be tranfplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor foil. The timber of this tree is ufed to make chairs, $\varepsilon^{\circ}$ c. It is alfo planted for hop poles, hoops, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. and it is often ufed to make brooms.
Bi'rchen. adj. [from birch.] Made of birch.
His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears. Dunciad, $b$. iv. BIRD. n. f. [bın, or bnı, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, fowl is ufed for the larger, and bird for the fimaller kind of feathered animals.

## The poor wren,

The moft diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neft, againft the owl
Macbeth. Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeffor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace, and all fuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her.
Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
The bird of Jove, ftoop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayeft plume before him drove.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 186.
Hence men and beafts the breath of life obtain,
And birds of air, and monfters of the main. Dryden's $\not \subset n$.
There are fome birds that are inhabitants of the water, whofe blood is cold as fifhes, and their flefh is fo like in tafte, that the fcrupulous are allowed them on fifh days.

Some fquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who vifits with a gun, prefents with birds.
To Bird. v. n. [from the noun.] To catch birds.
I do invite you tomorrow morning to my houfe, to breakfaft; after, we'll a birding together. Sbakefp. M. W. of Windf. BI'RDBOLT. n. . [from bird and bolt, or arrow.] A fmall fhot, or arrow, to be hhot at birds.
To be generous, guiltefs, and of free difpofition, is to take thofe things for birdbolts, that you deem cannon bullets.

Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
$\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime}$ rdcage. n. $\int$. [from bird and cage. See Cage.]
Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus. $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime}$ rdcatcher. $n$. $\int$. [from bird and catch.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.
A poor lark entered into a miferable expoftulation with a birdcatcher, that had taken her in his net.

L'Eftrange. $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime}$ RDER. n. f. [from bird.] A birdcatcher.
Bi'rding piece. n. f. [from bird and piece.] A fowling piece; a gun to fhoot birds with.
I'll creep up into the chimney.-There they always ufe to difcharge their birding pieces; creep into the kill hole.

Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Bi'rdlime. n.f. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous fubftance, which is fpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.
Pirdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is feparated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moift place, and pound it into a tough pafte, that no fibres of the wood be left ; then it is wafhed in a running ftream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and fcummed as often as any thing arifes, and then laid up for ufe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. The bircllime brought from Damafcus is fuppofed to be made of febeftens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the froft or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill fmell; but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring fhrub, will make very good birdlime.

Chambers.

Hoily is of fo vifcous a juice, as they make birdlime of the Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N* $59^{2}$.
With fores of gather'd glue, contrive
To flop the vents and crannies of their hive ;
Not birdlime, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious mafs of clammy juice. Dryden's Virg:l. T'm cnfnar'd;
Heav'ns birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings. Dryden's King Artbur
The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becaufe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a vifcous humour, as if it were a natural birdlime, or liquid gluc.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. i. c. 5 .
Bi'rdman. n.f. [from bird and man.] a birdcatcher; a fowler.
As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird afked him what he was doing; why, fays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and fo the birdman drew out of fight. L'Efrange. Bi'rdseye. n. f. [Adonis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the flowers confift of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a rofe; the feeds are collected into oblong heads. The fpecies are, I. The common red birds eye. 2. The long leaved yellow birds eye,
 flower plant. The yellow fort is uncommon in England.
I'RDSFOOT. [ornithopodium, Lat.] The name of Millar.
It has a papilionaccous flower; the ovary, which plant.
It has a papilionaccous flower; the ovary, which rifes out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, fametimes diftinguifhed into bells by tranfverfe partitions, full of feeds, for the moft part roundifh; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot flalks. The fpecies are, I. The talleft hairy birdsfoot trefoil, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary birdsfoot trefoil, छoc. The firft of thefe plants is, by fome, fuppofed to be the cytifis of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and rifes again the fucceeding fpring; and, when the roots are ftrong, the hoots will rife to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty ; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horfes will not eat it, unlels they are very hungry.

Bírdsnest. n. f. An herb.
Dillar.
Bi'rdstongue. n. f. An herb. $\quad$ Dict.
Bi'rgander: n. f. A fowl of the goofe kind. Dict. Birt. n.f. A firh; the fame with the turbot; which fee.
BIRTH. n.f. [beonp, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and, at thy birth, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. Sbakefp. K. 7 . In Spain, our fprings like old mens children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly fhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the feafons in a timely birth.
Dryden.
2. Extraction; lineage.

Fairy 2.
Moft virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly birth. All truth I hall relate : nor firft can I
Myfelf to be of Grecian birth deny. $\quad \operatorname{sir} 7$. Denham. 3. Rank which is inherited by defcent.

He doth object, I am too great of birth.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Be juft in all you fay, and all you do ;
Whatever be your birth, you're fure to be
A peer of the firft magnitude to me.
Dryden's $\begin{aligned} & \text { fuvenal. }\end{aligned}$
The condition, or circumftances, in which any man is born.
High in his chariot then Halefus came,
A foe by birtb to Troy's unhappy name. Dryden's Virgil. 5. Thing born; production.

The people fear me; for they do obferve
Unfather'd heirs and loathly births of nature. Shake/p. H.IV.
That poets are far rarer birtbs than kings,
Your nobleft father prov'd. Ben. Fobnfon's Epigrams. Who of themfelves
Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious births, of body, or mind.
Milton's Paradije Loff, b. xi. 1.687.
She, for this many thoufand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair ;
Yet never could a perfect birth
Produce before, to grace the earth.
Waller.
His eldeft birtb
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. Prior.
The vallies fmile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births, confefs the flood's embrace. Blackmore.
Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth, till it is able to fhift for itfelf.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 120$.
6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian fhepherdefs,
Who after years of barrennefs,
The highly favour'd Jofeph bore
To him that ferv'd for her before;

And at her next birth, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity.
Milton
7. The feamen call a due or proper diftance between fhips lying at an anchor, or under fail, a birth. Alfo the proper place aboard for a mefs to put their chefts, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$. is called the birth of that mefs. Alfo a convenient place to moor a fhip in, is called a birth.
BI'RTHDAY, n.f: [from birth and day.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firft from darknefs, they beheld
Birtbday of heaven and earth. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. vii.
2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obferved.

This is my birtbday; as this very day
Was Caffius born, Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.
They tell me, 'tis my birthday, and I'll kecp it
With double pomp of fadnefs:
'Tis what the day deferves, which gave me breath. Dryden. Your country dames,
Whofe cloaths returning birthday clains.
Prior.
Bi'rTHDOM. n. $\int$. [This is erroneoufly, I think, printed in Shakefpsare, birtbdoom. It is derived from birth and dom. See Dom; as kingdom, dukedom.] Privilege of birth.

Let $\mathrm{v} \cdot$ rather
Hold faft the mortal fword; and, like good men
Beftride our downfaln birthdom
Bi'r thnight. n. f. [from birth and night.]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick fong in Bethlehem field,
On thy birtbnight, that fung the Saviour born. Par. Regain. 2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a birtbnight beau. Pope. Bi'rthplace. n. f. [from birth and place.] Place where any one is born.

My birthplace have I and my lovers left ;
This enemy's town I'll enter.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
A degree of ftupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the fcore of our birthplace and climate.

Swift's Addrefs to Parliament.
Bi'rthrigfit. n.f: [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firft born. Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodnefs
Shares with thy birthright. Sbakefp. All's well that ends well. And haft been found
By merit, more than birthright, Son of God.
Milton's Parad. Loft, b. iii. l. 308.
I lov'd her firft, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preferve the birtbright of my paffion. Otway's Orph. While no bafenefs in this breaft I find,
I have not loft the birthright of my mind. Dryden's Aurengz. To fay, that liberty and property are the birthright of the Englifh nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muft upon no pretence refift, is to confound governments.

Addifon's Whig Examiner.
Birthistra'ngled. adj. [from birtb and Arangle.] Strangled or fuffocated in being born,

Finger of birtbftrangl'd babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
BI'RTHWORT. n. $f$. [from birtb and wort; I fuppofe from a quality of haftening delivery. Arifolochia, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The ftalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers confift of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and fhaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membraneous oval fhaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of fiat feeds. The fpecies are, I. The round rooted birthwort. 2. The climbing birthwirt. 3. Spanifh birtbrwort, \&c. The firt and fecond are fometimes ufed in medicine, and are eafily propagated by parting their roots.
BI'SCOTIN. $n$. $\int$. [French.] A confection made of flour, fugar, marmalade, eggs, छ${ }^{\circ}$.
Bi'scurt. n. $\int$. [from bis, twice, Lat. and cuit, baked, Fr.]
3. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to fea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The lifcuit alfo in the fhips, efpecially in the Spanifh gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholefome.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Many have been cured by abftinence from drink, eating dry bifcuit, which creates no thirft, and ftrong frictions four or five times a day.
2. A compofition of fine flour, almonds, and fugar, made by the confectioners.
To Bise'ct. v. a. [from binus and feco, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon lifecieth the globe into two cqual parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. vi. c. 5 .
Biséction. n.f. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, fignifying the divifion of any quantity into two equal parts. BI'SHOP. n. S. [from epifiopus, Lat. the Saxons formed bircop,

## BIT

Which was afterwards foftened into bifhop.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A bifhop is an overfeer, or fuperintendant, of religious matters in the chriftian church

Ayliffe's Parergon
You fhall find him well acconipariy'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned bi/iops.
Shake/p. Richard III
Their zealous fuperftition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater fervice, than to deftroy the primitive, apofolical, and anciently univerfal government of the church by bihops.
K. Cbarles

In cafe a bi/hop fhould commit treafon and felony, and forfeit his eftate, with his life, the lands of his bifhoprick remain ftill in the church.

South.
On the word bi/bop, in French evêque, I would obferve, that there is no natural connexion between the facred office and the letters or found; for evíque, and bifhop, fignify the fame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. Watts's Logick. $\mathrm{Bi}^{\prime}$ shop. n. $f$. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and fugar.

Well roafted, with fugar and wine in a cup;
They'll make a fweet bifop, when gentle folks fup. Swift. To Bi'shop. v.a. [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit folemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh ! too bad, Except confirm'd and bihoped by thee.

Donne.
Bi'shoprick. n. $\int$. [bijcopnuce, Saxon.] The diocefe of a bifhop; the diftrict over which the jurifdiction of a bifhop extends.
It will be fit, that, by the king's fupreme power in caufes ecclefiaftical, they be fubordinate under fome bifhop, and bifhoprick, of this realm. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
A virtuous woman fhould reject marriage, as a good man does a bihoprick; but I would advife neither to perfift in refufing.

Addifon. Spectator, No 89.
Thofe paftors had epifcopal ordination, poffeffed preferments in the church, and were fometimes promoted to bifopricks themfelves. Swift on the Sentiments of a Cburch of E. mans
Bi'shopsweed. [Ammi, Lat.] The name of a plarit.
This is an umbelliferous weed, with fimall ftriated feeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and fhaped like a heart. The feeds of the greater bi/hopsweed are ufed in medicine, and fhould be fown in an open fituation, early in the fring. Mill. Bisk. n.f. [bifque, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling feveral forts of feif.

A prince, who in a foreft rides aftray,
And, weary, to fome cottage finds the way
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or bisks of fifh,
But hungry fups his cream ferv'd up in earthen difh.
King's Art of Cookery:
Bi'sket. See Biscuit.
Bi'smuth. $n$. $f$. The fame as marcafite; it properly fignifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral fubftance, of a metalline nature, found at Mifnia; though fuppofed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its compofition. There are fome, however, who efteem it a metal fui generis; though it ufually contains fome filver. There is an artificial bifmuth made, for the fhops, of
tin.
Bi'ssextile. n. $\int$. [from bis, and fextilis, Lat.] Leap year;
tin.
BI'ssextize. n.f. [from bis, and fextilis, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arifing from fix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the fun confifteth of three hundred and fixty five days and fix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which fix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occafion of bifextile, or leap year.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12
Towards the latter end of February is the biffextile or intercalar day ; called bifextile, becaufe the fixth of the calends of March is twice repeated.

Holder on Time.
Br'sson. adj. [derived by Skinner from by and fin ] Blind.
But who, oh ! who hati feen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With biffor rheum.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
What harm can your bifon confpectuities glean out of this character.

Shakesp. Coriolanks.
BI'STRE. n. $\int$. [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water; uled by painters in wafhing their defigns.

Trevoux.
Bi'stort. n. S. [biforta, Lat.] The name of a plant called alfo fnakeweed; which fee.
Bt'stoury. n.f. [lifourri, Fr.] A furgeon's inftrument ufed in making incifions, of which there are three forts; the blade of the firtt turns like that of a lancet; but the ftraight bifourg has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked biffoury is fhaped like a half monn, having the edge on the infide.
Bisu'lcous. adj. [bifulcus, Lat.] Clovenfooted
For the fwine, although multiparous, yet being bifulious, and only clovenhoofed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other bifulious animals. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$ iii. $c .26$.
Bit. n.. . [birol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the
iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the fevil holes, the tranchefil, and the crofs chains; but fometimes it is ufed to fignify only the bit-mouth in particular.

Farrier's Dict.
They light from their horfes, pulling off their bits, that they might fomething refrefh their mouths upon the grafs. Sidney: We have ftrict fatutes, and moft biting laws;
The needful bits and curbs of headftrong iteeds.
Shakefp. Meáfure for Meafure.
He hath the bit faft between his teeth, and away he runs.

## Unus'd to the reftraint

Stillingffeet.
Of curbs and bits, and fleeter than the winds.
Addif. Cato.
Bit. n. f. [from bite.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal bits have flaves and peafants
This night englutted?
Sbakefp. Timon of Atbens.
Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. Shakefp.
The mice found it troublefome to be fill climbing the oak
for every bit they put in their bellics. , L'Efrange.
By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table fent the fmoaking lard,
A fav'ry bit, that ferv'd to relifh wine.
Dryden's Fables.
John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. Arbuthnot's 7. Bull. 2. A fmall piece of any thing.

Then clap four flices of pilafter on't,
That, lac'd with bits of ruftick, makes a front.
He bought at thoufands, what with better wit
You purchare as you want, and bit by bit. Pope's Epifles.
His majefty has power to grant a patent for ftamping round
bits of copper, to every fubject he hath. Swift.
3. A Spanifh Weft Indian filver coin, valued at fevenpence halfpenny.
4. A bit the better or worfe. In the fmalleft degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of thefe lawyers; for aught I can fee, your cafe is not a bit clearer than it was feven years ago.

Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 7 . Bull.
To Brt. v.a. [from the noun:] To put the bridle upon a horfe.
Bitch. n. . [bızze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox; the otter.

And at his feet a bitch wolf fuck did yield
To two young babes.
Spenf. Vifion of Bellay.
I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will nurfe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies.

Locke.
2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding fo long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. Arbuthnot's Hiftory of $\mathcal{F}$. Bull. To BITE. v. a. pret. I bit; part. paff. I have bit, or bitten. [b1ran, Saxon.]

1. To crufh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, fhould have ftood that night
Againft my fire.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
Such finiling rogues as thefe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloofe.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
Thefe are the youths that thunder at a playhoufe, and fight for bitten apples.

Sbake fp. Henry VIII.
He falls; his arms upon his body found,
And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground.
Dryden.
There was lately a young gentlemân bit to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 62$.
Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a fal. fity ; though they have fhowed their teeth as if they would bite off my nofe.

Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.
2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlifh chiding of the winter's wind ;
Which whern it bites and blows upon my body;
Ev'n till I fhrink with cold, I fmile. Shakefp. As you like it.
Full fifty years harnefs'd in rugged fteel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blaft,
And the feverer heats of parching fummer.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.
3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praifes, one inftructs, another bites.
Rofommon.
4. To cut ; to wound.

I've feen the day, with my good biting fatulchion, I would have made them fkip.

Shakefp. King Lear.
5. To make the mouth fmart with an acrid tafte.

It may be the firf water will have more of the fcent, as more fragrant ; and the fecond more of the tafte, as more bitter, or biting.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 2 \mathbf{1}$.
6. To cheat ; to trick; to defraud : a low phrafe.

Afleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeft factor ftole a gem away :
He pledg'd it to the knight ; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.
Pope.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converfed with you, they would have been frangely bit, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. Pope's Letters. Bite. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. The feizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the ëverlafting butnings; of
arm himfelf againf the bites of the never dying worm? Soutb:
Nor dogdays parching heat, that fplits the rocks,
Are half fo harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd bite, and fcars indented on the ftocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, b. ii. l. 522.
2. The act of a fifh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fifher angle diligently four or fix hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. Walton's Angler. 3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

> Let a man be ne'er fo wife,

He may be caught with fober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis juft what coxcombs call a bite.
4. A fharper ; one who commits frauds:

BI'TER. n. f. [from bite.]
i. He that bites.

Great barkers are no biters:
Canden's Remains:
2. A fifh apt to take the bait.

He is fo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore eafily believe him to be a bold biter. Waltoz:
3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A biter is one who tells you a thing, you have no reafon to difbelieve in itfelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reafon to difbelieve it for his faying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deccived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becaufe you do not think him a knave. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{O}^{\circ}$
Bi'tтacie. n.f. A frame of timber in the ftcerage of a fhip, where the compafs is placed.

Diaf:
$\mathrm{BI}^{\prime}$ TTEN.. particip.palf. [from to bite; which fee.]
BI'TTER. adj. [biren, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting tafte, like wormwood:

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefacBacon's Nat. Hift. Ne $6960_{0}$
tion.
Though a man in a fever fhould, from fugar; have a bitter afte, which, at another time, produces a fweet one; yet the idea of bitter in that man's mind, would be as clear and diftinct from the idea of fweet, as if he had tafted only gall.
2. Sharp; cruel ; fevere.

Friends now faft fworn;
Unfeparable, fhall within this hour,
On a diffenfion of a doit, break out
To bittereft enmity.
Shäkefp. Coriolanus:
Hubands, love your wives, and be not bitter againft them.
Coloff. iii. 19.
The word of God, inftead of a bitter, teaches us a charitable zeal.
3. Calamitous ; miferable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only bitter to him, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. Shakefp. H. VIII: A dire induction am I witriefs to ;
And will to France, hoping, the confequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. Sbakefp. Rich. III. Tell him, that if I bear my bitter fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my fon. Dryden's Eneis.' 4. Painfúl; inclement.

And fhun the bitter confequence: for know,
The day thou eat'ft thereof; my fole command
Tranifgreft, inevitably thou fhalt die. Paradife Lof; 6 . viii. The fowl the borders fly;
And fhun the bitter blaft, and wheel about the fky. Dryden:
广. Sharp; reproachful ; fatirical.
Go with me,
And, in the breath of bitter words; let's fmother
My damned fon.
Shake/p. Richard III.
6. Mournful ; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in mifery, and life unto the bitter in foul?

Fob, iii. 20.
7. In any manner, unpleafing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter wormwood, there are bitter words, there are bitter enemies, and a bitter cold morning.

Watts's Logick:
$\mathrm{BI}^{\prime}$ ttergourd. n. f. [colocyntbis, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It is, in all refpects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged; and the fruit being exceffively bitter, and not eatable. There are fcveral varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the Eaft and Weft Indies. Millar.

Bi'tTERLy. adv. [from bitter.]
x. With a bitter tafte.
2. In a bitter manner ; forrowfully; calamitoufly.

I fo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miftrefs, moved therewithal,
Mill.

That my poor miftrels; moved therewithal,
'Wept bitterly. Sbakeff. Two Gen
Is. Two Gentleneen of Ferona.
Bitterly

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Bitterly haft thou paid, and ftill art paying That rigid fcore.

Milton's Agonifles, l. 432.

## 3. Sharply; feverely.

His behaviour is not to cenfure bitterly the errours of their zeal.
Bi'ttrinn. n.f. [butour, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fint; remarkable for the noife which he makes, ufually called bumping. See Bittour.

The poor fifh have enemies enough, befides fuch unnatural fifhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the bittern. Walton. So that fcarce
The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To fhake the founding marh.
Thomfon's Spring.
bittern. n.f. [from bitter.] A very bitter liquour, which drains off in making of common falt, and ufed in the preparation of Epfom falt.
BI'TTERNESS. n. f. [from bitter.]
I. A bitter tafte.

The idea of whitenefs, or bitternefs, is in the mind, exactly anfwering that power which is in any body to produce it there.

Locke.
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The bitternefs and animofity between the chief commanders was fuch, that a great part of the army was marched. Clarend. 3. Sharpnefs; feverity of temper.

His forrows have fo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afficted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterne/s? Sbakefp. Tit. Andr. Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more bitterne/s and fournefs than formerly, and were more referved towards the king's commiffioners.

Clarendon, b. viii.
4. Satire; piquancy; keennefs of reproach.

Some think their wits have been afleep, except they dart out fomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between faltnefs and bitterne/s. Bacon, EØjay 33.
5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even fo much, that joy could not fhew itfelf modeft enough, without a badge of bitternefs. Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.
They fhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only fon, and fhall be in bitternefs for him, as one that is in bitternefs for his firftborn.

Zech. xii. 10.
Moft purfue the pleafures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in fin, are carried on with danger, and end in bittermefs.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
I oft, in bitternefs of foul, deplor'd
My abfent daughter, and my dearer lord.
Bi'ttersweet. n. f. [from bitter and fweet.] The nadyey. $_{\text {I }}$ an apple, which has a compound tafte of fweet and bitter.

It is but a bitterfweet at beft, and the fine colours of the ferpent do by no means make amends for the fmart and poifon of his fing. Soutb.
When I exprefs the tafte of an apple, which we call the bitterffect, none can miffake what I mean. Watts's. Logick. Bi'tuervetch. n. f. [orobus, Lat.]

This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whofe empalement rifes the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval fhaped feeds; two leaves; joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point.

Millar.
Bi'trour. n. f. [butour, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the bittein; [See Bittern.] but perhaps as properly bittour.

Then to the waters brink fhe laid her head;
And, as a bittour bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lakc, fle faid, I tell. Dryden's W. of Bath.
BITU'ME. n. f. [from bitumen.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN. Mix with thefe
Idæan pitch, quick fulphur, filver's fpume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black bitume.
May's Virgil.
BITU'MEN. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or fcummed off lakes, as the Afphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds; fome fo hard as to be ufed for coals; others fo glutinous as to ferve for mortar.

Savary.
It is reported, that bitumen mingled with lime, and put under water, will make, as it were, an artificial rock, the fubftance becometh fo hard.

Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 783$.

## The fabrick feem'd a work of rifing ground,

With fulphur and bitumen caft between. Dryden's Fables. Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is foluble in water.

Woodward's Metbod of Foffls.
Br'tu'minous. adj. [from bitumen.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen:

Naphtha, which was the bituminous mortar ufed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ftone.

Bacon's Pbyfical Remains.
The fruitage fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that bituminouislake, where Sodom flam'd.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. x. 1.562.
Biva'lve. adj. [from bimus and valva, Lat.] Having two valves or hhutters; a term ufed of thofe finh that have two flells, as oyfters; and of thofe plants whofe feed pods open

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their whole length, to difcharge their feeds, as peas.
In the cavity lies loofe the fhell of fome fort of bivalue, larger than could be introduced in at either of thofe holes.

Woodward on Fo/fils.
Biva'lvular. adj. [from bivalve.] Having two valves. Dict. Bi'xwort. n. f. An herb.

Dict.
Bi'zantine. n.f. [more properly fpelt byzantine; from Byzantium.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feftival days; it is yet called a bizantine, which anciently was apicce of gold coined by the emperours of Conftantinople.

Cans Remains.
To BLAB. v. a. [blabberen, Dutch.]
I. To tell what ought to be kept fecret ; it ufually implies rather thoughtleffnefs than treachery; but may be ufed in either fenfe.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorfeful day, .
Is crept into the bofom of the fea. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the blabbing eaftern fcout
The nice morn on the Indian fteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep.
Nature has made man's breatt no windores,
To publifh what he does within doors;
Nor what dark fecrets there inhabit,
Unlefs his own rafh folly blab it.
Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.
Sorrow nor joy can be difguis'd by art,
Our foreheads blab the fecrets of our heart. Dryden's Iuv.
It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worfhip to a creature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot efcape the index expurgatorius, for blabbing fo great a truth. Stillingfleet.

Nor whifper to the tattling reeds
The blackeft of all female deeds;
Nor blab it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo fits, and lift'ning mocks.
Swift.
2. To tell; in a good fenfe.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That blabb'd them with fuch pleafing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage.
Sbakefp. Titus Andronicus.
To BLab. v.n. To tattle; to tell tales.
Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not fee.
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.
Blab. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtlefs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of fecrets.
The fecret man heareth many confeffions; for who will open himfelf to a blab, or babbler?

To have reveal'd
Bacon, Efay 6.
Secrets of man, the fecrets of a friend,
Contempt and fcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendrhip, and avoided as a blab. Milton's Agonifes. Whoever thews me a very inquifitive body, I'll fhew him a blab, and one that fhall make privacy as publick as a proclamation.

I fhould have certainly gone about fhewing my letters, under the charge of fecrecy, to every blab of thy acquaintance.

Swift's Letters.
Blábber. n. f. [from blab.] A tattler; a teltale.
To Bla'peer. v. $n$. To whiftle to a horfe.
Skinner.
Bla'bberlipped. Skinner. See Blobberlipped.
BLACK. adj. [blac, Saxon.]
I. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the llack and dark night.
Prov. vii. 9.
By Ariftotle it feems to be implied, in thefe problems which enquire why the fun makes man black, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the Ikin. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. Dark.

The heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.

I Kings, xviii. 45 .
3. Cloudy of countenance ; fullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me.
Shakefp. King Lear.
Horrible; wicked; atrocious.
Either my country never muft be freed,
Or I confenting to fo black a deed. Di'yden's Indian Emp.
5. Difmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witnefs to;
And will to France, hoping, the confequence,
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. Shakefp. Rich. III
6. Black and blue. The colour of a bruife; a ftripe.

Miftrefs Ford, good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot fee a white fpot about her. MerryIVives of Windfor.

And, wing'd with fpeed and fury, flew
To refcue knight from black and blue. Hudibras, cant. ii. BLACK-BROWED. adj. [from black and brow.] Having black cyebrows; gloomy ; difmal ; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, black-brow'd night, Give me my Romeo.

Sbakefp. Romeo and Julict.
Thus when a black-brow'd gult begins to rife,
White foam at firft on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the fkies.
Dryden, Eneid vii. 1.736.

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Black-bryons. n.f. [tamus, Lat.] The name of a plant
It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant confift of one leaf, and are bell fhaped; but thefe are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundifh feeds. Thefe plants have no clafper, as the white bryony hath. The fpecies are, I. The common black-bryany. 2. Black-bryony of Crete, with a trifid leaf, $E_{c}$. The firft is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal ufe. It may be eafily propagated by fowing the feeds, foon after they are ripe, under the fhelter of bufhes; where, in the fpring, the plants will come up, and fpread their branches over the bufhes.
Black-cattle. Oxen; bulls; and cows.
The other part of the grazier's bufinefs is what we call black-cattle, producing hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation.

Swift.
Black-earth. n.f. It is every where obvious on the furface of the ground, and what we call mould. Woodw. on Foffils.
Black-guard. adj. [from black and guard.] A cant word amongt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow ; of the meaneft kind.

Let a black-guard boy be always about the houfe, to fend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. Swift. Black-lead. n.f. [from black and lead.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much ufed for pencils; it is not fufible, or not without a very great heat.

You muft firlt get your black-lead tharpened finely, and put faft into quills, for your rude and firft draught. Peacham. BLACK-mail. n.f. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other confideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of fuch as ufually rob or fteal.

Cowel.
Black-pudding. n.. . [from black and pudding.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheefe,
And fat black-puddings, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.
Black-rod. n. f. [from black and rod.] The ufher belonging to the order of the garter; fo called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewife ufher of the parliament.
Black. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the fcowl of night.
Shakefp. Love's Labour Loft.
For the production of black, the corpufcles muft be lefs than any of thofe which exhibit colours.

Newton's Opticks.
2. Mourning.

Rife, wretched widow, rife ; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoft to pafs the Stygian ford:
But rife, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy perim'd lord.
Dryden's Fables.
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black.

It fuffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the black or fight of the eye.

Digby.
To Black. v. a. [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, would be quickly fet on fire.

Boyle on Colours.
Then in his fury black' $d$ the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.
Addijon's Ovid's Metamorph. b.ii.
Bla'ckamoor. n. $\rho$. [from black and Moor.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.
They are no more afraid of a blackamoor, or a lion, than of a nurfe, or a cat.

Locke on Education, § 115 .
Bla'ckberried Heath. [empetrum, Lat.] The name of a plant. It hath leaves like thofe of the heath; the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the fame plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are fucceeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard feeds. This little fhrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordhire, Devonfhire, and Yorkhire.

Millar.
Bla'ckberry Bufh. n. f. A fpecies of bramble; which fee.
Bla'ckberry. n.f. The fruit of the blackberry bufh.
The policy of thefe crafty fneering rafcals, that fale old moufe eaten cheefe Neftor, and that fame dogfox Ulyffes, is not proved worth a blackberry. Shakcfp. Troilus and Creffida.

Then fad he fung the children in the wood;
How blackberries they pluck'd in defarts wild,
And fearlefs at the glittering faulchion fmil'd. Gay's Paft.
Bla'ckbird. n. f. [from black and bird.] The name of a bird.
Of finging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, thrufhes, and divers others.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
A fchoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The crib was down, the blackbird cilught.
Swift.
To Bla'cken. v.a. [from black.]

1. To make of a black coluur.

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Blefs'd by afpiring winds, he finds the ftrand
Blacken'd by crouds.
Prior
Popa

## 2. To darken.

'That little cloud that appear'd at firft to Elijah's fervant, no bigger than a man's hand, but prefently after grew, and foread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven.
3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us blacken him what we can; faid that mifcreant Harrifon, of the bleffed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge againft his approaching trial. Soutb.
'The morals blackicn'l, when the writings 'fcape
The libell'd perfon, and the pictur'd fhape.
To Beacken. v. \%. To grow black
The hollow found
Sung in the leaves, the foreft fhook around,
Air blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. Dryden, BEA'CKISH. adj. [from black.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a blacki/b oil.
Bla'ckmoor. n. f. [ftom black and Moor.] A negro.
The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the hat bitation of blackmoors; but tlie country of Arahia, efpecially the happy and ftony.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. 6. 1 I .

## More to weft

The realm of Bacchus to the blacknoor fea. Par. Reg: b.iv, Bla'ceness. n. f. [from black.]

1. Black colour.

Blacknefs is only a difpofition to abrorb, or ftife, without re-
flection, moft of the rays of every fort that fall on the bodies. Locke's Elemcnts of Natural Pbilofoothy, c. iit
There would emerge one or more very black fots, and, within thofe, other fpots of an intenfer blackne/s. Newt. Opt.

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To footy blacknefs from the pureft white. Addifon's Ovid. 2. Darknefs.

His faults in him feem as the fpots of heay'n,
More fiery by night's blacknefs. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra. Bla'cksmith. n. f. [from black and finith.] A fmith that works in iron; fo called from being very fmutty.

The black mith may forge what he pleafes. Howel's E. Tearss Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impoffible for the black finith to make them fo faft, but a cat and a whoremafter will find a way through them. Speczator, No 205 . Bla'cktail. n. f. [from black and tail.] A finh; a kind of perch, by fome called ruffs, or popes. See Pope. Dict.
Bla'ckthorn. n.f. [from black and thorn.] The fame with the floe. See Plum, of which it is a fpecies.
Bla'dder. n. f. [blabbne, Saxon; bladcr, Dutch.]

1. That veffel in the body which contains the urine.

The bladder fhould be made of a membranous fubftance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. Ray on the Creation. 2. It is often filled with wind, to which allufions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquifh'd quite, and of that monftrous mafs
Was nothing lefts but like an empty bladdcr was. Fairy 2 :
A bladder but moderately filled with air, and ftrongly tied, being held riear the fire, grew exceeding turgid and bard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it fudderly broke, with fo loud a noife as made us for a while after almoft deaf.

Boyle,
3. It is ufual for thofe that lcarn to fwim, to fupport themfelves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd;
Like little wanton boys, that fwim on bladders,
Thefe many fummers, in a fea of glory;
But far beyond my depth : my highblown pride
At length broke under me.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
4. A blifter; a pultule.

Bla'DDer-nut. n.f. [Aaphylodendron, Lat.] A plant.
The flower confifts of feveral leaves; which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rofe; out of whofe many headed flower cup rifes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, fomewhat like the inflated bladder of fifhes, and divided into two or three cells, containing feeds in form of a fcull. The fpecies are, I. The common wild bladder-nut. 2. Three leaved Virginian bladder-nut. 3. Bladder-nut, with fingle fhining leaves. 4. Bladder-nut, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American bladder-nut, with cut leaves. The firft of thefe trees is found wild in the woods, and other ihady places, in the northern parts of England. The fecond fort is a native of America, but is fo hardy as to endure the fevereft cold of our climate, in the open air. Both thefe kinds may be propagated, by fowing their feeds early in the fpring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. Mill. BládDER-sena. n. f. [colutea, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, fucceeded by pods, refembbling the inflated bladder of fifhes, in which are contained fe veral kidney fhaped feeds. The fpecies are five. Thefe fhrubs grow to the height of cight or ten feet; and, among flowering
tuees $_{3}$

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trees, the odinus of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety
 before it grows to feed; the green, floots of corn which rife from the feed. This feems to me the primitive fignification of the word luade; from which, I believe, the blade of a fword was firt named, becaufe of its fimilitude in fhape; and, from the blade of a fword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the blade or ear, except it be the tree that beareth fanguis dracomils.

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, $t$ ' invade
The rifing bulk of the luxuriant blade. Dryden's Georg.
If we were able to dive into her liccret receffes, we fhould find that the fmalleft blade of grafs, or moft contemptible weed, has its particular ufe. Swift on the Faculties of the Mind

Hung on every fpray, on cevery blade
Of grafs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. Thomfon. Biade. n.f. [blatte, Germ. blad, Dutch.]

1. The flarp or ftriking part of a weapon or inftrument, diftinct from the handle. It is ufually taken for a weapon, and fo called probably from the likenefs of a fword blade to a blade of grafs.

He fought all round about, his thirfty blade
To bathe in blood of faithlefs enemy. Fairy Queen, b.i. She knew the virtue of her blade, nor would
Pollute her fabre with ignoble blood. Dryden's Hind and $P$.
Be his this fword, whofe blade of brafs difplays
A ruddy gleam; whofe hilt a filver blaze.
Pope.
2. A brifk manl, either fierce or gay, called fo in contempt. So we fay mettle for courage.

You'll find yourfelf miftaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of thefe blades by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance.

L'Efrange.
Then turning about to the hangman, he faid,
Difpatch me, I pri'thee, this troublefome blade.
Prior.
Blade of the Shoulder. $\} n$. $\int$. The bone called by anatomifts the BLA'DEEONE. $\}$ fcapula, or fcapular bonc.

He fell moft furiouly on the broiled relicks of a fhoulder of mutton, commonly called a bladebone.
To Blade. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnifh, or fit with a blade.
Bla'ded. adj. [from blade.] Having blades or fpircs.
Her filver vifage in the wat'ry glafs,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grars.
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor bladel grafs, nor bearded corn fucceeds,
But fcales of fcurf and putrefaction breeds.
Blain. n. S. [blezene, Sax. bleyne, Dutch.] A puftule Dryden. a blifter. [begene, Sax. blegne, Dutch.] A puitule; a botch biiter.

Itches, blains,
Sow all th' Athenian bofoms, and the crop
Be general leprofy.
Shakefp. Timon,
Botches and blains muft all his flefh imbors,
And all his people. Milton's Par. Loft, b, xii, l. 180.
Whene cr I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and blains,
With yellow filth my linen ftains.
Swift.
la'mable. adj. [from blan̄e.] Culpable; faulty.
Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both fides equally blamable. Dryden's Dufrefrioy
L A'MABLENESS. 2 .. . [from blamable.] Fault ;
Bla'mableness. i. $\int$. [from blamable.] Fault; the ftate of being liable to blame.
Bla'maely. adv. [from blamable.] Culpable; in a manner liable to cenfure.
A procefs may be carried on againft a perfon, that is maliciounly or blamably abfent, even to a definitive fentence. Ayliffe. To BLAME. v. a. [llimer, Fr.]

1. To cenfure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a flight cenfure.

## Our pow'r

Shall do a court'fy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. Sbàkefp. King Lear.
Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
' $T$ is true, your duty to me it became;
But praifing that, I muft your conduct blame.
Dryden's Tyramick Love.
Each finding, like a frieind,
Something to blame, and fomething to commend.
2. To blame has ufually the particle for before the fault.

The reader muft not blame me for making ufe here, all along of the word fentiment.

Lacke.
3. Sometimes, but rarely, of:

Tomoreus he blan'd of inconfiderate rannefs, for that he would bufy himfelf in matters not belonging to his vocation.
Blame. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Fault; imputation of a fault

In arms, the praife of fuccefs is fhared amongft many; yet the blame of mifadventures is charged upon one.

Sir 7. Hayward.

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They lay the blame on the poor littic ones, fumetimes par.. fionately enough, to divert it from themfelves.

Lock.
2. Crime; that which produces or deferves cenfure.

Who would not judge us to be difcharged of all llame, which are confeft to have no great fault, even by their very word and teftimony, in whofe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accuiftomed to feem fmall. Hooker, b. v. § 27 .

I unfpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myfelf,
For ftrangers to my nature.
Shate 1 . Macbeth.
3. Hurt.

Therewith upon his creft,
With rigour fo outrageous he fmit,
That a large fhare it hew'd out of the reft,
And glancing down his hield, from blame him fairly bleft.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. fanz. 18.
4. There is a peculiar ftructure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a noun or a verb; but I conceive it to be the noun. To blame, in French, à tort.

You were to blame, I muft be plain with you,
To part fo fightly with your wife's firft gift.
Shakejp. Merchant of Venice.
I do not afk whether they were miftaken; but, on fuppofition they were not, whether they were to blame in the manner.

Now we fhould hold them much to blame,
If they went back before they came.
Prior.
Bla'meful. adj. [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the caufer of thefe timelefs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner ? Sbakefp. Richard III.
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord fo much,
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ftern untutor'd churl. Sbakesp. Henry VI. $p$, ii.
Bla'meless. adj. [from blaime.]

1. Guiltlefs; innocent ; exempt from cenfure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preferved him blamelefs unto God.

Wijdom, x. 5.
The flames afcend on either altar clear,
While thus the blamelefs maid addrefs'd her pray'r. Dryden. Such a leffening of our coin will deprive great numbers of blamelefs men, of a fifth part of their effates. Locke. 2. Sometimes it is ufed with of.

We will be blameless of this thine oath. Joffua, ii. 17 . Bla'melesly. adv. [from blamelefs.] Innocently; without crime.
It is the wilful oppofing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, againft which he cannot blamelefy, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. Hammond's Fundamentals: Bla'melesness. n. f. [from blamelefs.] Innocence; exemption from cenfure.

Having refolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the blamelefnefs of the inferiour agent.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Bla'mer. n. $f$. [from blame.] One that blames or finds fault; a cenfurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan múfe,
And denizon'd a ftranger, who, miftaught
By blamers of the times they marr'd, hath fought
Virtues in corners.
Donne.
Blamewo'rthy. adj. [from blame and worthy.] Culpable; blameable ; worthy of blame or cenfure.
Although the fame fhould be blamewortby, yet this age hath reafonably well forborn to incur the danger of any fuch blame.

Hooker, 6. v. § 12.
To BLANCH. v. a. [blanchir, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from fome other colour to white.

You can behold fuch fights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
A way of whiting wax cheap!y may be of ufe; and we have
fet down the practice of tradefmen who blanch it. Boyle.
And fin's black dye feems blanch'd by age to virtue.
Dryden's Spanifin Friar.
2. To ftrip or peel fuch things as have hufks.

Their fuppers may be bisket, raifins of the fun, and a few blanched almonds.

Wifeman's Surgery.
3. To obliterate; to wafh out; to balk; to pafs over

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treafon; whereby every one might exprefs his malice, and blanch his danger.

Baicon's Henry VII.
You are not tranfported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to blanch, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulnefs. Bacon's Holy IVar.
To Blanch, v. $n$. To evade; to fhift ; to fpeak foft.
Optimi confliarii mortui; books will fpeak plain, when counfellors blanch.
Bla'ncher. n. f. [from blanch.] A whitener. Bacon. BLANJ. adj. [blandus, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

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In her face excufe
Came prologue ; and apology too prompt
Which, with bland words at will, the thus addrefs'd
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ix. 1. 855.
Perpetual reign'd, fave what the zephyrs bland Breath'd o'er the blue expanfe.
To Bla'ndish. v. a. [blandior,
Thomfon's Spring: Ihave met with this word in Lat.] To fmootli; to folten. Muftring all her willage
With blandijh'd parleys, feminine afiaults,
Tongue-batterics, fhe furceas'd not day nor night
To ftorm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.
Milton's Agoniftes, l. 402
Bla'ndishment. n.f. [from blandifh; blanditice, Lat.]
. Act of fondnefs; expreffion of tendernefs by gefture.
The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with fweet pleafure and bold blandifbment,
Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. ii. fanz. I
Each bird and beaft, behold
Approaching two and two ; thefe cow'ring low
With blandifment. Milt. Paradife Ioft, b. vii.
2, Soft words; kind fpeeches.
He was both well and far
fwectnefs and blandifbment of words, where he defired to effec or perfuade any thing that he took to heart. hefired to effect or perfuade any thing that he took to heart. Bacon's H. VII. 3. Kind treatment; carefs

Him Dido now with blandi/bment detains
But I fufpect the town where Juno reigns. Dryden's Virgil.
In order to bring thofe infidels within the wide circle of whiggifh community, neither blandifbments nor promifes are omitted.

Swift's Examincr, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 47$
BLANK. adj. [blanc, Fr. derived by Menage from Albianus, thus: Albianus, albianicus, bianicus, biancus, bianco, blanicur, blancus, blanc; by others, from blanc, which, in Danifh, fignifies finining ; in conformity to which, the Germans have blancker, to Bine; the Saxons, blxcan ; and the Englifh, bleacl, to wubiten.]

1. White

## To the blank moon

Her office they prefcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. Parad. Loft, b. x. l. 656. 2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our fubftitutes at home fhall hạve blank charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They fhall fubfcribe them for large fums of gold.
Shakefp. Richard II.
Upon the debtor fide, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor fide, little more than blank paper. Addifon. Speciat.
3. Confufed; crufhed; difpirited; fubdued; depreffed.

There without fuch boaft, or fign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. Par. Regained, b. ii. Adam foon as he heard
The fatal trefpafs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aftonied ftood, and blank, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 888.
But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all blank fadnefs, or continual fears.
4. Without rhime ; where the rhime is blanched, or miffed Pope.

The lady fhall fay her mind freely, or the blank verfe fhall halt for it.

Shakefp. Hamlet.
Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and blank verfe have harden'd all your hearts.
Addifon's Drummer, Prologyc.
Our blank verfe, where there is no rhime to fupport the expreffion, is extremely difficult to fuch as are not mafters in the tongue.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Blank. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. A void fpace.

I cannot write a paper full as I ufed to do ; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you.

Swift.
2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears. Shakefp. Coriolanus. In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of blanks, like this, for one fmall prize.
The world the coward will defpife,
When life's a blank, who pulls not for a prize.
3. A paper from which the writing is effaced. She has left him
The blank of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, fhe has quite unmann'd him.
Dryden.
Dryden.

I tell thee, eunuch, fhe has quite unmann'd him. Dryder.
4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were blaiks, rather than fill'd with me
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.

Omiffion to do what is neceffary,
Seals a commiffion to a blank of danger. Shakefp. Tr. and $C r$.
For the book of knowledge fair,
with an univerfal blank
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd.
Par. Lof.

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A life fo fpent is one great Hamk, which, though not bloited with fin, is yet without any charaters of grice or virtue.
5. The point to which an arrow is directed; fo called, becaufe to be more vifible, it was marked with white called, becaufe, to be inore vifible, it was marked with white.

Slander,
Whofe whifper o'er the world's diameter
As level as the cannou to his blank,
Tranfports its poifon'd thot.
Sbakefp. Ha mlet
6. Aim ; fhot.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim ; out of the blank
Aud level of my brain.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale:
I have fpoken for you all my beft,
And flood within the blank of his difpleafure,
For my free fpeech
Shake $/ p$. Othello.
7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ftill remain
The true blank of thirie.
Blank. v. a. [from Ulank; blancbir; Fr.]
I. To damp ; to confufe; to difpirit.

Each oppofite, that blanks the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it deftroy. Shakefp. Haml.
Dagon muft ftoop, and fhall ere long receive
Such a difcomfit, as fhall quite defpoil him
Of all thefe boafted trophies won on me,
And with confufion blank his worthippers. Milton's Agonift.
If the atheift, when he dies, fhould find that his foul remains; how will this man be amazed and blanked?
2. To efface; to annul.

All former purpofes were blanked, the governour at a bay; and all that charge loft and cancelled. Spenfer on Sreland.
Bla'niet. n.f. [blanchette, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, fuft, and loofely woven, fpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen fheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry, hold ! hold! Shakefp. King Lear:
The abilitics of man muft fall fhort on one fide or other, like too fcanty a blanket when you are abed; if you pull it upon your houlders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruft it down upon your feet, your fhoulders are uncovered. Temple.

Himfelf among the foried chiefs he fpies,
As from the blanket high in air he flies.
2. A kind of pear, fometimes written blanquet. Pope's Dunciad.

To Bia'neet. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. Sh. King Leaf:
2. To tofs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what ftreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings, and blows? Pope.
Bla'nkly. adv. [from blank.] In a blank manner; with whitenefs; with palenefs; with confufion.
To Blare. v. n. [blaren, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Skinni. 'Гo BLASPHE'ME. v. a. [blajphemo, low Lat.]
I. To fpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
2. To fpeak evil of.

The truef iffue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ftands accurs'd,
And does blafpheme his breed.
Shakef. Macbeth.
Thofe who from our labours heap their hoard,
Blafpbeme their feeder, and forget their lord. Pope's OdyJey.
To Blasphe'me. v. n. To fpeak blafphemy.
Liver of blafpheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and flips of yew.
Shake/p. Macbeth:
I punifned them oft in every fynagogue, and compelled them to blafpberne.

Acts, xxvi. is.
BLASPHE'MER. n.f. [from blafpbeme.] A wretch that fpeaks of
God in impious and irreverent terms
Who was before a blafpbemer, and a perfecutor, and injuI Tim. i. I3
Even that blafphemer himfelf would inwardly reverence him, as lie in his heart really defpifes him for his cowardly bafe filence.

Deny the curft blafphemer's tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age.
.
Should each blafphemer quite efcape the rod,
Becaufe the infult's not to man, but God.
Pope ${ }^{5}$
LA SPHEMOUS. adj. [from blafpbeme. It is ufually fpoken with the accent on the firft fyllable, but ufed by Milton with it on he fecond.] Impioufly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To caufe full wrath, which thou canft not refift;
Blapphemous words the fpeaker vain do prove. Sidncy, b. ii
And dar'ft thou to the Son of God propound,
To worfhip thee accurft; now more accurft
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more blafpbemous? Milton's Paradife Regained, b. iii.
A man can hardly pafs the ftreets, without having his ears grated with fuch horrid and blafflcmous oaths and curfes. Tillot

That any thing that wears the name of a chriftian, or but of

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man, fhould venture to own fuch a villaimous, impudent, and biafiphemous anfertion in the face of the world, as this! Sorth. La'sphemously. adv. [from blafibeme.] Impioully; with wicked irreverence.
Where is the right ufe of his reafon, while he would binfplemoufly fet up to controul the commands of the Almighty ? Swift. BLA'sPHEMY. n. f. [from blafpheme.]

Bla/phemy, ftristly and properly, is an offering of fome indignity, or injury, unto God himfelf, either by words or writing.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
But that my heart's on future mifchicf fet,
I would fpeak blafphemy, cre bid you fly;
But fly you mult.
Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
Intrinfick goodnefs confifts in accordance, and fin in contrariety, to the fecret will of God; or elfe God could not be defined good, fo far as his thoughts and fecrets, but only fuperficially good, as far as he is pleafed to reveal himfelf, which is perfect blajphemy to imagine.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
perfect blajplemy to imagine.
BLAST. $n . f$. [from blx $)^{r}$, Saxon ; blafen, Germ. to blow.]
I. A guft, or puff of wind.

They that fland high, have many blafts to fhake them;
And, if they fall, they dafh themfelves to pieces.
Shakefp. Richard III.

## Welcome, then,

Thou unfubftantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haft blown unto the worft,
Owes nothing to thy blafts. Shakefp. King Lear.
Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loofe or bind their blafts in fecret cave. Fairfax, b. i.
Three fhips were hurry'd by the fouthern blaft,
And on the fecret fhelves with fury caft. Dryden's Eneid.
2. The found made by blowing any inftrument of wind mufick.

In peace there's nothing fo becomes a man,
As modeft ftilnefs and humility;
But when the blaft of war blows in our cars,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. Shakefp. Henry V.
He blew his trumpet - the angelick blaft
Fill'd all the regions. Milt. Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 76.
The Veline fountains, and fulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful $b l a f$, the fignal of the war. Dryden's En.
Whether there be two different goddefles called Fame, or one goddefs founding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blaft from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former.

Swift.
3. The ftroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peffilential
By the blaft of God they perifh:
Fob, iv. 9.
To Blast. v. a. [from the noun.]
J. To frike with fome fudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her fcornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenfuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful fun,
To fall and blaft her pride. Shakefp. King Lear.
Oh! Portius, is there not fome chofen curfe,
Some hidden thunder in the ftore of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blaft the man,
Who owes his greatnefs to his country's ruin. Addifon. Cato. 2. To make to wither.

Upon this blafted heath you ftop our way.
Macbeth.
And behold feven thin ears, and blafted with the eaftwind fprung up after them.

Gen. xli. 6.
She that like lightning fhin'd, while her face lafted,
The oak now refembles, which lightning had blaffed.
To his green years your cenfures you would fuit,
Not blaft that bloflom, but expect the fruit.
Agony unmix'd, inceffant gall
Corroding every thought, and blafting all Love's paradife.

Waller.
Dryden. Love's paradile.
To injure; to invalidate.
He thews himfelf either very weak, if he will take my whenr he thinks I deferve no credit; or very malicious, if he knows I deferve credit, and yet goes about to blaft it.

Stillingfleet's Defence of Dif couryes on Romijh Idolatry.
4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jefhophat king of Juda endeavourcd to renew; but his enterprize was blafted by the deftruction of veffels in the harbour.
5. To confound; to frike with terrour.

> Trumpeters,

With brazen din, blaft you the city's ears ;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines.
Shlake $\int$. Antony and Cleopatra.
Bla'stment. n.f. [from blaf.] Blaft; fudden ftroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blaftments are moft imminent. Shakefp. Hamlet. Bla'tant. adj. [blatttant, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the blatant beaft. Dryden. To Bla'tter. v. $n$. [from blatero, Lat.] To roar; to make a fenfelefs noifc. It is a word not now ufed.
She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-

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durance, however cnvy lift to blatter againft him. Spenf, Ircl. Blattern'tion. n.f. [blateratio, Lat.] Noife; fenfelefs roar. Bray. n. f. A fmall white river fifh; called allo a bleak, which fee.
BL^ZE. n. f. [blare, a torch, Saxon.]
I. A flame ; the light of the flame: blaze implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a moft warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their divifion. - The main blaze of it is paft; but a fmall thing would make it flame again.

Thy throne is darknefs in th' abyfs of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the fight. Dryden's Find and $P$.
What groans of men fhall fill the martial field!
How ficrce a blaze his flaming pile fhall yield!
What fun'ral pomp fhall floating Tiber fee! Dryden's EEn.
2. Publication; wide diffufion of report.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame;
The pcople's praife, if always praife unmixt?
Milton's Paradifc Loff, b. iii. l. 4i.
3. Biaze is a white mark upon a horfe, defcending from the fore3. Biaze is a white mark
head almoft to the nofe.

To Blaze. v. $n$. [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to fhew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inftrument for your king and country; you hall not be a meteor, or a blazing ftar, but Aella fixa; happy here, and more happy hereafter.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glofly fmooth lay all the liquid plain. Pope's Oayfey. 2. To be confpicuous.

To Blaze. v. a.

1. To publifh; to make known ; to fpread far and wide.

The noife of this fight, and iffue thereof, being blazed by the country people to fome noblemen thereabouts, they came thither.

My words, in hopes to blaze a ftedfaft mind,
This marble chofe, as of like temper known.
Sidiney.
Thou fhalt live, till we can find a time
To blaze your marriage, reconcile your friends
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back.
Shakefp. Romes and fulict.
When beggars die, there are no comets feen;
The heav'ns themfelves blaze forth the death of princes:
Shakefp. Follius Cafar.
But he went out, and began to publifh it much, and to biaze abroad the matter.

Mark, i. 45 .
Such mufick worthieft were to blaze
The pecrlefs height of her immortal praife,
Whofe luftre leads us.
Milton.
The fons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd
Fearlefs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about.
Mitton's Agonifles, l. 52\%:
walk'd about.
Whofe follies, blaz'd about, to all are known,
And are a fecret to himfelf alone. Granville.
But, mortals, know, 'tis ftill our greateft pride
To blaze thofe virtues, which the good would hide. Pope.
2. To blazon; to give an account of enfigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now ufed.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you fhould then have blazed it thus: he bears a fierce, fable, between two fierces, or.

Pacham on Drawing.
3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper ufe.

Pall'd thy blazed youth
Becomes affuag'd, and doth beg the alins
Of palfied eld.
Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Bla'zer. n. $\int$. [from blaze.] One that fpreads reports.
Utterers of fecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When caufe requir'd, but never out of time ;
Early and late it rung, at cvening and at prime. Fairy Qucen.
To Bla'zon. v. a. [blafonner, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enfigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to blazon into Englifh. Addifon. Guardian. 2. To deck; to embellifh; to adorn.

Then blazons in dread fmiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting ftorm. Gartb's Di/penfar. 3. To difplay ; to fet to fhow.

O thou goddefs,
Thou divine nature ! how thyfelf thou blazon'/t
In thefe two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his fweet head.
Sbakefo. Cymbeline.
4. To celcbrate; to fet nut.

One that excels the quirk of blazoning pens,
And, in terreftrial vefture of creation,
Does bear all excellency.
Shakefp. Othello.
5. To blaze about; to make publick.

## B LE

What's this but libelling againft the fenate,
And blazoning our injuftice every where? Shakefp. Tit. Andr. Bla'zon. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beafts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obferve in their blazon.

Peacham.
2. Show ; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal blazon muft not be
To ears of flefh and blood.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
3. Celebration; proclamation of fome quality.

I am a gentleman. - I'll be fworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and fpirit,
Do give thee five-fold blazon. Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the blazon of their exploits upoll the company.

Collier on Pride.
Bla'zonry. n. . [from blazon.] The art of blazoning.
Give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry.
o Bleach. v a. [bieechen, Germ.] To Peacham on Drawing. y to whiten by [ To whiten ; commony to whiten by expofure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens bleach their fummer finocks.
Shakefp. Love's Labour Lof.
Should I not feek
The clemency of fome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the fun refin'd,
Bafk in his beanns, and bleacb, me in the wind?
Dryden.
For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And fome are hung to bleaeb upon the wind
Some plung'd in waters.
Dryden's Eneid.
To Bleach. थ. n. To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white fheet bleaching in the open field. Sb.W.Tale. On every nerve
The deadly winter feizes; fhuts up fenfe;
Lays him along the fnows, a ftiffen'd corfe,
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blaft. Thomfon. BLEAK. adj. [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
r. Pale.
2. Cold ; chill.

Intreat the north
To make his bleak winds kifs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold.
Shakefp. King Jobn.
The godders that in rural fhrine
Forbidding wery Pan, or Sylvan, by bleft fong
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the proiperous growth of this tall wood. Milton. Her defolation prefents us with nothing but bleak and barren profpects.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 477$.
Say, will ye blefs the bleak Atlantick fhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more.
Pope.
Bleak. n.f. [from his white or bleak colour.] A fmall river fifh.
The bleak, or frefhwater fprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by fome the river fwallow. His back is of a pleafant, fad fea water green; his belly white and fhining like the mountain fnow. Bleaks are excelient meat, and in beft feafon in Auguft.

Walton's Angler.
Ble'akness. n. §. [from bleak.] Coldnefs; chilnefs.
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the bleakne/s of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter.

Addifon. Guardian, N० 102. Ble'AKy. adj. [from tleak.] Bleak; cold; chill.

On Mrubs they browze, and, on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop.
BLEAR. adj. [blaer, a blifter, Dutch.]
I. Dim with rheum or water; fore with rheum

It is an ancient tradition, that blear eyes affect found eyes.
Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 923$.
It is no more in the power of calumny to blaft the dignity
of an honeft man, than of the blear eyed owl to caft fcandal on the fun.

L'Efrange.
His blear eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was ftubble, and his cheeks were thin. Diyden.
When thou fhalt fee the blear ey'd fathers teach
Their fons this harfh and mouldy fort of fpeech. $\qquad$
2. Dim ; obfcure in general ; or that which makes dimnefs. Thus I hurl
My dazling fpells into the fpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illufion,
And give it falfe prefentments.
Milton.
To Blear. v.a. [from the adjective.]

1. 'To make the eyes watry, or fore with rheum.

All tongues fpeak of him, and the bleared fights
Are fpectacled to fee him.
Shake/p. Coriolanus.

## The Dardanian wives,

With bleared vifages, come forth to view
Th' iffue of th' exploit. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would blear my eyes with oil, to ftay from fchool;
Averfe to pains.
Diryden's Perfuus, fat, iii.

## B L E

This may fland for a pretty fuperficial argument, to blear our eyes, and lull us afleep in fecurity:

Raleigh's Effays. BLe'arimness. n. f. [from bleared.] The fate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.
The defluxion falling upon the edges of the cyelids, makes a blearednefs.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To Bleat. v. n. [blezan, Sax.] To cry as a heep.
We were as twinn'd lambs, thatt did frifk i' th' run,
And bleat the one at th' other. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
You may as well ufe queftion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the cwe bleat for the lamb.
Sbakefp. Merebant of Venicc.
While on fweet grafs her bleating charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye.
Rofeomnon.
What bull dares bellow, or what fheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den ? Dryden's Spanifh Friar
Bleat. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.] The cry of a fheep or lamb.
Set in my fhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rod,
The bellowing of oxen, and the bleat
Of fleecy fheep.
Cbaprian's Ody fey, 3. xii.
The rivers and their hills around,
Wieb. n. f. [blaen, to fwell, Germ.] Aleats refound.
Dryden.
Bieb. n. S. [blaen, to fwell, Germ.] A blifter.
Skinner.
Bled. particip. [from to bleed.]
To Bleed. v. n. pret. I bled; I have bled. [bleban, Saxon.]
I. To lofe blood; to run with blood.

I bleed inwardly for my lord.
Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy bafis fure ;
For goodnefs dare not check thee!
Shakefp. Macbeth. tured, themfelves are ready to faint, as if or ftrangled, or tor 2. To die a violent death.

Bacon's Nat. Hijtory, No $795^{\circ}$
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed today
Had he thy reafon, would he fkip and play?
Pope.
3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from fome body, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm fhall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. Pope's Windf. Foreff. To Bleed. v. a. To let blood; to take blood from:

That from a patriot of diftinguifh'd note,
Have bled, and purg'd me to a fimple vote.
Pope.
Bleit. $a^{\text {adj. Bafhful. It is ufed in Scotland, and the border- }}$ Blate. $\}$ ing counties.
To BLE'MISH. v. a. [from blame, funius; from blême, white, Fr. Skinner.]
I. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been difguifed, than that the face of fo excellent a mind could have been thus blemi/bed.

Sidney.
2. To defame; to tarnifh, with refpect to reputation.

Not that my verfe would blemi/b all the fair;
But yet if fome be bad, 'tis wifdom to beware:
Dryden.
Thofe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to blemi $\beta$ b his character, incur the complicated guilt of flander and perjury.
Ble'MISH. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. A mark of deformity; a fcar ; a diminution of beauty:

As he hath caufed a blemi/b in a man, fo fhall it be done to
him again.
Lev. xxiv. $z 0$.

Open it fuch a diftance off from the eyelid, that you divide
not that ; for, in fo doing, you will leave a remedilefs blentifh.
Reproach; difgrace; imputation.
Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteft,
That clear fhe died from blemifh criminal. Fairy Queen, b.ii:
That you have been earneft, fhould be no blemijh or difcredit
at all unto you.
Hooker, Preface.
And if we fhall neglect to propagate thefe bleffed difpofitions, what others can undertake it, without fome blemi $\beta$ to us? fome reflection on our negligence ?
None more induftrioufly publifh the blemifhes of an extraordinary reputation, than fuch as lie open to the fame cenfures; raifing applaufe to themfelves, for refembling a perfoin of an exalted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his character.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 256$.
. A foil ; turpitude; taint; deformity.
Firft fhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted ablemifs;
Ere that I leave with fong of praife her praife to folemnize.
Sidney, b. i:
Is conformity with Rome a blemifg unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament?

Hooder, b. iv. §. 6: Not a häir perifh'd :
On their fuftaining garments not a blemif,
But frefher than before:
Sbakesp. Tempef.
Evadne's hufband 'tis a fault
Waller's M.Trag.
love, a blemi/h to my thought.
That your duty may no blemifb take,
I will myfelf your father's captive make. Dryd. Indian Emp,

## B L E

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a blemifh, the fubject of derifion. Addifon. Spect. No 291 To Beench. v. n. To fhrink; to ftart back; to fly off.

## I'll obferve his looks;

Ill tent him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my courfe.
Shakeff. Hamlet.
Patience herfelf, what goddefs ere fhe be,
Doth leffer blench at fufferance than I do. Shake $\int$. $T_{r}$. and $C r$. Hold you ever to our fpecial drift ;
Though fometimes you do blendb from this to that
As caufe doth minifter. Shakep. Merry Wives of Windfor To Blench. v. a. To hinder; to obftruct.

The rebels befieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great truffes of hay before them, to blench the defendants fight, and dead their hot. Carew's Survey
'To BLEND. v. a. preter. I blended; anciently, blent. [blenoan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.
'Tis bcauty truly blent, whofe red and white
Nature's own fweet and cunning hand hath laid on.
Shakejp. Twelfth Night.
The miftion taught by the ancients is too flight or grofs for bodies, mixed according to their hypothefis, would not appear fuch to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would difcern the elements, if they were no otherwife mingled, than but blended, but not united.

He hiad his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majefty together blend.
The grave, where even the great find reft,
Dryden.
And blended lie th' oppreffor and th' opprefs'd.
Pope.
2. To confound

The moon fhoukl wander from her beaten way, the times and feafons of the year blend themfelves by difordered and confuled nixture.

Hooker, b. i. §.3.
3. To pollute ; to fpoil; to corrupt. This fignification was anciently much in ufe, but is now wholly obfolete.

Which when he faw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of rcafon was with rage yblent. Fairy 2 quen, b. ii.
Regard of worldly muck doth foully blend,
And low abafe the high heroick firit. Fairy Queen, $^{2}$. ii.
The whilft thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with difhonour,blent. Spenf. Hubb. Ble'nder. \%. $\int$. [from to blend.] The perfon that mingles. Blent. The obfolete farticiple of blend. See Blend.
To BLESS. v. a. [blerrian, Saxon.]
I. To make happy; to profper.

The quality of mercy is not Atrain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twicc blefs' $d$;
It bleffecb him that gives, and him that takes. Merch. of $V_{e n}$. Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a bleffed time: for, from this inftant,
There's nothing.
Shake/p. Macbetb.
This kingdom cnjoyed the greateft calm, and the fulleft meafure of fclicity, that any people, in any age for fo long time together, have been bleffed with.
cilarendon.
Happy this ifle, which fuch a hero blef;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breaft?
In vain with folding arms the youth affay'd
To fop her fight, and ftrain the flying fhade;
But fhe return'd no more, to blefs his longing eyes. Dryden.
O hofpitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Blefs to both nations this aufpicious hour.
To with hapinefs to Dryden's En him.

And this is the bleffing wherewith Mofes the man of God bloffed the children of Ifrael, before his death. Deut. xxxiii 3. To praife; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be bleffed, adored, and honoured by all for ever.

Hooker, b.i. §3.
But blefs' $d$ be that great pow'r, that hath us blefs'd
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. Davies.
4. It feems, in one place of Spenfer, to fignify the fame as to avave; to lrandijh; to fourijh.

Whom when the prince to battle now addref,
And threat'ning high his dreadful ftroke diel fec,
His fparkling blade about his head he bleft,
And fmote off quite his right leg by the knec. Fairy 2. b. i.
Ble'ssed. particip.adj. [from to blefs.] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.
Bua:'ssi:d Thiftle. [cnicus, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The claracters are; It hath flofculous flowers; confifting of many florets, which are multifid, and fand upon the embryo; thefe florets are inclofed in a icaly cup, furrounded with leaves. The fpecies are, 1. The bleffed thijtle. 2. The yellow diftaff tbiftle. The bleffed tbifle is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and preferved for medicinal ufes; but of late years it hath been lefs ufed than formerly.

Millar.
Ble'ssediy. adv. [from bleffed.] Happily.
This accident of Clitophon's taking had fo Leffedly procured their mecting.

Sidncy, bo i,

## B L I

Ble'ssenness. n. f. [from blefed.]

1. Happinefs ; flicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the bleffednefs of it, that it could bear love without the fenfe of pain.

Sidney.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him
For then, and not till then, he felt himfelf,
And found the bleffedriefs of being little. Sbakefp. Hen. VIII. 2. Sanctity.

Earthlicr happy is the rofe diftill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in fingle bleffectnefs.
Shakefp. Midffumner Night's Dream.

## 3. Heavenly felicity

It is fuch an onc, as, being begun in grace, paffes into glory, bleffedne/s, and immortality.
4. Divine favour.

Ble'sser. n. f. [from blefs.] He that bleffes, or gives a bleffing; he that makes any thing profper.

When thou recciveft praife, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the blefler of the action

Taylor's Holy Living

## Ble'ssing. n. f. [from blefs.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happincfs is implored for any one.
2. A declaration by which happinefs is promifed in a prophctick and authoritative manner.

The perfon that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the llefing.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
3. Any of the means of happinefs; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his blefings to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the fea and wind.
Denbam.
Political jealoufy is very reafonable in perfons perfuaded of the excellency of their conftitution, who believe that they derive from it the moft valuable bleffings of fociety.
A juft and wife magiftrate is a bleffing as extenfive as the community to which he belongs: a tlefling which includes all other blefings whatfoever, that relate to this life. Atterbury. 4. Divine favour.

My pretty coufin,
Bleffing upon you!
Sbakefp. Maclueth.
I had moft need of bleffing, and amen,
Stuck in my throat.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that
a blefing may come upon thee from thein. Ecclus, iii. 8.
He thall receive the blefling from the Lord. P Palm xxix. 5.
5. The Hebrews, under this name, often underftand the prefents which friends make to one another; in all probability, becaufe they are generally attended with bleffings and compliments toth from thore who give, and thofe who receive.

Calinct.
And Jacob faid, receive my prefent at my hand; take, I pray thee, my ble $\sqrt{2 n g}$ that is brought to thee. Gen. xxxiii. 10. Blest. particip. adj. [from blefs.]

Peace to thy gentle fhade, and endlefs reft!
Bleft in thy genius, in thy love too bleft !
The reft fled into a flrong tower, whee.
The reft fled into a ftrong tower, where, feeing no remedy, they defperately blew up themfelves, with a great part of the caftle, with gunpowder.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Tur's.
Bleyme. n.f. An inflammation in the foot of a horfe, procceding from bruifed blood, between the fole and the bone.

Farrier's Dicz.
Blight. in.f: [The etymology unknown.]
I. Mildew; according to Skinner ; but it feems taken by moff writers, in a general feufe, for any caufe of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldeft and beft gardeners, who often fell into the fame misfortune, and efteemed it fome blight of the fipring.

Temple.
2. Any thing nipping, or blafting.

When you come to the proof once, the firft blight of froft Thall moft infallibly ftrip you of all your glory. L'Eftrange. To Blight. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mincral stcams; it then blafts vegetables, blights corn and fruit, and is fometimes injurious even to mon. Wosdruard's Natural Hift.
2. In general, to blaft; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impoffible to think of a lame horfe they have, or their blighted corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. Locke.

But left harfh care the lover's peace deftroy,
And roughly blight the tender buds of joy,
Let reafon tcach.
Lyttletor.
BLINI). adi. [blut, Saxon.]

1. Without fight; deprived of the fenfe of feeing; dark.

The blimd man that governs his fteps by feeling, in defeet of eyes, receives advertifement of remote things through a ftaff:

Digby on the Soul.

## B LI

Thofe other two equall'd with me in fate;
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and blind Mxonides;
And Tirefias, and Phineus, prophets old
prophets old. Par. Lof, b. iii fore that which is unfeen.

> All author

Hadt thow to their own defects are blind
To fen, but Janus like, a face behind,
To fee the people, what fplay mouths they make;
3. Sometimes of

Blind of the future, and by rage mifled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. Dryden's Fab.
4. Unfeen; out of the publick view; private; generally with fome tendency to fome contempt or cenfure.
To grievous and fcandalous inconveniencies they make themfelves fubject, with whom any blind or fecret corner is judged a fit houfe of common prayer. Hooker, b.v. $\$ 25$.
Noteafily difcernible; hard to find; dark; obfcure; unfeen.
There be alfo blind fires under ftone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. Bacon. Where elfe
Shall Iinform my unacquainted feet
In the blind mazes of this tangl'd wood?
Milton.
How have we wander'd a long difmal night,
Led through blind paths by each deluding light. Rofoommon.
Part creeping underground, their journey blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
So mariners miftake the promis'd guft,
And, with full fails, on the blind rocks are loft.
A poftern door, yet unobferv'd and free,
A poftern door, yet unobferv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a blind gailery,
To the king's clofet bed.
Dryden's 压neid.
6. Blind Veffls. [with chymifts.] Such as have no opening but on one fide.
To Blind. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To make blind; to deprive of fight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her fcornful eyes !
Shakefp. King Lear.
Of whofe hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will reftore it.

I Sam. xii. 3.
A blind guide is certainly a great mifchief; but a guide that blinds thofe whom he fhould lead, is undoubtedly a much greater.

South.
2. To darken; to obfcure to the eye.

So whirl the feas, fuch darknefs blinds the $\mathbb{1 k y}$,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. Dryden's Fab. 3. To obfcure to the underftanding.

The ftate of the controverfy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to blind and confound. Stillingfeet.
Blind. n.f.
I. Something to hinder the fight.

Hardly any thing in our converfation is pure and genuine; civility cafts a blind over the duty, under fome cuftomary words.

L'Eftrange.
2. Something to miflead the cye, or the underftanding.

Thefe difcourfes fet an oppofition between his commands and decrees; making the one a blind for the execution of the other.

Decay of Piety.
To Bli'ndfald. v.a. [from blind and fold.] To hinder from feeing, by blinding the eyes.
When they had blindfolded him, they ftruck him on the face.

Luke, xxii. 64
Blíndfold. adj. [from the verb.] Having the cyes covered.
And oft himfelf he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilft reafon, blent through paffion, nought defcried,
But, as a blindfold bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares.

Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. c. iv. fanz. 7.
Who biindfold walks upon a river's brim,
When he fhould fee, has he deferv'd to fwim?
Dryden.
When lots are fhuffled together, or a man blindfold cafts a dye, what reafon can he have to prefume, that he fhall draw a white fone rather than a black ?

South.
They will look into the fate of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led blindfold by a male legiflature.
Bli'ndly. adr. [from blind.]

1. Without fight.
2. Implicitely ; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious miftrefs blindly led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. Dryd. Indian Emp
How ready zeal for intereft and party, is to charge atheifin on thofe, who will not, without examining, fubmit, and blindly fvallow their nonfenfe.

Lockic.
2. Without judgment or direction.

How feas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were blindly gather'd in this goodly ball. Dryden's Silenus.
Bli'ndman's buFF. un.f. A play in which fome one is to have
his cyes covered, and hinit out the reft of the company.

## BLI

Difguis'd in all the mark of night,
At blindman's buff to grope his w'ay,
In equal fear of night and day.
In equal fear of niight and day.
Huiclibras, p. iii. c. it:
pay and ny at olindinan's butf with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. Stillingfect's Defence of Difc. on Romijb iddatury.
LI'NDNEss. n. f. [from blind.] 1. Whind of fight. [from blind.]

Nor can w
Nor can we call it cloice, when what we chufe,
Folly and blindnefs only could refufe.
Dc\%am:
2. Ignorance ; intellectual darknefs.

All the reft as born of favage brood,
But with bafe thoughts are into blindnefs led;
And kept from looking on the lightfome day
Whenfoever we would proceed beyond theie fimple ideas, we fall prefently into darknefs and difficulties, and can difcover nothing farther but our own blindnefs and ignorance. Locke. Buíndside. n.f. [from blind and fide.] Weaknefs; foible; weak part.
He is too great a lover of himfelf; but this is one of his llindfides; and the beft of men, I fear, are not without them:

Swift's W onderful Wonder of WiVader's.
BuI'NDWORM. n. $\int$. [from blind and worm.] A finall viper, the leaft of our Englifh ferpents, but venemous.

You fpotted fnakes, with double tongue
Thorny hedgchogs, be not feen;
Newts and blindworms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. Shake病. MTid. N. Dri
The greater flow worm, called alfo the blindworm, is commonly thought to be blind, becaufe of the littlenefs of his eyes.
To BLINK. v.n. [blincken, Danifh.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a fpy;
That to trepan the one to thinik
The other blind, both ftrove to
2. To fee obfcurely.

What's here! the portrait of a blinking idiot
Sbakefp: iLerchant of Venice.
Sweet and lovely well,
Shew me thy chink, to blink through with mine eyne.
Shakefp. Midfunmer Night's.Dreama
His figure fuch as might his foul proclaim;
One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame: Pope's Iliad. Bli'nkard. n. $\int$. [from blind.]
I. One that has bad eyes.
2. Something twinkling.

In fome parts we fee many glorious and eminent fars, in others few of any remarkable greatnefs, and, in fume, none but blinkards, and obfcure ones. Hakewell on Providence.
BLISS. n. $\int$. [blifre, Sax. from blroarran, to rejoice.]

1. The higheft degree of happinefs; bleffednefs; felicity ; generally ufed of the happinefs of bleffed fouls.
A mighty Saviour hath witneffed of himfelf, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from mifery into Hiffs : Hooker; b.i.

Dim fadnefs did not fare.
That time celeffial vifages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their blifs. Par. Loff, b: x. l. 25:
With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and blifs. Par. Loft, $l$. xi Felicity in general.

Condition, circumftance is not the thing;
Blifs is the fame in fubject or in king.
Popr.
BLi'ssful. adj. [from blijs and full.] Full of joy; happy in the higheft degree.

Yet fwimming in that fea of blifsful joy,
He nought forgot. Fairy Queen, b. i. c. i. Atin. 4 i
The two faddeft ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the blisful vifion, and confufion of face.

Hinmanoud.
Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love;
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In blifsful folitude: Milton's Paradije Loft, b. iii. i. 8o.
Fisft in
Firft in the fields I try the filvan ftrains,
Nor blufh to fport in Windfor's blijsful plains. Pope. Bli'ssfully. adr. [from bliffiful.] Happily.
But'ssfur.ness. $n$. $\int$. [fromb bifsful.] Happinefs; funnefs of jor:
To Bli'ssom. v. u. 'To caterwaul; to be lufful. Dict.
BLI'STER. n. $f$. [bluyfer, Dutcl.]
I. A puftule formed by raifing the cuticle from the cuus, and filled with ferous blood.

In this ftate fhe gallops, inght by night,
O'er ladies lips, who frait on kififes dream;
Which oft the angry mob with blifters plagues,
Becaufe their breaths witl fweetmeats tainted aré.
Swakesp. Romeo and Fulict.
I found a great blifer drawn by the gallick, but had it cut, which run a grood deal of water, but filled again by next night.

Temple.
2. Any fwelling made by the feparation of a film or fain frem the other parts.

## B L O

Upon the leaves there rifeth a tumour like a blifter. Bacon. To Bli'ster. v. u. [from the noun.] 'To rife in blifters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue blifler,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which bliffer when they touch thee. Dryden's Don Sebaf.
To Bli'ster. v.a.

1. To raife blifters by fome hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flames of her own youth,
Hath blifter'd her report. Sbakejp. Meafure for Meafurc.
2. To raife blifters with a medical intention.

I bliftered the legs and thighs; but was too late, he died howling.

Wifeman's Surgery.
BLTTHE. adj. [bliðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; fprightly ; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy afpect thereof, our other eye fheweth fome other fuitable token either of diflike or approbation. Hooker, b. iv. § 9 .

Then figh not fo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonny. Shakefp. M. ado about Noth.
For that fair female troop thou faw'ft, that feem'd
Of goddeffes, fo blitbe, fo fmooth, fo gay;
Yet empty of all good. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad:
Emprefs! the way is ready, and not long. Par. Lof, $b$. ix. And the milkmaid fingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his fcythe.
Milton.
Should he return, that troop fo blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight.
Pope.
Bli'thly. adv. [from blitbe.] In a blithe manner.
Bli'thness. $\}^{n . f \text {. }}$ [from blithe.] The quality of being
Bli'thsomness. $\}$ blithe.
Bli'thsome. adj. [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.
Frofty blafts deface
The blitbjome year: trees of their fhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd.
Pbilips.
To Bloat. v. a. [probably from blow.] To fwell, or make turgid with wind.

His rude effays
Encourage him, and bloat him up with praife,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. $\qquad$
The ftrutting petticoat fmooths all diftinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to fee fo many well-fhaped innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. Addifon. Spectator.
To Bloat. v. u. To grow turgid.
If a perfon of a firm conftitution begins to bloat, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak.

Arbutbnot.
Blo'atedness. n. f. [from bloat.] Turgidnefs; fwelling; tumour.
Laffitude, lazinefs, bloatcdnefs, and fcorbutical fpots, are fymptoms of weak fibres.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
BLO'BBER. ur. $\int$. [from blob.] A word ufed in fome counties for a bubble.
There fivimmeth alfo in the fea a round flimy fubftance, called a blobber, reputed noifome to the fifh.

Carew.
Blo'beerlip. n.f. [from blob, or blobber, and lip.] A thick lip.
They make a wit of their infipid friend,
His blobberlips and beetlebrows commend. Drydin's fuvenal.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Blo'blipped. } \\ \text { Blo'bberlipped. }\end{array}\right\} a d j$. Having fwelled or thick lips.
A bloblipped fhell, which feemeth to be a kind of muffel.
Grcw's Mufoum.
His perfon deformed to the higheft degree; flat nofed, and blobberlipped.

L'Efrange.
BLOCK. u. f. [block, Dutch ; bloc, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.
2. A mals of matter.

Homer's apotheofis confifts of a groupe of figures, cut in the fame block of marble, and rifing one above another. Addifori. 3. A mafly body.

Small caufes are fufficient to make a man uneafy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a block, he will ftumble at a fraw.

Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects. 4. A rude piece of timber; in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of fome tree, yet, after all the fkill of artificers to fet forth fuch a divine block, it cannot one moment fecure itfelf from being eaten by worms.

Stillingflest.
5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.

He wears his faich but as the fafhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block. Shakefp. Mucch ado about Notbing. 6. The wood on whiels criminals are beheaded.

Some guard thefe traitors to the biock of death,
Treafon's true bed, and yielder up of breath. Sbakefp.H.IV.
At the infant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the block, he gently drew his beard afide, and faid, this hath not offended the king. Bacon's Apopbthegms.

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the block. Dryden's W. of B.

## B L O

7. An obffruction ; a ftop.

Can he ever dream, that the fuffering for righteoufinefs fake is our felicity, when he fees us run fo from it, that no crime is block enough in our way, to ftop our flight? Decay of Piety.
8. A fea term for a pully.
9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ftupidity.

The country is a defert, where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not underftood;
There men become beafts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, blocks.
Donne:
What tonguelefs blocks were they, would they not fpeak?
Shakesp. Ricbard III.
To Block, v. a. [bloquer, Fr.] To fhut up; to inclofe, fo as to hinder egrefs.
'The ftates about them fhould neither by encreafe of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to fend fome troops to block it up, from infefting the great road. Clavendon. They block the caftle kept by Bertram ;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. Dryden. The abbot raifes an army, and blocks up the town on the fide that faces his dominions.

Addijon on Italy.
Block-house. n. f. [from block and boufe.] A fortrefs built to obftruct or block up a pafs.
His entrance is guarded with block-boufes, and that on the
town's fide fortified with ordnance. Carcw's Survcy of Cornw.
Rochefter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of fome block-boufes.

Raleigb's Efays:
Block-TIN. n. f. [from block and tin.] So the tradefmen call that which is moft pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought.
Blocka'de. n. f. [from block.] A fiege carried on by fhutting up the place.
The enemy was neceffitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{5} \mathrm{I}$. Round the goddefs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a fable fhoal ;
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.
Pope:
To Blocka'de. v. a. [from the noun.] To thut up.
Huge bales of Britifh cloth blockade the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar.
Blóckhead. ut.f. [from block and bead.] A ftupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not fo foon out as another man's will ; it is
ftrongly wedged up in a blockbead. Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
We idly fit like fupid blockbeads,
Our hands committed to our pockets. Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii. A blockhead rubs his thoughtiefs fkull,
And thanks his ftars he was not born a fool.
Pope.
Blo'ckheaded. adj. [from blockbead.] Stupid; dall.
Says a blockheaded boy, thefe are villainous creatures
L'Eftrange's Fables.
BLo'ckish. adj. [from block.] Stupid; dull.
Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let blocki/b Ajax draw
The fort to fight with Hector. Shakefp. Troilus and Creff. Blo'ckishly. adv. [from blockijh.] In a ftupid manuer.
Blo'ckishness. n. [. [from blockijb.] Stupidity.
Blómary. n. S. The firt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paffes, after it has been firft melted from the mine.
Blo'nket. n.f. [I fuppofe for blanket.]
Our blonket livery's been all too fad
For thilke fame feafon, when all is yclad
With pleafance.
Spenfer's Paforals.
BLOOD. n. f. [blob, Saxon.]

1. The red liquour that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flefh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, thall you not eat.

Gen. ix. 4 ,
2. Child ; progeny.

We'll no more mect, no more fee one another:
But yet thou art my flefh, my blood, my daughter.
3. Family; kindred.

Sbakefp. King Lear:
As many and as well born bloods as thofe,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. Shakefp. K. Fobrr.
O ! what an happinefs is it to find
A friend of our own blood, a brother kind
Waller.
According to the common law of England, in adminiftrations, the whole blood ought to be preferred to the half blood.
4. Defcent ; lineage.

Ayliffe's Parergon
Epithets of flattery, deferved by few of them; and not run-
ing in a blood, like the perpetual wentlenefs of the Ormond ning in a blood, like the perpetual gentlenefs of the Ormond family.

Dijden's Fab. Dedication.
5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoft
Give us a prince o' th' blood, a fon of Priam,
In change of him.
In change of him.
Shakefp. Ti-oilus and Cieffida.
6. Birth ; ligh extraction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. Shakefp. K. Lear.

## B L O

7. Murder ; violent death.

> It will have blood; they fay, blood will have blood.

Shakefp. Macbeth.
The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the 8.

Gen. iv. 10.
8. Life.

When wicked men have flain a righteous perfon in his own houfe, upon his bed, fhall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand?

2 Sam. iv. 11.
9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at ftake: a low phrafe. A crow lay battering upon a mufcle, and could not, for his blood, break the fhell to come at the fifh.

L'Eftrange.
10. The carnal part of man.

Flefh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven.

Matt. xvi. 17
II. Temper of mind ; ftate of the paffions

Will you, great fir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot?
Hudibras.
12. Hot fpark; man of fire

The news put divers young bloods into fuch a fury, as the
Englifh ambaffadors were not, without peril, to be outraged.
13. The juice of any thing.

He wafhed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the blood of grapes.

Gen. xlix. 1 I.
To Blood. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To ftain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, blooded by the affections. Bacon's Apop̀btb.
Then all approach the flain with vaft furprife,
And, fcarce fecure, reach out their fpears afar,
And blood their points, to prove their partnerfhip in war.
Dryden's Fables.
He was blooded up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. Addijon.
2. To enter ; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than faireft, let none ever fay,
That ye were blooded in a yielded prey. Spenfer, fonn. xx.
3. To blood, is fometimes to let blood medically.
4. To heat ; to exafperate.

By this means, matters grew more exafperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Englifh were much blooded one againft another. Bacon's Henry VII.
Blood-boltered. adj. [from blood and bolter.] Blood-fprinkled.
The blood-bolter'd Banquo fmiles upon me.
Blood-нот. adj. [from blood and bot.] Hot in the Macbeth. gree with blood.
A good piece of bread firft to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-hot, which then he may drink fafely. Locke.
To Blood-let. v.a. [from blood and let.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly affimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of blood-letting.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Blood-letter. n.f. [from blood-let.] A phlebotomift; one that takes away blood medically.
This mifchief happening to aneurifms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the blood-letter, who, not confidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelefsly

Wi Seman's Surgery.
Blood-stone. n. f. [from blood and fione.] The name of a tone.
There is a ftone, which they call the blood-ftone, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nofe; which, no doubt, is by aftriction, and cooling of the firits. Bacon.

The blood-ftone is green, fpotted with a bright blood-red.
Woodward on Fofils.
Blood-thirsty. adj. [from blood and thir $\not \mathrm{l}_{\text {. }}$ ] Defirous to fhed blood.

And high advancing his blood-thirfty blade,
Struck one of thofe deformed heads. Fairy 2 ueen, b. i.
The image of God the blood-thirfly have not; for God is charity and mercy itfelf.

Raleigh's Hiftory.
Blood-vessel. n. $\int$. [from blood and veffel.] A veffel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.
The fkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any blood-veffel, that we were able to difcover.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 275$.
Blo'OdFlower. n.f. [bamantbus, Lat.] A plant.
This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preferved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many forts; but in England it is fill very rare. Millar.
Bloodguiletiness. n. $\int$. [from blood and guilty.] Murder; the crime of fhedding blood.

And were there rightful caufe of difference,
Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with bloodguiltine/s to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd. Fairy $2 . b$.ii. Bróodhound. n.f. [from blood and bound.] A hound that follows by the feent, and feizes with great fiercenefs.

Vox. I,

## B L O

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people !
Thou zealous, publick bloodbound, hear, and melt. Dryden.
Where are thefe rav'ning bloodhounds, that purfue
In a full cry, gaping to fwallow me? Southerne's Inn. Adult A bloodbound will follow the tract of the perfon he purfues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
And though the villain 'fcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodbound, at his heels.
Swift.
Blo'odily. adv. [from bloody.] With difpofition to fhed blood; cruelly.

## I told the purfuivant;

As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To day at Pomfret, bloodily were butcher'd. Shake/p. R. III. This day, the poet, bloodily inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fore againft my mind.
Dryden.
Blo'odiness. n. f. [from bloody.] The fate of being bloody.
It will manifeft itfelf by its bloodinefs; yet fometimes the fcull
is fo thin as not to admit of any: Sharp's Surgery.
Blo'odless. adj. [from blood.]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my forrows, and, for fums of gold,
The bloodlefs carcafe of my Hector fold. Dryden's Eineid. 2. Without flaughter.

War brings ruin where it fhould amend;
But beauty, with a bloodlefs conqueft, finds
A welcome fov'reignty in rudeft minds:
Waller:
Blóodshed. n. f. [fromblood and /bed.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder

Full many mifchiefs follow cruel wrath ;
Abhorred blood/bed, and tumultuous ftrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty fcath. Fairy Queen, $_{6}$. i.
All murders paft do ftand excus'd in this;
And this fo fole, and fo unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly bloodhed but a jeft;
Exampled by-this heinous fpectacle.
Shakefp. King 7obn.
A man, under the tranfports of a vehement rage, paffes a different judgment upon murder and blood/bed, from what he does when his revenge is over
2. Slaughter.

So by him Cxfar got the victory,
Through great blood/bed, and many a fad affay. Fairy 2. b. ii.
Of wars and blood $/ \mathrm{bed}$, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. Dryden's Tyran. Love. o'odshedder. n. $\int$. [from blood/bed.] Murderer.
He that taketh away his neighbour's living, flayeth him: and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a bloodfbedder.

Ecclus, xxxiv: 22
Blo'odshot. $\}^{\text {adj. [from blood and hoot.] Filled with }}$ Bloodsho'tten. $\}$ blood burfting from its proper veffels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his bloodhot eye. Garth: Blóodsucker. n.f. [from blood and fuck.]
I. A leech; a fly; any thing that fucks blood:
2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned bloodfuckers. Shakefp. Rich. III:
The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a bloodfucker; a murderer, and a parricide.

Hayward.
Bloóopy. adj. [from blood.]
I. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel ; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercifes, without blood, fhe made them perfect in that bloody art.

Falfe of heart, light of ear; bloody of hand. Shakefp. K. Leai: I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falfe, deceitful.
Thou bloodier villain;
Shakefp. Macbeth.
Than terms can give thee out,
Shakefp. Macucth.
Alas! why gnaw you fo your nether lip?
Some bloody paffion fhakes your very frame;
Thefe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me.
Skakefe. Othollc.
The bloody faet
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,
Lofe no reward; though here thou fee him die,
Rolling in duft and gore. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. $1.45 \%$
The bloodicft vengeance which fhe could purfue,
Would be a trifle to my lofs of you. Dryden's Indion Emp.
Proud Nimrod firft the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. Pope's W. Forefi. Bloody-flux. See Flux.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and fupprefing perfiration, produces giddinefs, fleepinefs, pains in the bowels, loofenefs, bloody-fluxes.

Arbutbnot on Air.
Bloody-minded. adj. [from bloody and mind.] Cruel; inclined to bloodfhed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this bloody-minded colonel. Dryden's Spomifh I ria: BLOOM. n. f. [blum, Germ. bioem, Dutch.]

1. A bloffom ; the flower which precedes the fruit.

## B L O

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid fweet. Par. Lof, b. v. A medlar tree was planted by;
The fpreading branches made a goodly thow,
And full of opening blooms was ev'ry bough.
Dryden. Hafte to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties fhall be crown'd,
While opening blooms diffufe their fweets around. Pope.
2. The fate of immaturity; the fate of aly thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in bloom, your age in its decay. Dryden's Aurengz.
3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mafs, two feet fquare.
To Bioom. v. $n$. [from the noun.]
I. To bring or yield bloffoms.

The rod of Aaron for the houfe of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blofoms, and yielded almonds. Numb. xvii. 8.
It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off fome bloffoms the firft time a tree bloometh, it will bloffom itfelf to death.

Eacon's Natural Hijt. ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 449$.
2. To produce, as bloffoms.

Rites and cuftoms, now fuperfitious, when the frength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection bloomed them, no man could juftly have condemned as evil. Hooker, b. v. § 3 .
3. To be in a fate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry feafon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thoufand years. Pope's Epifles.
O greatly blefs'd with every blooming grace !
With equal iteps the paths of glory trace. Pope's Odyf. b. i.
Blo'omy. adj. [from bloom.] Full of blooms; flowery.
O nightingale! that on yon bloomy fpray
Warbleft at eve, when all the woods are ftill.
Departing fpring could only flay to fhed
Her bloomy beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly fummer in her ftead.
Hear how the birds, on ev'ry bloomy fpray,
With joyous mufick wake the dawning day.
Pope.
Blore. n. f. [from blow.] Act of blowing; blaft.
Out rufht, with an unmeafur'd roar,
Thofe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ufhers to either's blore.

Chapman's Iliads.
BLO'SSOM. n. $f$. [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the feed or fruit. We generally call thofe flowers bloffoms, which are not much regarded in themfelves, but as a token of fome following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my blofooms blafted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away.
Shakefp. Henry IV.
Merrily, merrily fhall I live now,
Under the bloffom that hangs on the bough. Shakefp. Tempef.
The pulling off many of the blofoms of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{9} 449$.
To his green years your cenfure you would fuit,
Not blaft the bloffom, but expect the fruit.
Dryden.
Thou fole furviving bloflom from the root
That nourifh'd up my fortune.
Thomfon's Autumn.
To Blo'ssom. v. n. [from the noun.] To put forth bloffoms.
This is the fate of man: to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow bloffoms,
And bears his blufhing honours thick upon him. Sh. H. VIII.
Although the figtree fhall not bloform, neither fhall fruit be in
the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord.
Habb. iii. 17.
The want of rain at blofoming time, often occafions the dropping off of the bloffoms, for want of fap. Mortimer. To BLOT. v. a. [from blottir, Fr. to hide.]
I. To obliterate; to make writing invifible, by covering it with ink.

You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To blot out me, and put his own fon in. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Ev'u copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laft and greateft art, the art to blot.
A man of the moft underftanding will find it Pope make the bef ufe of it, while he it impoffible to ake the ben ufe of it, while he writes in conftraint, perpetu2. To efface; to erafe.

O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother :
One act like this blots out a thoufand crimes. Dryden.
Thefe fimple ideas, offered to the mind, the underfanding can no more refufe, nor alter, nor blot out, than a mirrour can refufe, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce.

Locke.
3. To make black fpots on a paper ; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens over full of ink, which will fooner llot, than make any fair letter at all.

Afcham's Schoolmafor.
Ofweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleafant'f words
That ever Elotied paper.
Sbakesp. Merchant of Venice.

## B L O

4. To difgrace ${ }^{\circ}$; to disfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It blots thy beauty, as frofl bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. Sbakefp. Taming of the Shrews.
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blacknefs blotted thy unblemifh'd name. Dryden's EEn.
For mercy's fake, reftrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltefs blood.

## 5. To darken.

He fung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane,
Whilft foolifh men beat founding brafs in vain.
Blot. n.f. [from the verb.]
I. An obliteration of fomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your ioves, your praifes, be forgot,
And make of all an univerfal blot. Dryden's 'fuven. fat. vii.
2. A blur; a fpot upon paper.
3. A fpot in reputation; a ftain; a difgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulnefs,
That hath depriv'd me.
Shake $\int$ p. King Lear.
A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught.

Ecclus, xx. 24.
A difappointed hope, a blot of honour, a frain of confcience, an unfortunate love, will ferve the turn.

Temple.
4. [At backgaminon.] When a fingle man lies open to be ta4. ken up; whence to hit a blot.

He is too great a mafter of his art, to make a blot which may fo eafily be hit.

Dryden's Dedication, Eneid.
Blotch. n. S. [from blot.] A fpot or puftule upon the fkin.
Spots and blotcches, of feveral colours and figures, ftraggling over the body; fome are red, others yellow, livid, or black.

Harzey on Confunptions.
To Blote. v.a. To fmoke, or dry by the fmoke; as bloted
herrings, or red herrings.
BLOW. n.f. [blowe, Dutch.]
I. A ftroke.

A moft poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.
Shakefp. King Lear.
A woman's tonguc,
That gives not half fo great a blow to th' car,
As will a chefnut.
Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal fcorn, blowes were faftened upon the moft pragmatical of the crew.

Clarendon.
2. The fatal ftroke; the ftroke of death.

Affuage your thirft of blood, and frike the blow. Dryd.
3. A fingle action; a fudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lofe a province at a blow.

Dryden.
4. The act of a fly, by which fhe lodges eggs in flefh.

I much fear, left with the blows of flies,
His brafs inflicted wounds are fill'd.
Chapman's Iizads.
To Blow. v. n. pret. blew; particip. paff. blown. [blapan, Sax.]
I. To move with a current of air.

At his fight the mountains are fhaken, and at his will the fouth wind bloweth.

Ecclus, xliii. 16.
Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind bloweth not fouth; and when the moon is in decreafe. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er th' Elyfian flow'rs.
Pope's St. Cacilia.
2. This word is ufed fometimes imperfonally with it.

It blew a terrible tempeft at fea once, and there was one feaman praying.

L'Eftrange:
If it blows a happy gale, we muft fet up all our fails, though it 'fometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctnefs. Dryden's Dufrefnoy. 3. To pant ; to puff; to be treathlefs.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, fweating and blowing, and looking wildly.

Sbakefp. Merry IVives of Windfor.
Each aking nerve refufe the lance to throw,
And each fpent courfer at the chariot blow.
4. To breathe.

Says the fatyr, if you have gotten a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the fame mouth, I've e'en done with ye. L'Eftrange. 5. To found by being blown.

Nor with lefs dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan blocu.
Par. Loff, b. vi.
There let the prating organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below.
Milton.
6. To found, or play mufically by wind.

When ye blow an alarm, then the camps that lie on the eaft parts fhall go forward.

Numb. x. 5
7. To blow over. To pafs away without effect

Storms, though they blow over divers times, yet may fall at laft.

Bacon's Efays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{16}$.
When the ftorm is blown over,
How bleft is the fwain,
Who begins to difcover
An end of his pain.
Granville.

But thofe clouds being now happily blown over, and our fun clearly fhining out again, I have recovered the relapfe. Denbam.
8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, fome of the enemy's magazines blew up; and it is thought they were deftroyed on purpofe by fome of their men.
To Blow. v. a.

1. To drive by the force of the wind.

Thourh you unty the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though cafles topple on their warders heads. Macbeth.
Fair daughter, blow away thofe mifts and clouds,
And let thy eyes thine forth in their full luftre. Denbam.
Thefe primitive heirs of the chriftian church, could not fo eafily blow off the doctrine of pafive obedience. Soutb.
2. To inflame with wind

I have created the fimith that lloweth the coals in the fire.
3. To fwell; to puff into fize.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. King Lear.
4. To form by blowing them into hape.

Spherical bubbles, that boys fometimes blow with water, to which foap hath given a tenacity.
5. To found an inftrument of wind mufick.

Where the bright feraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Boyle.
6. To warm with the breath.

When ificles hang by the wall,
And Dick the fhepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. Sbak. L. Lab. Lof. . To fpread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much efteem'd, fo well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtefy was blown.
8. To blow out. To extinguifh by wind or the breath.

Your breath firft kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter, that fhould feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be blown out,
With that fame weak wind which enkindled it. Sh. K. Fobn.
Moon, fip behind fome cloud, fome tempeft, rife,
And blow out all the ftars that light the fkies. Dryden.
9. To blow up. To raife or fwell with breath.

A plague of fighing and grief! it blows a man up like a bladder. Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good meafure from the king. Bacon's Hen. VII.

Before we had exhaufted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if blown $u p$ with a quill.

Boyle.
It was my breath that blew this tempeft $u p$,
Upon your ftubborn ufage of the pope. Shakefp. K. Fobn.
His prefence foon blows up the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns fpeak thick like angry men. Dryden.
An empty bladder gravitates no more than when blown up, but fomewhat lefs; yet defcends more eafily, becaufe with lefs refiftance.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b.ii. c. 6.
When the mind finds herfelf very much inflamed with devotion, fhe is too much inclined to think that it is blown up with fomething divine within herfelf. Addif. Spect. N ${ }^{\circ} 201$.
10. To blow up. To deftroy with gunpowder; to raife into the air.
The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with foldiers ready to enter upon blowing up of the mine.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Their chief blown up in air, not waves, expir'd,
To which his pride prefum'd to give the law.
Dryden.
Not far from the faid well, blowing up a rock, he formerly obferved fome of thefe.

Woodzuard on Fofjls.
11. To infect with the eggs of flies.

I would no more endure
This wooden flavery, than I would fuffer
The fefh-fly blow my mouth.
Sbakefp. Tempef. Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me ftark naked, and let the water flies
Blow me into abhorring.
Sbake fp. Antony and Cleopatra.
12. To blow upon. To make ftale.

I am wonderfully pleafed, when I meet with any paffage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not blown upon, and which I have never met with in any quotation. Addifon.
He will whifper an intrigue that is not yet blown upon by common fame. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 10$
To Blow. v. n. [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blofiom.
We lofe the prime to mark how fpring
Our tended plants, how blows the citran grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balniy reed.
Milton's Parudife Loft, b. v. l. 22.
This royal fair
Shall, when the bloffom of her beauty's blown,
See her great brother on the Britifh throne.
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daify that befide her grows. Gay's Paforals.

## B L U

For thee Idume's fpicy forefts blow,
And feeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.
O'wer. n. f. [from blow.] A melter of tin.
Popes BLo'wer. $n$. $f$. [from blow.] A melter of tin.

Add his care and coft in buying wood, and in fetching the fame to the blowing-houfe, together with the blowers, two or three months extreme and encreafing labour. Carew's Survey. Blown. The participle pafive of blow.

All the farks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were fo blown to give forth their uttermoft heat, that juftly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them.

Sidncy, b. ii.
The trumpets fleep, while cheerful horns are blowew,
And arms employ'd on birds and beafts alone. Pope.
Blo'wpoint. n.f: A child's play.
Shortly boys fhall not play
At fpancounter or blowpoint, but fhall pay
Toll to fome courtier.
Donne:
Blow Th. n. f. [from blow.] Bloom, or bloffon.
Ambition and covetoufnefs being but green, and newly grown up, the feeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the blowth and bud.

Raleight's Hifory of the World.
BLowze. n. $\int$ A ruddy fat-faced wench.
BLo'wzY. adj. [from blowze.] Sun burnt; high coloured.
BLU'BBER. n. $\int$. [See BLob.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.
To Blu'bber. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in fuch a manner as to fwell the cheeks.

Even fo lies The,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and blubb'ring.
Shakefp. Romeo and Fuliet.
A thief came to a boy that was blubbering by the fide of a well, and afked what he cried for. L'Efrange.
Soon as Glumdalclitch mifs'd her pleafing care,
She wept, fhe blubber'd, and the tore her hair. Swift.
To Blu'eber. v. a. To fwell the cheeks with weeping.
Fair ftreams reprefent unto me my blubbered face ; let tears procure your ftay.

Sidney.
The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, defolate,
With ruffed raiment, and fair blubber'd face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. Fairy 2ueen, $b$. i.
Tir'd with the fearch, not finding what fne feeks,
With cruel blows fhe pounds her blubber'd cheeks. Dryden. Blu'bbered. particip. adj. [from to blubber.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou fing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was fo profan'd, to touch that blubber'd lip.
Dryden.
Blu'dgeon. n.f. A thort fick, with one end loaded, ufed as an offenfive weapon.
BLUE. adj. [blxp, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One of the feven original colours.

## There's gold, and here,

My blueft veins to kifs; a hand that kings
Have lipt. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra:
Where fires thou find'ft unrak'd, and hearths unf
Where fires thou find'ft unrak'd, and hearths unfwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windjor.
O coward confcience! how doft thou aflict me?
The lights burn blue-Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ftand on my trembling flefh.
Shakefp. Richard III.
Why does one climate, and one foil endue
The blufhing poppy with a crimfon hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet blue?
Prior.
There was fcarce any other colour fenfible, befides red and blue; only the blues, and principally the fecond blue, inclined a
little to green. little to green.

Newton's Opticks.
Bluebo'tтle. n. f. [from blue and bottle.]
I. A flower of the bell hhape; a fpecies of bottleflower; which fee. If you put bluebottles, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be ftained with red; becaufe the ants thruft their ftings, and inftil into them their ftinging liquour. Ray. 2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of infects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, what bluebottle alive
Did ever with fuch fury drive?
Prior:
Blue-eyed. adj. [from blue and eye.] Having blue eyes.
Rife then, fair blue-ey'd maid, rife and difoover
Thy filver brow, and meet thy golden lover. Crafbaw.
Nor to the temple was the gone, to move,
With prayers, the blue-ey'd progeny of Jove.
Blueha'ired. adj. [from blue and bair.] Having blue hair.
This place,
The greateft and the beft of all the main,
He quarters to his bluebair'd deities. Milton's Par. Regain.
Blu'ely. adv. [from blue.] With a blue colour.
This 'fquire he drop'd his pen full foon,
While as the light burnt bluely.
Blu'eness. $n$. f. [from blue.] The quality of being blue.
In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its bluene $f_{s}$, and reflored to it again, by the affufion of a few drops of liquours.

Boyle on Colours:

## B L U

BuFF. adj. Big; furly; bluftering.
Like thofe whom ftature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and bluff, like. Homer's Jupiter.
Dryden.
Blu'ish, allj. [from biue.] Bluc in a fmall degrec. Side fleeves and fkirts, round underborne, with a bluiflo tinfel. Sbakefp. Mucb ado about Nothing. At laft, as far as I could caft my eyes
Upon the fea, fomewhat, methought, did rife
Like biuifh mifts.
Dryden's Indian Emperour.
Here, in full light, the ruffet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the bluifb hills afcend.
Pope.
lu'ishness. $n$. $\int$. [from blue.] A fmall degree of blue colour.
I could make, with crude copper, a folution without the d. luifones, that is wont to aceompany its vulgar folutions. Boyle.

To BLU'NDER. v. n. [blunderen, Dutch ; perhaps from blind.]
I. To miftake grofsly; to err very widely ; to miftake ftupidly. It is a word implying contempt.
It is one thing to forget matter of fack, and another to blunder upon the reafon of 1t.

L'Eftrange.
The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all befides themfelves, as barbarous and infignificant, yet blunder$e d$, and fumbled, about their grand and principal concern.
2. To flounder; to fumble.

He who now to fenfe, now nonfenfe leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.
To Blunder. v.a. To mix foolifhly or blindly.
He feems to underftand no difference between titles of refpect and acts of worfhip; between expreffions of efteem and devotion; between religious and civil worfhip: for he blunders and confounds all thefe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reft. Stillingfieet.
Blu'NDER. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] A grofs or fhameful miftake.
It was the advice of Sehomberg to an hiftorian, that he fhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumftanees in the day of battle; for that he had obferved notorious blunders and abfurdities committed by writers not converfant in the art of war.

Addijon. Freebolder.
It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thofe works of the Almighty, as defects or blunders, as ill-contrived or illmade.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
Blu'nderbuss. n. $\int$. [from blunder.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, fo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are blunderbufes in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the fqueaking of a fiddle. Dryder. Blu'nderer. n.f. [from blunder.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another fort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere blunderer, according to the company they have kept. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Blu'NDerhead. n. f. [from blunder and bead.] A ftupid fellow.
At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderbead, every plowjobber fhall take upon him to read upon divinity. L'Eftrange. BLUN $\Gamma$. adj. [etymology uncertain.]
I. Dull on the edge or point; not fharp.

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then muft he put to more ftrength.

Ecclef. x. 10.
Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the blunteft fwords.

Sidney, b. i.
2. Dull in underftanding ; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly crofs,
By fome fly trick, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding.
Sbake/p. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a blunt floical nature; one day the queen happened to fay, I like thee the better, becaufe thou liveft unmarried. He anfwered; Madan, I like you the worfe. Bacon's Apophthegns.
3. Rough ; not delieate; not civil.

The mayor of the town came to feize them in a blunt manner, alleging a warrant to fop them.

Wotton.
'T is not enough your counfel ftill be true;
Blunt truths more mifchief than nice falfehoods do.
Pope.
4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To ufe too many circumftances, ere one come to the matter, is wearifome; to ufe none at all, is blunt.
5. Hard to penetrate. This ufe is improper.

I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impreffions; it will fcarce reccive or retain affections of yefterday.

Pope, Lett. lxxxiii. to Swift.
To Blunt. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ficken waining moons too near the fun,
And biunt their crefcents on the edge of day.
Earthly limbs, and grofs allay,

Dryden.
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day.
Dryder.
He had fuch things to urge againft our marriage,
As, now declar'!, would blunt my fword in battle,
And daftardize my courage.
Drydcris Don Scbafian.
2. To reprefs, or weaken any appetite, defire, or power of the

## B L U

Blunt not his love;
Nor loofe the good advantage of his grace, By feeming cold.

Sbakesp. Henry IV. p. 2.
Bu'ntly. adv. [from blunt.]
I. In a blunt manner ; without fharpnefs:
2. Coarfely ; plainly ; roughly.

I can keep honeft counfels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meffage bluntly.

A man of honeft blood,
Who to his wife, before the time affign'd
For childbirth came, thus bluntly fpole his mind. Dryden.
Blu'Ntness. n. f. [from blunt.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulnefs; obtufenefs ; want of fharpnefs.

The crafty boy, that had full oft eflay'd
To pierce my ftubborn and refifting breaft,
But ftill the bluntne/s of his darts betray'd.
Suckling.
2. Coarfenefs; roughnefs of manners; rude fincerity. His filence grew wit, his bluntnefs integrity, his beaftly ignoranee, virtuous fimplicity.

Manage difputes with civility; whence fome readers will be affifted to difeern a difference betwixt bluntne/s of fpeech and ftrength of reafon.

Boyle.
Falfe friends, his deadlieft foes, could fund no way,
But fhows of honeft bluntnefs to betray. Dryd. H. and Pan:
Blu'NTwitted. adj. [from blunt and wit.] Dull; ftupid.
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. Sbakefp. H. VI. BLUR. n. f. [borra, Span. a blot. Skinn.] A blot; a ftain; a fpot. Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great blur; a total univerfal pollution.
To Blur. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To blot; to efface; to obfcure.

> Such an act,

That blurs the grace and blufh of modefty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. Shakefp. King Lear: Long is it fince I faw him;
But time hath nothing blurr'd thofe lines of favour,
Which then he wore. Shakef. Cymbeline.
Concerning innate principles, I defire thefe men to fay, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuftom, be blurred and blotted out.

Locke.
2. To blot; to ftain.

Sarcafins may eclipfe thinc own,
But cannot blur my loft renown. Hudibras, p. i. cant. iii.
To Blurt. v. a. [without etymology.] To fpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking.
Others caft out bloody and deadly fpeeches at random, and cannot hold, but blurt out thofe words, whieh afterwards they are forced to eat. Hakewell on Providence

They had fome belief of a Deity, which they, upon furprizal, thus blurt out. Government of the Tongue, §5. To BLUSH. v. n. [blofen, Dutch.]

1. To betray fhame or confufion, by a red colour in the cheek. I have mark'd
A thoufand blufbing apparitions
To ftart into her face; a thoufand innocent fhames,
In angel whitenefs, bear away thefe blufhes.
Sbakefp. Mucb ado about Notbing.
Being all defcended Pale and bloodlefs,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To blufh and beautify the check again. Sbakefp. Henry VI. I will go wafh :
And when my face is fair, you fhall perceive
Whether I blu/h, or no.
Sbakc/p. Cymbelinu.
All thefe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are blufhing in a man's own. Bacon, Effay 28 .
Shame caufeth blufbing; blufbing is the refort of the blood to the face; although blufbing will be feen in the whole breaft, yet that is but in paffare to the face. Bacon's Not. Hifor?

Blufh then, but blufh for your deftructive filence,
That tears your foul. Smitb's Phodr. and H
2. To carry a red colour, or any foft and bright colour.

## To day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow bloffoms,
And bears his blufbing honours thick upon him. Sh. H. VI.
Along thofe blufhing borders, bright with dew. Thomfon.
3. It has at before the caufe of thame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluffid at him; and men of hear
Look'd wond'ring at each other. Sjake $\sqrt{p}$. Coriolanus.
You have not yet loft all your natural modefty, but blufh at your vices.

Calamy's Sermons.
Blush. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raifed by fhame or confufion.

The virgin's wifh, without her fears, impart,
Excufe the blufli, and pour out all the heart.
2. A red or purple colour.

But here the rofes bluflo fo rare,
Here the mornings fmile fo fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteons, would be kind.
Craßazu.

## B O A

3. Sudien appearance; a fignification that feems barbarous, ye ufed by grood writers.
All purely identical propofitions, obvioufly and at firft blufs, appear to contain no certain inftruction in them. Locke Blu'shy. adj. [frombluf.] Having the colour of a blufh.

Blofloms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate thofe of apples, crabs, and peaches, are llufhy, and fmell fiveet. Bacon's Naiural Hiff. No 507.
Stratonica entering, moved a blufby colour in his face ; but, deferting him, he relapfed into the fame palenefs and languour.

Harvey on Confumptions.
To BLU'STER. v. n. [fuppofed from blaft.]

1. To roar as a ftorm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And blufiring Æolus his boafted fire.
So now he ftorms with many a fturdy foure;
Spenfer:
So now his blufiring blaft each coaft doth fcour.
2. To bully; to puff; to fwagger; to be tumultuous

My heart's too big to bear this, fays a bluftering fellow; I'll deftroy myfelf. Sir, fays the gentleman, here's a dagger at your fervice; fo the humour went off.

L'Ejfrange.
Either he muft fink to a downright confeffion, or elfe he muft huff and blufter, till perhaps he raife a counter-ftorm.

Government of the Tongue.
Virgil had the majefty of a lawful prince, and Statius only
the bluffering of a tyrant. Dryden's Spanifh Friar, Dedication.
There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarle commands his breathing fubjecis call,
And boaft and blufter in his empty hall. Dryden's. Encid.
Blu'ster. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. Roar; noife; tumult.

The fikies look grimly,
And threaten prefent bluflers. Sbo
Their corners; when with biufer to confound
Sea, air, and fhore. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 665.
So, by the brazen trumpet's blufter,
Troops of all tongues and nations mufter.
2. Boaft; boifteroufnefs; turbulence ; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thofe kin,
Which in the blufter of thy wrath muft fall
With thofe that have offended.
Shakefp. Timon.
A coward makes a great deal more blufter than a man of ho-
nour.
$L^{2} E$ firange.
Beu'sterer. n. f. [from bluffer.] A fwaggerer; a buily; a tumultuous noify fellow.
Beu'strous. adj. [from líufer.] Tumultuous; noify
The ancient heroes were illuftrious
For being benign, and not bluftrous. Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.
BMI. n. f. A note in mufick.
Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. Sbakesp. Tam. Sbrew.
Bo. interj. A word of terrour; from Bo, an old northern captain, of fuch fame, that his name was ufed to terrify the enemy.

Temple.
BOAR. n. $\int$. [ban, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The male fwine.
To fly the boar, before the boar purfues,
Were to incenfe the boar to follow us. Shake $\int$ p. Rich. III. She fped the boar away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, fuffus'd with blood;
His neck fhuts up a thickeft thorny wood;
His briftled back a trench impal'd appears. Dryden's Fables.
Bo'AR-SPEAR. n. f. [from boar and fpear.] A fpear ufed in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a fharp boar-fpear fhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with fteel-headed darts. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. c. iii.
Echion threw the firt, but mifs'd his mark,
And ftruck his boar-/pcar on a maple bark. Dryden's Ovid.
BOARD. n. f. [baurd, Goth. byæd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thicknefs. With the faw they have fundred trees in boards and planks.

Raleigh's Efays.
Every houfe has a board over the door, whereon is written the number, fex, and quality of the perfons living in it. Temple.

Go now, go truft the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or feven at moft, when thickeft is the board. Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u v}$.
2. A table. [from burdd, Welch.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he flew,
Of Britifh blood, all fitting at his board. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
In bed he flept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. Shakejp. Com. of Err. I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghof fhall thee attend at board and bed. Sir 7. Denbam.
Cleopatra made Antony a fupper, which was fumptuous and royal ; howbeit there was no extraordinary fervice upon the board.

Hakewell on Providence. May evंry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres blefs thy.board.
Prior.
3. Entertainment; food.
4. A'table at which a council or court is held.

Vol. I.

## B O A

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who fat then at that board.

I wifh the king would be pleafed fometimes to be prefent at that board; it adds a majefty to it. Pacon's Advice to Villiers. 6. The deck or floor of a flip; on b:ard fignifies in a fhip.

Now board to board the rival vefiels row,
The billows lave the fkies, and occan groans below. Dyyd. Our captain thought his fhip in fo great danger, that he confefied himfelf to a capuchin, who was on board. Addifonf.
He ordered his men to arm long poles with fharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the maft of their enemy's hip; then, rowing their owni fhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
To Board. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enter a fhip by force ; the fame as to form, ufed of a city:

I boarded the king's hip: now on the beak,
Now in the wafte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement.
Sbakefo. Tempef:
Yet not inclin'd the Englifh fhip to board,
More on his guns relies than on his fword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd ;
It mifs'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. Waller
Arm, arm, fhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians board
With our's his feet, and carry fire and fword. Denban.
2. To attack, or make the firft attempt upon a man ; aborder quclqu'un, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to board
With goodly reafon, and thus fair befpake. Fairy 2. b. ii.:
Away, I do befeech you, both away;
I'll board him prefently.
Shakefp. Fiamlet.
Sure, unlefs he knew. fome fltain in me, that I knew not my-
felf, he would never have boarded me in this fury. Sbakefpearest
They learn what affociates and correfpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board. Bacon's Henry VII. 3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of fome boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they perufe the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
To Board. v. n. To live in a houfe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part;
As we at firft did board with thee,
Now thou wouldft tafte our mifery.
Herbert.
We are feveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the fame houfe ; and; after dimer, one of our company ftands up, and reads your paper to us all. Specīator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 96 \mathrm{r}$.
To Board. v. a. To place as a boarder in another's houfe.
Board-wages. n. f. [from board and wages.] Wages allowed to fervants to keep themfelves in victuals.

What more than madnefs reigns,
When one fhort litting many hund eds drains,
And not enough is left him, to fupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? Dryden's Juv. fat. i.
Bo'arder. n. $\int$. [from board.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a fettled rate.
$\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ arding-school. n. f. [from board and fchool.] A fchool where the fcholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In boarding- fchools can have his choice.
$\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ arish. adj. [from boar.] Swinifh; brutal; cruel.
I would not fee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce fifter,
In his anointed flefh flick boarijp phangs. Skakejp. K. Lear.
To BOAST. v. $n .\left[b_{0} f t\right.$, Welch.]
r. To brag ; to difplay one's owin worth, or actions, in great words; to talk oftentatioufly; with of.
For I know the forwardnefs of your mind, for which I boaft of you to them of Macedonia.

2 Cor. ix. 2
. Sometimes it is ufed with in.
Some furgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, boafting in that which was their fhame. Wijeman.
3. To exalt one's felf.

Thus with your mouth you have boafcd againit me, and multiplied your words againft me.

Ezck. xxxv. 3
To Boast. v. a

1. To brag of; to difplay with oftentatious language.

For if I have boaffed any thing to him of you, I am not afhamed.

Cor. vii. 14
If they vouchfafed to give god the praife of his goodnefs; yet they did it only, in order to boaft the intereft they had in him.

Atterbury.
2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truft in their wealth, and boaft themfelves in the multitude of their riches.

Pfalm xlix. 6 .
Confounded be all them that ferve graven images, that boaft themfelves of idols.
$P$ falm xcvii. 7 。
Boast. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A caufe of boafting; an occafion of pride ; the thing boafted.

## BOB

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name, Nor great Alcmena, the proud boafts of fame. Pope's Odyyf. 2. An exprefion of oftentation; a proud fpeech.

Thou that makeft thy looft of the law, through breaking the law difhonoureft thou God?

Rom. ii. 23.
The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the boaft will probably be cenfured, when the great action that occafioned it, is forgotten.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 255$.
Bo'Aster. n. $f$. [from loaf.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oftentatioufly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymifts themfelves are wont to make of thofe boafters, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the falt or fulphur of quickfilver, when they have difguifed it by additaments, wherewith it refembles the concretes.

No more delays, vain boafter! but begin;
I prophefy beforehand I fhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. Dryden's Virgil. He the proud boafters fent, with fern affault,
Down to the realms of night.
Pbilips.
Bo'astrul. adj. [from boaft and full.] Oftentatious; inclined to brag.

Boafful, and rough, your firft fon is a'fquire;
The next a tradefiman, meek, and much a liar.
Bo'Astingly. adv: [from boafing.] Oftentatioully.
We look on it as a pitch of impiety, boafitingly to avow our fins; and it deferves to be confidered, whether this kind of confeffing them, have not fome affinity with it. Decay of Picty.
BOAT. n.f. [bar, Saxon.]

1. A veffel to pafs the water in. It is ufually diftinguifhed from other veffels, by being fmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either fhip or boat, in which they durft venture themfelves upon the feas.

An effeminate fcoundrel multitude!
Whofe utmoft daring is to crofs the Nile,
In painted boats, to fright the crocadile. Tate. Fuv. fat. xv.
2. A thip of a fmall fize; as, a palfage boat, pacquet boat, advice boat, fly boat.
BOA'TION. n. f. [from beare, Lat.] Roar; noife; loud found. In Meffina infurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augufta and Syracufe, about an hundred Italian miles. Thefe diftances being, in a fhort time, in loud boations.

Derban's Phyfico-Theology.
Bo'atman. $\}^{n}$ n. f. [from loat and man.] He that manages a Bo'atsman. $\}$ boat.

Boat fmen through the cryftal water fhow,
To wond'ring paffengers, the walls below.
Dryden.
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.
Prior.
Bo'ATSWAIN. n.f. [from boat and fwain.] An officer on board a fhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, fails, flags, colours, pendants, Eic. He alfo takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and fteers her either by himfelf or his mate. He calls out the feveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and fpells; and he is alfo a kind of provoft marfhal, feizes, and punifhes all offenders, that are fentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole fleet.

Harris.
Sometimes the meaneft boatfwain may help to preferve the fhip from finking.

Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.
To BOB. v.a. [of uncertain etymology; Skinmer deduces it from bobo, foolifh, Span.]

1. To cut. 7unius.
2. To beat ; to drub; to bang.

Thofe baftard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobb' $d$, and thump'd.
Sbakefp. Rickard III.
3. To cheat ; to gain by fraud.

I have bobbed his brain more than he has beat my bones.
Sbake fp. Troilus and Creffula.

## Live, Rodorigo !

He calls me to a reftitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I bobbid from him, As gifts to Defdemona.

Shakefp. Othello Here we have been worrying one another, who fhould have the booty, till this curfed fox has bobbed us both on't. L'Effr. To Bos. v. n. To play backward and forward; to play loofely againft any thing.

And fometimes lurk I in a goffip's bowl,
In very likenefs of a roafted crab;
And when the drinks, againft her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. Midfum. N. Dr.
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel bobbing at their car. Dryd. Perfius, fat, i. You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and bobbing pearls, Pluck'd from Moors ears.

Dryden's Spani/b Friar. Bob. n.f. [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs fo as to play loofely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an car-ring.

## BOD

The gaudy goffip, when fhe's fet agog,
In jewcls dreft, and at each ear a bob. Dryd. Jur. Jat.vi.
2. The word repeated at the end of a flanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the boh of the fong. L'iiftrange. 3. A blow.

I am fharply taunted, yea, fometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs.

Afcham's Schoolmafter.
Bo'bbin. n. f. [bobine, Fr. from bombyx, Lat.] A fmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make fongs on now, fhould be fent to knit, or fit down to bobbins, or bone-lace.

Tatler.
Bo'bBinwork. n. f. [from lobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of bobbinwork.

Grew's Mufaum.
Bo'bcherry. n. $\int$. [from bob and cherry.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung fo as to bob againft the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conftancy; the firft, in adhering to the purfuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a difappointment. Arb. and Pop. M. Scr.
Bo'btail. [from bob, in the fenfe of cut.] Cut tiil; fhort tail. Avaunt, you curs
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or bobtail like, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. Shakeff. King Lear.
Bo'b'tailed. adj. [from bobtail.] Having a tail cut, or fhort.
There was a bobtailed cur cried in a gazette, and one that
found him, brought him home to his mafter.
L'EArange.
$B^{\prime}$ obwig. n. f. [from bob and wig.] A fhort wig.
A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bobwig and a black filken bag tied to it, ftopt fhort at the coach, to ark us how far the judges were behind. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ I29. Bo'casine. n. f. A fort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. Dici.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bo'ckelet. } \\ \text { Bo'ckeret. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. A kind of long-winged hawk.
Dict.
To BODE. v. a. [bobian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen
of. It is ufed in a fenfe of cither good or bad.
This bodes fome flrange eruption to our flate. Hamlet.
By this defign, you have oppofed their falfe policy, with true and great wifdom; what they boded would be a mifchief to us, you are providing, fhall be one of our principal ftrengths.

Sprat's Sermons.
It happen'd once, a boding prodigy !
A fwarm of bees that cut the liquid fky,
Upon the topmoft branch in clouds alight. Dryden's Eneit. If firy red his glowing globe defcends,
High winds and furious tempefts he portends
But if his cheeks are fwoln with livid blue,
He bodes wet weather by his watry hue.
Dryden's Georg.
De v. n. To be an omen; to forefhew.
Sir, give me leave to fay, whatever now
The omen prove, it boded well to you. Dryden's Aurengz:
Bo'dement. n.f. [from bode.] Portent; omen; prognoátick. This foolifh, dreaming, fuperftitious girl
Makes all there borlements. Shakefp. Troilus and Creflida.
Macbeth fhall never vanquifht be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come againft him.
Sweet bodements, That will never be :
o Bodge. v.n. [a word in Shakeßpeare, which is perhaps corrupted from loggle.] To boggle; to ftop; to fail

With this we charg'd again ; but out! alas,
We bodg'd again; as I have feen a fwan,
With bootleis labour, fwiti againft the tide. Skakefp. H. VI. Bo'dice. n. f: [from bodies.] Stays; a waiftcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her bodice halfway fhe unlac'd,
About his arms the fily caft
The filken band, and held him faft.
This confideration fhould keep ignorant nurfes and bodice makers from meddling.

Locke on Education, § 11 .
Bo'diless. adj. [from boly.] Incorporeal; without a body
Which bodilefs and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds.
Davies.
This is the very coinage of your brain,
This bodilefs creation ecitafy
Is very cunning in.
Shakefp. Hanter.
Thefe are but fhadows,
Phantoms bodilefs and vain,
Empty vifions of the brain.
Bo'dily. adj. [from body.]

1. Corporeal ; containing boly.

What refemblance could wood or fone bear to a fipirit void of all fenfible qualitics, and bodily dimenfions?
2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of fuch as reforted to our Saviour Chrift, being prefent on earth, there came not any unto him with better fuccefs, for the benefit of their fouls everlafting happinefs, than they whofe bodi'y necefiities gave occafion oi feeking relief. Hooker, $l_{v} v$.

Virtue

## BOD

Virtue atones for bodily defeets; beauty is nothing worth,

## without a mind.

L'Eflrange.
As clearnels of the bodily eye doth difpofe it for a quicker fight, to doth freedom fron1 luft and paffion, difpofe us for the mult perfect acts of reafon.
I would not have chiidren much beaten for their fillots, be becaufe I would not have them think bootily pain the greateft punifment.

Locke on Education, § 115 .
3. Real ; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this fate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome

## Had circumvention?

Sbakrp. Coriolanus.
Bo'dily. adv. Corporeally; united with matter.
It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells bodily,
Bo'DK.IN. n. f. [boldiken honours, and to this empire. Watts.
Bo'drin. n. f. [boldiken, or fimall body, Skinner.]

1. An inftrument with a fmall blade and fharp point, ufed to bore holes.
Each of them had bolkizas in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him.

Sidney's Arcadia.
2. An inftrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waihes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. Pope's $R$. of the $L$. 3. An inftrument to drefs the hair.

## You took conftant care

The bodkin, comb, and effence to prepare
For this your locks in paper-durance bound.
BO'DY. $n$. f. [bobrz, Saxon; it originally fignified the Pope. fature of a man

1. The material fubtance of an animal, oppofed to the immate-
rial foul. rial foul.
All the valiant men arofe, and went all night, and took the bocly of Saul, and the boillies of his fons, from the wall.
I Sam. xxxi. I 2 .
Tall thought for your life, what ye fhall eat, or what ye fhall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye thall put on.

Matt. vi. 25.
By cuftom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hard-
fhips, whether of body or of fortune, are made eafy to us.

## 2. Matter ; oppofed to fpirit.

L'Efrange.
3. A perfon; a human being; whence fomebody, and nobody. Surely, a wife body's part it were not, to put out his fire, becaule his foolith neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might fay, were it not for me, thou wouldft
freeze. freeze.

Hooker, b. iv. § 9 .
And by an eminent bowred maid!
The law againft it ! Sis a paffing fhame,
'Theafure for Meafure.
'Tis a paffing fhame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should cenfure thus one lovely gentleman. Sh: Two $G$. of Ver. No body feeth me; what need I to fear? the Moft High will not remember my fins.

Ecclus, xxiii. 18.
All civility and reafon obliged every body to fubmit. Clarend.
Good may be drawn out of evil, and a body's life may be
faved, without having any obligation to his preferver. L' $E f t$.
Reality ; oppofed to reprefentation.
A fhadow of things to come; but the body is of Chrift.Coloff.
5. A collective mafs; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole body of mankind.

Hooker, b: v. §49.
There were fo many difaffected perfons of the nobility, that there might a body flart up for the king. Clarendon, b. viii.

When thefe pigmies pretend to form themfelves into a body, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.

Addifon. Guardian, ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 108$.
6. The main army; the battle ; diffinct from the wings, van and rear.
The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the body was the king and the prince; and the rear confiited of one thoufand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.

Clarendon, b. viii.
7. A corporation; a number of men united by fome common tye.
I Thall now mention a particular; wherein your whole body will be certainly againft me, and the laity, almoft to a man, on my fide.

Swift.
Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend body charged with what is inconfiftent, defpifed for their poverty, and hated for their riches.

Swift.
8. The outward condition.

I verily, as abfent in body, have judged. $\quad 1$ Cor. v. 3.
9. The main part; the bulk; as, the body, or hull, of a hip; the body of a coach; the body of a church; the body, or trunk, of a man; the body, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence fent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the lody of Euphrates, as far as it bended weftward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. Raleiglj's Hiflory.

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the body of Italy, by wheich they might fuphly many countries with fifh.

Addijon's Rennarks on Italy.
10. A fubftance.

Even a metalline body, and therefore much more a vegetaibe or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. D'oyle: I. [In geometry.] Any folid figure.
12. A pandect; a general collcecion; a.s, a body of the civil law ; a body of divinity.
13. Strength; as; wine of a good body.

Body-cloaths. n. f. [from body and cloaths.] Cloathing for ories that are dieted.
However it be, I am informed, that feveral affes are kept in
bocly-clonths, and fweated every morning upon the heath.
Aldifon. Spectator, No 173.
a. [from the noun.] To produce in fome form. As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to fhape. Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
BOG. n.. . [bog, foft, Irih.] A marifh; a morals; a ground too foft to bear the weight of the body.
Through fire and through \#ame, through ford and whirl pool, o'er bog and quagmire.

Shakefp. King Lear. A gulf profound ! as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Cafius old. Par. Loft, b. ii. he finks.
treads;
Learn from fo great a wit, a land of bojs
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. - Dryderi.
He is drawn, by a fort of igzzis fatuus, into bog's and mire, al.
moft every day of his life. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Bog-trotter. n.f. [from bog and trot.] One that lives in a boggy country.
To BO'GGLE. v. n. [from bogil, Dutch, a pectre; a bugbear;
a phantom.]
I. To
I. To ftart; to fly back; to fear to come forward:

You bogsle fhrewdly; every feather ftarts your.
Shakefp. All's well that ands well.
We flart and boggle at every unufual appearance, and cannot endure the fight of the bugbear. Glanville's Scepfis, c. 16.

Nature, that rude, and in her firft effay,
Stood boggling at the roughnefs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
2. To hefitate; to be in doubt. 2. To hefitate ; to be in doubt.

And never boggle to reftore
The members you deliver o'er;
Upon demand.
Hudibras, p. iii. c. io
The well-fhaped changeling is a man that has a rational foul, fay you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nofe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to boggle.
3. To play faft and loofe ; to diffemble.

When fummoned to his laft end, it was no time for him to boggle with the world.

Howel's Vocal Forct.
Bo'ggler. n.f. [from booggle.] A doubter; a timórous mán.
You hiave been a boggler ever. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop. Bo'g gy. adj. [from bog.] Marfhy; fwampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggy, and, by great induftry and expences, defended from the fea. Arbutbinot. Bo'ghouse. n. f. [from bog and boufe.] A houfe of office.
Boнe'A. $n . f$. [an Indian word.] A fpecies of tea; of higher colour, and more aftringent tafte; than green tea.
Coarfe pewiter, appearing to confift chiefly of lead, is pat of
the bales in which bobea tea was brought from China: W codw.
As fome frail cup of China's faireft mold ${ }_{s}$
The tumults of the boiling bobea braves,
And holds fecure the coffee's fable waves.
Tickell.
She went from op'ra, park, affembly, play;
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
To mufe, and fpill her folitary tea.
To BOIL. v. $n$. [bouillcr, Fr. buillio, Lat.]
.
. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.
He faw there boil the firy whirlpools. Chapman's Odyffey. Suppofe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the fun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would boil with extremity of heat.

Eentley:

## 2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervefcent.

That ftrength with which my boiling youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balafor I fought. Dryden's Aurengzebe. Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would purfure,
That boiling blood would carry thee too far. Dryden's . Tiv. 3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong fhoots beneath the dalhing tide,
The trembling fins the boiling waves divide.
In the dubious point, wherc, with the pool. Gay;
In the dubious point, where, with the pool,
Is mixt the trembling ftream, or where it boils
Around the ftone.
Thomfon's string.
4. To be in hot liquour, in order to be made tender by the hew.

Fillet of a femny finake,
In the cauldron boil and bake.
Shakep. Niecteth.
5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roafings and boiling are trelow

## B O L

the dignity of your office, and which it becontes you to be ignorant of.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.
6. To boil over. To run over the vefiel with heat.

A few foft words and a kifs, and the good man melts; fee how nature works and boils over in him. Congreve's Old Batchel.

This hollow was a vaft cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it boilcd over in any part, ran down the fides of the mountain.

Addifor on Italy.
To Borl. v.a. To hent, by putting into boiling water; to feeth.
To try whether feeds be old or new, the fenfe cannot inform ; but if you boil them in water, the new feeds will fprout fooner. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
In eggs boiled and roafted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is fearce any difference to be difcerned. Bacon. Boil. n.f. See Bile.
Bo'ilary. n. f. [from to boil.] A place at tile falt-works where the falt is boiled.
Bo'iler. r. f. [from boil.]

1. The perfon that boils any thing.

That fuch alterations of terreftrial matter are not impoffible, feems evident from that notable practice of the boilers of faitpetre.

Boyle.
2. The veffel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffce-room is much frequented; and there are generally feveral pots and boilers before the fire. Woodward. BO'ISTEROUS. adj. [byfter, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent ; loud; roaring ; formy.

By a divine inftinct, men's minds miffruft
Enfuing danger; as by proof we fee
The waters fivell before a boifferous ftorm. Shake $\int p$. R.III.
As when loud winds a weil-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a boift rous found
Scatter his leaves, and ftrew them on the ground. Waller.
2. Turbulent ; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you fo ill tranflate yourfelf
Out of the fpeech of peace, that bears fuch grace,
Into the harfh and boif'rous tongue of war ? Sbakefp. H.IV.
His fwectnefs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the boif'rous moods
That ignorant greatnefs practifeth. Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline. God, into the hands of thcir deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreffor,
The brute and boif' rous force of violent men.
Milton.
Still muft I beg thee not to name Sempronius :
Lucia; I like not that loud boiferous man. Addifon's Cato. 3. Unwicldy.

His boifterous club, fo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again fo light,
But that the kniollt him at avantage found. Fairy 2.b. i.
4. It is ufed by Woodivard of heat.

When the fun hath gained a greater ftrength, the heat beeomes too powerful and boiferous for them. Natural Hiftory. Bo'isterously. ade. [from boifterous.] Violently; tumultuouly.

A fceptre fnatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Muft be as boifteroufly maintain'd, as gain'd. Sh. King fobn. Thofe are all remains of the univerfal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being boifferoufly turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. Woodward's N. Hiff.

Another faculty of the intellect comes boifteroufly in, and wakes me from fo pleafing a dream.

Swift's Letters.
Bo'rsterousness. n. $\int$. [from boifterous.] The ftate or quality of being boifterous; tumultuoufnefs; turbulence.
Bo'lary. adj. [from bole.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadftone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly confifting of a bolary and clammy fubftance.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.
BOLD. adj. [balל, Saxon.]

1. Daring ; brave; flout; courageous; magnanimous; fearlefs; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purfueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.

Prov. xxviii. I.
I have feen the councils of a noble country grow bold, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them.
2. Executed with fpirit, and without mean caution.

Thefe, nervous, bold; thofe, languid and remifs. Rofoon.
The cathedral church is a very bold work, and a mafterpiece in Gothick architecture.
3. Confident ; not frrupulous; not timorous.

We were bold in our God to fpeak unto you the gofpel of God with much contention.
God with much contention. Theff. ii. 2.
I can be bold to fay, that this age is adorned with fome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undifcovered ways to knowledge.

Locke.
4. Lupudent; rude.

In thy profperity he will be as thyfelf, and will be bold over thy fervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againft thee. Ecclus, vi. 1 I
5. Licentious; fuch as fhew great liberty of fiction.

Which no bold tales of Gods or monfters fwell,
But human paffions, fuch as with us dwell.
Waller.
6. Standing out to the vicw ; friking to the cye.

Catechrefes and hyperboles are to be ufed judicioufly, and placed in poctry, as heightenings and fhadows are in painting to make the figures bolder, and caufe it to ftand off to fight.

Dryden's State of Innocence, Prcface.
7. Open ; fmooth ; even; level : a failor's term

Her dominions lie fcattered, and have bold acceffible coafts.
Howel's Vocal Foreft
8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrafe not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to Jpeak.

I have made bold to fend to your wife;
My fuit is, that fhe will to Defdemona
Procure me fome accefs.
Shake $\int$ p. Othello.

> Making fo bold,

My fears forgetting manners, to unfeal
Their grand commiffion.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
And were y' as good as George a Green,
I fhall make bold to turn agen. Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii. I durft not make thus lold with Ovid, left fome future Milbourn fhould arife.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
Some men have the fortune to be efteemed wits, only for making bold to fcoff at thefe things, which the greateft part of mankind reverence. Tillotfon.
To Bo'lden. v. a. [from bold.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready fpeakers, being boldened with their prefent abilities, to fay more, and perchance better too, at the fudden, for that prefent, than any other can do, ufe lefs help of diligence and ftudy.

Afcham's Schoolmafier. I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am bolden'd
Under your promis'd pardon.
Shakefp. Henry VIII
Bo'ldface. n.f. [from bold and face.] Impudence; faucinefs a term of reproach and reprehenfion.
How now, boldface! cries an old trot ; firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know ; and what you eat, you fteal.

L'Eftrange.
Bo'ldfaced. adj. [from bold and face.] Impudent.
I have feen thofe fillieft of creatures; and, feeing their rare works, I have feen enough to confute all the boldfaced atheifts of this age.

Bramball againjt Hobbes.
Bo'ldey. adv. [from bold.]
I. In a bold manner ; with courage; with fpirit.

Thus we may boldly fpeak, being ftrengthened with the example of fo reverend a prelate.

Hooker, b.v. § Ig.
I fpeak to fubjects, and a fubject fpeaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n thus boldly for his king. Sbakefp. R. III. 2. It may perhaps be fometimes ufed in a bad fenfe, for impudently. Bo'ldness. n. f. [from bold.]
I. Courage ; bravery; intrepidity ; fpirit; fortitude; magnanimity ; daringnefs.

Her horfe fhe rid fo, as might thew a fearful boldnefs, daring to do that, which fhe knew not how to do.

Sidney, b. ii.
2. Exemption from caution, and fcrupulous nicety.

The boldnefs of the figures is to be hidden, fometimes by the addrefs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind.

Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.
3. Freedom; liberty

Great is my boldnefs of fpeech toward you; great is my glorying in you.

2 Cor. vii. 4 .
4. Confident truft in God..

Our fear excludeth not that boldnefs which becometh faints.
Hooker, b. v. § 47 .
We have boldnefs and accefs with confidence, by the faith
of him.
Ephef. iii. 12.
Having therefore boldnefs to enter into the holieft by the blood of Jefus.

Heb. x. 19.
5. Affurance ; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the cafe of boldnefs in civil bufiness; what firft? Boldnefs. What fecond, and third? Boldnefs. And yet boldne/s is a child of ignorance and bafenefs, far inferiour to other parts. Sure if the milt were theirs Efays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 12$,

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With fuch a gallant boldnefs: if 'twere thine,
Thou couldft not hear't with fuch a filent fcorn. Denban.
His diftance, though it does not inftruct him to think wifer than other princes, yet it helps him to fpeak with more boldnefs what he thinks.

Temple.
Boldnefs is the power to fpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diforder.
6. Impudence.

That moderation, which ufeth to fupprefs boldnefs, and to make them conquer that fufficr.

Hooker, Dedication. BOLE. $n$. .

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell bufting to the earth; and up went all the boles and boughs.

Chapomar's Iliads.

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But when the finoother bole from knots is free,
We make a deep incifion in the tree. Dryden's Virgil, Georg. View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How valt her bole, how wide her arms are fircad;
How high above the reft fhe fhoots her head
2. A kind of earth

Bole Armeniack is an aftringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. Woodward. 3. A meafure of corn, containing fix bufhels.

Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about fix Englifh quarters, in a ftone trough

Mortimer.
BO'LIS. n.f. [Lat.]
Bolis is a great firy ball, fwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariftotle calls it capra. There have often been immenfe balls of this kind
Boll. n. f. A round ftalk or ftem; as, a boll of flax
To Boll. v. n. [from the noun.] To rife in a falk.
And the flax and the barley was fmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolled.

Exodus, ix. 3 I.
BO'LSTER. n. f. [bol.rne, Sax. bolfer, Dutch.]
I. Something laid on the bed, to raife and fupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps fome cold bank is her bolfer now,
Or 'gainft the rugged bark of fome broad elm, Leans her unpillow'd head.

This arm fhall be a bolfer for thy head;
Milton.
I'll fetch clean ftraw to make a foldier's bed:
2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preffure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off fhe flips
The bolffers that fupply her hips.
3. A pad, or comprefs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolffer in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together.

Wifeman's Surgery.
4. In horfemanfhip.

The bolfers of a faddle are thofe parts raifed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh.

Farrier's Dict.
To Bo'lster. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To fupport the head with a bollter.
2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do fec them bolfer,
More than their own.
Sbakefp. Othello.
3. To hold wounds together with a comprefs.

The practice of bolfering the cheeks forward, does little fervice to the wound, and is very uneafy to the patient. Sbarp.
4. To fupport ; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreffion fomewhat coarfe and obfolete.
We may be made wifer by the publick perfuafions grafted in men's minds, fo they be ufed to further the truth, not to bolffer errour.

Hooker, b. iii. §4.
The lawyer fets his tongue to fale for the bolftering out of unjuft caufes.

Hakewell on Providence.
It was the way of many to bolffer up their crazy, doating confciences with confidences.

Soutb.
BOLT. n. $\int$. [boult, Dutch; Bö̀re.]

1. An arrow ; a dart fhot from a crofsbow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weftern flower;
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound.
Sbakefp. Midfunmer Nigbt's Dream.
The blunted bolt againft the nymph he dreft;
But, with the fharp, transfix'd Apollo's breaft.
Dryden.
2. Lightning ; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monfters mix'd. Dryden.
3. Bolt uprigbt; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brufh-iron, native or from the mine, confifteth of long ftrix, about the thicknefs of a fmall knitting needle, bolt upright, like the briftles of a ftiff brufh.

Grew's Mufaum.
As I food bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies burft out.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 90$.
4. The bar of a door, fo called from being ftrait like an arrow; we now fay, fhoot the bolt, when we fpeak of faftening or opening a door.
'T is not in thee, to oppofe the bolt Againft my coming in.

Shakefp. King Lear. 5. An iron to falten the legss of a prifoner.

Away with him to prifon; lay bolts enough upon him.
Shatefp. Meafure for Mcafure.
6. A fpot or fain. Sec Blood-boi.tered.

That fuperial judge, that ftirs good thoughts
In my breaft, of ftrong authority,
To look into the bolts and ftains of right. Shakefp. K. Fobn. To Bolt. v. a. [from the noun.]
x. To fhut or faften with a bolt.

The bolted gates flew open at the blaft;
The form ruh'd in, and Arcite ftood aghaft.
2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue lias no tongue to check her pride.
To faften, as a bolt or pin ; to pin; to kecp together.
That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,
Which bolt this frame; that I might pull them out. B. Folmf.

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## B O M

4. To fetter; to Mackle.

## It is great

To do that thing that ends all other decis,
Which fhackles accidents, and bolts up change.
Shakefo. Antony and Cloopatias
5. To fift; or feparate the parts of any thing with a fieve. [bluter, Fr.]

Saying, he now had boulted all the flour,
And that it was a groom of bafe degree,
Which of my love was partner. Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 4.
In the bolting and fifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. Wottono

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auftin can. Dryderi's Fables.
6. To examiue by fifting; to try out ; to lay open.

It would be well bolted out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 762$.
The judge, or jury, or partics, or the council, or attornies, propounding occalional queftions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witnefs delivers only a formal feries.

Hale's Hiftory of the Common Laze.
Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things, through all difguifes.

L'Eftrange.
7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned fnow
That's bolted by the northern blaft twice o'er. Winter's Tale. To Bolt. v. n. To fpring out with fpeed and fuddenuefs; to fart out with the quicknefs of an arrow.

This Puck feems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bufh doth bolt,
Of purpofe to deceive us.
Drayton's Nymphid.
They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beafts of the foreft, fometimes into the foreft, fometimes into the woods and fattneffes, and fometimes back again to their den.

Eacon's IVar with Spain.
As the houfc was all in a flame, out bolts a moufe from the ruins, to fave herfelf.

L'Eftrange.
I have reflected on thofe men, who, from time to time, have fhot themfelves into the world. I have feen many fuccëffions of them; fome bolting out upon the ftage with vaft applaufe, and others hiffed off.

The birds to foreign feats repair'd,
And beafts, that bolted out, and faw the foreft bar'd. Dryd. Bolt-rope. n.f. [from bolt and rope.] The rope on which the fail of a fhip is fewed and faftened. Sea Dict.
Bo'lter. n. f. [from the verb.] A fieve to feparate meal from bran or hufks; or to feparate fincr from coarfer parts.

Thefe hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and fome of them with the boiter, which is a fpiller of a bigger fize. Carew's Survey of Cornwial.
Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them. Shakefp. Henry IV.
With a good ftrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as fmall as ordinary minced meat ; put them into a large neat bolter.

Baion's Natural Hift. ${ }^{\circ}{ }_{4} 6$.
When fuperciliounly he fifts
Through coarfent bolter others gifts. Hudibras, $p$ i. c. iii. Bo'lthead. n. $f$. A long ftrait-necked glafs veffiel, for chymical diftillations, called alfo a matrafs, or receiver.

This fpirit abounds in falt, which may be feparted, by putting the liquour into a boltbead, with a long and narrow neck.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymittry.
Bo'lting-house. n.f. [from bolt and boufe.] The place where meal is fifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if the had been at work in a bolting-boufe.

Dennis's Letters. Bo'lesprit. \}n. ${ }^{\text {n. }}$. A maft running out at the head of a fhips Bo'wsprit. $\}$ not ftanding upright, but aflope. The but-end of it is generally fet againt the foot of the foremalt; fo that they are a flay to one another. The length without board is fufficient to let its fails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the bolt $f$ prit fail in bad weather, the foremaft cannot hold long after.
 Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaft,
The yards, and boltprit, would I flame diftinctly. Sh. Temp. Bo'sus. n. f. [Ebio. ] A form of nedicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a foft mafs, larger than pills, to be fwallowed at once.

Kcep their bodies foluble the while by clyfters, lenitive lolufes of caffia and manna, with fyrup of violets. Wifeman.

By pocts we are well affur'd,
That love, alas ! can ne'er be cur*;
A complicated heap of ills,
Defpifing bolufes and pills.
Suift.
BOMB. n. f. [bombus, Lat.]

1. A loud noife.

There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was fupported by a pillar of iron, of the bignefs of one's arm iIt the midit; which, if you had ftruck, would make a little flat

## B O N

noife in the room, but a great bomb in the chamber bencath.
Bacon's Natural Hift. NQ 151
2. A hollow iron ball, or fhell, filled with gunpowder, and furnifhed with a vent for a fufee, or wooden tube, filled with combuftible matter ; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noife it makes. The fufee, being fet on fire, burns flowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burfing the fhell to pieces with incredille violence ; whence the ufe of bombs in befieging towns. The largeft are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, fome fixing it to 1588 , and others to 1495 .

The loud cannon miffive iron pours,
And in the flaught'ring bomb Gradivus roars.
Chambers.

To Вомв. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall upan with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilf Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on fecure,
To bomb the monks, and fcare the ladies. Prior. Bomb-chest. n. f. [from bomb and chef.] A kind of cheft filled ufually with bombs, and fometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thofe who ftand on it. They are now much difufed.

Cibambers.
Вомв-кетсн. 2\%. $\int$. A kind of fhip, ftrongly built, to bear Bomb-vessel. $\}$ the flock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.
Nor could an ordinary fleet, with bomb-veffels, hope to fucceed againft a place that has in its arfenal gallies and men of war.

Addifon on Italy.
Bo'mbard. n. f. [bombardus, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obfolete.
They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, wherewith they threw huge fones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houfes. Knolles's Hiftory.
To Bomea'rd. v. a. [from the nom.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is fruck on the Englifh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bombard the town.

Addifon on ancient Meldals.
Bombardier. n. f. [from bombard.] The engineer whofe employment it is to fhoot bombs.

The bombardier toffes his balls fometimes into the midft of a city, with a defign to fill all around him with terrour and combuftion.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 88$.
Bomba'rdment. n. f. [from bombard.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.
Genoa is not yet fecure from a bombardment, though it is not fo expofed as formerly.

Addijon on Italy.
Bo'mpasin. n. f. [bombafin, Fr.. from bombycinus, filken, Lat.] A flight filken ftuff, for mourning.
Bo'mbast. n. f. [This word feems to be derived from Bombaftius, one of the names of Paracelfus; a man remarkable for founding profeffions, and unintelligible language.] Fuftian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, foldiers bombaft,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ftrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this.
Donne.
Are all the fights of heroick poetry to be concluded bombaft, unnatural, and mere madnefs, becaufe they are not affected with their excellencies?

Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.
Bo'mbast. adj. [from the fubftantive.] High founding; of big found without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpofe,
Evades them with a bombaft circumftance,
Horribly ftuff'd with epithets of war.
Sbakefp. Otbello.
Bombila'tion. n.f. [from bombus, Lat.] Sound; noife; report.

How to abate the vigour, or filence the bombilation of guns, a way is faid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoft take off the report, and alfo the force of the charge.

Brown's V/ulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.
inus, Lat.] Silken ; made of filk $D$
Bomby'cinous. adj. [bombycinus, Lat.] Silken; made of filk.D. $B O N A$ ROBA. n. f. [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the bona robas were. Shakcfp. Henry IV. BONA'SUS. n. $\int$. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.
BONCHRE'TIEN. n.f. [French.] A fpecies of pear, fo called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See Pear.
BOND. n. $\int$. [bond, Sax. bound; it is written indifferently, in many of its fenfes, bond, or band. See Band.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my tecth my bonds afunder,
I gain'd my freedom. Shakefp. Comedy of Errours.
2. Ligament that liolds any thing together.

Let any one fend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerfe, and fee, what conceivable hoops, what bond he can imagine to hold this mafs of matter in fo clofe a prefliure together.
3. Union; connexion.

## B O N

Obferve, in working up the walls, that no fille of the houfe, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, fo that they may be all joined together, and make a pood bond.

Mortimer's Ilusbandry.
4. Chains; imprifonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of bonds.

A:7s, xxiii. 29.
5. Cement of union; caufe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blefled bond of board and bed! Sbanefp. As you lite it.
Love cools, brothers divide, and the lond is cracked 'twixt fon and father.

Shakefp. King Lear.
6. A writing of obligation to pay a fum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, fealme there
Your fingle bond. Sbakefp. Mercliant of Vonice.
What if I ne'er confent to make you mine;
My father's promife ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they fay are void.
Dryden.
7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majefty
According to my bond, no more nor lefs. Sbatesp. K. Lear. Take which you pleafe, it diffolves the bonds of government and obedience.

Locke.
Bond. adj. [from bind, perhaps for bound; from zebonben, Saxon.] Captive; in a fervile ftate.
Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free.

1 Cor.
free.
Bo'NDAGE. n. f . [from bond.] Captivity ; imprifonment; flate of reftraint.
You only have overthrown me, and in my boindage confifts my glory.

Sianey, b.ii.
Say, gentle princefs, would you not fuppofe
Your bondage happy, to be made a queen?-
-To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a flave in bafe fervility. Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. i. Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prifon'd bird,
And fing our bondage freely. $\quad$ Shak $k j p$. Cymúeline.
He muft refolve by no means to be enflaved, and brought under the bondage of obferving oaths, which ought to vanifh, when they ftand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money.

The king, when he defign'd you for my guard,
Refolv'd he would not make my bondag thard guard,
If the has would not make my bondage hard. Dryden. which gives the ftory its turn that way. Pope; notes on Iliad. Bo'ndmaid. n.f. [from bond, captive, and maid.] A woman flave.

Good fifter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourfelf,
To make a bondmaid and a flave of me. Shakefo. T. Shrew.
Bo'ndman. n. $f$. [from bond and man.] A man flave.
Amongft the Romans, in making of a bondman free, was it not wondered wherefore fo great ado fhould be made; the mafter to prefent his flave in fome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to fay, in the hearing of the publick magiftrate, I will that this man become free; but, afier thofe folemn words uttered, to frike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be flaved off, the magiffrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. Hooker, b. iv. § I.

O freedom! firft delight of human kind;
Not that which bondmen from their mafters find. Dryden.
Bondse'rvant. $n$. f. [from bond and fervant.] A fiave; a fervant without the liberty of quitting his mafter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be fold unto thee; thou fhalt not compel him to ferve as a bondfervant.

Lcv. xxv. 30
Bondse'rvice. n. f. [from bond and fervice.] The condition of a bondfervant; flavery.
Upon thofe did Solomon levy a tribute of bondfcrevice.
1 Kings, ix. 21.
Bo'ndslave. n.f. [from bond and fave.] A man in flavery; a flave.
Love enjoined fuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no bondflave, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princefs was. Sidice, $b$. ii. All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewomatn the is become a bondflave. I Mac.ii. 1 r.
Commonly the bondfacie is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his bondflave.

Sir ' $\%$. Davies oiz Ireland.
Bo'ndsman. n. f. [from bord and man.]
I. A flave.

Carnal greedy people, without fuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondfmen and beafts. Derb. Ph. Thiol. 2. A perfon bound, or giving fecurity for another.

Bo'NDSWOMAN. n. $\int$. [from bond and woman.] A woman flave.

My lords, the fenators
Are fold for flaves, and their wives for bondfyomen.

## B ON

BONE. 1. f. [ban, Saxon.]

1. The folid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by fimall tranfverfe fibres, as thofe of the mufcies. In a foetus they are porous, foft, and eafily difcerned. As their pores fill with a fubftance of their own nature, fo they increafe, harden, and grow clofe to one another. They are all fpongy, and full of little cells, or are of a confiderable firm thicknets, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ftrong membrane, called the periofteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not cafily put out of joint But, becaufe the middle of the bone fhould be ftrong, to furtain its alloted weight, and refift accidents, the fibres are there more clofely compacted together, fupporting one another ; and the bone is made hollow, and confequently not fo eafily broken, as it muft have been, had it been folid and fmaller. 2 nimcy.

Thy boncs are marrowlefs, thy blood is cold. Macketh.
Therc was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. Tatler.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flefh as adheres to it.

Like IEfop's hounds, contending for the bone,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone.
Dryden.
3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

Pufs had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel.

L'Eftrange.
4. To make no bories. To make no fcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily fwallows meat that has no bones.
5. Bones. A fort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weav6.ing benelace.
6. Bones. Dice

But then my ftudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'roufly to throw the lucky fice:
To fhun ames ace that fwept my ftakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they fhould convey
Falfe bones, and put upon me in the play. Dryden's Perf.
To Bone. v. a. [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flefh.
Bo'nelace. n.f. [from bone and lacc; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, fuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make fongs on now, fhould be fent to knit, or fit down to bobbins or bonelace.

Tatler.
We deftroy the fymmetry of the human figure, and foolifhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childifh gewgaw ribbands and bonelace. Specfator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 99$.
Bo'neless. adj. [from bone.] Without bones.
I would, while it was fmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dafht the brains out.

Shakefp. King Lear.
To Bo'neset. v. n. [from bone and fet.] To reftore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg fet in the country by one pretending to bonefetting.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Bo'NESETTER. n. f. [from bomefet.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeffes the art of reftoring broken or luxated bones.

At prefent my defire is only to have a good bonefetter.
Bo'NFIRE. n. . [from bon, grood, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for fome publick caufe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And bonfires make all day. Spenfer's Epitbalamium.
How came fo many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, fhe had abufed and deceived her people. South. Full foon by bonfire, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paffing well.
Gay.
Bo'ngrace. n. f. [bome grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead.

Skinner.
I have feen her befet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her bongrace, and chaplet.

Hakewell on Providence.
Bo'nnet. n.f. [bonet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
And thus far having ftretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buffing the ftones; for, in fuch bufinefs,
Action is eloquence.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the bonnct in their falutations; for, in medals, they ftill have it on their heads.

Addifon on ancicnt Medals.
Bo'nnet. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapct three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the faliant angles of the glacis; being pallifadoed round: of late alfo ufed before the angles of baftions, and the points of ravelins.
Bo'nNet ä preftre, or prieft's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three faliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, becaufe its fides, inftead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.
Bo'nnets. [In the fea language.] Small fails fet on the courfes

## BOO

Oit the mizenen, mainfal, and forefail of a hip, when thefe are too narrow or fhallow to cloath the matt, or in order to make more way in calm we:ther.

Chambers.
Bo'Nnily. adv. [from boing.] Gayly; handfomely; plumply. Bo'nniniss. $\%$. f . [from bomiy.] Gaycty; handromenefs; plumpnefs.
BONNY. adj. [from bon, boinne, Fir. It is a word now almoft confuned to the Ecottifh dialect.]
. Handfome; beautiful.
Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bontiy beal? he lov'd fo well. stahtpp. Hemry VI.
Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy Itrain,
Till bonmy Sufan fpel acrofs the plain. Gay's Paforals.
2. Gay; merry; frolicklome; cheerful; blithe.

Then figh not fo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and bonm". Shatajejp. Wucth ado noout $N$. 3. It feems to be generally ufed in converfation for plump.

Bunn y-ciabber. \%. $\int$. A word ufed in fome counties for four buttermilk.

We forn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of partics o'er our bonmy-claboce;
Nor are we fudiuis to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire.
BO'NUM MAGNUM. n. S. See Plum ; of which Suift. fpecies.
Bo'NY. adj. [from bone.]

1. Confifting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fafiened to a round bony limb, and ftretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomifts, called tympanum. Ray on the Creation. 2. Full of bones.

Boooby. n. $\int$. [a word of no certain etymology ; Henfoaw thinks it a corruption of bull-becf ridiculoufly; Skinner imaginies it to be derived from bobo, foolifh, Span. Funius finds bowbard to be an old Scottifh word for a coward, a contemptible fellow ; from which he naturally deduces looby; but the original of bowbard is not known.] A dull, heavy, ftupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. . Prior.
Young mafter next muft rife to fill him wine,
And ftarve himfelf to fee the booby dinc.
King.
BOOK. n. $f$. [boc, Sax. fuppofed from boc, a beech; becaufe they wrote on beechen boards, as liber in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]
I. A volume in which we read or write.

See a book of prayer in lis hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. Sbakefp. RicbardIII.
Receive the fentence of the law for fins,
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death.
Shatcip. Herry IV.
But in the coffin that had the books, they were found as frefh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. Bacon.
Books are a fort of dumb teachers; they cannot anfwer fudden queftions, or explain prefent doubts : this is properly the work of a living inftructor.
2. A particular part of a work.

The firt book we divide into fectrons; whereof the firf is thefe chapters paft.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
3. The regifter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than ruftling in unpaid for filk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine Yet keeps his book uncrofs'd.

Sbakeff. Cymbeline.
4. In books. In kind remembrance.

I was fo much in his books, that, at his deceafe, he left me the lamp by which he ufed to write his lucubrations. Addifon.
5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but fermons without book, fermons which fpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once.

Hooker, l. V. § 2 I .
To Book. v. a. [from the noun.] To regifter in a book.
I befeech your grace, let it be booked with the reft of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elfe, with mine own picture on the top of it. Sbakefp. Henry IV. p.ii.

He made wilful murder high treafon; he caufed the marchers to book their men, for whom they fhould make anfwer.

Davies on Ireland.
Book-keeping. n. f. [from book and keep.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranfactions of a man's affairs, in fuch a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true ftate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearneís and expedition.

Harris.
Bóokbinder. n.f. [from book and bind.] A man whofe profeffion it is to bind books.
Bo'orcrul. adj. [from hook and full:] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigetted knowledge.

## B O O

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ftill edifies his ears,
And always lift'ning to himfelf appears. Pope's Eff. on Crit.
Bo'okish. adj. [from book.] Given to books; acquainted only
with books. It is generally ufed contemptuoufly.
I'll make him yield the crown,
Whofe bookifh rule hath pull'd fair England down.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
I'm not booki/h, yet I can read waiting gentlewomen in the 'fcape.

Sbake $\overline{\text { p }}$. Winter's Tale.
Xantippe follows the example of her namefake ; being mar-
ried to a booki/b man, who has no knowledge of the world.
Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 482$.
Bo'okishness. n. $\int$. [from bookihh.] Much application to books; over-ftudioufnefs.
Bookle'arned. adj. [from book and learned.] Verfed in books; or literature: a term implying fome flight contempt.

Whate'er thefe booklearn'd blockheads fay,
Solon's the veri'ft fool in all the play. Dryden's Perfius:
He will quote paffages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to fome booklearned companion, without blufhing. Swift. Bookle'arning. n.f. [from book and learning.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of fome contempt.

They might talk of booklearning what they would; but, for
his part, he never faw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks.
Sidney.
Neither does it fo much require booklearning and fcholarnhip, as good natural fenfe, to diftinguifh true and falfe, and to difcern what is well proved, and what is not. Burnet's Th. Earth.
Bo'okman. $ו$. $\int$. [from book and man.] A man whofe profeffion is the ftudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much bettor us'd
On Navarre and his bookmen; for here'tis abus'd.
Bo'okmate. n.f. [from book and mate.] Shakefp. Lovelfellow.
This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantafm, a monarch, and one that makes fport
To the prince and his bookmates. Shakefp. Love's Labour Loff. Bo'okseller. n. f. [from book and fell.] He whofe profeffion it is to fell books.

He went to the bookeller, and told him in anger, he had fold a book in which there was falfe divinity.

> Walton's Life of Bi/hop Saunderfon.

Bo'OXWORM. n. $\int$. [from book and worm.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp. My lion, like a moth or bookworm, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I thall beg of them to diet him with wholefome and fubftantial food.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{0} \mathrm{II} 4$.
2. A fudent too clofely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thofe venerable galleries and folitary fcenes of the univerfity, I wanted but a black gown, and a falary, to be as mere a bookworm as any there.

Pope's Letters.
Bo'oly. n. f. [an Irifh term.]
All the Tartarians, and the people about the Cafpian fea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very fame that the Irifh boolies are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Воом. n. f. [from boom, a tree, Dutch.]

1. In fea language.] A long pole ufed to fpread out the clue of the ftudding fail; and fometinies the clues of the mainfail and forefail are boomed out.
2. Apole with bufhes or bafkets, fet up as a mark to fhew the failors how to fteer in the chamel, when a country is overflown.

Sea Dict.
3. A bar of wood laid crofs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth ftruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the boom. Dryden. То Воом. v. n. [from the noun. A fea term.] To rufh with violence; as a fhip is faid to come booming, when fhe makes all the fail the can.

Forfook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When booming billows clos'd above my head. Pope's Ody]. Boon. n.. . [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a prefent:

Vouchfafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A fmaller boon than this I cannot beg,
And lefs than this, I'm fure, you cannot give.
Sbake $\int p$. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
That courtier, who obtained a boon of the emperour, that he might every morning whifper him in the ear, and fay nothing, afked no unprofitable fuit for himfelf.

The bluftring fool has fatisfy'd his will;
His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loft the prize. Dryden's Fables.
To gain this mighty boon? fhe pities me! Aldifon's Cato
Boon. adj. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a boon companion. Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon
Thus to herfelf the pleafingly began. Parad. Loft, b. ix.

## B O O

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the boon companion, and throw our money away in our cups.

Arbutbrot's Hijf. of $\mathcal{F}$. Bull. BOOR. n. $\int$. [beer, Dutch; zebune, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare fenfe of a calamity is called grumbling ; and if a man does but make a face upon the boor, he is prefently a malecontent.

L'Eftrange.
He may live as well as a boor of Holland, whofe cares of growing ftill richer wafte his life.

Temple.
To one well-born, th' affront is worfe and more,
When he's abus'd and baffld by a boir.
Drydert.
Bo'orish. adj. [from boor.] Clownifh; ruffick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the fociety, which, in the bocrifh, is, company of this female.

Shakefp. As you like it.
Bo'orishly. adv. [from booribb.] In a boorih manner; after a clownifh manner.
Bo'orishness. n. $\int$. [from boori/b.] Clownifhnefs; rufticity; coarfenefs of manners
Boose. n. . [boriz, Sax.] A fall for a cow or an ox
To BOOT. v. a. [baten, to profit, Dutcl; bor, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation ; boran is, to repent, or to compenfate ; as,

$$
\text { He ir pro } \$
$$

Ano bez bivorien oome.]

1. To profit ; to advantage

It fhall not boot them, who derogate from reading, to excure it, when they fee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and Atrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth ufe to be wrought at the firft in them, without fermons.

Hooker, b. v. § 22.
For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it boots not to compiain. Shakc/p. R. II. If we fhun
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What boots it us thefe wars to have begun. Fairfax, b. i.
What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe ?
2. To enrich; to benefit

And I will boct thee with what gift befide,
That modefty can beg.
Boor. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Profit ; gain; advantage.

My gravity
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with boot, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. Shakesp. Meafure for Meaf.
2. To boct. With advantage; over and above.

Canft thou, O partial neep, give thy repofe
To the wet feaboy, in an hour fo rude:
And, in the calmeft and the filleft night,
With all appliances, and means to boct,
Deny it to a king?
Shakefp. HenryIV. p.ii.
Man is God's image ; but a poor man is
Chrift's famp to boot : both images regard. Herbert.
He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be inftructed to boot in feveral fciences. Locke.
3. It feems, in the following lines, ufed for booty, or plunder.

Others, like foldiers, armed in their ftings,
Make boot upon the fummer's velvet buds. Shakefp. Henry. V.
BOOT. n. f. [bottas, Armorick; botes, a fhoe, Welch; botte,
French.]
I. A covering for the leg, ufed by horfemen.

That my leg is too long -

- No ; that it is too little. -
-I'll wear a boot, to make it fomewhat rounder.
Shakefp. Trwo Gentlemen of Verona.
Shew'd him his room, where he muft lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light. Milton.
Bifhop Wilkins fays, he does not queftion, but it will be as ufual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his boots. Aldifon. Guardiar.

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly ufed in Scotland for torturing criminals
Boor of a Cach. The fpace between the coachman and the coach.
To Boot. v. a. [from the noun.] To put on boots.
Boot, boot, Mafter Shallow; I know the young king is fick for me: let us take any man's horles. Shake $\int$. Henry IV. p. ii.
Boot-hose. $n$. $\int$. [from boot and bofe.] Stockings to ferve for boots ; fuatterdafhes.

His lacquey with a linen ftock on one leg, and a boot-bofe on the other, gartered with a red and blue lift.

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
Boot-tree. n. f. [from boot and trec.] Two pieces of wood, fhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ftretching and widening them.
Bo'otcatcher. n.f. [from boot and catch.] The perfon whofe bufmefs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paficngers.

The ofter and the bootcatcher ought to partake Bo'oted. adj. [from boct.] In boots; in a horfeman's habis

A bocted judge fhall fit to try his caufe,
Not by the ftatute, but by martial laws, Dryden's Fuvenal. Booth. n. f. [boed, Dutch; bwth, Welch:] A houfe built of boards, or boughs, to be ufed for a fhort time.

The clothiers found means to have all the queft made of the northern men, fuch as had thcir booths ftanding in the fair.

Camden's Remains.
Much mifchief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a bosth.

Swift's Predictions.
Bo'otless. adj. [from boot.]

1. Ufclefs ; unprofitable ; unavailing ; without advantage

When thofe accurfed mefiengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'ran tell
Their bootless pains, and ill fuccecding night. Fairy Q.b. i.
God did not fuffer him, being defirous of the light of wifdom, with bootlefs expence of travel, to wander in darknefs.

Hooker, b. i. p. $3^{6 .}$

## Brotlefs fpeed,

When cowardice purfues, and valour flies.
Sbakefpeare. Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with boctlefs pray'rs
He fceks my life.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
2. Without fuccefs; perhaps without booty; Shanefpearc having, in another place, ufed the word brot for bocty.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And fandy bottom'd Severn, have I fent
Him bootlefs home, and weatherbeaten back. Shakefp. H. IV. Bo'от y. n. f. [buyt, Dutch; butin, Fr.]

1. Plunder ; pillage ; fpoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band felect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their booty. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 650.
His confcience is the huc and cry that purfues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a broty, he has only caught a Tartar.

For, fhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little tooty find. Dryden's fuv. fat. viii. 2. Things gotten by robbery:

If I had a mind to be honeft, I fee, fortune would not fuffer me; fhe drops hooties in my mouth. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
3. To play booty. To play difhoneftly, with an intent to lofe. The French ufe, Fe fuis botte, when they mean to fay, I will not go.

We undertand what we sught to do ; but when we deliberate, we play booty againft ourfelves : our confciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. L'Effrange.

I have fet this argument in the beft light, that the ladies may not think I write booty. Dryden.
BOPE'EP. n. f. [from bo and peep.] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpofe to fright fome other.

Then they for fudden joy did weep,
And I for forrow fung,
That fuch a king fhould play bopeep,
And go the fools among.
Sbakef. King Lear: Rivers,
That ferve inftead of peaceful barriers;
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from fide to fide may fkip,
And only encounter at bopeep.
Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.
There the devil plays at bopeep, puts out his horns to do mif-
chief, then fhrinks them back for fafcty. Dryden's Span. Friar. BORA'CHIO. n.f. [borracho; Span.] A drunkard.

How you ftink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever endure fuch a borachio! you're an abfolute borachio.

Congreve's Way of the World.
Bo'rabie. adj. [from bore.] That may be boied.
Bo'rage. n.f. [from berago, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers confift of one leaf; arc of a wheel. fhape, and divided into five fegments, almoft to the bottom, which end in fharp points, like a ftar; the apices, in the middle of the flower, are fharp-pointed, and adhere together; the feeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often ufed in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the fummer time; and the flowers are ufed in medicinal cordials.

Millar.
$B O^{\prime}$ RAMEZ. n. f. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of Agnus Scythicus.

Much wonder is made of the boramez, that ftrange plantanimal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight.to feed on; which hath the fhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be confumed juice upo

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii1. c. 27.
$B O^{\prime} R A X$. n. f. [borax, low Latin.] An artificial falt, prepared from fal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, fea falt, and alum, diffolved in wine. It is principally ufed to folder metals, and fometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine.

2uincy. Bo'rdel. n. f. [bordeel, Teut. bordel, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdyhoufe.

Making even his own houfe a ftews, a bordel; and a fchool of lewdnefs, to inftil vice into the unwary years of his poor children.

Vor. I.

## B OR

BO'RDER. n. f. [bord, Germ. bord, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glaffes, bordered with broad borders of cryftal, and great counterfeit precious ftones.

Bacon's Natural Hif. No 960.
The light muft frike on the middle, and extend its greatef clearnefs on the principal figures; diminifhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders. Dryden's Dufrefnoy. 2. The march or edge of a country; the confinc.

If a prince keep his refidence on the border of his domimions, the remote parts will rebel; but if lie make the centre his feat, he fhall eafily keep them in obedience. Spenfer.
3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.
4. A bank raifed round a garden, and fet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or fowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from orie to other border,
And takes furvey, with curious bufy eyc,
Of every flower and herb there fet in order. Secrfer's Muiop.
All with a :order of rich fruit trces crown'd,
Whofe loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the fpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful mufe knows not what path to tread. Waller. To Bo rder. v. n. [from the noun.]
I. To confine upon; to touch fomething elfe at the fide or edge: It birdereth upon the province of Croatia, which, in time paft, was continual wars with the Turks garrifons.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks:
Virtue and Honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are iometimes both on the fame coin. Addifon.
2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which borders upon profanenefs, and makes bold with thofe things to which the greateft reverence is due, dcferves to be branded with folly:

Tillotfon:
To Bórder. v.a.

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are thofe parts of Arabia, which border the fea called the Perfian gulf. $\quad$ Raleigb's Hiffory. Bo'rderer. n. f. [from border.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of thofe marches, gracious fovereign!
Shall be a wall fufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. Shakefp: Henry V.
An ordinary horfe will carry two facks of fand; and, of fuch, the borderers on the fea do beftow fixty, at leift in every acre; but moft hurbands double that number. Carew's Survey: The eafieft to be drawn
To our fociety, and to aid the war:
The rather for their feat, being next bord'rers
On Italy ; and that they abound with horfe. B: Fohnf. Catil.
The king of Scots in perfon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly confifted of borderers, being raifed fomewhat fuddenly. Bacon's Heary VII. Volga's ftream
Sends oppofite, in fhaggy armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual flaughter bent,
They rend their countries.
Pbilips:
To Bo'rdrage. v. n. [from border.] To plunder the borders.
Long time in peace his rcalm eftablifhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with fundry bordragings.
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign fcatterlings. Fairy 2: b.ii.
To BORE. v. a. [bonian, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

## I'll believe as foon,

This whole earth may be bor' $d$; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. Shakep. Midfum. Night's Dr.
Mulberries will be fairer, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thruft, into the places bored, wedges of fome hot trees.

Bacon's Natural Hif: $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 456$.
Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored, and fet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you fuck at the mouth of the barrel never fo gently, the bullet will come up fo forcibly, that it will hazard the ftriking out your tecth.

Digby on Bodies.:
But Capys, and the graver fort, thought fit
The Greeks fufpected prefent to comnit
To feas or flames; at leaft, to fearch and bore
The fides, and what that fpace contains t'explore. Denbam: Thefe diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or bore their way into a tree, with very fmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together.

Confider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots feen, what buifling crouds I $b c^{\prime} d$,
How oft I crofs'd where carts and coaches roard.
Gay.

## To Bore. v. n.

I. To make a hole.

A man may make an inftrument to bore a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and fo lefs; not to bore a hole of a foot.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.
2. To pufh forward towards a certain point.

## B OR

Thofe milk paps,
That through the window lawn bore at men's cyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. Shakefp. Timon
Nor fouthward to the raining regions run;
But loring to the weft, and hov'ring there,
With gaping month they draw prolifick air.
Dryden.
To Bore. v. n. [with farriers.] Is when a horfe carries his nofe near the ground.

Dict.
BCre. n. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
We took a cylindrical pipe of glafs, whole bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Bayle.
2. 'The inftrument with which a hole is bored.

So fhall that hole be fit for the file, or fquare bore, if the curiofity of your propofed work cannot allow it to pafs without filing.
3. The fize of any hole.

Our careful monarch ftands in perfon by,
This new-caft cannon's firmnefs to explore ;
The ftrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge forts for every bore.
Dryden.
It will beit appear in the bores of wind inftruments; therefore caufe pipes to be made with a fingle, double, and fo on, to a fextuple bore; and mark what tone every one giveth. Bacon. Bore. The pretcrite of lear.

The father bore it with undaunted foul,
Like one who durft his deftiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Refign'd his fon, but not refign'd his heart.
Dryden. 'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who bore me. Dryden and Lee's OEdipus. Bo'real. adj. [borealis, Lat.] Northern.

Crete's ample fields diminifh to our eye;
Before the boreal blafts the veffiels fly. Pope's Odyfey.
REAS. n.
EO'REAS. n. f. [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Cærias, and Argeftas loud,
And Thrafcias, rend the woods, and feas up-turn.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 69g.
Bo'ree. n. f. A kind of dance.
Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beft at borces.
Swift.
Bo'rer. n. f. [from bore.] A piercer; an inftrument to make holes with.

The mafter-bricklayer muft try all the foundations, with a bcrer, fuch as well-diggers ufe, to try what ground they have.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
BORN. The participle paffive of bear.
Their charge was always bom by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.

Bacon.
The great men were enabled to opprefs their inferiours; and their followers were born out and countenanced in wicked actions.

Sir Jobn Davies on Ireland.
Upon fome occafions, Clodius may be bold and infolent, born away by his paffion.

Swift.
To be Born. v. n. paff. [derived from the word to bear, in the fenfe of lringing forth; as, my mother bere me twenty years ago; or, I was burn twenty years ago.]
I. To come into life.

When we are $b s m$, we cry, that we are come
To this great ftage of fools. $\quad$ Shakefp. King Lear.
Nor nature's law with fruitlefs forrow mourn,
Nor nature's law with fruitlefs forrow mourn,
But die, O mortal nan! for thou waft born.
Prior.
All that are lorn into the world, are furrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diverfly affect them. Locke.
2. It is ufually fpoken with regard to circumfances; as, he was bern a prince; he was $b$ orn to empire; he was born for greatnefs; that is, formed at the birth.

The ftranger that dwelleth with you, fhall be unto you as one born among you, and thou fhalt love him as thyfelf.

Levit. xix. 34.
Yet man is born unto trouble, as the fparks fly upward.
7ob, v. 7.
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is bern for adver-
The new born babe by nurfes overlaid Prov. xvii. 17. Either of you knights may well deferve Dryden.
A princefs born; and fuch is the you ferve. Dryden's Fab. Two rifing crefts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himfelf to godhead bern.
Dryden's 压n.
Both muft alike from heav'n derive their light ;
Thefe burn to judge, as well as thofe to write.
Pope.
For all mankind alike require their grace;
Pcpcis Ody $\int$ ey.
I was bern to a good eftate, althongh it now turncth to little account.

Swift's Story of an injured Lady.
Their lands are let to lords, who never defigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a fubferviency they were not born to.

## B O S

3. It has ufually the particle of before the mother

Be bloody, bold, and refolute, laugh to fcorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
I being born of my father's firt wife, and the of his third, the converfes with.me rather like a daughter than a fifter. Tatler. Bo'rough. n. $\int$. [bonhoc, Saxon.]

1. It fignified anciently a furety, or a man bound for others.

A borough, as I here ufe it, and as the old laws ftill ufe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchifed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perfons, therefore called a free borough, or, as you fay, francplegium. For berth, in old Saxon, fignificth a pledge or furety; and yet it is fo ufed with us in fome fpeeches, as Chaucer faith, St. Foln to Borch; that is, for affurance and warranty.
2. A town with a corporation.

Bo'rough Englifh, is a cuftomary defcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuftom holds, lands and tenements defcend to the youngelt fon; or, if the owner have no iffue, to his youngef brother.
Bo'rrel. n.f. [it is explained by funius without etymology •] A mean fellow.

Siker thou fpeak'f like a lewd forrel,
Of heaven, to deemen fo:
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know.
Spenfer's Paf.
To BO'RROW. v. a. [borgen, Dutch; bonsıan, Saxon.]
I. To take fomething from another upon credit.

He borrozved a box of the ear of the Englifhman, and fwore he would pay him again when he was able.

Shakefo. Merchant of Venice.
We have borrozved moncy for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards.

Neh. v. 4 .
2. To afk of another the ufe of fomething for a time.

Then he faid, go, borrow thee veffels abroad of all thy neighbours.

2 Kings, iv. 3.
Where darknefs and furprize made conqueft cheap !
Where virtue borroved the arms of chance,
And ftruck a random blow! Dryden's Span. Friar
3. To take fomething of another.

A berrow'd title haft thou bought too dear ;
Why didft thou tell me that thou wert a king? Sh. H.IV.
They may berrozu fomething of infruction even from their paft guilt.

Decay of Piety.
I was engaged in the tranflation of Virgil, from whom I have lorrozved only two months.

Dryden's Dufrefn.
Thefe verbal figns they fometimes berrow from others, and fometimes make themfelves; as one may obferve among the new names children give to things.
Some perfons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not folicitous to borrow. Watts's Improvernent of the Mind.
4. To ure as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your fon
In borrow'd dhapes, and his embrace to Ihun. Dryden's Ein.
Bo'rrow. n. $f$. [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal prefence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week.
RROWER, $n$. $\int$. [from bsrrozv.]
Bo'RROWER, n. f. [from bsrrozu.]
I. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truft.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lef
I hould have proved a young barrower.
Sidney, b. ii.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft lofes both itfelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of hufbandry. Go not, my horfe, the better:
I muft become a berrower of the night
For a dark hour or twain.
But you invert the cov'nants of her truft,
And harfhly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms.
Hamles.
2. He that takes what is another's, and ufes it as his own

Some fay, that I am a great borrower; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it.

Pope.
repre-
Bo'scage. n. f. [bofcage, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; reprefentation of woods.
We bent our courfe thither, where we faw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly difcern that it was a land flat to our fight, and full of bof fage, which made it hew the more dark.

Bacon's N. Atlantis.
Chearful paintings in feafting and banqueting rooms; graver ftories in galleries; landikips and bofoage, and fuch wild works, in open terraces, or fummer-houfes. Wotton.
Bo'sky. adj. [bofque, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'f crown
My bofiy acres, and my unfhrub'd down. Shakefp. Tempeft.
I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bufhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bofky bourn from fide to fide.
BO'SOM. n. $f$. [borme, borom, Saxon.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaft.
2. The breaft ; the heart.

## Bos

Our good old friend
lay comforts to your bofom; and beftow
Your needful counfel to our bufincffes. Shakifp. King Lear,
3. The inclofure.

Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the bofom of that church, muft not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience.

Hooker, b.ii.
4. The folds of the drefs that cover the breaft

Put now thy hand into thy boforn; and he put his hand into his bofom: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as fnow.
5. The tender affections ; kindnefs ; favour

Whofe age has charms in it, whofe title more,
To pluck the common bofoms on his fide. Shakefp. K. Lear.
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my foul hath chief delight;
Son of my bofom, Son who art alone
My word, my wifdon, and effectual might. Par. Loft, b. iii.
6. Inclination; defire.

If you can pace your wifdom
In that good path that I could wifh it go,
You fhall have your bofom on this wretch.
Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Bosom, in eompofition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fondnefs.

No more that thane of Cawder fhall deceive
Our bofom-intrreft; go, pronounce his death. This Antonio,
lover of my lord,
Being the bofom-lover of my lord,
Muft needs be like my lord. Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
Thofe domeftick traitors, bifom-thieves,
Whom cuftom hath call'd wives; the readieft helps
To betray the heady hufbands, rob the ealy.
Ben. 'Jobnfon's Catiline.
He fent for his bofom-friends, with whom he moft confidently confulted, and fhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive.

Clarendon.
The fourth privilege of friendfip is that which is here fpecified in the text, a communication of fecrets. A bofom-fecret, and a boform-friend, are ufually put together.

South.
She who was a bofom-friend of her royal miftrefs, he calls an infolent woman, the wortt of her fex. Addifon's Whig Exam
To $\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ som. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclofe in the bofom

Brforn up my counfel ;
Ycu'll find it wholefome.
Shakesp. Henry VIII.
I do not think my fifter fo to feek,
Or fo unprincipl'd in virtue's book,
And the fweet peace that bofoms goodnefs ever.
Milton.
2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceft bofom'd fmells,
Referv'd for night, and kept for thee in fore. Par. Loft, b.v. Towers and battlements it fees,
Broforn'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps fome beauty lies,
The cynofure of neighbouring eyes.
To happy convents, bofom'd deep in vines,
Milton.
Where flumber abbots, purple as their wines.
Pope.
Bo'son. n. $\int$. [corrupted from boat/wain.]
The barks upon the billows ride,
The mafter will not flay;
The merry bofon from his fide
His whiftle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay.
Dryden's Albion.
Boss. n. $\int$. [boffe, Fr.]

1. A fudd; an ornament raifed above the reft of the work; a fhining prominence.

What fignifies beauty, ftrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy boffes?

L'Eftrange.
'This ivory was intended for the bofles of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it.

Pope's Notes on Iliad.
2. The part rifing in the midft of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick toffes of his bucklers.

Fob, xv. 26.
3. A thick body of any kind.

A bofs made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
If a clofe appulfe be made by the lips, then is framed $M$; if by the bofs of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K .
Bo'sSAGE. n.f. [in architecture.]

1. Any fone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved.
2. Ruftick work, which confifts of fones, which feem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reafon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: thefe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruftick quoins.

## Builder's Dict.

Bo'svel. n. $\int$. A fpecies of crowfoct; which fee.

## B OT

Bota'nical. \}adj. [from Bórxive, an herb.] Relating to herbs ; BотA'NICK. $\}$ ikilled in herbs.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphofing the fifters of Phacton into poplars.

Addifon on Italy.
Bo'tanist. \%. f. [from botany.] One Rkilled in plants; one who ftudies the various fpecies of plants.
The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent botanift, was only a collection of corals. Woodzuard.

Then fpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of botanifl to number up their tribes. Thomfon's Spring. Botanóiogy. n. $\int$. [Bótavorogía.] A difcourfe upon plants. D. BO'TANY. n. $\int$. [from Buraur, an herb.] The fcience of plants; that part of natural hiftory which relates to vegetables.
$B O T^{\prime} A^{\prime} R G O$. n. f. [botarga, Span.] A relifhing fort of food; made of the roes of the mullet fifh; much ufed on the coafts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. Chambers.
BOTCH. n. $\int$. [bozza, pronounced botza, Ital.]
I. A fwelling, or eruptive difcoloration of the finin.

Time, which rots all, and makes botches pox,
And, plodding on, muft make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer.
Donne.
Botches and blains mult all his flefh imbors,
And all his people. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 180. It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, botches, or ulcers, as in the feurvy, would rather conduce to health. Harvcy on Confumptions. 2. A part in any work ill finifhed, fo as to appear worfe than the reft.

## With him,

To leave no rubs or botches in the work,
Fleance, his fon, muft embrace the fate. Shake $\int p$. Macbitho
3. An adfcititious, adventitious part clumfily added.

If both thofe words are not notorious botches, I am much deceived; though the French tranfiator thinks otherways.

Dryden's Dedication, EEneid:

## A comma ne'er could claim

A place in any Britifh name;
Yet, making here a perfect botch;
Thrufts your poor vowel from his notch: Swift.
То Вотсн. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To mend or patch cloaths clumfily.

Their coats, from botching newly brought, are torn. Dryden.
2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To botch up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii
3. To put together unfuitably, or unfkiffully; to make up of unfuitable pieces.

Go with me to my houfe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitlefs pranks
This ruffian hath botcl'd up, that thou thereby
May fmile at this.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Her fpeech is nothing,
Yet the unfhaped ufe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And botch the words up fit to their own thoughts. Hamlet.
For treafon botcb'd in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. Dryden
4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, bctcb'd with fains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. Garth's Dijpenf.
Bo'tcher. n. $\int$. [from botch.] A mender of old cloaths; the fame to a taylor as a cobler to a fhoemaker.
He was a botcher's prentice in Paris; from whence he was whipt for getting the fheriff's fool with child.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. Hudibras, c. ii.
Bo'тciv. adj. [from botch.] Marked with botches.
And thofe boils did run-fay fo-Did not the general run? Were not that a botchy fore? Shakefp. Troilus and Creff.
Bоте. n. $\int$. [bore, Sax. a word now out of ufe.]

1. A compenfation or amends for a man fain, which is bound to another.
2. It was ufed for any payment.

Both: adj. [bazu, bazpa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. Et l'tu ' 'l'autre, Fr. It is ufed only of two.
And the next day, both morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party.

Sidney, b. ii.
Mofes and the prophets, Chrift and his apofles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; fome by word, fome by writing; fome by both.

Hooker, b. v. § 19.
Which of them fhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If both remain alive.
Two lovers cannot flare a fingle bed;
As therefore both are equal in degree;
The lot of both he left to deftiny.
A Venus and a Helen have been feen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddefs and the queen. Gramvill
Both. conj. [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction and to correfpond with it.

5

## B O T

Both the boy v/as worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, fo foft, fo fwect a fong. Dryden's Paft. Bo'tryoid. adj. [Bofeocion.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.
The outfide is thick fet with botryoid efflorefcencies, or fmall knobs, yellow, bluifh, and purple; all of a fhining metallick huc. Woodward of Foffls.
Bors. n. f. [without a fingular.] A fpecies of fmall worms in the entrails of hories; anfwering, perhaps, to the afcarides in human bodics.

Peafe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the bots: this houfe is turned upfide down fince Robin the oftler died. Sbake $\int$ p. Henry IV. p. i. BO'TTLE. n.f. [bouteille, Fr.]

1. A fmall veffel of glafs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.

The fhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bettle,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. Shakefp. Henry VI. $p$. iii.
Many have a manner, after other men's fpeech, to fhake their heads. A great officer would fay, it was as men fhake a bottle, to fee if there was any wit in their heads, or no. Bacon.

Then if thy ale in glafs thou wouldft confine,
Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. King's Molly of Mount. He threw into the enemy's fhips carthen bottles filled with ferpents, which put the crew in diforder, and made them fly.

Arbutbrot on Coins.
2. A quantity of wine ufually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you fhall ftay, and take t'other bottle. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 462$. 3. A quantity of hay or grafs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great defire to a bottle of hay; good hay, fwect hay, hath no fellow. Sbakefp. Nidjum. Night's Dream.

But I.fould wither in one day, and pafs
To a lock of hay, that am a bettle of grafs. Donne.
To Bótrie. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclofe in bottles.
You may have it a moft excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle. Mortimer's Husbandry.
When a hoghead of wine is to be bottled off, wafh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be fure not to drain them.

Swift's Directions to the Butler.
Bo't TLE is often compounded with other words; as, bottle-friend, a drinking friend; botile-companion.

Sam, who is a very good bettle-companion, has been the diverfion of his friends.

Addijon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 89$.
Bo'ttreflower. n. f. [cyanus, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a fquamofe hairy calyx ; the difk of the flower is almoft plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in ; thefe outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a fingle naked feed fucceeding each. The fpecies are, 1. The greater broad-leavéd blue-bottle, commonly called globe-flower. 2. The greater narrow-leaved blue bottle, or globe-flower. 3. The purple fweet fultan. 4. Cornbottle, with a white flower. The firft and fecond forts are abiding plants, which increafe greatly by their creeping roots. The fwect fultans will begin to flower, and continue till the froft prevents them. The corn-bottles were alfo annuals, which, for the diverfity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almoft excluded.
Bo't Tr escrew. n. f. [from bottle and fcrew.] A fcrew to pull out the cork.
A good butler always breaks off the point of his bottlefcrew in two days, by trying which is hardeft, the point of the frew, or the neck of the bottle.
BO'TTOM. n. f. [borm, Saxon; bodem, Germ.]

1. The lowet part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water

Shallow brooks that flow'd fo clear,
The bottom did the top appear.
Dryden.
3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this fuppofition my reafonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the fame bottom.

Atterbury.
4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus ftands a fheep-cote,
Weft of this place; down in the neighbour bottom.
Shakefp. As you like it.
On both the fhores of that fruitful bottom, which I have before mentioned, are ftill to be feen the marks of ancient edifices.

Addifon on Italy.
Equal convexity could never be feen : the inhabitants of fuch an earth could have only the profpect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all fides; fo that every man would fancy himfelf the loweft, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom.

Bentley.
5. The part moft remote from the view; the decpeft part.

His propofals and arguments fhould with freedom be examined to the bottom, that, if there be any miftake in them, no body may be minled by his reputation.

Locke.
6. Bound; limit.

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuoufnefs.
Shake $/ \mathrm{p}$. Macbsth.

## B OU

7. The utmoft extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or fhallow.
As I return, I will fetch off thefe juftices: I do fee the bottom of Juftice Shallow : how fubject we old men are to the vice of lying!

Shakefp HenryIV. p. ii:
8. The laft refort; the remoteft caufe ; firft motion.

He wrote many things which are not publifhed in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counfels, in which he did not appear.

Acldifon.
9. A fhip; a veffel for navigation.

A bawbling veffel was he captain of,
With which, fuch fcathful grapple did he make
With the moft noble buttom of our fleet. Shakefp. T. Night. My ventures are not in one bottom trufted;
Nor to one place.
Shakefp. Mcrchant of Venice.
We have memory, not of one hip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perfons only, at feveral times, that chofe to return in our bottoms.

Bacon's New Atlantis

## He's a foolifh feaman,

That when his fhip is finking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. Denbam's Scphy.
He puts to fea upon his own bottom; holds the ftern himfelf; and now, if cver, we may expect new difcoveries. Norris.

He fpreads his canvas, with his pole he fteers,
The freights of fitting ghofts in his thin bcttom bears. Dryd.
10. A chance; an adventure; or fecurity.

He began to fay, that himfelf and the prince were too much to venture in one bettom. Clarendon, b. viii
We are embarked with them on the fame bottom, and muft be partakers of their happinefs or mifery. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathbf{2 7 3}^{\circ}$
Ir. A ball of thread wound up together.
This whole argument will be like battoms of thread, clofe wound up. Bacon's IV ar with Spain.
The filkworms finifh their bottoms in about fifteen days.
Mortiner's Husbandry.
Each Chriftmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their bottom round the year.
Prior.
12. Воттом of a lane. The loweft end.
13. Воттом of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

To Bo'ттом. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a fupport.

They may have fomething of obfcurity, as being bcttomed upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. Hale.
Pride has a very flrong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed upon felf-love.

Collier on Pride.
The grounds upon which we bsttom our reafoning, are but a part; fomething is left out, which fhould go into the reckoning. Locke.
Every action is fuppofed to be bottomed upon fome principle. Atterbury.
2. To wind upon fomething ; to twift thread round fomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Left it hould ravel, and be good to none,
You muft provide to bottom it on me. Shakefp.T. G. of Ver.
To Bo'ттом. ข. n. To reft upon as its fupport.
Find out upon what foundation any propofition, advanced, bottoms; and obferve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected.
Bo'ттомед. adj. [from bettom.]. Having a bottom; it is ufually compounded.

There being prepared a number of fat-bottomed boats, ta tranfport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Bo'tromless. adj. [from bottom.] Without a bottom; fathomlefs.

Wickednefs may well be compared to a bottomlefs pit, into which it is eafier to keep one's felf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's felf any ftay from falling infinitely. Sidnej: Is not my forrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paffions bottomlefs with them. Shakefp. T. Andr.
Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial kky ,
To lottomlefs perdition.
Milton's Par. Loff, b. i. l. 47 . Bo'т томry. n.f. [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a fhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veffel for the repayment of it, fo as that, if the fhip nifcarry, the lender lofes the money advanced; but, if it arrives fafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereft agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the fhip.

Harris.
BO'UCHET. n. f. [French.] A fort of pear. Dict.
Boud. n. f. An infect which breeds in malt; called alfo a weevil.

Dict.
To Bouge. च. n. [bouge, Fr.] Tofivell out.
Bough. n. $f$. [boz, Saxon; the $g h$ is mute.] An arm or large fhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diftinguifhed from it.
He faw a vine-labourer, that, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the fame bough, and tied it about the place broken.

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel boughs did throw. Fairy 2. 6. i.

## BOU

From the bough
She gave him of that fair cuticing fruit. Parad. Loft, b. ix. As the dove's flight did guide \& Eneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden bough.
Denlam.
Uader fome fav'rite myrite's fhady louglos,
They fpeak their panions in repeated vows. R(fiommon.
Sec how, on every brugh, the birds exprefs,
In their fwect notes, their happinefs. Dryden's Indian Emp. 'T was all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And fee the bourbs with happy burdens bend.
Bolght. preter. of to buy; which fee.
BovGHT. n. f. [from to bow.]
I: A twit; a link; a knot.
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whofe wreathed boinghts whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does flack. Fairy @. ८. i. Immortal verfe,
Such as the mecting foul maty pierce
In notes, with minny a winding bought
Of linked fweetnefs, long drawn out.
Milton.
2. A ficxure.

The flexure of the joints is not the fame in elephants as in cther quadrupeds, but nearer unto thofe of a man; the bought of the fore-legs not directly backward, bat laterally, and fomewhat inward.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. i.
BOUI LLUN. n. J. [French.] Broath; foipp; any thing made to be fupped: a term ufed in cookery.
Bo'ulder iValls. [in architecture.] Walls built of round fints or pebbles, laid in a ftrong mortar; wfed where the fea has a beach caft up; or where there are plenty of flints. Builder's Dict.「o Boult. v. a. . See To Bolt.
To BOUNCE. ©. $n$. [a word formed, fays Skinner, from the found.]
x. To fall or fiy againft any thing with great force, fo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ftart,
Againft his bofon bounc'd his heaving heart.
Dryder.
Jult as I was putting out my light, another bounces as hard as he can knock.
2. To fpring; to make a fudden leap.

High nonfenfe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ftrength and fisirit, but frets, and fies, and bounces, and imitates the pafinons of a much nobler liquour. Add. Whig Exam. Rous'd by the noife,
And mufical clatter,
They bounce from their neit,
No longer will tarry.
Out bounc'd the maftiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double fwiftnefs fled.
Swift.
3. To boant to bully: a fenfe ufed only in familiar fjeech.
4. To be bold, or frong

Forfooth the bouncing Amazon,
Your bufkin'd miftrefs, and your warriour love,
To Thefeus muft be wedded. Shakejp. Midfum. Night's Dr. Bounce. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A ftrong fudden blow.

The bounce burf ope the door ; the fcornful fair
Relentlefs look'd, and faw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air.
Dryden.
2. A fudden crack of noifc.

What cannoneer begot this lufty blood?
He fpcaks plain cannon fire, and fmoke, and bounce;
He gives the baftinado with his tongue. Shakefp. K. Jobri.
Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a fweetheart's name;
This with the loudeft bounce me fore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightelt colour blaz'd.
7. A boaft ; a threat; in low language.

Bo'uncer. n.f. [from bounce.] A boafter; a bully; an empty threatncr.
BOUND. $1 . \rho$. [from bind.]

1. A limit ; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without bound;
Without dimenfion; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, arc loft. Paradife Loff, b. ii. l. 892 .
Thofe vaft Scythian regions were feparated by the common natural bounds, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marfhes.

Temple.
Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's bounds,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. Dryden.
Through all th' infernal bounds,
Which faming Phlegethon furrounds,
Sad Orpheus fought his confort loft.
Pope's St. Cacilia.
2. A limit by which any excurfion is reftrained.

Hath he fet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother, who fhall bar me from them. Rich. III. Stronger and fiercer by reftraint he roars,
And knows no bound, but makes his pow'r his fhores. Denh. Any bounds made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ftop to the mind, in its farther progrefs in face.

## BOU

Bo but inote a wild ànd winton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fictchng mad bounds, bellowing, and nicishing lohd.

## Shakefp. Merchant of Venic.

The horfes farted with a fudden lound,
And flung the reins and chaniot to the ground. Addif. Ovido
Dext'rous lie feapes the coach with nimble lounds,
Whilft ev'ry lioneft tongue flop thicf refounds. Gay:
4. A reboind; the leap of fomething flying back by the force of the blow.
Thefe inward difgufts are but the firft lound of this hall of contention:

Decay of Piety:
To Bound: v. a. [from the nouni]
r. To limit ; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and frong on cvery fide,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon furrounds,
Whofe firy flood the burning empire bounds. Dryden's AE $n$ :
2. To reftrain ; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that Rring.
The bounded waters
Would lift their bofoms higher than the fhores,
And make a fop of all this folid globe. Shakejj. Tr. and Cr:
To BOUND. v. n. [bondir, Fr.]

1. To jump; to fpring ; to move forward by leaps.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this finifter
Bounds in my fire's.
Sbakefp: Troilus and Creffra: Torrifinond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads.
Dryden.
Before bis lord the ready fpaniel bounds,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. Pope.
When fudden through the woods a bounding ftag
Rufh'd headlong down, and plung'd amidft the river. Rowe.
Warbling to the vary'd ftrair, advance
Two fprightly youths, to form the bounding dance, Pope. 2. To rebound; to fly back by repercuffion.

Mark then a bounding valour in our Englifh;
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a fecond courfe of mifchief. Sbakefp. H.V.
To Bound. v. a. To make to bound.
If I might buffet for any love, or bound my horfe for her far vours, I would lay on like a butcher; and fit like a jackanapes, never off.

Shakefp. Henry V.
Iff love, ambitious, fought a match of birth;
Whofe veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch. Rich. III:
Bound. participle palfive of bind.
Nay, faid Pamela, none fhall take that office from myfelf, being fo much bound as I am for my education. Sidney, $b$ :ii. This is Antonio;
To whom I am fo infinitely bound.-
-You hould in all fenfe ke much bound to him;
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. Meirch. of Ven.
The gentleman is learn'd, a moft rare fpeaker,
To nature none more bound. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
The bifhops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were bound to keep great numbers of horfemen, which they ufed to bring into the field.

Kxolles's Hifiory of the Turks.
-They fummoned the governour to deliver it to them, or elfe they would not leave one ftone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not bound to repair it ; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the repair it ; but, however, he would, by Goustarendon, $b$. viii.
Bound. adj. [a word of doubtful etymology.] Defined; in'tending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom moft it doth concern;
Said he; but whitlier with fuch hafty fight
Art thou now bound? for well might I difcern
Great caufe, that carries thee fo fwift and light. Fairy 9 ; $b$. ii.
To be bound for a port one defires extremely, and fail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleafant.

Temple.
Willing we fought your fhores; and hither bourd,
The port fo long defir'd, at length we found. Diyden Bo'undary. n. f. [from bound.] Limit; bound.

He fuffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pafs all boundaries of laws, and reverence to his authority. h. Cbarles.

Senfation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to edvance. Locke
Great part of our fins confift in the irregularities attending the ordinary purfuits of life; fo that our reformation muft appear, by purfuing them within the boundaries of duty. Roger's. Bo'UNDEN. participle pafive of bind.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I hall defire more love and knowledge of your.
-I reft much bounden to you: fare you well.
Shakefp:
We alfo moft humbly befought him to accept of us as his true fervants, by as juft a right as ever men on earth were bounden: Bacon's Netw Atlantis.
To be careful for a provifion of all neceffaries for ourfelves, and thofe who depend on us, is a bounden duty. Rogers.

## B O U

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bo'unding-stone. } \\ \text { Bound-stone. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\rho$. A ftone to play with.
BOUND-STONE. I ain paft a boy;
A fceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger bounding-ftone. Dryden's Don Sebafian
Bo' Undlesness, n.f. [from boundlefs.] Exemption from limits God has corrected the boundlefnefs of his voluptuous defires, by finting his capacities.
Bo'UndLess. alj. [from bound.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeafurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and boundlefs reach
Of mercy, if thou didft this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. Sh
Heav'n has of right all viEtory defign'd;
Heaven has of right vistory dern'd Man feem therefore nothing but God himfelf can fatisfy him. Soutb
Though we make duration boundlefs as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reafon, why any one fhould doubt that he fills immenfity.

Some guide the courfe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the bouncllefs fky. Pope.
o'unteous. adj. [from bounty.] Liberal ; kind; generous;
Lockc. munificent; beneficent: a word ufed chiefly in poetry for bountiful.

## Every one,

According to the gift, which bolmtcous nature
Hath in him inclos'd.
Shakefp. Macbeth
Her foul abhorring avarice,
Dryden.
Bo'Un TEOUSLY. adv. [from bounteous.] Liberally ; generoufly; largely.

He bounteoufly beftow'd unenvy'd good
On me.
Dryden's State of Innocence.
Bo'unteousness. n. f. [from bounteous.] Munificence; liberality ; kindnefs.
He filleth all things living with bounteoufnc/s.
Pfalms.
Bo'UnTIFU L. adj. [from bounty and full.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As bountiful as mines of India. Shake/p. Henry IV.p. i. If you will be rich, you muft live frugal; if you will be popular, you muft be bountiful. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
I am obliged to return my thanks I am obliged to return my thanis to many, who, without confidering the man, have been bountiful to the poet. Dryden. God, the bountiful authour of our being.
2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the perfon receiving.

Our king fares nothing, to give them the fhare of that felicity, of which he is fo bountiful to his kingdom. Dryden's Dufr. Bo'untifully. adv. [from bountiful.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner ; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor ftarv'ling bountifully fed.
Donne.
It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt ; the river bountifully requiting it in its inundation. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Bo'untifulness. n.f. [from bountiful.] The quality of being bountiful; generofity.

Enriched to all bountifulnefs. 2 Cor. ix. II. Bo'untihead. $\quad$ n. f. [from bounty and head, or hood. See Bo'untihede. \} Hood.] Goodnefs; virtue. It is now bo'untihood. $\int$ wholly out of ufe.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faft fettled
On firm foundation of true bountibcad.
Fairy 2. b. ii.
How fhall frail pen, with fear difparaged,
Conceive fuch fovereign glory, and great bountibood? F. 2 BO'UNTY. n. $\int$. [bonté, Fr.]

1. Generofity; liberality; munificence.

We do not fo far magnify her exceeding bounty, as to affirm, that fhe bringeth into the world the fons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire.

Hooker, b. iii. §4.
If you knew to whom you fhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cufomary bounty can enforce you.
Sbakefp.
Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'ft nothing give, that is not thine. Denham. Thofe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well defign'd,
To all their titles. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dryden's } \mathcal{F} u r \text {. fat. v: } \\ & \text { it feems diftinguifhed from charity, as a prefent from an alnss; }\end{aligned}$
2. It feems diftinguifhed from charity, as a prefent from an alns; being ufed, when perfons, not abfolutely neceffitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great perfons.
Tell a mifer of bounty to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underfand it. South, Her majefty did not fee this affembly fo proper to excite charity and compaffion; though I queftion not but her royal bounty will extend itfelf to them. Addifon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ IO5. To Bo urgeon. v. n. [bourgeonner, Fr.]. To fprout; to hoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diftil upon them, to make them bourgeon, and propagate among themfelves.

Howel.

## B O W

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might bourgeon where another fell
Still would I give thee work! Dryden's Don Selaftian.
Bourn. n. f. [borne, Fr.]
I. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. Sh. Tempef.
That undifcover'd country, from whofe bourn
No traveller e'er returns.
Shakefp. Hamlet:
As dice are to be win' Falfe,
No bourn'twixt winh d, by one that fixes
I know each lane, and every alley Shaken, Winter's Tale.
And every bofky bourn from fide to fide.
Milton.
2. [from bunn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, feated near brooks, have names ending in bourn. It is not now ufed in either fenfe; though the fecond continues in the Scottifh dialect.

Ne fwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can fafely pafs this perilous bourn. Fairy 2
To BOUSE. v.n. [buyfen, Dut.] To drink lavifhly; to tope.
As he rode, he fomewhat ftill did eat,
And in his hand did bear a boufing can,
Of which he fipt.
Fairy 2ucen, b. iii. c. iv: Bo'vsy. adj. [from boufe.] Drunken.

The guefts upon the day appointed came,
Each boufy farmer, with his fimp'ring dame.
With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the boufy poet fings. Dryden's $\mathcal{F}_{\text {uvr }}$. Jat. x. Bout. n. f. [botta, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a fingle part of any action carried on by fucceffive intervals.

The play began: Pas durft not Cofma chace; But did intend next bout with her to meet.

Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout.
Shakefp. When in your motion you are hot,
As make your bouts more violent to that end,
He calls for drink.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
If he chance to 'fcape this difmal bout,
The former legatees are blotted out. Dryden's fuv. Sat. xii. A weafel feized a bat; the bat begged for life: fays the weafel, I give no quarter to birds: fays the bat, I am a moufe; look on my body: fo the got off for that bout. L'Efrange. We'll fee when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout.
BOUTEFEU. n.f. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and difcontents.

Animated by a bafe fellow, called John à Chamber, a very boutef $f u$, who bore much fway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punifh
the known boutefeus, and open incendiaries. King Charles.
Befides the herd of boutefeus,
We fet on work without the houfe.
Hudibras.
Bo'utisale. n. f. [I fuppofe from bouty, or booty, and fale.] A fale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly fold.

To fpeak nothing of the great boutifale of colleges and chantries. $\quad$ Sir 7 . Hayward. number of verfes given to be filled up.
To BOW. v. a. [buzen, Saxon.]
I. To bend, or inflect.

A threepence bow'd, would hire me,
Old as $I$ am, to queen it.
Shakefp. Henry VIII. Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themfelves when he did fing. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Some bow the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Some bow the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diftant arches rife again. Dryden's Virgil. The mind has not been made obedient to difcipline, when at firt it was moft tender, and moft eafy to be bowed. Locke.
2. To bend the body in token of refpect or fubmifion.

They came to meet him, and bowed themfelves to the ground before him.

2 Kings, ii. I5.
Is it to bow down his head as a bulrufh, and to fpread fackcloth and afhes under him ? wilt thou call this a faft, and an acceptable day to the Lord ?
3. To bend, or incline, in condefcenfion.

Let it not grieve thee to bow down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anfwer.

Ecclus, iv. 8.
4. To deprefs; to crufh.

Are you fo gofpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iffue,
Whofe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave
And beggar'd yours for ever. Sbake $\int p$. Macbeth.
Now wafting years my former ftrength confound,
And added woes may bow me to the ground. Pope.
To Bow. v. n.

1. To bend; to fuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence.

## B O W

## Rather let my head

Stoep to the block, than thefe knees bow to any
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. Shaks/p. HI. VI. This is the great idol to which the world bows; to this we pay our devouteft homage.

Decay of Piety. Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wherefoe'er fhe turn'd her face, they bow'd. Dryden. 3. To ftoop.

Tie people bowed down upon their knees, to drink water.
4. 'To fink under preffure

Tudges, vii. 6.
They ftoop, they bow down together ; they could not deliver the burden.
lfaiah, xlvi. 2.
Bow. n. $\int$. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as now, how.] An act of reverence or fubmiffion, by bending the body. Some clergy too fhe wou'd allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward bow
Swift.
Bow. n. f. [pronounced as grow, no, lo, without any regard to the 2. .]

1. An inftrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ftring, which, by its fpring, fhoots arrows with great force.
Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me fome venifon. Gcn. xxvii. 3 .

The white faith of hift'ry cannot fhow,
That e'er the muket yet could beat the bow.
Alleyne's Henry VII.

## Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew

To bows Arong-ftraining.
Thomfon's Autumn.
A rainbow.
I do fet my borv in the cloud, and it fhall be for a token of a covenant betwecn me and the earth.

Gen. ix. 13.
3. The inftrument with which ftring-inftruments are ftruck.

Their inftruments were various in their kind ;
Somc for the bow, and fome for breathing wind :
The fawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noify band,
And the foft lute trembling beneath the touching hand.
Dryden's Fables.
4. The doubling of a fring in a flip-knot.

Make a knot, and let the fecond knot be with a bow.
Wifeman's Surgery.
5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his bow, Sir, the horfe his curb, and the faulcon his bells, fo man hath his defire. Sbakefp. As you like it.
6. Bow of a faddle. The bews of a faddle are two pieces of wood laid archwife, to rcceive the upper part of a horfc's back, to give the faddle its due form, and to keep it tight. Farrier's $D$.
7 - Bow of a 乃ip. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaffing ends of the ftern, and ends at the fternmoft parts of the forecaftle. If a fhip hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow, they fay fhe hath a lean bow. The piece of-ordnance that lies in this place, is callcd the bowpiece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her great and little bowers.
8. Bow is alfo a mathematical inftrument, made of wood, formerly ufed by feamen in taking the fun's altitude.
9. Bow is likewife a beam of wood or brafs, with three long fcrews, that direct a lath of wood or fteel to any arch; ufed commonly to draw draughts of fhips, projections of the fphere, or wherever it is requifite to draw long arches.

Harris.
Bow-rearer. n.f. [from borv and bear.] An under-officer of the foreft.
Bow-bent. adj. [from bow and bent.] Crooked.
A fibyl old, bow-bent with crooked agc,
That far events full wifely could prefage.
Milton.
Bow-hand. n. f. [from bow and band.] The hand that draws the bow.
Surely he fhoots wide on the bow-band, and very far from the mark.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Bow-LEGGED. adj. [from bow and leg.] Having crooked legs. Bow-shot. n. f. [from bow and /bot.] The fpace which an arrow may pafs in its flight from the bow.
Though he were not then a bow--fiot off, and made hafte; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be feen.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
To Bo'wel. v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.
But to the bowell' $d$ cavern darting deep
The mineral kinds confefs thy mighty power.
Thomfon.
$\mathrm{BO}^{\prime}$ WELS. n. f. [bogaux, Fr.]
I. Inteftines; the veffiels and organs within the body.

He fmote him therewith in the fifth rib, and fhed out his bowels.

2 Sam. xx. 10.
2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrcl elfe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banifh'd, we would mufter all
From twelve to feventy; and pouring war
Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear.
Shakef. Coriolanus.
His foldicrs fpying his undaunted fpirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rufh'd into the bowels of the battle. Shakefp. Henry VI.
As he faw drops of water diftilling from the rock, by fol-
lowing the veins, he has made himfelf two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain.

Addijor on Itaily.
3. Tendernefs; compafion

He had no other confideration of money, than for the fupport of his luftre; and whilft he could do that, he cared not for money; having no bowels in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could.

Clarendon.
4. This word feldom has a fingular, except in writers of anatomy.
Bo'wrr. n.f. [from bough or branch, or from the verb to bow or bend.]

1. An arbour; a fheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O fad virgin, that thy power
Might raire Mufeus from his bower.
Milton.
To Gods appealing, when I reach their botw'rs
With loud complaints, they anfwer me in fhow'rs. Watler.
Refrefh'd, they wait them to the bow'r of ftate,
Where, circl'd with his pcers, Atrides fat.
Pope:
2. It fecms to fignify, in Sperfer, a blow; a flroke: bourrer, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whofe mighty brawned bowers
Were wont to rive ftecl plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean confum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. Spenfer's Fairy 2ueen, b. i. cant. viii. fanz. 4 I
Bo'wer. n. f. [from the bozo of a Jhip.] Anchors fo called. See Bow.
To Bo'wer. v. a. [from the noun.] To embower; to inclofe. Thou didft bower the fpirit,
In mortal paradife of fuch fweet flefh.
Sbakef.
Bo'wery. adj. [from bower:] Full of bowers.
Landfkips how gay the bow'ry grotto yields;
Which thought creates, and lavifh fancy builds. Tickell.
Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Diftracted wanders: now the botvery walk
Of covert clofe, wherc fcarce a fpeck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted fweeps. Thomjon. To Bowge. See To Bouge.
BOWL. n. J. [buelin, Welch; which fignifies; according to $\mathcal{F}_{u-}$ nutu, any thing made of horn; as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced bole.]

1. A veffiel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diftinguifhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that alacrity of firit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Ricbard III,
If a piece of iron be faftened on the fide of a bowl of water
a loadftone, in a boat of cork, will prefently make into it.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. iii.
The facred priefts, with ready kniives, bereave
The beafts of life, and in full bowls receive
The ftreaming blood.
Dryden's 庶neid.
While the bright Sein, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ exalt the foul,
With fparkling plenty crowns the bowl,
And wit and focial mirth infpires. Fenton to Lord Gower.
2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large filver fpoon for the kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with continual fraping.

Swift's Directions to the Cook.
3. A bafin, or fountain.

But the main matter is fo to convey the water, as it never ftay either in the bowl or in the ciftern. Bacon's Effays. BOWL. n. f. [boule, Fr. It is pronounced as cow, bovel.] A round mafs, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a bowl upon a fubtie ground,
I've tumbl'd paift the throw.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
How fincly doft thou times and feafons fin!
And make a twift chccker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As bowls go on, but turning all the way.

## Herbert.

Like him, who would lodge a bowl upon a precipice, either
my praife falls back, or ftays not on the top, but rowls over.
Dryden's Furvenal, Dedication.
Men may make a game at bowls in the fummer, and a game at whifk in the winter. Dennis's Letters.
Though that picce of wood, which is now a bowl, may be made fquare, yet, if roundnefs be taken away, it is no longer a bowl.

Watts's Logick.
To Bowl. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Alas! I had rather be fet quick i' th' earth,
And bowl' $d$ to death with turnips. Merry W. of Windfor
Bo'wlder-stones. n. \%. Lumps or fragments of fones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name.

Woodward on Foffls.
Bo'wler. n. f. [from lowl.] He that plays at bowls.
Bo'wline. $\}^{n . j \text {. [fa term.] A rope faftened to the middle }}$ Bo'wling. $\}$ part of the outfide of a fail; it is faftened in thrce or four parts of the fail, called the bovving bridle. The ufe of the bowling is to make the fails fand fharp or clofe to a wind. Harr.

Bo'wling -

## B O X

Bo'wing-green. n.f. [from borul and greer.] A level picce of ground, kept fimooth for bowlers.
A bowl equally poifed, and thrown upon a plain bowlinggrect, will run necefliarily in a direct line. Bentley.
Bo wMAn. n.f. [from bow and man.] An archer; he that fhoots with a bow.
The whole city flall fiec, for the noife of the horfemen and bocumen.

Ycrem. iv. 29.
Bo'wsprit. n. f. [from the bow of the flip.] This word is generally fpelt hortfpit ; which fec.
To $130^{\prime}$ WSSEN. v. a. [prolably of the fame original with bouffe, but found in no other paffage.] To drench; to foak.
The water fell into a clofe walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick perfon fet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a ftrong fellow toffed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his frength, had fomeverhat forgot his fury : but if there appeared fmall amendment, he was bouffond again and again, while there remained in him any hople of life, for recovery.

Carcu's Survec of Corizual.
Eo'ws Tring. n.f. [from bow and firing.] The fring by which the bow is kept bent.
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowffring, and the little
ha:agman dare not flhoot at him. Sbatefp. Much ado about Noth. Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by friking upon a boowflimg, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. Eaion. Bo'wyer. n. f. [from bow.]
I. An archer; one that ufes the bow.

Call for vengeance from the bowyer king.
2. One whofe trade is to make bows.

BOX. n. f. [box, Saxon; buxus, Lat.] A tree.
The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote diftances from the fruit, on the fame tree; the fruit is flaped like a por-ridye-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two feeds in each, which, when ripe, are caff forth by the elaflicity of the vefiels. The fpecies are ; 1. The box-tree. 2. The narrow-leaved box-trec. 3. Striped box. 4. The golden edged box-tree. 5. The dwarf box. 6. The dwarf friped box. 7. The filver edred lox. On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreafed ; yet fome remain of a confiderable bignefs. The wood is very ufeful for engravers and mathematical infrument-makers; being fo hard, clofe, and ponderous, as to fink in water. Millar.
Box, there are two forts of it ; the dwarf box, and a taller fort, that grows to a confiderable height. The dwarf box is very good for borders, and is eafily kept in order, with one clipping in the ycar. It will increafe of flips fet in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raifed of layers and fuckers, and will profper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing elfe will grow.

Mortimer.
Box. n. $\int$. [box, Sax. bufte, Germ.]

1. A cafe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is difinguifhed from cheft, as the lefs from the greater. It is fuppofed to have its name from the box wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory box, will, through the box, fend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle.

## About his fhelves

Sidney, b. ii.
A beggarly account of empty boxes. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Rom. and $\mathcal{F u l}_{u}$. This head is to open a moft wide voracious mouth, which fhall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a box, of which the key will be kept in my cuftody, to receive fuch papers as are dropped into it.

Addijon. Guard. N ${ }^{0} 98$.
This cafket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.
Pope.
2. The cafe of the mariners compals.
3. The cheft into which money given is put.

So mary more, fo every one was ufed,
That to give largely to the box refufed.
Spanfei.
4. The feats in the playhoufe, where the ladies are placed.
'Tis left to you, the boxes and the pit
Are fovereign judges of this fort of wit.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring,
$\Lambda$ vain, unquict, glittering, wretched thing.
To Box. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclofe in a box.
Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient fits,
While fpouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits.
BOX. n. f. [bock, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the heat Swift. with the hand.
For the box $0^{\prime}$ th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it Mke a rude prince. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
If one thould take my hand perforce, and give apother a box on the ear with it, the law punifheth the other.

Bramhall againgt Hobbes.
There may happen concuffions of the brain from a box on the car.

WTifeman's surgery.
Olphis, the fifherman, received a box on the ear from Theftylis.

Addifon. Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 233$.
To Box. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight with the fift.
The afs very fairly looked on, till they had boxed themfelves 2-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. L'Effrange.

## BR A

A lcopard is like a cat ; he boxes with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins.

Grew.
'The fighting with a man's fhadow confifts in brandifhing two fticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleafure of boxing, without the blows. Speciat. $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .1 \mathrm{I} 5$.

He hath had fix duels, and four and twenty boxing matches, in defence of his majefty's title.

Spectator, N 629 .
To Box. v. a. To ftrike with the fift.
Bo'xes. alj. [from lox.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentiemen learned, before all other things, to defign upon tablets of boxen wood.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
As lads and laffes ftood around
To hear my boxen hauthoy found.
Gay's Paforals.
2. Refembling box

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to boxen hue,
And in her cyes the tears are ever new.
Bo'xer. n. f. [from lox.] A man who fights with his fift.
BOY. n. f. [lub, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child ; not a girl.
2. One in the ftate of adolefcence ; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

> Speak thou, loy; ildifhuefs will mon

Perhaps thy childifhnefs will move him more
Than can our reafons.
Shateff. Coriolanus.
Sometimes forgotten things, long caft behind,
Rufh forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurfe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd. Dryden.
3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their inmaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not cafily admit the familiarity of bays, who yet need the care of a tutor.

The pale boy fenator yet tingling ftands,
And holds his breeches clofe with both his luands. Pope.
To Boy. v.n. [from the noun.] To act apifhly, or like a boy. Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I fhall fee
Some fqueaking Cleopatra boy my greatnefs,
I' th' pofture of a whore. Sbakefp. Axtony and Cleopatra.
Bo'yHood. $n$. $\int$. [from boy.] The ftate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.
If you fhould look at him, in his boybood, through the magnifying end of a perfpective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impoffible to fpy any difference; the fame air, the fame ftrut.
$\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ YISH. adj. [from boy.]
I. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my boyifh days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. Shakefp. Otbello.
2. Childifh ; trifling.

This unheard faucinefs, and boyifh troops,
The king doth fmile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfinh war, thefe piginy arms. Sh. K. Fohn.
Young inen take up fome Englifh poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is boyifh and trifing.
B' ${ }^{\prime}$ yshly. adv. [from boyifh.] Childiflly; trifingly.
$\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}$ yishness. $n$. f. [from boyifb.] Childifhnefs; trivialnefs.
Bo'yism. n.f. [from boy.] Puerility; childifhnefs.
He had complained he was farther off, by being fo near, and a thoufand fuch boyifms, which Chaucer rejected as below the fubject.

Dryden's Fab. Preface.
Br. An abbreviation of bifhop.
BRA'BBLE. $n$. $\int$. [brabbelen, Dutch.] A clamorous conteft; a fquabble; a broil.

Here in the ftreets, defperate in fhame and fate,
In private brabble did we apprehend him. Sbakefp. T. Night.
To Brábble. v. n. [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteft noifily.
Brábrier. n.f. [from trablle.] A clamorous, quarrelfome, noify fellow.
To BRACE. v. a. [cmbralfer, Fr.]
I. To bind ; to tie clofe with bandages.

The women of China, by bracing and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet.

Locke.
2. To intend; to make tenfe; to ftrain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tenffion that way, in fuch a manner as a drum is obraced. Fiolder's Elenents of Speech:
The diminution of the force of the prefliure of the external air, in bracing the fibres, muft create a debility in mufcular motion.

Arbuthnot on Air.
Brace. $n$. f. [from the verb.]

1. Cincture ; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the car-drum do the fame office in ftraining and relaxing it, as the lraces of the war drum do in that.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
3. Brace. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, wed to keep the building from fwerving either way.
4. Braces. [a fea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, ex-

## B R A

BR A
sept the mizen. They have a pendint feized to the yard-arm, two liraces to each yand; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is feizel, through which the rope called the brace is reeved. The braces ferve to fquare and traverfe the yards.
5. Praces of a coach. Thick ftraps of leather on which it hangs.
6. Harnefs.
7. Brace. [in printing.] A crooked line inclofing a pafiage, which ought to be taken together, and not feparately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her fon,
Wherever elfe fhe lets him rove,
To fhun my houfe, and field, and grove ;
$\}$
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love.
Prior.
8. Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour; as we fay, girded for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queftion bear it ;
For that it flands not in fuch warlike brace,
But altogether lacks th' abilitics
That Rhodes is drefs'd in.
Sbakefp. Othello.
9. Tenfion; tightnefs.

The moft frequent caufe of deafnefs is the laxnefs of the tympanum, when it has lof its brace or tenfion. Holder. Brace. n.f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not braces, but brace, in the plural.

Down from a hill the beafts that reign in woods,
Firft hunter then, purfu'd a gentle brace,
Goodlieft of all the foreft, hart and hind. Par. Lof, b. xi.
Ten brace and more of greyhounds, fowy fair,
And tall as ftags, ran loofe, and cours'd around his chair.
Dryden's Fables.
2. It is ufed generally in converfation as a fportfman's word.

Hc is faid, this fummer, to have fhot with his own hands fifty brace of pheafants.

Addijon. Freeholder, No 36.
3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my brace of lords, were I fo minded,
I here could pluck his highnefs' frown upon you. Sh. Tempef.
Bra'celet. un. f. [bracelet, Fir.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrifts.

Sir F. Hayward.
Tie about our tawny wrifts
Bracelets of the fairy twits. Ben. Fobnfon's Fairy Prince.
A very ingenious lady ufed to wear, in rings and bracelets, ftore of thofe gems.
2. A piece of defenfive armour for the arm.

Brácer. n. $\int$. [from brace.] A cincture; a bandage.
When they affect the belly, they may be reftrained by a bracer, without much trouble.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Brach. n.f. [braque, Fr.] A bitch hound.
Truth's a dog muft to kennel; he muft be whipped out, when the lady brach may ftand by the fire, and ftink. Sbakefp. Bra'chial. adj. [from brachium, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.
 The art or practice of writing in a inort compafs.

All the certainty of thofe high pretenders, bating what they have of the firft principles, and the word of God, may be circumfcribed by as fmall a circle as the creed, when brachygraphy had confined it within the compafs of a penny.

Glanville.
Brack. n.f. [frombreak.] A breach; a broken part.
The place was but weak, and the bracks fair; but the defendants, by refolution, fupplied all the defects.

Hayward.
Let them compare my work with what is taught in the fchools, and if they find in theirs many bracks and fhort ends, which cannot be fpun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I fhall promife myfelf an acquiefcence.

Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.
Bra'cket. n.f. A piece of wood fixed for the fupport of fomething.
Let your fhelves be laid upon brackets, being about two feet wide, and edged with a fmall lath. Mortimer. BRA'CKISH. adj. [brack, Dutch.] Salt; fomewhat falt: it is ufed particularly of the water of the fea.
Pits upon the fea fhore turn into frefh water, by percolation of the falt through the fand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in fuch pits will become brackifh again.

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of brackifo waters on the ground,
Was all I found.
Bacon.

## The wife contriver, on his end intent,

Mix'd them with falt, and feafon'd all the fea.
What other caufe could this effect produce?
The brackifs tincture through the main diffufe? Blackmore.
Bra'ckishness. n. f. [from brackih.] Saltnefs.
All the artificial ftrainings, hitherto difcovered, leave a brackifbnefs in falt water, that makes it unfit for animal ufes.

Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.
BRAD, being an initial, fignifies broad, fpacious, from the Saxon briab, and the Gothick lraid.
Vox. I.

Brad. II.f. A fort of mail to floor rooms with. They are about the fize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a fhoulder over their nhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down ; fo that the tops of thefe brads will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is wafhing.

Moxon's Mechanical Exerciffs. To BRAG. v. n. [braggeren, Dutch.]

1. To boaft; to difplay oftentatiouly; to tell boaffinl fories.

Thou coward! art thou bragging to the ftars?
Telling the bufles that thou look'ft for wars,
And wilt not come? Shakefp. Midfum. Night's Dream. Mark me, with what violence fhe firft loved the Moor, but for bragging, and telling her fantaftical lies. Sbakefp. Otbello. In bragging out fome of their private tenets, as if they were the received eftablifhed doatrine of the church of England.

Sander Fon's Paix Ecclefia.
The rebels were grown fo ftrong there, that they intended then, as they already bragged, to come over, and make this the feat of war.

Clarendon.
Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as defperate by all the men of art; but there were thofe that bragoed they had an infallible ointment.

Arbutbnot's Hift. of 'F. Bzill.
2. It has of before the thing boafted.

Knowledge being the only thing whereof we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. Sidney. Verona brags of hin,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. Shakefo. Ev'ry bufy little feribbler now,
Swells with the praifes which he gives himfelf,
And taking fanctuary in the croud,
Brags of his impudence, and fcorns to mend.
Rofommin.
3. $O_{n}$ is ufed, but improperly.

Yet lo ! in me what authors have to brag on,
Reduc'd at laft to hifs in my own dragon. Pope's Dunciad.
Brag. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A boaft ; a proud expreffion.

A kind of conquef?
Cxfar made here ; but made not here his brag
Of came, and $£_{\text {aw }}$, and overcame.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
It was fuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive fo little hurt, upon dealing with the Englifh, as Avellaneda made great brags of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Englifh afar off.

Bacon's War with Spain. 2. The thing boafted.

Beauty is nature's brag, and muft be hewn
In courts, at feafts, and high folemnities,
Where moft may wonder.
Milton.
Braggado'cio. n. f. [from brag.] A puffing, fwelling, boafting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the mafque of men of honour; but thefe braggadocios are eafy to be detected.

L'Eftrange.
By the plot, you may guefs much of the characters of the perfons; a braggadocio captain, a parafite, and a lady of pleafure.
Bra'gantr. adj. [from brag.] Boafful ; vainly oftentatious.
Shall I, none's flave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my miftrefs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, braggart, puft nobility?
Bra'gart. n.f. [from brag.] A boafter.'
Who knows himfelf a braggart,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pafs,
That every braggart thall be found an afs.
Shake/p. Ail's well that end's well.
Brágger. $n$ f. [from brag.] A boafter; an oftentatious fellow..
Such as have had opportunity to found thefe braggers thoroughly, by having fomretimes endured the penance of their fottifh company, have found them, in converfe, empty and infipid.
Bra'gless. adj. [from brag.] Without a boaft; without oftentation.

The bruit is, Hector's fain, and by Achilles.-
-If it is fo, braglefs let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. shok. Tr. and Creff.
Bra'gly. adt. [from brag.] Finely; fo as it nay be bragged.
Seeft not thilk hawthorn ftud,
How bragly it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora new calleth forth each flower;
And bids make ready Maia's bower.
Spenfor's Paft.
To BRAID. v. a. [bnæban, Saxon.] To weave together.

## Clofe the ferpent fly;

Infinuating, wove with gordian twine
His braided train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. Milton's Par. Lof, b. iv $1.347 \%$
Gave proof unheeded. Milton's Par. Loft, b. iv. l. $3470^{\circ}$
Ofier wands, lying loofely, may each of them be e: fily diffociated from the reft; but when braided into a bafiet, they cohere ftrongly.

A ribband did the braided treffes bind,
The reft was loofe, and wanton'd in the wind.

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Since in briaided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau fweeps the ground,
Her fhoe difdains the ftreet.
Gay's Trivia.
Braid. n. f. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of fomething woven together.

Liften where thou art fitting,
Under the gloffy, cool, tranflucent wave,
In tivifted braids of lillies knitting
The loofe train of thy amber-dropping hair.
Milton.
No longer fhall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy fnowy neck,
Or fit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful braids, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.
Braid. adj. [To brede, in Chaucer, is to deceive.] An old word, which feems to fignify deceitful.
since Frenchmen are fo braid,
Marry'cm that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakefp. All's well that cnds well.
Brait.s. n. $\int$. [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are feized on either fide the ties, a little off upon the yare; fo that they come down before the fails of a fhip, and are faftened at the flirt of the fail to the crengles. Their ure is, when the fail is furled acrofs, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.
BRAIN. n. f. [bnæ̧̧̧, Sax. breyne, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vefiels and organs in the head, from which \{enfe and motion arife.

The brain is divided into cerebrum and cerebellum. Cerebrum is that part of the brain, which poffeffes all the upper and forepart of the cranium, being feparated from the cerebellum by the lecond procefs of the dura mater, under which the cercbellum is fituated. The fubftance of the brain is diftinguifhed into outer and imner ; the former is called corticalis, cinerea, or glandulofa; the latter, medullaris, alba, or nervea. Chefelden.
If I be ferved fuch another trick, I'll have my brains ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
That man proportionably hath the largeft brain, I did, I confefs, fomewhat doubt, and conccived it might have failed in birds, efpecially fuch as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and feem to contain much brain, as fnipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. That part in which the underftanding is placed; therefore taken for the underftanding.
The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their brains, the other on their fhoulders. Hammond's Fundamentals.
A man is firft a geometrician in his brain, before he be fuch in his hand.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
3. Sometimes the affections.

My fon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and brain to breed it in?

Shalefp. King Lear.
To Brain. v.a. [from the noun.] To dafh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a cuftom with him i' th' afternoon ' to fleep ; there thou may'ft brain him. Sbake $\int$ p. Tempeff. Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be fhot and brain'd, without a procefs,
To ftop infection; that's their proper death.
Dryden.
Next feiz'd two wretches more, and headlong caft,
Brain'd on the rock, his fecond dire repait. Pope's Ody $f_{\text {ey }}$.
Bra'inish. adj. [from brain.] Hotheaded; furious; as, cerebrofus in Latin.

In his lawlefs fit,
Behind the arras hearing fomething ftir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his brainifh apprehenfion, kills
The unfeen good old man.
Shake/p. Hamlet.
Bra'inless. adj. [frombrain.] Silly; thoughtlefs; witlefs.
Some brainlefs men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pafs, that the church is now afhamed of nothing more than of faints.

Hooker, b.v. § 20.
If the dull brainle/s Ajax come fafe off,
We'll drefs him up in voices. Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
The brainlefs firipling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the ftiff college, and pedantick gown, Aw'd by thy name, is dumb.

Tickell.
Bra'inpan. n.f. [from brain and pan.] The Ruull containing the brains.

With thofe huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my brainpan glows.
Dryden.
Bra'insick. adj. [from brain and fick.] Difeafed in the underftanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtlefs.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Becaufe Caffandra's mad; her brainfick raptures
Cannot diftafte the goodnefs of a quarrel. Troilus and Creff.
They were brainfick men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours of their deliverance. Knollo's Hzfory of the Ther: Bra'insickly. adv. [from brainfick.] Weakly; headily.

You do unbend your noble ftrenoth to this So brainfickly of things.

Shake/p. Macbetb.

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Brainsickness. $n$. $\int$. [from brainfick.] Indifcretion; giddinefs.
Brait. n.f. A term ufed by jewellers for a rough diamond. $D$. Brake. The preterite of break.

He thought it fufficient to correct the multitude with fharp words, and brake out into this cholerick fpeech. Knolles's Hiff.
BRAKE. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town ufed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the fame unto a blind maftiff, that lay in a brake without the town.

Carev's Survey of Cornuzal.
If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perfon; let me fay,
'T is but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue mult go through. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
In every bufh and brake, where hap may find
The ferpent fleeping. Milton's Par. Loft, b. ix. l. 160.
Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight ;
In brakes and brambles hid, and fhunning mortal fight.
Dryden's Fables.
Brake. n. f.

1. An inftrument for dreffing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a fhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A harp bit or fnaffle for horfes.

Dict.
BRA'ky. adj. [from brake.] Thorny ; prickly; rough.
Redeem arts from their rough and braky feats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.
-
Ben. 'Fohnfon's Difcovery.
BRAMBLE. n. f. [bnemlar, Sax. rubus, Lat.]

1. This plant hath a flower confifting of five leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rofe; the flower-cup is divided into five parts, containing many ftamina, or chives, in the bofom of the flower; in the centre of which rifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, confifting of many protuberances, and full of juice. The fpecies are; 1. The common bramble, or blackberry bufh. 2. The dewberry bufh, or leffer bramble. 3. The common greater bramble bufh, with white fruit. 4. The greater bramble bufh, with a beautiful ftriped leaf. 5. The rafpberry bufh, or hindberry. 6. The rafpberry bufh, with white fruit. 7. The rafpberry bufh, with late red fruit. 8. The rafpberry bufh, without thorns. 9 . The Virginian rafpberry bufh, with black fruit. The firt and fecond forts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, in moft parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens. The third fort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not far from Oxford. The fourth fort is a variety of the common bramble, differing therefrom only in having ftriped leaves. The rafpberry bufh is alfo very common in divers woods, in the northern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gardens, for the fake of its fruit. All thefe plants are eafily propagated by fuckers, which they fend from the roots in great plenty. The beft time to take them off, and tranfplant them, is in October.

Millar.
2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly thrub.

The buin my bed, the bramble was my bow'r,
The woods can witnefs many a woful ftore. Spenfer's Paft.
There is a man haunts the foreft, that abufes our young plants with carving Rofalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forfooth, deifying the name of Rofalind.

Shakefp. As you like it.
Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ftrawberries they fed:
Cornels and bramble berries gave the reft,
And falling acorns furnifh'd out a feaft.
Dryden's Ovid.
Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juft awake,
No thruftles hrill the bramble bufh forfake. Gay's Paft.
Bra'mbling. n. f. A bird, called alfo a mountain chaffinch. Dict.
BRAN. n. f. [brenna, Ital.] The hufks of corn ground; the refufe of the fieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
The citizens were driven to great diftrefs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarfeft bran, moulded in cloaths; for otherwife it would not cleave together. Hayward.

In the fifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but muft have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and bran, in this lower age of human fragility.

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auftin can.

## Dryden's Fables.

Then water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirft again with bran. Dryden's Virgil. BRANCH. n. f. [branche, Fr.]

1. The fhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See Bough.

Why grow the branches, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their fap? Shake/p. 2. Any member or part of the whole; any diftinct article; any fection or \{ubdivifion.

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Your oaths are paft, and now fubfribe your names, That his own hand may ftrike his honour down, That violates the fmalleft branch herein.

Shakeff. Love's Labour Loff.
The belief of this was of fuecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which fo many brancbes of chriftian piety does immediately depend. Hammond's Fundamentals.

In the feveral branches of jufice and charity, comprehended in thofe gencral rules, of loving our neighbour as ourfelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moft fit and reafonable. Tillotfon.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various brainches of it. Rogers.
3. Any part that thoots out from the reft.

And fix branches fhall come out of the fides of it; three branches of the candleftick out of the one fide, and three branches of the candleftick out of the other fide. Exod.xxv. 32 .
His blood, which difperfeth itfelf by the branches of veins, may be refembled to waters carried by brooks. Raleigh's Hijt.
4. A finaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any branch be feparated and divided, then, where that branch doth firt bound itfelf with new banks, there is that part of the river where the branch forfaketh the main ftrcam, called the head of the river. Raleigb's Hifory.
5. Any part of a family defcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient flock planted in Somerfethire, took to wife the widow. Carew's Survey.
6. The offspring; the defcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-befeeming pride,
Thou mighty branch of emperours and kings! Crafbaw. 7. The antlers or fhoots of a ftag's horn.
8. The branches of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrier's Dief
9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranfverfing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a crofs between the other arches, which make the fides of the fquare, of which the arches are diagonals.

Harris.
To Branch. v. $n$. [from the noun.]

1. To fpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them fuch an affection, which cannot choofe but brancl now. Shakesp. Winter's Tale
The caufe of fcattering the boughs, is the hafty breaking forth of the fap; and therefore thofe trees rife not in a body of any height, but branch near the ground. The caufe of the Pyramis, is the keeping in of the fap, long before it branch, and the fpending of it, when it beginneth to branch by equal degrees.

Bacon's Natural Hift. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 588$.

## Plant it round with fhade

Of laurel, ever-green, and branching plain. Milt. Agoniffese: Straight as a line in beauteous order ftood,
Of oaks unfhorn a venerable wood;
Frefh was the grafs beneath, and ev'ry tree
At diftance planted, in a due degree,
Their branching arms in air, with equal face,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. Dryden.
One fees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms fhot out, and branching into boughs. Addifon. Ovid.
2. To fpread into feparate and diftinct parts and fubdivifions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that paffes through the body of it, branch out, on all fides, into feveral different divifions.

Addifon on Italy.
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are confidering, that would beft inftruct us when we fhould, or fhould not, branch into farther diftinctions. Locke.
3. To fpeak diffufively, or with the diftinction of the parts of a difcourfe.
I have known a woman branch out into a long differtation upon the edging of a petticoat.
4. To have horns fhooting out into antlers.

The fwift ftag from under ground
Borc up his branching head. Milton's Par. Lof, b. vii. l. 470.
To Branch. v. a.

1. To divide as into branches

The firit of things animate are all continued within themfelves, and are branched in canals, as blood is; and the firits have not only branches, but certain cells or feats, where the principal firits do refide.

Bacon's Natural Hift.
2. To adorn with needlcwork, reprefenting flowers and fprigs.

In robe of lily white fhe was array'd,
That from her fhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loofe far behind her ftray'd,
Brancb'd with gold and pcarl, moft richly wrought.
Spenfer's Fairy Quen, b. ii. cant. 9.
Bra'ncher. n. f. [from branch.]

1. One that fhoots out into branches.

If their child be not fich a fpeedy fpreader and brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as ufeful and more fober fruit than the other.
2. In falcoury, a young hawk. [branchier, Fr.]

I enlarge my difcourfe to the obfervation of the cires, the

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brancher, and the two forts of lentners.
Walton's Anglet: Bra'nchiness. n. f. [from branchy.] Fulnefs of branches. Bra'nchless. adj. [from branch.]

1. Without fhoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product ; naked.

## If I lufe mine honour,

I lofe myfelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours fo branchless. Sbakefp. Antony and Cleopaira. Bra'nchy. adj. [from branch.] Full of branches; fpreading. Trecs on trees o'crthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the forefts groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are ftrow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their branchy load. Pope.
What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unt
wieldy loppings of a branchy tree at once? Watts.
BRAND. n.f. [brane, Saxon.]
I. A fick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us fhall bring a brand from heav' $n$,
And fire us hence.
Shakefp. King Lear.
Take it, fhe faid, and when your needs require,
This little brand will ferve to light your fire. Dryden's Fab.
If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have loft, they fhall be faved; though this is a fervice of great difficulty, and like a brand plucked out of the fire. Rogers.
2. A fword, in old language. [brandar, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eaftern fide beheld
Of paradife, fo late their happy feat !
Wav'd over by that flaming brand; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and firy arms.
Milton's Paradife Lof, 6. xii. $1.643^{\circ}$

## 3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the brand,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming hurls it.
Granville.
4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict fhould be burned in the hand, both becaufe they might tafte of fome corporal punifhment, and that they might carry a brand of infamy. Bacon's Hen. VII. The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a brand of infamy paffes for a badge of honour.

L'Effanges
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not underftand ? Dryden's Macficckno. To Brand. v. a. [branden, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet branded with fufpicion? Shakefp. Henry VIII.
The king was after branded, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. Bacon. Brand not their actions with fo foul a name;
Pity, at leaft, what we are forc'd to blame.
Dryden.
Ha ! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To brand the fpotlefs virtue of my prince.
Rowe:
Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and branded to a proverb. Adifon's Cato.
The fpreader of the pardons anfwered him an eafier way, by The fpreader of the pardons anfwered him an eafier way, by branding him with herefy.

Atterbury.
Bra'ndgoose. n. f. A kind of wild fowl, lefs than a common goofe, having its breaft and wings of a dark colour. Dici.
To Bra'NDISh. v. a. [from brand, a fword.]
I. To wave, or fhake, or flourifh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Difdaining fortune, with his brandiff'd fteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paffage.
Sbakefp.
He faid, and brandifhing at once his blade,
With eager pace purfu'd the flaming fhade.
Dryden.
Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandifh this fam'd fword. Smith's Phoedr. and Hippol.
2. To play with; to flourifh.

He, who fhall employ all the force of his reafon, only in brandifhing of fyllogifms, will difcover very little.
Bra'ndling. n. f. The name for a particular worm.
The dew-worm, which fome alfo call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief.

Walton's Angler.
Bra'NDy. n. $f$. [contracted from brandewine, or burnt wine.] A ftrong liquour diftilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, cvery dram of brandy extraordinary that you drink, raifeth his character.

Swift's Directions to the Footman:
Bra'ndy-wine. The fame with brandy.
It has been a common faying, A hair of the fame dog; and thought, that brandy-wine is a common relief to fuch. Wifeman. BRA'NGLE. $n$. $\int$. [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is fubject to many frauds, brangles, and other difficultics, not only from papifts and diffenters, but even from thofe who profefs themfelves proteftants.

Swift.
To Bra'ngle. v. $n$ : [from the noun.] To wrangle; to fquabble.

When polite converfing fhall be improved, company will be

## BRA

no longer piftered with dull ftory-tellers, noi brangling difputers. . Sroift's Introduct. to gentecl Converfation. Bra'nolement. n. f. [from brangle.] The fame with brangle. Brank. ri. ک. Buckwheat, or brank, is a grain very ufeful and advantageous in dry barren lands.

Mortimer.
Bra'nny. adj. [from bran.] Having the appearance of bran.
It became ferpiginous, and was, when I faw it, covered with vihite branny feales.

IViJenan.
Bra'sier. n. $\int$. [from brafs.]

## 1. A manufacturer that works in brafs.

There is a fellow fomewhat near the door, he fhould be a brafice by his face. Sbake $\int$. Herry VIII. Brafiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, $\xi_{0}{ }^{\circ}$. have their lathe - made different from the common turners lathe.

Moxon.
2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from embrafer, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on brafiers. Arbutbnot on Coins. Brasíl. $\}^{n}$ n. $f$. An American wood, commonly fuppofed to have Brazi's. $\}$ been thus denominated, becaufe firft brought from Brafil: though Huet fhews it had been known by that name, many ycars before the difcovery of that country; and the beft fort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, ufually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale an agreeable fmell, which ftrengthens the brain. The bark is fo thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and fo dry, that it fcarce raifes any fimoke. It is ufed by turners, and takes a good polifn; but chiefy in dying, though it gives but a fpurious red. Cbamb. BRASS. n. f. [byai, Sax. pris, Welch.]

1. A yeilow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is ufed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brafs is made of copper and calaminaris.
Bacon.
Men's evil manners live in brafs, their virtues
We write in water.
Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
Let others mold the running mafs
Of metals, and inforin the breathing brafs. Dryden. 2. Impudence.

Era'ssiness. 10 . $\int$. [from brafly.] An appearance like brafs; fome quality of brafs.
GRA'ss s: adj. [from brafs.]

1. Partaking of brafs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with fome fparks of a brafly pyrites in it.

Woodward.
2. Hard as brafs.

## Loffes,

Enough to prefs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiferation of his ftate
From brafly bofoms, and rough hearts of fint. Shakefp. 3. Impudent.

Brast. particip. adj. [from burft.] Burft ; broken.
There creature never paft,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have braft,
And damned fprights fent forth to make ill men agaft.
Fairy 2 ひeen, b. v. c. v. fanz. 3 r.
Brat. n. f. [Its etymology is uncertain; bnaze, in Saxon, fignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern fignification may have come.]

1. A child, fo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by fome other deity than nature,
That hapes man better; and they follow him,
Againft us brats, with no lefs confidence,
Than boys purfuing fummer butterflies. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
This $b$ rat is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dame,
Commit them to the fire.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
The friends, that got the brats, were poifon'd too;
In this fad cafe what could our vermin do? Rofionmon.
Jupiter fummoned all the birds and bealts before him, with their brats and little ones, to fee which of them had the prettieft children.

L'Eftrange.
I fhall live to fee the invifible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, fince the was a brat in hangingfleeves.
swift.
I give command to kill or fave,
Can grant ten thoufand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's brat a peer.
Swift.
2. The progeny; the of spring.

The two late confpiracies were the brats and offspring of two contrary factions.

South.
Brava'do. n.f. [from bravada, Span.] A boaft; a brag. Spain, to make good the bravado,
Names it the invincible armado.
Anonymous.

## BR $\wedge$ VE. adj. [brave, Fr.]

1. Couragcous; daring; bold ; gencrous; high-fpirited.

An Egyptian foothfayer made Antonius believe, that his gemius, which otherways was brave and confident, was, in the prefence of Octavius Cxfar, poor and cowardly. Bacon.

## BRA

From armed foes to bring a royal prize, Shows your brave heart victorious as your eyes.
2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty ; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a braver grace.
3. Magnificent ; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And brave attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himfelf?
But whofoe'er it was nature defign'd
Firft a brave place, and then as brave a mind.
4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, ufed to exprefs the fuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age difgrace my high defire,
O heavenly foul, in human fhape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the braveft firc,
When younger doth in fmoke his virtue fpend.
If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a brave commodity where wood aboundeth.

Bacon.
If a ftatefman has not this fcience, he muft be fubject to a braver man than himfelf, whofe province it is to direct all his actions to this end.
Brave. n. $\int$. [brave, Fr.]
I. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or difcretion.

Hot braves, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the laft great ftake.
Morat's too infolent, too much a brave,
His courage to his envy is a flave. Dryaen's Aurexgz. 2. A boaft; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy brave, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canft outfcold us. Shakefp. King Folin. To Brave. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge ; to fet at defiance. He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. Shake otp. Otbello.
My nobles leave me, and my fate is brav'd,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. Shakefp.
The ills of love, not thofe of fate I fear;
Thefe I can brave, but thofe I cannot bear.
Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempeft, and the rifing waves. Dryden's 左neid. 2. To carry a boafting appearance of.

Both particular perfons and factions are apt enough to flatter themfelves, or, at leaft, to brave that which they believe not.

Bacon's Efays, N ${ }^{\circ}$ It.
Bra'vely. adv. [from brave.] In a brave manner; courageoufly ; gallantly ; fplendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed bravely. Bacon.
No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who bravely twice renew'd the fight.
Denbam.
Your valour bravely did th' affault fuftain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the flain.
Dryden.
Bra'very. n. f. [from brave.]

1. Courage ; magnanimity ; generofity ; gallantry.

Certainly it denotes no great bravery of mind, to do that out of a defire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paffion for the glory of him that made us.

Specfator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{255}$.
Juba, to all the bravery of a hero,
Adds fofteft love, and more than female fwectnefs. Addifon, 2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the bravery that eye may fee,
And all the happinefs that heart defire,
Is to be found.
Spenfer's Hubberd's Talc. 3. Show ; oflentation.

Let princes choofe miniffers more fenfible of duty than of rifing, and fuch as love bufinefs rather upon confcience than upon bravery.
4. Bravado ; boaft.

Never could man, with more unmanlike bravery, ufe his tonguc to her difgrace, which lately had fung fonnets of her praifes.

Sidney's Arcadis.
For a bravery upon this occafion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. Bacon.

There are thofe that make it a point of bravery, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. L'E/ftange.
$\mathrm{Bra}^{\prime}$ vo. n. f. [bravo, Ital.] A man who murders for hine.
For boldnefs, like the bravoes and banditti, is feldom employed, but upon defperate fervices.

Government of the Tongue.
No bravoes here profefs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. Gay's Trivia. To BRAWL. v:'n. [brouiller, or lyauler, Fr.] I. To quarrel noifily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious brawlings of her parents dear.
Here comes a man of comfort, whofe advice
Hath often ftill'd my brazuling difcontent.
How now, Sir John! what, are you brawoling here?
Does this become your place, your time, your bufinefs ?
Shoike/p. Henry IV. $p$. ii.

## BRA

Their batt'ring camon charged to the mouths,
Till theit foul-fearing clamours have brawl'd down
The finty ribs of this contemptuous city. Shakeff. K. Jobn. In council fhe gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, brazwling, ever in the wrong. Dryden's Fables.
Leave all noify contefts, all immodef clamours, bratuling language, and efpecially all perfonal fcandal and fcurrility to the meaneit part of the vulgar world.

Watts.
2. To fpeak loud and indecently.

Hiṣ divifions, as the times do brazel,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againft the French,
And one agsintt Glendower. Shakejp. Henry IV. p. ii
3. To make a noife.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whofe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brasuls along this wood
Shakefp. Brawl. n.f. [from the verb.] Quarrel; noife; fcurrility.

He findeth, that controverfies thereby are made but bravols and therefore wifheth, that, in fome lawful affembly of churches, all thefe ftrifes may be decided.

Never fince that middle fummer's fpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreft, or mead,
But with thy brazols thou haft difturb'd our fport.
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
That bonum is an animal
Made good with ftout polemick brawl.
Hudibras.
Bra'wler. $n \rho$. [from brawl.] A wrangler; a quarrelfome, noify fellow.
An advocate may incur the cenfure of the court, for being a brawler in court, on purpofe to lengthen out the caufe. Ayliffe. BRAWN. n. $\int$. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The flefhy or mufculous part of the body

The brawn of the arm muft appear full, fhadowed on one fide, then fhew the wrift-bone thereof.

Peacham.
But moft their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rifing mufcles and his brawn commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy fpear,
Each afking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden's Fables.
2. The arm, fo called from its being mufculous.

I'll hide my filver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd brawn. I had purpofe
Once more to hew thy target from thy brawn
Thy boift'rous hands are then of ufe, when I,
With this directing head, thofe hands apply
Brawn without brain is thine.
Dryden's F́ables.
4. The flefh of a boar.

The beft age for the boar is from two years to five years old, at which time it is beft to geld him, or fell him for brawn.

Mortimer.
5: A boar.
BRA'WNER. n. f. [from brawn.] A boar killed for the table.
At Chriftmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the fame;
Then if you would fend up the brawner head,
Sweet rofemary and bays around it fpread
Bra'wniness. n. $\int$. [from brawny.] Strength; hardnefs.
This brawninefs and infenfibility of mind, is the beft armour we can have againft the common evils and accidents of life.
Bra'wny. adj. [from brawn.] Mufculous; flefhy; bulky; of great mufcles and ftrength.

The brawny fool, who did his vigour boaft,
In that prefuming confidence was loft. Dryden's fuven. The native energy
Turns all into the fubftance of the tree,
Starves and deftroys the fruit, is only made
For brawny bulk, and for a barren hade. Dryden's Virgil. To BRAY. v.a. [bpacan, Sax. braier, Fr.] To pound; or grind fmall.

## I'll burft him; I will bray

His bones as in a mortar.
Chapman's Iliads.
Except you would bray chriftendom in a mortar, and mould
it into a new pafte, there is no poffrbility of a holy war. Bacon.
To BRAY. v. n. [broire, Fr. barrio, Lat.]

1. To make a noife as an afs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an afs can bray. Dryden's furenal.
2. To make an offenfive or'difagreeable noife.

What, fhall our feaft be kept with flaughter'd men ?
Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlifh drums,
Clamours of hell, be meafures to our pomp?
Shakefo.
Arms on armour clafhing, bray'd
Horrible difcord. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. l. 209.
'Agad if he fhould hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an afs, and to his primitive braying. Congreve's Old Batchelor.
Bray. n.f. [from the verb.] Noife; found.
Boif'rous untun'd drums,
And harfh refounding trumpets dreadful lray.
Shakefp.
Bra'yer. n. f. [from bray.]

1. One that bray's like an afs.

Voz. I.

## BRE

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each Mall win; Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-difputed grame may end,
Sound forth, my brayers! and the welkin rend.
Pope。
2. [With printers; from to bray, or beat.] Anl intrument to temper the ink.
To Braze. v. a. [frombrafs.]

1. To folder with brafs.

If the nut be not to be caft in brafs, but only liath a worm brazed into it, this nicenefs is not fo abfolutely neceflary, becaufe that worm is firft turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the fpindle, and you may try that before it is brazed in the nut.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
2. To harden to impudence.

I have fo often blufhed to acknowledge him, that now I am brazed to it. Sbakesp. King Lear. If damned cuftom hath not braz'd it fo,
That it is proof and bulwark againft fenfe. Shakefp. Hamlet. Bra'zen. adj. [from brafs.]

1. Made of brafs.

Get alfo a finall pair of brazen compaffes, and a fine ruler, for taking the diftance.

Peacham.
A bough his brazen helmet did fuftain;
His heavier arms lay fcatter'd on the plain.
Dryden's EXn.
2. Proceeding from brafs : a poetical ufe.

Trumpeters
With brazen din blaft you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines.
Sbakefp.

## 3. Impudent.

To Brázen. v. n. To be impudent; to buily.
When I ufed to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk faucily, lye, and brazen it out, as if he had done nothing amifs.

Arbutbnot's Hift. of 7 . Bull.
Bra'zenface. n. f. [from brazen and face.] An impudent wretch.
You do, if you fufpect me in any difhonefty. Well faid, brazenface; hold it out. Sbakefp. Meirry Wives of Windf. Bra'zenfaced. adj. [from brazenface.] Impudent; fhamelefs.

What a brazenfaced varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweft me? Is it two days ago, fince I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?

Shakefp. King Lear.
Quick-witted, brazenfac'd, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and differibling wrongs. Dryden. Bra'zenness. n. $\int$. [from brazen.]

## 1. Appearing like brafs:

2. Impudence.

Brázier. n. f. See Brasiek̀:
The halfpence and farthings in England, if you fhould fell them to the brazier, you would not lofe above a penny in a fhilling.

Swift's Draper's Letters:
Breach. n. f. [from break; breche, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempent
Dafhing the garment of this peace; aboded
The fudden breach on't. Sbakefp. Henry VIII. 2. The fate of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abufed nature.
Sbakefp.
3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which breach the Turks feeking to have entered, made bloody fight. Knolles. Till mad with rage upon the breach he fir'd,
Slew fiends and foes, and in the fmoke retir'd.
Dryden.
4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would fure contain them greatly, or the breach of it bring them to fhorter vengeance. Spenfer's Ireland.
What are thofe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? Bacon.
Breach of duty towards our neighbours, ftill involves in it a breach of duty towards God.

Soutb:
The laws of the gofpel are the only ftanding rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the breach of thofe laws, the only guards that can effectually reftrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue.
5. The opening in a coaft:

But th' heedful boatman firongly forth did ftretch
His brawny arms, and all his body ftrain;
That th' utmont fandy breach they fhortly fetch,
Wlile the dread danger does behind remain. Fairy 2 2uen. 6. Difference; quarrel ; feparation of kindnefs.

It would have becin long before the jealoufies and treaches betwen the armies, would have been compofed. Clarerdo:7. Infraction ; injury.

This breach upon his kingly power was without a precedent.

## BREAD. n. $\int$. [bieob, Saxon.]

Food made of ground corn.
Mankind have found the means to make them into bread, which is the lighteft and propereft aliment for human bodics:

Arbutbrot on Aliments:
Bread that decaying man with ftrength fupplies;
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful forrow fies:
Pope.
2. Food
2. Food in general, fuch as nature requires; to get bread, implie; to get fufficient for fupport without luxury.

In the fweat of thy face fhalt thou cat bread. Gen. iii. Ig.
If thefe pretenders were not fupported by the fimplicity of the inquifitive fools, the trade would not find them bread.

L'Ejirange.

## This dowager on whom my tale I found,

 A fimple fober life in patience led,And had but juft enough to buy her brcad. Dryden.
When I fubmit to fuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a fenator of Rome;
To fell my country, with my voice, for bread. Pbilips.
I ncither have been bred a fcholar, a foldier, nor to any kind of bufinefs; this creates uneafinefs in my mind, fearing I fhall in time want bread.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 203$.
3. Support of life at large:

God is pleafed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thofe, who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themfelves againft us.

But fometimes virtue ftarves, while vice is fed; What then? Is the reward of virtue bread?
Read-chipper. n. f. [from bread and chip.] O bread ; a baker's fervant.
No abufe, Hal, on my honour ; no abufe.__Not to difpraife me, and call me pantler, and bread-chipper, and I know not what?

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Bread-corn. n. f. [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and bread-corn, fufficed not for fix days.

Hayward.
When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruifing it among bread-corn, they put it up into a veffel, and keep it as food for their flaves.

Broome's Notes on the Ody fey, b. viii.
Bread-room. n. f. [In a fhip.] A part of the hold feparated by a bulk-head from the reft, where the bread and bisket for the men are kept.

Sea Dict.
Breadth. n. $\int$. [from bnab, broad, Saxon.] The meafure of any plain fuperficies from fide to fide.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midft.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N® 794.
The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in breadth and depth, may be granted to excel it. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.
Then all approach the flain with vaft furprize,
Admire on what a breadth of earth he lies.
Dryden.
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrownefs of the arch makes it rife in height; the lownefs opens it in breadth. Addifon.
To DREAK. v. a. pret. I lroke, or brake; part. paff. broke, or broken. [bncecan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I brake the five loaves among five thoufand, how many bafkets of fragments took ye up ? Mark, viii. 19.
Let us break thicir bands afunder, and caft away their cords from us.

Pfalmii. 3.
See, faid the fire, how foon 'tis done;
Then took and broke them one by one:
So ftrong you'll be in friendhip ty'd;
So quickly broke, if you divide.
Swift.
2. To burft, or open by force.

Mofes tells us, that the fountains of the earth were broke open, or clove afunder.

Burnet's Theory.
3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darknefs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapours, he lay ftretch'd along.
Dryden.
4. To deftroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God breaketh down, none can build up again.

Burnet's Theory.
5. To overcome ; to furmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeft ftruggling broke his hold.
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than thefe boys,
And writ as little beard. Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
7. To crufh or deftroy the ftrength of the body.

## O father abbot!

An old man, broken with the ftorms of ftate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye ;
Give him a little earth for charity. Shakefp. Henry VIII. The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that difhoneft victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. Milton.
Have not fome of his vices weakened his body, and broke his health? have not others diffipated his eftate, and reduced him to want?

Tillotfon.
8. 'To fink or appal the fpirit.

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courfe againft her:
Thou thalt fee, Phoenix, how I'll brcak her pride. Pbilips.

## B R E

9. To fubduc.

Why, then, thou can'ft not break her to the lute.-
-Why, no; for fhe hath broke the lute to me.
Shakefp. Taming the Shrew.
Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himfelf to glory,
And brcaks the fiercenefs of his native temper. Addifon's Cato.
10. To crufh ; to difable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Cropredy was much greater than it then appeared to be ; and it even broke the heart of his army.

Clarcndon.
Your hopes without are vanih'd into fmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke.
Dryder:
II. To weaken the mind.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oppreft nature fleeps: } \\
& \text { Ot vet have halm'd thy hir }
\end{aligned}
$$

This reft might yet have balm'd thy broken fenfes,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure.
Shakefp. King Lear:
If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only break his brains.
upon the experiment,
Felton on the Clafficks.
12. To tame; to train to obedience.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him ftreight run loofe at random?

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
So fed before he's broke, he'll bear
Too great a ftomach patiently to feel
The lafhing whip, or chew the curbing fteel. May's Virgil.
That hot-mouth'd beaft that bears againft the curb,
Hard to be broken even by lawful kings.
Dryden.
No fports but what belong to war they know,
To break the fubborn colt, to bend the bow. Dryden. Virtues like thefe,
Make human nature fhine, reform the foul,
And break our fierce barbarians into men. Addijon's Cato.
13. To make bankrupt.

For this few know themfelves: for merchants broik,
View their eftate with difcontent and pain. Davies.
The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man. Shakefp.
With arts like thefe, rich Matho, when he fpeaks, Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks.

Dryden.
A command or call to be liberal, all of a fudden impoverifhes the rich, breaks the merchant, and fluts up every private man's exchequer.

South.
14. To crack or open the fkin , fo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about ; even the day before fhe broke her brow; and then my hurband took up the child.

Shakesp. Romeo and fuliet.
Weak foul! and blindly to deftruction led:
She break her heart! hhe'll fooner break your head. Dryden.
5. To violate a contract or promife.

Lovers break not hours,
Unlefs it be to come before their time. Shakefp. T. G. of Ver. Pardon this fault, and, by my foul I fwear,
I never more will break an oath with thee. Shakefp.
Did not our worthies of the houfe,
Before they broke the peace, break vows?
Hudibras.
16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's caufe. Dryden.
17. To intercept; to hinder the effcct of.

Break their talk, miftrefs, quickly; my kinfman fhall fpeak for himfelf.

Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet fo as if the firft fall be broken, by means of a fop, or otherwife, it fayeth above.

Bacon's Pbyfical Remains.
Think not my fenfe of virtue is fo fmall ;
I'll rather leap down firft, and break your fall. Dryden.
As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops fhort, and looks about for fome kind fhrub,
To break his drcadful fall. Dryden's Spanijh Friar.
She held my hand, the deftin'd blow to Üreak,
Then from her rofy lips began to fpeak.
Dryden.
18. To interrupt

Some folitary cloifter will I choofe,
Coarfe my attire, and fhort fhall be my fleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. Dryden's Sp. Friar. The father was fo moved, that he could only command his voice, broke with fighs and fobbings, fo far as to bid her proceed.

Addifon. Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 164$.
The poor fhade fhiv'ring ftands, and muft not broak His painful filence, till the mortal fpeak.

Tickell.
Sometimes in broken words he figh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair. Gay.
19. To feparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas difpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to break company?
20. To diffolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuftice, to break off fo noble a relation.

Collier of Friend/nip.
21. To reform; with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until fome time after they became chriftians. Grew's Cofmodogia Sacra, b. iii. c. 6.

## B R E

22. To open fomething new; to propound fomething by an overture.

When any new thing fhall be propounded, no counfellor fhould fuddenly deliver any pofitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moft, but to lreak it, at firft, that it may be the better underftood at the next meeting.

I, who much defir'd to know
Of whence fhe was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to fpeak. Dryden's Fal.
23. To break the back. To ftrain or diflocate the vertebre with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my finews, break my back,
Than you thould fuch difhonour undergo. Sbakefp. Tempeff.
24. To break the back. To difable one's fortune.

## O, many

Have broke their backs, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
25. Tobreak a deer. To cut it up at table.
26. To break faft. To eat the firft time in the day.
27. To break ground. To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over furplus tillage, and break no more ground than will ferve to fupply their own turn. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
The hufbandman muft firft break the land, before it be made capable of good feed.

Sir 7. Davies on Ireland:
28. To break ground. To open trenches.
29. To break the heart. To deftroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.
-Will't break my heart? $\qquad$ Shakefp. King Lear:
I'd rather break mine own. ?
Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to break a jingle beart.
Dryden.
30. To break a jeff. To utter a jeft unexpected.
31. To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didft break bis neck, as his fingers. Sbakefp.
32. To brcak off: To put a fudden ftop.
33. To break of: To preclude by fome obftacle fuddenly interpofed.

To check the ftarts and fallies of the foul,
And break off all its commerce with the tongue.
34. To.break up. To diffolve; to put a fudden end to.

Who cannot reft till he good fellows find;
He breaks up houfe, turns out of doors his mind. Herbert:
He threatened, that the tradefinen would beat out his teeth,
if he did not retire immediately, and break $u p$ the meeting.
Arbuthnot's Hifory of 7 . Bull.
35. To break up. To open ; to lay open.

The fhells being thus lodged amongft this mineral matter, when this comes now to be broke up, it exhibits impreffions of the fhells.
36. To break up. To feparate or difband

After taking the ftrong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Conftantinople, broke up his army, and there lay ftill the whole year following.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
37. To break upon the wheel. To punifh by ftretching a criminal
upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
38. To break wind: To give vent to wind in the body.

To Break. v. $n$.
I. To part in two.

Give forrow words, the grief that does not fpeak,
Whifpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. Shakefp.
2. To burf.

The clouds are fill above; and, while I fpeak,
A fecond deluge o'er our heads may break.
Dryden.
The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a form
Juft breaking on our heads.
Dryden's All for Love.
3. To burft by dafhing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confufion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian fea, dafhing and breaking among its crowd of iflands.

Pope's Efay on Homer.
At laft a falling billow ftops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. Dryden.
4. To break as a fwelling; to open, and difcharge matter.

Some hidden abfcefs in the mefentery, breaking fome few days after, was difcovcred to be an apofteme. Harvey. Alk one who hathe, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no lefs happy than the eafe of a broken impoftume, after the painful gathering and filling of it.

Decay of Piety.
5. To open as the morning.

The day breaks not, it is my heart,
Becaufe that I and you muft part.
Stay, or elfe my joys will die,
And perifh in their infancy.
Donne:
When a man thinks of any thing in the darknefs of the night, whatever deep impreffions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanifh as foon as the day breaks about him.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 465$.
6. To burft forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ftorm that follow'd, was

A thing infpir'd; and, not confulting, brote
Into a general prophecy.
Shakep. Honry : IIt.
7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I break, and you, iny gentle creditors, lofe. Shakefp. Henry IV.p. ii. Epilogue.
He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes brea, and come to poverty.

Bacon's Eflays, No $35 \cdot$
Cutler faw tenants break, and houfes fall,
For very wint he could not build a wall.
8. To decline in health and frength.

Yet thus, methinks, 1 hear them fpeak;
Sce how the dean begins to brealk:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace.
Swift.
9. To iflue out with vehemence.

Whofe wounds, yet frefh, with bloody hands he ftrook,
While from his breaft the dreadful accents broke. Pope.
10. To make way with fome kind of fuddenefs, impetuofity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareft at hands and readief to break in fuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumftances, may imagine to be fartheft off. Hooker, b. v. §41.
The three mighty men broke through the hoft of the Philiftines.

2 Sam. xxiii. 16.
They came into Judah, and ḃraks into it. 2 Cbron. xxi. 17.
Or who fhut up the fea within doors, when it brake forth, as if it had iffued out of the womb?

Yob; xxxviii. \&.
This, this is he ; foftly awhile,
Let us not break in upon him. Milton's Ayonilles, $l$. irs.
He refolved, that Balfour fhould ufe his utmolt endeavour to break through with his whole body of horfe. Clarendon, b. viii.

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it neceffarily breaks over the banks; to make itfelf room.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Sometimes his anger breaks through all difguifes,
And fpares not gods nor men. Denham's Saphy.
Till throuigh thofe clouds the fun of knowledge trake,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. Denbam.
Oh! could'ft thou break through fate's feverc decree,
A new Marcellus fhall arife in thee. Dryden's Eneid:
At length I've acted my fevereft part;
I feel the woman brcaking in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. Addifon's Cato.
How does the luftre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! Addifon: And yet, methinks, a beam of light breaks in,
On my departing foul. Addijon's Cato
There are not wanting fome, who, ftruck with the ufefulnefs of thefe charities, break through all the difficulties and obffructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them.

Atterbury.
Almighty pow'r, by whofe moft wife command,
Helplefs, forlorn, uncertain here I ftand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyfelf away,
Or break into my foul with perfect day!
Arbutbnot.
Heav'n its fparkling portals wide difplay, And break upon thee in a flood of day! Pope's Meffabi. I muft pay her the laft duty of friendfhip wherever fhe is, though I break through the whole plan of life which I have, formed in my mind.

Swift's Letters:
11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to break with him thereof.

Sidney, b. i. Stay with me awhile;
I am to break with thee of fome affairs,
That touch me near. Shake $/ p$.Two Genilemen of Veronà。
Brak with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their hulbands
Into the plot, as can ; if not, to rid 'em,
That'll be the eafier practice.
B. Jobnfon's Catiline:
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to break
With murd'rers, and traitors, for the faving
A life fo near and neceffary to you,
As is your country's.
B. Jobnfon's Catiline.

To break upon the fore of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-fpirited:

Collier on Friend/hip.
Sighing, he fays; we muft certainly break,
And my cruel unkindnefs compels him to fpeak. Prior.
13. To break from. To feparate from with fome vehemence.

How didft thou fcorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who cou'dft break from Laiura's arms?
Rafcommon.
Thus radiant from the circling crowd he broke
And thus with manly modefty he fpoke. Dryden's Virgil. This cuftonm makes bigots and fcepticks; and thofe that break from it, are in danger of hercfy. Locke. 14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that; with a deep voice, and a magifterial air, breaks in upon converfation, and drives down all before him.

Addifon on Italy.

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15. To birak. To difcard

UVhen I fee a great officer broke, a change made in the court or the miniftry, and this under the moft gracious princefs that ever reimned.
16. To breeck logse. To efcape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, break loofe from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Firtheff from pain ? Milton's Par. Loff, b. iv. l. 889 . 17. To break loofe. To flake off reftraint.

If we deal falfcly in covenant with God, and breek loofe from all our engagements to him, we releafe God from all the promifes he has made to us.

Tillotfon.
18. To break off. To defift fuddenly.

Do not peremptorily break off, in any bufinefs, in a fit of anger; but howfoever you thew bitternefs, do not act any thing that is not revocable.

Bacon.
Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable vic tory was won by the Chriftians at Lepanto, being then hearing of caures in confiftory, broke off fuddenly, anid faid to thofe about him, it is now more time we fhould give thanks to God.

Bacon.
When you begin to confider, whether you may fafely take One draught more, let that be accounted a fign late enough to
break off: break off.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
9. To break off from. To part from with violence.

I mult from this enchanting queer break off.
2c. To break out. To difcover itfelf in fudden effects
Let not one fpark of filthy lufful fire
Break out, that may her facred peace moleff.
They fmother and keep down the fammof the
Sbakefp.

Spenfer.號 comes afterwards, they care not.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to exprefs it.

Shakefp.
As fire breaks out of flint by percuffion, fo wifdom and truth iffueth out of the agitation of argument.

Howel.
Fully ripe, his fwelling fate breaks out,
And hurries him to mighty mifchiefo on.
All turn'd their fides, and to each other fpoke;
Dryden.
faw their words break out in fire and fmoke.
Still with a greater blaze flie flone,
And her bright foul broke out on ev'ry fide.
Dryden.
There can be no greater labour, than to be always diffembling; there being fo many ways by which a fmothered truth is apt to blaze, and breaḱ out.

Soutb.
They are men of concealed fire, that doth not break out in the ordinary circumftances of life.

Addijon on the War.
A violent fever broke out in the place, which fwept away great multitudes.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{-} 164$.
21. To break out. To have eruptions from the body, as puftules or fores.
22. To break out. To become diffolute.

He broke not out into his great exceffes, while he was refrained by the counfels and authority of Seneca. Dryden. 23. To break $u$. To ceafe; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river firft rifeth, great plagues in Cairo ufe fuddenly to break $u p$. Bacon's Natural Hij. No ${ }^{\circ} 743$. 24. To breakk up. To diffolve itfelf.

Thefe, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their underftanding, by the light of experience, will fcatter and break $u p$, like mift.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} 124$.
The fpeedy depredation of air upon watery moifture, and verfion of the fame into air, appeareth in nothing more vifible, than the fudden difcharge or vanifhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glafs, or any polifhed body; for the miftinefs fcattereth, and breaketh up fuddenly. Bacon.
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and crofs of light brake up, and caft itrelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many Whats.
We obtain by converfation, is oftentimes Sew Atlantis.
as foon as the company breaks up, or, at leaft, when the day v, nifhes.

Watts
25 To chreak up. To begin holidays; to be difmiffed from bufinefs.

Our army is difpers'd already:
Like youthful fteers unyok'd, they took their courfe
Eaft, weft, north, fouth: or, like a fchool broke up,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and fporting-place. Shakefp. 0. To break with. To part friendhip with any.

There is a flave whom we have put in prifon,
Reports, the Volfcians, with two feveral powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories.-

- Go fee this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
"The Volfcians dare break with us. Sbakefp. Coriclanus.
Can there be any thing of friendhip in fnares, hooks, and trapans? Whofocver breaks with his friend upon fuch terms, has enough to warmint him in fo doing, both before God and and man.

Soutl).
To breari iviti Bertran.
D'yden's Spanißn Friar.
27. It is to be obferved of this extenfive and perplexed verb, that, in all its fignifications, whether active or neutral, it has fome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, fuddemiefs, or violence.
Break. n. J. [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

Fiom the break of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceafed.

Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.
For now, and fince firft break of day, the fiend,
Mere ferpent in appearance, forth was come. Parad. Loft:
They muft be drawn from far, and without lreaks, to avoid the multiplicity of lincs.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
The fight of it would be quite loft, did it not fometimes difcover itfelf through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it.
2. A paufe; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the fenfe is fufpended. All modern trafh is
Set forth with num'rous breaks and dafhes.
$S_{\text {wift }}$
Bre'aker. n. $\int$. [from break.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law. Shakefp. H. IV:
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prifons for the breakers of the laws of men.
2. A wave broken by rocks or fandbanks.

To Bre'akfast. v. n. [from break and faf.] To eat the firft meal in the day.

As foon as Phoebus' rays infpect us,
Firft, Sir, I read, and then I breakfaft.
Prior.
BREAKFAST. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. The firft meal in the day.

The duke was at breakfaft, the laft of his repafts in this world.

Wotton.
2. The thing eaten at the firft meal.

Hope is a good breakfaft, but it is a bad fupper. Bacon.
A good piece of bread would be often the beft breakfaft for my young mafter.
3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been feized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a breakfaft to the beaft.
I lay me down to gafp my lateft breath,
The wolves will get a breakfaft by my death,
Yet fcarce enough their hunger to fupply.
Bre'akneck. n. f. [from break and neck.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a ftcep place endangering the neck.
I muft

Forfake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a breakneck. Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
Bre'akpromise. n. f. [from break and promife.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promife.
I will think you the moft atheiftical brealpromife, and the moft hollow lover.
Shake $\rho p$. Ats you like it.
BREAKVOW. n.f. [from break and vow.] He that practifes the breach of vows.

That daily breakvow, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids.
Shakefp. King Fobrr.
Bream. n. f. [brame, Fr.] The name of a fifh.
The bream being at full growth, is a large finh; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves beft to live in ponds. He is, by Gefner, taken to be more elegant than wholfome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleafes him, and, in many ponds, fo faft as to overftock them, and ftarve the other fifh. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his fcales fet in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow fucking mouth, two fets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to heip his grinders. The male is obferved to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or fpawn.

> Walton's Angler.

A broad bream, to pleafe fome curious tafte,
While yet alive in boiling water calt,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. Waller.
BREAST. n. f. [bneofr, Saxon.]
I. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and
the belly. the belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

The fubftance of the breafts is compofed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at laft they form feven, eight, or more, fmall pipes, called tubuli lacliferi, which have feveral crofs cinals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be ftopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not fagnate, but pafs through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the fubclavian and intercoftal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the fixth pair of the brain Their ufe is to feparate the milk for the nourifhment of the foetus. The tubes, which compofe the glands of the breaft in maids, like a fphincter mufcle, contract fo clofely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but whea the womb grows hig

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with a fuetus, and compreffes the defcending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the breafis, and forces a pafliage into their glands, which, being at firft narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick ferum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; becaufe that blood, which before did flow to the foetus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, begiming then to ftop, does more dilate the mamillary glands.

2 2iincy.
They pluck the fatherlefs from the breaff. Job, xxiv. 9. 3. The part of a beaft that is under the neck, between the fore-
4. The heart; the confcience; the difpofition of the mind.

Needlefs was written law, where none oppreft;
The law of man was written in his breaf. Dryderi's Ovid. 5. The paffions; the regard.

## Margarita firft poffefs' d ,

If I remember well, my breaff.
Cowley.
To Breast. v. a. [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppofe breaft to breaft.

The threaden fails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd fea, Breafing the lofty furge.

Sbakefp. Henry V.
Bre'astbone. n. f. [from breaft and bome.] The bonc of the breaft ; the fternum.
The belly fhall be eminent by fhadowing the flank, and under the breafbone.

Peacbam.
Bre'astcasket. n. f. [from breaft and cafket.] With mariners. The largeft and longeft cafkets, which are a fort of ftrings placed in the middle of the yard.
BRe'ASTFAST. n. $\int$. [from breaft and faft.] In a fhip. A rope faftened to fome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

Harris.
Bre'asthigh. adj. [from breaft and bigh.] Up to the breaft.
The river itfelf gave way unto her, fo that the was fraight breafthigh.

Sidncy.
Lay madam Partlet bafking in the fun, Breafthigh in fand.

Dryden's Fables. BRE'ASTHOOKs. n. f. [from breaft and book.] With hipwrights. The compaffing timbers before, that help to ftrengthen the ftem, and all the forepart of the fhip.
Bre'astinot. n.f. [from breaft and knot.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaft.

Our ladies have ftill faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the fame atchievements from the influence of this breaftinnot?

Addifon. Frcebolder, No 11 .
Bre'astrlate. n.f. [from breaft and plate.] Armour for the breaft.

What ftronger breafplate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel juft. Shakefp.
'Gainft fhield, helm, breaftplate, and, inftead of thofe,
Five fharp fmooth ftones from the next brook he chofe.
Cowley.
This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-piftol, before his old rufty breafiplate could be fcoured, and his cracked headpiece mended.

Swift.
Bréastrlough. n. f. [from breaft and plough.] A plough ufed for paring turf, driven by the breaft.

The breafplough, which a man fhoves before him. Mortim. Bretastropes. n. $\int$. [from breaft and rope.] In a fhip. Thofe ropes which faften the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards faft to the maft.

Harris.
BRE'ASTwork. n. $\int$. [from breaft and work.] Works thrown up as high as the breaft of the defendants; the fame with parapet.
Sir John Aftley caft up breafiworks, and made à redoubt for the defence of his men.

Clarendon, b. viii.
BREATH. $n \rho$. [bnaðe, Saxon.]
I. The air drawn in and cjected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanifh'd?
Into the air: and what feem'd corporal
Melted, as breath into the wind.
Sbakc/p. King Lear.
2. Life

No man has more contempt than I of breath;
But whence haft thou the pow'r to give me death? Dryden.
3. The ftate or power of breathing freely ; oppofed to the condition in which a man is breathlefs and fpent.

At other times, he cafts to fue the chace
Of fwift wild beafts, or run on foot a race,
'T' enlarge his breath, large breath in arms moft needful,
Or elfe, by wreftling, to wax ftrong and heedful. Spenfer. What is your difference? Speak. -
-I am fcarce in breath, my lord.
Shakepp. King Lear.
Spaniard, take breath; fome refpite I'll afford;
My caure is more advantage than your fword.
Dryden. Our fwords fo wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to deftroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made forrow and defpair attend for death. Dryden's Aureng:
4. Refpiration; the power of breathing.

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## BRE

Reft, thet gives all men life, gave him his death; And too much breathing put him out of breath. Miltoin: 5. Refpite; patufe; relaxation.

Give me fome breath; fome little paufe, dear lord,
Before I pofitively ${ }_{\text {ppeak }}$.
Shate for. Richard III.
6. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy paffion, and I'll ftand its flock,
Caln and unrufted as a funimer's fea,
When not a brenth of wind fies o'er its furface. Adidif. Cató: 7. A fingle act ; an inftant.

You menace me, and court me in a breath;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death.
Dryder:
Bre'athable. adj. [from brcath.] That may be breathèd; as, briathable air.
To Breathe. v. n. [from licath.]
r. To draw in and throw out the air by the lings.

Safe return'd, the race of glory paft,
New to his friends embrace, had bricatb'd his laft: Pofé.
2. To live.

Let him breathe, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.
3. To take breath ; to reft.

He prefently followed the victory fo hot upon the Scots, that he fuffered them not to lreathe, of gather themfelves together again.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Three times they breatb'd, and three times did they drink;
Upon agreement. Shake/p. Henry IV. $p$ i
When France liad breatb' $d$, after inteftine broils,
And peace and conqueft crown'd her foreign toils. Rof fomin.
4. To pafs by breathing.

Shall I not then be fiffed in the vault;
To whofe foul mouth no healthfome air breathes in,
And there be ftrangl'd ere my Romeo comes?
Shakcjp.
To Breathe. v a.
i. To infpire, or inhale into one's own body, and cje气t or expire out of it.

They wifh to live,
Their pains and poverty defire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and brcathe the vital air: Drgd.
They here began to breathe a moft delicious kind of æther, and faw all the fields about them covered with a kind. of purplé light.

Tatler;' $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{I}$.
2. To inject by breathing.

He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active fpirit; whofe motions, he expects, fhould own the dignity of its original.

Decay of Piety.
I would be young, be handfome, be belov'd,
Could I but breathe myfelf into Adraftus:
Dryden.
3. To expire ; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authours, the tenth mufe; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the fon of Vulcan, who breathed out nothing but flame. Spcefator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{22} \hat{\jmath}$.
4. To exercife; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as fwift as breatbed fags. Shakefp:
5. To infpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They breatbe the flute, or frike the vocal wire.
Prior.
6. To exhale; to fend out as breath.

His altar breathes
Ambrofial odours, and ambrofial flow'rs. Milton's Par. Lof: 7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heaven breath' $d$ a fecret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation. Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. Mer. of Ven.
8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to breathc a vein. Dryden's Virgil. Bre'ather. n.f. [from breatbe.]
I. One that breathes, or lives.

She fhows a body rather than a life,
A fatue than a breather. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra:
I will chide no breather in the world but myfelf. Sbakesp. 2. One that utters any thing.

No particular fcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breatber. Shake fp. Meaf. for Meafures. 3. Infpirer; one that animates or infufes by infpiration.

The breatber of all life does now expire:
His milder father fummons him away.
Norris.
Bré'Athing. n.f. [from breathe.]
I. Afpiration; fecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious breathings turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and facrificing mourri'd.
2. Breathing place ; vent.

The warmth diftends the chinks, and makes
New breatbings, whence new nourifhment the takes. Diyd Bréathless. aidj. [from breath.]
I. Out of breath; fpent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and fufferance fly,
So hafty heat fooin cooled to fubdue;
Tho' when he breathlefs wax, that battle 'gan renew: Fairy $\stackrel{\text { Q }}{2}$
I remember when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,

Breathlefs, and faint, leaning upon my fword,
Came there a certain lord. Sbakep. Henry IV. p.i.
Many fo ftrained themfelves in their race, that they fell down brcathlefs and dead. Hayward.

Breathlefs and tir'd, is all my fury fpent,
Or does my glutted fleeen at length relent? Dryden's 压n.
2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of fweet life,
And breathing to this breatblefs excellence,
The incenfe of a vow, a holy vow. Sbakefp. King Jobn. Yielding to the fentence, breathlefs thou
And pale fhalt lie, as what thou burieft now.
Prior.
BRED. particip. paff. [from to breed.]
Their malice was bred in them, and their cogitation would never be changed.

Wifdom, xii. 10.
Brede. n.f. See Braid.
In a curious brede of needle-work, one colour falls away by fuch juft degrees, and another rifes fo infenfibly, that we fee the variety, without being able to diftinguifh the total vanifhing of the one, from the firt appearance of the other. Addijon. BREECH. ır.. . [fuppofed from bnæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked breech, and ufed words fuitable to that gefture.

Hayward.
The florks devour fnakes and other ferpents; which when they begin to creep out at their breechcs, they will prefently clap them clofe to a wall, to keep them in. Grew's Mufaum.
2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been fo refolv'd ! -
-That you might ftill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ftoln the breech from Lancafter. Shakefpeare.
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaft pitches,
Are tumbl'd back upon their breeches.
Anonym.
To Breech. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

Bréeches. n. $\int$. [brace, Sax. from bracca, an old Gaulifh word; fo that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with breeches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this fenfe it has no fingular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. Petrachio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old breeches, thrice turned.' Sbakefp. Taming the Sbrew.

Rough fatires, fly remarks, ill-natur'd fpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear breeches.
Give him a fingle coat to make, he'd do't;
A veft, or breeches, fingly; but the brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a fuit.
Prior:

King's Art of Cookery.
2. To wear the breeches, is, to ufurp the authority of the hufbands.
The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the breeches.

L'Eftrange.
To BREED. v. a. preter. I brcd, I have bred. [bnæban, Sax.] I. To procreate; to generate ; to produce more of the fpecies. None fiercer in Numidia bred,
With Carthage were in triumph led.
Rofcommon. 2. To occafion; to caufe; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horrour would have bred. F. Q:
Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have bred in the hearts of others.

Hooker, b. iv.
What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, treedeth in youth!

Afcham's Schoolmafter.
Intemperance and luft breed infirmities and difeafes, which, being propagated, fpoil the ftrain of a nation. Tillotfon.
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My fon Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to breed it in!

Sbakefp. King Lear.
4. To produce from one's felf.

Children would breed their teeth with much lefs danger.
Locke on Education.
5. To give birth to ; to be the native place.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieft divine chriftendom hath bred for the face of fome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the fame univerfity.
Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom, certain, thefe rough fhades did never breed. Milton. 6. To educate ; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whofe forward years are bent
On ftate-affairs to guide the government;
Hear firft what Socrates of old has faid
'To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens bred. Dirden. To breed up the fon to common fenfe,
Is evermore the parent's leaft expence. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u v e n a l$. And left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul, to ftrip and fpoil the dead. Dryden. the trade he brecds them up in.

Lacte

## BRE

7: To bring up; to take care of from infancy.
Bred up in grief, can pleafure be our theme?
Our endlefs anguifh, does not nature claim?
Reafon and forrow are to us the fame.
Alh, wretched me! by fates averfe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed. Dryden.
To Breed. v. $n$.

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it feems, was breeding, and the did nothing but entertain the company with a difcourfe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day.
2. To encreafe by new production.

But could youth laft, and love ftill breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then thefe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love.
3. To be produced ; to have birth.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 43 \mathrm{I}$.

Where they moft brced and haunt, I have obferv'd,
The air is delicate.
Shakefp. King Lear.
There is a worm that breedeth in old fnow, and dieth foon after it cometh out of the fnow. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N${ }^{\circ} 696$.

The caterpillar is one of the moft general of worms, and breedeth of dew and leaves.

Bacon:
It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies breed in putrefied carcafes.

Bentley.
4. To raife a breed.

In the choice of fwine, choofe fuch to breed of as are of long large bodies.

Mortimer.
Breed. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A caft; a kind; a fubdivifion of fpecies.

I bring you witneffes,
Twice fifteen thoufand hearts of England's breed. Shakefp.
The horfes were young and handfome, and of the beft breed in the north.

Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
Walled towns, fored arfenals, and ordnance ; all this is but a fheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and difpofition of the people be ftout and warlike.

Bacon's EJays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 30$.
Infectious freams of crowding fins began,
And through the fpurious breed and guilty nation ran.
Rof fommon.
Rode fair Afcanius on a firy fteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. Dryden.
A coufin of his laft wife's was propofed ; but John would have no more of the breed. Arbuthnot's Hif. of F. Bull. 2. Progeny ; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendhip take
A breed of barren metal of his friend? Sbakejp. Mer. of Ven 3. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the fand, where they lie till they are hatched; fometimes above an hundred at a breed. Grew's Mufoum. Bréedbate. n. f. [from breed and bate.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.
An honeft, willing, kind fellow, as ever fervant fhall come in houre withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no breedbate.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor. Bréteder. n. f. [from breed.]
r. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurfe and breeder of all good.
Shakefp.
2. The perfon which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beft breeders and bringers up of the worthieft men. Afcham's Schoolmafter. 3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery;' why wouldft thou be a breeder of finners?

Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Here is the babe, as loathfome as a toad,
Amongft the faireft breeders of our time. Shakefp. Tit. Andr.
Let there be an hundred perfons in London, and as many in the country, we fay, that if there be fixty of them breeders in
London, there are more than fixty in the country. Graunt.
Yet if a friend a night or two fhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a feecial breeder.
Pope.
4. One that takes care to raife a breed.

The breeders of Englifh cattle turned much to dairy, or elfe kept their cattle to fix or feven years old.

Temple.
Bréeding. n. f. [from breed.]

1. Education; inftruction; qualifications.

She had her brecding at my father's charge,
A poor phyfician's daughter. Shakefp. All's woll that ends well.
I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. Shakejp. K. Lear.
I hope to fee it a piece of none of the ineaneff breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. Glanville's Scepfis, Pref. 2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of breeding, fometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muft the lefs commit.
Pope.
The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride.
3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ftate.

Why was my breeding order'd and prefcrib'd,
As of a perfon feparate to God,
Defign'd for great exploits.
Milton's Agonifes, l. 30.
Breese. n. $\int$. [buora, Saxon.] A ftinging fly; the gadfly.

## B R E

The learned write, the infeet brcefe
Is but the inongrel prince of bees.
Hudibras. And drive the cattle gaddine through the shaw blood
Seiz'd with unufual pains, they loudly cry;
Tanagrus haftens thence, and leaves his channels dry. Dryd. BREEZE. n. $\int$. [biezza, Ital.] A gentle gale; a foft wind.

We find, that thefe hotteft regions of the world, feated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are fo refreflhed with a daily galc of eafterly wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth ever more blow ftrongeft in the heat of the day. Ralcigh,

From land a gentle brecze arofe by night,
Serenely fhone the fars, the moon was light,
And the fea trembled with her filver light.
Gradual finks the breeze
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the clofing wood.
Bréezy. adj. [from breeze.] Fanned with gales
The feer, while zephyrs curl the fwelling deep,
Banks on the breezy fhore, in grateful fleep,
His oozy limbs.
Bréhon. n. f. An Irifl word.
In the cafe of murder, the brebon, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which profecute the action, that the malefactor fhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is flain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Breme. adj. [from bnemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; fharp; fevere.

And when the fhining fun laugheth once,
You deemen the fpring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the breme winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frofty furrows. Spenfer's Paftorals.
Brent. adj. [from brennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.
What flames, quoth he, when I thee prefent fee
In danger rather to be drent than brent? Fairy Queen, b. ii.
Brest. n. /. [In architecture.] That member of a column, called alfo the torus, or tore.
Brest Summers. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed.

Harris.
Bret. n. f. A fifh of the turbut kind, called alfo burt or brut.
Dict.
Bréthren. n. f. [The plural of brother.] See Brother.
All thefe fects are bretbren to each other in faction, igno-
rance, iniquity, perverfenefs, pride.
Swift.
BREVE. n. $\int$. [In mufick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meafures or minims.
Bre'viary. n. . [breviaire, Fr. breviarium, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.

Crefconius, an African bifhop, has given us an abridgment, or breviary thereof.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. The book containing the daily fervice of the church of Rome.

Bre'viat. n. f. [from brevis, brevio, Lat.] A fhort compendium.

It is obvious for the fhalloweft difcourfer to infer, that the whole counfel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprifed in that one breviat of evangelical truth.

Decay of Piety.
Bre'viature. n. f. [from brevio, Lat.] An abbreviation.
Brevíer. n. $\int$. A particular fize of letter ufed in printing; fo called, probably, from being originally ufed in printing a breviary; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ft
Live well, how long or fhort, permit to heav'n.
Mitron.
Bre'vity. n.f. [lrevitas, Lat.] Concifenefs; fhortnefs; contraction into few words.

Virgil, fudying brevity, and having the command of his own language, could bring thofe words into a narrow compafs, which a tranfator cannot render without circumlocutions.

Dryder.
To BREW. v. a. [brourven, Dutch ; braween, German; brupan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquours by mixing feveral ingredients

We have drinks alfo breived with feveral herbs, and roots, and fpices.

Bacon.
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver. Milton.
2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither rufh nor flrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ftorm brewiug.

Shakefp. Tempef.
Take away thefe chalices; go, brequ me a pottle of fack finely.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

- Or brew fierce tempefts on the watry nain,

Or o'er the globe diftil the kindly rain. Pope's $R$. of the $L$.
3. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the moft malicious and frantick furmife, and the moft contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been brewed from the beginning of the world, howfoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyfician, even in print.

Wotton.

To Brew. v.n. To perform the office of a brewer
I keep his houfe, and wafh, wring, brew, bake, fcour, drefs meat, and make the beds, and do all myfelf. Shakefp. BREW. n.f. [from the verb.] Maner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like breze with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourifhing meats. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 47{ }^{\circ}$ Bre'wage. n. f. [from brew.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of fack fincly. With eggs, Sir?
-Simple of itfelf: I'll no pullet-fperm in my brcwage:
Shakefp. Mcrry Wives of Windfor.
Bre'wer. n.f. [from brew.] A man whofe profeflion it is to make beer.

When brewers marr their malt with water. Sh. King Lear.
Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonftrate out of Euclid or Apolloníus, that his baker, or brewer, or cook, has not conveyed poifon into his meat or drink.

Tillof fon.
Bre'whouse. n. f. [from brew and boufe.] A houfe appropriated to brewing.
In our brewboufes, bakehoufes, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. $\quad$ Bacon's New Atlantis.
Bre'wing. $n$. $\int$. [from brew.] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A brewing of new beer, fet by old beer, maketh it work again. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 314.
Bre'wis. n. f. A piece of bread foaked in boiling fat pottage, made of falted meat.
Bri'ar. n. $\int$. See Brier.
BRIBE. n. $\int$. [Bribe, in French, originally fignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reft ; it is therefore likely, that a bribe originally fignified, among us, a fhare of any thing unjuftly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking bribes here of the Sardians. Shakefp. Fulius Cafar. Nor lefs may Jupiter to gold afcribe,
When he turn'd himfelf into a bribe.
Waller.
If a man be covetous, profits or bribes may put him to the teft.

L'Efrange.
There's joy when to wild will you laws prefcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. Diryden.
To Bribe. 'v.a. [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpofes. It is feldom, and not properly, ufed in a good fenfe.

How pow'rful are chafte vows! the wind and tide
You brib'd to combat on the Englifh fide.
Dryden.
BRI'ber. n. f. [from bribe.] One that pays for corrupt practices. Affection is ftill a briber of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reafon againft the thing he loves; or to confers the force of an argument againft an intereft. South.
Bríbery. n. f. [from bribe.] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againft the bribery and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, fays $\mathrm{Ci}_{\mathrm{i}}$ cero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was fufficient for themfelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themfelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiftrates.

Bacon.
No bribery of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the folid foundations of honour and fidelity.

Dryden's Aurengz. Preface. BRICK. n. $\int$. [brick, Dutch; brique, Fr. according to Menage, from imbrex, Lat. whence brica.]

1. A mafs of burnt clay, fquared for the ufe of builders.

For whatfoever doth fo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as coals made of wood, or bricks of earth. Bacon's Natural Hifory.

They generally gain enough by the rubbifh and bricks, which the prefent architects value much beyond thofe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their fearch.

Addifon.
But fpread, my fons, your glory thin or thick,
On paffive paper, or on folid brick. Pope's Dunciad. 2. A loaf fhaped like a brick.

To Brick. v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.
The fexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or bricked.
BRI'ckbat. n. f. [from brick and bat.] A piece of brick.
Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a fweat more daintily than brickbats hot. Bacon's Natural Hi/t. Bri'ckclay. n. f. [from brick and clay.] Clay ufed for making brick.

Ihave obferved it only in pits wrought for tile and $b r i c k c l a y$.
Woodward on Fofils.
BríckDust. n. f. [frombrick and duff.] Duft made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious authour, being thus fharp fet, got together: a convenient quantity of brickduf, and difpofed of it into feveral papers. papers.
Bri'ckearth. n. f. [from brick and earth.] Earth ufed in making bricks.

## BRI

They grow very well both on the hazelly brickearths, and on gravel.

Mortimer.
Brick-kiln. ne.f. [from brick and kiln.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Ifraelites in the brick-kilhs, they multiplied the more for their oppreffion.

Decay of Piety.
Bri'cklayer. n.f. [from brick and lay.] A man whofe trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mafon.

The elder of them, being put to nurfe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a bricklayer, when he came to age. Shakejp. H. VI.

> If you had liv'd, Sir, o have been interpreter

Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's bricklayers, fure the tow'r had ftood. Donne.
Bri'ckmaker. n. f. [from brick and make.] One whofe trade it is to make bricks.
They are common in clay-pits; but the brickmakers pick them out of the clay.

Woodward on Foffls.
Brídal. adj. [from bride.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding chear to a fad fun'ral feaft,
Our folcmn hymns to fullen dirges change,
Our bridal fowers ferve for a buried corfe.
Sbakef. Sbakefp. The amorous bird of night
Sung fpoufal, and bid hafte the ev'ning ftar,
On his hill-top to light the bridal lamp. Parad. Loft, b. viii. Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guefts,
Appointed to await me thirty fies. Milton's Agonif. l. 1195.
When to my arms thou brought'ft thy virgin love,
Fair angels fung our bridal hymn above.
Dryden.
With all the pomp of woe, and forrow's pride!
Oh, early loft! oh, fitter to be led
In chearful fplendour to the bridal bed!
Walh.
For her the fpoufe prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals fing. Pope's Eloifa to Abel.
Bri'dal. $n$. $\int$. The nuptial feftival.
Nay, we muft think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for fuch obfervance always,
As fits the bridal.
Sweet day, fo cool, fo calm, ro bright,
The bridal of the earth and fky ,
Sweet dews fhall weep thy fall to-night ;
For thou muft die.
hakejp. Othello.

For thou muft die.
Herbert.
In death's dark bow'rs our bridals we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to fleep. Dryden.
BRIDE. n. $\int$. [bnyye, Saxon; brudur, in Runick, fignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praifes to refound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own bride. Spenfer's Epithalamium.
The day approach'd, when fortune fhould decide
'Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. Dryden's Fab.
Thefe are tributes due from pious brides,
From a chafte matron, and a virtuous wife. Smith's Phadr.
SRI'debed. n. f. [from bride and bed.] Marriage-bed.
Now until the break of day,
Through this houfe cach fairy ftray;
To the beft bridebed will we,
Which by us fhall bleffed be. Sbakefp. Midfum. Night's Dr.
Would David's fon, religious, juft, and brave,
To the firft bridebed of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a flave?
f Prior.
Brídecake. n.f. [from bride and cake.] A cake diftributed to the guefts at the wedding.

With the phant fies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad bridecake
Round about the bride's ftake. that he might be fure of dreaming upon procured an handfome flice of bridecake, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow.

Spactator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{Q}} 597$.
BRI'DEGROOM. n.f. [from bride and groom.] A new married man.

As are thofe dulcet founds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming bridegroon's car,
And fummon him to marriage. Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.
Why, happy bridegroom!

Why doft thou fteal fo foon away to bed? Dryden.
Bri'temen. $\}^{n}$ n. The attendants on the bride and brideBri'demaids. $\}$ groom.
Bri'destake. n.f. [from bride and fake.] It feems to be a poft fet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad bridecake,
Round about the bridefakic. Ben. Yobnfon's Underwoorls.
BRI'DEWELL. n. $\int$. [The palace built by St. Bride's, or Brid-
get's well, was turned into a workhoufe.] A houfe of correction.
He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhoufes and Bridecuells in Europe. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 157$.

## B R I

BRIDGE. n. f. [bpuc, Saxon.]
1: A building raifed over water for the convenience of pafinge.
What need the bridge much broader than the flood?
Slakefp. Much ado alout Nothing.
And proud Aräxes, whom no bridge could bind. Dryden.
2. The upper part of the nofe.

The raifing gently the bridge of the nofe, doth prevent the
deformity of a faddle nofe. Bacon's Natural Hijfory, No 28.
3 The fupporter of the ftrings in ftringed inftruments of mufick.
To Bridge. v. a. [from the noun.] To raife a bridge over any place.

Came to the fea; and over Hellefpont
Bridging his way, Europe with $\Lambda$ fia join'd. Par. Lef, l.x.
BRI'DLE. n. f. [bride, Fr.]

1. The headftall and reins by which a horfe is reftrained and governed.

Crecping and crying, till they feiz'd at laft
His courfer's bridle, and his feet embrac'd. Dryden's Fables.
2. A reftraint; a curb; a check.

The king refolved to put that place, which fome men fancied to be a bridle upon the city, into the hands of fuch a man as he might rely upor.

Clarendon.
A bright genius often betrays itfelf into many errours, without a continual bridle on the tongue.
To Bri'die. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To reftrain, or guide by a bridle.

I bridlle in my ftruggling mufe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ftrain.
2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ftop'd her bridled doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves.
Prior:
3. To reftrain; to govern.

The difpofition of thefe things is committed to them, whom law may at all times bridle, and fuperiour power controul.

Hooker, b.v. §g.
With a frong, and yet a gentle hand,
You briclle faction, and our hearts command.
Wraller.
To Bri'dle. v. $n$. To hold up the head.
Bri'diehand. n. f. [from bridle and band.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the bridlehand fomething gently ftir; but, indeed, fo gently, as it did rather diftil virtue than ufe violence.

Sidncj, b. ii.
The heat of fummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his bridlehand with great pain. Wijeman's Surgery:
BRIEF. adj. [brevis, Lat. brief, Fr.]

1. Short; concife. It is now feldom ufed but of words.

A play there is, my lord, fome ten words long,
Which is as brief as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. Shakefp. Miiffum. Night's Drcan.
I will be mild and gentle in my words.
-And brief, good mother, for I am in hafte. Shakefp. R. III.
I muft begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a briefer fort,
More pleafant, pretty, and effectual. Shakefp. Tam. Sbrezv.
They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it brief wars.
Sbakefp. Coriclanus.
The brief ftile is that which expreffeth much in little.
Ber. Fobnfon's Dificovery.
If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profanenefs; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reafon to thank me for being brief.

Collier's Victw of the Stasce.
2. Contracted ; narrow.

The fhrine of Venus, or ftraight pight Minerva,
Poftures beyond brief nature.
Shakc/p. Cymbeline. Brief. n. f. [brief, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a brief, how many fports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highnefs will fee firt. Slakeff.
The apoftolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. fome are called briefs, becaufe they are comprifed in a a Thort and compendious way of writing. Aylife's Parergori. 2. A fhort extract, or cpitome.

But how you muft begin this enterprize,
I will your highnefs thus in brief advifc. Fairy Q $_{1 / c e n, ~}^{\text {, ii. }}$
I doubt not but I fhall make it plain, as far as a fum or brief can make a caufe plain.

Bacon's Holy War.
The brief of this tranfaction is, thefe fprings that arife here, are impregnated with vitriol.

Woodivarid on Foffls.
3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is fummoned to anfwer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, ifiuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. Corvel.
4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the cafe.

The bricf with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlerg'd.
Suift.
5. Letters patent, giving liceuce to a charitabie collection for any publick or private lofs.
6. [In mufick.] A meafure of quantity, which contains two ftrokes down in beating time, and as many up.

Harris. Bríefly. adv. [frombrief.] Concifely; in few words.

I will fpeak in that manner which the fubjeat requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and briefy. Bacon. The modeft queen a while, with downeaft eycs, Ponder'd the fpeecl ; then briefy thus replies.
$\dot{D}_{\text {ryden. }}$. Bri'EFNess. u. $\int$. [from brief.] Concifieners; fhortnefs.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in fmootinefs and propriety, in quicknefs and briefnefs. Canden's Remains.

The fiweet and the wild Aplant.
The fiweet and the wild forts are both feccies of the rofe;
which fee. which fee.

## What fubtle hole is this,

Whofe mouth is cover'd with rude growing briers? Shakefp.
Then thrice under a brier doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. Drayton's $N_{\text {rmbbid. }}$ Britery. adj. [from bitier.] Rough; thorny; full of briers. Bric, and ponfibly alfo Brix, is derived from the Saxon bricz, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a brizg, and not a bridge.

Gibfon's Camden.
BRIGA'DE. $n$. $\int$. [brigade, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the a.ccent on the laft fyllable.] A divifion of forces; a body of men, confifting of feveral fquadrons of horfe, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted brigades form. Paradife Lof, b. ii. Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads, Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.

Pbilips.
Briga'de Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to affift him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as as a major general does in an army. Harris. Brigadier Gcneral. An officer who commands a brigade of horfe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general. Bri'gand. n. $f$. [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of fuch barbarous theevifh brigands in fome rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature.

Brambal againyt Hobbes.

## Brigandine.

## \}n. $\int$. [from brigand.]

1. A light veffel; fuch as has been formerly ufed by corfairs or pirates.

Like as a a warlike brigandine, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them fad death do hide.
Scarce five years are paft,
Since in your brigantine you fail'd to fee
The Adriatick wedded.
Otway's Venice Preferved.
The conful obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and reftore the fhips, referving only to himfelf two brigantines. Arbutbnot; 2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And brigandine of brafs, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrafs, and greves.
Milton's Agoniftes, l. inig.
BRIGHT. adj. [beone, Saxon.]
I. Shining ; glittering; full of light:

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant fhrine,
Dark, with exceffive brigbt, thy fkirts appear. Par. L. b.iii.
Then fhook the facred fhrine, and fudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright.
2. Clear; evident

He muft not proceed too fwiftly, that he may with more eafe, with brighter evidence, and with furer fuccefs, draw the learner on.

IVatts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. Illuftrious; as, a brigbt reign, a bright action.
4. Witty; acute; fubtle; as a bright genius.

To Bríghten. v. a. [from bright.]

1. To make bright; to make to fline.

The purple morning rifing with the year,
Salutes the fring, as her celeftial eyes
Adorn thie world, and brighten all the fkies.
Dryden.
2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecftafy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and brightens up my forrow,
Like gleams of funfhine in a louring fky. Pbilips's D. Moth. 3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creft. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. l. 634 .
4. To make illuftrious.

The prefent queen would brigbten her character, if the would exert her authority to inftil virtues into her people.

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It brighten'd Craggs's, and may darken thine.
To make acute, or witty.
To Bri'ghten. v. n. To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky brightens.
Bri'ghtuy. adv. [from bright.] Splendidly; with luftre.
Safely I Acpt, till brightly dawning fhone
The morn confpicuous on her golden throne.
Pope.
Bríghtness. n.f. [from bright.]

1. Luftre; fplendour; glitter.

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The blazing brigbtnefs of her beauty's beam, And glorious light of her fun-fhining face,
To tell, were as to ftrive againft the fleam. Fairy 2.b. i A fword, by long lying ftill, will contract a ruft, which fhall deface its brigbtnefs.
Vex'd with the prefent moment's heavy giloom,

Why feck we brightuefs from the years to come?
South:
Why feek we brightuefs from the years to come?
Prior.
The brigbtaefs of his parts, tlic folidity of his judgnient, and the candour and generofity of his temper, diftinguifhed him in an age of great politenefs.

Prior:
Bríllifancy. n.f. [from brilliant.] Luâre; fplendour.
BRI'LLIANT. adj. [brillant, Fr.] Shining; fparkling; fplendid ; full of luftre.

So have I feen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a brillianit fpark,
As wife philofophers remark,
At once both fink and fhine.
Dorfet.
Brílliant. n.f. A diamond of the fineft cut, formed into angles, fo as to refract the light, and fhine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To fhew you what the reft in orders were ;
This brilliant is fo fpotlefs and fo bright,
He needs not foil, but flines by his own proper light. Dryd. Brílliantness. n. f. [from brilliant.] Splendour; luftre.
Brills. n: $f$. The hair on the cyelids of a horfe. Dict. BRIM. n. f. [brim, Icelandifh.]
: The edge of any thing.
His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the
locks of his hair came down about the brims of it. Bacon.
2. The upper edge of any veffiel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleafure down the brim. Sbakefp. All's zuell that ends well. How my head in ointment fwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her brims!
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries, Craßbaw The bubbling waters from the bottom rife,
Above the brims they force their firy way. Dryden's IEn.
Thus in a bafon drop a fhilling,
Then fill the veffel to the brim,
You fhall obferve, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal feems to fwim.
The feet of the priefts that bare the ark, were dipped in the brim of the water.

Fofb. iii. 15.
4. The bank of a fountain

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whofe cheerful brims
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her fnowy limbs.
Draytonl
To Brim. v.a. [from the noun.] To fill to the top.
May thy brimmed waves, for this,
Their full tribute never mifs,
From a thoufand rills.
Milton:
This faid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then brims his ample bowl; with like defign
The reft invoke the gods, with fprinkled winc.
Dryden.
To Brim, v.n. To be full to the brim.
Now horrid frays
Commence, the brimming glaffes now are hurl'd With dire intent.

Pbilips:
Bri'mpul. adj. [from brim and full.] Full to the top; overcharged.

Meafure my cafe, how by thy beauty's filling,
With feed of woes my heart brimful is charg'd. Sidney, b. i.
We have try'd the utmoft of our friends;
Our legions are brimful, our caufe is ripe. Sbakefp. F. Caf. Her brimful eyes, that ready ftood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry ftore.
Dryden's Fables.
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes brimful of tears; then fighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my fon.
Addifon's Cato.
Bri'mfulness. n. $\int_{\text {. [from brimful.] Fulnefs to the top. }}$
The Scot, on his unfurnifh'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a breach,
With ample and brimfulnefs of his force. Shakesp. Hen.V.
Bri'mmer. n. f. [from brim.] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly brimmers flow,
Till the frefh garlands on their foreheads glow. Dryden。 Bri'mming. adj. [from brim.] Full to the brim.

And twice befides her beeftings never fail,
To ftore the dairy with a brimning pail.
Dryden.
Brimstone. n. $\int$. [corrupted from brin or brenfone, that is, firy ftone.] Sulphur. Sce SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dufkifh fmoke and brimftone blue. Fairy 2. b. i,
This vapour is generally fuppofed to be fulphureous, though I can fee no reafon for fuch a fuppofition: I put a whole bundle

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of lighted brimfone matches to the finoke, they all went out in an inftant.

Addifon on Italy.
Bri'mstony. adj. [from brimftone.] Full of brimftone; containing fulphur ; fulphureous.
Brínded. adj. [brin, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branclies.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd. Shakefp. Macbeth.
And fpotted mountain pard.
Milton.
My brinded heifer to the ftake I lay;
Two thriving calves fhe fuckles twice a day. Dryden.
Bri'ndle. n.f. [from brinded.] The fate of being brinded. A natural brindle.

Clarifa
Bri'ndled. adj. [from brindle.] Brinded; freaked.
The boar, my fifters! aim the fatal dart,
And frike the brindled monfter to the heart. Addijon's Ovid.
BRINE. n.f.

1. Water impregnated with falt.

The encreafing of the weight of water, will encreafe its power of bearing ; as we fee brine, when it is falt enough, will bear an egg. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 790^{\circ}$

Diffolve the fheeps dung in water, and add to it as much falt as will make it a ftrong brine, in this liquour, to fteep your corn.
2. The fea.

Mortimer.
All, but mariners,
Pung in the foaming brine, did quit the veffel,
Then all afire with me. Sbakefp. Tempef.
The air was calm, and, on the level brime,
Sleek Panope, with all her fifters, play'd.
As when two adverfe winds
Engage with horrid fhock, the ruffled brine Roars ftormy.

Milton.

Pbilips:
3. Tears.

What a deal of brine
Hath wafh'd thy fallow cheeks for Rofaline!
Shakefp.
Bri'NEPIT. n. $f$. [from bi ine and pit.] Pit of falt water.
Then I lov'd thee,
And flow'd thee all the qualities o' th' inle,
The frefh fprings, brinepits, barren place, and fertile.
Sbakefp. Tempeft
To BRING. v. a. [bninzan, Sax. preter. I lrought; part. paff. brought; bnohr, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; diftinguifhed from to carry, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. Sbake/p. H. VI.
And as fhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and faid, Bring me, I pray thee, a morfel of bread. in thy hand.

1 Kings, xvii. 1 .
A regiftry of lands may furnifh eafy fecurities of money, that fhall be brought over by frangers. $T_{c}$
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to fend by another.

And if my wifh'd alliance pleafe your king,
Tell him he fhould not fend the peace, but bring.
Dryden.
3. To produce ; to procure.

There is nothing will bring you more honour, and more eafe, than to do what right in juflice you may.
4. To caufe to come.

He protefts he loves you,
And needs no other fuitor, but his liking
To bring you in again.
Shakefp. Othello.
There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and fea and winds; but the folly and madnefs of mankind brougbt in the images of gods.

Stillingfleet.
The fountains of the great deep being broke open, fo as a general deftruction and devaftation was brought upon the carth, and all things in it. Burnet's Theory. Briing back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they fhould purfue, without any rebuke. Locke.
The great queftion, which, in all ages, has difturbed mankind, and broughit on them thofe mifchiefs.
5. To introduce.

Since he could not have a feat among them himfelf, he would bring in one, who had more merit.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{I}$.
6. To reduce ; to recal.

Nathan's fable had fo good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right fenfe of his guilt. Spect. N० 83.
7. To attract; to draw along.

In diftillation, the water afcends difficultly, and brings over with it fome part of the oil of vitriol. Newton's Opticks.
8. To put into any particular fate or circumftances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reafoning, which that ftudy neceffarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they fhall have occafion. Locke.

The queftion for bringing the king to juftice was immediately put, and carried without any oppofition, that I can find.
9. To conduct.

Swift's Prasbyterian Plea.
A due confideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally bring us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the

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world will as certainly bring us home to ourfelves. L'Efliange.
The underfanding fhould be brought to the difficult.and knotty parts of knowledge, by infenfible degrecs.

Locke.
10. To recal ; to fummons.

But thofe, and more than I to mind can briner,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to fing.
Dyaid.
II. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in thofe words, would not fuffer him to think otherwife, how, or whenfoever, he is brought to reflect on them.

Lccke.
It feems fo prepofterous a thing to men, to make themfelves unhappy in order to happinefs, that they do not eafily bing themfelves to it.

Profitable employments would be no lefs a diverfion than any of the idle fports in fahion, if men could but be liought to delight in them.

Lock.
12. To bring about. [See About.] To bring to pafs; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you would join to help. him out. Dryulen's Ind. Emp.
This turn of mind threw off the oppofitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moft vain and impracticable into his defigns, and to bring about feveral grcat events, for the advantage of the publick. Addijon's Frecholder.
13. To bring forth. To give birth to ; to produce.

The good queen,
For the is good, hath brought you forits a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleffing.
Shakef.

## Morc wonderful

Than that which, by creation, firlt brought forth
Light out of darknefs! Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 4i2:
Bewail thy falfehood, and the pious works
It hath brought forth, to make thee menorabie
Among illuftrious women, faithful wives. Niiton's Agonif:
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen brings forth another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native laid
Idlenefs and luxury bring forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuftice ; and that caufeth enmity and animofity.

The valuc of land is raifed, when it is fitted to lring forth: greater quantity of any valuable product.
unk 14. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light.
Gob, xxviii. II.
15. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm fuch a flrong power of men, as fhould perforce bring in all that rebellious rout, and loofe people.

Spenfer on Ircland.
16. To bring in. To afford gain.

The fole meafure of all his courtefies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in. South. Trade brought us in plenty and riches.
17. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long difcourfe with any; but, if you can, bring in fomething to feafon it with religion.

Taylor.
The fruitfulnefs of Italy and the like, are not brought in by force, but naturally rife out of the argument. Addifon.

Quotations are beft brought in, to confirm fome opinion controverted.

Swift.
18. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to caufe to efcape.
I trufted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwife have brought me off.

L'EAFrange.
Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll bring off a crow at the bar.

L'Eftrange.
The beft way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our underfanding, is to be truly religious. Tillot fons.
19. To bring on. To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on.

$$
\text { Eacon, EJay } 36 .
$$

20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party

This liberty fhould be made ufe of upon few occafions, of fmall importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own fide, another time, to fomething of greater and more publick moment. Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.
The proteftant clergy will find it, perhaps, 110 difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. Srvift.
21. To bring out. To exhibit; to fhew.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the fhearers prove fheep, let me be unrolled. Shake $\int$. IV inter's Tale.

Which he could bring out, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid.
Hudibras.
Thefe fhake his foul, and, as they boldly prefs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confefs. Dryden.
Another way made ufe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thofe experiments bring out the denarius heavier.
22. To bring under. To fubdue; to reprefs.

That (harp courfe which you have fet down, for the bringing

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tinder of thofe rebels of Ulifter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation.

Spenfer's Ircland. To fiy, that the more capable, or the better deferver, hath fuch right to govern, as he may compulforily bring under the refs worthy, is idle.

Bacon's Holy IVar.
23. To bring utp. To educate; to inftruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, ferves as a moof fure bond to hold them.

Sidney, b. i.
He that takes upon him the charge of lringing up young men, efpecially young gentlemen, fhould have fomething inore in him than Latin.

They frequently converfed with this lovely been brought up by her father in the fame courfe of knowledre. Addifon. Guardian, No
24. To bring ip. To bring into practice.

Several obliging deferences, condefcenfions, and fubmiffions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firft of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 119$.
25. To br a:! ap. To caufe to advance.
B.ing up your army'; but, I think, you'll find,

They've not prepar'd for us.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Britiger. n. f. [from bring.] The perfon that brings any thing.
et the firt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a lofing office : and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii. Beft you fee fafe the bringer
Out of the hoft: I muft attend mine office. Shakesp.
Bri'nger up. Infiructor; educator.
Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthieft men.

Afcham's Schoolinafer.
Bri'nish. adj. [from brine.] Having the tafte of brine; falt. Nero would be tainted with remorfe
To hear and fee her plaints, her brinifb tears.
For now I ftand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wildernefs of fea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when fome envious furge
Will, in his brinifs bowcls, fwallow him. Shakefp. T. Andr.
Bri'nishness. n.f. [from brinifi.] Saltnefs; tendency to faltnefs.
BRINI. n. $\int$. [brink, Danifh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river
'Th' amazed flames ftand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire,
Afraid to venture on fo large a leap. Dryden's Ann. Mirab.
We ftand therefore on the brinks and confines of thofe ftates at the day of doom. Atterbury.
So have I feen, from Severn's brink,
A flock of geefe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove wou'd fink,
And, fwimming, never wet a feather.
Brinvy. adj. [frombrine.] Salt:
He, who firft the paffage try.d,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaft, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firf the briny food.
Shakejp.

Then, briny feas, and tafteful fprings, farevel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereilds, dwel
Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
A muriatick or briny tafte feems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline falt; for fpirit of falt, and falt of tartar, mixed, produce a falt like fea falt. Arbutbonot on Aliments.
Briony. See Bryony.
BRISK. adj. [lorufque, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; fray ; fprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and fet me free, Or elfe be
Kind and brif, and gay like me.
sir 7. Denham.
A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brifk cramefone lafs, was fo altered in a few days, that he was liker a feeleton than a living man.

L'Eftrange.
Why fhou'd all horfour'then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain:
When other limbs we plainly fee,
Each in his way, as brijk as he?
Prior.
2. Powerful ; fpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine ;
Some forts, when old, continue brifk and fine.
Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick brifk cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and fervis' harhheft juice.
Pbilips.
It muft nceds be fome extcriour caufe, and the brijk acting of
fome objects without me, whofe efficacy I cannot refift. Locke.
3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, becaufe my inftrument was overcharged; had it marnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more brifk and pleafant.

Newton's Opticks.
To Brisk up. v. n. To come up brikly.
Bri'sket. n. $\int$. [bricbet, Fr.] The breaft of an animal.

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Sce that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the brifhet llinl red. Avontimar. Bri'ski.y. adru. [frombifk.] Actively; vigoroully.

We have feen the air in the bladder faddenly expand itfolf fo much, and fo brifkly, that it manifufly lifted up fome light bodies that leaned upon it.

Boylc.
I could plain!y perceive the creature to fuck in many of the mof minute animalcula, that were fwimming briflef ahout in the water.

Firy on the Creation.
BrI'skness. n. $\int$ [from brifh.]
Livelinefs; vigour; quicknefs.
Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguifh, yet will flacken and allay the vigour and brifkmefs of the renewed principle.
2. Gayety.

But the moft diftinguifhing part of his character feems to me, to be his brijknefs, his jollity, and his good humour. Dryd. BRI'STLE. n. f. [bnij ${ }^{-1}$, Sax.] The fiff hair of fwine.

I will not open my lips to wide as a brifle may enter. Shake/p.
He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with brijites, which probably fpend more upon the fame matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for brifles feem to be nothing elfe but a horn flit into a multitude of little ones. Grew. Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rifing brifles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverfe breafts with tufks oblique they wound. Dryd. To Bri'stle. v. a. [from the noun.] To crect in briftles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majefty,
Doth dogged war brijtle his angry creft,
And fnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. Shakesp. K. Yobn.
Which makes him plume himfelf, and brifile up
The creft of youth againt your dignity. Shakesp. H. IV.
To Bri'stle. v. $n$. To ftand ered as brifles.
Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with irifted hair,
In thy cyc that flall appear,
 Stood Theodore furpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and brifling hair upright
Yet arm'd with inborn worth.
Thy hair fo brifles with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rife in bearded ears.
To Bristle a thread. To fix a briftle to it.
Bri'stly. alj. [from briffle.] Thick fet with briftes
The leaves of the black mulberry are fomewhat brifty, which may help to preferve the dew. Bacon's Natural Hift.
If the eye were fo acute as to rival the fineft microfcope, the fight of our own felves would affright us; the fmootheet fkin would be befet all over with rugged fcales and brigly hairs.

Thus mafful beech the brifly chefnut bears,
And the wild afh is white with bloomy pears. Dryden's Virg. The careful matter of the fwine,
Forth hafted he to tend his brifly care. Pope's Odyf: $b$. xiv.
Bri'stol stone. A kind of foft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briftol.
Of this kind of cryftal are the better and larger fort of B:ifol flones, and the Kerry ftones of Ircland.

Woodward.
Brit. n.f. The name of a fifh.
The pilchards were wont to purfue the b, it, upon which they feed, into the havens. Carew's Survey of Cornwal. To Brite. \}v.n. Barley, wheat, or hops, are faid to brite, To Bright. $\}$ when they grow over-ripe. DiGE. BRI'TTLE. alj. [bıitean, Saxon.]. Fragile; apt to break; not tough
The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, fo brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough.

Bacon's Natural Hif. No 622.
From earth all came, to carth muft all return,
Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn.
Prior.
Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the bufy world conclude at beft,
But brittle goods, that break like glafs?
Granville.
If the ftone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pals in the
form of gravel.
Arbutionot on Diet.
Bri'titleness. n.f. [from biittle.] Aptnels to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightnefs, fharp without brittlencfs.
Afchan's Schoolimafter.
Artificers, in the tempering of fteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lefier in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to brittlencfs or toughnefs.

## Brize. n.f. The gadfly.

A brize, a fcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry fling did threaten. Spenfor. BROACH. $n . \int$. [broihe, Fr.]

1. A fpit.

He was taken into fervice in his court, to a bafe office in his kitchen; fo that he turned a broach, that had worn a crown.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Whofe offered entrails fhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatnefs from the hazle broaib. Dryden's Virgil.

## B R O

2. A mufical infrument, the founds of which are made by turning round a handle.
3. 「With hunters.] A fart of the head of a young ftag, growing fharp like the end of a fpit.
To Broach. v. a. [from the noun.]
4. To fpit ; to pierce as with a fpit.

As by a low but loving likelihood,
Were now the gencral of our gracious emprefs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his fword. Shakefp. Henry V.
He felled men as one would mow hay, and fometimes broached a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds fitted upon a flick. Hakewell on Providence.
2. To pierce a veffel in order to draw the liquour ; to tap.
3. To open any ftore.

I will notably provide, that you fhall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will broach my ftore, and bring forth my ftores.

Knollcs's Hifory.
4. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Pifon was Ganges, was firft broacbed by Jofephus.

Raleigh.
Thofe who were the chief inflruments of raifing the noife, made ufe of thofe very opinions themfelves had broacbed, for arguments to prove, that the change of minifers was dangerous.

Swift's Examiner, ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} 45$ -
5. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lifts,
Were enter'd by antagonifts,
And blood was ready to be broach'd,
When Hudibras in hafte approach'd.
Huditras, cant. ii.

## Bro'acher. n. f. [from broach.]

I. A fpit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five fharp broachers rank'd, the roaft they turn'd'; Thefe morfels ftay'd their ftomachs.

Drydcn.
2. An epener, or uttercr of any thing; the firft authour. There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the firlt broacher of an heretical opinion. L'Effrange.
Numerous parties denominate themfelves, not from the grand Authour and Finifher of our faith, but from the firft broacher of their idolized opinions.

Decay of Piety.
This opinion is commonly, but falfely, aferibed to Ariftotle, not as its firft broacher, but as its ableft patron
BROAD. adj. [bnab, Saxon.]

1. Wide ; extended in breadth; diftinguifhed from length.

The weeds that his broad frereading leaves did fhelter, Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. Shakefp. R. II. The top may be juftly faid to grow broader, as the bottom narrower.

Temple.
Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broad open to your grave. So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muft fend the finaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom broad. Dryden's Fables,
He launch'd the firy bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burft the lightnings, deep the thunders roll.
As cloath'd in cloudy form,

Weak, wan, and broad, he fkirts the fouthern fky. Thomfon. 2. Large.

To keep him at a diftance from falfehood and cunning, which has always a broad mixture of falfehood; this is the fitteft preparation of a child for wifdom.
3. Clear ; open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himfelf bore
In broad houfe, with the wooers us before. Chapman's Odyff.
It no longer feeks the fhelter of night and darknefs, but appears in the broadef light.

Decay of Piety.
If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in broad funfhine.
4. Grofs; coarfe.

The reeve and the miller are diftinguifhed from each other, as much as the lady priorefs and the broad fpeaking gap-toothed wife of Bath.

Dryden's Fables, Pref.
Love made him doubt his broad barbarian found;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. Dryden.
If open vice be what you drive at,
A name fo broad will ne'er connive at. Dryden's Albion. The broadeft mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Lefs pleafing far than virtue's very tears.
Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntfmen with a fhout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks broad nonfenfe with a ftare.
5. Obfcene; fulfom; tending to obfcenity.

As chafte and modeft as he is efteemed, it cannot be denied, but in fome places he is broad and fulfome. Dryden's Furv. Ded

Though, now arraign'd, he read with fome delight;
Becaufe he feems to chew the cud again,
When his broad comment makes the text too plain. Dryden. 6. Bold; not delicate; not referved.

Who can fpeak broader than he that has no houfe to put his head in? Such may rail againft great buildings. Shakefp.

## BRO

From broad words, and 'caufe he fail'd
His prefence at the tyrant's feaft, I hear, Macduff lives in difgrace.

Sbakefp. Macbetho
Broad as long. Equal upon the whole.
The mobile are ftill for levelling; that is to fay, for advancing themfelves: for it is as broad as long, whether they rife to others, or bring others down to them.

L'Eftrange:
Broad-cloth. n. $\int$. [from broad and cloth.] A fine kind of cloath.

Thus, a wife taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry feam an inch in :
Or elfe, be fure, your broad-cloth breeches
Will ne'er be fmooth, nor hold their ftitches.
Swift.
Broad-eyed. alj. [from lroad and eye.] Having a wide furvey. In defpitc of broad-ey'd watchful day,
I would into thy bofom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not
Shakesp. King Zobn.
Broad-leaved. adj. [from broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and broad-lcavicd cyprus-grafs of the fame fort.
Woodward on Foffils.
To Bróaden. v. n. [from broad.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following paffage.

Low walks the fun, and broadens by degrees,
Juft o'er the verge of day. Thomfon's Summer, l. 1605. Brodadly. adv. [from broad.] In a broad manner.
Bro'adness. $n$. $f$. [from broad.]
I. Breadth; extent from fide to fide.
2. Coarfenefs; fulfomnefs.

I have ufed the cleaneft metaphor I could find, to palliate the broadnefs of the meaning.
BROADSHOULDERED, adj, [from broad and Bouldor.]
a large fpace between the fhoulders.
Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with finews ftrong,
Broadpouldered, and his arms were round and long. Dryden. I am a tall, broad/houldered, impudent, black fellow; and, as
I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. Spectator:
Bro'adside. n. $\int$. [from broad and /ide.]

1. The fide of a fhip, diftinct from the head or ftern.

From vafter hopes than this he feem'd to fall,
That durft attempt the Britifh admiral:
From her broadfides a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the firy chariot of the fun.
Waller:
2. The volly of fhot fired at once from the fide of a fhip.
3. [In printing.] A fheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. n. $\int$. [from broad and fword.] A cutting fword, with a broad blade.
He , in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a broad/word.

Wifeman.
Bro'ADWISE. adv. [from broad and wife.] According to the direction of the breadth.
If one fhould, with his hand, thruft a piece of iron broadwife againft the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perfeveres to prefs againft it.
BROCA'DE. n. f. [brocado, Span.] A filken ftuff, variegated with colours of gold or filver.
I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich brocades.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 288$.
Or ftain her honour, or her new brocade,
Forget her pray'rs, or mifs a mafquerade.
Pope.
Broca'ded. adj. [from brocade.]
r. Dreft in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich brocaded fuit unfold,
Where rifing flow'rs grow fliff with frofted gold.
Bro'cage. n. f. [from broke.]
I. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet fure his honefty
Got him fmall gains, but fhamelefs fattery,
And filthy brocage, and unfeemly fhifts,
And borrow bafe, and fome good ladies gifts.
Spenfer.
2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholefome laws, they were interpreted to be but brocage of an ufurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people.

Bacoris Henry VII.
3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whofe works are e'en the frippery of wit,

## From brocage is become fo bold a thief,

As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it: Ben. Fobnfon.
So much as the quantity of money is leffened, fo much muft the thare of every one that has a right to this money be the lefs, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his brocage.

Lock.
BRO'CCOLI. n. . [Ital.] See CabBage ; of which it is a fpecies.
Content with little, I can piddle here,
On broccoli and mutton round the year ;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away.
To Broche. See To Broach.

## B R O

Su Gcoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, fhooting againft David's tower in Jerufalem, broched three feetlefs birds.

Camden's Remains.
Brock. n.f. [bhoc, Saxon.] A badger.
Brócket. n. f. A red deer, two years old.
Brogue. n. f. [brog, Irifh.]

1. A kind of thoe.

I thought he flept; and put
My clouted brogues from of my feet, whofe rudencis Anfwer'd my fteps too loud. Shakefp. Cymbeclite. Sometimes it is given out, that we muft either take three halfpence, or cat our brogues. Swift.
2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.
'To BROTDER. v. a. [brodir, Fi:] To adorn with figures of ncedle-work.
A robe and a broidered coat, and a girdle. Exodus; xxviii. 4. Infant Albion lay
In mantles broider'd o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickell.
Bróidery. n. f. [from broider.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloath.

The golden broidery tender Milkah wove,
The breaft to Kenna facred, and to love, Lie rent and mangled.

Tickell.
BROIL. n. $\int$. [brouiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.
Say to the king thy knowledge of the broil,
As thou didft leave it. Shakefo. Macbeth.
He has fent the fword both of civil broils, and publick war, amongit us.

Wake.
Rude were their revels, and obfcene their joys,
The broils of drunkards, and the luft of boys. Granville.
To BROIL. v. a. [bruler, Fr.] To drefs or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some frip the fkin, fome portion out the fpoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. Dryden's Eneid.
To Broil. v. $n$. To be in the heat.

> Where have you been broiling? -
——Among the croud $i$ ' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more.
Sbakesp. Henry VIII.
Long ere now all the planets and comets had been broiling in the fun, had the world lafted from all eternity. Cbeyne.
To BROKE. v. n. [of uncertain etymology. Skinner feems inclined to derive it from to break, becaufe broken men turn factors or brokers. Cafanbon, from wegà lew. Skinner thinks, again, that it may be contracted from procurer. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bruccan, Sax. to be bufy.] To tranfact bufinefs for others, or by others. It is ufed generally in reproach:

## He does, indeed

And brokes with all that can, in fuch a fuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Sbakefp.
The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men fhould wait upon other's neceffity; broke by fervants and inftruments to draw them on.
Bro'king. particip. adj. In the broker's lands.
Redeem from broking pawn the blemifh'd crown,
Wipe off the duft that hides our fceptre's gilt. Shakefp.
Bro'ken. [particip.palf. of break.]
Preferve men's wits from being broken with the very bent of fo long attention.
Bróken meat. Fragments; meat that has been cut.
Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conftantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at fmall charges; only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. Swift.
Bro'kenhearted. adj. [from broken and beart.] Having the firirits crufhed by grief or fear.

He hath fent me to bind up the brokenhearted. Ifa. lxi. I.
Bro'kenly. adv. [from broken.] Without any regular feries.
Sir Richard Hopkins hath done fomewhat of this kind, but brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a difcourfe of his own voyage.

Hakewell on Providence.
Bro'ker. n. f. [from to broke.]

1. A factor; one that does bufinefs for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no fock of their own, fet up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and felling there, and commonly abufing both fides, to make out a little paultry gain.

Some South-fea broker, from the city,
Will purchafe me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations wafte,
To fit them to his vulgar tafte.
Swift.
2. One who deals in old houfhold goods.
3. A pimp; a match-maker.

## A goodly broker!

Dare you prefume to harbour wanton lines?
To whifper and confpire againft my youth? Shakefp.
In chufing for yourfelf, you fhew'd your judgment;
Which being fnallow, you fhall give me leave
To play the broker in' mine own behalf. Shakesp. Henry VI.
Brookerage. $n . f$. [from broker.] The pay or reward of a broker. See Brocage.

Vol. I.
 the afyera arteria, called the bronchus.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bro'nchial. } \\ \text { Bro'nchick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [Bfóryo.] Belonging to the throat.
Infanmation of the lungs may happen either in the bronchia! or pulmonary veffels, and may foon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflimmation affects both the lobes.

Arbuthrot on Diet.
 which opens the windpipe by incifion, to prevent fuffocation in a quinfey.
(2) uncy.

The operation of bronchoomy is an incifion made into the afpera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when refipiration is obftructed by any tumour comprefing the larynx.

Sharp's Sth dery.
Brond. n.f. See Brand.
Foolifh old man, faid then, the pagan wroth,
That weeneft words or charms may force withiftond,
Soon fhalt thou fee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted brond. Fairy 2. b. ii
Brontólogy. n.f. [ $\beta_{\xi} \omega t \dot{r}$ and $\lambda$ doria.] A differtation upon thunder.
Bronze. n. f. [bronze; Fr.]

1. Brafs.

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley fands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. Pope's Dutic.
2. A medal.

I view with anger and difdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root;
A fhell, à biaterifly can do't.
BROOCH. n. . [broke, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains añd our jewels.-
Your brooches, pearls, and owches. Shakesp. Henry IV. p.ii. Richly fuited, but unfeafonable; juft like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now.

Shakejp.
I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. Shakefp. Hamlet.
2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. Dict.

To Brooch. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.
Not the imperious hew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæfar, ever fhall
Be broocl'd with me. Shakefp. Antony and Clcopaitra.
To BROOD. v.n. [bnædan, Saxon.]

1. To fit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the firf
Waft prefent, and, with mighty wings outforead,
Dove-like fat'it brooding on the vaft abyfs,
And mad'ft it pregnant. Milton's Par. L. $\mathcal{A}, \mathrm{b} . \mathrm{i} .1 .2$. 1.
Here nature fpreads her fruitful fweetnefs round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground. Dryden.
2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with fecret joy,
Their young fucceffion all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, infruct and educate,
And make provifion for the future ftate. Dryden's Virgil. Find out fome uncouth cell,
Where brooding darknefs fpreads his jealous wings,
A nd the night raven fings.
Miltor:
3. To watch, or confider any thing anxionfly.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold,
Who dare not give.
Dryden's 压neid.
As rejoicing mifers
Brood o'er their precious ftores of fecret gold. Smith's Phadr:
4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongt nations a brooding of a war, and that there is no fure league but impuiffance to do hurt.

Bacon's IVar with Spain.
To Brood. v.a. To cherifh by care; to hatch.
Of crouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll fit and brood your forrows on a throne.
Dryden.
Brood. n. $\int$ [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his brood
From foul infection of fo great a vice.
With terrours, and with clamours compafs'd round,
Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed. Par. L.b.ii.
Or any other of that heav'nly brood,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world fome good.
Miltor.
Flian difcourfes of ftorks, and their affection toward their brood, whom they infruct to fly. Brown's Vrilgar Errourso 2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning waftes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd carth, and hills of fand,
Its tainted air, and all its brools of poifon? Addifon's Cato. 3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleafed to fee the different workings of inftinct in a hen followed by a brood of ducks. Spait. No 121. 4. Something brought forth; a production.

## B R O

Such things become the hatch and brood of time. Shakiff. 5. The act of covering the eggs.

## Something's in his foul,

O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the difclofe
Will be fome danger.
Shakef. Hamlct.
Bro'ody, alj. [from brood.] In a fate of fitting on the eggs; inclined to fit.
The conmon hen, all the while fhe is broody, fits, and leads
her chickens, and ufes a voice which we call clocking. Ray.
Brook. n.f. [broc, or broca, Saxon.] A running water, lefs than a river; a rivulet.

A fubsfitute fhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by ; and then his flate
Empties itfelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. Shake $/$. Merchant of Venice.
Or many grateful altars I would rear,
Of grafify turf; and pile up every fone,
Of luftre, from the brook; in memory,
Of monument to ages. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 325 .
And to Cephifus' brook their way purfue:
The ftream was troubled, but the ford they knew. Dryden. Springs make little rivulets; thofe united, make brooks; and thofe coming together, make rivers, which empty themfelves into the fea.
To BROOK. v. a. [brucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to fupport.

Even they, which brook it worf, that men fhould tell them of their duties, when they are told the fame by a law, think very well and reafonably of it.

Hooker, b. i.
A thoufand more mirchances than this one,
Have learn'd me to brook this patiently. Shakefp. T. G. of Vor.
How ure doth breed a habit in a man!
This fhadowy defart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourifhing peopl'd towns.
Heav'n, the feat of blifs,
Shakef.
Brooks not the works of violence, and war. Par. Lof,$b$. vi. Moft men can much rather brook their being reputed knaves, than for their honefty be accounted fools. Soutb. Reftraint thou wilt not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trufted as your guard.
Dryden:
To Brook. v. n. To endure; to be content.
He, in there wars, had flatly refufed his aid; becaure he could not brook, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chofen Tiridates, preferred before him.

Sidney's Arcadia.
Bro'ollime. n.f. $f$. [becaburnga, Lat.] A fort of water fpeed-
sell well; very common in ditches.
BROOM. n. f. [brom, Saxon.]
3. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whofe pointal, which rifes from the flower-cup, afterward becomes a fhort, roundin, fwelling pod, containing, for the moft part, one kidney- fhaped feed in each.

Millar.
Ev'n humble broom, and ofiers, have their ufe,
And fhade for fheep, and food for flocks, produce. Dryden.
2. A befom; fo called from the matter of which it is made.

Not a moufe
Shall diflurb this hallow'd houfe;
I am fent with broom before,
To fweep the duft behind the door. Sh. Nidfum. Night's Dr.
If they came into the beft apartment, to fet any thing in order, they were faluted with a broom. Arbutbnot's Fobn Bull. Bróomland. n. f. [broom and land.] Land that bears broom. I have known fheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
BRO'OMSTAFF. n.f. [from broom and faff.] The ftaff to which the broom is bound; the handle of a befom.
They fell on ; I made good my place ; at length they came to the broomfiaff with me; I defied 'em ftill. Shakefo. H. VIII. From the age,
That children tread this worldly flage,
Broomffaff, or poker, they beftride,
And round the parlour love to ride.
And round the parlour love to ride.
Sir Roger pointed at fomething behind the door, which I found to be an old brommfaff.
Spectator, No 117 .
If it grow moffy or broomy, which thefela
then break it up again, and order it as you did are inclined to, of of it down again from the wheat-ftubble.

Mortimer.
The youth with broomy ftumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. Swift.
Broth. $n$. $f$. [bnoo, Sax.] Liquour in which felh is boiled.
You may make the broth for two days, and take the one
half every day.
Baion's Pbyfical Remains.
Inftead of light defferts, and lufcious froth,
Our authour treats to-night with Spartan broth. Soutberne.
If a nurre, after being fucked dry, eats broth, the infant will
fuck the broth) almoft unaltered.
Arbutthnot on Aliments.
Brotithel.
n. f. [bor del, Fr.] A houfe of lewd enter-
tainnent; a bawdyhoufe.
Perchance
I faw him enter fuch a houfe of fale,
Videlicet, a brotbel.
Stakefp. Hamlct.

## B R O

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
Ere made the common brothels of the tawn:
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chafte as maids in monafteries liv'd.' Dryden's. W. of $B$ : From its old ruins brotbelboules rife,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. Dryden's Mackfl.
The libertine retires to the ftews, and to the brothel. Rogers.
BRO'THER. n. f. [broðien, broodon, Saxon.] Plural, brothers, or bretbren.

1. One born of the fame father and mother.

Be fad, good brothers;
Sorrow fo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fafhion on. Shakrjp. Her. IV.
Whilft kin their kin, brother the brother foils,
Like enfigns all, againft like enfigns bend.
T' whom Michael ! thus, he alfo mov'd, reply'd :
Thefe two are brethren, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins.
Milton's Paradife Lofl, b. xi. l. 454 .
Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it
is very eafy to form the ideas of brothers.
Locke.
2. Any one clofely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he, to day that fheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brotber.
Shakejp. Henry V.
3. Any one refembling another in manner, form, or profeffion.

He alfo that is fothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great wafter.

Prov. xviii. 9.
4. Brother is ufed, in theological language, for man in general.

Bro'therhood. n.f. [from brother and bood.]

1. The ftate or quality of being a brother.

This deep difgrace of brotherbood
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. Sbakefp. R. II.
Finds brotherbood in thee no fharper fpur? Sbakefp. R.II.
So it be a right to govern, whether you call it fupreme fatherhood, or fupreme brotherbood, will be all one, provided we know who has it.

Locke.
2. An affociation of men for any purpofe; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the brotberbood of St. George, erected by parliament, confifting of thirteen the moft noble and worthy perfons. Davies on Ireland.
3. A clafs of men of the fame kind.

He was fometimes fo engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as confpicuous as any of the brotberbood. Addifon. Guardian.
Bro'therly. adj. [from brother.] Natural; fuch as becomes or befeems a brother.
He was a prieft, and looked for a prieft's reward ; which was our brotherly love, and the good of our fouls and bodies. Bacon.

Though more our money than our caufe,
Their brotberly affifance draws.
Denbarn.
They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their fuperiours, and embracing one another in brotherly piety and concord. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 33$ -
Bro'therly. adv. After the manner of a brother; with kindnefs and affection.
I fpeak but brotherly of him; but fhould I anatomize him to thee as he is, I muft blufh and weep, and thou look pale and wonder.
Brought. [participle paflive of bring.]
The Turks, poffeffed with a needlefs fear, forfook the walls, and could not, by any perfuafions or threats of the captains, be brought on again to the affault.

Knolles's Hiffory
The inftances brought by our authour are but flender proofs.
BROW. n. f. [bnopa, Saxon.]
I. The arch of hair over the cye
'Tis now the hour which all to reft allow,
And fleep fits heavy upon every brow. Dryden's Ind. Emp. 2. 'The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before fhe broke her brow.
So we fome antique hero's ftrength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As thefe vaft beams exprefs the beaft,
Whofe fhady brows alive they dreft.
Wallor.
3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our prefence, face to face,
And frowning brow to lrow. Shake $/$. Richard II
Though all things foul would bear the brows of grace,
Yet grace muft look fill fo.
Shake/p. Macbeth.
4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing difmayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of a hill.

Bacon's Howry VII.
On the brow of the hill beyond that city, they were fomewhat perplexed by efpying the French embaffador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him.

Wotton.
Them with fire, and hoffile arms,
Fearlefs affault; and, to the broov of hear'n
Purfuing, drive them out from God and blifs. Par. L. b.vi. To Brow. v.a. [from the noun.] To bound; to limit ; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts, That brove this bottom glad.
To Bronvbeat. e. a. [from brow and beat.] To deprefs with fevere brows, and ftern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magiffrate to frown upon, and browbeat thofe who are hearty and exact in their miniftry; and, with a grave, infignificant nod, to call a refolved zeal, want of prudence.

South.
What man will voluntarily expofe himfelf to the imperious browluatiugs and fcorns of great men?

L'Ejfrange.
Count Tariff endeavoured to browbeat the plaintiff, while he was fpeaking; but though he was not fo imprudent as the count, he was every whit as fturdy.

I will not be browbeaten by the fupercilious looks of adifon. verfaries, who now ftand cheek by jowl by your worfhip.

Ar'butbnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
Bro'wroutid. adj. [from brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats;
He prov'd the beft mani' th' field, and, for his meed,
Was browbound with the oak.
Shake/p. Coriolanus:
Broowsick. adj. [from brow and fick.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious inflience from you;
Mav alter nature in our browfick crew.
May alter nature in our browfick crew.
Suckling.
BROWN. adj. [bnun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any othet colour.
Brown, in High Dutch, is called braun; in the Netherlands, bruyn; in French, coleur brune; in Italian, bruno; in Greek,
 burn, and $\omega \psi$, a face; for that blacknefs or fwarthinefs in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called fufcus; quafl p $\tilde{\text { s c cxiüral, that is, from darkening or overhhadowing the }}$ Jight; or of фшozkn, which is to burn or fcorch. Peacham:
I like the new tire within excellently, if the hiair were a little brozewer. Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.

From whence high Ithaca overlooks the floods;
Brown with o'ercharging fhades and pendent woods. Pope. Long untravell'd heaths,
With defolations brown, he wanders wafte. Thomfon.
Bro'wnile. n. $\int$. [from brown and bill.] The ancient weapon of the Englifh foot; why it is called brown, I have not difcovered; but we now fay brown musket from it.

And brownbills, levied in the city,
Made bills to pafs the grand committee:
Hudibras.
Bro'wnish. adj. [from brown.] Somewhat brown.
A brownifl grey iron-ftone, lying in thin frata, is poor, but runs freely.

Woodward on Fofils.
Bro'wriess. n. f. [from brown.] A brown colour.
She would confefs the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed moft lovely, brownnefs of Mufidorus's face, and this colour of mine.

Sidney, $b$. ii.
Bro'wnstudy. n. f. [from brown and fudy.] Gloomy meditations; fludy in which we direet our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowfinefs and brownffudies; or, if brisk and active, they lay themfelves out wholly in making common places. Norris.
To BROWSE. v. a. [broufer, Fr.] To eat branches, or fhrubs.
And being down, is trod in the durt
Of cattle, and broufed, and forely hurt. Spenfer's Paforals. Thy palate then did deign
The rougheft berry on the rudeft hedge:
Yea, like the flag, when fnow the pafture fheets,
The barks of trees thou browefedf. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.
To Browse. v. n. To feed: it is ufed with the particle on.
They have fcared away two of my beft fheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the fea-fide, browfing on ivy. Shakefp.
A goat, hard preffed, took fanctuary in a vineyard; fo foon as he thought the danger over, he fell prefently a browfing upon the leaves.

L'Ejirange.
Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browje on the fhrubs, and crop the budding trees. Blackm.
The Greeks were the defcendants of favages, ignorant of agriculture, and brow/ing on herbage, like cattle. Arbutbnot.
Browse. n. f. [from the verb.] Branches, or fhrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals

The greedy lionefs the wolf purfues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browefe. On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinliminon, from afar the traveller kens,
Aftoniif'd, how the goats their fhrubby browfe Gnaw pendent.

Dryden.

BRUISE R. [bijer, Fr] To crufh or man Philips. heavy blow of fomething not edged or pointed; to cir by nyy wielt ; to boat into grols powder; to beat any weig
coarfely.

> Fellows in arms, and my mof loving friends,

Feilows in arms, and my mof tranng. Shakefp. R. III.
Druisd miderneath the yoke of tyrany.
And far deper in his heal their ftings,
Than temporal death fhall bruife the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redcems. $\quad$ Par. Loff, b, xii $l .433$.

## $\bar{B} \mathrm{R} U$

Ás in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And ftars with rocks together crufh'd and bruis'd. Wallor'.
They beat their breatts with many a bruifmig blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the fnow. Drvden's Fab:
Bruise. n. $f$. [from the verb.] A hurt with fomething blunt and licavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for bruife, and that for blood. Hudibras: I fince have labour'd
To bind the bruifes of a civil war,
And ftop the iffices of their wafting blood.
Dryden.
Bru'isewort. n.f. An herb; the fame with Comfrey; which fee.
BRUIT. n. $\int$. [bruit, Fr.] Rumour; noife; report.
Wherewith a bruit ran from one to the other', that the king was flain.

Sidney, b. ii:
Upon fome bruits he apprehended a fear, which moved him to fend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. . Hayw: I am not
One that rejoices in the commoin wreck,
As common bruit doth put it.
Sbake/p. Timon:
Tö Bruit. v. a. [from the noun.] To report; to noife abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the houn are now much in ufe.

## His death,

Being bruited once; took fire and heat away
From the beft temper'd courage in his troops: Shak. Hen. V. It was bruited, that I meant nothing lefs than to go to Guitna. Ralcigh's Efays:
Bru'mal. adj. [orumalis, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.
About the brumal folftice, it hath been obferved, ever unto a proverb, that the fea is calm, and the winds do ceafe, till the young ones are excluded, and forfake their nefts.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 10 :
Brun, Bran, Brown, Bourn, Burn, are all derived from the Sax. bonn, bounn, bnumna, bunna; all fignifying a river or brook.

Gibfon's Camden.
Brine'tt. n. f. [brunette, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fafhion, to infult the olives and the brunettes. Addijon. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 109$.
Bru'nion. n. f. [brugnon, Fr.] A fort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
Brunt. n. f. [brunff, Dutch.]
I. Shock; violence.

Erona chofe rather to bide the brunt of war, than venture him.

Sidney, b. ii:

## God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,

From the dry ground to fpring, thy thirft $t$ ' allay
After the brunt of battle. Milton's Agonifes, l. 58 I.
Faithful minifters are to ftand and endure the brunt: a common foldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the flandard to die upon the place.

Soutb.
2. Blow; froke.

A wicked amburh, which lay hidden long
In the clofe covert of her guileful eyen, -
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the brunt fo ftrong. Spenfer's Sonnets.
The friendly rug preferv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruife or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
An heavy brunt of cannon-ball.
Hudilras.
BRUSH. n. f. [broffe, Fr. from brufcus, Lat.]

1. An inftrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or foil. It is generally made of briftles fet in wood.
2. It is ufed for the larger and ftronger pencils ufed by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and brufbes of the town againft me? Stillingfieet.

With a fmall brufb you muft fmear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
3. A rude affault; a fhock; rough treatment; which, by the fame metaphor, we call a fouring.

Let grow thy finews till their knots be frong,
And tempt not yet the brufhes of the war.
Shakesp.
It could not be pofible, that, upon fo little a brufh as Waller had fuftained, he could not be able to follow and difturb the king.

Clarenclon, b. viii.
Elfe when we put it to the pufh,
They liad not giv'n us fuch a brajb.
Hudibras.
To Brush. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To fweep or rub with a brufh.

If he be not in love with fome woman, there is no believing old figns; he brubhes his hat o' morning; what fhould that bode?

Shakefp. Mucb ado about Nothing:
2. To ftrike with quicknefs, as in brufhing.

The wrathful beaft about him turned light,
And him fo rudely paffing by, did brufb
With his long tail, that horfe and man to ground did rufh.
Spenfer's Fairy 2 uecn, b. i. cant. ii. fanz. I6.
Has Somnus bruff'd thy eyelids with his rod? Dryden.
His fon Cupavo brufh'd the briny flood,
Upon his ftern a brawny centaur ftood, Dryden's AEneid.

## BRU

High o'er the billows flew the mafly load,
And near the fhip came thund'ringr on the flood,
It almoft $b r u / b ' d$ the helm.
Popc's Odydey, b. ix. . 'To paint with a brufh.

You have comminifioned me to paint your fhop, and I have done my beft to brufh you up like your neighbours. Pope. 4. To carry away, by an act like that of brufhing.

And from the boughs brufh off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew.
Milton.
The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muft empty themfelves, ought to have fo fpacious a furface, that as much water may be continually brufbed off by the winds, and exhaled by the fun, as, befides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers.

Bentlcy.
5. To move as the brufh.

A thoufand nights have brufb'd their balmy wings
Over thefe eyes.
Dryden's Dons Sebafian.
To Brush. v.n.

1. To move with hafte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor caft a pitying cye,
Nor took him down, but bru/b'd regardlefs by.
The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they brufb' $d$, both foot and horfe.
Dryden.

Prior.
2. To fly over; to fkim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the fleepy vigour of the foul,
And, brufing o'er, adds motion to the pool. Dryden's Fab.
Bru'sher. n. $\int$. [from brufh.] He that ufes a brufh.
Sir Henry Wotton ufed to fay, that criticks were like brufhers of noblemens cloaths. Bacon's Apophthegms.
Bru'shwood. n. f. [from brufh and wood. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from browe fewood.] Rough, low, clofe, fhrubby thickets; fmall wood fit for firé.

It fmokes, and then with trembling breath fie blows, Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arofe.
With brufbwood, and with chips, fhe ftrengthens thefe, And adds at laft the boughs of rotten trees. Dryden's Fab.
BRU'SHY. adj. [from brufh.] Rough or fhaggy, like a brufh. I fufpected, that it might have proceeded from fome fmall unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the brufhy fubftance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. Boyle.
To Bru'stle, v.n. [bnar-lian, Saxon.] To crackle; to make a fmall noife.

Skinner.
Bru'tal. adj. [brutal, Fr. from brute.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no oppofing brutal force to the fratagems of human reafon.

L'Eftrange.
2. Savage ; cruel ; inhuman.

The brutal bus'nefs of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful fervants' care.
Dryden.
Bruta'lity. n. f. [brutalité, Fr.] Savagenefs; churlifhnefs; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and efcapes not the opinion of brutality.
To Brut'alize. v. n. [brutalifer, Fr.] To grow brutal or favage.

Upon beirg carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of tranfport, with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance.

Addifon's Freebolder.
To Bruta'lize. v. a. To make brutal or favage.
Bru'tally.adv. [from brutal.] Churlifhly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very brutally indeed. Arbuthnot.
GRUTE. adj. [brutus, Lat.]
I. Senfelef's unconfcious.

Nor yet are we fo low and bafe as their atheifm would deprefs us; not walking ftatues of clay, not the fons of brute earth, whofe final inheritance is death and corruption. Bentl.
2. Savage ; irrational ; ferine.

Even brute animals make ufe of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have fevcral fignifications to call, warn, chide, cherifh, threaten. Holder's Elements of Speech.
In the promulgation of the Mofaick law, if fo much as a brute beaft touched the mountain, it was to be ftruck through with a dart.

South.
3. Beftial; in common with beafts.

Then to fubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. Par. Regained. 4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The brute philofopher, who ne'cr has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd.
Brute. n. f. [from the adjective.] A brute creature; a creature without reafon; a favage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of brute, and human fenfe exprefs'd? Par. Loff.
To judgment he proceeded, on th' accurs'd
Serpent, tho' brute; unable to transfer

## B U B

The guilt on him, who made him inftrument
Of mifchicf.
Milton's Paradife Lofl, l. x. l. 165 .
Brutes may be confidered as either, aerial, terreffrial, aquiatick, or amphibious. I call thofe aerial, which have wings, wherewith they can fupport themfclves in the air; terreftrial are thofe, whofe only place of rcft is upon the earth; aquatick are thofe, whofe conftant abode is upon the water. Locke.
To thofe three prefent impulfes, of fenfe, memory, and inftinct, meft, if not all, the fagacities of brutes may lie reduced.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
All but the page prefcrib'd, this prefent flate;
From brutes what men, from men what firits know;
Or who could fuffer being here below? Pope's Eff. on Man.
To Brute. v. a. [written ill for bruit.] To report.
This, once brutcd through the army, filled them all with heavinefs. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks. Bru'teness, n.f. [from brute.] Brutality; a word not now ufed.
That with thy brutenefs dhend'ft thy comely age. Fairy 2 :
Bru'TIFY. v. a. [from brute.] To make a man a brute. To Bru'tify. v. a. [from brute.] To make a man a brute. O thou falacious woman! am I then brutified? Ay; feel it here; I fprout, I bud, I blofom, I am ripe horn mad.

Congreve's Old Batchclor.
BrU'TISH. adj. [from brute.]
I. Beftial; refembling a beaft.
Ofiris, Ifis, Orus, and their train,
With monftrous hapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priefts, to feek
Their wand'ring gods difguis'd in brut $\mathrm{j} / \mathrm{forms}. \mathrm{Par}. \mathrm{Loff}$.
2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; favage; ferocious.

Brutes, and brutifb men, are commonly more able to bear pain, than others.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6. 3. Grofs; carnal.

For thou thyfelf haft been a libertine,
As fenfual as the brutifb fting itfelf. Shakefp. As you like it.
After he has flept himfelf into fome ufe of himfelf, by much ado he ftaggers to his table again, and there acts over the fame brutiff fcene.
4. Ignorant; untaught ; uncivilized.

They were not fo brutifh, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God.

Hooker, b. v. § 35 .
Bru'tishly. adv. [from brutijb.] In the manner of a brute; of a favage and unnatural man.
I am not fo diffident of myfelf, as brutifhly to fubmit to any man's dictates.
K. Charles.

For a man to found a confident practice upon a difputable principle, is brutifly to outrun his reafon.

South.
ins; in-
Bru'tishness. n.f. [from brutijh.] Brutality; favagenefs; infenfibility.

All other courage, befides that, is not true valour, but brutijhnefs.
BRy'on Y. n. $\int$. [bryonia, Lat.] A plant.
It has a climbing ftalk, with fpines; the leaves are like thofe of the vine; the flowers confint of one leaf, which is expanded at the top, and divided into five parts, and, in the female plants, fucceeded by round berries, growing on footttalks; the flowers of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The fpecies are, I. The common white bryony. 2. Smooth African bryony, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, छ'c. The firt fort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of England; but may be cultivated in a garden for ufe, by fowing the berries in the fpring of the year, in a dry poor foil. The roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human fhape, and carried about the country, and fhewn as mandrakes. Mill.
Bub. n. f. [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour.
Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double bub,
And fettles in the humdrum club.
Prisr.
BU'BBLE. n. f. [bobbel, Dutch.]
I. A fmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemifphere; air within, and a little fkin of water without: and it feemeth fomewhat ftrange, that the air fhould rife fo fwiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, fhould be fayed by fo weak a cover as that of the bubble is. Bacon's Natural Hijlory, No 24.

The colours of bubbles, with which children play;, are various, and change their fituation varioufly, without any refpect to confine or fhadow.

Neruton's Opticks.
2. Any thing which wants folidity and firmnefs; any thing that is more fpecious than rea!.
The carl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the ftrength of the proceedings there, which was but a bubble, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. Jiac.. Then a foldier,
Secking the buible, reputation,
Even in the camnon's mouth.
Sinkejp. As jou like it.
War, he fung, is toil and tronble,
Honour but ain empty lubble,
Fighting flill, and fitll deftroyinc.
Dryle\%. 3

## B U C

3．A cheat；a falie flow．
The nation then too late will find
Directors promifes but wind，
South－fea at beft a mighty bubble．
4．The perfon cheated．
Ceate，deareft mother，ceafe to chide；
Gany＇s a cheat，and I＇m a buluble；
Yet why this great excefs of trouble
Prior．
my cer－
He has been my bubble thefe twenty ycars，and，to my cer－ tain knowledge，underftands no more of his own affairs，than a child in fwaddling clothes．Arbuthnot＇s Hifl．of＇\％．Bull．
To Bu＇prie．v．$n$ ．［from the noun．］To rife in bubbles．
Alas！a crimfon river of warm blood，
Like to a bubbing fountain ftirr＇d with wind，
Doth rife and fall．
Shakeff．Titus Androiicus．
Adder＇s fork，and blindworm＇s fting，
Lizard＇s leg，and owlet＇s wing：
For a charn of pow＇rful trouble，
Like a hellbroth boil and bubble．
Sbakefp．Nacbeth．
Still bubble on，and pour forth blood and tears．Dryden．
2．To run with a gentle noife．
For thec the bubbling fprings appear＇d to mourn，
And whifpering pines made vows for thy return．Dryden．
The fame fpring fuffers at fome times a very manifeft remif－
fron of its heat：at othors，as manifeft an increafe of it ；yea， fometimes to that excefs，as to make it boil and bubble with ex－ treme heat．

Woodzuard＇s Nat．Hif．
Not bubbling fountains to the thirfty fwain，
Not fhow＇rs to larks，or funfline to the bee，
Are half fo charming as thy fight to me．
Pope．
To Bu＇bele．v．a．To cheat：a cant word．
He tells me，with great paffion，that the has bubbled him out of his youth；and that fhe has drilled him on to five and fifty．

Addifon．Spectator，No 89.
Charles Mather could not bubble a young beau better with a toy．

Arbutbnot＇s Hift．of＇F．Eull． Bu＇beler．n．f．［frombubble．］A cheat．

What words can fusfice to exprefs，how infinitely I efteem you，above all the great ones in this part of the world；above all the Jews，jobbers，and bubblers．
Bu＇bey．n．. ．A woman＇s breaft．
Foh！fay they，to fee a handfome，brisk，genteel，young fel－ low，fo much governed by a doating old woman；why don＇t you go and fuck the bubby？

Arbutbnot＇s＇fobn Bull．
Bu＇bо．n． $\int$ ．［Lat．from Rеш＇山，the groin．］That part of the groin from the bending of the thioh to the fcrotum；and therefore all tumours in that part are called buboes．

2uincy．
I fuppurated it after the manner of a bubo，opened it，and en－ deavoured deterfion．

IViJeman＇s Surgery．
BUBONOCE＇LE．$n$ ．f．［Lat．from Seeouv，the groin，and $x$ inn $n$ ，a rup－ ture．］A particular kind of rupture，when the inteftines break down into the groin．

2 2incy．
When the inteftine，or omentum，falls through the rings of the abdominal mufcles into the groin，it is called bernia inguina－ lis，or，if into the fcrotum，fcrotalis ：thefe two，though the firft only is properly fo called，are known by the name of bubonocele．

Sbarp＇s Surgery．
Bucaniers．n．f．A cant word for the privateers，or pirates，of America．
Buccella＇tion．n．f．［buccella，a mouthful，Lat．］In fome chy－ mical authours，fignifies a dividing into large pieces．Harris BUCK．n． $\int$ ．［bauche，Germ．fuds，or lye．］
1．The liquour in which cloaths are wafhed．
Buck？I would I could wafh myfelf of the buck：I warrant you，buck，and of the fcafon too it fhall appear．

Sbakefp．
2．The cloaths wafhed in the liquour．
Of late，not able to travel with her furred pack，fhe wafhes bucks here at home． Shake／p．Henry VI．p．ii．
BUCK．n．f．［bruch，Welch；bock，Dutch；bouc，Fr．］The male of the fallow deer；the malc of rabbets，and other animals．
Bucks，goats，and the like，are faid to be tripping or faliant， that is，going or leaping．
To Buck．v．a．［from the noun．］To wafh clothes．
Here is a baket；he may creep in heré，and throw foul linen upon him，as if it were going to bucking．Shakefp．
To Buck．v．n．［from the noun．］To copulate as bucks and does．

The chief time of fetting traps，is in their bucking time．
Mortimer．
Bu＇ckeasket．n．f．The bafket in which cloaths are carried to the wam．

They cqnycyed me into a buckbasket ；rammed me in with foul fhirts，foul ftockings，and greafy napkins．

Sbakefp．
Bu＇ckbean．n．f．［locksboonen，Dutch．］A plant；a fort of trefoil． The bitter naufeous plants，as centaury，buckbone，gentian，of which tea may be made，or wines by infufion．

Floyer．
Bu＇cket．n． $\int$ ．［baquet，Fr．］
1．The vefiel in which water is drawn out of a well．
Now is this golden crown like a deep well，
That owes two bucket，filling one another ；
The cmptier ever dancing in the air，
The other down unfeen，and full of water．Shakrfp．R．II． Vol．I．

## B U C

Is the fea ever likely to be evaporated by the fun，or to be c．m－ plied with buckets？

Bentriy．
2．I he veffels in which water is carried，particularly to quench a firc．

Now frects grow throng＇d，and，bufy as by day；
Some ruu for buckets to the hallow＇d quire；
Some cut the pipes，and fome the engines play；
And fome，more bold，mount ladders to the fire．
Dryden。
The porringers，that in a row
Hung high，and made a glitt＇ring fhow，
To a lefs noble fubftance chang d，
Were now but leathern buckets rang＇d．
Suift．
BU＇CKLE．n．f．［bwech，Welch，and the fame in the Armorick； boucle， Fr ．］
1．A link of metal，with a tongue or catch made to faften one thing to another．

Fair lined nippers for the cold，
With buckles of the pureft gold．
Shakefp：
The chlamys was a fort of fliort cloak tied with a buckle， commonly to the right fhoulder．Arbutbnot on Coins．

Three feal－rings ；which after，melted down，
Form＇d a vaft buckle for his widow＇s rown．
2．The ftate of the hair crifped and cuited，by being kept long in the fame ftate．

The greateft beau was dreffed in a flaxen periwig；the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home，and lets his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year．

Spectator， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ 129：
That live－long wig，which Gorgon＇folf might own，
Eternal buckle takes in Parian ftone．
To Bu＇ckle．v．a．［from the noun．］
1．To faften with a buckle．
Like faphire，pearl，in rich embroidery，
Buckled below fair knighthood＇s bending knec．
France，whofe armour confcience buckld on，
Whom zeal and charity brought to the ficld．
Shakefp．

Thus，ever，when I buckile on my helmet，
Sbakefp：
Thy fears afflict thec．
When you carry your mafter＇s riding－coat，wrap your own in it，and buckle them up clofe with a ftrap．Swift．
2．To prepare to do any thing：the metaphor is taken from buck－ ling on the armour．

The Saracen，this hearing，rofe amain，
And catching up in hafte his three fquare fhield，
And fhining helmet，foon him buckled to the ficld．Fairy 2
3．To join in battle．
The Lord Gray，captain of the men at arms，was forbidden to charge，until the foot of the avantguard were buckled with them in front．

## 4．To confine．

How brief the lifc of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage！
That the fletching of a fpan
Buckles in his fum of age．
Shakef．As you like it：
To Bu＇ckle．v．n．［bucker，Germ．］
I．To bend ；to bow．
As the wretch，whofe fever－weaken＇d joints，
Like ftrengthlefs hinges，buckle under life，
Impatient of his fit，breaks like a fire
Out of his keepcr＇s arms．Shakefp．Henry IV．p．ii．
Now a covetous old crafty knave，
At dead of night，fhall raife his fon，and cry，
Turn out，you rogue！how like a beaft you lie；
Go buckle to the law．
Dryder．
2．To buckle to．To apply to；to attend．See active，fecond fenfe．
This is to be done in children，by trying them，when they are by lazinefs unbent，or by avocation bent another way，and endeavouring to make them buckle to the thing propofed．Locke．
3．To buckle with．To engage with；to encounter．
For fungle combat，thou fhalt buckle with mc．
Shakefp．
Yet thou，they fay，for marriage dof provide；
Is this an age to buckle with a bride？Dryden＇s＇fuv．Sat．vi．
BUC＇KLER．n．f．［bwacled，Welch；bouclier，Fr．］A fhicld；a defenfive weapon buckled on the arm．

He took my arms，and，while I forc＇d my way，
Through troops of foes，which did our paffage flay；
My buckler o＇er my aged father caft，
Still fighting，ftill defending as I paft．Dryden＇s Aurengzebe。
This medal compliments the emperour in the fame fenfe as the old Romans did their dictator Fabius，when they called him the buckler of Rome．

Addifori on ancient Medals．
To Bu＇ckler．v．a．［from the noun．］To fupport；to defend．
Fcar not，fweet wench，they fhall not touch thee，Kate； I＇ll buckler thee againft a million．Sbakefp．Tam．the Sbrew．
Can Oxford，that did ever fence the right，
Now buckler falihood with a pedigree？Sbakeff．Henry VI． Bu＇ckler－thozn．n．f．Chrife＇s－iborn．
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ скмmast．n．f．The fruit or maft of the beec＇i trec．
Bu＇ckram．n．f．［bougran，Fr．］A fort of ftrung linen cloth， ftiffened with gum，ufed by taylors and ftaymakcrs．

I have peppered two of them；two， 1 an fure，I have paid， two rogues in buckram fuits．Sbakejp．Henry IV． Bu＇ckrams，n．f．The fame with wild garlick．See Garlick．

## B U D

Bu'ckshorn Plantain: u. f. [coronopus, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are cither entire, or but dightly indented. The fpecies are four; r. Garden bucksborn plantain, or hartho:n, E'c. The firft fpecies, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon moft commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poornefs of the foil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part fo large. This fipecies was formerly cultivated in gardens as a falad herb, but, at prefent, is little regarded, and wholly difufed. Miller.
Bu'cithorn. n. f. [rbamnus, Lat. fuppofed to be fo called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-fhaped fower, confifting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five fegments; out of the flowercup rifes the pointal, which becomes a foft roundifh berry, very full of juice, inclofing four hard feeds. The fpecies are, Common purging buckthorn. 2. Leffer purging buckthorn. 3 . Buchtlor i, with long fpines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The firtt of thefe trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are ufed in medicine, particularly for making a fyrup, which was formerly in great ufe; though, of late, other forts of berries have either been mixed with thofe of the buckthorn, or wholly fubtituted in their place; which mixture hath fpoiled the fyrup, and rendered it lefs efteemed. The buchtborn berrics may be diftinguifhed whether they are right or not, by opening them, and obferving the number of feeds in each; for thefe have commonly four. The fecond fort is lefs common in England. Both thefe forts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autunn. The firf fort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the fecond fort feldom rifes above cight fcet high. They may alfo be propagated by feeds.
Bu'ckwheat: n. f. [buckwesitz, Germ. fagopyrum, Lat.]
The flowers grow in a fpike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and refembles the petals of a flower; the feeds are black, and three cornered. The fpecies are, I. Common upright buckwbeat. 2. Common creeping buckrwheat. The firft is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The fecond grows wild, and is feldom cultivated. Miller.
Buco'Lick. adj. [Bovzoniza, from Boveoino, a cowherd.] Paftoral.
BUD. n. f. [bouton, Fr.] The firft fhoot of a plant; a gem.
Be as thou waft wont to be;
Sce as thou waft wont to fee:
Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
Hath fuch force and bleffed power. Sbakefp. Midf. N. Dr. Writers fay, as the moft forward bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even fo by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blafting in the bud,
Lofing his verdure even in the prime. Shakefp. T. G. of Vor. When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meaneft bud that falls from mine? $\square$ \}
Infects wound the tender buds, with a long hollow trunk, and depofit an egg in the hole, with a fharp corroding liquour, that caufeth a fwelling in the leaf, and clofeth the orifice. Bentley. To Bud. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young fhoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rofe growing by the brook of the field.
Ecchus, xxxix. 33 .
There the fruit, that was to be gathered from fuch a conflux, quickly budded out.

Clarendon, $b$. ii.
Heav'n gave him all at once, then fnatch'd away, ? Ere mortals all his beauties could furvey;
Juft like the flow'r that buds and withers in a day. $\int$ Dryd.
Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for budding horns on their fmooth foreheads rear'd.
Dryden's Silenus.
2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young budding virgin, fair and frefh and fweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode?
Shakef.
To Bup. v. a. To inoculate; to graff by inferting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largeft mafculine is much improved by butding upon a peach ftock.

Temple.
To BUDGE. v. n. [bouger, Fr.] To ftir; to move off the place: a low word.

## All your prifoners

In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot budge till your releafe. Shakefp. Tempeft.
The moufe ne'er fhun'd the cat, as they did budge
From rafcals worfe than they.
Shakefp. Cioriolanus.
I thought th' hadft fcorn'd to budge
Hudibras, cant. ii.
Budge. adj. [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; fiff; formal.
O foolifhnefs of men! that lend their cars
To thofe budge doctors of the ítoicks.
Milton.
Budge. n. f. 'The dreffed fkin or fur of lambs.
Di:\%.
Bu'dger. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] One that moves or ftirs from his placc.

## BUF

Let the fifft budger dic the other's flave, And the gods doom him after.
Bu'dget. n.f. [bogette, Fr.]

1. A bag, fuch as may be eafily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the fowikin buldget;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the ftocks avouch it.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Sir Robert Clifford, in whofe bofom, or budget, moft of Per-
kin's fecrets were laid up, was come into England. Bacon.
His budget with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd.
2. It is ufed for a ftore, or ftock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions failed him.
BuFf. n. f. [from buiffalo.]
I. A fort of leather prepared from the fkin of the buffalo; ufed for waif belts, pouches, $E^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

A ropy chain of rheums, a vifage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. Diyden's fuvenal.
2. The fkins of elks and oxen drefied in oil, and prepared after the fame manner as that of the buffalo.
3. A military coat made of thick leather, fo that a blow cannot eafily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitilefs and rough,
A wolf, nay worfe, a fellow all in buff:
Sbakefp.
To BUFF. v. a. [buffe, Fr.] To ftrike: it is a word not in ufe.
There was a thock,
To have buff' $d$ out the blood
From ouglit but a block
Ben. Tobnfon's Underwoods. $B U^{\prime} F F A L O$. n. $\int$. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browfe
Of buffaloes, falt goats, and hungry cows. Dryden's Tirgil. Bu'ffet. n. $\int$. [buffitto, Ital.] A blow with the fift; a box on the ear.
$\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{I}$ could divide myfelf, and go to buffets, for moving fuch a difh of skimmed milk with fo honourable an action. Sbakejp. A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Haft ta'en with equal thanks.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Go, baff'd coward, left I run upon thec,
And with one buffet lay thy ftructure low. Milton's Agonift.
Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the fon of Neptune, ftunn'd
With thefe repeated buffets, quits the ground.
Dryden.
Buffe't. n. $\int$. [buffette, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or fet of fhelves, where plate is fet out to fhew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd ferpents grace, And graping Triton's fpew to wafh your face.
To Bu'ffet. v. n. [from the noun.] To ftrike with the hand, to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your hufband is in his old lunes again; he fo buffits himfelf on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madnefs I ever yet beheld, feemed but tamenefs. Sbakefp.

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fift of France. Sbakepp. K. John.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lufty finews; throwing it afide. Sbakefp. Jul. Cafar. Inftantly I plung'd into the fea,
And, buffeting the billows to her refcue,
Redeem'd her life with half the lofs of mine.
To Bu'ffet. v. $n$. To play a boxing-match.
on like a butcher.
Sbakefp. Henry V.
Bu'ffeter. n. f. [from buffet.] A boxer; one that buffets.
Bu'ffle. n. f. [beufle, Fr.] The fame with buffalo; a wild ox.
To Bu'ffie. v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a lofs.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, wellmeaning mortal, Piftorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties.

Swift.
Bu'ffleheaded. adj. [from bufle and bead.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo ; dull ; ftupid; foolifh. BUFFO'ON. n. f. [buffon, Fr.]

1. A man whofe profeflion is to make fport, by low jefts and antick poffures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himfelf greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvaffed on a publick ftage, and become the fport of buffoons.
2. A inan that practifes indecent raillery

It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be infolent to thofe that will bear it, and flavifh to others.

L'Eftrange.
The bold buffoon, whene'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with geft obfcene. Garth. Bufróonery. n.f. [from buffoon.]

## 1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and efeapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit bufSomiery.

Lock on Education.
2. Low jefts ; ridiculous pranks; fcurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the firt fyllable.

Where publick minifters encourage tuffoonery, it is no won-
der if buttoons fet up for publick minifters. And whilft it lafts, let buffoonery fuccced,
To make us laugh; for never was more need.
L'Eftrange.
Dryden.
BUG. n. J. A ftinking infect bred in old houfhold ftuff. In the following palfige, wings are crroncouly afcribed to it.

Yet let me fap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which finks and ftings. Fope. Bug. $\quad\}^{n}$. $\int$. [It is derived by fome from tig, by others from Bu'gbear. Jplg; bug, in Welch, has the fame meaning.] A frightful object; a walking fpectre, imagined to be feen; generally now ufed for a falle terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whiftling wind they hear,
As ghaftly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do Itrive their fearfulnefs to feign. Fairy, Q. $b$. ii. Sir, fpare your threats;
The bugg which you would fright me with, I feek. Shalefp. Haft not flept to-night? would he not, naughty man, iet it neep? a bugbear take him.

Shake/p. Troilus and Creffida.
We have a horrour for uncouth monfters; but, uponcuttom and experience, all thefe lugs grow familiar and eafy to us.

L'Elfange.
Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, fink deep, گ̂o as not eafily, if ever, to be got out again.

To the world, no bugbear is fo great,
As want of figure, and a fmail eftate.
Pope.
Bu'gainess, n.f. [from buggy.] Being infected with bugs. Thu'gay. adj. [from bug.] Alounding with bugs.
Bu gie. $\quad$ ?. . [from bujen, Sax. to bend, Skinner ; from Bu'glehorn. $\}$ buciala, Lat. a heifer, ${ }^{\prime}$ unius; frombugle, the bonafus. Lye.] A hunting horn.

Then took that fquire an horny buyle fmail,
Which hung adown his fide in twifted gold,
And taffels gay.
Fairy 2uen, b. i. c. viii. Лanz. 3.
That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my bugic in an invifible baldrick, all women fhall pardon me.

Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing. He gave his bucleborn a blaft,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. Tickell. Bu'gle. n. f. A frining bead of black glafs.

Bugie bracclets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. Sbakefp. Winter's Tale. 'Tis not your inky brows, your black filk hair, Your bugle eyeballs, nor your check of cream, That can entame my fpirits to your worlhip.

Shakefp.
Bu'cle. n.f. [from bugula, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a flower confifting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arifes the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become fo many oblong feeds, fhut up in a husk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the ftalk. The fpecies are, 1. Common bugle. 2. The greateft bugle of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaftern bugle, with an inverted blue flower, fpotted with white. 4. Eaftern bugle, with a purplifh violet coloured flower, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. The firft and fecond forts grow wild in moift woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The bugle is greatly efteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is ufed both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing ftalks.
Bu'gle. n.f. A fort of wild ox. Philips's World of Worls. Bu'gloss. [from bugloffium, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The fiowers are fmall and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtufe fegments, and are expanded in a round form; the feeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by fowing their feeds in the fpring; its flowers are ufed in medicinal cordials.
To BUILD. v. a. preter. I built, I have built. [bilden, Dutch.]
x. To raife from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus faith the Lord, thou fhalt not build me an houfe to dwell in.

Hooker, b. ii. § 6.
When ufurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches build.
Shakefp.
When the head-drefs was built up in a couple of cones and fpires, which flood fo excefinvely high on the fide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-drefs, appcared like a coloffus upon putting it on. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 98$.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend.
Pope.
2. To raife any thing on a fupport or foundation.

Love buitit on beauty, foon as beauty, dies;
Choofe this face, chang'd by no deformities.
I would endeavour to deftroy thofe curious, but groundlefs ftructures, that men have built up of opinions alone.
To Build. v.n. To depend on; to reft on.
By a man's authority, we here underftand the force which lis word hath for the affurance of another's mind, that buildeth upon it.

Hooker.
Some build rather upon the abufing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon foundncfs of thcir own proceedings.

Bacon's Efays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 23$.
Even thofe who had not tafted of your favours, yet built fo much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the
lofs of their cxpectations.
Dryden's Fables, Duatication:
This is certainly a much furcer way, than to build on the interpretations of an authour, who does not confider how the ancients uled to think.

Addif on on ancient Medalss
BUI'lder. r. f. [from luild.] He that builds; an architect.
But fore-accounting oft makes builders mifs;
They found, they felt, they had no leafe of blifs. Sidncy.
When they, which had feen the beauty of the firt temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the fecond, whicls had not builders of like abilitics, the tears of hicir gricved eyes the prophets endeavoured, witil comforts, to wipe away.

Fooker, b. v. § 14.
Mark'd out for fuch an ufc, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the builder, and his choice prevent. Denban.
Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her fpread,
And, by her greatnefs, fhew her luilder's fame.
Prior.
Bui'lding. n. $\int$. [from build.] A fabrick; an edifice.
Thy fumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have coft a mafs of publick treafury. Shakefp. Henry VI.
View not this fpire by meafure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands :
That fabrick rifes high as heav'n,
Whofe bafis on devotion flands.
Prior.
Among the great varicty of ancient coins which I faw at
Rome, I could not but take particular notice of fuch as relate
to any of the buildings or ftatues that are fill extant. Addijon. Built. n. $f$. [from build.] The form; the fructure.

As is the built, fo different is the fight;
Their mounting fhot is on our fails defign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a pafiage find. Dryden.
There is hardly any country, which has fo little fhipping as Ircland; the reafon muft be, the fcarcity of timber proper for this built.
BULB. n. $\int$.[bullus, Lat.] A round body, or root.
Take up your early autumnal tulips, and bulbs, if you will remove them. Evelyn's Kalend.
If we confider the bulb, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ftrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. Ray. Bulba'ceous. adj. [bulbuceus, Lat.] The fame with bulbours. D. Bu'leous. adj. [from builb.] Containing bulbs; confifting of bulbs.
There are of roots, bulloous roots, fibrous roots, and hirfute roots. And I take it, in the bulloous, the fap hafteneth moft to the air and fun. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 616$.
Set up your traps for vermin, efpecially amongłt your bulbous roots.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
like a bulbous root, There leavcs, after they are fwelled out, like a bulbous root,
to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again clofe to the ftalk.

Ray on the Creation.
The beginning of the internal jugulars have a bullous cavity.
Ray on the Creation.
To Bulge. v. n. [It was originally written bilge; bilge was the lower part of the fhip, where it fwelled out; from biliz, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the fhip was toft,
Then bulg'd at once, and in the deep was loft.
Dryden.
2. To jut out.

The fide, or part of the fide of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is faid to batter, or hang over the foundation.

Moxon's Mecbanical Exercifes.
 An enormous appctitc, attended with fainting, and coldnefs of the extremities.

DiEt.
man.]
BULK. n. f. [bulcke, Dutch, the breaft, or largeft part of a man.] 1. Magnitude; fize ; quantity.

Againft thefe forces there were prepared near one hundred fhips; not fo great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ferviceablc. Bacon's War with Spain.
The Spaniards and Portugucfe have fhips of great bulk, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle.

Raleigh's Efays.
Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the laft period of life.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Greatnefs; largenefs.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they fubfift in themfelves, and, by their own natural bulk, pars into the apprehenfion; but they are taken in by their ideas. South.
3. 'The grofs; the majority.

Thofe very points, in which thefe wife men difagreed from the bulk of the people, are points in which they agrced with the received doctrines of our nature. Addifon. Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{I}$.
Change in property, through the bulk of a nation, makes
flow marches, and its due power always attends it. Swifto
The bulk of the debt muft be leficned gradually. Swuft. 4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a figh, fo pitcous and profound,
That it did feem to fhatter all his bulk,
And end his being.
ihakelf. Kint Lear
5. The

## B U L

56 The main part of a Chip's cargo ; as, to break bulk, is to open the cargo.
BU:K. n.j. [from bicicke, Danr. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ftand behind this lulk. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. Shakefp. Othello. The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a buth, and brought out the rope to the company.

Arbutbnot's Hlifory of 'Folm Bull.
Bu'lKHRAD. n.f. A partition made acrofs a fhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. Harris
Bu'Lkiness. n. $f$. [from bulky.] Greatnefs of fature, or fize.
Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ferve inftead of money, becaufe of its bulkinefs, and too quick change of its quantity.

Bu'LKy. adj. [from lulk.] Of great fize or ftature.
Latreus, the bulkiefl of the double race,
Whom the fpoil'd arms of fain Halefus grace.
Locke.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreftes' bulky rage,
Unfatisfy'd with margins clofely writ,
Foams o'er the covers.
Dryden's Juvenal, fat. i.
The manner of fea engagements, which was to bore and fink the enemy's fhips with the roftra, gave bulky and high fhips a great advantage.
BULL. n. f. [bulle, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A proper gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinfwoman of my maf-ter's.-Even fuch kin as the parifh heifers are to the town bull. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Butls are more crifp upon the forehead than cows. Eacon.
Beft age to go to bull, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old.
May's Virgil.
Where round The nobler herds,
Ther ruminating lie. Thomfon's Sumner, l. 920. 2. In the fcriptural fenfe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent. Many budls have compafted me : ftrong bulls of Bafhan have befet me round.
$P$ falm xxii. 12.
3. One of the twelve figns of the zodiack.

At laft from Aries rolls the bounteous fun
And the bright Bull receives him. Thomfon's Spring.
4. A letter publimed by the pope.

A bull is letters called apoftolick by the canonifts, ftrengthened with a leaden feal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bifhop of Rome. Ayliffe.

There was another fort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called bulla; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croffes. Thofe bulle came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of bulls. Arbutbnot.
It was not till after a frefh bull of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abufes. Atterb. 5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confefs it is what the Englifh call a bull, in the expreffion, though the fenfe be manifeft enough.

Pope's Letters.
Bull, in compofition, generally notes the large fize of any thing, as bull-bead, bulrufh, bull-trout; and is therefore only an inclufive particle, without much reference to its original fignification.
Bull-baiting.it. f. [from bull and bait.] The fport of baiting bulls with doogs.

What am I the wifer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribunefhip, when he entertained the people with a horfe-race or bull-baiting? Addifon on ancient Medals.
Bull-beef. 11 .f. [from bull and becf.] Coarfe beef; the fieh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat bull-beeves. Shakefp.
Bull-beggar. n.f. [This word probably came from the infolence of thofe who begged, or raifed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; fomething to fright children with.
Thefe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called bull-beggars, they were ufed as words of forn and contempt.

Ayliffe's Parergois.
Bull-calf. $n$. f. [from bull and calf.] A he-calf; ufed for a ftupid fellow: a term of reproach.
And, Faliftaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and fill ran and roared, as ever I heard bullcalf.

Sbakefp. Henry IV.
liuli.dog. n.f. [from bull and dog.] A dog of a particular torm, remarkable for his courage. He is ufed in baiting the bull; and this fpecies is fo peculiar to Britain, that they are faid to degencrate when they are carried to other countries.
All the harmefs part of him is no more than that of a bulldog; they are tame no longer than they are not offended.

Addifor. Spectator, ${ }^{\circ} 438$.
Bull-fincir. n. f. A finall bird, that has neither fong nor whifle, of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

Pbilips's World of Words.
The blackbird whiftes from the thorny brake,
The mellow bell-finch anfwers from the groves. TVomifor.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bull-fly. } \\ \text { Buif-ber. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. An Infect. Philip's World of trords.

Bull-head. n.f. [from bulland bead.]

1. A flupid fellow; a blockhcad.

2: The name of a fifh.
The millcr's thumb, or bull-bead, is a fifin of no pleafing flape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than fuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and ufually gaping; he is without tecth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundifh or crefted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted che body of this filh with whitifh, blackifh, brownifh fpots. They are ufually full of fpawn all the fummer, which fwclls their vents in the form of a dug. The bull-bead begins to fpawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or fwallows.

W allon's Angler.
3. A little black water vermin. Pbilips's W orld of IV ords.

Bull-trout. n. f. A kind of trout.
There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a lull-trout, of a much greater length and bignefs than any in thefe fouthern
parts.
IV alton's ingler.
Bull-weed. n.f. The fame with knapreed; which fee.
Bull-wort, or Bishops-weed. n.f. [ammi, Lat.] An umbcliferous plant with finall ftriated feeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and fhaped like a heart. Its fieds are ufed in medicine.
Bu'llace. n. f. A wild four plum. See Plum.
In October, and the beginning of November, come fervices, medlars, bullaces; rofes cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and fuch like.

Bacon's Efiays, No 47.
Bu'llet. n. f. [boulet, Fr.] A round ball of metal, ufually fhot out of guns.

As when the devilith ironengine wrought
In deepeft hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick fulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill. Fairy 2. b. i.
Giaffer, their leader, defperately fighting amongft the foremoft of the janizaries, was at once fhot with two bullets, and flain.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
And as the built, fo different is the fight;
Their mounting fhot is on our fails defign'd:
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a pallage find.
Dryden.
Bu'lion. n. $\int$. [billon, Fr.] Gold or filver in the lump; unwrought ; uncoined.
The balance of trade muft of neceffity be returned in coin or bullion. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

A fecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the mafly ore,
Severing each kind, and fcumm'd the bullion drofs.
Milton's Paradife Lofs.
Bullion is filver, whofe workmanfhip has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its ftamp, and our coin is bullion in foreign dominions.

Loche.
In every veffel there is frowage for immenfe treafures, when the cargo is pure bullion. Addifon on the State of the IV ar.
Bulli'tion. $n$. $\int$. [from bullio, Lat.] The act or ftate of boiling.
There is to be obferved in thefe diffolutions, which will not eafily incorporate, what the effects are, as the bullition; the precipitation to the bottom; the ejaculation towards the top; the fufpenfion in the midft; and the like. Bacon's Ployjical Rem. Bu'llock. n. f. [from bull.] A young bull.

Why, that' fpoken like an honeft drover: fo they fell bullocks.

Shakefp. Nuch ado about Nothing.
Some drive the herds; here the fierce buillock forns
'Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. Cowliy. Until the tranfportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickeft trade of ready money here was driven by the fale of young bullocks.

Temple.
Bu'Lly. n. f. [Skinner derives this word from burly, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from bulky, or bull-eycd; which are lefs probable. May it not come from bull, the pope's letter, implying the infolence of thofe who came invefted with authority from the papal court ?] A noify, bluftering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the apperance of courage.
Mine hoft of the garter. - What fays my bully rock ! Speak fcholarly and wifcly. Shakefp. Merry IFives of IV indijor. All on a fudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring bullies, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles.

L'Eftranse's Fubles.
'Tis fo ridic'lous, but fo true withal,
A bully cannot fleep without a brawl. Drydon's fur fot. iii.
A fcolding hiero is, at the worft, a more tolerable character
than a bully in petticoats.
Addiforis Frectionder, No 38.
The little man is a bully in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over. Aldijfor. St cat.
To Bu'lly. v. a. [from the noun.] To orerbear with noifi or nuenaces.

Prentices, pariflı clerks, and heetors meet,
He that is drunk, or bul $y^{\prime} d$, pays the treat. Kimg's Cookery. To Bu'luy. v. n. 'To be noify and quarrelfome.
Bu'liush. n. $f$. [from $l_{u} l$ and rufb.] A large rufh, fuch as
grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it the epithet knotty, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And bafkets of bulruibes, was my wont.
All my praifes are as but a bulrufs caft upon a ftre spenfer. are born up by the frength of the current.

The edges were with bending ofiers crown'd;
The knotty bullufh next in order ftood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. Dryden's Fables. BULWARK. n. S. [bolwercke, Dutch; probably only from its ftrength and largenefs.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.

But him the fquire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with fingle fword in hand,
And'twixt him and his lord did like a bulwark ftand.
Spenfer's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. fanz. 12. Who oft repair
Their earthen bulwcarks 'gainft the ocean flood. Fairfax, b. i. Taking away needlefs bulwarks, divers were demolifhed upon the fea coafts.

We have bulwarks round us;
Hayward.
Within our walls are troops cnur'd to toil. Addifon's Cato. Our naval ftrength is a general bulwark to the Britifh nation. Addijon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 4^{2}$.
2: A fecurity.
Some making the wars their bulwark, that have before gored the gentle bofom of peace with pillage and robbery. Sbakefp: To Bu'lwark. v.a. [from the noun.] To fortify; to ftrengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no bulwark' $d$ town, or diftant coaft,
Preferves the beauteous youth from being feen.
Addijon. BUM. n. f. [bomme, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we fit.

The wifeft aunt telling the faddeft tale,
Sometime for threefoot ftool miftaketh me,
Then flip I from her bum, down topples fhe.
This faid, he gently rais'd the knight,
This faid, he gently rais'd the knight,
Shakefp.
And fet him on his bum upright.
Hudibras.
From duty thops neglected authours come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the bum. Dryden's Mackf.
The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with bum on couch we lie,
Becaufe our reafon's foar'd too high:
W—n.
2. It is ufed, in compofition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff:
Bumba'illiff. n. \%. [from bum and bailiff] A bailiff of the meaneft kind; one that is employed in arrefts.
Go, Sir Andrew, fcout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a bumbailif:
Bu'mbard. n. f. [wrong written for shakejp. Twelfth Night. great gun; a great barrcl.

Yond fame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul bumbard, that would fhed his liquour.
S'hakefp. Tempef.
Bu'mbast. n. $^{\prime}$. [falfely written for bombaft; the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; bombaft and bombafine being mentioned, with great probability, by $\mathcal{7} u n i u s$, as coming from
boom, a tree, and fein, filk; the filk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by fewing one fuff upon another; patchwork.

The ufual bumbaft of black bits fewed into ermine, our Englifh women are made to think very fine.

Grew.
2. Linen ftuffed with cotton; ftuffing.

We have reccived your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courthip, pleafant jeft, and courtefy,
As bumbaft, and as lining to the time.
Sbakefp.
Bump. n. f. [perhaps from bum, as being prominent.] A fwelling ; a protuberance.
It had upon its brow a bump as big as a young cockrel's fone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. Shakejp. Rom. and Full.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ftring, in bumps his forehead rife. Dryden's fuv.
To BuMp. v. a. [from bombus, Lat.] To make a loud noife, or bomb. [Sec Bome.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink fhe laid her head,
And as a bittour bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, he faid-
Bu'mper. $n$. f. [fronı bump.] A cup filled till the liquryden. over the brims.

## Places his delight

All day in plying bumpers, and at night
Reels to the bawds.
Dryden's Fuv. fat. viii.
BU'MPKIN. n. $\int$. [This word is of uncertain etymology; Hen-- Baw derives it from pumpkin, a kind of worthlefs gourd, or melon. This feems harfh. Bump is ufed amonglt us for a knob, or lump; may not bumpkin be much the fame with clodpate, loggerbead, block, and blockhead.] An awkward heavy ruftick; a country lout.
The poor bumpkin, that had never feen nor heard of fuch delights befure, bleffed herelf at the clange of her condition.

Vow. ${ }^{1}$
L'Eftrange's Fables.

## BUN

A heavy bumpkin, taught with daily care;
Can never dance three fteps with a becoming air. Dryden:
In his white cloak the magiftrate appears, The country bumpkin the fame liv'ry wears. It was a favour to admit then to brecding; Dryden: ignorant bumpkins and clowns, if they Bu'mpkinly, adj. [from bumpkin.] Having the mand appearanice of a clown; clownifh.

He is a fimple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at defcription, and the ruftick wonderful, gives an aif of bumpkinly romance to all he tells.

Clarifa.
BUNCH. n. $\int$. [buncker, Danifh, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lymp; a knob.

They will carry their treafures upon the bunches of camels, to a people that fhall not profit them. $\quad$ ofl. xxx. 6 : He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and foft, to be grown hard with little round balls or bunches, like hard boiled eggs.
2. A clufter; many of the fame kind growing together.

Vines, with cluft'ring bunches growing. Sbakefp. Tempef. Titian faid, that he knew no better rule for the diftribution of the lights and fhadows, than his obfervations drawn from a bunch of grapes.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy:
ing vine;
For thee, large bunches load the bending vine;
And the laft bleffings of the ycar are thine. Dryden.
3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a bunch of keys he bore. Fairy 2: b. i: All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of radifh. Shakefp. Herry IV. p. it Ancient Janus; with his double face,
And bunch of keys, the porter of the place. Dryden. The mother's buncb of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themfelves with, ferves to divert little children. Locke:
4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty creft;
A bunch of hairs difcolour'd diver!y,
With fprinkled pearl and gold full richly dreft. Fairy 2. b. i. To Bunch. v.n. [from the noun.] To fwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.
It has the refemblance of a large champignion before it is opened, bunching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward on Foffils.
Bunchba'cked. adj. [from bunch and back.] Having bunches on the back.

The day fhall come, that thou fhalt wifh for me,
To help thee curfe this pois'nous buncbback'd toad. Sbakefp.
Bu'nchiness. n.. . [from bunchy.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
Bu'nchy. adj. [from bunch.] Growing into bunches; knotty.
He is more efpecially diftinguifhed from other birds, by his bunchy tail, and the fhortnefs of his legs. Grew's Mufcum. BU'NDLE. $n$. f. [bẏnole, Sax. from bẏnb.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the bundles of petitions in parliament, they were, for the moft part, petitions of private perfons. Hale's Law of Engl.

Try, lads, can you this bundle break;
Then bids the youngeft of the fix
Take up a well-bound heap of fticks. $\qquad$
In the north, they bind them up in fmali bundles, and make fimall ricks of them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A roll ; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

She carried a great bundle of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herfelf overloaden, the dropped the good man, and brought away the bundle.
To Bu'ndle. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with $u p$.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, docirince caufa; but, after all, feveral things will not be bundied up together, under our terms and ways of fpeaking. Locke.

Sec how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize ;
As if a man, in making pofies,
Should bundle thiftles $u p$ with rofes.
Szuift.
BUNG. n. f. [bing, Welch.] A fopple for a barrel.
After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the bung ftick, or plug.

Mortimer.
To Bung. v. a. [from the noun.] To ftop; to clofe up.
Bu'NGHOLE. $n$. f. [from bung and bole.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward fopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble duft of Alexander, till he find it ftopping a bungbole.

Skakefp.
To BU'NGLE. v. n. [Sce Buncler.] To perform clumfily.
When men want light,
They make but bungling work.
Dryden's Spanifh Friar: Letters to me are not feldom opened, and then fealed in a bungling manner before they come to my hands. Swuift to Pope. To Bu'ngle. v. a. To botch; to manage clumfily; to conduct awkwardly.

Other devils, that fuggeft by-treafons
Do botch and bungle up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From glift'ring femblances of piety. Sbatefp. Henry V.

They make lame mifchief, though they mean it well : Their int'reft is not finely drawn, and hid,
But feams are coarfely bungled up, and feen. Dryden's D. Seb.
Bu'ngle. n. f. [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneff; an inaccuracy; a clumfy performance.

Errours and bungles are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious.

Ray on the Creation.
Bu'ngler. n. $\int$. [bwngler, Welch; q. bôn y glèr, i. e. the laft or loweft of the profeffion. Davies.] A bad workman; a clumfy performer; a man without skill.
Painters, at the firft, were fuch bunglers, and fo rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was ; otherwife the beholder knew not what to make of it .

Peacbam on Drawing.
Hard features every bungler can command;
To draw true beauty fhews a mafter's hand.
Dryden.
A bunsler thus, who fearce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel fplit.
Swift.
Bu'nglingly. adv. [from bungling.] Clumfily; awkwardly. To denominate them monfters, they muft have had fome fyftem of parts, compounded of folids and fluids, that executed, though but bunglingly, their peculiar functions. Bentley.
Bunn. n. $f$ : [bunelo, Span.] A kind of fweet bread.
Thy fongs are fwecter to mine ear,
Than to the thirfty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or bums and fugar to the damfel's tooth. Gay's Paforals.
Bunt. n.f. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from bent.] A fwelling part; an increafing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching flopewife through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fifh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ftopped fromiffuing out again, forfaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze.

Carezu.
To Bunt. v. n. [from the noun.] To fwell out, as the fail bunts out.
Bu'nter. n.f. A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ftreet; and ufed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.
Bu'nting. n. f. The name of a bird.
Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a bunting. Shakefp. All's well that ends weil.
BUOY. n. $\int$. [bouë, or boye, Fr. boya, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fifhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminifh'd to her cock; her cock a buoy,
Almoft too fmall for fight.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
Like buoys, that never fink into the flood,
On learning's furface we but lie and nod. Pope's Dunciad.
To Buoy. v. a. [from the noun. The $u$ is mute in both.] To keep afloat ; to bear up by fpecifick lightnefs.

All art is ufed to fink cpifcopacy, and launch prelbytery in England; which was lately buoyed up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant.
K. Cbarles.

The water which rifes out of the abyfs, for the fupply of fprings and rivers, would not have ftopped at the furface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmofpherc, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its afcent, and buoy it up.

Woodward's Nat. Hit.
To Buoy. v.n. To float.
Rifing merit will buoy up at laft
Pope's Effay on Crit.
Buo'yancy. n.f. [from buoyant.] The quality of floating. All the winged tribes owe their flight and buoyancy to it.

Derbam's Pbyjico-Thbeolory.
Buo'yant. adj. [from bucy.] Floating; light; that which will not fink.

I fwom with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant.
Dryden.
His once fo vivid nerves,
So full of buoyant fpirit, now no more
Infpire the courfe.
Thomfon's Autumn, l. 455 .
Bur, Bour, Bor, come from the Sax. bur, an inner-chamber, or place of fhade and retirement.

Gibfon's Camden.
BUR. n. f. [bourre, Fr. is down; the bur being filled with a foft tomentum, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which fticks to the hair or cloaths.

Nothing teems,
But lateful docks, rough thifles, keckfies, burs,
Lofing both beauty and utility. Shakefp. Henry V.
Hang off, thou cat, thou bur; vile thing, let loofe;
Or I will fhake thee from me like a ferpent.
Dependents and fuitors are always the burs, and sobake $/ p$. the briers of favourites.

## Whither betake her

From the chill dew, amongft rude burs and thiftles. Milton. And where the vales with violcts once were crown'd,
Now knotty burs and thorns difgrace the ground. Dryden.
$\Lambda$ fellow ftuck like a bur, that there was no fhaking hinı off.
Arbuthnot's Hifl. of F. B. ll.
Bu'rbot. n. §. A fifh full of prickles.
Bu'rdelais. n. S. A fort of grape. See Vine.

BU'RDEN. n. f. [bynðen, Sax. and therefore properly written burtben. It is fuppofed to come from burdo, Lat. a male, as onus from 'uras, an afs.]

1. A load; fomething to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing burdens, and fore blows
For finking under them.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.
It is of ufe in lading of fhips, and may help to fhew what burden in the feveral kinds they will bear. Bacon's Pby. Rem.
2. Something grievous or wearifome.

Couldf thou fupport
That burden, heavier than the earth to bear? Par. Lof, b. x.
None of the things they are to Icarn, fhould ever be made a
burden to them, or impofed on them as a tafk.
Deaf, giddy, helplefs, left alone,
To all my friends a burden grown.
3. A birth: now obfolete.

Thou hadft a wife oncc, called IEmilia,
That bore thee at a burden two fair fons.
Shakefp.
4. The verfe repeated in a fong.

At cv'ry clofe the made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the fong. Dryden's Fab.
5. The quantity that a fhip will carry ; or the capacity of a fhip. To Bu'rden. v. a. [from the noun.] To load; to incumber. Burden not thy felf above thy power.

Ecclus, xiii. 2.
I mean not that other men be eafed, and you burdeized.
Cor. viii. I 3.
Bu'rdener. n. f. [from burden.] A loader; an oppreffour.
Bu'rdenous. adj. [from burden.]
x. Grievous; oppreffivé; wearifome.

Make no jeft of that which hath fo carnefly pierced me - through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is fo burdenous. 2. Ufelefs.

Sidnej, b. i.
To what can I be ufeful, wherein ferve,
But to fit idle on the hourhold hearth,
A burd'nous drone; to vifitants a gaze. Milton's Agoniffes.
Bu'rdensome. adj. [from burden.] Grievous; troublefome to be born.

His leifure told him, that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life burdenfonne.
Miltor.
Could I but live till burdenfome they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. Dryden's Ind. Emp.
Affiftances always attending us, upon the eafy condition of our prayers, and by which the moft burdenforne duty will become light ąd eafy.

Rogers.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ rdensomeness. n. f. [from burdenfome.] Weight; heavinefs ; uneafinefs to be born.
Bu'rdock. n. f. See Dock.
Bureau'. n. $f_{\text {. [bureau, Fr.] A cheft of drawers. It is pro- }}$ nounced as if it were fpelt buro.

For not the desk with filver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ftandifh well japan'd, avails
To writing of good fenfe.
Burg. n. f. See Burrow.
Bu'RGAGE. n. f. [from burg, or burrow.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent.
The grofs of the borough is furveyed together in the bowel. ning of the county ; but there are fome other particular burgages thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens pof feffions.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ rgamot. n. $\int$ [bergamotte, Fr.] A fpecies of pear.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ RGANET. $\}^{n . f \text {. [from bourginote, Fr.] A kind of hel- }}$ Bu'rgonet. $\}$ met.

Upon his head his gliftering burganet,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curioufly engraven, he did fit. Spenfor's Muiopotmos.
This day I'll wear aloft my burgonct,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thercof. Sbake $/ p$. H. VI. The demy Atlas of this earth, the arn
And burgonet of man. Sbakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and burganet.
BURGEO'IS. n. f. [bourgeois, Fr.]

1. A citizen ; a burgefs.

It is a republick itfelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred burgeois, and about a thoufand fouls.

Addijon on Italy.
2. A type of a particular fort, probably fo called from him who firf ufed it ; as,

Laugh where we muft, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man.
Bu'rgess. n. f. [bourgeois, Fr.]
I. A citizen ; a frecman of a city, or corporate town.
2. A reprefcutative of a town corporate.

The whole cafe was difperfed by the knights of fhires, and burgefies of towns, through all the veins of the land. Wottom. BURGH. n. $\int$. [Sce Burrow.] A corporate town or burrow. Many towns in Cornwal, when they were firft allowed to

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fend burgefies to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for feveral of thefe burghs fend two burgeffes, whereas London itfelf fends but four. Graunt.
BU'RGHER. $\%$. $\int$. [from burgh.] One who has a right to certail privileges in this or that place.

Being native burgleis of this defart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. Shakefp. As you like it.
After the multitude of the common people was difiniffed, and the chief of the bargbers fent for, the imperious letter was read before the knights of the order, and the better fort of citizens. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Bu'rghership. n. f. [from burgher.] The privilege of a burgher.
Bu'rghmaster. See Burgomaster.
Bu'rglar. n. f. [See Burglary.] The crime of houfebreaking.
BU'RGLȦRY, n. f. [from burg, a howie, and larron, a thief.] In the natural fignification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a houfe: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reftrain it to robbing a houfe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do fome other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call houfe-robbing, by a peculiar name.

What fay you, father? Burglary is but a venial fin among foldiers.

Dryden's Sfanifh Friar
Bu'rgomaster. n. $\int_{8}$ [from burg and mafer.] One employed in the government of a city.
They chufe their councils and burgomafers out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. Addijon. Burh, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; fo Czeenburb is a woman ready to aflif; Cuthbur, eminent for al-
fiftance.
Gibjon's Camaen.
Bu'rial. n. f. [from to bury.]

1. The act of burying ; fepulture ; interment.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men.
See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in fand,
Shakefp.
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kifs her burial. Sbakefs. Merchant of Venice.
Your body I fought, and had I found
Defign'd for burial in your native ground. Dryden's Eneid.
2. The att of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both falt and frefh; we ufe them for burials of fome natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. Bacon.
3. The church fervice for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parifh prieft, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto perfons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themfelves, by a rubrick of the burial fervice. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Bu'rier. n. f. [from bury.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment

Let one firit of the firthorn Cain
Reign in all bofoms, that, each heart being fet
On bloody courfes, the rude fcene may end,
And darknefs be the burier of the dead. Sbake $\int$ p. Henry IV.
$B U^{\prime}$ RINE. n.f. [French.] A graving tool ; a graver.
Wit is like the graver's burine upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. Government of the Tongue.
Bu'RLACE. n. f. [corruptly written for burdelais.] A fort of grape. See Vine.
To Burl. v. a. To dref's cloth as fullers do. Dict.
BURLE'SQUE. adj. [Fr. from burlare, Ital. to jeft.] Jocular; tending to raife laughter, by unnatural or unfuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therfites, in his fory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other paffages, has been obferved to have lapfed into the burlefque character, and to have departed from that ferious air, which feems effential to the magnificence of an epick poem.

Aldifon. Spectator, ${ }^{\circ} 279$.
BURLE'SQUE. n. f. Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.
When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the fpots in the fun, however noble his fpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlefque.

Addifon on ancient Medals. To Burle'sQue. v.a. [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern fwineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of confequence ; otherwife Homer would burlefque his own poetry.

Broome's Notes on the Odyfey.
Bu'rliness. n. f. [from burly.] Bulk; blufter.
BU'RLY. adj. [funius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from boorlike, clownifh.] Great of ftature; great of fize ; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou fleep in thy fheath, I befeech Jove on my knees, thou may'it be turned into hobnails.

Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.
It was the orator's own burly way of nonfenfe. Cowley.

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Away with all your Carthaginian ftate,
Let vanquifh'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too burly and too big to pafs my narrow gate. SDryden.
Her hufband, it feems, being a very b:rly man, fhe thought it would be lefs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.

Addijon. Spectator, N $499^{\circ}$

## To BURN. ข. a. [bernan, Saxon.]

I. To confume with fire.

That where fhe fed his amorous defires
With foft complaints, and felt his hotteft fires,
There other flames might wafte his earthly part,
And burn his limbs, where love had burn'd his heart. Dryden.
O that I could but weep, to vent my paffion!
But this dry forrow turns up all my tears. Dryden's Sp. Fr.
A flefly excrefcence, becoming exceeding hard, is fuppofed to demand extirpation, by burning away the induration, or amputating.

Sharp's Surgerjo
2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burring, wound for wound, Arripe for ftripe.
To Burn. v. $n$
I. To be on fire ; to be kindled.

The barge fhe fat in, like a burnifh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
O coward confcience! how doft thou afflict me?
The light burns blue- Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling drops ftand on my trembling feen. Sboke /p.
Oh! prince, oh! wherefore br $\mathrm{b} n$ your cyes? and why
Is your fweet temper turn'd to fury? Rove's Royal Convert:
2. To be inflamed with pafion.

When I burnt in defire to queftion them further, they made themrelves air, into which they vanifhed. Shakefp. Niacbeth.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perifh Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modeft girl.
Shakefp.
3. To act as fire.

Thefe things fing him
So venomoufly, that burning fhame detains him
From his Cordelia.
In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
The fage, the patriot, and the hero lurn'd. Thomfon.
4. To be hot.

I had a glimpfe of him; but he flot by me
Like a young hound tupon a burning feent. Dryden's Sp. Fr.
BURN. n. f. [from the verb.] A hurt caufed by fire.
We fee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy againft burns.
loyles
Bu'RNER. n. $\mathrm{S}^{\text {againt } \text {. [from burn.] A perfon that burns any thing. }}$
Bu'inetr. n.f. [pimpinella, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The conmon burnet is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal ufes.

The even mead that erft brought fweetly forth The freckled cownlip, burnet, and green clover.

Shakefp:
Bu'rning. n. $\int$. [from burn.] Fire; flame; ftate of inflammation.

The mind furely, of itfelf, can feel none of the burnings of a fever.

In liquid burnings, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the fad variety of hell. Dryden's State of Innocence.
Bu'rning-glass. n. f. [from barning and glafs.] A glafs which collects the rays of the fun into a narrow compafs, and fo increafes their force.

The appetite of her eye did feem to fcorch me up like a burning-g̀lafs.

Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Love is of the nature of a burning-glafs, which, kept fill in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. Sucking.

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the burning-glafs of glory. Dryden and Lee. To BU'RNISH. v. a. [burnir, Fr.] To polifh; to give a glofs to.

## The barge fhe fat in, like a burniff'd thirorie,

## Burnt on the water. <br> Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Miflike me not for my complexion,
The fhadow'd livery of the burnifh'd fun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Sbakefp.
Make a plate of them, and burni/b it as they do iron. Eacon.
The frame of buirijhb'd fteèl, that caft a glare
From far, and feem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryden,
To Bu'rnish. v. n. To grow bright or glofly.
I've feen a friake in human form,
All ftain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burni $/ \mathrm{h}$, and make a gawdy how,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Ere Juno burnifh'd, or young Jove was grown.

To fhoot, and fpread, and burnifb into man.

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Mrs. Primly's great belly; fhe may lace it down before, but it burriibes on her lips.

Congreve's Way of the W orld.
Bu'rnisher. n. f. [from burnibb.]

1. The perfon that burnifhes or polifhes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a glofs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth fet in a ftick.
Burnt. [particip. paff. of burn.]
I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refrefh th' attendants to a grave,
Burut claret firft, or Naples bifket gave.
King's Cookery.
Burr. n. f. [See Bur.] The lobe or lap of the ear. Dict.
Burr Pump. [In a fhip.] A pump by the fide of a fhip, into which a ftaff feven or eight foot long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faftened to the middle of it, called alfo a bilge pump. Harris.
Bu'rras Pipe. [With furgeons.] An inftrument or veffel ufed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. Harris:
BU'RREL. $n$. $f_{\text {. }}$ A fort of pear, otherwife called the red butter pear, from its fmooth, delicious; and foft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. Pbillips's World of Words.
Bu'r rel. Fly. [from bourreler, Fr. to execute; to torture.] An infect, called alfo oxfly, gadbee, or breeze.

Dict.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ Rrel Shot. [from bourreler, to execute, Fr. and hot.] In gunnery. Small bullets, nails, ftones, pieces of old iron, $\xi^{\circ} c$. put into cafes, to be difcharged out of the ordnance; a fort of cafefhot.

Harris.
Bu'rrock. n.f. A fmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of finh. Phillips's World of Words.
Bu'rrow, Berg, Burg, Burgh. n. f. [derived from the Saxon bunz, bỳnz, a city, tower, or caftle. Gibfon's Camden.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but fuch as fends burgeffes to the parliament. All places that, in former days', were called borough, were fuch as were fenced or fortified.

Cowel.
King of England fhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry burrow, as we pafs along. Sbakefp: Henry VI. p. iii. Poffeffion of land was the original right of election among the cominons; and burrows were entitled to fit, as they were poffeffed of certain tracts.

Temple.
2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they fhall fee his creft up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their burrows, like conies after rain, and revel all with him.

Shake/p. Coriolanus.
To.Bu'rrow. v.n. [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.
Some ftrew fand among their corn, which, they fay, prevents mice and rats burrowing in it; becaufe of its falling into their ears.

Mortimer.
Little finufes would often form, and burrow underneath.
Bu'rsar. n. f. [burfarius, Lat.]
I. The treafurer of a college.
2. Students fent as exhibitioners to the univerfities in Scotland by each prefbytery, from whom they have a fmall yearly allowance for four years.
Burse. n. $\int$. [bourfe, Fr. burfa, Lat. a purfe; or from byrfa, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and hhops are kept; fo called, becaufe the fign of the purfe was anciently fet over fuch a place; whence the Exchange in the.Strand was termed Britain's Burfe by James I. Pbillips.
To BURST. v. n. I burf; I have burft, or burfen. [burgran, Saxon.]
I. To break, or fly open.

So fhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy preffes fhall
burft out with new wine.
Prov. iii. 10.
2. To fly afunder.

Yet am I thankful ; if my heart were great,
'Twould burft at this.
3. To break away ; to fpring.

You bur $f$, ah cruel ! from my arms,
And fwiftly fhoot along the mall,
Or foftly glide by the canal.
To come fuddenly. A refolved villain,
Whofe bowels fuddenly burft out ; the king
Yet fipeaks, and, 'peradventure, may recover.
If the worlds
Skakefp.
In worlds inclos'd, fhou'd on his fenfes burft,
He wou'd abhorrent turn.
Thomfon's Summer, 1. 310.
5. To come by violence.

Well didft thou, Richard, to fupprefs thy voice;
For had the paffions of thy heart bur $f$ out,
I fear, we fhould have feen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous fpight.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.
Where is the notable paffage over the river Euphrates, bur $f$ f ing out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mefopotamia, then part of the Perfian kingdom, begin to open themfelves. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.

Young fpring protrudes the burfing gems. Thomfon.
0. To begin an action violently.

She burft into tears, and wrung her hands.
Arbutbnot.
To Burst. v. a. To break fuddenly; to make a quick and violent difruption.

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My breaft I'll bur $f$ with ftraining of $m y$ courage, And from my fhoulders crack my arms afunder,
But I will chaftife this high-minded ftrumpet.
He faften'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
Shakefp. King Lear
Mofes faith alfo, the fountains of the great abyis were bur $/ f$ afunder, to make the deluge ; and what incans this abyfs, and the burfting of it, if reftrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this difruption there?

Burnet's Theory.
If the juices of an animal body were, fo as by the mixture of the oppofites, to caufe an ebullition, they would burft the veffels.

Arbuibnot on Aliments.
Burst. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.] A fudden difruption; a fudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such theets of fire, fuch bur $\neq$ of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain,
Remember to have heard.

## Down they came, and drew

The whole roof after them, with bur $f$ of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. Milton's Agonifles, l. 1650.
Imprifon'd fire, in the clofe dungeons pent,
Roar to get loofe, and ftruggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burft whole mountains fall.
Addifon.
Burst. $\}^{\text {participial adj. [from burf.] Difeafed with a her- }}$
Bu'RSTEN. $\int$ nia, or rupture.
Bu'RSTENESS. n.f. [from burff.] A rupture, or hernia.
Bu'Rs Twort. n. f. [from burft and wort; berniaria, Lat.] An
herb good againft ruptures.
Dict.
Burt. n. $\int$. A flat fifh of the turbot kind.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { To Bu'rthen. v. a. } \\ \text { Bu'rthen. n. f. }\end{array}\right\}$ See BURDEN.
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the fad burtben of fome merry forig.
Bu'rton. n. f. [In a fhip.] A fmall tackle to be faftened Pope. where at pleafure, confifting of two fingle pullies, for hoifting fmall things in or out. Pbillips's World of Words.
Bu'R Y. $\}^{\text {n. }}$. [from bunz, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termina-
Be'ry. $\}$ tion ftill added to the names of feveral places; as, Aldermanbury, St. Edmund's bury.

Phillips's World of IV ords.
Bu'R Y. $n$. $\int$. [corrupted from borough.]
It is his nature to dig himfelf buries, as the coney doth;
which he doth with very great celerity. Grev.
To BU'RY. v. a. [bÿnzean, Saxon.]
I. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, fhall bur'y
His reafons with his body. Shake $\int p$. Coriolanus.
2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of fepulture.

Slave, thou haft flain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. Shakefp. King Lear.
If you have kindnefs left, there fee me laid;
To bury decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour.
Waller.
3. To conceal ; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And bury all, which yet diftinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin.
To place one thing within another.
A tearing groan did break

The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; fhe render'd life,
Thy name fo bury' $d$ in her. Sbake $\int p$. Antony and Cleopatra. Bu'r ying-place. n.f. A place appointed for the fepulture of dead bodies.
The place was formerly a church-yard, and has fill feveral marks in it of graves and burying-places. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 110$. BUSH. n. f. [bois, Fr.]
I. A thick fhrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rufh,
With noife whereof, he, from his lofty fteed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bufh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. Fairy 2.b. ii.
The poller, and exactor of fees, juftifies the refemblance of the courts of juftice to the bufh, whereunto while the fheep flies for defence from the weather, he is fure to lofe part of the fleece.

Bacon's Efays, N ${ }^{\circ} 47$.
Her heart was that ftrange $b u / b$, whofe facred fire,
Religion did not confume, but infpire
Such piety, fo chafte ufe of God's day
That what we turn to feaft, The turn'd to pray. Donne.
With fuch a care,
As rofes from their ftalks we tear,
When we would fill prefer them new,
And frefh as on the bufb they grew.
Waller.
The facred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refufe to bear ;
Each common bufl) fhall Syrian rofes wear. Dryden's Virg.
2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to fhew that liquours are fold there.

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If it be trite, that good wine needs no bufh, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. Sbakefp. As you like it. To Bush. v.n. [from the noun.]. To grow thick. The rofes bufbing round
About her glow'd; half ftooping to fupport
Each flow'r of tender ftalk.
Nition's Par. Lof, b. ix.
A gufling fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The bufining alders form'd a fhady feene.
Pope's Ody Jey.
Bu'shel. n.f. [boilfecu, Fr. bu!fellu:s, low Lat.]

1. A meafure containing cight gallons ; a ftrike.

His reafons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bufhels of chaff; you fhall feck all day ere you find them; and whell you have them, they are not worth the fearch.

Shakefp.
2. It is ufed, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity hought the rareft pictures with buffels of gold, without counting the weight or the number of picces. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
3. Bufbels of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preferve it from wearing. [from bouche, Fr. a mouth.] Dict. Bu'shiness. $n \int$. [from bufby.] The quality of being bufhy. Bu'shment. n. $\int$. [from bufl.] A thicket; a clufter of bufhes. Princes thought how they might difcharge the earth of woods, briars, buffoments, and varaters, to make it more habitable and fertile.
Bu'shy. adj. [from bufb.]

1. Thick; full of fmall branches, not high.

The gentle fhepherd fat befide a fpring,
All in the fhadow of a bufby brier
Spenfer's Paforals.
Generally the cutting away of boughs and fuckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwife, the polling and cutting of the top, make them fpread and grow bufly.

Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 424$.
2. Thick like a bufh

Statues of this god, with a thick bufby beard, are ftill many of them extant in Rome.

Addifon on Italy.
3. Full of bufhes.

The kids with pleafure browfe the bufby plain;
The fhow'rs are grateful to the fwelling grain.
Dryder.
Bu'siless. adj. [from bufy.] At leifure; without bufinefs; unemployed.

Thefe fweet thoughts do even refrefh my labour,
Moft bufleffs when I do it.
Sbakefp.
Bu'sily. adv. [from bufy.] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry ; actively; importunately.

Or if too iufily they will enquire
Into a victory, which we difdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron faint of injur'd Spain.
Dryden.
Bu'siness. n. f. [from brify.]

1. Employment ; multiplicity of affairs.

Muft bufinefs thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worft difeafe of love.
Donne.
2. An affair. In this fenfe it has the plural.

## Beftow

Your needful counfel to our bufineffes, Which crave the inftant ufe

Sbakefp. King Lcar.
3. The fubject of bufinefs; the affair or object that engages the care.
You are fo much the bufinefs of our fouls, that while. you are in fight, we can neither look nor think on any elfe; there are no eyes for other beauties. Dryden. The great bufinefs of the fenfes, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body.
4. Serious en $\sigma$ agement, in oppofition to trivial tranfactions.

I never knew one, who made it his bufinefs to lafh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himfelf. Addif. Hie had bufinefs enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident.

Prior's Preface.
When diverfion is made the bufinefs and ftudy of life, though the actions chofen be in themielves innocent, the excels will render them criminal.
5. Right of action.

What bufincfs has a tortoife among the clouds? L'Eftrange.
6. A point ; a matter of queftion ; fomething to be examined or confidered.

Fitnefs to govern, is a perplexed bufinefs; fome men, fome nations, excel in the one ability, fome in the other. Bacon Something to be tranfacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no bufinefs with any one.
8. Something required to be done.

To thofe people that dwell under or near the equator, this fpring would be moft peftilent; as for thofe countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the moft confiderable nations of the world, a perpetual fpring will not do their bufinefs; they muft have longer days, a nearer approach of the fun.
9. To do one's bufinefs. To kill, deftroy, or ruin him.
Busk. n. f. [bufque, Fr.] A piece of fteel or whalcbone, worn Busk. n. .f. [bulque, Fr.] A piece of
by women to ftrengthen their flays.

Vol. I.

Off with that happy bufe, which I cnvv, Bu'skin. n. f. [brofoken, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a fhoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dreffed in a fhort pair of crimfon velvet bufkins; in fome places open, to fhew the fairnefs of the flkin.

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But mifieth bow, and fhafts, and buskins to her kuce.
Spenfer's Fairy (2)ucen, b. i. cant. vi. Janz. 16.
There is a kind of rufticity in all thofe pompous verfes; fomewhat of a holiday fhepherd flrutting in his country bufkins.

Dryden.
2. A kind of high fhoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raife their ftature.

Great Fletcher never treads in bushins here,
Nor greater Johnfon dares in focks appear.
Dryden:
In her beft light the comick Mufe appears,
When the, with borrow'd pride the buskin wears.
Smith.
Bu'skined. adj. [from buskin.] Dreffed in bufkins.
Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the buskin'd flage?
Mition.
Here, arm'd with filver bows, in early dawn,
Her buskin'd virgins trac'd the dewy lawn.
Bu'sky. adj. [written more properly by Milton, bosky. See Bosky.] Woody; fhaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the fun begins to peer
Above yon busky hill! Shakefj. Henry IV. p. io
BUSS. n. f. [bus, the mouth, Trifh ; baifer, Fr.]

1. A kifs; a falute with the lips.

Thou doft give me fattering bulfes.-By my troth, I kifs thee with a molt conftant heart. Sbakcf. Henry IV. p. ii. Some fquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who vifits with a gun, prefents with birds,
Then gives a fmacking bufs.
2. A boat for fifhing. [buffe, German.]

If the king would enter towards building fuch a number of boats and buffes, as each company could eafily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. Temple. To Buss. v. a. [from the noun.] To kifs; to falute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whofe wanton tops do bufs the clouds,
Muft kifs their feet. Shakesp. Troilus
Thy knee bufing the fones; for, in fuch bufinefs,
Action is eloquence.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Bust. n. $\int$. [bufto, Ital.] A fatue reprefenting a man to his breaft.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary bufl; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common buft.

Addijon on Italy.
Ambition figh'd: fhe found it vain to truft
The faithlefs column, and the crumbling buft.
Bu'stard. n.f. [biftarde, Fr.] A wild turkey.
His facrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, buftards, turkeys, pheafants; and all thefe were daily offered.

Hakewell.
To Bústle. v. n. [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from bufy.] To be bufy; to ftir; to be active.

Come, buflle, buftle-caparifon my horfe. Sbakefp. R. III. God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to buflle in. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Sir Henry Vane was a bufy and buftling man, who had credit enough to do his bufinefs in all places. Clarendon, $b$. ii.

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a bufling world,
And now am trampled to my duft again. Soutberne's Oroonoko.
Ye fov'reign lords, who fit like gods in ftate,
Awing the world, and bufling to be great! Granville.
Bu'stle. n.f. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuftion.

## Wifdom's felf

Oft feeks to fweet retired folitude;
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various bufle of refort,
Were all too ruffid.
Milton.
This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes fuch a noife and buflle for opinions. Glanville's Scepfis.

Such a doctrine made a ftrange bufle and difturbance in the world, which then fat warm and eafy in a free enjoyment of their lufts.

South.
If the Count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this bufle. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 481$. Bu'stler. n. f. [from buftie.] An active ftirring man.

## BU'SY. adj. [býrzian, Sax. It is pronounced as bify.]

 x. Employed with earneftnefs.My miftrefs fends you word, that fhe is bufly, and cannot me. Shakefp. Taming the Sbr.
The chriftians, fometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and fometimes charging them again, repulfed the proud enemy, fill bufy with them.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
3 T
2. Buftling
2. Bufting; active; meddling.

The next thing which the waking looks upon,
On meddiling monkey, or on buy ape,
She fhall purfue it with the foul of love.
This buly pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward fenfes reft lo take,
A thoufand dreams, fantaflical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ftill awake.
The coming fpring would firt appear,
And all this place with rofes ftrow,
If bufy feet would let them grow.
Davies.

> All written fince that time, feem to have All we the have little more than evas we are glad to know, or the controverfy of opinions, wherein the bufy world has been fo much employed. Temple.
Religious motives and inftincts are fo $b y / y$ in the heart of every reafonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a fociety, without regard to thofe principles. Addifon. Freeholder. To Bu'sy. v. a. [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep bufy.

He in great paffion all this while did dwell,
More buffing his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what fhe did tell. Fairy Qucen, b. i. The pleafure which I took at my friend's pleafure herein, idly bufied me thus to exprefs the fame. Carevo's Survey. My Harry,
Be it thy courfe to bufy giddy minds
With foreign quarrels.
Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
While they were buffed to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thoufands of the Jews were overwhelmed. Raleigl's Hiflory.
The points which bugfed the devotion of the firft ages, and the curiofity of the later.

Decay of Piety.
The ideas it is buffed about, fhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itfelf.

Locke.
The learning and difputes of the fchools have been much bufied about genus and fpecies. Locke.

For the reft, it muft be owned, he does not bufy himfelf, by entering deep into any party, but rather fpends his time in acts of hofpitality.

Swift.
Bu's ybody. r. f. [from bufy and bedy.] A vain, meddling, fantaftical perfon.
Going from houre to houfe, tatlers and bufybodies, are the canker and ruft of idlenefs, as idlenefs is the ruft of time.

Taylor's Holy Living.
Bufjlodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous fort of people to have to do withal.

L'Eftrange.
She is well acquainted with all the favourite fervants, bufybodies, dependants, and poor relations of all perfons of condition in the whole town.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 437$.
BUT. conjunct. [bure, buran, Saxon.]
I. Except̂.

An emiffion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is fo prodigious: but that it is fo conftantly avouched by many.

Bacon.

> Who can it be, ye gods! but pcrjur'd Lycon?

Who can infpire fuch ftorms of rage, but Lycon?
Where has my fword left one fo black, but Lycon?
Smith's Phadra and Hippolitus.
Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection but the obfcurity of feveral paflages, by our ignorance in facts and perfons.
2. Yet; neverthelefs. It fometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him fpeak, and any that fhall ftand without, fhall hear his voice plainly ; but yet made extreme fharp and exile, like the voice of puppets : and yet the articulate founds of the words will not be confounded. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} 155$.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, but quite of another kind.
3. The particle which introduces the minor of a fyllogifin ; now.

If there be a liberty and poflibility for a man to kill himfelf today, then it is not abrolutely neceflary that he fhall live till tomorrow ; but there is fuch a liberty, therefore no fuch neceffity.

Bramball againgt Hobbes.
God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. But there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there mult be another world, wherein this difference fhall be made. Watts's Logick, Introduct.
4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my fervice, paft or prefent forrows,
Can ranfom me into his love again;
But to know fo, muft be my benefit.
Shakefp. Othello. And but infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath fomething feiz'd
His wifh'd ability, he had himfelf
'The lands and waters meatur'd. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
What nymph foe'er his voice but hears,
Will be my rival, though fhe have but cars.
No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
Ben. Foingon.
Dryden.
And l'm too noble but to give a part.
Did but men confider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of guodnefs.

Tillot fon.

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumftances, the advantages of cafe and pleafurc will be found to be on the fide of religion.

Tillotjon.
The mifchiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or but very gently, to be taken notice of.

Locke on Education.
If a reader examines Horace's art of poctry, he will find but very few precepts in it, whiclı he may not mect with in Ariftotle.

Addijon. Spectator.
Prepar'd I ftand: he was but born to try
The lot of man, to fuffer and to dic.
Pope's Oclyfey:
5. Than.

The full moon was no fooner up, and hining in all its brightnefs, but he privately opened the gate of paradife.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }^{1} 67$.
6. But that ; without this confequence that.

Frofts that conftrain the ground,
Do feldom their ufurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purfue their hafty hand.
7. Otherwife than that.

It cannot be but nature hath fome director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. Hooker, b. i. §3. Who fhall believe,
But you mifufe the reverence of your place?
8. Not otherwife than. Sbakefp.

A genius fo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was but neceffary to make Pindar fpeak Englifh.

Dryden.
9. By any other means means than.

Out of that will I caufe thofe of Cyprus to mutiny: whore qualification fhall come into no true tafte again, but by tranfplanting of Caffio.

Shakeff. Othello.

## o. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have loft my purfe
Full of cruzades. And but my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no fuch bafenefs,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking.
Sbakefp. Otbello.
I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, but thou haft already, with all my heart
1 would keep from thee.
Shakefp. Otbello.
II. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purfue the end for which I came,
Unite your fubjects firft, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe.
Dryden.
12. It is ufed after no doubt, no quefion, and fuch words, and fignifies the fame with that. It fometimes is joined with that.

They made no account, but that the navy fhould be abfolute-
ly mafter of the feas. Bacon's IV ar with Spain.
I fancied to myfelf a kind of eafe in the change of the paroxyfm; never fuppecting but that the humour would have
wafted itfelf. walted itfelf.

Dryder.
There is no queftion but the king of Spain will reform moft of the abufes.

Addifon on Italy.
13. That. This feems no proper fenfe in this place.

It is not therefore impoffible, but I may alter the complexion of my play, to reftore myfelf into the good graces of my fair criticks.

Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

## I fhould fin

To think but nobly of my grandmother. Sbakefp. Temfef. 15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe but now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguifh from thcle rites detain. Dryden.
It is evident, in the inftance I gave but now, the confcioufnefs went along

Locke.
16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing fentence is bounded or reftrained.

Thus fights Ulyffes, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, but to his friends.
Dryden.
17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet, madam
I do not like but yet ; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon but yet!
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monftrous malefactor. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
Muft the heart then have been formed and conftituted, before the blood was in being? But here again, the fubftance of the heart itfelf is moft certainly made and nourifhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. Bentl.
18. But for; without; had not this been.

Rafh man! forbear, but for fome unbelicf,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief.
Waller.
Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a fimple knot was ty'd above. Dryden's Fables.
When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, but for mifchief, you had dy'd for fpight. Dryden. BUT. n. $\int$ : [bout, French.] A boundary.

But, if I afk you what I mean by that word, you will anfwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in confruction and fenfe, as, but I will not,
a but of wine, lut and boundary, the ram will but, fhoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
But, n.f. [In fea lancuuge.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outfide of a thip, under water. Harris.
BUT-END. n. $\int$. [from but and end? ] The blunt end of any thing; the cnd upon which it retts.
The referve of foot galled their foot with feveral vollies, and then fell on them with the but-ends of their mufkets. Clarendon. Thy weapon was a good one when I wielled it, but the butend remains in my hands.

Ar tuthnot's Jobiz Bull.
Some of the foldiers accordingly pufled them forwards with the but-ends of their pikes, into my reach. Gulliver's Travels. BU'TCHER. n. f. [boucher, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to fell their flefh.

The fhepherd and the butcher both may look upon one fheep with pleafing conceits.

Sidney.
Hence he learint the butcher's guile,
How to cut your throat, and fmile;
Like a butcher doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife.
Swift.
2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are beftowed on conquerours, who, for the moft part, are but the great butchers of mankind. Locke. To Bu'tcher, v. a. [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In fuff'ring thus thy brother to be flaughter'd,
Thou fheweft the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching ftern murder how to butcher thee. Shakefp. R.II.
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And fhamefully by you my hopes are britcher'd. Sbakefp.
The poifon and the dagger are at hand to butcber a hero, when the poet wants brains to fave him. Dryden's Don Sebaft. Butchers-broom, or Kneeholly. n. f. [rufous, Lat.]

The fower-cup confifts of one leaf, cut into feveral divivifions, out of which is produced a globular bell-fhaped flower, confifting alfo of one leaf, in the center of which rifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a foft roundifh fruit, in which are inclofed one or two hard feeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are fometimes ufed in medicine, and the green fhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and fold to the butchers, who ufe it as befoms to fweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of butchers-broom. Millar.
Bu'tcherliness. n. f. [from butcherly.] In a butcherly manner. Bu'tcherly. alj. [from butcher.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into fchools, would take a-
way this butcherly fear in making of Latin. Afibam's Schoolm.
What ftratagems, how fell, how butcberly,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! Sbake厅p. Henry VI. Bu'tchery. n. f. [from butcher.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, fo ignorant in modern butchery, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or fix miferable lovers, in every tragedy he has written.

Pope.
2. Murder; cruelty; flaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy butcheries. Shake/p. Rich.III. The butchery, and the breach of hofpitality, is reprefented in this fable under the mafk of friend?hip.

L'Efrange.
Can he a fon to foft remorfe incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and butchery delight? Dryden. 3. The place where blood is fhed.

This is no place, this houfe is but a butchery;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. Sbakefp. As you like it. BU/TLER. n. f. [bouteiller, Fr. boteler, or botiller, old Englifh, from bottle; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A fervant in a family employed in furnifhing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their becr time enough. Swift.
Bu'tlerage. n. f. [from butler.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Thofe ordinary finances are cafual or uncertain, as be the efcheats, the cuftoms, butlerage, and impoft. Bacon. $\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ tlership. $n . \int$. [from butler.] The office of a butler.
Bu'tment. n. $\int$. [aboutement, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The fupporters or butments of the faid arch cannot fuffer fo much violence, as in the precedent flat pofture.
BUTT. n. f. [but, Fr.]
I. The place on which the mark to be fhot at is placed:

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at butts defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do fee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end ; here is my butt,
The very fea-mark of my journey's end. Shakefp. Otheello.
3. The object of aim; the thing againf which any attack is directed.

The papifts were the mof common-place, and the butt againft whom all the arrow's were directed. Clarendon. 4. A man upon whom the company break their jefts.

## B U T

I played a fentence or two at my butt, which I thought very fimart, when my ill genius fuggofted to him fuch 2 reply as got all the laughter on his fide.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 175$.
5. A ftroke given in fencing.

## If difputes arife

Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer butt,
John thews the chalk on Robert's coat.
Prior.
Butt. n.f. [buer, Saxoul.] A veffel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty fix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer ; and from fifteent to twenty two hundred weight, is a butt of currans.
I efcaped upon a butt of fack, which the failors heaved overboard.

Shakefp. Tempef.
To Butt. v. a. [botten, Dutch.] To frike with the head.
Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel : the beaft
With many heads butts me away. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Nor wars are feen,
Unlefs, upon the green,
Two harmlefs lambs are butting one the other.
Wotion.
A fnow-white fteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing fands.
Dryden's Eneid.
A ram will butt with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never faw that manner of fighting. Ray on the $C_{r}$.
BU'TTER. n. f. [buzzene, Sax. butyrum, Lat.]

1. An unctuous fubitance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil feparates from the whey.
And he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had dreffed, and fet before them.

Gen. xviii. 8.
2. Butter of antimony. A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid fpirits of fublimate corrofive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauftick. Harris.
3. Butter of tin, is made with tin and fublimate corrofive. This preparation continually emits fumes.

Harris.
To Bu'tier. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fmear, or oil with butter.
'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindnefs to his horfe, buttered his hay.

Sbakefp. King Lear.
Words butter no parfnips. L'Eftrange.
2. To encreafe the ftakes every throw, or every game : a cant term among gamefters.

It is a fine fimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a buttering gamefter, that ftakes all his winning upon one caft; fo that if he lofes the laft throw, he is fure to be undone.

Addijon. Freebolder, No 40. is fure to be undone. A fowl; the fame with bittourn.
Bu'tierbur. n. f. [petafites, Lat.]
It is a plant with a flof culous flower, confifting of many florets, divided into many parts, fitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical empalement, divided alfo into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a feed furnifhed with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is ufed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the fides of ditches.

Millar.
Bu'tterflower. n.f. A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, inftead of butterfow'rs, appear,
And meads, inftead of daifies, hemlock bear.
Gay.
Bu'tterfly. n. f. [buzzenfleze, Saxon.] A beautiful infect, fo named becaufe it firf appears at the tesinning of the feafon for butter.

Efffoons that damfel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged butterfly,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring fight. Spenfer. Tell old tales, and laugh.
At gilded butterfies; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news.
And fo befel, that as he caft his eye
Among the colworts on a butterfiy,
He faw falfe Reynard.
Sbakefp. King Lear.

Dryden's Fables.
terfy. whing feems to be a powder upon the wings of autterfly, is an innumerable company of extreme fmall feathers, not to be difcerned without a microfcope.

Grew.
Bu'TTERIS. $n$. f. An inftrument of fteel fet in a wooden handle, ufed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horfe. Farr. $D$.
Bu'ttermilk. n.f. [from butter and milk.] The whey that is feparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous confumption, devoted himfelf to buitermilk, by which fole diet he recovered.

Harvey on Confumptions.
The fcurvy of mariners is cured by acids ; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, butternilk; and alkaline firits hurt them.

Bu'tterprint.n. f. [from butter and print.] A piece of carved wood, ufed to mark butter.

A butterprint, in which were engraven figures of all forts and fizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. Locke.
Bu'tтertooth. n. f. [from butter and tooth.] The great broad foreteeth.
Bu'tTERWOMAN. n. f. [from butter and woman.] A woman that fells butter.

Tongue,

Tongue, I mult put you into a buttervoman's mouth, and buy my felf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into thefe perils.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ TTER WORT. n. f. A plant; the fame with fanicle.
Bu'tTERY. adj. [from butter.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours, than its buttcry parts. Harvcy on Confumptions. The beft oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itfelf has its whitenefs from the cafeous fibres, and its buttery oil.

Floyer on the Humours.
Bu'trery. i. $\int$. [from butter; or, according to Skinner, from boutcr, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provifions are laid up.

Go, firrah, take them to the buttery,
And give them friendly welcome every one. Shakefp. All that need a cool and frefh "temper, as cellars, pantries, and bitteries, to the north.

My guts ne'er fuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a buttery book.
Brampfon's Man of Tafte.
Bu'т тоск. n. f. [fuppofed, by Skinner, to come from aboutir, Fr. inferted by 'funius without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.
It is like a barber's chair that fits all the buttocks. Sbakefp. Such as were not able to ftay themfelves, fhould be holden up by others of more ftrength, riding behind them upon the buttocks of the horie.

Knolles's Hiftory of the T'urks.
The tail of a fox was never made for the buttocks of an ape.
L'Efirange's Fables.
BU'TTON. n. f. [bottwn, Welch; bouton, Fr.]
I. A catch, or fmall ball, by which the drefs of man is faftened.

Pray you, undo this button. Shakefp. King Lear.
I mention thofe ornaments, becaufe, of the fimplicity of the fhape, want of ormaments, buttons, loops, gold and filver lace, they muft have been cheaper than ours. Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. Any knob or ball faftened to a fmaller body.

We faftened to the upper marble certain wires, and a button.
Boyle.
Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled and chear'd, with air, and fun and fhow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I fpread,
Bright with the gilded button tipt its head. Popc's Dunciad. 3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the fpring,
Too oft before their buttons be difclos'd. Shakef. Hamlet.
Bu'tton. n. §. The fea urchin, which is a kind of crabfinh that has prickles inftead of feet.

Ainfworth.
To Bu'tTon. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To drefs; to cloath.

One whofe hard heart is button'd up with fteel. Shakc/p.
He gave his legs, arm, and breaft, to his ordinary fervant, to button and drefs him.
2. To faften with buttons.
$\mathrm{Bu}^{\prime}$ тtonhole. n. $\int$. [from button and bolc.] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let me take you a buttonhole lower. Shakefp. Love's Lab. L.
I'll pleafe the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my fkill in buttorboles difplay,
And brag, how oft I hift me ev'ry day. Bramf. M. of Tafe.
BU'TTTRESS. $n$.f. [from aboutir, Fr:]

1. A prop; a wall built to fupport another wall.

No jutting frize,

- Buttrefs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. Shakefp. Fruit trees, fet upon a wall againft the fun, between elbow's or tuttreffes of fone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. Bacon.

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which buttreffes and props but fcarcely bear. Dryden's $\mathcal{F u v}$. 2. A prop; a fupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverfaries are ftill fetting up againft us, as the ground pillar and buttrefs of the good old caufe of nonconformity. South. To Bu'ttress. v. a. [from the noun.] To prop; to fupport. Bu'twink. n. f. The name of a bird. Butyra'ceous. adj. [butyrum, Lat, butter.] Having the qualities of butter.
Chyle has the fame principles as milk; a vifcidity from the cafeous parts, and an oiline's from the butyraceous parts.

Floyer on the Humours.
Bu'tyrous. adj. [butyrum, Lat.] Having the propertics of butter.

Its oily red part is from the butyrous parts of chyle. Flojer. BU'XOM. adj. [buçum, Sax. from buzan, to bend. It oririnally firgifined obedient, as Fobin de Trivifa, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedicit and buxm to all his commands. In an old form of marriage ufed before the Reformation, the bride promifed to be obcdicnt and buxom in bed and at board; from which expreffion, not well underfood, its prefent meaning feems to be derived.]

1. Obedient ; obfequious.

## B U Z

He did tread down, and difgrace all the Englifh, and fet up and countenance the Irifh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to his government. Spenfer's Ireland. He , with broad fails,
Winnow'd the buxom air.
Milton.
2. Gay; lively; brifk.

I'm born
Again a frefh child of the buxom morn,
Heir of the fun's firft beame.
Crafbaw.
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair.
Sturdy fwains,
In clean array, for ruftick dance prepare,
Mixt with the buxom damfels, hand in hand,
They frifk and bound.
3. Wanton ; jolly.

Almighty Jove defcends, and pours
Into his buxom bride his fruitful fhow'rs. Dryden's Virgil.
She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the buxom god the virgin vow'd. Dryden's Eneid. Bu'xomly. adv. [from buxom.] Wantonly; anoroufly.
Bu'xominess. n.f. [from buxom.] Wantonnefs; amoroufnefs. To BUY. v. a. preter. I bought; I have bought. [biczean, Sax.] 1. To purchafe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or fomething equivalent ; to gain by fale, not gift or theft.
They muft buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that fo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.

Addifon on Italy.
2. To procure fome advantage by fomething that deferves it, or at fome price.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all forts of people. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Macbeth. Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mércy at the price of one fair word. Shakefp. Coriol.
Pleafure with praife, and danger they would buy,
And with a foe that would not only fly. Denbam. 3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of chriftendom,
Are led fo grofsly by this meddling prieft,
Dreading the curfe that money may buy out. Sbakesp.K. F.
What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when
they would terrify, diffuade, or buy off confcience? South.
To Buy. v. n. To treat about a purchafe.
I will buy with you, fell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and fo following.

Sbakep. Meribant of Venice. BU'YER. n. $\int$. [from to buy.] He that buys; a purchafer.

When a piece of art is fet kefore us, let the firft caution be, not to afk who made it, left the fame of the authour do captivate the fancy of the buyer.

Wotton's Arcbiteçure.
To BUZZ. v. n. [bizzen, Teut. to growl. Funius.]
I. To hum; to make a noife like bees, flies, or wafps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which buzzed all about, and made fuch found,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many fwarms of bees affembled round. Fairy 2 . b. ii.
There be more wafps, that buzz about his nofe,
Will make this fting the fooner. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Herewith arofe a buzzing noife among them, as if it had been
the ruftling found of the fea afar off.
Hayward.
For ftill the flowers ready ftand,
One buzzes round about,
One lights, one taftes, gets in, gets out. Suckling.
What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diftill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft' difcover'd, in their ftead,
A fwarm of drones that buzz' $d$ about your head. Pcpe.
We join, like flies and wafps, in buzzing about wit. Sivift. 2. To whifper ; to prate.

There is fuch confufion in my pow'rs,
As after fome oration fairly fpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the buzzing multitude. Shaks $\int$ p. Merch. of Venice.
To Buzz. v.a. To whifper; to fpread fecretly.
Where doth the world thruft forth a vanity
That is not quickly buzz'd into his cars? Shake/ß. Rich. II.
I will buzz abroad fuch prophecies,
That Edward fhall be fearful of his life. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
Did you not hear
A buzzing of a feparation
Between the king and Catherine? Shakefp. Henry VIII.
They might buzz and whifper it one to another, and, tacitely withdrawing from the prefence of the apofles, they then lift their voices, and noife it about the city.

Bentle;. Buzz. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Ahum; a whifper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom, is in beft condition, when there is leaft noife or buzz in it.

Bacon's Apophtbegms. Where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politicks.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 4 \mathrm{O}$.

Bu'zzard.

## B Y

## B Y

Bu'zzaidd. 22. $\int$. [brifard, Fro $]$

1. A degenerate or mean fpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle fhould be mawl'd,
While kites and blizzards prey at liberty. Sbakefp. R. III.
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me beft ;
Of fmall renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courtefy. Dryden's Hind and P.
2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Thofé blind buzzards, who, in late years, of wilful malicioufnefs, would neither learn themfelves, nor could teach others any thing at all.

Afchan's Schoolmafer.
Bu'zzer. n. f. [from buzz.] A fecret whifperer.
Her brother is in fecret come from France,
And wants not huzzers to infeef his ear
With petulant fpeeches of his father's death. Shak. Hamlet.
BY. prep. [bı, biz, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child by you, Launcelot. Sbak. Hen. VI.
The grammar of a language is fometimes to be carefully ftudied $b y$ a grown man.
2. It notes the inftrument, and is always ufed after a verb neuter where with, would be put after an active; as, he was killed with a fword; he died by a fword.

But by Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chofe Eneas, and he chofe as well.
Dryden, 尼n. vi.
3. It notes the cat:fe of any event.

This fight had the more weight with him, as by good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen afleep.

Aidijon. Freebolder.
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed.

You mult think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain by you.

Happier! had it fuffe'd him to have known
Good by itfelf, and evil not at all. Parad. Loff, b. xi. I. 89 .
The heart knows that by itfelf, which nothing in the world befides can give it any knowledge of. South.

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propofitions by fenfation and reflection.

Watts's Lagick.
5. It thews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; fhe confumes the time In idle talk, and owns her falfe belief:
Seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard.
Dryden's Don Sebafiari.
By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He faw his branching horns, and alter'd look. Addifon.
6. It has a fignification, noting the method in which any fuccerfive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The beft for yous is to re-examine the caufe, and to try it even point by point, argument by argument, with all the exactnefs you can.

Hooker, Preface.
We are not to ftay all together, but to come by him where he ftands, by ones, by twos, and by threes. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Coriolanus. He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by the name, as he pleafeth, though feldom the order be inverted.

Bacon.
The captains were obliged to break that piéce of ordnance, and fo by pieces to carry it away, that the enemy fhould not get fo great a fpoil.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Common prudence wotild direct me to take them all out, and examine them one by one.

Boyle.
Others will foon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and fo houfe by houfe, ftreet by ftreet, there will at laft be finifhed a magnificent city.

Explor'd her, limb by limbi, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. Dryden's Fab.
Thus year by year they pafs, and day by day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May',
The young 厄milia-
Ill gaze for ever on thy god like father,
Tranfplanting one by one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I fhine like him.
Addijon's Cato.
Let the blows be by paufes laid on.
7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will fell by the ounce for fix fhillings and fivepence unclipped money.
What we take daily by pounds, is at leaft of as much importance as of what we take feldom, and only by grains and fpoontance

The North, by myriads, pours her mighty fons; Great nurfe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.

Pope.
8. At, or in ; noting place.

We fee the great effects of battles by fea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world.

Bacon's E fays.
Arms, and the man, I fing, who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan fhore;
Long labours both by fea and land he bore. Dryden's /En.
I would have fought by land, where I was ftronger:
You hinder'd it ; yct, when I fought at fea,
Forfook me fighting.
Dryden's Fab.
cording to; noting permiffion.
It is lawful, both by the laws of nature and nations, and by the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two.
Vol. I.
Bacon's Holy $W^{\prime}$ ar.
10. According to ; noting proof.

The prelent, or like, fyftem of the world carnot poffibly have been eternal, by the firft propofition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitoully, emerge out of a chaos, by the third propofition.

Bentley.
The faculty, or defire, being infinite, by the preceding propofition, may contain, or receive both thefe. Cheyne.
II. After; according to ; noting imitation or conformity.

The gofpel gives us fuch laws, as every man; that underftands himfelf, would chufe to live by. Tillotfon.
In the divifions I have made, I have endeavoured, the beft I could, to govern myfelf by the diverfity of inatter. Locke.

This hip, by good luck, fcll into their hands at laft, and ferved as a model to build others by:
1.2. From; noting judgment or token.

Thus, by the mufick, we may know,
When noble wits a lunting go,
Arbuitbnot on Coins.

Waller.
Through groves that on Parnaftus grow.
By what he has done, before the wat in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. Dryden. The fon of Hercules he juftly feenis,
By his broad fhoulders and gigantick limbs.
Dryden.
Who's that ftranger? By his warlike port;
His fierce demeanour, and erected look
He's of no vulgar note.
Dryden's All. for Love.

## Judge the event

Dryden's Spanifh Friar:
By what has pafs'd.
The punifhment is not to be meafured $b y$ the greatnefs or fnallnefs of the matter, but by the oppofition it carries, and ftands in, to that refpeot and fubiniffion that is due to the father.

Locke
By your defcription of the town, I imagine it to lie under fome great enchantment. Pope's Letters.

By what I have alway's heard and read, I take the ftrength of a nation- Swifi.
13. It notes the fum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime fhe ftainds provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too by twenty fprings. Dryden. Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies fhorter by the head at Pomfret.
Rowe's Fane Shore.
By giving the denomination to lefs quantities of filver by one twentieth, you take from them their due.
14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.

By her he had two children at one birth. Shakefp: Hen. VI.
15. For ; noting contintuance of time. This fenfe is not now in ufe.

Ferdinand and Ifabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in poffefion thereof by the fpace of feven hundred years.

Bacon's Henry VII.
16. As foon as ; not later than ; noting time.

By this, the fons of Conftantine which fled,
Ambrife and Uther, did ripe years attain. Fairy Q , b. ii. Hector, by the fifth hour of the fun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
Tomorrow morning call fame knight to arms.
Síakefp. Troilus and Crefrida:
He err'd not ; for, by this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jalper lighted now
In paradife.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x. l. 208:
Thefe have their courfe to finifh round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. Paradife Loft, l. iv. l. 662.
The angelick guards afcended, mute and fad
For man: for, of his fate $b y$ this they knew. Par. L. b. x.
By that time a fiege is carried on two or three days, $I$ am altogether loft and bewildered in it.

Addifon. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 165$.
By this time, the very foundation was removed. Srift.
By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded fo far, as to accufe and fine tlie confuls.

Suift.
17. Befide; noting paffage.

Many beautiful places ftanding along the fea-hore, make the town appear much longer than it is, to thofe that fail by it.

Addijon on Italy.
18. Befide; near to; in prefence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'ft fay, the king lies by a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church fands by thy tabour, if thy tabour ftand by the church.

Shakefp. Twelfth Nigbt. Here he comes himfelf;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man fit down by him. Ben. Fobnjon's Catiline. A fpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue : by forne, were herds
Of cattle grazing. Milton's Paradife Loft, 6. xi. 1. 557Stay by me ; thou art refołute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. Drydicn's D. Scbaft. 19. Before himfelf, berfelf, or themfelves, it notes the abfence of alk others.

Sitting in fome place, by bimfelf, let him trannate into $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{n}}$ glifh his former leffon.

Afcham's Schoolmafier
Solyman sefolved to affault the breach, after he had, by him-

## B Y

falf, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in inis tent. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.
I know not whether he will annex his difcourfe to his appendix, or publifh it ly itfolf, or at all. Boyle's Spring of the Air. He will imagine, that the king, and his minifters, fat down, and mate them by themfolves, and then fent them to their atlies, to fign.

Swift.
More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Then eat the fweectelt by thenfelves at home.
20. It is the folemn form of fwearing.

Pope.
Dryden's Fab.
2r. At hand
He kept then fome of the fpirit by him, to verify what he believes. Eoyle.
The merchant is not forced to keep fo much money by him, as in other places, where they have not fuch a fupply. Locie.
22. It is ufed in forms of adjuring, or obtefting.

Which, O! avert by yon etherial light,
Which I have loft for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead fire, and by your living fon. Dryden's 庯n.
Now by your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O fpare this great, this good, this aged king! Dryden. O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd foul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, ceafe! at leaft, once more delude my forrows.
Smith's Phadrus and Hippolita.
23. It fignifies fpecification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, by name. Dryden.
24. By proxy of; noting fubfitution.

The gods were faid to feaft wilh Ethiopians; that is, they were prefent with them by their flatues. Broome, notes on Odyf. 25. In the fame direction with.

They are alfo ftriated, or furrowed, by the length, and the fides curioufly punched, or pricked.

Grezu.

## By. adv.

1.. Near; at a fmall diftance.

And in it lies, the god of fleep;
And, fnorting by,
We may defcry
The monlters of the deep.
Dryden's Albion.
2. Befide; paffing.

## I did hear

The galloping of horfe. Who was't came by?
Shakefp. Macbeth.
3. In prefence.

The fame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, fo as there was no other body by, might have had a better grace.

I'll not be by, the while, my lieges, farewel:
What will become hercof, there's none can tell.
Shakefp. Ricbard III.
There while I fing, if gentle youth be by,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ftrings fo high. IValler.
Pris'ners and witneffes were waiting bi;
Thefe had been taught to fwear, and thofe to die.
Roformmon.
You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not by.
L.ocke.

Byand by. In a fhort time.
He overtook Amphialus, who had been faid here, and by and by called him to fight with him.

Sidncy.
The noble knight alighted by and bj,
From lofty fteed, and bad the lady flay,
To fee what end of fight fhould him befall that day.
Spenfer's Fairy 2ucen, b. i. cant. viii. Janz. 2.
In the temple, by and by, with us,
Thefe couples fhall eternally be knit.
Shakefp. Midfummer's Night's Dream.
O how this fpring of love refembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now fhews all the beauty of the fun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away.
Shake/p. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Now a fenfible man, by and by a fool, and prefently a beaf. Shakefp. Othello.
BY. n. f. [from the prepofition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.
In this inflance, there is, upon the by, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 79$.
This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a theep in private, by the $b y$.

L'Efrange.
Hence we may underftand, to add that upon the $b y$, that it is not neceffary.

Boyle.
So, while my lov'd revenge is full and ligh,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the by.
Dryden's Conqueft of Granada.
By , in compofition, implies fomething out of the dircot way; and, confequently, fome obfcurity, as a by-road; fomething
irregular, as a by-cnd; or fomething collateral, as a by-concernment; or private, as a by-luw. This compofition is ufed at pleafure, and will be underflood by the examples following.
ai- COfferhouse. $n . \int$. A coffechoufe in an obfcure place.
I afterwards entercd a by-coffectroufe, that ftood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where 1 met with a nonjuror.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 403$.
By-CONCERNMENT. n.f. An affair which is not the main bu: nefs.

Our plays, befides the main defign, have under-plots, or byconcerrments, or lefs confiderable perfons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.
By-dependence. $n . f$. An appendage; fomething accidentally
depending on another depending on another.

## Thefe,

And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, fhould be derianded;
And all the other by-dependences,
From chance to chance.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
An. n. J. An incidental purpofe.
And if the mifs the moufe-trap lines,
They'll ferve for other by-defigns,
And make an artift underftand,
To copy out her feal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To fteal in fomething to entrap her. Huclibras, p. iii. c. iii.
By-end. n. f. Private intereft; fecret advantage.
All peopie that worfhip for fear, profit, or fome other byenc, fail within the intendement of this fable. L'Eftrange. By-cone. adj. [a Scotch word.] Paft.

## Tell him, you're fure

All in Bohemia's well : this fatisfaction
The by-gone day proclaim'd.
Shakerp. Winter's Tale.
As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as lysore;
fo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon
fo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Grew's Cofnnologia Sacra, b. ii. c.iii.
By-interest. n. $\int$. Intereft diftinct from that of the publick.
Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-intereft, with-
out any fincere regard to the publick good. Atterbury.
BY-LAW. n. $\int$.
Bj-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aflent, for the good of thofe that make them, farther than the pubiick law binds.

Cowel.
There was alfo a law, to reftrain the by-lawes and ordinances
of corporations. Bacon's Henry VII.
In the beginning of this record is inferted the law or inftitution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 608$.
By-matter. n.f. Something incidental.
I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was moft material into the pofffript, as if it had been a by-matter.

Bacon's Efays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 23$.
BY-NAME. n. f. A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eideft fon to the Conquerour, ufed Mort hofe, and thereupon was $b y$-named Court-hofe, and fhewed firft the ufe of them to the Englifh.

Camden's Remains. By-PAst. alj. Paft; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peftilences, and difeafcs, have not been fewer for thefe three hundred years $b y$-pafl, than ever they have been fince we have had records.

Cbeyne's Philofof thical Principles. By-path. n.f. A private or obfcure path.

Heav'n knows, my fon,
By what by-paths, and indirect crooked ways,
I got this crown. Shakefp. Frenry IV. p. ii.
By-respect. n.f. Private end or view.
It may be, that fome, upon $b_{j}-$ refpects, find fomewhat friendly ufage in ufance, at fome of their hands.

Carew's Survey of Corkwal. The archbifhops and bifhops, next under the king, have the government of the ehurch: be not you the mean to prefer any to thofe places, for any by-rcfpects, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth.

Baccri's Advice to Villicr's.
Augultus, who was not altogether fo good as he was wife had fome by-refpects in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.

Dryden's fuvenal, Dedication.
By-road. n.f. An obfcure unfrequented path.
Through flipp'ry by-rcads, dark and decp,
They often climb, and often creep.
$S_{\text {suift. }}$
By-room. n. f. A private room within another.
I pr'ythee, do thou ftand in fome by-room, while I queftion my puny drawer to what end he gave the fugar.

Shakeje. Henry IV. p. i.
By-speech. n.f. An incidental or cafual freech, not directly relating to the point.
When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote by-fecibhes in fome hiftorical narration or other, and to ufe them as if they were written in moft exact form of law. Hooker, b. iii. §4. By-stander. n.f. A looker one; one unconcerned,

## B Y W

She broke her feathers againft the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the by-flanders.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
The by-ftanders afked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, fays he. By-street. n.f. An obfcure ftrect.

The broker here his fpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow fit jealoufies and cares;
Bent on fome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He feeks by-freets, and faves th' expenfive coach.
Br-view. n. f. Private felf-interefted purpofe. Gay's Trivia. No by-vicius of his own fhall miflead him.

Atterbury.
By-walk. n. f. A private walk; not the main road.
All which he moves afterwards in $b y$-walks, or under-plots, as diverfions to the main defign, left it fhould grow tedious; though they are, ftill naturally joined.

Dryden.
The chief avenue ought to be the moft ample and noble; but there fhould be bj-walks, to retire into fometimes, for eafe and refrefhment.

Broome's Notes on the Ody Jey.
By-way. n. f. A private and obfcure way.
Night ftealths are commonly driven in ijy-wa:s, and by blind fords, unufed of any but fuch like.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Other $l y$-wa s he himfelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Sperfer's Fairy 2ucen, b. i. cant. vii. fanz. 50.
Wholly abftain, or wad: thy beauteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no by-rvajs,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford ;
Not grudging that thy luft hath bounds and ftays. Herbert.

## B Y Z

A fervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent caufe of eftecm, is commonly thought but a by-wvay to clofe corruption. Bacon's Efays, N${ }^{\circ} 11$.
This is wonderfully diverting to the underftanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a by-way, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.

Addijon's Efay on the Georgicks.
By-west. Weftward; to the weft of.
Whereupon grew that by-word, ufed by the Irifh, that they dwelt $b y$-wugf the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.

Sir 'folm Davies on Ireland. BY-WORD. n. f. A faying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;
And bafhful Henry be depofed; whofe cowardice
Hath made us by-words to our enemies.
Shake p. Henry VI. p. iii.
I knew a wife man, that had it for a by-word, when he faw men haften to a conclufion, Stay a little, that we may make an, end the fooncr.

Bacon's Effays, No 26.
We are become a by-word among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animofities. Addijon's Frcebolder, N ${ }^{\mathrm{O}} 50$ : It will be his lot often, to look fingular, in loofe and licentious times, and to become a $b y$-word and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleafure. Atterbury.
$\mathrm{By}^{\prime} a s s$. n. f. See Bras.
Every inordinate luft is a falfe byafs upon men's underfandings, which naturally draws towards atheifm. Tillot fon: Bye, Bee, come immediately from the Saxon, bẏ, bẏine, i.e. a dwelling.

Gibjon's Camden.
By'zantine. See Bizantine،


## C A B

C A B

先The third：letter of the alphabet，has two founds； one like．$k$ s．as，call，clock，craft，coal；companion，cu－ neiform；the other as s，as，Cafar，ceffation，cinder． It founds like $k$ before $a, 0, u$ ，or a confonant ；and like $s$, before $e, i$ ，and $j$ ．
Cab．n．f．［ $2 p$ ．］A Hebrew meafure，containing about three pints：Englifh，or the eighteenth part of the ephah．
CABA＇L．n．f：［cabale，Fr．Tクュク，traditioni．］
r．The fecret fcience of the Hebrew rabbins．
2．A body of men united in fome clofe defign．A cabal differs from a party，as few from many．

She often interpofed her royal authorify，to break the calials which were forming againft her firft minifters．Adilifon． 3．Intrigue．

When each，by curs＇d cabals of women，ftrove，
To draw th＇indulgent king to partial love．Dryden＇s Aureng． To Caba＇l．v．n．［cabaler，Fr．］To form clofe intrigues；to intrigue；to unite in fmall parties．

His mournful friends，fummon＇d to take their leaves，
Are throng＇d about his couch，and fit in council：
What thofe cabailing captains may defign，
I muft prevent，by being firft in action．Dryden＇s D．Sebaft． Ca＇balist．n． $\int$ ．［from cabal．］One fkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews．

Then Jove thus fpake：With care and pain
We form＇d this name，renown＇d in rhime，
Not thine，immortal Neufgermain！
Coft fudious cabalifts more time．
Suift：
Caballi＇stical．$\}^{\text {adj．［from cabal．］Something that has an }}$ Caballi＇stick．$\}$ occult meaning．

The letters are caballifical，and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with．

Addifon．Spect．
He taught him to repeat two caballiftick words，in pronoun－ cing of which the whole fecret confifted．Spectator＇， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 578$.
Caba＇cler．n．f．［from cabal．］He that engages in clofe de－ figns；an intriguer．

Factious and rich，bold at the council board，？
But cautious in the field，he fhun＇d the fword； A clofe caballer，and tongue－valiant lord．
$\int$ Dryden．
Caba＇lline．adj．［caballinus，Lat．］Belonging to a horfe；as， caballine alues，or horfe aloes．
CA＇BARET．n．$\rho$ ．［French．］A tavern．
Suppofe this fervant paffing by fome cabaret，or tennis－court， where his comrades were drinking or playing，fhould ftay with them，and drink or play away his money．

Bramball againgt Hobbes．
CA＇BBAGE．n．f．［cabus，Fr．braffica，Lat．］A plant．
The leaves are large，flefhy，and of a glaucous colour；the flowers confift of four leaves，which are fucceeded by long ta－ per pods，containlng feveral round acrid feeds．The fpecies are，I．The common white cabbage． 2 ．The red cabbage． 3 ． The Ruffian cabbage．4．The flat－fided cabbage．5．The fu－ gar loaf cabbage．6．The early Batterfea cabbage．7．The white Savoy cabbage．8．The green Savoy cabbage．9．The boorcole．10．The green broccoli．II．The Italian broccoli． 12．＇The turnep－rooted cabbage．${ }^{13}$ ．The cauliflower． 14. The turnep cabbage．15．Curled colewort．16．The murk cabbage．17．Branching tree cabbage，from the fea coaft． 18. Brown broccoli．19．Common colervort．20．Perennial Al－ pine colewort．2．I．Perfoliated wild cabbage，with a white flower．22．Perfoliated cabbage，with a purple flower．The common white，red，flat，and long－fided cabbages，are chicfly cultivated for winter ufe；the feeds of which muft be fown in the middle of March，in beds of good freh earth．The Ruf－ fian cabbage was formerly in much greater efteem than at pre－ fent，and is rarely brought to the market．The early Batterfea and fugar－loar cabbagcs，are called Michaelmas cabbages；the feafon for fowing them is in the middle of July，in an open fpot of ground．The Savoy cabbages are propagated for winter ufe， as being generally efteemed the better，when pinched by froft． The boorcole is never eaten till the froft has rendered it tender． The turnep cabbage was formerly more cultivated in England than at prefent；and fome efteem this kind for foups，but it is generally too ftrong，and feldom good，except in hard winters． The curled colewort is more generally eftecmed，and is fit for
ufe after Chriftmas，and continues good until April．The mufk cabbage has，through negligence，been almoft loft in Eng－ land，though，for eating，it is one of the beft kinds we have； for it is always loofer，and the leaves more crifp and tender， and has a moft agreeable mufky feent when cut．It will be fit for ufe in October，November，and December．The brancli－ ing fea cabbage is found wild in England，and on the fea coaft， and is fometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the fpring， and eaten；but it is apt to be ftrong and bitter．The brown broccoli is by many efteemed，though it does not deferve a place in the kitchen garden，where the Roman broccoli can be ob－ tained，which is much fweeter，and will continue longer in fea－ fon．The Roman broccoli has large heads，which appear in the center of the plants like clufiers of buds．The heads fiould be cut before they run up to feed，with about four or five inches of the ftems；the fkin of thefe ftems fhould be ftrip－ ped off，before they are boiled；they will eat very tender，and little inferiour to afparagus．The common colewort is now al－ moft loft near London，where their markets are ufually fup－ plicd with cabbage or Savoy plants inftead of them；which， being tenderer and more delicate，are better worth cultivating． The perennial Alpine colevort is alfo little cultivated at prefent． The other two forts of wild cabbage are varicties fit for a bota－ nick garden，but are plants of no ufe．The coulifowers have， of late years，been fo far improved in England，as to exceed， in goodnefs and magnitude，what are produced in moft parts of Europe；and，by the fkill of the gardners，are continued for feveral months together；but the moft common feafon for them is in May，June，and July．

Riller．
Cole，cabbage，and coleworts，which are foft and demulcent， without any acidity；the jelly，or juice，of red cablage，baked in an oven，and mixed with honey，is an excellent pectoral．

Arbutbnot on Alitments：

## To Ca＇beage．v．a．［a cant word among taylors．］To fteal in

 cutting clothes．Your taylor，inftead of fhreads，cabbares whole yards of cloth．

Arbuthnot＇s Hiftory of 7．Bull． Ca＇sbage tree．n．f．A fpecies of palm－trce；which fee．

It is very common in the Caribee iflands，where it grows to a prodigious height．The leaves of this tree envelope each other，fo that thofe which are inclofed，being deprived of the air，are blanched；which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats，©cc．and the genuine，or young fhoots，are pick－ led，and fent into England by the name of cabbage；but when－ ever this part is cut out，the trees are deftroyed；nor do they rife again from the old roots；fo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations，except for ormament；for their ftems being excceding firaight，and their leaves being produced very regularly at top，will afford a mof beautiful profpect；for which reafon，the planters generally fpare two or three of them near their habitations．

Miller．
Ca＇bBace－worm．n．
f．An infect．
1．A fmall room．
So long in fecret cabin there he held
Her captive to his fenfual defire，
Till that with timely fruit her belly fwell＇d，
And bore a boy unto a favage fire．Fairy $\mathscr{Q}^{2 u e c n}$ ，b．i．c．vi． 2．A fmall chamber in a fhip．

Give thanks you have lived fo long，and make yourfelf ready，in your cabin，for the mifchance of the hour，if it fa happen．

Sbakefp．Timpef．
Men may not expect the ufe of many cabins，and fafety at
once，in the fea fervice．
Ralcigh＇s Efays． Raleigh＇s Effays．
The chefsboard，we fay，is in the fame place it was，if it re－ main in the fame part of the cabin，though，perhaps，the fhip it is in，fails all the while．
3．A cottage，or finall houre．
Come from marble bow＇rs，many times the gay harbour of anguifh，
Unto a filly cabin，though weak，yet fronger againft woes．
Sidncy，b．i．
Neither fhould that odious cuftom be allowed，of flaying off the green furface of the ground，to cover their cabins，or make up their ditches．

## C A C

4. A teit.

Some of green bougls their flender cabins frame,
Some lodged were Tortofi's ftreets about. Fairfax, b. is To Ca'bln, v. n. [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. Ill make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and fuck the goat,
And cabin in a cave. Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.
To Ca'bin. v.a. To confine in a cabin.
Fleance is 'fcap'd:
Then comes my fit again; I had elfe been perfect;
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock;
As broad and gen'ral as the cafing air ;
But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To faucy doubts and fear. Shakcjp. Macbeth.
Ca'bined. adj. [from cabin.] Belonging to a cabin.
The nice morn, on the Indian fteep,
From lier cabin'd loophole peep.
Milton.
CA'BINET. $n$. $f$. [cabinet, Fr.]

1. A fet of boxes or drawers for curiofities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther fide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryftaline glafs, and a rich cupola in the midft, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. Bacon's Efays.

Who fees a foul in fuch a body fet,
Might love the treafure for the cabinet.
In vain the workman fhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it feem, in this difguife,
A cabinet to vulgar eyes.
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaft hath ever been the cabinet,
Where I have lock'd my fecrets.
Denban's Sophy.
We camnot difcourfe of the fecret, but by defcribing our duty ; but fo much duty muft needs open a cabinet of myfteries. Taylor's Wortby Commuunicant.
3. A private room in which confultations are held.

You began in the cabinet what you afterwards practifed in the camp.

Ben. Fobnfon.
4. In Spenfer it feems to fignify a hut, or houfe.

Hearken awhile in thy green cabinet,
The lawrel fong of careful Colinet.
Spenfer's Paforals.
Ca'binet-ccuncil. $\operatorname{n}$. $\int$. A council held in a private manner, with unufual privacy and confidence.
The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in fome kings times, hath introduced cabinet-councils.

Bacon's Effays.
From the higheft to the loweft it is univerfally read; from the cabinet-council to the nurfery. Gay to Swift.
Ca'binet-maker. n.f. [from cabinet and make.] One that makes fmall nice work in wood.
The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; fo that they would be of great ufe for the cabinetmakers, as well as the turners, and others. Mortimer.
Ca'ble. n. $\int$. [cabl, Welch; cabel, Dutch.] The great rope of a fhip to which the anchor is fattened.

What though the maft be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor loft,
And half our failors fwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ftill? Shake/p. Henry VI. p. iii.
True it is, that the length of the cable is the life of the fhip in all extremities; and the reafon is, becaufe it makes fo many bendings and waves, as the fhip, riding at that length, is not able to ftretch it; and nothing breaks that is not Atretched.

Raleigl's Efays.
The cables crack, the failors fearful cries
Afcend; and fable night involves the skies. Dryden's Virg.
Cea'burns. n. $\int$. Small ropes ufed in fhips.
Ca'cao. See Chocolatenut.
Cache'ctical. \}adj. [from cachexy.] Having an ill habit of Cache'ctick. $\}$ body; fhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cabectical.
Arbutbnot on Air.
The crude chyle fwims in the blood, and appears as milk in
the blood, let out of fome perfons who are generally cacbectick.
Floyer on the Humours.
CACHE'XY. n. $\int$. [ $x a x=\xi \cdot \alpha$.] A general word to exprefs a great variety of fymptoms; moft commonly it denutes fuch a diftemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weaknefs of the fibres, and an abufe of the non-naturals, and often from fevere acute diftempers.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
Cachinna'tion. n.f. [cachinnatio, Lat.] A loud laughter. D.
Ca'ckerel. n.. . A fifh, faid to make thofe who eat it laxative.
To CA'CKLE. v. n. [kaeckelen, Dutch.]

1. To make a noife as a goofe.

The nightingale, if fhe fhould fing by day,
When every goofe is cackling, would be thought
No better a mufician than the wren. Shakejp. M. of Vinice. Goofe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee cackling home to Camelot. Sbakeff. K. Lear.
Or rob the Roman geefe of all their glorics,
And fave the ftate, by cackling to the tories.
Pope. 2. Sometimes it is ufed for the noife of a hen.

Vol. I.

## C A D

Now to my ftory I return again :
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful cackling cry, with horrour heard,
Of thofe diftracted dannfels in the yard. Dryden's Fab.
3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinued, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himfelf, and feemed to be fo pleafed, that he fell a frifking and daucing about the room. Arbutbnot's 7. Bull.
Ca'ckle. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] The voice of a goofe or fowl.
The filver goofe before the fhining gate
There flew, and, by her cackle, fav'd the flate. Dryden.
Cac'kler. n. J. [from cackle.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A teltale; a tatler.

Cacochy'mical. \}adj. [from cacochymy.] Having the humours Cacochy'mick: $\}$ corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only cacoclymick, to clarify his blood with a laxative.

Harvey on Confumptions:
If the body be cacochymical, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abfceffes. Wifeman.

The ancient writers diftinguifhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm ; and this is to be explained by an effervefcence happening in a particular cacochymical blood. Floyer on the Humours. CACOCHY'MY. n. $\int$. [xxxóxvuia.] A depravation of the humours from a found ftate, to what the phyficians call by a general name of a cacochymy. Spots, and difcolourations of the fkin, are figns of weak fibres; for the lateral veffels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let grofs humours pafs, which could not, if the veffels had their due degree of ftricture.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, confifting of an acrimonious firy nature; fets the blood, upon the leaft cacochymy, into an orgafmus, by an ill ferment.

Harvey on Confumptions.
CACo'phony. n. f. [raxopwía.] A bad found of words.
To Cacu'minate. v.a. [cacumino, Lat.] To make fharp or pyramidal.

Dicz
Cada'verous. adj. [cadaver, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcafs; having the qualities of a dead carcafs.

In vain do they fcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are cadaverous, for fear of any outward pollution, whofe temper pollutes themfelves. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ix. c. 10.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glafs; will grow red, foetid, cadaverous, and alkaline. The cafe is the fame with the ftagnant waters of hydropical perfons.

Arbutbnot on Aliments:
Ca'dis. n.f.
I. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddifes, cambricks, lawins; why, he fings thiem over as if they were gods and goddeffes.

Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
2. A kind of worm or grub found in a cafe of ftraw.

He efpecially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or caddis; and thefe make the trout bold and lufty.

Walton's Angler.
Cade. n. $\int$. [It is deduced, by Skinner, from cadeler, Fr. an old word, which fignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; foft; delicate'; as a cade lamb, a lamb bred at home.
To Cade. v. a. [from the noun.] To breed up in foftnefs.
Cade. n. $f$. [cadus, Lat.] A barrel.
We John Cade, fo termed of our fuppofed father.-Or rather of ftealing a cade of herrings. Shakefp. Henry VI. p: ii

Soon as thy liquour from the narrow cells
Of clofe prefs'd hufks is freed, thou muft refrain
Thy thirfly foul; let none perfuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholfome, undigefted cades.
Philips.
Cade-worm. n.f. The fame with caddis.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca'dence. } \\ \text { Ca'dency. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $f$. [cadence, Fr.]
I. Fall; ftate of finking ; decline:

Now was the fun in weftern cadence low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 92.
2. The fall of the voice.

The fliding, in the clofe or cadence, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call prater expectatum; for there is a pleafure cven in being deceived. Bacon's Nat. Hijf.

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious fhow'rs! O! let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical.
Crafbarv. 3. The flow of verfes, or periods.

The words, the verfification, and all the other clegancies of found, as cadences, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the fame office both in diamatick and epick poetry. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
The cadency of one line muft be a rule to that of the next; as the found of the former mult flide gently into that which follows.
4. The tone or found.

Hollow rocks retain
The found of bluft'ring winds, which all night long

## C A I

Had rous'd the fea, now with horfe cadence lull Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. Paradife Loft, b. ii. 1.287. He hath a confufed remembrance of words fince he left the univerfity; he hath loft half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their cadence.

## 5. In horfemanfhip.

Cadence is an equal ineafure or proportion, which a horfe obferves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

Farrier's Dict.
Ca'dent. adj. [cadens, Lat.] Falling down.
Cade't. n.f. [cadet, Fr. pronounced cadè.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeft brother.

Jofeph was the youngeft of the twelve, and David the eleventh fon, and the cadet of Jeffi. Brown's Vulgar Errours. 3. A voluntier in the army, who ferves in expectation of a commiffion.
CA'dew. n. S. A ftraw worm. See Caddis.
Dict.
CA'DGER. n.f. A huckfter; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.
$C A^{\prime} D I$. n. f. A magiffrate among the Turks, whofe office feems to anfwer to that of a juftice of peace.
CADI'LLACK. $n$. $\int$. A fort of pear; which fee.
$C E^{\prime} C I A S$. n. f. [Lat.] A wind from the north.
Now, from the north,
Boreas and Cacias and Argeftes loud
And Thrafcias rend the woods, and feas upturn.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 699:
Cesárran. See Cesarian.
C $\mathbb{E} S U^{\prime}$ RA. n.f. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a fhort fyllable after a complete foot is made long.
CAFTAN. n. $\int$. [Perfick.] A Perfian veft or garment.
CAG. In.f. A barrel or wooden veffel, containing four or five gallons.
CAGE. n. S. [cage, Fr. from cavea, Lat.]

1. An inclofure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a cage can pleafe a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? Sidney.
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of rufhes, I am fure, you are not a prifoner.
Shakefp. As you like it.

Though flaves, like birds that fing not in a cage,
They loft their genius, and poctick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. Waller: And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And finging birds in filver cages hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were forted well, with lumps of amber laid between.
Dryden's Fables.
A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beaft, bird, or fifh, by the cage, or court-yard, or ciftern, wherein it was kept. Watts's Inprovement of the Mind.

The reafon why fo few marriages are happy, is, becaufe young ladies fpend their time in making nets, not in making cages. Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.
2. A place for wild beafts, inclofed with palifadoes.
3. A prifon for petty malefactors.

To Cage. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclofe in a cage. He fwoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and fnorts, $\mathrm{cag}^{3} d$ in his bafket-chair.
CIIMAN. n. $\int$. The American name of a crocodile.
To CAJO'LE. v. a. [cageoller, Fr.] To flatter; to footh; to coax : a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to cajole the devil. Hudibras, cant. ii. p. iii.
The one affronts him, while the other cajoles and pities him; takes up his quarrel, fhakes his head at it, clafps his hand upon his breaft, and then protefts and protefts.

L'Eftrange.
Cajóler. n.f. [from cajole.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
Cajo'lery. n. f. [cajolerie, Fr.] Flattery.
CA'ISSON. n.f. [French.] A cheft of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.
CA'Itiff. $n$. $f$. [cattivo, Ital. a flave; whence it came to fignify a bad man, with fome implication of meannefs; as knave in Englifh, and fur in Latin; fo certainly does flavery deftroy virtuc.

A flave and a fcoundrel are fignified by the fame words in many languages.] A mean villain ; a defpicable knave.

Vile caitiff, vaffal of dread and defpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why liveft thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doft not unto death thyfelf prepare? Fairy $2 u c e n$, b. ii.
'Tis not impoffible
But one, the wicked'ft caitiff on the ground,
May feem as flyy, as grave, as juft, as abrolute,
As Angelo. Shakejp. Meafure for Meafure.
The wretched cnitiff, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ftory to himfelf.
Hudibras, p.iii. c. iii,

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CAKE. n. f. [cuch, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You mult be feeing chriftnings? do you look for alc and cakes here, you rude rafcals? Shakefp. Hcnry VIII.
My cake is dough, but I'll in among the reft,
Out of hope of all, but my fhare of the feaft.
Sbakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.
The difmal day was come, the priefts prepare
Their leaven'd cakes, and fillets for my hair. Dryden's \&in.
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is fometimes diftinguifhed from a loaf.

There is a cake that groweth upon the fide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chefnut colour, and hard and pithy.

Bacon's Nat. Hijt. No $55^{2}$.
Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And cakes of ruftling ice come rolling down the flood.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. i. I. 418 .
To Cake. v.n. [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.
This burning matter, as it funk very leifurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. Addifon on Italy.

This is that very Mab ,
That plats the manes of horfes in the night,
And cakes the elflocks in foul futtifh hairs,
Which, once entangl'd, much misfortune bodes.
Sbakefp.
And wafh'd away the ftrings and clotted blood,
That cak'd within.
Addifon.

## Calaba'sh Tree.

It hath a flower confifting of one leaf, divided at the brim into feveral parts; from whofe cup rifes the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fefhy fruit, having an hard fhell. They rife to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weft Indies, where they grow naturally in woods, and the favannas. The fhells are ufed by the negroes for cups, as alfo for making inftruments of mufick, by making a hole in the fhell, and putting in fmall ftones, with which they make a fort of rattle.

Miller.
Calama'nco. n. $\int$. [a word derived, probably by fome accident, from calamancus, Lat. which, in the middle ages, fignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ftuff.

He was of a bulk and ftature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to fhew a calamanco waiftcoat. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 96$ : Ca'lamine, or Lapis Calaminaris. n. $\int$. A kind of foffile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brafs; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is ufed as an abforbent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is feldom given inwardly.
We muft not omit thofe, which, though not of fo much beauty, yet are of greater ufe, viz. loadftones, whetftones of all kinds, limeftones, calamine, or lapis calaminaris.

Locke.
Ca'lamint. n. f. [calamintha, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into two lips; the upper lip is roundifh, and divided into two fegments: thefe flowers are produced from the joints of the ftalks, at thie footttalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pedicles, or footftalks. This plant grows wild, and is ufed in medicine.

Miller.
Cala'mitous. adj. [calamitofus, Lat.]

1. Miferable; involved in diffrefs; oppreffed with infelicity ; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provifion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceffitous and calamitous; the flate of fome, in this life, being fo extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others.

Calamy.
2. Full of mifery; diftreffful ; applied to external circumftances.
What calamitous effects the air of this city wrought upon us the laft year, you may read in my difcourfe of the plague.

Harvey on Conjump̀tions.
Strict neceffity
Subdues me, and calamitous conftraint!
Left on my head both fin and punifhment,
However infupportable, be all
Devolv'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b.x. l. I $3^{2 .}$ Much rather I fhall chufe
To live the pooreft in my tribe, than richeft,
And be in that calamitous prifon left. Niilton's Agoniftes. In this fad and calamitous condition, deliverance fiom an oppreffour would have even revived them. South. Cala'mitousness. n.f. [from calamitous.] Mifery; diftrefs. CALA'MITY. n. f. [calamitas, Lat.] Misfortune; caufe of mifery ; diftrefs.
Another ill accident is drought, and the fpiniling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; infomuch as the word calamity was firft derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ftalk. Baion's Nut $H: / 7$.

Which infinite calamity fhall caufe
To human life, and houthold peace confound. Par. L. li.x.

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From adverfe fhores in fafety let her hear
Foreign calamity, and diftant war ;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. Prior C. 1 LAMUS. n. f. [Lat.] A fort of reed or fweet feented wood, mentioned in ficripture with the other ingredients of the facred perfunes. It is a knotty root, reddifh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets fpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Thefe fweet reeds have no fmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their fmell is perceived upon entering the marfhes.

Calmet.
Take thou alfo unto thee principal fpices of pure myrrh, of fweet cinmamon, and of fweet calamus. Exodus, xxx. 23 Cala'sh. n.f. [calcche, Fr.] A fmall carriage of pleafure.

Daniel, a fprightly fwain, that us'd to flafh
The vig'rous fteeds, that drew his lord's calafb.
King's Mully of Mountown.
The ancients ufed cala/bes, the figures of feveral of them being to be feen on ancient monuments. They are very fimple, light, and diove by the traveller himfelf. Arbutbnot on Coins. Ca'lceated. adj. [calceatu;, Lat.] Shod; fitted with fhoes. CALCEDO'NIUS. $n \int$. [Lat.] A kind of precious ftone.

Calcedonius is of the agat kind, and of a mifty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.
To Ca'lcinate. See To Calcine.
Calcina'tion: n.f. [from calcine; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fufion; for when fufion is longer continued, not only the more fubtile particles of the body itfelf fly off, but the particles of fire likewife infmuate themfelves in fuch multitudes, and are fo blended through its whole fubftance, that the fluidity, firft caufed by the fire, can no longer fubfift. From this union arifes a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is eafily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated everywhere into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. 2 uincy.

Divers refidences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as foon as the diftillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended.

Boyle.
This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it by art into a fubtile powder. Brown's Vulgar Err.
Calcínatory. n. f. [from calcinate.] A veffel ufed in calcination.
To CALCINE. v. a. [calciner, Fr. from calx, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable fubitance. Sce CAlcination.
In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath there degrees; firft, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and, laftly, it doth calcinate.
nd together with fome oil;
The folids feem to be earth, bound together with fome oil; being immerfed in oil, it will grow firm again.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. To burn up.

Firy difputes that union have calcin' $d$,
Almoft as many ininds as men we find.
Denham.
To Calcíne. v.n. To become a calx by heat.
This cryfal is a pellucid fiffile ftone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without lofing its tranfpa. rency, and, in a very ftrong heat, calcining without fufion.

Newton's Opticks.
To CA'LCULATE. v. a. [calculer, Fr. from calculus, Lat. a little fone or bead, ufed in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the fituation of the planets at any certain time. A cunning man did calculate my birth,
And told me, that by water I fhould die. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
Why all thefe fires, why all thefe gliding ghofts,
Why old men fools, and children calculate,
Why all thofe things change from their ordinance?
Sbakesp. Fulius Cacfar.
Who were there then in the world, to obferve the births of thofe firft men, and calculate their nativities, as they fprawled out of ditches?
3. To adjuft ; to project for any certain end.

The reafonablenefs of religion clearly appears, as it tends fo directly to the happinefs of men, and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our benefit.
Calcula'tion. n. f. [from calculate]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into eafy computation. Holder on Time 2. A reckoning ; the refult of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true; for fo they reckon. Hooker.
Being different from calculations of the ancients, their obfervations confirm not ours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Calcula'tor. n. f. [from calculate.] A computer; a reckoner.
Ca'lculatory. adj. [from calculate.] Belonging to calculation.

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Ca'lcule. n.f. [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. The general calcule, which was made in the laft perambulation, exceeded eight millions.

Howel's Vocal Foref?

## CA'lCULOSE. \}alj. [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile falt of urine will coagulate fpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the ftones, or caliulofe concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. Brown's Vulgar Err.

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a calculous perfon, that the fone is formed earlier than I have fuggefted. Sh ar
CA'LCULUS. n.f. [Latin.] The ftone in the bladder.
Ca'ldron. n. f. [chauldron, Fr. from caliclus, Lat.] A pot; boiler; a kettls.

In the midid of all
There placed was a caldron wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. Fairy 2ucen; b. ii. Some flrip the skin, fome portion out the fpoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the caldrons boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. Dryden's \& $n$.
In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaft caldron, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the fides of the mountain.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Caleche. Sec Calash.
Calefa'ction. n. $\int$. [from calefacio, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ftate of being heated.

Calefa'ctive. adj. [from calefacio, Lat.] Tlat which makes any thing hot ; heating.
Calefa'ctory. adj. [from calefacio, Lat.] That which heats. To CA'LEFY. v. n. [calefio, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Cryftal will calefy unto electricity; that is, a power to attract ftraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely. placed.

Brown's Vultar Errours, b. ii c. 1 . Ca'lendar. n. $\int$. [calendarium, Lat.] A regifter of the year, in which the months, and ftated times, are marked, as feftivals and holidays.

What hath this day deferv'd ? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter fhould be fet
Among the high tides, in the calendar? Shake $\int p$. K. Fobn.
We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
Curs'd be the day when firft I did appear ;
Let it be blotted from the calendar,
Left it pollute the month.
Dryden's Fab.
To CA'LENDER. v. a. [calendrer, Fr. Skinner.] To drefs cloth; to lay the nap of cloth fmooth.
Ca'lender. n.f. [from the verb.] A hot prefs; a prefs in which clothiers fmooth their cloth.
Ca'lendrer. n. $\int$. [from calender.] The perfon who calenders. Ca'lends. n. f. [calenda, Lat. It has no fingular.] The firf day of every month among the Romans.
Ca'lenture. n.. . [from caleo, Lat.] A diftemper peculiar to failors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the fea to be green fields, and will throw themfelves into it, if not reftrained.

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be caft into a calenture.
Denham.
So, by a calenture mifled,
The mariner with rapture fees,
On the fmooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;
With eager hafte, he longs to rove
In that fantaftick fcene, and thinks
It muft be fome enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he finks.
Swift.
Calf. n. $f$. calves in the plural. [ceal 5 , Saxori ; kalf, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and fo the fawn, and fo the calf. Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 759 Acofta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which will, of themfelves, kill and eat up a whole calf at a time.

Wilkins's Matbematical Magick.
Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf. Gay.
2. Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hofea, fignify facrifices of praife and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreffed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer facrifices in his temple. Calmet Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and fay unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us gracioufly : fo will we render the calves of our lips.
$H_{0} f_{e a}$, xiv. 2.
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [kalf, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's iffues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty fmall. Suckling.
The calf of that leg bliftered. Wifeman's Surgery.
Ca'liber. n. f. [calibre, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun ; the diameter of a bullet.
CA'lice. n.f. [calix, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.
There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body

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and the purification of the foul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the facred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chrift.

Taylor.
C $\mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ íco. n. $\int$. [from Calecut in India.] An Indian fuff made of cotton; fometimes ftained with gay and beautiful colours.
I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calicoes, when the fineft are in filks.

Addifon. Spect. No 293.
Ca'lid. adj. [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.
Calidity. n.. . [from calid.] Heat.
Ice will diffolve in any way of heat; for it will diffolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only fubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidity of many waters. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.ii. c. I.
CA'Lif. ] n.f. [kbalifa, Arab. an heir or fucceffor.] A title af-
Ca'liph. $\}_{\text {fumed by the fucceffors of Mahomet among the Sa- }}$ racens, who were vefted with abfolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.
Caliga'tion. n. . [from caligo, Lat. to be dark.] Darknefs; cloudinefs.

Inftead of a diminution, or imperfect vifion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inftead of caligation, or dimnefs, we conclude a cecity, or blindnefs. Brown's Vulg. Err.
Cali'ginous. adj: [caliginofus, Lat.] Obfcure; dim; full of darknefs.
Calíginousness. n. §. [from caliginous.] Darknefs; obfcurity.
Ca'ligraphy. n. $\int$. [ $\varkappa a \lambda r \gamma \rho^{\prime} \alpha \rho_{i}^{\prime} \alpha$.] Beautiful writing.
This language is incapable of caligraphy. Prideaux's Conn.
Ca'lipers. See Callipers.
Ca'liver. n. f. [from caliber.] A handgun; a harquebufe; an old musket.
Come, manage me your caliver. Shakefp. Henry IV. p.ii.
C. $A^{\prime} L I X . n$. $\int$. [Latin.] A cup; a word ufed in botany; as, the calix of a flower
To CALK. v. a. [from calage, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ftopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. Skinner.] To ftop the leaks of a fhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of calking his majefty's fhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the caufe they are leaky.

Ralcigh's Efays.
So here fome pick out bullets from the fide;
Some drive old oakum through each feam and rift;
Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the left they lift.
Dryder.
Catker. n. f. [from calk.] The workman that fops the leaks of a fhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wife men thereof, were in thee thy calkers; all the fhips of the fea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. Ezek. xxvii. 9.
Ca'leing. n. f. A term in painting, ufed where the backfide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paffing lightly over each ftroke of the defign with a point, which leaves an impreffion of the colour on the plate or wall.

Cbambers.
To CALL. v. a. [calo, Lat. kalder, Danifh.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darknefs he called night.

Gen. i. 5 .
2. To fummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perfon.

Be not amazed, call all your fenfes to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever.

Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Why came not the flave back to me, when I called him?
Shakefp. King Lear.
Are you call' $d$ forth from out a world of men,
To flay the innocent? Shakefp. Richard III. Lodronius, that famous captain, was called up, and told by his fervants, that the general was fled.

Knolles's Hift.
Or call up him, that left half told
The ftory of Cambufcan bold.
Milton.
Drunkennefs calls off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loofe heart, and an untied tongue.

Taylor's Holy Living.
The foul makes ufe of her memory, to call to mind what fhe is to treat of. Duppa's Rules to Devotion.

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The falutations of the morning tide
Call up the fun; thofe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl.
Then, by confent, abftain from further fpoils,
Dryden.
Call off the dogs, and gather up the fpoils.
Addijon.
By the pleafures of the imagination or fancy, I mean fuch as arife from vifible objects, when we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings, ftatues, or defcriptions. Addifon. SpeEiator.

Why doft thou call my forrows up afrefh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.
Aldif. Cato.
I am called ofi from publick diflertations, by a domeffick affair of great importance.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{2}-50$.
Æfchylus has a tragedy, entitled Perlar, in which the fhade of Darius is called up.

Broome's Notes on the Oclyffy.
The paffions call away the thoughts, with inceffant impor-
tunity, toward the object that excited them.
Watts.
3. To convoke; to fummon together.

Now call we our high court of parliament.
Shakefp.
The king being informed of much that had paffed that night, fent to the lord nayor to call a common council immediately.
4. To fummon judicially.

Clarendon.
Thie king had fent for the earl to return home, where he fhould be called to account for all his mifcarriages. Clarendon. Once a day, efpecially in the early years of life and fudy, call yourfelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propofition or truth, you have gained.
5. To fummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hofts call to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldnefs, and to girding with fackcloth.

Ifaiah, xxii. 12.
6. In the theological fenfe, to infpire with ardours of piety; or to fummon into the church.

Paul a fervant of Jefus Chrift, called to be an apoftle, fepa-- rated unto the gofpel of God.

Rom. i. r.
7. To invoke ; to appeal to.

I call God for a record upon my foul, that, to fpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth.

2 Cor. i. 23.
When that lord perplexed their counfels and defigns, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchefter, who had trod the fame paths, was ftill called upon.
8. To proclaim; to publifh.

Nor ballad-finger, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note fo fhrilling, fweet, and loud,
Nor parifh-clerk, who calls the pfalm fo clear.
9. To make a fhort vifit.

And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me
Ben. Fobinfon's Catiline.
He ordered her to call at his houfe once a week, which fhe did for fome time after, when he heard no more of her. Tempie. That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poffible, I firt of all called in at St. James's. Addifon. Spect. N ${ }^{\circ} 403$. We called in at Morge, where there is an artificial port.

Addifon on Italy.
10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. He fwells with angry pride,
And calls forth all his fpots on every fide.
Cow'ey.
See Dionyfius Homer's thoughts refine,
And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line.
Pope.
II. To ftigmatize with fome opprobrious denomination.

Deafnefs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can call names, if they do not fpeak loud enough.
12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

Swift to Pope.
He alfo is wife, and will bring evil, words; but will and will bring cil, and will not call back his againf 3.
13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majefty doth call for you,
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord.
You fee, how men of merit are fought after ; the undeferver may fleep, when the man of action is called for. Sbake $/ \mathrm{p}$.

Among them he a firit of phrenfy fent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad defire,
To call in hafte for their deftroyer.
Milton's Agoniftes.
For mafter, or for fervant, here to call,
Was all alike, where only two were all. Dryden's Fab.
He commits every fin that his appetite calls for, or perhaps his conftitution or fortune can bear. Rogers.
14. To call in. To refume money at intereft.

Horace defcribes an old ufurer, as fo charmed with the pleafures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchafe, he called in all his money; but what wasthe event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. Addifon. Speciator. 15. To call in. To refume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be called in all at once, and fopped from paffing by weight, I fear it will ftop trade, and put our affairs all at a ftand.

Locke.
Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreffive in the French government, than their practice of calling in their money, after they have funk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value.

Sruift.
16. To call in. To fummon together; to invitc.

The heat is paft, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good coufin, Weftmoreland.
Sbakefp.
He fears my fubjects loyalty,
And now muft call in ftrangers. Denbam's Sopby.
17. To call on. To folicite for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before ris day ; what need I be fo forward with him, that calls not on me? Shakisp. Henry IV. 18. To call on. To repeat folemnly.

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaf,
And hail me thrice to everlafting reft.
The Athenians, when they lof any men at fea, went to the

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fores, and, calling thrice on their names, raifed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. Broome on the Ody.f.
19. To ca'l ouer. 'To read aloud a lift or mufter-roll.
20. To call out. T'o challenge ; to fummon to fight.

When their fov'reign's quarrel calls'em out.
His foes to mortal combat they defy. Dryden's Virgil.
21. To call uporr. To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou fhalt glorify me.
$P$ falm i. 15.

## Call. n.f. [from the verb.

## 1. A vocal addrefs.

But would you fing, and rival Orpheus' ftrain,
The wond'ring forefts foon fhould dance again :
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful call,
And headlong freams hang lift'ning in their fall.
Pope.
2. Requifition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly fuf fer themfelves to be always at the call, and to fland to the fentence of a number of mean perfons.

But death comes not at call; juftice divine
Mends not her floweft pace, for pray'rs or crics. Par. Lof.
3. Divine vocation; fummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himfelr beft known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by fome wond'rous call,
May bring them back repentant and fincere. Par. Regained.
St. Paul himfelf believed he did well, and that he had a call to it, when he perfecuted the chriftians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miftaken.
4. A fummons from heaven; an impulfe

How juftly then will impious mortals fall,
Whofe pride would foar to heav'n without a call? Rofomm.
Thofe who to empire by dark paths afpire,
Still plead a call to what they moft defire.
Dryden.
5. Authority ; command

Oh! Sir, I wifh he were within my call, or your's. Derb.
6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tendernefs and pity, than any other motive whatfoever.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathbf{1 8 1}$.
7. An infrument to call birds.

For thofe birds or beafts were made from fuch pipes or calls, as may exprefs the feveral tones of thofe creatures, which are reprefented.

Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.
8. Calling ; vocation ; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of fouls he fretch'd,
And, like a primitive apoftle, preach'd :
Still chearful, ever conftant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moft, admir'd by all. Dryden.
9. A nonination.

Upon the fixteenth was held the ferjeants feaft at Ely place, there being nine ferjeants of that call. Bacon's Henry VII.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca'llat. } \\ \text { Ca'letet. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. A trull.

He call'd her whore ; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid fuch terms upon his callet.
Shakef.

## Ca'lling. n. f. [from call.]

1. Vocation ; profeffion; trade.

If God has interwoven fuch a pleafure with our ordinary calling, how much fuperiour muft that be, which arifes from the furvey of a pious life? Surely, as much as chriftianity is nobler thian a trade.

South.
We find ourfelves obliged to go on in honeft induftry in our callings.

Rogers.
I cannot forbear warning you againft endeavouring at wit in your fermons; becaufe many of your calling have made themfelves ridiculous by attempting it.

Swift.
I left no calling for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father difobey'd.
Pope.
2. Proper ftation, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman fenators ready to die with honour in their callings.

Swift.
3. Clafs of perfors united by the fame employment or profeffion. It may be a caution to all chriftian churches and magittrates, not to impofe celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be fuppofable to have the gift of continence.

Hanmond.
4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulfe to the true religion.

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the Gentiles.
Hakewell on Providence.
CA'llipers. $n f$. [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from clippers, inftruments with which any thing is clipped, inclofed or embraced.] Compaffes with bowed fhanks.

Callipers meafure the diftance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part lefs than the extreme; fo that, when workmen ufe them, they open the two points to their defcribed width, and turn fo much ftuff off the intended place, till the two points of the callipers fit juft over their work.
Callo'sity. n. f. [callofité, Fr.] $\Lambda$.kind of fwelling without Vol. 1.

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pain, like that of the skin, by hard !abour ; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow fo, they are fiaid to be callous.

2uncy.
The furgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loofen too much, are too flaccid, and produce fungufes, or as they harden and produce callofities; in the firft cafe, wine and fpirituous liquours are ufeful, in the laft hurtful.

Arbuthnot on Dict.
CA'tr.ous. adj. [callus, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardned; having the pores fhut up.

In progrefs of time, the ulcers became finuous and callous, with induration of the glands.

Wifeman's Surgery.
2. Hardned; infenfible

Licentioufnefs has fo long paffed for tharpnefs of wit, and greatnefs of mind, that the confcience is grown callous. L'Eflr. The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His foul is ftupid, and his heart afleep:
Fatten'd in vice, fo callous and fo grofs,
He fins, and fees not, fenfelefs of his lofs. Dryden's Perfius: Ca'llousness. n. f. [from calous.]
. Hardnefs; induration of the fibres:
The oftner we ufe the organs of touching, the more of thef fcales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and fo a calloufnefs grows upon it. Cheyne's Philofoph. Principles.
2. Infenfibility.

If they let go their hope of everlafting life with willingnefs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be efteemed deftitute of common fenfe, and abandoned to a calloufnc/s and numbnefs of foul?

Bentlej.
Calloufnc/s and numbnefs of foul?
Burfting with kindly rapture, forth difclos'd
Their callow young. Paradife Loft
Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now filent airy does repair,
And finds her callow infants forc'd away. Dryden.
How in fmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the callow child her parent's fong. Prior.
CA'LLUS. n.f. [Latin.]
I. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard fubftance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. adj. [calme, Fr. kaln, Dutch.]
I. Quiet; ferene; not flormy ; not tempeftuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did foftly play
A gentle firit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glifter fair.
Spenfer.
2. Undifturb'd; unruffed; applied to the paffions.

It is no ways congruous, that God fhould be frightning men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence, and gentle methods of perfuafion.

Atterbury.
The queen her fpeech with calm attention hears,
Her eyes reftrain the filver-ftreaming tears. Pope's Odyfyy: Calm. n.f.

1. Serenity; ftillnefs; freedom from violent motion.

It feemeth moft agreeable to reafon, that the waters rather ftood in a quiet calm, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.

Raleigb's Hiftory of the World.
Every pilot
Can fteer the fhip in calms; but he performs
The fkilful part, can manage it in forms. Denban's Sophy.
Nor God alone in the ftill calm we find,
He mounts the ftorm, and walks upon the wind.
2. Freedom from difturbance; quiet; repofe; applied to the pafions.
Great and ftrange calms ufually portend the moft violent ftorms: and therefore, fince forms and calms do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the ftorm firft, and the calm afterwards: fince a calm before a ftorm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a calm after a ftorm, a peace of God's.
To Calm. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To ftill ; to quiet.

Neptune we find bufy in the beginning of the Æneis, to calm the tempeft raifed by Æolus.

Dryden.
2. To pacify; to appeafe.

Jefus, whofe bare word checked the fea, as much exerts himfelf in filencing the tempefts, and calming the inteftine ftorms within our breafts.

Decay of Piety.
Thofe paffions, which feem fomewhat calned, may be entirely laid afleep, and never more awakened.

## He will'd to ftay,

The facred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And calm Minerva's wrath. Pope's Odylfey, b. iii. l. I75. Callmer. n. $f$. [from calm.] The perfon or thing which has $^{\prime}$ the power of giving quiet.
Angling was, after tedious ftudy, a reft to his mind, a cheerer of his fpirits, a diverter of fadnefs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paffions, a procurer of contentednefs. Walton. CA'LMLY. adv. [from calm.]

1. Without forms, or violence; ferenity.

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In nature, things move violently to their place, and calnity in their place; fo virtuc in ambition is violent, in authority fetled and calm.

Bacon's Efays, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{II}$.

## His curled brows

Frown on the gentle ftream, which calmly flows. Denbam 2. Without paffions; quietly.

The nymph did like the fcene appear,
Serencly pleafant, calmly fair;
Soft fell her words, as ficw the air.
Prior.
CA'luness. n. $\int$. [from calm.]

1. Tranquillity ; ferenity.

While the fteep horrid roughnefs of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmue/s of the flood.
2. Mildnefs; freedom from paffion.

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit
You have frong party, or defend yourfelf
By calmnefs, or by abfence: all's in anger. Sbakefp. Coriol. I beg the grace,
You would lay by thofe terrours of your face;
Till calmneess to your eyes you firt reftore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. Dryden's Conq. of Gran. Ca'lmy. adj. [from calm.] Calm; peaceful.

And now they nigh approached to the fted,
Where as thofe mermaides dwelt : it was a ftill
And calmy bay, on th' one fide fheltered
With the broad fhadow of an hoary hill. Fairy 2 uecn, b.ii.
Ca'lomel. n. f. [calomelas, a chymical word.] Mercury fix $^{\prime}$ times fublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with calomel, once in three or four days.

Wi jeman's Surgery.
Calori'fick. adj. [calorificus, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from fome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. i. c. 2. § g.
CALOTTE. n.f. [French.]
I. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclefiaftical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreffure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiftered, ufed to diminifh the rife or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. Harris. CALO'YERS. n. $\int$. [xain ] Monks of the Greek church.
Ca'lertops. n.. . [colrnæppe, Saxon.] $^{\prime}$

1. An inftrument made with three fpikes, fo that which way foever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horfes feet.
The ground about was thick fown with caltrops, which very much incommoded the fhoelefs Moors.

Dr. Addifon's Account of Tangiers.
2. A plant.
t is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on moft of the arable land, and is very troublefome to the feet of cattle; for the fruit being armed with ffrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus.

To Calve. v. n. [from calf.]

1. To bring a calf; fpoken of a cow.

When fhe has calv' $l$, then fet the dam afide,
And for the tender progeny provide. Dryden's Virgil.
2. It is ufed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and fometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not ;
Though calved in the porch o' th' capitol. Shakefp. Coriolan. The grafly clods now calv'd, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. Parader
ves-snout. Sce Snapdragon.
Calves-snout. See Snapdragon.
CALVI'LLE. n. f. [French.] A fort of apple. Sce Apple.
To Calu'minate. v. n. [calumnior, Lat.] To accufe falfely; to charge without juft ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, defert in fervice
Love, friendfhip, charity, are fubject all
To envious and calumniating time. Shakefp. Tr. and Creff. He mixes truth with falfehood, and has not forgotten the old rulc of calumniating ftrongly, that fomething may remain.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
Do I calumniate! thou ungrateful Vanoc!Perfidious prince!-Is it a calumny
To fay, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father firt affur'd to Valens? A. Pbilips, Brit,
To Calu'mniate. v. $a$. Toflander.
One trade or art, even thofe that fhould be the moft liberal, fhall inake it their bufinefs to difdain and calumniate another.

Sprai.
Calumnia'tion. n.f. [from calumniate.] That which we call calumniation, is a malicious and falfe reprefentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenfive purpofe.

Ayliffe.
Calumníator. n. $f$. [from calumniate.] A forger of accufa-

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He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, mult lay his finger upon his mouth, and kecp his hand out of the ink-pot.

L'Eftrange.
At the fame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mxvius were his declared foes and calumniators.

Addifon. Spectator.
Calu'mnious. adj. [from calumny.] Slanderous; falfely reproachful.

Virtue itfelf 'fcapes not calumnious ftrokes. Shakefp. Haml. With calumnious art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their cars. Par. L.b.v. CA'LUMNY. n. f. [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; falle charge; groundlefs accufation.

Be thou as chafte as ice, as pure as fnow,
Thou thalt not efcape calumny. Sbakefp. Hamlet.
It is a very hard calumny upon our foil or climate, to affirm, that fo excellent a fruit will not grow here. Temple.
CALX. n. f. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denfe than lead, refifts peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a calx, or lime, by fuch operation as reduces lead into it.

Digby on Bodies.
Ca'lycle. n. f. [calyculus, Lat.] A fmall bud of a plant. Dict. CAMA'IEU. n. $\int$. [from camachuia, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A fone with various figures and reprefentations of landskips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term ufed where there is only one colour, and where the lights and fhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly ufed to reprefent baffo relievos.

Chambers.
Ca'mber. n. $\int$. [See Cambering.] A term among workmen.
Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, fo as a weight confiderable being fet upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a ftraight.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
Ca'mbering. n. $^{\prime}$. A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to fhipbuilders, who fay, that a place is cambering, when they mean arched. [from chambré, French.]
Са'мbrick. n. f. [from Cambray, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, ufed for rufles, womens fleeves and caps.
He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddifes, cambricks, and lawns. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.

Rebecca had, by the ufe of a looking-glars, and by the further ufe of certain attire, made of cambrick, upon her head, attained to an evil art.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathrm{I} \mathbf{1} 0$.
Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And cambrick handkerchiefs reward the fong. Gay's Trivia. Came. The preterite of to come.

Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the fad huntfman, grov'ling on the ground.
CA'mel. n. f. [camelus, Ad ] An animal orif. rabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One fort is large, and full of flefh, and fit to carry burdens of a thoufand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural faddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a fmaller fize, called dromedaries, becaufe of their fwiftnefs; which are generally ufed for riding by men of quality. See Dromedary.
Camels have large folid feeet, but not hard ; in the fpring, their hair falls entirely off, in lefs than three days time, when the flics are extremely uneafy to them. Camels, it is faid, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their fo mach, for their refrefhment. It is reported, that nature has furnifhed them, for this purpofe, with a very large ventricle, with many bags clofed within the coats of it, round about it, for referving the water. But the Jefuits in China, where they diffected feveral camels, found no fuch bags. When a camel is upon a journcy, his mafter follows him, finging and whiftling; and the louder he fings, the better the camel goes. The feefh of camels is ferved up at the beft tables, among the Arabians, Perfians, and other eaftern nations; but the ufe of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Mofes among the unclean creatures, $D_{\text {eut. xiv. 7. Calmet. }}$

Patient of thirft and toil,
Son of the defart! cven the camel feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the firy blaft.
Thomfon.
Came'lopard. n.f. [from camelus and pardus, Lat.] An Abyffinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not fo thick. He is fo named, becaufe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is fpotted like a pard, but his fpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him giaraffa.

Trevoux.
CA'melot. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from camel.] A kind of fuff originally made Ca'mlet. $\int$ by a mixture of filk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and filk.
This habit was not of camels fkin, nor any courfe texture of its hair, but rather fome finer weave of camelot, grograin, or the like; in as much as thefe fluffs are fuppofed to be made of the bair of that animal.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Mean.

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Meantime the paftor fhears their hoary beards,
And cafes, of their hair, the loaden herds :
Their camclots warm in tents the foldicr hold,
And fhield the fliv'ring nariner from cold. Dryden's Virgil. CAME'RA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine ufed in a darkened chamber, fo that the light coming only through a double convex glafs, objects expofed to daylight, and oppofite to the glafs, are reprefented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glafs.

Martin.
Ca'merade. n. f. [from camera, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the fame chamber; a bofom companion. By corruption we now ufe comrade.
Camerades with him, and confederates in his worthy defign,
Rymer's Tragedies of laft Age.
Ca'merated. alj. [cameratus, Lat.] Arched; roofed flopewife.
Camera'tion. adj. [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
Camisa'do. n. f. [camifa, a hirt, Ital. camifum, low Lat.] An attack made by foldiers in the dark; on which occafion they put their fhirts outward, to be feen by each other.

They had appointed the fame night, whofe darknefs would have encreafed the fear, to have given a camifado upon the Englifh.

Hayward
Ca'misated. adj. [from camifa, a fhirt.] Dreffed with the fhirt outward.
Ca'mlet. Sce Camelot.
He had on him a gown with wide fleeves, of a kind of water camlet, of an excellent azure colour.

Bacon.
Ca'mmock. n. f. [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the fame with petty whin, or reflbarrow.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and fucceeded by a fwelling pod, fometimes long, and fometimes fhort, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-fhaped feeds.

There aremany fpecies of this plant, of which four forts grow wild in England; and that called the prickly reflharrow, with purple flowers, is ufed in medicine. The roots of this plant firead far under ground, and are fo tough, that, in ploughing it often ftops the oxen.
Camo'ys. adj. [camus, Fr.] Flat; level; depreffed. It is only ufed of the nofe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the camoys nofe unto this day.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. Io.
CAMP. n. f. [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from campus, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We ufe the phrafe to pitch a camp, to encamp.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army filly founds. Sbakefp. Hen. V
Next, to fecure our camp, and naval pow'rs,
Raife an embattel'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. Pope's Iliad.
To Camp. v. a. [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoftile purpofes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To camp this hoft, we would all fup together.
Camp-fight. n.f. An old word for combat.
For their trial by camp-figbt, the accufer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accufed guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. Hakewell. CAMPA'IGN.
CAMPA'NIA. $\}$ n. $\int$. [campaigne, French; campania, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and efpecially in vaft campanias, where there are few cities, befides what grow by the refidence of kings. Thofe grateful groves, that fhade the plain,
Wher Tiber rolls majeltick to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair campaign. Garth's Ovid.
2. The time for which any army keeps the ficld, without entering into quarters.

This might have haftened his march, which would have made fair conclufion of the campaign.

Clarendon.
An iliad rifing out of one campaign.
Addifon.
CAMPA'NIFORM. adj. [of campana, a bell, and forma, Lat.] A term ufed of flowers, which are in the fhape of a bell. Harris.
Campa'nulate. adj. The fame with campaniform.
Campe'stral. alj. [campeffris, Lat.] Growing in fields.
The mountain beech is the whiteft; but the campeftral, or wild beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Ca'mphire tree. n. . [camphora, Lat.]
It lath leaves like thofe of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers confift of one leaf, divided into five or fix fegments ; the fruit is fhaped like a nut, the fhell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two forts of this tree ; one is a native of the ifle of Borneo, from which the beft camphire is taken, which is fuppofed to be a natural exfudation from the tree, produced in fuch places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other fort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer defcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their camphire, by making a fimple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into
fmall pieces; but this fort of camplire is, in value, cighty or an hundred times lefs than the true Bornean campbire. Miller. Ca'mphorate. adj. [from camphora, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By fhaking the faline and camphorate liquours together, we eafily confounded them into one high coloured liquour. Boyle. Ca'mpion. n.f. [lycbnis, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow oppofite by pairs upon the ftalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or fwelling; the flower confifts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart fhaped; the ovary, which rifes in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with feeds, which are roundifh, angular, and kidney-fhaped.
CA'mus. n. f. [probably from camifa, Lat.] A thin drefs, mentioned by Spenfer.

And was yclad, for heat of fcorching air,
All in filken camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
Can. n. $\int$. [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup nade of metal, or fome other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can.
Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
One tree, the coco, affordeth fuff for houfing, cloathing, fhipping, meat, drink, and can. Grew's Cofmologia Sacra.

His empty can, with cars half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boaft the triumph of the day. Dryden. Can. v.n. [konnen, Dutch. It is fometimes, though rarcly, ufed alone; but is in conftant ufe as an expreffion of the potential mood; as, I can do, thou canft do, I could do, thou couldeft do. It has no other terminations.]
I. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curfe; for, in evil, the beft condition is not to will; the fecond not to can.
$O$, there's the wonder !
Mecænas and Agrippa, who can moft
With Cæfar, are his foes. His wife Octavia,
Driv'n from his houfe, follicits her revenge,
And Dolabella, who was once his friend.
Dryden's All for Love. He can away with no company, whofe difcourfe goes beyond what claret and diffolutenefs infpires.
2. It expreffes the potential mood; as, I can do it.

If fhe can make me bleft? She only can:
Empire, and wealth, and all fhe brings befide, Are but the train and trappings of her love.

Dryden.
3. It is diftinguifhed from may, as power from permiffion; I can do it; it is in my power: I may do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.
4. Can is ufed of the perfon with the verb active, where may is ufed; of the thing, with the verb pafive; as, I can do it; it may be done.
CANA'ILLE. n. f. [French.] The loweft people ; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.
CANA'L. n. f. [canalis, Lat.]

1. A bafon of water in a garden.

The walks and long canals reply.
Pope.
2. Any tract or courfe of water made by art ; as the canals in Holland.
3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or paffage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
Ca'nal-coal. n. f. A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.
Even our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet.
Woodward on Foffls.
Canali'culated. adj. [from canaliculatus, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter.

Dici.
Cana'ry. n.f. [from the Canary iflands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; fack.
I will to my honeft knight Falftaff, and drink canary with him._I think I fhall drink in pipe winc firf with him; I'll make him dance. Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
To CANA'Ry. v.a. A cant word, which feems to fignify to frolick.
Mafter, will you win your love with a French brawl? How mean'ft thou, brawling in French ?-No, my compleat mafter; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Shakefj. Love's Labour Lof.
Cana'ry bird. An excellent finging bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere clfe, but now bred in feveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of finging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary birds, blackbirds, thrufhes, and divers other.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
To CA'NCEL. v. a. [canceller, Fr. from cancellis notare, to mark with crofs lines.]

1. To crofs a writing
2. To efface ; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night fo long expected, That long day's labour doth at laft defray,

## C A N

And all my cares which cruel love collceted,
Has fumm'd in cure, and cancelled for aye.
Know then, I here forget all formier griefs,
Sperfor.
Cancel all grudge; repcal thee home again.
Sbakefj. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Thou whom avenging pow'rs obcy,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the fad accounting day.
I pafs the bills, my lords,
Rofrommon.
For cancelling your debts.
Soutberne's Spartan Dame.
Ca'nceli, ated. particip. alj. [from cancel.] Crofs-barred, marked with lines crofing each other.
The tail of the caftor is almoft bald, though the beaft is very hairy; and cancellated, with fome refemblance to the fcales of fifles.

Grew's Mufaum.
Cancella'tion. n.f. [from cancel.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inftrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a crofs. Aylifé's Parerg. CA'NCER. n. f. [cancer, Lat.]
r. A crabifh.
2. The fign of the fummer folfticc

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,
And Cancer reddens with the folar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night
Thomfon.
3. A virulent fwelling, or fore, not to be cured.

Any of thefe three may degenerate into a fchirrus, and that fchirrus into a cancer.

Wifeman.
As when a cancer on the hody feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilnefs to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. Addifon's Ovid.
To CA'NCERATE. v. n. [from cailcer.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But ftriking his fift upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cailcerated, he fell into a fever, and foon after died on't.
Cancera'tion. n. f. [from cancerate.] A growing cancerous.
Ca'ncerous. $n$. $\int$. [from cancer.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.
How they are to be treated when they are ftrumous, fchirrhous, or cancerous, you may fee in their proper places. Wi fem. $\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$ ncerousness. $n \int$. [from cancerous.] The ftate of being cancerous.
Ca'ncrine. adf; [from cancer.] Having the qualities of a crab.
Ca'ndent. adj. [candens, L.at.] Hot; in the higheft degree of heat, next to fufion.
If a wire be heated only at one cnd, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it refpectively requires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally candent.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
$\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ ndicant. adj. [candicans, Lat.] Growing white; whitif.
CANDID. adj. [candidus, Lat.]

1. White. This fenfe is very rarc.

The box reccives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The ftones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. Dryd.
2. Without malice; without deceit ; fair ; open; ingenuous.

The import of the difcourle will, for the moft part, if there be no defigned fallacy, fufficiently lead candid and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it.

A candid judge will read each piece of wit,
With the fame firit that its authour writ.
Pope.
Ca'vdidate. n.f. [candidatus, Lat.] A competitor; onc that iolicites, or propofes himfelf for fomething of advancement.

So many candidates there ftand for wit,
A place at court is fcarce fo hard to get.
Une would be furprifed to fee fo many candidates for glory Addifon. Spect. N ${ }^{0} 256$.
2. It has generally for before the thing fought.

What could thus high thy rafh ambition raife?
Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praife?
3. Sometimes of.

Thy firnfruits of poefy were giv'n,
To make thyfelf a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And cancidente of heav'n.
Dryden.
Ca'ndidly. adv. [from candid.] Fairly; without trick; without malice ; ingenuoufly.

We have often defired, they would deal candidly with us; for if the matter ftuck only there, we would propofe, that every man fhould fwear, that he is a member of the church of Ire. land.

Swift.
Ca'nuidness. n.f. [from candid.] Ingenuity; opennefs of temper; purity of mind.

It prefently fees the guilt of a finful action; and, on the other fide, obferves the candidnefs of a man's very principles, and the fincerity of his intentions.

South.
To Ca'ridify, v. a. [candifico, Lat.] To make white; to whiten.
CANDLE. n.f. [candela, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, furrounding a wick of flax or cutton.

## C A N

Here turns my candle out, ay, here it dics,
Which, whilc it lafted, gave King Henry light. Slakefp.
We fee that wax candles laft longer than tallow candles, becaufe wax is more firm and hard. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.
Take a child, and, fetting a candle before hin, he fhall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightnefs whereof it would otherwife be dazzled. Ray. 2. Light, or luminary.

By thefe blefs'd candles of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.
Sbakefp. Mercluant of Venice.
Ca'ndleberry tree. See Sweet-willow; of which it is a fpecies.
Candieho'lder. n.f. [from candle and bold.]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotcly afifits.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the fenfelefs rufhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandfire phrafe,
To be a candiebolder, and look on.
Shakefo.
Ca'ndlelight. n. $\int$. [from candle and light.] The light of a candle.
In darknefs, candlelight may ferve to guide men's fteps, which, to ufe in the day, were madnefs. Hooker, b. ii. § 4. Before the day was done, her work fhe fped,
And never went by candlelight to bed.
Dryden's Fab.
The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the candlelights.
Swift.
Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ferve for dinners or fuppers, only diftinguifning between daylight and candlelight.

Swift's Introduct. to gentiel Converfation.
2. The neceffary candles for ufe.

I fhall find him coals and candlelight.
Molineux to Locke.
CA'NDLEMAS. n. $\int$. [from candle and mafs.] The feaft of the purification of the Bleffed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
The harveft dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candlemas.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
There is a gencral tradition in moft parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldnefs of the fucceeding winter, upon fhining of the fun upon Candlenas day. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Come Candlemas nine years ago fhe dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree fide.
CA'NDLestick. n.f. [from candle and fick.] The inftrument that holds candles.

The horfemen fit like fixed candlefticks,
With torch-flaves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shakefp. Henry V.
Thefe countries were once chriftian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleficks did ftand. Bacon.
I know a friend, who has converted the effays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his candleficks. Addifon.
Ca' $^{\prime}$ NDLestuff. n. f. [from candle and fiuff.] Kitchen ftuff; greafe; tallow.

But then you will fay, that their vapour can laft but a fhort time; to that it may be anfwered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other candlefuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 774.
Candlewa'ster. n. f. [from cardle and wafte.] That which confumes candles; a fpendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With candlewafiers. ShakefF. Mucb ado about Notling.
$\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ ndock. n. f. A weed that grows in rivers.
Let them dry fix or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lilics, candock's, reate, and bulrufhes, and alfo, that as thefe die for want of water, fo grafs may grow on the pond's bottom.

IV alton's Angler.
CA'ndour. n. $\wp$. [candor, Lat.] Sweetnefs of temper; purity of mind; opennefs; ingenuity; kindnefs.

He fhould have fo much of a natural candour and fweetnefs, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a fort of gentle infinuation.

Watts.
To $\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ ND Y. v. a. [probably from candare, a word ufed in later times, for to zubiten.]

1. To conferve with fugar, in fuch a manner as that the fugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd ?
No, let the candy'd tongue lick abfurd pomp,
And crook the precnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. Sbakefp. Hamlet.
They have in Turky confections like to candied conferves,
They have in Turky confections like to candid conferves, made of fugar and lemons, or fugar and citrons, or fugar and violets, and fome other flowers, and fome mixture of amber.

With candy'd plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choiceft melons and fweet grapes they dine.
Bacon. To form into congelations.

## C A N

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toaft, To cure thy o'er-night's furfeit?

Shalefp. Timon.
3. To incruft with congelations.

Since when thore frofts that winter brings,
Which cavidy every green,
Renew us like the teeningry fprings,
And we thus frefh are feen.
Drayton.
To Ca'ndy. v. n. To grow congealed.
Ca'ndy Lion's foot. [catanance, Lat.] A plant.
The cup of the flower is fquamofe; the florets round the margin are much longer than thofe in the middle of the flower; the feeds aie wrapt up in a leafy or downy fubftance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till Auguft or September.
CANE. n. f. [camna, Lat.]

1. A kind of ftrong reed, of which walking ftaffs are made; a walking ftaff. See Reed.

The king thruft the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. Harvey.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, flir the fire with your mafter's cane.
2. The plant which yields the fugar

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaft and Weft Indies. Other reeds have their fkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the fkin of the fugar cane is foft, and the foongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It ufually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in dia meter; though fone have been mentioned in the infand of Ta bago twenty four feet high. The ftem or falk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arife the flower and the feed. There are likewife leaves fpringing out from each knot; but thefe ufually fall as the cane rifes. The ground fit for fugar canes is light, foft, and fpongy, lying on a defcent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the fun. They ufually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though fometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white fucculent marrow, whence is exprefled the liquour of which fugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carricd in bundles to the mills, which conifit of three wooden rollers, covered with fteel plates.

Chambers.
And the fweet liquour on the cane beftow,
From which prepar'd the lufcious fugars flow. Blackmore.
3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanifh inego de camas.

Abenamar, thy youth thefe fports has known,
Of which thy age is now feectator grown ;
Judge like thou litt'it, to praife or to arraign,
The flying fkirminh of the darted cane. Dryden's Conq. of Gr. 4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by fmall canes or troughs conveyed into their hives.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To Cane. v.a. [from the noun.] To beat with a walking faff.
Cani'cular. adj. [canicularis, Lat.] Belonging to the dogftar; as, canicular or dog-days.
In regard to different latitudes unto fome, the canicular days are in the winter; as unto fuch as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it arifeth, when the fun is about the tropick of Cancer, which feafon unto them is winter.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12
Cani'ne. adj. [caninus, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of canine particles: thefe are folds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always bufy and barking, and fnarl at every one that comes in their way.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 209$.
2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be fatisfied.

It may occafion an exorbitant appetite of ufual things, which they will take in fuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called canine. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

## CA'NISTER. n. $\int$. [caniftrum, Lat.]

1. A fmall basket.

My loveíy care,
Take the prefents, which the nymphs prepare:
White lilies in full canifters they bring,
With all the glories of the purple fpring.
Dryden's Virg.
2. A fmall veffel in which any thing, fuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.
CA'NKER. n. f. [cancer, Lat. It feems to have the fame meaning and original with cancer, but to be accidentally written with a $k$, when it denotes bad qualities in a lefs degree; or, canker might come from chancre, Fr. and cancer from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deftroys fruits.

And loathful idleners he doth deteft,
The canker worm of every gentle breaft. Spenfer.
That which the locuft hath left, hath the cankicr worm caten.
Fool, i. 4.

## C A N

A huffing, fhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward; $\dot{A}$ canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him.

A fly that preys upon fruits.
There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and bear fies.
Walton's Angler.
3. Any thing that corrupts or confumes.

Yet writers fay, as in the fweetef bud
The eating canker dwells; fo eating love
Inhabits in the fineft wits of all. Shakefp. Two G. of Verona. It is the canker and ruin of many men's eftates, which, in procefs of time, breeds a publick poverty. Bacon. Sacrilege may prove an eating caiker, and a confuming moth ${ }_{3}$ in the eftate that we leave them.

Atterbury.
No longer live the cankers of my court ;
All to your feveral ftates with fpeed refort;
Wafte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaft, and late caroufe.
4. A kind of wild worthlefs rofe.

To put down Richard, that fiveet lovely rofe, And plant this thorn, this canker Bolingbroke. Shakef: Draw a cherry with the leaf, the fhaft of a fteeple, a fingle or canker rofe.

Peachan.
5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not giad, that fuch a fore of time
Should feek a plaifter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal the inveterate canker of one wound,
By making many.
Shakefp. King Folin.
6. Corrofion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with cankers.
Sbakefp. Tempef:
7. A difeafe in trees.

Dict.
To Ca'nker. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.
That cunning architect of canker d guile,
Whom princes late difpleafure left in bands,
For falfed letters, and fuborned wile. Fairy Quen, b. ii. c. i.
I will lift the down trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and canker' $d$ Bolingbroke. Sbakefp. Hen. IV. Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable.

Bacon's Phyfical Remains.
Or what the crofs dirc looking planet fmite,
Or hurful worm with canker'd venom bite.
Milton.
To fome new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh! friendlefs and forfaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and canker'd malice rule thy throne. Dryden's Auren.
Let envious jealoufy, and canker'd fpight
Produce my aftions to fevereft light,
And tax my open day, or fecret night:
To Ca'nker. v.a.
I. To corrupt; to corrode.

Reftore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, cankers the whole eftate.
Herbert.
2. To infect; to pollute.

An honeft man will enjoy himfelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eftate, that is cankered with the acquifitions of rapine and exaction.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 469$.
Ca'nkerbit. particip. adj. [from canker and bit.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is loft;
By treafon's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit. Sbakefp. K. Lear. Ca $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ NABINE. adj. [cannabinus, Lat.] Hempen.
CA'NNABINE. adj. Cannabinus, Lat.]
CA'NNIEAL. n. $f$. An anthropophagite ; a man-cater.
The cannibals themfelves eat no man's flefh, of thofe that die of themfelves, but of fuch as are flain. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
They were little better than cannibals, who do hunt one another ; and he that hath moft ftrength and fwiftnefs, doth eat and devour all his fellows.

Davies on Ireland:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { It was my bent to fpeak, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Of the cannibals that each other eat;
The anthropophagi, and men whofe heads
Did grow beneath their fhoulders.
Shakefp. Othello.
The captive cannibal, oppreft with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, difdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And fpent at laft, and fpeechlefs as he lies,
With firy glances mocks their rage, and dies. Granville.
If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thoiu fhalt not eat human flefh; would not thefe cannibals have eftecmed it more difficult than all the reft ? Bentley.
Ca'nnibally. adv. [from cannibal.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he fcotcht him and notcht him like a carba-nado.-Had he been camibally given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. Shakefp. Coriolan
Ca'nnipers. n. $\int$. [corrupted from callipers; which fee.]
The fquare is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers clapped to the fide of a tree, meafuring the diftance between them.

3 Z
CANNON.

## C A N

CANNON. n.f. [camion, Fr. from cama, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A grcat gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of fo many fizes, that they decreafe in the bore from a ball of fortyeight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As camons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled ftrokes upon the foe. Shakefp. Macbetb
He had left all the cannon he had taken; and now he fent all his great cannon to a garrifon. Clarendon.
The making, or price, of thefe gunpowder inftruments, is extremcly expenfive, as may be eafily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole cannon weighing commonly eight thoufand pounds; a half cannon, five thoufand; a culverin, four thoufand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thoufand; which, whether it be in iron or brafs, muft needs be very coftly.

Wilkins's Matbematical Magick.
Cannon-ball
Cannon-bullet. $\}^{n}$. f. [from camnon, ball, bullet, and hot.]
Cannon-shot. The balls which are fhot from great guns.
He reckons thofe for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a cannon-hot.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Let a cannon-bullet pafs through a room, it muft ftrike fucceffively the two fides of the room.

Locke.
To Cannona'de. v. n. [from cannon.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the enfuing day. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 63$. To Cannona'de. v.a. To fire upon the enemy with cannon. Cannoniter. n. f. [from camori.] The engineer that manages the canron.

Give me the cups:
And let the kettle to the trumpets fpeak,
The trumpets to the cannonier without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. Sbake/p. A third was a moft excellent cannorier, whofe good skill did much endamage the forces of the king.
Ca'nnot. A word compounded of can and not.
I cannot but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all.

Locke.
CAAO'A. $^{n}$. $\int$. A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree inCa'noe. $\}$ to a hollow veffel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others devifed the boat of one tree, called the canoa, which the Gauls, upon the river Roan, ufed in affilting the tranfportation of Hannibal's army.

Raleigh's Effays.
They maintained a war againft Semiramis, in which they had four thoufand monoxyla, or canoes, of one piece of timber.
CANON. n.f. [xávav.]
I: A rule; a law.
The truth is, they are cules and canons of that law, which is written in all mens hearts; the church had for ever, no lefs than now, food bound to obferve them, whether the apoftle
had mentioned them, or no.
Hooker, b. iii. §4.
His books are almoft the very canon to judge both doctrine and difcipline by.

Hooker, Pref.
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel,
Then what fhould war be?
Shakefp. Timon.
Canons in logick are fuch as thefe: every part of a divifion, fingly taken, muft contain lefs than the whole ; and a definition muft be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.
2. The laws made by ecclefiaftical councils.

Canon law is that which is ails. neral council, or provincial fynod of the church

Aylife.
Aylifte. of penance were prefcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra, and many others.

Stillingficet.
3. The books of Holy Scripture ; or the great rule.

Canon alfo denotes thofe books of Scripture, which are received as infpired and canonical, to diftinguifh them from either profane, apocryphal, or difputed books. Thus we fay, that Genefis is part of the facred canon of the Scripture. Ayliffe. 4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their firft inftitution, they were of great ufe in the church; they were to be of counfel with the bifhop for his revenue, and for his government in caufes ecclefiaftical.

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a canon there.
A canon! that's a place too mean :
No, doctor, you fhall be a dean,
T wo dozen canons round your fall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all.
5. Carions Regruiar. Such as are placed in monafteries. Ayliffe.
6. Canons Sicular. Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into fome chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An inftrument ufed in fewing up wounds.

Dict.
8. A large fort of printing letter, probably fo called from being firf ufed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its fize, and therefore properly written cammon.

## C A N

Ca'non bit. n. $\int$. That part of the bit let into the horfe's mouth. A goodly perfon, and could manage fair,
His ftubborn ftced with canonbit,
Who under him did trample as the air.
Fairy 2uecn, b. i. CA'noness. n. f. [canoniffa, low Lat.]

There are alfo, in popifh countries, women which they call fecular canoneffes, living after the example of fecular canons.

Cano'nical. adj. [canonicus, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conftituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not canonical, whereby the church doth alfo preach, or openly make known the docirine of virtuous converfation. Hooker, b. v.

No fuch book was found amongft thofe canonical fcriptures.
Raleigh's Hifory of the W orld.
3. Regular ; ftated; fixed by ecclefiaftical laws.

Seven times. in a day do I praife thee, faid David; from this definite number fome ages of the church took their pattern for their canonical hours.

Taylor.
4. Spiritual ; ecclefiaftical ; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurifdiction over all the bifhops of Scotland, from whom they had their confecration, and to whom they fwore canonical obedience. Ayliffe.
Cano'nically. adv. [from canonical.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.
It is a known ftory of the friar, who, on a fafting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very canonically eat it.

Government of the Tongue.
Cano'nicalness. n.f. [from canonical.] The quality of being
canonical. canonical.
CA'nonist. n. $\mathcal{C}$. [from canon.] A man verfed in the ecclefiaftical laws; a profeffour of the canon law.
John Fifher, bifhop of Rochefter, when the king would have tranflated him from that poor bifhoprick, he refufed, faying, he would not forfake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the canoniffs,


Camden's Remains.
Of whofe ftrange crimes no canonift can tell,
In what cominandment's large contents they dwell. Pcpe. Canoniza'tion. n.f. [from canonize.] The act of declaring any man a faint.
It is very fufpicious, that the interefts of particular families, or churches, have too great a fway in their canomizationis.

Addijon on Italy.
To CA'Nonize. v. a. [from canon, to put into the canon, or rule for obferving feftivals.] To declare any man a faint.
The king, defirous to bring into the houfe of Lancafter celeftial honour, became fuitor to pope Julius, to canonize king Henry VI. for a faint. Bacon's Henry VII. By thofe hymns all hall approve
Us canoniz'd for love.
Donne:
They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of canonizing whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of faints.

Stillingfleet.
Ca $^{\prime}$ Nonry. $\}^{n .}$. [from canon.] An ecclefiaftical benefice in
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ NONSHIP. $\}$ fome cathedral or collegiate church, which has
a prebend, or a flated allowance out of the revenues of fuch
church, commonly annexed to it. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Ca'nopied. adj. [from canopy.] Covered with a canopy.
I fat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With flaunting honeyfuckle.
Miltom
CANOPY. n.f. [canopeum, low Lat.] A covering of fate over
a throne or bed; a covering fpread over the head.
She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a fately canopy,
The warlike feats of both thofe knights to fee. Fairy 2 ucen.
Now fpread the night her fpangled canopy,
And fummon'd every reftlefs eye to fleep.
Fairfax.
Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
Dryden.
To CA'Nopy. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.
The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace ;
And their large branches did difplay, To canopy the place.

Dryder.
Cano'rous. adj. [canorus, Lat.] Mufical; tuneful.
Birds that are moft canorous, and whofe notes we moft commend, are of little throats, and fhort. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
CANT. n. f. [probably from cantus, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice ufed by vagrants; but imagincd by fome to be corrupted from quaint.]
I. A corrupt dialect ufed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of feaking peculiar to fome certain clafs or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land fervice, or in the cant of any profeffion. Dryden.
If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for fome years, we fhould find, that it owes its rife to that cant and hypocrify,
which had t.aken pofieffion of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. Addifon. Freeholder, N ${ }^{\circ} 37$. Aitrologers, with an old paltry cant, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amufe the vulgar, heve too long been fuffered to abule the world. Swiff's Predictions for the Year 1701.
A few general rules, with a certain cant of words, has fometimes fet up an illiterate heavy writer, for a moft judicious and formidable critick. Aldifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 291$.
3. A whining pretenfion to goodnefs, in formal and affected terms.

Of promife prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the felf-denying cani. Dryden's Aurengz.
4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of fome late authours, to introduce and multiply cant words, is the moft ruinous corruption in any language.
5. Auction.

Numbers of thefe tenants, or their defcendants, are now offering to fell their leafes by cant, even thofe which were for lives.

Suift.
To Сant. v. n. [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular profeffions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and ftudied tone of voice.
Men cant endefsly about materia and forma; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or drefs up ignorance in words of bulk or Gound, which may ftop up the mouth of enquiry.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
That uncouth affected garb of feech, or canting language rather, if I may fo call it, which they have of late taken up, is the fignal diftinction and characteriftical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. Sanderfon.

The bufy, fubtile ferpents of the law,
Did firft my mind from true obedience draw ;
While I did limits to the king prefcribe,
And took for oracles that canting tribe.
Rof commont.
Unfkill'd in fchemes by planets to forefhow,
Like canting rafcals, how the wars will go. Dryden's fuven. Cantáliver. See Cantiliver.
CANTATA. n. f. [Ital.] A fong.
Canta'tion. $n$. f. [from canto, Lat.] The act of finging.
Ca'nter. n. $\int$. [from cant.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.
Canterpury bells. See Belflower.
Canterbury gallop. [In horfemanfhip.] The hard gallop of an ambling horfe, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eafy ambling horfes.
CANTHA RIDES. n.f. [Latin.] Spanifh flies; ufed to raife blifters.

The flies, cantharides, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pinetree, and the wild brier; all which bear fweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of fecret biting or fharpnefs: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is fweet and corrofive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is ftrong and abfterfive. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
CA'NTHUS. n. f. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the leffer canthus.

2uincy.
A gentlewoman was feized with an inflammation and tumour in the great cantbus, or angle of her eye. Wijeman. CA'nticle. $n . \int$. [from canto, Lat.] A fong; ufed generally for a fong in fcripture.

This right of eftate, in fome nations, is yet more fignificantly expreffed by Mofes in his canticles, in the perfon of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.
Cantílivers. n. f. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other fides of an houfe, to fuftain the molding and eaves over it.
it. Moxon's Mecbanical Exercifes.
CANTLE. $n$. $\int$. [kant, Dutch, a corner ; efibantillon, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners.

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the beft of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monffrous cantle out. Shake $/ p$. H. IV.
To Ca'ntle. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muft be cantled, and the judge go fnack. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u r$.
Ca'ntlet. n.f. [from cantle.] A piece; a fragment.
Raging with high difdain, repeats his blows;
Nor fhield, nor armour can their force oppofe;
Huge cantlets of his buckler ftrew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found.
Dryden.
CANTO. n. f. [Ital.] A book, or fection of a poem.
Why, what would you do?
-Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my foul within the houfe;
Write loyal cantos of contemned love. Sbakefp. Tw. Night.
CANTON. n. $\int$. [from rawo, the corner of the cye; and hence came the cantons of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. Peacham.]

1. A fmall parcel or divifion of land.

Only that little canton of land, called the Englifh pale, containing four fmall fhires, did maintain a bordering war with the

Irifh, and retain the form of Englifh government.
Davios. 2. A fimall community, or clan

The fame is the cafe of rovers by land; fuch, as yet, are fome cantons in Arabia, and fome petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to ftraits and ways.

Bacon's Holy IVar.
To Са́nton. थ. a. [from the noun.] To divide into little paits.
Families flall quit all fubjection to him, and canton his empire into lefs governments for themfclves.

Locke.
It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world cantoned out into petty ftates and principalities. Addifon on Italy.
The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories cantoned out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his confent, rather chofe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger fon of France. Swift.

They canton out to themfelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light fhines, and all the reft is in darknefs.

Watts's Inprovement of the Mind.
To Ca'ntonize. v. a. [from canton.] To parcel out into fmall divifions.
Thus was all Ireland cautonized among ten perfons of the Englifh nation. Davies on Ireland.
The whole foreft was in a manner cantonized amongft a very few in number, of whom fome had regal right. Howel. Ca'ntred. n.f. The fame in Wales as an bundred in England: For cantre, in the Britifh language, fignifieth an hundred. Cowel. The king regrants to him all that province, referving only the city of Dublin, and the cantreds next adjoining, with the maritime towns.

Davies on Ireland
CANVASS. n. $\int$. [canevas, Fr. cannabis, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for feveral ufes, as fails, painting cloths, tents.
The mafter commanded forthwith to fet on all the canvafs they could, and fy homeward.

Sidney.
And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying canvafs lin'd. Fairy 2. b. i.
Their canvafs caftles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's fpace. Fairfax, b. ii.
Where-e'er thy navy fpreads her canvafs wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all the brings. Waller
With fuch find paffion haftes the prince to fight,
And fpreads his flying canvafs to the Sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now abfent, every little noife can wound. Drydena
Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride, The foremoft of thy art, haft vy'd
With nature in a generous ftrife,
And touch'd the canvafs into life.
Addijon.
To Ca'nvass. v. a. [Skinner derives it from cannabaffer, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is ufed to fignify, to fearch diligently into.]
I. To fift; to examine.

I have made careful fearch on all hands, and canvaffed the matter with all poffible diligence.

Woodward.
2. To debate ; to controvert.

The curs difcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they carivalled the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it.
To Ca'nvass. v.n. To follicite.
This crime of canvalfing, or folliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called fimony. Ayliffi's Parergon. $\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}{ }^{\text {NY }}$. adj. [from cane.]

1. Full of canes.
2. Confifting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chinefes drive,
With fails and wind, their cany wagons light. Parad. Lofto
Ca'nzonet. n. $\int$. [canzonetta, Ital.] A little fong.
Vecchi was moft pleafing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as canzonets.

Peachann.
CAP. n.S. [cap, Welch; cæppe, Sax. cappe, Germ. cappe, Fr. cappa, Ital. capa, Span. kappe, Dan. and Dutch; caput, a head Latin.]
I. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the cap your worhip did befpeak.-
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet difh.
Shakefp. Taming the Shrew.
I have ever held my cap off to thy fortune.-
-Thou haft ferv'd me with much faith.
Shakefp.
Firft, lolling, floth in woollen cap,
Taking her after-dinner nap.
Szuift.
The cap, the whip, the mafculine attire,
For which they roughen to the fenfe. Thomfon's Autumn.
2. The enfign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did fometimes prophefy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his cap coequal with the crown. Sbakefp. H.VI.
3. The topmoit ; the higheft.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. Shakc/p. Timon.
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and lefs, came in with cap and knee, Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. Shakesp. Henry IV. Should the want of a cap or a cringe fo mortally difcompofe hinn, as we find afterwards it did.

L'Eftrange.
5. A vefficl made like a cap.

It is obferved, that a barrel or cap, whofe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ferve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

Wilkins.
6. Ciap of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch-liole, to preferve the prime.
-. Cap of maintcnance. One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.
To Cap. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are capped with a fnooth cartilaginous fubifance, ferving both to ftrength and motion. Derbain. 2. To fnatch off the cap.

If one, by another occafion, take any thing from another, as boys, fometimes ufe to cap one another, the fame is ftraight felony;

Spenfer on Ireland.
3. To cap verfes. To name alternately verfes beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderfon, and th' other maffes,
Were fent to cap texts, and put cafes.
Hudioras.
Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, th
Hudibras.
be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to cap texts.

Government of the Tongue, $\$ 3$. There is an author of ours, whom I would defire him to read, before he ventures at capping characters. Atterbury.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Cap} \text { à pi. } \\ \mathrm{CAP} \text { a pie. }\end{array}\right\}[$ cap a piè, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.
A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, cap à p $\mathfrak{c}$,
Appears before them, and, with folemn march,
Goes flow and ftately by them. Sbakefp. Hamlet.
There for the two contending knights he fent,
Arm'd cap à pic, with rev'rence low they bent;
He fmil'd on both
Dryden's Fables.
That folds up itfelf in itfelf for a hour,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap à pè in a ftrong coat of mail.
Swift.
Cap-pAPER. A fort of coarfe brownifh paper.
Having, for trial fake, filtred it through cap-paper, there re-
Boined in the filtre a powder.
Capabi'mity. $n$. $\int$. [from cafable.] Capacity; the quality of
Boyle. being capable.
CA'PABLE. adj. [capable, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To fay, that the more capable, or the better deferver, hath fuch right to govern, as he may compulforily bring under the
lefs worthy, is idle. lefs worthy, is idle.

Bacon.
When we confider fo much of that fpace, as is equal to, or capable to receive a body of any affigned dimenfions. Locke. When you hear any perfon give his judgment, confider with yourfelf whether he be a cafable judge. Watts.
2. Intelligent; able to underftand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and caufe conjoined, preaching to ftones,
Would make them capable.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
3. Capacious; able to receive or underftand.

I ammuch bound to God, that he hath endued you with one capable of the beft inftructions.

Digly.
4. Sufceptible.

The foul, immortal fubftance, to remain,
Confcious of joy, and capable of pain.
5. Qualificd for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodnefs of God but be inclined to think, that he hath made fome things for as long a duration as they are capable of.

Tillot fon.
6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thec capable.
Sbakefp. King Lcar.
7. It has the particle of before a noun.

What fecret fprings their eager paffions move,
How capable of death for injur'd love. Dryden's Virgil.
8. Hollow. This fenfe is not now in ufe.

Lean but upon a rufh,
The cicatrice, and capable impreffure,
Thy palm fome moments keeps. Shakefp. As you like it.
Cat pableness. n. $\ln$. [from capable.] The quality or ftate of
being capable; knowledge; undertanding; power of mind.
CAPA'CIOUS. all. [anpax, Lat.]

1. Wide; large ; able to hold much.

Beneath th' inceffiant weeping of thofe drains,
I fee the rocky Siphons ftretch'd immenfe,
The mighty refervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or ftiff compacted clay, capacious found. Thomfon's Autumn. 2. Extenfive ; equal to much knowledge, or great defign.

There are fome perfons of a good genius, and a capacious mind, who write and fpeak very obfcurely. Watts.

## C A P

Capa'ciousness. n. f. [from capacious.] The power of holding or recciving; largencfs.

A concave meafure, of known and denominate capacity, ferves to meafure the capacioufnefs of any other veffel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and fo found out.

Holder on Time.
To Capácitate. v.a. [from capacity.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this inftruction we may be capacitated to obferve thofe errours.

Dryden.
Thefe fort of men were fycophants only, and were enducd with arts of life, to capacitate them for the converfation of the rich and great.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{5}{ }_{5} 6$.
Capa'city. n. f. [capacité, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the capacity
To camp this hoft, we would all fup together.
Sbakefp.
Notwithftanding thy capacity
Receiveth as the fea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch foe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. Shakefp. Tw. Night.
For they that moft and greateft things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity,
As freams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's fpace. Davies.
Space, confidered in length, breadth, and thicknefs, I think, may be called capacity.

Locke.
2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by capacity, to do that which nature doth without cafacity and knowledge.

Hooker, b. i. §3.
In fpiritual natures, fo much as there is of defire, fo much there is alfo of capacity to receive. I do not fay, there is always a capacity to receive the very thing they defire; for that may be impofible.

Scuth.
ome ex-
An heroick poem requires the accomplifhment of fome extraordinary undertaking; which requires the frength and vigour of the body, the duty of a foldier, and the capacity and prudence of a general. Dryden's Fur. Dedication.
3. Power ; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A caufe with fuch capacities endu'd,
Some other caufe o'er nature mult prefide.
Blackmore.
4. Room; fpace.

There remained, in the capacity of the exhaufted cylinder, ftore of little rooms, or fpaces, empty or devoid of air. Boyle. 5. State ; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of mafons, fmiths, and carpenters; that, in this capacity, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. South.
You defire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the fame in both capacities. Swift. CAPA'RISON. n. $\int$. [caparazon, a great cloke, Span.] A horfecloth, or a fort of cover for a horfe, which is fpread over his furniture.

Farrier's Dict.
Tilting furniture, emblazon'd fhields,
Impreffes quaint, caparifons, and fteeds,
Bafes, and tinfel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At jouft, and tournament. Paradije Loft, b. ix. l. 31.
Some wore a breaftplate, and a light juppon;
Their horfes cloath'd with rich caparifon. Dryden's Fat.
To Capa'rison. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To drefs in caparifons.

At his command,
The fteeds, caparifon'd with purple, ftand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. Diyden.
2. To drefs pompoufly ; in a ludicrous fenfe.

Don't you think, though I am caparifoned like a man, I have a doublet and hofe in my difpofition? Shakefp. As you like it.
CAPE. n. f. [cape, Fr.]
I. Headland; promontory.

What from the cape can you difcern at fea? -
-Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Oth. The parting fun,
Beyond the earth's green cape, and verdant inles,
Hefperean fets; my fignal to depart. Parad. Loft, $b$. viii.
The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to fail beyond the cape. Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide fleeves and cape.

Bacon.
CAPER. $n$. $\int$. [from caper, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into ftrange capers; but as all is mortal in nature, fo is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Shakefp. As you like it.
Flimnap, the treafurer, is allowed to cut a caper on the ftrait rope, at leaft an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empirc.

Suvift's Gulliver's Travels.
Ca'per. n. f. [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle. See Caper-bush.
Wc invent new fauces and pickles, which refemble the

## C A P

aninal ferment in tafte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers.

Fiojer on the Humours.
Ca'per bush. n. (. [capparis, Lat.]
Its flower confifts of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a rofe; the fruit is flefhy, and flaped like a pear ; in which are contained many roundifh feeds. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating.
To Ca'per. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolickfomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thoufand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.
2. To fkip for merriment.

## Our mafter

Cap'ring to eye her.
Shakefp. Henry IV.p. ii.

Shakef. Timpeft. ht each ftring

To their own dance.
Crafbaw.
The famuly tript it about, and caper' $d$, like hailfones bounding from a marble floor.

Arbutbnot's 'Folon Bull.
. To dance ; fpoken in contempt.
The ftage would need no force, nor fong, nor dance,
Nor capering monfieur from active France.
Rove.
Ca'perer. n.f. [from caper.] A dancer; in contempt.
The tumbler's gambols fome delight afford;
No lefs the nimble caperer on the cord:
But thefe are ftill infipid fuff to thee,
Coop'd in a fhip, and tofs'd upon the fea. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u$. CAPIAS. n. S. [Lat.] A writ of two forts, one before judgment, called capias ad refpondendum, in an action perfonal, if the fheriff, upon the firft writ of diftrefs, return that he has no effects in his jurifdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judg. ment.
Capilla'ceous. adj. The fame with capillary.
Capilllament. n.f. [capillamentum, Lat.] Thofe fmall threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments. Quincy.
Ca'pillary. adj. [from capillus, hair, Lat.]

1. Refembling hairs ; fmall; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are fuch as have no main ftalk or ftem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their feeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backfide of their leaves.

2uincy.
Our common hyffop is not the leaft of vegetables, nor obferved to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, fome kind of capillaries, which are very fmall plants, and only grow upon walls and ftony places.

Brown's Vullgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.
2. Applied to veffels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

2uincy.
Ten capillary arteries in fome parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair ; and the fmalleft lymphatick veffels are an huidred times fmaller than the fmalleft capillary artery.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Capilia'tion. n. f. [from capillus, Lat.] A veffel like a hair; a fmall ramification of veffels.
Nor is the humour contained in fmaller veins, or obfcurer capillations, but in a veficle. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
CA'PITAL. adj. [capitalis, Lat.]
I. Relating to the head.

Needs muft the ferpent now his capital bruife
Expect with mortal pain. Paradije Lofl, b. xii. 1.383 .
2. Griminal in the higheft degree, fo as to touch life.

Edmund, I arreft thee
On capital treafon.
Shakefip. King Lear.
Several cafes deferve greater punifhment than many crimes that are capital among us.

Suift.
3. That which affects life.

In capital caufes, wherein but one man's life is in queftion, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thoufands.

Bacon.
Chief; principal.
I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but fome that are moft capital, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men.

Spenfer on Ireland.
As to fwerve in the leaft points, is errour; fo the capital enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endlefs perdition. Hooker.

They are employed by me, and do, in themfelves; tend to confirm the truth of a capital article in religion. Atterbury.
5. Chief; metropolitan.

## This had been

Pcrhaps thy capital feat, from whence had fpread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' carth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. Par. Loft, b. xi.
6. Applied to letters; large; fuch as are written at the begirnings or heads of books.

Our moft confiderable actions are always prefent, like capital letters to an aged and dim cye. Taylor's Rulle of Living boly. Vol. İ,

C A P
The fuft whereof is written in capizal !ettere, without chapters or verfes.

Grew's Cofinolgria Sncia
7. Capital Stock. The principal or original ftock of a trading company.
Ca'pi'tal. n.f. [from the adjeetive.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You fee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without a:iy regu larity, on the fame capital.
2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

Ca'pitalify. adv. [from capital.] In a capital manner.
Capita'tion. n. f. [from caput, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He fuffered alfo for not performing the commandment of God, concerning capitation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they fiould pay unto God a fhekel.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. II.
CA'PITE. n. f. [from caput, capitis, Lat.]
A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's fervice or focage, and not as of any honour, caftle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwife calle é a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; becauif, as the crown is a corporation and feigniory in gro's, as the common lawyers term it, fo the king that poffeffeth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth.

Cowel:
Capi'tular. n. . [from cafitulum, Lat. an ecclefiafical chapter.]
I. A body of the fatutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conftitution in his capitular. Taylor. 2. A member of a chapter.

Canonifts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and fiatutes, which fhall bind the chapter itfelf, and all its members of capitulars.
To CAPI'TULATE. v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]
I. To draw up any thing in hcads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbifhop of York, Douglas, and Mertimer,
Capitulate againft us, and are up. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. io
2. To yield, or furrender up, on certain flipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves fhould offer to capitulate with him as enemies. Hayward.
I ftill purfued, and, about two o' clock this afternoon, fhe thought fit to capitulatc.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}{ }_{5} 66$.
Capitula'tion. n. $\int$. [from capitulate.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conqueft; but rather a dedition upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, ufually, the yielding party fecured to themifelves their law and religion.
Capi'vitree. n.f. [copaiba, Lat.]
It hath a flower confifting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rofe; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower; which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two feeds, which are furrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaninh Weft Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of thefe trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of fixty feet; fome of them do not yicid anty of the balfam; thofe that do, are diftinguifhed by a ridge, which runs along their truiks. Thefe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veffe!s to the wounded part, to receive the balfam, which will all fow out in a fhort time. One of thefe trees will yield five or fire gallons of balfam. Miller.
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ON. n. f. [capo, Lat.] A caftrated cock.
In good roaft beef my landlord fticks his knife;
The capon fat delights his dainty wife. Gay's Paftorals. CAPONNI'ERE. $n$. $f$. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaffed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ferving to fupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty foldiers, and is ufually placed at the extremity of the counterfcarp, having little embrafures made in them, through which they fire.
CAPO'T. n. $\int$. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tritiks of cards at the game of picquet.
To САРО'т. v. a. [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is faid to have capotted his antagonif.
Capo'vch. n. f. [capuce, French] A monk's hood. Diti.
CA'PPER. n.f. [from cap.] One who makes or fells caps.
Capre'olate. adj. [from capreolus, a tendril of a vinc, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cücumbers, are termed, in botany, caprcolate plants. Harris:
CAPRI'CE. $\}$ n. $\int$. [caprice, Fr. capricho, Span.] Freak: CAPRICHIO. $\}$ fancy; whim ; fuddlein change of humour.

It is a pleafant fuectacle to beliold the fhifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of diffreffed nature, when purfued by a clofe and well managed experimerit. Glanville's Scepfis, Prif.

Hicav'n's

## C A P

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole ; That counterworks each folly and caprice, That difippoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. Pope.
If there be a fincle fpot more barren, or more diftant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or picque of the bithop, to build, under pain of fequeftration.

Swift.
Their paffions move in lower fpheres,
Where'er caftice or folly ftecrs.
Swift.
All the various machines and utenfils would now and then play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper ftructures, and defign of the artificers.

Beritly.
Caprícious. adj. [capricicux, Fr.] Whimfical; fanciful; humourfome.
CApriciouscy. adv. [from capricious.] Whimfically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.
Cabriciousness. $n$. $\int$. [from cafricious.] Thequality of being led by caprice, humour, whimficalnefs.
A fubject ought to fuppofe, that there are reafons, although he be not apprifed of them; otherwife he muft tax his prince of capricioufnefs, inconfancy, or ill defign.

Swift.
Ca'pricorn. n $\int$. [capricornus, Lat.] One of the figns of the zodiack; the winter folftice.
Let the longeft night in Capricorn be of fifteen hours, the day confequently mult be of nine. Notes to Creccl's Manilius. CAPRIO'LE. n J. [French. In horfemanfhip.] Caprioles are leaps firma à firma, or fuch as a horfe makes in one and the tame place, without advancing forwards, and in fuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ftrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is the moff difficult of all the high manage, or raifed airs. It is different from the croupade in this, that the horfe does not fhow his fhoes; and from a balotade, in that he does not yerk out in a balotade.

Farrier's Dict.
Ca'pstan. n. f. [corruptly called capfern; cabeftan, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raife the anchors.
The weighing of anchors by the capftan, is alfo new.
Ralcigb's Efays.
No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As feamen at a capftan anchors weigh.
Swift.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca'psular. } \\ \text { Ca'psulary. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [capfula, Lat.] Hollow like a cheft.
. It afcendeth not directly unto the throat, but afcending firft into a casfulary reception of the breaft-bone, it afcendeth again into the neck. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca'psulate. } \\ \text { Ca'psulated. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [capfula, Lat.] Inclofed, or in a box.
Seeds, fuch as are corrupted and ftale, will fwim; and this agreeth unto the feeds of plants locked up and capfulated in their husks.

Erooun's Vulgar Errours, b.iv. c. vi.
The heart lies immured, or capfulated, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain.
CA'PTAIN. n. $\int$. [cafitain, Fr.]
7. A chief commander

Difmay'd not this
Our caftains, Macbeth and Banquo?
Shakefp. Macbeth.
2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A captain! thefe villains will make the name of captain as odicus as the word occupy; therefore captains had need look to it.

Sbakép. Heury IV. p. ii.
The grim captain, in a furly tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye rafcals, and be gone.
Dryden.
The chief commander of a hip.
'The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the lightnefs of his veffel, paffed, in open day, through all the guards.
f. It was anciently written capitain.

And evermore their cruel capitain
Sought with his rafcal routs $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ inclofe them round. Fairy 2.
5. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.
6. Captain Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeft captain.
Ca'ptainry. n. f. [from captain.] The power over a certain diftrict ; the chieftainfhip.

There thould be no rewards taken for captainries of counties, nor no fhares of bifhopricks for nominating of bifhops.

Cártainship. $^{\prime}$ n. $\int$. [from captain.]
I. The rank, quality, or poft of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captaiufhip in the fame regiment. Wotton.
2. The condition or poft of a chicf commander.

Therefore fo pleafe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

## The captain乃bip.

The chieftainfhip of a clan, or government of a certain dif trict.

To diminifh the Irifh lords, he did abolifh their pretended and ufurped captainhmips.

Davies on Ireland.

## C A P

Capta'tion. n.f. [from capto, Lat.] The practice of catch. ing favour or applaufe; courthip; flattery.

I am content my heart fhould be difcovered, without any of thofe drefies, or popular captations, which fome men ufe in their fpecches.

King Charles
Ca'prion. n.f. [from calio, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perfon by a judicial procefs.
CA'PTIOUS. adj. [ca;ticux, Fr. captiofus, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he fhew a forwardnefs to be reafoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or miflead it by captious or fallacions ways of talking with him.
2. Infidious; enfnarino

She taught him likewife how to avoid fundry caftious and tempting queftions, which were like to be asked of him. Bacon. Ca'ptiously. adv. [from captious.] In a captious manner; $^{\prime}$ with an inclination to object.
Ufe your words as captioufly as you can, in your arguing on one fide, and apply diftinctions on the other.
Ca'ptiousness. n. $^{\prime}$. . [from captious.] Inclination to find fault ; inclination to object ; peevifhnefs.

Captioufuefs is a fault oppofite to civility; it often produces mibecoming and provoking expreffions and carriage. Locke.
To Ca'ptivate. v. a. [captiver, Fr. catitivo, Lat.]

1. To take prifoner ; to bring into bondage.

How ill befeeming is it in thy fex,
'To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune captizratcs? Sbakesp. H. VI.
That haft by tyranny thefe many years
Wafted our country, flain our citizens,
And fent our fons and hufbands captivate. Sbake/p. Henry VI.
He deferves to be a flave, that is content to have the rational fovereignty of his foul, and the liberty of his will, fo captivated.
K. Charlcs.

They ftand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would captivate or difturb them.

Locke.
2. 'To charm; to overpower with excellence; to fubdue.

Wifdom enters the laft, and fo captivatcs him with her appearance, that he gives himfelf up to her. Addifon. Guardian. 3. To enflave; with to.

They lay a trap for themfelves, and captivate their underftandings to miftake, falfehood and errour.

Locke.
Captiva'tion. u.f. [from captivate.] The act of taking one captive.
CA'PTIVE. n. $\rho$. [captif, Fr. captivus, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prifoner to an enemy You have the ciatives,
Who were the oppofites of this day's ftrife. Shak. K. Lear.
This is no other than that forced refpect a captive pays to his conquerour, a flave to his lord.

## Free from fhame

Thy captives: I enfure the penal claim.
Pope's Ody Jey. It is ufed with to before the captor.

If thou fay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cafar, or not captive to him.
Sbakefp.
My mother, who the royal fceptre fway'd,
Was captive to the cruel victor made.
One charmed, or enfnared by beauty or excellence.
My woman's heart
Grofsly grew captive to his honey words. Shak. Ribbard III.
Ca'ptive. adj. [coptivus, Lat.] Made prifoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppofe,
And with nine circling ftreams the captive fouls inclofe.
To Ca'ptive. v. a. [from the noun. It was ufed formerly with the accent on the laft fyllable, but now it is on the firf.] To take prifoner ; to bring into a condition of fervitude.

But being all defeated fave a few,
Rather than fly, or be caftiv'd, herfelf fhe flew. Fairy Q. b.ii. Oft leaveft them to hoftile fword
Of heathen and profane, their carcaffes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elfe captiv'd. Milton's Agomif. What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which captives all things, fets me free.
Still lay the god: the nymph furpriz'd,
Yet, miftrefs of herfelf, devis'd,
How the the vagrant might inthral,
And captive him, who captives all.
Caprívity. n. S. [captivité, Fr. cap̂tivitas, low Lat.]
I. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; fervitude to enemies.

## This is the ferjeant,

Who, like a good and hardy foldier, fought
'Gainft my captivity.
There in captivity he lets them dwell
The fpace of feventy years; then brings them back
Rememb'ring mercy. Paradife Loff, b. xii. l. $344{ }^{\circ}$
The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his captzvity, than in his greateft triumphs. Drydcn's Fab. Dedicat. 2. Slavery ; fervitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a

## C A R

hind of captivity of julgment 3 and though there be reafon to the contrary, not to liften unte it.

Hooker.
Ine ape:ftle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into captizity to the obedience of Chrift. Decay of Picty. When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love
The ftrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the foft captivity together.
Addifon's Cato.
Ca'pror. n. f. [from cafio, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prifoner, or a prize.
Ca'prture. n. ऽ. [capture, Fr. captara, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great fagacity, and many artifices ufed by birds, in the invertigation and cafture of their prey. Derbam's Pbyf. Theol. 2. The thing taken; a prize.

Capu'ched. adj. [from capuce, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and cafuched upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the cyes are more prominent.

Brown's Fulgar Errours, b. iv. c. iii.
Capuchi'n. n. §. A female garment, confifting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the drefs of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.
Car, Char, in the names of places, feem to have relation to the Britifh caer, a city

Gibfon's Camden.
Car. n. S. [car, Welch; kerre, Dut. chrer, Sax. carrus, Lat.]

1. A fmall carriage of burden, ufually drawn by one horfe or two

When a lady comes in a coach to our hops, it muft be followed by a car loaded with Mr. Wood's moncy. Swift.
2. In poctical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph. Henry is dead, and never thall revive :

## Upon a wooden coffin we attend,

And death's difhonourable victory,
We with our ftately prefence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant car. Sbakefp. Hen. VI. Wilt thou afpire to guide the heav'nly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world.
And the gilded car of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the fteep Atlantick ftream.
See, where he comes, the darling of the war !
See millions crouding round the gilded car !
Shakefp.

The Charles's wain, or Bear ; a conftellation
Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring far
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car
Dryden:
Ca'rabine. \} n. f. [carabine, Fr.] A fmall fort of fire-arm,
CA'rbine. $\}$ fhorter than a fufil, and carrying a ball of twenty four in the pound, hung by the light horfe at a belt over the left fhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piftol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.
Carabiniter. $n$.. . [from carabine.] A fort of light horfe carrying longer carabines than the reft, and ufed fometimes on foot.

Cbambers.
CA'rACK. n. . . [caraca, Spanifh.] A large fhip of burden; the $^{\prime}$ fame with thofe which are now called galleons.
In which river, the greateft carack of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts.

Raleigh.
The bigger whale like fome huge carack lay,
Which wanteth fea-room with her foes to play. Waller. ablique tread, traced out in from caracol, Span. a frail.] An oblique tread, traced out in femi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obferving a regular ground.
When the horfe advance to charge in battle, they ride fometimes in caracoles, to amufe the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.

Farrier's Dict.
To Ca'racole. v. n. [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

I. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
2. A manner of expreffing the finenefs of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called caracts, and each caract into four grains; by this weight is diftinguifhed the different finenefs of their gold; for, if to the fineft of gold be put two caracts of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four caracts, then this gold is faid to be twenty-two caracts fine. Cocker.

Thou beft of gold, art worft of gold ;
Other, lefs fine in carat, is more precious. Sbakefp. H. IV.
CA'RAVAN. n. $\int$. [caravanne, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaft.

## Set forth

Their airy caravan, high over feas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Eafing their fight.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. vii. c. 428.
When Jofeph, and the Bleffed Virgin Mother, had loft their moft holy Son, they fought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the cararans of the Galilæan pilgrims.
Carava'nsary. n. f. [from caravan.] A houfe built in th Eaftern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Perfia, and the Eaftern countries, are called by the name of caravanfaries.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 28 \mathrm{~g}$.

## C A R

The fpacious manfion, like a Turkifh caravanfary, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. Pope's Letters. Ca'ravel. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [caravela, Span.] A light, round, old faftionCa'rvel. $\}$ ed fhip, with a fquare poop, formerly ufed in Spain and Portugal.
Ca'raway. n.f. [carui, Lat.] A plant.
This plant hath winged leaves, cut into fmall fegments, and placed oppofite on the ftalks, having no footfalk; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and fhaped like a heart; the feeds are long, fender, fmooth, and furrowed. It is fometimes found wild in rich moift paftures, efpecially in Holland and Lincolnfhire. The feeds are ufed in medicine, and likewife in the confectionary.

Miller.
CARBONA'DO. n. .. [carbonnade, Fr. from carbo, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut crofs, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in hiş way willingly, let him make a carbonado of me.

Sbakefp. Henry IV
To Carbonádo. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.
Draw, you rogue, or I'll fo carbonado
Your fhanks.
CA'RBUNCLE. in. f. [carbunculus, Lat. a little coalp. King Lear. 1. A jewel fhining in the dart, like a li a little coal.]

A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,

## Were not fo rich a jewel.

## His head

Crefted aloft, and carbuncle his cyes,
With burnifh'd neck of verdant gold.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.

Par. Loft, b. ix.
, that a carbuncle does name.
whence it hath it
Carbuncle is a ftone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. Woodward 2. Red fpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a peftilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle, no purple or livid fpots, or the like, the mafs of the blood not being tainted. Bacon's Hienry VII.

Red blifters, rifing on their paps, appear,
And faming carbuncles, and noifome fweat.
Dryder.
Ca'reuncled. adj. [from carbuncle.]
I. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold ; it was a king's.
-He has deferv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy. Phocbus' car. Sbakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

Carbu'ncular. adj. [from cartuncle.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.
Carbuncula'tion. n. $\int$. [carbunculatio, Lat.] The blafting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceffive heat or exceffive cold.

Harris.
Ca'rcanet. n. $f$. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.
Say, that I linger'd with you at your fhop,
To fee the making of her carcanet. Sbak. Comedy of Errours.
I have feen her befet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a carcanet about her neck. Hakewell on Providence. CA'rcass. n. f. [carquaffe, Fr.]
I. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul cowardice his carca/s fhame,
Whofe living hands immortaliz'd his name. Fairy 2. $b$. ii
Where cattle paftur'd late, now fcatter'd lies,
With carcafles and arms, th' infanguin'd field,
Deferted.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 654.解 vints his fick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the carca/s.

Taylor.
The fcaly nations of the fea profound,
Like fhipwreck'd carcafles, are driv'n aground.
Dryden.
y; in a ludicrous fenfe.
Today how many would have given their honours,
To've fav'd their carcaffes? Shake/p. Cymbeline.
He that finds himfelf in any diftrefs; either of carca/s or of fortune, fhould deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change.

L'Eftrange.
3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten carcafs of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, fail, nor maft.
Shakefp. Tempef.
4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a houfe.
What could be thought a fufficient motive to have had an eternal carcafs of an univerfe, wherein the materials and pofitions of it were eternally laid together? Hale's Origin of Mank.
5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb ufually oblong, confíting of a fhell or cafe, fometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarfe ftrong ftuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuftibles, and thrown from a mortar. Harris. CA'rcelage. n. $\int$. [from carcer, Lat.] Prifon fees. Dict. CARCINO'MA. n.f. [from raeruio, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to curc. A diforder likewife in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by fome writers.
Carcino'matous. adj. [from carcinoma.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

## C A R

CARD. и. f. [cart, Fr. charta, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, ufed in games of clance or fkill. A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a card of ten.
Shakelf. Taming of the Shrew.
There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling carcl. Sbakefp.
Soon as fhe fpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Defcend, and fit on each important card;
Firft, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore.
Pope ${ }^{\circ}$
2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his cards and compafs firms his eye,
The mafters of his long experiment. Fairy Qucen, b.ii.
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' fhipman's carcl.
Sbakejp. Macbecth.
How abfolute the knave is? we muft fipeak by the card, or equivocation will undo us.

Shakefp. Hamlet
On life's vaft ocean diverfely we fail, Reafon the card, but paffion is the gale.

Pope.
3. [kaarde, Dutch.] The inftrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for fpinning.
To Card. v. a. [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick fet with crooked wires. The while their wives do fit
Befide them, carding wool.
May's Virgil's Georgicks. Go, card and fpin, And leave the bufinefs of the war to men.

Dryden.
To Card. v.n. To game; to play much at cards; as, a carding wife.
CARD $A M O^{\prime} M U M$. n. f. [Latin.] A medicinal feed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaft Indies.

Chambers.
Ca'rder. u.f. [from card.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The fpinfters, carders, fullers, weavers. Sbakefp. Henry VIII. 2. One that plays much at cards.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {ARDI'ACAL. }}$ ) adj. [rajodi $\alpha$, the heart.] Cordial; having the Ca'rdiack. $\}$ quality of invigorating.
 The heart-burn ; a pain fuppofed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the flomach, which fometimes rifes all along from thence up to the cefophagus, occafioned by fome acrimonious matter.

2 rincy.
CA'RDINAL. adj. [cardinalis, Lat.] Principal ; chicf
The divifions of the year in frequent ufe with aftronomers, according to the cardinal interfections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the folftitial points.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3 .
His cardinal perfection was induftry.
Clarendon
$\mathrm{Ca}^{2}$ rdinal. n.f. One of the chief governours of the Romifh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains fix bifhops, fifty priefts, and fourteen deacons, who conftitute the facred college, and are chofen by the pope. A cardinal is fo ftiled, becaufe ferviceable to the apoftolick fee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romifh church.

Ayliffe's Parcrgon.

## You hold a fair affembly;

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I hould judge now unhappily. Sbakefp. Hcnry VIII.
Cardinal's flower. n. $\int$. [rapuntium, Lat.]
The flower confifts of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the fhape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal ; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of fmall feeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The fpecies are, 1 Greater rampions, with a crimfon fiped flower, commonly called the fcarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's fower. The firft fort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimfon flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepnets.

Miller.
Ca'rdinalate. $\}^{n}$. $f$. [from cardinal.] The office and rank Ca'rdinalship. $\}$ of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour.

L'Eftrange.
CARDMA'KER. n. $\int$. [from card and make.] A maker of cards
Am not I Chriftophero Sily, by occupation a cardmaker?
Sbakejp. Taming of the Sbrew.
Ca'rdmatch. n. f. [from card and match.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted fulphur.

Take care, that thofe may not make the mof noife who have the leaft to fell; which is very obfervable in the venders of cardmatches.
CA'RDUUS. See Thistle.
CARE. n. $\int$. [cane, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind ; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care fhould be,
For wit that fcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. Dryden.

## C A R

No: fullen difcontent, nor anxiont: care
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. Dr,iz: It will raife in your foul the greateft care of fulfilinig the di vine will.

Woke's Preparation for Deatl.
2. Caution.

Well, fweet Jack, have a carc of thyfelf. Shakidp. H. IV
The foolifh virgins liad taken no care for a further fupply, after the oil, which was at firft put into cheir lamps, was fperit, as the wife had done.

Tilictjo?:
Begone! the prieft expects you at the altar. -
But, tyrant, have a carc, I come not thither.
A. Pbilits's Difiref Arfother
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and prefervation.

You come in fuch a time,
As if propitious fortune took a care
To fwell my tide of joys to their full height.
Dryden.
If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to pleafe him, this camot but be a mighty comfort to us.

Tillot fon.
4. It is a loofe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or lefs.

We take care to flatter ourfelves with imaginary feenes and profpeits of future happinefs.

Atterbury. 5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my paor kingdom, fick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy care? Shakesp. H.IV. Fiufn'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is fhe thy care? is fhe thy care? he cries.
Left of the guide bereff, the rudder loft,
Your hip fhould run againft the rocky coaf.
Drydics.
The wily for,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care. Gay's Tivia. None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable carc.
To Care. v. n. [from the noun.]
I. To be anxious or folicitous; to be in concern about any thing.
She cared not what pain fhe put her body to, fince the better part, her mind, was laid under fo much agony. Sidner, $b$.i.
As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, fo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much cared not, though they were by him fubdued.

Knolles's Hifory of the Tiuks.
Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou car'f little, lefs fhall be my care. Dryden's Porfius. 2. To be inclined; to be difpofed; with for or to.

Not caring to obferve the wind,
Or the new fea explore.
HFaller.
The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an authour, who, I am fure, would not care for being praifed at the expence of another's reputation. Addifon. Guardiar.
Having been now acquainted, the two fexes did not care to part.

Addifon.
people in
Great mafters in painting never care for drawing people in the fafhion.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 129$.
3. To be affected with; to have regard to ; with for.

You dote on her that cares not for your love.
Shakefp. Trio Gentlemen of $V_{\text {erona, }}$
There was an ape that hadtwins; the doted upon one of them, and did not much care for t'other. L'Eftrange.
Where few are rich, few care for it; where many are fo, many defire it.

Temple.
Ca'recrazed. adj. [from care and craze.] Broken with care and folicitude.

Thefe both put off, a poor petitioner,
A carecraz'd mother of a many children. Sbakef̂. Rich. III.
To Caréen. v. a. [cariner, Fr. from carina, Lat.] A termin the fea language. To lay a veffel on one fide, to caulk, ftop up leaks, refit, or trim the other fide.

Cbambers.
To Care'en. v. n. To be in the fate of carcening.
CARE'ER. n. f. [carriere, Fr.]
I. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themfelves too far out of breath, to go back again the fame carcer.

Sichle', b. ii
2. A courfe; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickednefs,
When down the hill he holds his fierce carecr?
Sbaikef.
3. Full fpeed; fwift motion

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horfe is running in his full carcer, to ftand upright on his back.

Wilkins's Matbenatica! Masict.
Practife them now to curb the turning fteed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid fpeed
To give the rein, and, in the full carcer,
To draw the certain fword, or fend the pointed fear. Prior.
4. Courfe of action ; uninterrupted procedurc.

Shall quips and fentences, and thefe paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the carcer of his humour?

Shakefo. Much ado ainat Notlinim.
Wher

The heir of a blafted family has rofe up, and promifed fair, and yet, at length, a crofs event has certainly met and ftopt him in the carcer of his fortune.

Knights in knightly deeds fhould perfevere,
And fill continue what at firt they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career. $\}$ Drydcn.
To Caréer. v. n. [from the noun.] Running with fwift motion.

Of beryl, and carcering fires between. Parad. Loft, b. vi. Ca'reful. adj. [from care and full.]
I. Anxious; folicitous ; full of concern.

Martha, thou art carcful, and troubled about many things.
Welcome, thou pleafing llumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my careful thoughts.
Lukc, x. 4 I

Provident ; diligent ; cautious; with of or for
Behold, thou haft been careful for us with all this care ; what is to be done for thee ?
this care ; what
2 Kings, iv. 13 .
To cure their mad ambition, they were fent
To rule a diftant province, each alone :
What could a careful father more have done?
Dryder.
3. Watchful; with of

It concerns us to be careful of our converfations. . Ray. 4. Subject to perturbations; expofed to troubles; full of anxiety ; full of folicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this carcful height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd.
Shake $\int$ p. Richard III.
Ca'refully. adv. [from careful.]

1. In a manner that fhews care.

Envy, how carefully does it look? how meager and ill-complexion'd?

Collier.
2. Heedfully; watchfully ; vigilantly ; attentively.

You come moft carefully upon your hour. Sbakefp. Hamlet.
By confidering him fo carefully as I did before my attempt, I
have made fome faint refemblance of him.
Dryden.
All of them, therefore, ftudioully cherifhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preferved the evidences of it.

Atterbury.
Ca'refulness: $\cdot n$. $\int$. [from careful.] Vigilance; heedfulnefs; caution.
The death of Selymus was, with all carefulnefs, concealed by Ferhates.

Kuolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Ca'relescy.a adv. [from carelefs.] Negligently; inattentively; without care ; heedlefly.

There he him found all carelcfly difplay'd,
In fecret fhadow from the funny ray. Fairy $2^{2}$ uen, b. ii. Not content to fee,
That others write as carelefly as he.
Waller.
Ca'relesness. $u$. $f$. [from carelefs.] Heedlefnefs ; inattention; negligence; abfence of care ; manner ; void of care
For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifefts the true knowledge he has in their difpofition, and, out of his noble carelefrefs, lets them plainly fee it.

Shakejp. Coriolanus.
Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough carelefnefs good farhion;
Whofe cloak his fpurs tear, or whom he fpits on,
He cares not.
Donne.
It makes us to walk warily, and tread fure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and carclefnefs.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
The ignorance or carelefnefs of the fervants can hardly leave the mafter difappointed.

Temple.
I who at fometimes fpend, at others fpare,
Divided between carclefiefs and care.
Pope.
Ca'reless. adj. [from carc.]

1. Without care ; without folicitude; unconcerned ; negligent; inattentive; heedlefs; regardlefs; thoughtlefs; neglectful unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with of or about.
Knowing that if the worft befal them, they fhall lofe nothing but themfelves; whereof they feem very carele/s. "Spenfer's Irel.

Nor lofe the good advantage of his grace,
By feeming cold, or carclefs of his will. Shakefp. Henry IV.
A woman the more curious fhe is about her face, is commonly the more carelefs about her houfe. Ben. Fobnfon.

A father, unnaturally carclefs of his child, fells or gives him to another man.
2. Cheerful; undifturbed

Thus wifely carelefs, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd.
In my chcerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by carelefs folitude I liv'd,
And fung of nature with unceafing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain
Thomfon's Autumn, 1.5
3. Unheeded; thoughtlefs; unconfidered.

The frecdom of faying as many carelefs things as other people, without being fo feverely remarked upon. Unmoved by ; unconcerned at.

Vol. I.

Carelefs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take.
Granville.
To CARE'SS. v. a. [careffer, Fr. from carus, Lat.] To endear to fondle ; to treat with kindnefs.
If I can feait, and pleafe, and carefs ny mind with the pleafures of worthy fpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatnefs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. South
Care'ss. n.f. [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreffion of tendernefs.

He, fhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digrefions, and folve high difupte
With conjugal carefies. Paradifc Loft, b. viii. l. 54.
There are fome men who feem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human hapes; their very carefles are crude and importune

L'Eftrange.
After his fucceffour had publickly owned himfelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firft carefes to the church party.

Swift.
$C^{\prime} A^{\prime} R E T$. n. $\int$. [carct, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which fhews where fomething interlined Should be read.
CA'RGASON. n. f. [cargaçon, Spanifh.] A cargo
My body is a cargafon of ill humours. Howel's Letters.
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{GGO} . \dot{n}$. $f$. [charge, Fr.] The lading of a hip; the merchandife or wares contained and conveyed in a fipip.

In the hurry of the fhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithftanding that his whole fortune was at fake in the cargo.

L'EArange.
A hip, whofe cargo was no lefs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all pofterity. Burnet's Theory.

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and juft fitted out for the univerfity with a good cargo of Latin and Greek. Addifort. Spectator, No 494. $\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ 'ricous Tumour. [from carica, a fig, Lat.]. A fweiling in the form of a fig.
CA'RIES. n.f. [Latin.] That rottennefs which is peculiar to a bone.

2 uincy.
Fiftulas of a long continuance, are, for the moft part, ac-
$\therefore$ companied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the
bone. Wi/cman's Surgery
Cariosity. n.f. [from carious.] Rottennefs.
This being too general, taking in all cariofity and ulcers of the bones.
CA'RIoUs. adj. [sariofus, Lat.] Rotten.
I difcovered the blood to arife by a carious tooth. Wifeman. Cark. n.f. [ceafic, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; folicitude; concern; heedfulnefs. This word is now obfolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling cark,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Bufy with oker did their fhoulders mark.
Sidney

## Down did lay

Fairy 2ucen, b. i. To Cark. v. n. [ceancan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be folicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little ufed, and always in an ill fenfe.

I do find what a bleffing is chanced to my life, from fuch muddy abundance of carking agonies, to ftates which ftill be adherent.

Sidney, b. i.
What can be vainer, than to lavifh out our lives in the fearch of trifles, and to lie carking for the unprofitable goods of this world? Nothing can fuperfede our own carkinge.
Nothing can fuperfede our own carkings and contrivances for ourfelves, but the affurance that God cares for us. Dccay of Piety.
Carle. n. f. [ceopl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now ufe churl.

The carle beheld, and faw his gueft
Would fafe depart, for all his fubtile fleight. Fairy Q, b. i.
Anfwer, thou carle, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. Gay's Paforals.
The editor was a covetous carle, and would have his pearls of the higheft price.
Ca'rline thistle. [carlina, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogue of fimples in the college difpenfatory, but rarely ordered in medicine.

Millcr.
$\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$ klings. $n$. $\int$. [In a fhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on thefe the ledges reft, on which the planks of the deck are made faft. Harris.
CA'RMAN. n. f. [from car and man.] A man whofe employment it is to drive cars

If the ftrong cane fupport thy walking hand
Chairmen no longer fhall the wall command;
E'en fturdy carmen fhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ftop to make thee way. Gay's Trivia.
Ca'rmelite. n. $\int$. [carmelite, Fr.] A fort of pear; which fee. Carmínative. adj. [fuppofed to be fo called, as having vim carminis, the power of a charm.]

Carninatives are fuch things as dilute and relax at the fame time, becaufe wind occafions a fpafin, or convulfion in fome parts. Whatever promotes infenfible perfiration, is carminative; for wind is perfpirable matter retained in the body.

Arbuthrot on Aliments.
Carminative and dieuretick
Will damp all paifion fympathetick.
4 B
Swift.
Car.

## C A R

Ca'rmine. n.f. A bright red or crimfon colour, bordering on purple, ufed by painters in miniature. It is the moft valuable product of the cochincal maltick, and of an exceffive price.

Cbambers.
Ca'rnage. n. f. [camage, Fr. from caro, carnis, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; mafficre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to carnage than to fight, infomuch as without any great lofs or danger to themfelves, the grcateft part of the feditious were flain. Hayw. 2. Heaps of flch.

Such a fcent I draw
Of carnage, prey innumerable! and tafte
The favour of death from all things there that live. Milton. His ample maw, with human carnage fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant fwill'd. Pope's Odiffey.
CA'RNAL. adj. [carnal, Fr. carmalis, low Lat.]
r. Flefhly; not fpiritual.

Thou doft juftly require us, to fubmit our underftandings to thine, and deny our carnal reafon, in order to thy facred myfteries and commands.

King Charles
From that pretence
Spiritual laws by carnal pow'r fhall force
On every confcience. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. 1.52 I . Not fuch in carnal pleafure: for which caufe,
Among the beafts no meat for thee was found. Parad. Lof. A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dim'd Adam's eyc. Par. Loft, b: xi. He perceives plainly, that his appetite to fpiritual things abates, in proportion as his fenfual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that carnal defires kill not only the defire, but even the power of tafting purer delights.

Atterbury.
2. Lufful; lecherous; libidinous.

This carnal cur
Shak. R.III. Preys on the iffue of his mother's body. Carnálity. n. f. [from carnal.]

1. Flefhly luft; compliance with carnal defires.

If godly, why do they wallow and fleep in all the carnalities of the world, under pretence of chriftian liberty ? South.

## 2. Groffinefs of mind.

He did not inftitute this way of worfhip, but becaufe of the carnality of their hearts, and the pronencfs of that people to idolatry.

Tilloton.
Cn'rnally. adv. [from carnal.]. According to the fleh; not fpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houfe, or any other way obfervers of civility and decent order, fuch they reproved, as bcing carnally and earthly minded.

Hooker, Preface.
In the facrament we do not reccive Chrift carnally, but we receive him fpiritually; and that of itfelf is a conjugation of bleffings and firiritual graces. Taylor's Worthy Communicant. Ca'rnalness. in. f. The fame with carnality. Dief.
Carna'tion. $n$. f. [carnes, Lat.] The name of the natural flefh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See Clovegrlliflower.

And lo the wretch! whofe vile, whofe infect luft
Laid this gay daughter of the fpring in duft:
O punifh him! or to th' Elyfian fhades
Difmifs my foul, where no carnation fades.
Pope.
Carnélion. n. $\int$. A precious fone.
The common carnelion has its name from its flefh colour; which is, in fome of thefe ftones, paler, when it is called the female carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. Woodward. Carne'ous. adj. [carneus, Lat.] Flefhy.

I have obferved in a calf, the umbilical veffels to terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ.
To Carni'fy. v. n. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] Ray on the Crcation. to turn nutriment into flefh.

At the fame time I think, I deliberate, I purpofe, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I fee, I hear, I digeft, I fanguify, I carnify.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Ca'rnival. n. f. [carnaval, Fr.] The feaft held in the popif countries before Lent.
The whole year is but one mad carnival, and we are voluptuous not fo much upon defire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery.
Carni'vorous adj. [from carnis and voro.] that of which flefh is the proper food.
In birds therc is no maftication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in fuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately fwallowed into the crop or crow. Ray on the Creation.
Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a carnivorous animal.

Aroutbnot on Aliments.
Carno'sity. n.f. [carnofité, Fr.] Flefhy excrefcences.
By this method, and by this courfe of diet, with fudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that carnofity refolved. Wifeman. Ca'rnous. adj. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] Flefhy.

The firft or outward part is a thick and carnous covering, like that of a walnut; the fecond, a dry and flofculous coat, commonly called mace, Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6 .

The mufcle whereby he is enabled to draw himfelf toge-

## C A R

ther, the academifts defcribe to be a diftinct carnous mufcle, extended to the ear.

Ray on the Creation. CA'ROE, or St. Fobn's Bread. [filiqua, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many ftamina, which grow from the divifions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which rifes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and flefhy, containing feveral roundifh plain feeds. This tree is very common in Spain, and in fomc parts of Italy, as alfo in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a fwectifh tafte. Thefe pods are many times eaten by the poorer fort of inhabitants.

Miller.
Caróche. n. $f$ : [from caroffe, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleafure. It is ufed in the comedy of Albumazar, but now it is obfolete.
CA'ROL. n. f. [carola, Ital. from choreola, Lat.]

1. A fong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reft, For they can do it beft:
The whiles the maidens do their carol fing,
To which the woods fhall anfwer, and their echo ring.
Spenfer's Epithaldanium.
Even in the old teftament, if you liften to David's harp, you thall hear as many herfe-like airs as carols.

Oppos'd to her, on t' other fide advance
The coftly feaft, the carol, and the dance,
Minftrels and mufick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. Dryden's $\dot{F a b}$. 2. A fong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or carol bleft. Shatefp.
They gladly thither hafte; and, by a choir
Of fquadron'd angels, hear his carol fung. Par. Loff, l. xii. 3. A fong in general.

The carol they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower,
In the fpring time.
Sbakefp. As you like it.
To CA'rol. v. n. [carolare, Ital.] Tofing; to warble; tofing in joy and feftivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And carol of love's praife. Spenfer's Epit
This done, fhe fung, and carolld dout fo clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear.
Hov'ring fwans their throats releas'd
From native filence, carol founds harmonious.
Dryden.
Prior.
To Ca'rol. v. a. To praife; to celebrate.
She with precious viol'd liquours heals,
For which the fhepherds at their feftivals,
Carol her goodnefs loud in ruftick lays.
CA'rotid. adj. [carotides, Lat.] Two arteries which arife out of the afcending trunk of the aorta, near where the fubclavian arteries arife.

The carotid, vertebral, and fplenick arteries, are not only varioully contorted, but alfo here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; fo the veins are alfo varioully dilated.

Ray on the Creation.
CARO'USAL. n. $\int$. [from carcufe. It feems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the fecond fyllable; but Dryden accents it on the firft.] A feftival,

This game, thefe caroulfals Afcanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. Dryden's En.
To CARO'USE. v. n. [caroulfer, Fr. from gar aufz, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine : a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard caroufing to his mates
Shake fp. Taming of the Shrew.
Learn with how little life may be preferved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to caroufs. Ralcigh.
Now hats fly off, and youths caroufe,
Healths firf go round, and then the houfe,
The brides came thick and thick.
Suciling.
Under the fhadow of friendly boughs
They fit caroufing, where their liquour grows. Waller. To Caróuse. v.a. To drink.

Now my fick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almoft the wrong fide out,
To Defdemona hath tonight carous'd
Potations pottle decp.
Shakefp. Othclis.
Our cheerful guefts caroufe the fparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilft mufick charms their ears. Denbicr:. CARo'USE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A drinking matcl.

Wafte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaft, and late caroufe.
Pope's Odides).
2. A hearty dofe of liquour.

He had fo many cyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full carou $f_{e}$ of fack; but the ftate was advertifed thereof within few hours after.

Pleafe you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff carouffes to our miftrefs' health.
Shakefo.
Caróvser. $n$ f. [from caroufe.] A drinker; a toper.
The bold caroufor, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refule the flame;

Safe in his fkill from all conftraint fet free
But confcious fhame, remorfe, and piety.
Carp. \%. . [carpc, Fr.] A pond fifh. carps and tench.
three or four acres with To CARP. v. n. [carpo, Lat.] To Hale's Origin of Mankind. fault; with at before the thing or perfon cenfured.

Tertullian, even often through difcontentment, carpctb) injurioully at them, as though they did it cven when they were free from fuch meaning.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. Sbakefp. King Lcar.
No, not a tooth or nail to fcratch,
And at my actions carp or catch.
When I fpoke,
My honeft homely words were carp'd, and cenfur'd,
For want of courtly ftile. Dryden's Don Sebafian.
Ca'rpenter. n. $\int$. [charpcntier, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a
builder of houfes and Mips. He is diftinguifhed from a joiner
as the carpenter performs larger and ftronger work
This work performed with advifement good,
Godfrey his carpenters, and men of skill,
In all the camp, fent to an aged wood.
Fairfax, b. iii.
In building Hiero's great fhip, there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year together. Wilhins's Dadalus.

In burden'd vefels, firft with fpeedy care,
His plenteous ftores do feafon'd timbers fend;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair,
And, as the furgeons of maim'd fhips, attend. Dryden.
Ca'rpentry. r.f. [from carpenter.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced carpentry before joincry, becaufe neceffity did doubtlefs compel our forefathers to ufe the conveniency of the firt, rather than the extravagancy of the laft.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
CA'rper. n.. . [from to carp.] A caviller; a cenforious man. I have not thefe weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a carper. Shakefp. Timon.

## CA'RPET. n.f. [karpet, Dutch.]

a. A covering of various colours, โpread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, carpets laid, and cvery thing in order.

Shakejp. Taming of the Sbrew.
Againt the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and cartet before it. Bacon.
2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and fmooth.

Go fignify as much, while here we march
Upon the graffy carpet of this plain. Sbakefp. Richard III
The carpet ground hall be with leaves o'erfpread,
And boughs thall weave a cov'ring for your head. Dryden 3. Any thing variegated

The whole dry land is, for the moft part, covered over with a lovely carpet of green grafs, and other herbs.
with
Ray.
4. Carpet is ufed, proverbially, for a fate of eafe and luxury; as, a carpet knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himfelf only at table.
He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on carpet confideration.

Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
5. To be on the carpet, [fur le tapis, Fr.] is the fubject of confideration ; an affair in hand.
To CA'rPet. v.a. [from the noun.] To fpread with carpets. We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot, without any degrees to the flate; he was fet upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of fate over his head, of blue fattin embroidered.

Bacon's New Allantis.
The dry land furface we find every where almoft naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholefome plants.

Derban's Pbyfico-Theology.
Ca'rping. particip. adj. [from to carp.] Captious; cenforious.
No carping critick interrupts his praife,
No rival frives, but for a fecond place.
Granville.
Lay afide therefore a carping firit, and read even an adverfary with an honeft defign to find out his true meaning: do not fratch at little lapfes, and appearances of miftake. Watts.
Ca'rpingly. adv. [from carping.] Captioully; cenforioufly. We derive out of the Latin at fecond hand by the French, and make good Englifh, as in thefe adverbs, carpingly, current ly, aetively, colourably.

Camden's Remains.
Ca'rpmeals. n.f. A kind of coarfe cloth made in the North of England.

Pbillips's World of Words.
CA'RPUS. n. f. [Latin.] The wrift, fo named by anatomifts, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thicknefs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ftrongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament.

2uincy.
I found one of the bones of the carpus lying loofe in the wound.

Wijeman's Surgcry.
Ca'rrack. See Carack
Ca'rrat. See Carat.
Carra'way. Sce Caraway:
Nay, you fhall fee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laft year's pippin of my own grafting, with a difh of

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carraways, and fo forth; come, coufin, filence, and then to bed.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Ca'rriage. n.f. [cariage, Fr. baggage; from carry.]

1. The act of carrying or tranfporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the carriage of founds farther or lefs way, yet do not confound the articulation.

Bacon's Natural Hift. No 193.
If it feem fo frange to move this obelifk for fo little fpace, what may we think of the carviage of it out of Egypt?

Wilkins's Matbematical Magick.
2. Conqueft ; acquifition.

Solyman refolved to befiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without refiftance, be yielded. Knolles's FijRory of the Turks.
3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horfe or carriage can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?

- The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings faftesed thereto, and could not handfomely be removed to or fro.

Knolles's Eiifory of the Turks.
5. Behaviour ; perfonal manners

Before his eyes he did cait a mift, by his own infinuation, and by the carriage of his youth, that expreffed a natural princely behaviour. Bacon's Henry VII.
Though in iny face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my carriage a feign'd nicenefs fhown,
I keep my honour fili without a ftain.
Dryden.
Let them have ever fo learned lectures of breading, that which will moft influence their carriage, will be the company they converfe with, and the fafhion of thofe about them. Lockic. 6. Conduct; meafures; pradices.

You may hurt yourfelf; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage.
Shatedp. Henry VIII.
He advifed the new governour to have fo much difcretion in his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exercife of his religion.

Clarcitdon, b. viii.
7. Management ; manner of tranfacting.

The manner of carriage of the bufinefs, was as if there had been fecret inquifition upon him. Bacon's Henry VII.
Ca'rrier. n. $\int$. [from to carry.]
I. One who carries fomething.

You muft diftinguifh between the motion of the air, which is but a velhiculuni caufa, a carrier of the founds, and the founds conveyed.

Bacon's Nat Hift. N ${ }^{2} 125$.
For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded carriers from their evening hive. Dryden,
2. One whofe profeffion or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to tranfcribe all, than to venture the lofs of my originals by poft or carricr. Pierce's Lett.

The roads are crouded with carriers, laden with rich manufactures.
3. A meffenger ; one who carries a meffage.

Swift.
The welcome news is in the letter found;
The carrier's not commiffion'd to expound;
It fpeaks itfelf. Dryderi's Religio Laici
4. The name of a fpecies of pigeons, fo called from the reported practice of fome nations, who fend them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, carriers, runts.

Walion's Angler.
CA'RRION. n.. . [charogne, Fr.]
I. The carcafe of fomething not proper for food.

They did eat the dead carrions, and one another foon after; infomuch that the very carcafes they fcraped out of their graves

Spenfer on Ireland.
It is $I$,
That, lying by the violet in the fun,
Do, as the carrion does, not as the flower.
Sbakefp.
This foul deed fhall fmell above the earth,
With carrion men groaning for burial. Sbakefp. Y. Cafar
You'll ask me why I rather chufe to have
A weight of carrion fle? , than to receive
Three thouland ducats
Shakefp. Meafure for Miafure.
Ravens are feen in flocks where a carrion lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer.

Temple.
Sheep, oxen, horfes fall; and heap'd on high,
The diff'ring fpecies in confufion lie,
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their lothfome carrion under ground. Dryden.
Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to carrion.

Popc.
2. A name of reproach for a worthlefs woman.

Shall we fend that foolifh carrion, Mrs. Quick!y, to him, and excufe his throwing into the water.

> Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
3. Any flefh fo corrupted as not to be fit for food

Not all that pride that makes thee fwell,
As big as thou doft blown up veal;

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Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat, Sell all thy carrion for good meat.

The wolves will get a breakfaft hy my death, Yet farce enough their liunger to fupply, For love has made me carrion ere I die. Dryden.
Ca'rrion. alj. [from the fubft.] Relating to carcafes; feeding upon carcafes.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beafts he lov'd fo well. Shakefp. H. VI.
The charity of our death-hed vifits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a carrion crow to a heep; we fmell a carcafe.
Caler OT. n.f. [carote, Fr. daucus, Lat.]
It hath a flefhy root; the leaves are divided into narrow fegments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and haped like a heart ; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing fomewhat like a bird's neft; the feeds are hairy, and in pearing of lice. The fpecies are; I. Common wild carrot. 2. Dwarf wild carrot, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden carrot. 4. The orange coloured carrot. 5. The white carrot. The firf grows wild upon arable land, and is feldom cultivated. This is the particular fort which fhould be ufed in medicine, and for which the druggifts commonly fell the feeds of the garden carrot. The third and fourth forts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth fort, though not fo common in England. The white is generally preferred for the fweeteft. But, in order to preferve carrots for ufe all the winter and fpring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in fand in a dry place, where the froft cannot come to them. Miller.
Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for feed, though the land for them fhould rather be digged than plowed.

Mortimer.
His fpoufe orders the fack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of carrots. Dennis. $\mathrm{Ca}^{\prime}$ 'rrotiness. n. f. [from carroty.] Rednefs of hair.
Ca'rroty. alj. [from carrot.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its refemblance in colour to carrots.
Ca'rrows. n. $\int$. [an Irih word.]
The carrows are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houfes, living only upon cards and dice ; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much moncy.

Spenfer on Ireland.
To CA'RRY. v. a. [charier, Fr. from currus, Lat. See Car.]
I. To convey from a place; oppofed to bring, or convey to a place. When he dieth, he fiall carry nothing away. Pf.xix. I 8
And devout men carried Stephen to his burial. Acts, viii. 2
I mean to caryy her away this evening, by the help of thefe two foldiers.

Dryden's Spaniß Friar.
As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thoufand bees enjoy their home
Each does her ftudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.
Prior.
They expofed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewife retired; the Seres returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked beft.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. To tranfport.

They began to carry about in beds thofe that were fick.
Mark, vi. 55.
The fpecies of audibles feem to be carried more manifently through the air, than the fpecies of vifibles. Bacon's Nat. Hijt.
Where many great ordnance are fhot off together, the found will be carricd, at the leaft, twenty miles upon the land. Bacon 3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like furgeons I have met with, who carry them about in their pockets.

WiJeman's Surgery.
4. To take ; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were carried along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be eafier refolved.
I have liftened with my utmoft attention for half an hour to an oratour, without being able to carry away one fingle fentence out of a whole fermon
5. To convey by force.

Go, carry Sir John Falftaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. Shakcfp. HenryIV.
6. To effect any thing.

There are fome vain perfons, that whatfoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never fo little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.

Bacon.
Oft-times we lofe the occafion of carrying a bufinefs well thoroughly by our too much hafte. Ben. Fobnfon's Difcovcry.

Thefe advantages will be of no effect, unlefs we improve them to words, in the carrying of our main point. Aldifon. 7. To gain in competition.

And hardly fhall I carry out my fide,
Her hulband being alive.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
How many ftand for confulfhips? - Three, they fay ; hut it is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. Shakefp.

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1 fee not yet how many of thefe fix reafons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to carry the caufe.

Saunderfon.
uing a joint
The latter fill enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commiffioner of the treafury, ftill oppofed, ind commonly carried away every thing againft him.

Clarendon.
8. To grain after refiftance

The count wooes your daughter,
Lays down his wanton fiege before her beauty;
Refolves to curry her; let her confent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis beft to bear it.
What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can carry her thus?
Shakefp. Othello.
The town was diftreffed, and ready for an affault, which, if it had been given, would have coft much blood; but yet the town would have been corried in the end. Bacoris Henry VII. 9. To prevail ; with it. [le portcr, Fr.]

Are you all refolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part carries it. Shakefp.
By, thefe, and the like arts, they promifed themfelves, that they fhould eafily carry it; fo that they entertained the houfe all the morning with other debates.

Clarendon.
If the numeroufnefs of a train muft carry it, virtue may go follow Aftræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. Glanv.

Children, who live together, often Atrive for maftery, whole wills fhall carry it over the reft.
In pleafures and pains, the prefent is apt to carry it, and thofe at a diftance have the difadvantage in the comparifon. Locke. 10. To bear out ; to face through; to outface.

If a man carries it off, there is fo much money faved; and if he be detected, there will be fomething pleafant in the frolick

L'EArange.
II. To preferve external appearance.

My niece is already in the beiief that he's mad; we may carry it thus for our pleafure, and his penance. Shak. T. Night. 12. To manage ; to tranfact.

The fenate is generally as numerous as our houfe of commons; and yet carries its refolutions fo privately, that they are feldom known.

Addijon's Remarks on Itály.
13. To behave ; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not alfo the examples of thofe that have carried thernfelves ill in the fame place.

Eacon.
He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry bimSelf with much fingular fweetnefs and temper. Wotton.
He carried bimflf fo infolently in the houfe, and out of the houfe, to all perfons, that he became odious.

Clarendon.
14. To bring forward; to advance in any progrefs.

It is not to be imagined how far conftancy will carry a man; however, it is better walking flowly in a ruggce way, than to break a leg and be a cripple.

Locke.
This plain natural way, without grammar, can carry them to a great degree of elegancy and politenefs in their language.

Locke on Education, \$ 168.
There is no vice which mankind carries to fuch wild extremes, as that of avarice.

Swift.
tremes, as that of avarice.
Men are ftrongly carried out to, and hardly took off' from, the practice of vice.

South. He that the world, or fle?h, or devil, can carry aw'ay from the profeflion of an obedience to Chrift, is no fon of the faithful Abraham.

Hammond's Praeical Catechijm.
Ill nature, paffion, and revenge, will carry them too far in punifhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reftrain the partiality and violence of men.

Locke.

## 16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In fome vegetables, we fee fomething that carrics a kind of analogy to fenfe; they contract their leaves againft the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. Hale's Origin of Nank. 17. To exhibit to fhow ; to difplay on the outfide; to fet to view.

The afpect of every one in the family carries fo much fatiffaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. Addifon. Spect. 18. To imply; to import.

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, lightnefs or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, prefently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately anfwer.
19. To contain.

He thought it carried fomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a fearching law, directly forbidding fuch practices; and they knew that it carricd with it the divine ftamp.

South
There are many expreffions, which carry with them to my mind no clear ideas. The obvious portions of exterifion, that affect our fenfes, carry with them into the mind the idea of finite.
fenfes, 21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We fee alfo manifefly, that founds are carricit with wind :

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and therefore founds will be heard further with the wind than againft the wind.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N० 125 .
22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is carried up through the whole rock, fo that you fee the Ryy through it, notwithftanding the rooms lic very deep

Addifon on Italy.
23. To pufh on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried up their government to an incredible diftance. Hale's Origin of Mank.
24. To receive; to endure.

Some have in readinefs fo many odd flories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others carry it with more pleafure.

Bacon, E JJay 23.
25. To fupport ; to fuftain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ftrawberry, upon fticks, as you do hops upon poles. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. 26. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reafonable depth, and they will carry more fhoots upon the ftem. Bacon's Natural Hijiory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 425$.
27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Yourg whelps learn eafily to carry; young popinjays learn quickly to fpeak.

Afibam's Schoolmafter.
28. To carry off. To kill

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not carried him off.

Timple.
29. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.

It carries on the fame defign that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. Addifon.
3c. To carryon. To continue; to advance from one ftage to another.
By the adminiffration of grace, begun by our Bleffed Saviour, carried on by his difciples, and to be completed by their fucceffours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are erlightned.

Sprat.
Eneas's fettlement in Italy was carried on through all the oppofitions in his way to it, both by fea and land. Addifon.
31. To carry on. To profecute; not to let ceafe.

France will not confent to furnifh us with money fufficient to carry on the war.

Temple.
32. To carry through. To fupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our fuccours, victorioully through all difficulties. Hammond.
To Cárry. v. $n$.

1. A hare is faid, by hunters, to carry, when the runs on rotten ground, or on froft, and it fticks to her feet.
2. A horfe is faid to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high ; but when his neck is fhort, and ill fhaped, and he lowers his head, he is faid to carry low.
3. To carry it bigh. To be proud.

Ca'rry-tale. n.f. [from carry and tale.] A talebearer.
Some carry-tale, fome pleafeman, fome fight zany,
Told our intents before. Sbake/p. Love's Labour Loff.
CART. n. f. See Car. [chær, char, Sax.]
I. A carriage in general.

The Scythians arc defcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares.

Temple.
Triptolemus, fo fung the Ninc,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine.
Dryden.
2. A wheel-carriage, ufed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, jutt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor cart,
He ftopp'd a little Dryden's Fuvenal.
3. A fmall carriage with two wheels, ufed by hubbandmen, diftinguifhed from a waggon, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are thefe that load my heart !
I am as dull as winter-ftarved fhecp,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden cart.
4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The fquire, whofe good grace was to open the fcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. Prior.
To Cart. v. a. [from the noun.] To expofe in a cart by way of punifhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd fo loud,
To fee bawds carted through the croud.
Hudibras.
No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was carted;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive.
Prior.
To Cart. v. n. To ufe carts for carriage.
Oxen are not fo good for draught, where you have occafion to cart much, but for winter ploughing.

Mortimer.
Cart-horse. n. f. [from cart and bor $\rho$ e.] A coarfe unwicldy horfe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that thefe fick and wounded foldiers fhould be carried upon the cart-horfes.

Knolles.
Cart-jade. n. $\int$. [from cart and jade.] A vile horfe, fit only for the cart.
He came out with all his clowns, horfed upon fuch cartVoL. 5

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jades, fo furnimhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiffied nonies of my friends or fubjects ever to thrive.

Sidncy, b. ii.
Cart-load. n. f. [from cart and load.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A cart-load of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the cye, than where the fides were fo.

Bogle.
Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with cart-loads of their ware, and fee who will take it. Swift. 2. A quantity fufficient to load a cart.

Cart-way. n.f. [from cart and way.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is beft to have a cart-way along the middle of them.

Mortimer's Husbanciry.
CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A hlank paper; a paper to be filled up with fuch conditions as the perfon to whom it is fent thinks proper.
CA'rtel. n.f. [cartel, Fr. cartello, Ital.] A writing containing, for the moft part, ftipulations between encmies.
As this difoord among the fifterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingring war, it is the more neceffary that there fhould be a cartel fettled among them. Addifon's Frecholider.
Ca'rter. n. f. [from cart.] The man who drives a cart, or whofe trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,
Let me be no affiftant for a ftate,
But keep a farm, and carters.
Shakef. Hamlet.
The divine goodnefs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the cartcr, we put our own fhoulders to the work.

The criminals are feiz'd upon the place:
Carter and hoft confronted face to face.
L'Effrange.
It is the prudence of a cartcr to put bells upon his horfes, to make them carry their burdens checrfully: Dryden's Dufrefnoy. CA'RTILAGE. n.f. [cartilago, Lat.] A fmooth and folid body, fofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membranc to make it fenfible, as the bones are. The cartilages have a natural elafticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or fituation, they return to it of themfelves, as foon as that force is taken away. 2 uincy.
Thofe canals, by degrees, are abolifhed, and grow folid; feveral of them united, grow a membrane; thefe membranes further confolidated, becume cartilages, and cartilages bones.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Cartilagi'neous. $\}^{\text {n. } \int \text {. [from cartilagc.] Confíting of car- }}$ Cartila'ginous. $\}$ tilages.

By what artifice the cartilagineous kind of finhes poife themfelves, afcend and defcend at pleafure, and continue in what depth of water they lift, is as yet unknown. Ray.

The larynx gives paffage to the breath, and, as the breath paffeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of thofe cartilaginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal found or voice.

Holder's Elements of Spcech.
Cartóon. n. f. [cartone, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.
It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his fhare of pleafure and entertainment.

Watts's Logick.
Carto'uch. $n f$. [cartouche, Fr.] A cafe of wood threc inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding fortyeight musket balls, and fix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or fmall mortar, and is proper for defending a pafs.

Haris.
CA'RTRAGE. $\}^{n . f .}$ [cartouche, Fr.] A cafe of paper or parchCa'rtridge. $\}$ ment filled with gunpowder, ufed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our careful monarch ftands in perfon by,
His new-caft cannons firmnefs to explore;
The ftrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartrage forts for every bore.
Dryden.
Ca'rtrut. n. $\int$. [fromi cart and rut; route, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{A}}{ }^{\prime}$ rtulary. n. $\int$. [from charta, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.
CA'r $^{\prime}$ RTWRIGHT. n.f. [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts.
After local names, the mof names have been derived from occupations or profefions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, Cartwright.

Camden's Remains.
To CARVE. v. a. [ceompan, Sax. kerven, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ftone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refufe among thofe which ferved to no ufe, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing elfe to do.

IVifdom, xiii. I 3
Had Democrates really carved mount Athos into a ftatue of Alcxander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by fome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoffible, but that it might cafually have been? Bentley.
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idlenefs, the nurfe of ill,
In fculpture exercis'd his happy skill;

## C A S

And carv'd in iv'ry fuch a maid fo fair,
As nature could not with his att compare,
Were fhe to work.
Dryden.
4. To engrave

O Rofalind! thefe trees fhall be my books,
And in their barks my thourhts I'll character;
That every cye, which in this foreft looks,
Shall fee thy virtuc witnefs'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree,
The fair, the chafte, the unexpreffive fhe.
5. To chufe one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own foldiers; who could eafily have carved themfelves their own food.
How dares finful duft and afhes invade the prerogative of providence, and carve out to himfelf the fearons and iffues of life and death ?

South.
The labourer's fhare, being feldom more than a bare fubfiftence, never allows that body of men opportunity to fruggle with the richer, unlefs when fome common and great diftrefs emboldens them to carve to their wants.

Locke
6. To cut ; to hew

Or they will buy his theep forth of the cote,
Or they will carve the fhepherd's throat. Spenfer's Paftorals. Brave Macbeth, with his brandifh'd fteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paffage.
Shakefp.
To Carve. v. $n$.

1. To exercifc the trade of a fculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of fupplying the company from the difhes.
I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I fpy entertainment in her; the difcourfes, fhe carves, fhe gives the leer of invitation. Shake $\int p$. Merry Wives of Windjor.
Well then, things handfomely were ferv'd;
My miftress for the ftrangers carv'd.
Prior:
Ca'rvel. n. f. [See Caravel.] A fmall thip.
I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to fend in the little fly-boat, or the carvel, into the river; for, with our great fhips, we durft not approach the coaft.

Raleigh.
Ca'rver. n. f. [from carve.]

1. A fculptor.

All arts and artifts Perfeus could command,
Who fold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The mafter painters and the carvers came.
Dryden.
2. He that cuts up the meat at the table

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raife,
The carver, dancing round each difh, furveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper geftures ev'ry fowl diffects.
3. He that choofes for himfelf.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Bc his own carver, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. Slak. R. II.
We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. L'Efirange.
Ca'rving. n. $f$. [from carve.] Sculpture; figures carved. $^{\prime}$
They can no more laft like the ancients, than excellent carv-
ings in wood, like thofe in marble and brafs.
Temple.
The lids are ivy, grapes in clufters lurk
Beneath the carving of the curious work.
Dryden's Virgil.
Caru'ncle. n. S. [caruncula, Lat.] A finall protuberance of flch, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a fort of loofe flefh, arifing in the urethra by the erofion made by virulent acid matter.

Wifeman.
CARYATES. $\}^{\text {n. } \int \text {. [from Carya, a city taken by the Greeks, }}$
CARYA'TIDES. $\}$ who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their flavery, reprefented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilafters under the figures of women, dreffed in long robes, ferving to fupport entablatures.

Chambers.
Casca'de: n. f. [cafcade, Fr. cafcata, Ital. from cafcare, a low word, to fall ] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native courfe,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large cafcades in pleafing tumult roll'd,
Or rofe through figur'd ftone, or breathing gold.
Prior.
The moft enlivening part of all is the river Teverone, which throws itfelf down a precipice, and falls by feveral cafcades, from onc rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.

Addifon on Italy.
CASE. n. f. [caife, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing elfe; a covering; a box; a hheath.

## O cleave, my fides !

Heart, once be ftronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail cafe. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra. Each thought was vifible that rolld within,
As through a cryftal cafe the figur'd hours are feen. Dryden. Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themfelves up in cafes.

Ray on the Creation.
The body is but a cafe to this vehicle. Broome on the Odyfes-
Juft then Clariffa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her thining cafe.
2. The outer part of a houfe or building.

The cafe of the holy houfe is nobly defigned, and executed by great mafters.
3. A building unfurnifhed.

He had a purpofe likewife to raife, in the univerfity, a fair cafe for fuch monuments, and to furnifh it with other choice collections from all parts of his own charge.

Wotton.
Case-knife. n. f. [from cafe and knife.] A largeikitchen knife.
The king always acts with a great cafe-knife ftuck in his gircle, which the lady fnatches from him in the ftruggle, and fo defends herfelf.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
CASE-sHOT. n. f. [from cafe and foot.] Bullets inclofed in a cafe.

In each feven fmall brafs and leather guns, charged with cafe-fbot.

Clarendon, b. viii.
CASE. n. f. [cafus, Lat.]
I. Condition with regard to outward circumftances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of fo great grace,
How dare I think fuch glory to attain?
There that have it attain'd, were in like cafe,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. Fairy $\mathcal{Q u c c n}^{2}$
Qucftion your royal thoughts, make the cafe yours;
Be now a father, and propofe a fon. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii. Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented cafe. Dryden, Thefe were the circumftances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apofle advances, is intended to reach their particular cafe.

Atterbury.
My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a cafe of compaffion.

Pope's Preface to bis Works. 2. State of things.

He faith, that if there can be found fuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaft, or between foul and body, it invefteth a right of government, which feemeth rather an impoffible cafe, than an untrue fentence.

Bacon's Holy War.
Here was the cafe; an army of Englifh, wafted and tired with a long winter's fiege, engaged an army of a greater number than themfelves, frefh and in vigour. Bacon.
I can but be a flave where-ever I am; fo that taken or not taken, 'tis all a cafe to me.

L'Effrange.
They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to ufe them, as the cafe now ftands, being provided for with the provifion of an angel.

Taylor's Holy Living, Your parents did not produce you much into the world, generally the cafe, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.

Swift.
3. In phyfick; fate of the body.

It was well ; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempefts; for our fick were many, and in very ill cafe.

Bacon:
pochon-
Chalybeate water feems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cafes.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leannefs, or health.

Thou lieft, moft ignorant monfter, I am in cafe to jufle a conftable. Shakefp. Tempef. Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better cafe, I'll throw myfelf in the very mouth of you. L'EAt. Quoth Ralph, I fhould not, if I were
In cafe for action, now be here. Hudibras, p. i. cant. iii. For if the fire be faint, or out of safe,
He will be copy'd in his famifh'd race.
Dryden's Virgil.
The prieft was pretty well in cafe,
And thew'd fome humour in his face;
Look'd with an eafy carclefs mien,
A perfect ftranger to the fpleen.
Swifi.
5. Contingence.

The atheif, in cafe things fhould fall out contrary to his belicf or expectation, hath made no provifion for this cafe; if, contrary to his confidence, it fhould prove in the iflue that there is a God, the man is loft and undone for ever. Tillot fon. 6. Queftion relating to particular perfons or things.

Well do I find each man moft wife in his own cafe. Siducy.
It is ftrange, that the ancient fathers fhould not appeal to this judge, in all cafes, it being fo fhort and expedite a way for the ending of controverfies.

Tillat on
7. Reprefentation of any fact or queftion.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illuftrate another, let him ftudy the lawyers cafes : fo every defect of the mind may have a fpecial receipt.
8. The variation of nouns

The feveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greck tongues, in the feveral numbers, are called cafes, and are defigned to exprefs the feveral views or relations under which the mind confiders things with regard to one another ; and the variation of the noun for this purpofe is called declenfion.

Clark's Latin Grammar.
9. In cafe. [nel cafo, Ital.] If it fhould happen; upon the fuppofition that: 2 form of fpeech now little ufed.

For in cafe it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to fleew us where we fhall find it; that we may fay thefe were the orders of the apoflles.

Hooker, b. iii.
A fure retreat to his forces, in cofe they fhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field.

Bacon's Henry VII
This would be the accomplifhment of their common felicity, in cafe, either by their evil deftiny or advice, they fuffered not the occafion to be loft

Hayzuard
To Case. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a cafe or cover.

Cafe ye, cafe ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i

The cry went once for thee,
And fill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'f not entomb thyfelf alive,
And cafe thy reputation in a tent. Shakefp. Troil. and Crcff.
On whofe luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green fcales, the crocodile extends.
Thomfon.
2. To cover as a cafe.

Then comes my fit again, I had elfe been perfect;
As broad, and gen'ral, as the cafing air,
To faucy doubts and fears.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
3. To cover on the outfide with materials different from the infide.

Then they began to cafe their houfes with marble.
Arbutbnot on Coins.
4. To frrip off the covering; to take off the fkin.

We'll make you fome fport with the fox ere we cafe him.
Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
To Case. v. n. To put cafes; to contrive reprefentations of facts.

They fell prefently to reafoning and cafing upon the matter with him, and laying diftinctions before him. L'Effrange. To Casehárden. v. a. [from cafe and barden.] To harden on the outfide.
The manner of cafebardening is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the fame quantity of bay falt to it, and mingle them together with ftale chamberlye, or elfe white wine vinegar. Lay fome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juft a blood-red heat.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
Ca'semate. n.f. [from cafa arriata, Ital. cafamata, Span. a vault formerly made to feparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ftone-work, in that part of the flank of a baftion next the curtin, fomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baftion, ferving, as a battery, to defend the face of the oppofite baftion, and the moat or ditch.

Cbambers.
2. The well, with its feveral fubterraneous branches, dug in the paffage of the baftion; till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Harris.
CA'sement. n. $\int$. [cafamento, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.
Why, then may you have a cafement of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may fhine in at the cafenent. Shakefp. Midfunmer Night's Dream.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the cafements which admit moft light.
They, waken'd with the noife, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the cafernent,
Look'd out, but yet with fome amazement.
Hudibras.
There is as much difference between the clear reprefentations of the underftanding then, and the obfcure difcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the profpect of a ca/ement and a key-hole.
Ca'seous. adj. [cafcus, Lat.] Refembling cheefe; cheefy.
Its fibrous parts are from the cafeous parts of the chyle.
Floyer on Humours.
Ca'sern. n. f. [caferne, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houfes of fortified towns, to ferve as apartments or lodgings for the foldiers of the garrifon, with beds.
CA'sEWORM. n.f. [from cafe and worm.] A grub that makes itfelf a cafe.
Cadifes, or caferworms, are to be found in this nation, in feveral diftinct counties, and in feveral little brooks. Floyer.
CASH. n. $\int$. [caife, Fr. a cheft.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheft, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the calb
Of fome rich burgher.
Paradife Lof, b. ii. l. 188.
He is at an end of all his cafb; he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truft.

Arbuthnot's '7ohn Bull.
He fent the thief, that ftole the caff, away,
And punifh'd him that put it in his way.
CA'sh-meeper $\quad$ Pope. the money.
Difpenfator was properly a cafh-keeper, or privy-purfe. Arbutbnot on Coins.

Ca'shewnut. n.f. $\Lambda$ trec.
The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extrenity, of a footttalk, is oblong and quinquefid; the flower confifts of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow fegments; int the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a foot pear-fhaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a veffel, in which is contained one kidncy-fhaped feed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely fland through our winters. The inhabitants of the Weft Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very well, and in two years time produce fruits. Miller.
Cashíer. n. $\int$. [from cafh.] He that has charge of the money.
If a fteward or cafier be fuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, fuch a fottifh forbearance will teach him to fhuffle. South.
A Venetian, finding his fon's expences grow very high, ordered his cafier to let him have no more money than what he fhould count when he received it.

Locke:
Flight of cafbiers, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loffes, while the mufe is kind.
To Cashi'er. v. a. [caffer, Fr. caffarc, Lat.]
I. To difcard ; to difmifs from a port or a fociety, proach.

Does 't not go well? Caffio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that fmall hurt haft ca/bier'd Caffio.
Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but Brfo. times alfo they prove cyphers, and are cafbiered.

If I had onitted what he faid, his thoughts and words being thus cafhiered in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius.

They have already cafbiered feveral of their followers as mutineers.

Addifon's Freeholder.
The ruling rogue, who dreads to be cafibier' $d$, Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd.

2. It feems, in the following paffages, to fignify the fame as to annul ; to vacate; which is fufficiently agreeable to the derivation.
If we fhould find a father corrupting his fon, or a mother her daughter, we muft charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and bafenefs of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which feems to be utter caffiering of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity.

South.
Some, out of an overfondnefs of that darling invention, cafbier, or at leaft endeavour to invalidate, all other argu ments, and forbid us to hearken to thofe proofs, as weak or fallacious.

Locke.
CAsk. n. $f$. [cafque, Fr. cadus, Lat.]
I. A barrel ; a wooden veffel to fop up liquour or provifions.

The patient turning himfelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noife, like the rumbling of water in a calk. Harvej.

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,
And drink old fparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whofe title, and whofe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old cafk for ever keeps unknown. Dryder. 2. It has cafk in a kind of plural fenfe, to fignify the commodity or provifion of cafks.
Great inconveniencies grow by the bad cafk being commonly fo ill feafoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beet is ever loft and caft away. $\quad$ Raleigh. CASK. $\}^{n . \int .}$ [cafque, Fr. caflis, Lat.] A helmet; armour for CasQue. $\}$ the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the cafque
Of thy pernicious enemy.
Shakefp. Richard II:
And there
Their cafques are cork, when from afar they fight ;
Wheir cafques are cork, a covering thick and light. Dryden.
What are his aims? why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crufh beneath a cafk
His wrinkled brows?
Ca'sket. n. C. [a diminutive of caife, a cheft, Addifon's Cato, A fmall box or cheft for jewels, or things of particular value.

Oignorant poor man ! what doft thou bear,
Lock'd up within the cafket of thy breaft?
What jewels, and what riches haft thou there?
What heav'nly treafure in fo weak a cheft?
Davies. They found him dead, and caft into the flrcets,
An empty cafkct, where the jewel, life,
By fome damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. Shaiefo.
Mine eye hath found that fad fepulchral rock,
That was the cafket of heav'n's richect ftore. Milton.
That had by chance pack'd up his choiceft treafure That had by chance pack'd up his choiceft treafure
In one dear cafket, and fav'd only that. Otway's Ven. Preferv. This cafkct India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. Pope.
To Ca'sket. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in a cafket.
I have writ my letters, cafketed my treafure, and given order for our horfes.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well. Cassamuna'ir. n.f. An aromatick vegetable, being a fpecies of galangal, brought from the Eaft, and highly valued as a nervous and fomachick fimple.

Qum.

## C A S

To Ca'ssate. v. a. [caffer, Fr. caffare, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion fuperfedes and caffates the beft medium we have.

Ray on the Creation.
Cassa'tion. n.f. [cafatio, Lat.] A making null or void. D.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca'ssavi. } \\ \text { CA'ssada. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.. . An American plant.
It has a thort fpreading bell-fhaped flower, confifting of one leaf, cut into feveral parts, whofe pointal afterwards becomes a roundifh fruit, compofed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong feed. To thefe notes fhould be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the female flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The fpecies are fix: 1. The common caffavi, or caffada. 2. The moft prickly caflavi, with a chafte tree leaf. 3 . Tree-like lefs prickly caffari, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a ftinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby caffavi, without prickles, and fmooth leaves, which are lefs divided, $E_{c} c$. The firft fort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divefted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two forts. The moft common has purplifh ftalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplifh colour; but the ftalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laft fort is not venomous, even when the roots are frefh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roaft, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The calfada is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or fixteen inches long, taken from thofe plants whofe roots are grown to maturity. Thefe cuttings are planted by the Americins in their rainy feafons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, muft be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the fize of good parfneps.

Ca'ssaware. Sec Cassiotvary
Ca'ssia. n. §. A fweet fice mentioned by Mofes, Exod. xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compofition of the holy oil, which was to be made ufe of in the confecration of the facred veffels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is faid to be the bark of a tree very like cinamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

Calmet.
All thy garments fmell of myrrh, aloes, and caffia. Pf. xlv. 8. Ca'ssia. $^{\prime} n$. $j$. The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by tranfverfe diaphragms ; in each of which is contained one hard feed, lodged, for the moft part, in a clammy black fubftance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, difpofed orbicularly. The fpecies are nine; 1 . The American caffia, with roundifh pointed leaves. 2. The purging cafia, or pudding pipe tree, $\vartheta^{\circ}$ c. Many of thefe plants will flower the fecond year, and fome of them will produce ripe feeds with us. The fecond fort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but alfo in the Weft Indies. This is what produces the purging caffia of the fhops. CA'ssidony, or Stickadorc. n. f. [floccbas, Latin.] The name of a plant.
Ca'ssiowary. 1. $\int$. A large bird of prey in the Eaft Indies. Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two. caflowaries in St. James's Park.
Ca'ssock. n.f. [cafaque, Fr.] A clofe. Locke. A garment; now gene-
Half of the clergymen wear under their gowns. caffocks, left they fhake themfelves to pieces.

Shakejp. All's weell that ends well.
His feanty falary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and caflock, and now and then forced him to write fome paper of wit or humour, or preach a fermon for ten fhillings, to fupply his neceffities.

Swift.
CA'ssweed. n.f. A common weed, otherwife called /bepherd's pouch.
To CAST. v. a. preter. caft; particip. paff. caft. [kaffer, $\mathrm{Da}_{\mathrm{a}}$ nim.]
I. To throw with the hand.

I rather chufe to endure the wounds of thofe darts, which envy caffeth at novelty, than to go on fafely and fleepily in the eafy ways of ancient miftakings. Raleigh's Hift. of the World.

They had compaffed in his hoft, and caft darts at the people from morning till evening.

Macc. vii. 80.

> Then caft thy fword away,

And yield thee to my mercy, or I frike. Dryden and Lee.
2. To throw away, as ufelefs or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
$C a f t$ by their grave befeeming ornaments. Shake $\int$. I have bought
Golden opinion from all fort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweft glofs,
Not caft afide fo foon.
When men, prefuming themfelves to be the only mafters of

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right reafon, caft by the votes and opinions of the reft of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning.
3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Jofhua cafl lots for them in Shiloh. Fogh. xviii. 10.
4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into deftruction caf him.
5. To throw in wrefling:

And I think, being too frong for him, though he took my legs fometime, yet I made a fhift to caft him. Sbakejp. Macbeth. 6. To throw as a net or fnare

I fpeak for your own profit, not that I may caft a fnare upon you.
7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the fea, as though they would have caft anchor.

Acts, xxvii. 30.
8. To expofe.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may caft it to the dogs.
9. Todrive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we muft be caft upon a certain ifland. Acts,xxvii. 26.
What length of lands, what ocean have you pafs'd,
What forms fuftain'd, and on what fhore been caff? Dryd.
10. To build by throwing up earth; to raife.

And fhooting in the earth, cafts up a mount of clay:
Spenfer's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. Atanz. 9:
The king of Affyria fhall not come into this city, nor fhoot an arrow there, nor come before it with fhield, nor caft a bank againft it.

2 Kings, xix. 32.
At length Barbaroffa having caft up his trenches, landed fiftyfour pieces of artillery for battery. Kizolles's Hiftory. Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will caft up more, and fleas bite more, againft rain. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
11. To put into any certain ftate.

Jefus had heard that. John was caff into prifon. Matt. iv. 12.
At thy rebuke both the chariot and horfe are caff into a dead feep.
$P f a l m$ lxxvi. 6.
12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breaft! to whom weak you
Did truft our counfels, and we both may rue,
Having his falfehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me caft you guilty, and you me. Donne.
We take up with the moft incompetent witneffes, nay, often fuborn our own furmifes and jealoufies, that we may be fure to caft the unhappy criminal. Governm. of the Tongue, § 6. He could not, in this forlorn cafe, have made ufe of the very laft plea of a caft criminal; nor fo much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy !

South:
There then we met ; both try'd, and both were caft,
And this irrevocable fentence part. Dryden's Theod. and Hon.
13. To condemn in a law-fuit. [from cafter, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other,
to caft our London efcheatour.
Cainden's Remains.
Were the cafe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be caft.
14. To defeat.

No martial project to furprife,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor caft defign ferve afterwards,
As gamefters tear their lofing cards. Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii. 15. To cafhier.

You are but now caft in his mood, a punifhment more in policy than in malice ; even fo as one would beat his offencelefs dog, to affright an imperious lion.

Shakefp. Otbello.
16. To leave behind in a race

In fhort, fo fwift your judgments turn and wind,
You caft our fleeteft wits a mile behind.
17. To fhed ; to let fall ; to lay afide; to moult.

Our chariot loft her wheels, their points our fpears,
The bird of conqueft her chief feather caff. Fairfax, b. iii. Of plants fome are green all winter, others caft their leaves. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N० 592.
The cafing of the fk in is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking curd of the fecundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every cafing of the Rkin a new birth: and befides, the fecundine is but a general cover, not fhaped according to the parts, but the fkin is fhaped according to the parts. The creatures that caft the Rkin, are the fnake, the viper, the grafhopper, the lizzard, the filkworm, छ${ }^{\circ} c$.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 73^{2}$.
O fertile head, which ev'ry year

## Could fuch a crop of wonders bear !

Which might it never have been iaft,
Each year's growth added to the laft,
Thefe lofty branches had fupply'd
The earth's bold fons prodigious pride.
The waving harveft bends beneath his'blaft,
The foreft thakes, the groves their honours caft.
From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely anceftors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race

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And noble then anm, when I begin,
In virtue cloath'd, to caft the rags of fin Dryden's W. of B.
The ladies have been in a kind of moulting feafon, having raft great quantities of ribion and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. Addifon. Spectator. 18. To lay afide, as fit to be worn no longer.

So may caft poets write; there's no pretenfion
To argue lofs of wit, from lofs of penfion. Dryden's D. Sel. He has ever been of opinion, that giving caf clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little ininds. Aldijon. 19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ews and thy fhe-goats have not cafl their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. Ger, xxxi. $3^{8 .}$ 20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overballancing.

Whici being inclined, not conftrained, contain within themfelves the caffing act, and a puwer to command the conclufion Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.
How much intereft cafts the balance in cafes dubious. South. Life and death are equal in themfelves,
That which could caft the balance, is thy falfhood. Dryden. Not many years ago, it fo happened, that a cobler had the cafing vote for the life of a criminal, which he very gracioully gave on the merciful fide.

Addifon on Italy.
Suppofe your eyes fent equal rays
Upon two diftant pots of ale,
In this fad fate, your doubtful choice
Would never have the cafting voice.
Prior.
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, fcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, (peak, caft, write, fing, number, ho!
His love to Antony.,$\quad$ Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
Here is now the fmith's note for fhoeing and plow-irons.-
Let it be caft and paid. ....... Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
You caft th' event of war, my noble lord,
And fumm'd th' account of chance, before you faid,
Let us make head.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
The beft way to reprefent to life the manifold ufe of friendfhip, is to caft and fee how many things there are, which a man cannot do himfelf.

Bacon's Eflays.
I have lately been caffing in my thoughts the feveral unhappineffes of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to thofe of infancy.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 13$ I.
22. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloifter facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-houfe; and had, I doubt not, been caft for that purpofe, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now.
23. To judge ; to confider in order to judgment.

If thou couldit, doctor, caft
The water of my land, find her difeafe,
And purge it to a found and priftine health;
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That fhould applaud again.
Shakefp. Macbcth.
Peace, brother, be not over exquifite
To caft the fafhion of uncertain evils.
Milton.
24. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new caff; and mankind will be there ranged in different fations of fuperiority.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 21 \mathrm{~g}$.
25. To glance; to direct the cye.

Zelmanes's languifhing countenance, with croffed arms, and fometimes caft up eyes, fhe thought to have an excellent grace.

Sidney, b. ii.

## As he paft along,

How earnefly he caft his eyes upon me. Shakefp. H. VIII.
Begin, aufpicious boy, to caft about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a fmile, thy mother fingle out.
Dryden's Virgil, Paft. iv.
Far eaftward caft thine eye, from whence the fun,
And orient fcience, at a birth begun.
Pope's Dunciad.
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, Caft thy eyes eaftward, faid he, and tell me what thou feeft.

Addifon. Spectator, N ${ }^{\circ} 159$.
26. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any fuch curious work of filver is to be caft, as requires that the impreffion of hairs, or very flender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough, that the filver be barely melted; but it muft be kept a confiderable while in a frong fufion.

How to build hips, and dreadful ordnance caft,

## Infruct the artift.

The father's grief reftrain'd his art ;
He twice effay'd to caft his fon in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould.
Drydeiz, Encid vi.
27. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud With reftlefs rage would pull my fatue down, And caft the brafs anew to his renown.

Prior.
This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the drofs, and hen caft the mafs again into a new mould. Burnet's Theory. Vol. I.

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28. To model ; to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common meaiture of the depth of the fea, if it were caft into a channcl of ant equal depth every where. Burnet's Theory of the Ear:3/?
Under this influence, derived from mathematical ftudice, fome have been tempted to cafl all their logical, their metaphyfical, and their theolocical and noral learning into this nuthoul

Watts's Logicho
29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a fplendour, fo divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis cafts on his illuftrious race. Dryden.
We may happen to find a fairer light caft over the fame fcriptures, and fee reafon to alter our fentiments even in fome points of moment.
30. To yield, or give up, without referve or condition.

The reafon of mankind cannot fuggeft any folid ground of fatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a confcience fo clear, as may cncourage us, with confidence, to caft ourfelves upon him.

South.
3I. To inflict
The world is apt to caft great blame on thofe who have an indifferency for opinions, efpecially in religion. Locke.
32. To caft away. To fhipwreck

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a ftorm, it thruff John Thomas upon the inlands to the South, where he
was caft away. Raleigh's Efays.
His father Philip had, by like mifhap, been like to have been caft away upon the coaft of England.

Knolles's Hifory:
With pity mov'd, for others caft azray
On rocks of hope and fears.
. But now our fears tempeftuous grow,
And caft our hopes away;
Whilft you, regardlefs of our woe,
Sit carelefs at a play.
Rofommon.
sit carelees at a play.
Dorfet.
33. To caft arway. To lavifh; to wafte in profufion; to turn to oule
They that want means to nourifh children, will abftain from marriage ; or, which is all one, they caft away their bodies upon rich old women.

Raleigh's Effays.
France, haft thou yet more blood to caft arvay?
Say, fhall the current of our right run on? Shakefo. K. F.
He might be filent, and not caft away
His fentences in vain. Ben. Fobmfon's Catiline.
O Marcia, O my fifter, ftill there's hope!
Our father will not caft away a life,
So necdful to us all, and to his country.
Addifon's Cato.
34. To caft azvay. To ruin.

It is no impoffible thing for ftates, by an overfight in fome one act or treaty between them and their potent oppofites, utterly to caft away themiclves for ever.

Hooker, b. iii. §10.
35. To caft down. To deject; to deprefs the mind.

We're not the firft,
Who, with beft meaning, have incurr'd the wort ;
For thee, opprefled king, I am caft down;
Myfelf could elfe outfrown falfe fortunc's frown.
Shakef. King Lear.
The beft way will be to let him fee you are much caft clown, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.

Addijon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ リフI.
36. To caft off. To difcard; to put away

The prince will, in the perfectnefs of time,
Caft off his followers. Shakefp. Henry IV. p.ii.
He led me on to mightieft deeds,
But now hath caft me off, as never known. Milt. Agonifes.
How! not call him father? I fee preferment alters a man ftrangely; this may ferve me for an ufe of inftruction, to caft off my father, when I am great. Drydcn's Spanifh Friar. I long to clafp that haughty maid,
And bend her ftubborn virtue to my paffion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd caft her off. Addifon's Cato. 37. To caft off. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole fociety of men fhould publickly and profefledly difown, and caft off a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. Locke.
38. To caft off. To difburden one's felf of.

All confpired in one to caft off their fubjection to the crown of England. Spanfer's State of Ireland.
This maketh them, through an unweariable defire of receiving inftruction, to caft off the care of thofe very affairs, which do moft concern their eftate.

Hooker, Preface.
The true reafon why ainy man is an atheift, is becaufe he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lufts; and therefore he cafts it off, and puts all the fcorn upon it he can.

Tillotfon, Scrm. ii
Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and fo much as the finner gets of this, fo much he cafts off of thame.

South.
We fee they never fail to excrt themfelves, and to caft of the oppreffion, when they feel the weight of it.

Addijon.
39. To caft off. To leave behind

Away he foours crofs the fields, cafts off the dogs, and gains a wood; but, preffing through a thicket, the bufhes held him
by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down.
L'Eflrange, Fab. xliii.
40. To caft off. [hunting term.] To let go, or fet free; as, to cafl off the dogs.
41. To raft out. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been caflout, like to itfelf, 110 father owning it.

Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
42. To caft out. To vent; to fpeak; with fome intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why doft thou caft out fuch ungenerous terms
Againft the lords and fovereigns of the world? Add. Cato.
43. Tocaf up. To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in cafing up the goods moft defirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. Temple. A man who defigns to build, is very exact, as he fuppofes, in cafting up the coft beforehand; but, generally fpeaking, he is miftaken in his account.
44. To caft up. To vomit.

Thou, beaflly feeder, art fo full of him,
That thou provok'ft thyfelf to caft him up. Shakefp. H.IV. Their villainy goes againft my weak ftomach, and therefore I muft caft it $u p$.

Shakejp. Henry V.
O , that in time Rome did not caft
Her errours up, this fortune to prevent. Ben. Fobnfon's Catil. Thy foolifh errour find;
Caft up the poifon that infects thy mind.
Dryden.
To Cast. v. $n$

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then clofely as he might, he caft to leave
The court, not asking any pafs or leave.
Spenfer.
From that day forth, I caft in careful mind,
To feek her out with labour and long time. Fairy 2. b. i.
We have three that bend themfelves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and caft about how to draw out of them things of ufe and practice for man's life and knowledge.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
But firft he cafts to change his proper fhape ;
Which elfe might work him danger or delay. Par. L. l. iii. As a fox, with hot purfuit
Chas'd through a warren, caft about
To fave his credit.
Hudibra's, p. ii. cant. iii.
All events, called cafual, among inanimate budies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thofe bodies, which are not confcious of their own operations, nor contrive and caf about how to bring fuch events to pafs.

Bentley.
This way and that I caft to fave my friends,
Till one refolve my varying counfel ends.
2. To admit of a form, by cafting or melting. comes at the firtt fufion into a mars that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, io as to caft and mould, unlefs mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. Woodward on Foffils. 3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is faid to caft or warp, when, by its own drought, or moifture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatnefs and ftraightnefs.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercijes.
Cast. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of cafting or throwing; a throw.

So when a fort of lufty finepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reft outgo
So far, but that the reft are meafuring cafts,
Their emulation and their paftime lafts.
Yet all thefe dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A caft of dreadful duft will foon allay. Dryden's Virgil.
2. 'T he thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and fow wheat or rye on it with a broad caft; fome only with a fingle caff, and fome with a double.

Mortimer.
3. State of any thing caft or thrown.

In his own inftance of cafting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; fuppofing the pofiture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice ; fuppofing the figure of the table, and of the dice themfelves; fuppofing the meafure of force applied, and fuppofing all other things which did concur to the production of that caff, to be the very fame they were, there is no doubt but, in this cafe, the caft is necef fary.

Bramball's Anfwer to Hobbes.
Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what caft we Thall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is.

Norris.
4. The fpace through which any thing is thrown.

And be was withdrawn from them about a tone's caft, and kneeled down and prayed.

Lukie, xxii. 4 I.
5. A froke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a caft of their court prophecy.

South.
Another caft of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent fervice of the qucen.

Swift's Examiner, No 19.
This was a cafl of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly falfe and groundlefs, which he knew very well. Sueift. 6. Motion of the cye.

Pity caufeth fometimes tears, and a flexion or caft of the eye afide; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the caft of the eye is a gefture of averfion, or lothnefs, to behold the object of pity.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
If any man defires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the firt caft of his eyes on what we have faid of fire.

Digly on the Soul.
There held in holy paffion ftill,
Forget thyfelf to marble, till,
With a fad leaden downward caft,
Thou fix them on the earth as faft. Mitton.
They are the beft epitomes in the world, and let you fee, with one caft of an eye, the fubftance of above an hundred pages.
7. The throw of dice.
8. Chance from the caft of dice.

Were it good,
To fet the exact wealth of all our ftates
All at one caft; to fet fo rich a main
On the nice hazard of fome doubtful hour? Shakefp. H. IV.
In the laft war, has it not fometimes been an even caft, whether the army fhould march this way or that way? South.
9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very laft caft, they will offer to come to you, and fubmit themfelves. Spenfer on Ireland.

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a caft,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lofe at laft.
Dryden.
Will you turn recreant at the laft cajt? you muft along.
10. A mould ; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another caft and figure, than any that ever had been written before.
II. A fhade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mafs, grey, with a caft of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatef part of the mafs

Wodward.
'The qualities of blood in a healthy fate are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ferum ought to be without any greenifh caft.
2. Exteriour appearance.

The native hue of refolution
Is ficklied o'er with the pale caf of thought. Shakefp. Hamlet.
New names, new dreffings, and the modern caft,
Some fcenes, fome perfons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world.
Sir F. Denbam.
13. Manner ; air ; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expreffions, and fomething of a neat caft of verfe, are properly the drefs, gems, or loofe ornaments of poetry. Pope's Letters.
Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor fometimes the very caft of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or cuftoms of antiquity. Pope's Eff: on Homer.
14. A fight; a number of hawks difmiffed from the fift.

A caft of merlins there was befides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain bufhes, would beat the birds that rofe, down unto the bufhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river.

Sidney, b. ii.
Ca'stanet. n. f. [caftaneta, Sp.] Small fhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
If there had been words enow between them, to have exprefled provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of caflanets.

Congreve's Way of the World.
CA'staway, n. $\int$. [from caft and arvay.] A perfon loft, or abandoned by providence.
Neither given any leave to fearch in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who caflazays. Hooker, b. v.
Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myfelf fhould be a caftaway.

1 Cor. ix. 27.
Ca'sTAWAY. adj. [from the fubit.] Effelefs; of no value.
We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vaffal and flave of death, or only remember, at our caftazuay leifure, the imprifoned immortal foul.

Raleigh's Hiflory.
Ca'sted. The participle preterite of caft, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following pafage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowfy grave, and newly move
With caffed fough and frefh legerity. Sbakefp. Henry V.
Ca'stellain. n.f. [caftellano, Span.] The captain, governour, or conftable of a cafte.
Ca'stellany. $\quad \because$. $\int$. [from caftle.] The manour or lordfhip belonging to a caftle ; the extent of its land and jurifdiction.

Pbillips's World of Words.
Ca'stellated. aaj. [from caflic.] Inclofed within a building,
as a fountain or ciftern cafpcllated. Dief.
CA'ster. n.f. [from to caff.]

1. A thrower; he that cafts.

If, with this throw, the ftrongeft cafer vyc,
Still, further ftill, I bid the difcus fly.
Pore's Odyfey.
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them fet up for a cafter of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? Addifon. Spect. No 19 r. To CA'STIGATE. v. a. [caftigo, Lat,] To chaftife; to charten ; to correct ; to punifh.

If thou didft put this four cold habit on,
To cafigate thy pride, 'twere well. Sbakefp. Timon.
Castiga'rion. n. $f$. [from to caftigate.]

1. Penance ; difepline.

This hand of yours requires
A fequefter from liberty; fafting and prayer,
With caftigation, exercife devout.
With caftigation, exercife devout.
2. Punifhment; correction.

Shakefp: Otbollo.
The ancients had thefe conjectures touching thefe floods and conflagrations, fo as to frame them into an hypothefis for the caffigation of the exceffes of generation. Hale's Orig. of Mank:

Their cafiigations were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.
Ca'sticatory. adj. [from cafigate.] $\begin{gathered}\text { Boyle's Scraphick Love. } \\ \text { Punitive, in order to }\end{gathered}$
amendment. amendinent.
There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, caffigotory, or exemplary. Bramball againjt Hobbes. into the water. n. [from caffing and net.] A net to be thrown o the water.
Cafing-nets did rivers bottoms fweep.
May's Virgil.
CA'STLE. n. f. [caftellum, Lat.]

1. A ftrong houfe, fortified againt affaults.

The caftle of Macduff I will furprife. Shakefp. Macbeth. To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements, And caftles.

Shake $/$ p. Henry VIII.
2. Castles in the air. [chateaux $d E \int$ Eagne, Fr.] Projects without reality.
Thefe were but like caftes in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined.

Raleigb's Hiftory of the World.
Castle soar. n. S. [I fuppofe corrupted from Caftile foap.] A
kind of foap. kind of foap.
I have a letter from a foap-boiler, defiring me to write upon
the prefent duties on Caflle foap. Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 488$.
Castled. adj. [from caflle.] Furnihhed with caftles.
The horfes neighing by the wind is blown,
And cafled elephants o'erlook the town. Dryden's Aurengz. Ca'stleward. n. $f$. [from caftle and ward.]

An impofition laid upon fuch of the king's fubjects, as dwell within 2 certain compafs of any caftle, toward the maintenance of fuch as watch and ward the caftle.
Ca'stirng. n.f. [from caft.] An abortive.
We fhould rather rely upon the urine of a cafling's bladder, a refolution of crabs eyes, or a fecond diftillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Ca'stor, Chester, are derived from the Sax. ceayren, a city, town, or caftle ; and that from the Latin caffrum; the Saxons chufing to fix in fuch places of ftrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.

Gibfon's Camden.
CA'stor. n. f. [cafor, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See Beaver.
2. A finc hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CA'STOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A firy meteor, which, at fea, appears fometimes ficking to a part of the fhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is feen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the fevereft part of the florm to be yet behind; two are denominated Caflor and Pollux, and fometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceffation of the ftorm.
CASTO'REUM. n. .f. [from cafor. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclofed in bags or purfes, near the anus of the caftor, falfely taken for his tefticles. Thefe bags are about the bignefs of a goofe's egg, and found indifferently in males aud females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenfes, fo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a fharp bitter tafte, and a ftrong difagreeable fmell, and ufed to fortify the head and nervous parts.

Cbambers.
Castrameta'tion. n.f. [from caftrametor, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.
To CA'STRATE. v. a. [cafiro, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obfcene parts of a writing.

Castra'tion. n.f. [from cafltrate.] The act of gelding.
The largeft needle fhould be ufed, in taking up the feermatick veffels in caflration.

Sharp's Surgery.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ca's'teril. } \\ \text { CA'strex. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. A kind of hawk.
Castre'nsian. adj. [cafivenfis, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. D. CA'SUAL.. adj. [afuel, Fr. from cafus, Lat.] Accidental; arifing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and cafual, did not rife unto ten thoufand pounds. Davies on Ireland. That which feemeth moft cafual and fubject to fortune, is yet difpofed by the ordinance of God. Raleigh's Hiftory. Whether found, where cafual fire
Had wafted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth. Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. $; 66$.

## C A T

The commiffioners entertainied themfelves by the fire-fide; in general and cafual difcourfes.

Clarendon, b. viii. Moft of our rarities have been found out by cafual èmergericy , and have been the works of time and chance; rather than of philofophy.

Glanville's Scepfis, c. 21.
The expences of fome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but feldom their cafual fupplies. I call them cafual, in compliance with the common form. Atterbury. CA'sually. adv. [from cafual.] Accidentally; without defign, or fet purpofe.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too cafually
Hath left mine arm.
Shatiff. Cymideline.
Wool new fhorn, laid cafually upoin a veficl of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veffel was without any flaw:

Bacon's Natural Hift. No ${ }^{\circ} 9$ :
I fhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now cafually remember. Dryden's Virgil, Dedicatien. Ca'sualness. n. $\int$. [from cafual.] Accidentalnefs.
CA'sualty. n. f. [from cafual.]
Accident; a thing happening by chance, not defign:
With more patience men endure the loffes that befail thent by mere cafualty, than the damages which they fuftain by injufThat Octavius Cæfar fhould hift his Raleigh's Eflays: happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere cafualty ; yet it preferved a perfon, who lived to eftablifh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world.
2. Chance that produces unnatursl deathe world.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall;
Ev'n in the force and road of cafualty.
Sbakefp. Meichant of Fienicé:
It is obferved in particular nations, that, within the fpace of two or three hundred years, notwithftanding all cafualties, the number of men doubles. Burnet's Theory of tive Earth.
We find one cafualty in our bills; of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. Graunt's Dills of Mortality: Ca'suist. n.f. [cafuifte, Fr. from cafus, Lat.] One that ftudies and fettles cafes of confcience.
The judgment of any cafuiff, or learned divine, concerning the ftate of a man's foul, is not fufficient to give him confi-
dence.
Yence.
You can fcarce fee a bench of porters without two or thres cafuifts in it, that will fettle you the rights of princes.

Addifon. Frcebolder, $\mathrm{Na}^{\circ}{ }_{51}$.
Who fhall decide, when doctors difagree;
And foundeft cafuifs doubt, like you and me ?
Pope.
Casui'stical. adj. [from cafuif.] Relating to cafes of confcience; containing the doctrine relating to cafes.
What arguments they have to beguile poor, fimple, unftable fouls with, I know not; but furcly the practical, cafuifical, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion favours very little of firituality.

South.
Ca'suistry. n. $\int$. [from cafuift.] The fcience of a cafuift; the doctrine of cafes of confcience.

Concefion would not pafs for good cafuifiry in thefe ages.
Morality, by her falfe guardians drawne's Ody $J_{\text {ey }}$, Notes:
fry in trawn
Pope's Dunciad. T. n. /. [katz, Teuton. chat, Fr.] A domeftick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalifts the loweft order of the leonine fpecies.
'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thofe myfteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know.
Sturike $\int$ p. Coriolanus.
Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd. Sljakesp. Macbettj.
A cat, as fhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her cye fmall and long, being covered over with a green fkin, and dilates it at pleafure.
Cat. n. S. A fort of Ship.
Peacham on Drawing.
CAT in the pan. [imagined by
as coming from Catipani, fenre to be rightly written Catipan, correfing from Catipani, revolted governours. An unknown correfpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from Cate in the pan.]
There is a cunning which we, in Enigland, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man fays to another, he lays it as if another had faid it to him. Bacon.
Cat ó nine tails. A whip with nine lathes, ufed for the punifhment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age;
You awful cat $0^{\text {a }}$ nine tails to the ftage;
This once be juft, and in our caufe engage:
Prologie io Vanbru'gh's Falfo Friend. CAT'ACHRE'SIS. n. f. [xaláx suors, abufe.] It is, in rhetorick the abufe of a trope, when the words are too far wretted from their native fignification, or when one word is abufively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear. per ufe; forced; fars fetched.

## C A T

A catachreftical and far derired fimilitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. Brozu's Valsar Errours. CA'taclysm. n. f. [raturnúrpo.] A deluge; an inundation; ufed generally for the univerfal deluge.

The opinion that held thefe cataclyjizs and empyrofes univerfial, was fuch, as held, that it put a total confummation unto things in this lower world.

Halis Origin of Mankind.
Ca'racombs. n.f. [from xalì and \%ou, 10 ; a hollow or cavity.] Subteraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, fuppofed to be the caves and cells where the primitive chriftians hid and affembled themfelves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly vifited with devotion. But, anciently, the word catacomb was only underfood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul ; and Mr. Monro, in the Pbilafopbical Tranfactions, fuppofes the catacombs to have been originally the fepulchres of the firf Romans. Places like thefe might afford convenient refortments to the primitive chriftians, but could never be built by them. ...... . Catagma'tick. adj. [ $\alpha \alpha^{\prime} \alpha y \mu \alpha$, a fracturc.]. That which has the quality of confolidating the parts.
I put on a catagmatick emplafter, and, by the ufe of a laced glove, fcattered the pituitous fwelling, and ftrengthened it.

WiJeman's Surgery.
Catale'psis. n. f. [xalàinxu-sic.] A lighter fpecies of the apoplexy, or epilepfy.

There is a difeafe called a catalepfis, wherein the patient is fuddenly feized without fenfe or motion, and remains in the fame pofture in which the difeafe feizeth him. Arbutbnot. Ca'talogue. n. f. [ratédono.] An enumeration of particulars; a lift; a regifter of things one by onc.

In the catalogue ye go for men,
As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, fpaniels, curs,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. Sbake/p. Macbeth.
Make a catalogue of all the profperous facrilegious perfons, and I believe they will be repeated much fooner than the alphabet.
I was in the library of manufcripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed catalogue; I looked into the Virgil which difputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican.

The bright Tygete, and the Chining Bears,
With all the failors catalogue of ftars.
Addifon's Ovid. Catamóuntain. n. $\int$. [from cat and mountain.] A fierce animal, refembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whofe fide were feen the glaring catamoomtain, and the quill-darting porcupine.

Arbutbnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
Ca'taphract. n. f: [cataphracta, Lat.] A horfeman in complete armour.

On each fide went armed guards,
Both horfe and foot before him and behind,
Archers and ningers, catapbracts and fpears. Milt. Agonif.
 application.

I bought an unction of a mountcbank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplafm fo rare,
Coilected from all fimples that have virtue
Under the moon, can fave.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
Warm cataplafins difcufs, but fcalding hot may confirm the mour

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Ca'rapult. n. f. [catapulta, Lat.] An engine ufed anciently to throw flones.
The balifta viviently fhot great ftones and quarrels, as alfo the catapults.

Canden's Remains.
Ca'taract. in. $\int$. [xaleqaxiri. ] A fall of water from on high; a hhoot of water; a cafcade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow !
You caturacts and hurricanes, fpout,
Till you have drencli'd our fteeples, drown'd the cocks.
Shakef. King Lear.

## What if all

Her ftores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell fhould fpout her cataracts of fire?
Impendent horrours!
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii. l. 170.
No fooner he, with them of man and beaft
Select for life, fhall in the ark be lodg'd,
And fhelter'd round;-but all the cataracts
Of lieav'n fet open, on the earth fhall pour
Rain, day and night. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 824.
Torrents and loud impétuous cataracis,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfahion'd tracts,
Kun down the lofty mountain's channcl'd fides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. Blackmore. Ca'saract. [In medicine.] A fuffufion of the cye, when little clouds, motes, and fies, feem to float about in the air ; when "confirmed, the pupil of the cye is cither wholly, or in part, covered, and fhut up with a little thin flin, fo that the light has no admittance.
(2) uincy.

Saladinc hath a yellow milk, which hath likewife much acri-

## C A T

mony; for it cleanfeth the eyes: it is good alio fur cataracis. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 630
 rum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occafroned by a diminution of infenfible perpiration, or cold, whercin what fhould pafs by the skin, ouzes out upon thofe glands, and occafions irritations. The caufes are, whatfoever occafions tco great a quantity of ferum in the body; whatfoever hinders the difcharge by urine, and the pores of the skin.

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulfions, epilepfics, fierce catarrbs.
Par. Loft, b. xi.
Neither was the body then fubject to dic by piecemeal, and languifh under coughs, catarrhs, or confumptions. Souti). Cata'rrhal. jadj. [from catarrl).] Relating to a catarrh; Cata'rrhous. proceeding from a catarrh.

The catarrbal fever requires evacuations. Floyer.
Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, catarrbous, leucophlegmatick conftitution.

Axbutbnot on Diet.
Cata'strofhe. n. $f$. [ $x$ aloolgopri.]
I. The change or revolution, which produces the conclufion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat !-He comes like the cataftrophe of the old comedy.
Shakief. King Lear.
That philofopher declares for tragedies, whofe cataftrophes are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. Dennis.
2. A final event; a conclufion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the moft horrible and portentious cataffrophe that nature ever yet faw; an elegant and habitable carth quite fhattered.

Woolward's Nat. Hift.
Ca'tcal. $^{\prime}$ n. f. [from cat and call.] A fqueaking inftrument, ufed in the playhoufe to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a paffion for a notorious rake that headed a party of catcals. Spectator, $\mathrm{N} \circ 602$ Three catcals be the bribe
Of him, whofe chatt'ring fhames the monkey tribe. Pope.
To CATCH. v. a. preter. I catchcd, or caught; I have catcbocd $\because$ or caught: [ket $\int$ en, Dutch.]
I. To lay hold on with the hand ; intimating the fuddennefs of the action.

And when he arofe againft me, I caught him by his beard, and fmote him, and flew him.
r Sam. xvii. 35 .
2. To ftop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paflage.

Others, to catch the breeze of breathing air,
To Tufculum or Algido repair ;
Or in moift Tivoli's retirement find
A cooling fhade.
Aldijan on Italy.
3. To feize any thing by purfuit.

I faw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he cauglit it, he let it go again ; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again. Shakefp. Coriolan:
4. To ftop any thing.

A fhepherd diverted himfelf with toffing up eggs, and catiosing them again.

Spectutor, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \mathbf{1} 6 \mathrm{c}$.
5. To enfnare; to intangle in a fnare ; to hold in a trap.

And they fent unto him certain of the Pharifees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words.

Mar. xii. ${ }^{13-}$
Thefe artificial methods of reafoning are more adapted to catch and entangle the mind, than to inftruct and inform the underftanding.

Lock.
6. To receive fuddenly.

The curling fmoke mounts heavy from the fircs,
At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires. Dryder.
But fopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The fparks fhould catcb his axletree of heav'n. Dryden.
7. To faften fuddenly upon; to feize.

The mulc went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak. 2 Sam. xviii. 19. Would they, like Benhadad's embaffadours, catch hold of every amicable expreffion?

Decay of Piety.
8. To fcize uncxpectedly.

To catch fomething out of his mouth, that they might accufe him
9. To feize eagerly.

They have caught up every thing grecdily, with that bury minute curiofity, and unfatisfactory inquifitivenefs, which Scneca calls the difeafe of the Greeks.

Effay on Homer.
10. To pleafe; to feize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perfuade,
And wanting the foothing arts that catch) the fair,
But, caught myfelf, lie ftruggling in the finare, Dryder.
I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are fo mingled,
That they have caught the king. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
If. To reccive any contagion or difeafe.
I camnot name the difeafe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. Shakefp. Winter's Tale
Which we difdain fhould tetter us, yet feek
Thecl we difdain fhould tetter us, yet feek way to auth them. Shakef. Coriolanus.
The

In foctin I kerow hot why I am fo fad:
It incarins me, you fay it wearies you;
But how I in ol: it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learm. Sbakefp. Merchant of Vinice.
The foltelt of our Britifh ladies expofe their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold, for wame ct ixing accuftomed to it. Addijon. Guardiann.

Or cali the winds through long arcades to roar, Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door.
12. To catch at. To endeavour fuddenly to lay hoid on.

Sancy lictors
Will catch at us like ftrumpets, and fcald rhimers
Ballad us out of tunc.
Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
Make then catch at all opportunities of fubverting the ftate.
Addifon's State of the War.
To Слтсн. v. n. To be contagious; to fpread infection.
'Tis time to give them phyfick, their difeafes
Are grown fo catcling.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
Sicknels is catching; oh, were favour fo!
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. Shakefp.
Confldering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it
may be enumerated with the worft of epidemicks. Harvey. When the yellow hair in flame fhould fall,
The catcling fire might burn the golden cawl. The palace of Deiphobus afcends
In finoaky flames, and catches on his friends.
Does the fedition catch from man to man,
And run among the ranks ?
Addifon's Cato.
Catch. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of feizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And furely taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grafs,
That fhe would fain the catch of Strephon fly.
2. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againft another, and taking
the voice by catches anthem-wife, give great pleafure. Bacon.
3. A fong fung in fucceffion, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our catch, plaid by the picture of nobody.
Sbakefp. Tempef.
Far be from thence the glutton parafite,
Singing his drunken catches all the night. Dryden, jun.
The meat was ferv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were fung, and healths went round.
4. Watch; the pofture of feizing.

Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action; it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one fubject.

Addijon on ancient Medals.
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are moft obvious to men's obfervations.
The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few inftances; as the manner is in the philofophy received.

Bacon.
Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments. Dryden.
6. The thing caught; profit ; advantage.

Hector fhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains; he were as good crack a fulty nut with no kernel. Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
7. A fratch ; a fhort interval of action.

It has been writ by catcles, with many intervals.
8. A taint ; a flight contagion.

We retain a catch of thofe pretty ftories, and our awakened imagination fmiles in the recollection. Glanville's Scepfis, c. 3.
9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.
10. A fmall fwift failing fhip.

Ca'tcher. n. $\int$. [from catch.]
r. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move fo ftrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught.

Grew's Mufaum.
$\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ тсhfly. $n$. $\int$. [from catcl and $f y$.] A plant; a species of campion; which fee.
Ca'tchpole. n.f. [from catch and poll.] A ferjeant; a bumbailiff.

Though now it be ufed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it feems to have been ufed without reproach, for fuch as we now call ferjeants of the mace, or any other that ufes to arreft men upon any caufe.

Cowel.
They call all temporal bufineffes underfheriffries, as if they were but matters for underfheriffs and catchpolls; though many times thofe underfheriffies do more good than their high fpeculations.

## Another monfter,

Sullen of afpect, by the vulgar call'd
A catchpoll, whofe polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erft have endu'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill fated fhoulder lay
Of debtor.
Pbilips.
CA'тCHWORD. n. f. [from catch and word. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laft line, which is repeated at the top of the rext page.

Vol. I.

## C A T

Cateche'ricai. alj. [from xainzóc.] Confiffing of queftions and anfwers.

Socrates introduced a catechoctical method of arguing; he would ask his adverfary queftion upon queftion, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

Aldifon. Spertator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 23^{8 .}$
Catfeche'ticaliy, adu. [from catechetical.] In the way of queftion and anfwer.
To CA'TELHISE. v. a. [xaln $\chi^{\prime} \omega$. ]
I. To inftruet by afking queftions, and correcting the anfwers.

I will catechife the woild for him; that is, make queRions, and bid them anfwer. Shalefp. Othello.
Had thofe three thoufand fouls been catechifed by our modern cafuifts, we had feen a wide difference. Decay of Picty. 2. To queftion; to interrogate ; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I fuck my teeth, and cateclife
My piked man of countries.
Sbakefp. King Fobin,
There fies about a ftrange report, Of fome exprefs arriv'd at court;
I'm ftopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in ev'ry ftreet.
Suift.
Ca'techiser. n. $f$. [from to catcchife.] One who catechizes.
${\text { CA'techism. } n \text {. f. [from realn } \chi i i_{a} \text {.] A form of inftruction by }}^{\prime}$ means of queftions and anfwers, concerning religion.
Ways of teaching there have been fundry always ufual in God's church; for the firft introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their catechifins.

Hooker, b. v. § 19.
He had no catechij $m$ but the creation, needed no ftudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the worid. Sout).
Ca'techist. n. $^{\prime}$. . [xainztriss.] One whofe charge is to inftruct by queftions, or to queftion the uninftructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inftructed by the catectij/t in this foundation, which the catechif $f$ received from the bifhop. Hammond's Frundamentals.
 rudiments of chriftianity; the loweft order of chriftians in the primitive church.
The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auftin's time, till the catechumens were difmiffed. Stillingfleet. Catechume'nical. adj. [from catechumen.] Belonging to the catechumens.
Catego'rical. adj. [from category.] Abfolute; adequate; pofitive ; equal to the thing to be expreffed.

The king's commiffioners defired to know whether the parliament's commiffioners did believe, that bifhops were unlawful? To which they could never obtain a categorical anfwer.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
A fingle propofition, which is alfo categorical, may be divided again into fimple and complex. Watts's Logick.
Catego'rically. adv. [from categorical.] Pofitively; exprefsly.

I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues fo, that trade muft be nationally profitable.

Child's Difcourfe of Trade.
CA'TEGORY. n. $\int$. [xalnүogia.] A clafs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The abfolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category. Cheyne. Catena'rian. adj. [from catena, Lat.] Relating to a chain; refembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenarian curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of fufpenfion. Harris.

The back is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fafeft for the included marrow.

Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.
To CA'TENATE. v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To chain. Dict.
Catena'tion. n.f. [from catena, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

Which catenation, or conferving union, whenever his pleafure fhall divide, let go, or feparate, they fhall fall from their exiftence. Brorun's Vulgar Eirours. To Ca'ter. v. n. [from cates.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently caters for the fparrow,
Be comfort to my age.
Sbakefp. As you like it.
Ca'ter. n. . [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provifions, or victuals.

The oyfters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the tafte is cater for the ftomach, than thofe of the Tamar.

Carcuu's Survey of Cornwal.
$\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ 'ter. n. f. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.
$\mathrm{CA}^{\prime}$ ter-cousin. n. $\int$. A corruption of quatre-coufin, from the ridiculoufnefs of calling coufin or relation to fo remote a degree.

His mafter and he, faving your worfhip's reverence, are fearce cater-coufins.

Sbakefp. Merchant of Venici.
Poetry and reafon, how come thefe to be cater-coufins?
Rymer's Tragedies of the laft $A_{5}$ e:
$+\underset{1}{ } \mathrm{~F}$.

## C A T

Ca'terrir. n. $\rho$. [from citer.] One employed to feiect and buy in provifions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no feent offenive the chamber infeft;
Let fancy, not colt, prepare all our diflies;
Let the catcrer mind the tafte of each gueft,
And the cook ia his drefing comply with their wifhes.
Ben. 'Yabnon's Tavern Acalemy:
He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food.

King Charlcs.
Seldom fhall one fee in cities or courts that athletick vigour which is feen in poor houfes, where nature is their cook, and neceflity their catcrer.

Soutio.
CA'Teress. n. f. [from cater.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoftor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if fhe would her children fhould be riotous
With her abundance? fhe, good catcrefs,
Means her provifion only to the good.
Milton.
Caterpíllar. n.f. [This word Skimer and Minfbew are in clined to derive from chatte pelufe, a wcafel ; it feems eafily deducible from cates, food, and piller, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is fuftained by leaves and fruits.

The caterpillar breedeth of dew and leaves; for we fee infinite caterpitlars breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are confumed.
$\qquad$ Bacon.
Aufter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which defcend grafshoppers, caterpillars, and creatures bred by moifture.

Peacham on Drawing.
Caterpíllar. $n . \int$. [forpioides, Lat.] The name of a plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whofe empalement rifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a fuail or caterpillar.
To Caterwa'ul. v. $n$. [from cat.]

1. To make a noife as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenfive or odious noife.

What a catervauling do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her fteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trult me.

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Was no difpute between
The caterwauling bretheren?
Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.
CATES. n. f. [of uncertain etymology ; Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from delicate; which is not likely, becaufe Funius obferves, that the Dutch have kater in the fame fenfe with our cater. It has no fingular.] Viands; food; difh of meat; generally employed to fignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the cates.
O wafteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of cates by land and fea far fetcht and fent.
Alas, how fimple to thefe cates,
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! Par. Loft, b. ii.
They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haft
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crouding fip
Their palatable bane.
With coftly cates fhe ftain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth fhe bought a lord.
Ben Fobnfon.

Raleigh.

Pbilips. tFish. n. f. The name of a fea-fifh in the Weft Intutbnot. they are difcovered in hollow rocks. Pbilips's World of Words.
Ca'tharpings. n. f. Small ropes in a hip, running in little blocks from one fide of the fhrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main fhrouds; and their ufe is to force the fhrouds tight, for the eafe and fafety of the mafts, when the fhip rolls.

Harris.
Catha'rtical: $\{$ adj. [ravosprix̀s.] Purging medicines. The
Catha'rtick. $\}$ vermicular or perifaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum ; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occafions fome little inverfions in it. In both, what but flightly adheres to the coats, will be loofened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeft, how a cathartic haftens and increafes the difcharges by ftool ; but where the force of the ftimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the vifcera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteftines, and made a part of what they difcharge.

Quincy.
Quickfilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ftrongly enough cathartical, though the chymifts have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any falt at all, much lefs any that is purgative.

Boyle's Sceptical Chymizfry:
Luftrations and catbarticks of the mind were fought for, and all endeavour ufed to calm and regulate the fury of the paffions.

The piercing caufticks ply their fiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catbarticks fcour.
Garth.
Plato has called mathematical demonftrations the catbarticks or purgatives of the foul.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{e}} 507$. Catha'rticalness. $n$ f. [from cathartical.] Purging quality.

## C A T

Ca'thead. . ك. A kind of fomil.
Thefe nodules, with leaves in them, cailed catbeads, feem to confift of a fort of iron ftone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them caticaups.
iPoodward on Fooflels.
Ca'thead. n. $\int$. [In a fhip.] A picce of timber with two fhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faftened a great iron liook, to trice up the anchor from the hawfe to the top of the forecafle.

Sca Dict.
Cathe'nral. adj. [from catbedra, Lat. a chair of authority; an epifcopal fee.]

1. Epifcopal ; containing the fee of a bifhop.

A cativedral church is that wherein there are two or more perfons, with a bifhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick.

Ayliffo's Parcregon.
Methought I fat in feat of majefty,
In the catbedral church of Weftminiter, Sbakefp. Henry VI.
2. Belonging to an epifcopal church

His conftant and regular affifing at the catbedral fervice was ncver interrupted by the fharpnefs of weather. Locke. 3. In low phrafe, antique; vencrable ; old. This fecins to be the meaning in the following lines.

Herc aged trees catbedral walks compofe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.
Cathédral. n. f. The head church of a diocefe.
There is nothing in Leghorn fo extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleafure, after he has feen St. Pcter's.
Ca'therine pear. See Pear.
For ftreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine fear,
The fide that's next the fun.
Suckling.
Cathe'ter.n.f. [xalerig.] A hollow and fomewhat crooked inftrument, to thruft into the biadder, to affif in bringing away the urine, when the paffage is fopped by a ftone or gravel.
A large clyfter, fuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catbeter muft help you.

IVijaman's Sursery.
Ca'tholes. n.f. [In a fhip.] Two little holes aftern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawfer through them to the capftain, when there is occafion to heave the fhip aitern.

Sca Dict.
Catho'licism. n. $\int$. [from catholick.] Adherence to the catholick church.
CA'THOLICK. adj. [catbolique, Fr. raSoanuo.] Univerfal or general.
i. The church of Jefus Chrift is called catholick, becaufe it cxtends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are faid to be catbolick, becaufe they are received by all the faithful.
3. Catholick is often fet in oppofition to heretick or fectary, and to fchifmatick.
4. Catbolick, or canonical epifles, are feven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called catbolick, becaufe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church ; and canonical, becaufe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality
Doubtlefs the fuccefs of thofe your great and caibolick erideavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceffion of glory to your nation. Glanville's Scepp fis.
Thofe fyftems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerfe, by mechanical hypothefes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to fome catholic,k laws. Ray.
 verfal medicine.
Prefervation againft that fin, is the contemplation of the laft judgment. This is indeed a catbolicon againft all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and defpifing our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.
Ca'tkins. n. f. [kattekens, Dutch. In botany.] An afiemblage $^{\prime}$ of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ferving as male blofioms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Cbambers.
Ca'tuike. adj. [from cat and like] Like a cat.
A lionefs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with cat like watch.
Shakijp. As your like it:
Ca'tling. n.f.
I. A difmembring knife, ufed by furgcons.

Harris.
2. It feems to be ufed by Shakeppeare for catgut; the materials of fiddle ftrings.

What mufick there will be in him after Heitor has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am fure, none; unlefs the fidler Apollo get his finews to make catingss of. Ir. and Cireff
3. The down or mofs growing about walnut trees, refembling the hair of a cat.

Fiamis.
Ca'tmint. n. f. [cataria, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The leaves are like thofe of the nettle or betony, for the moft part hoary, and of a ftrong feent. The flowers are collected into a thick fuike ; the crelt of the flower is broad and bifid;
and the lip divided into three fegments. It grows wild, and is ufed in meticme.

Mill.cr.
Cato'prrical. adj. [from catoptricks.] Relating to catoptricks, or vifion by reflection.

A cutoptrical or dioptrical hent is fuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeft fubftarices.

Arbutbnot on Air.
Cato'prricks. n. $\int$. [xdrowlgor, a looking glals.] That part of opticks which treats of vifion by reflection.
CA'tripe. $n$. $f$. [from cat and pipe.] The fame with catial an inftrument that makes a fqueaking noife.

Some fonglters can no more fing in any chamber but their own, than fome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere catsipes and dunces.

LiEftrange.
Cat's-eye. A fone.
Cat's-eye is of a gliftering grey, interchanged with a ftraw colour.

IVoolward on Foffis.
CAT's-FOOT. n.f. An herb; the fame with alehoof, or ground-
ivy; which fee.
Cat's-head. n. f. A kind of apple.
Cat's-bead, by fome called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
CA'tsilver. n. f. A kind of foffile.
Catfilver is compofed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaftick; and is of three forts, the yellow or golden, the white or filvery, and the black.

Woodward on Foffls.
Cat's-tail. n. f.

1. A long round fubftance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$.
2. A kind of reed which bears a fpike like the tail of a cat.

Pbillips's World of Words.
CA'TSUP. n. .f. A kind of pickle, made from mufhrooms.
And, for our home-bred Britifh cheer,
Botargo, cat fup, and cavier.
Swift.
Ca'tile. n. $\int$. [a word of very common ufe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from capitalia, qua ad caput pertinent; perfonal goods: in which fenfe chattels is yet ufed in our law. Mandeville ufes catele for price.]

1. Beafts of pafture ; not wild nor domeftick

Make poor men's cattle break their necks. Shakefp. T. Andr. And God made the beaft of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.

Gen. i. 25.
2. It is ufed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moft part cattle of this colour.
Shakefp. As you like it.
Cavalca'de. n. $\rho$. [Fr. from cavallo, a horfe, Ital.] A proceffion on horfeback.

Your cavalcade the fair fpectators view,
From their high ftandings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each fingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueft from your day.
How muft the heart of the old man rejoice, when he faw fuch a numerous cavalcade of his own raifing? Addifon, Spect.
CAVALI'ER. n. s. [cavalier, Fr.]
I. A horfeman; a knight.
2. A gay fprightly military man.

For who is he, whofe chin is but enrich'd

## With one appearing hair, that will not follow

Thefe cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France?
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firft.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverfaries at firft intend as a reproach: of this fort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugenots, and Cavaliers. Swift. CAVAli'ER. allj. [from the fubft.]

1. Gay ; fprightly; warlike.
2. Generous ; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none.
3. Difdainful; haughty.

Cavali'erly. adv. [ffom cavalier.] Haughtily; arrogantly; difdainfully.
Ca'valry. n.f. [cavalerie, Fr.] Horfe troops; bodies of men $^{\prime}$ furnifhed with horfes for war.
If a fate run moft to gentlemen, and the hufbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good ca valry, but never good ftable bands of foot. Bacon's Henry VII:
Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not fuftain the fhock of the Britifh horfe. Addifon on the State of the WVar.
To Ca'vate. v. a. [cavo, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.
Cava'zion. n.f. [from cavo, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the fixth part of the height of the whole building.

Pbillips's World of Words.
Ca'udebeck. n. f. A fort of light hats, fo called from a town in France where they were firft made.

Pbillits's IV orld of Words.

CAUDLE. n. $\int$. [chaudean, Jr.] A mixture of wine and other in?redients, given to women in childbed, and fick perfons.

Ye fhall have a hempen coudle then, and the help oif a hatcheto
Shakefp. Horry VI p. ii.
He had good broths, caudle, and fuch like; and I believe be did drink fome wine

IVifenan's Surgery.
To Ca'udle. v.a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudlle thy morning tafte,
To cure thy o'ernight's furfeit?
Shakeyp. Timon
CAVE. $1 . \rho$. [cave, Fr. cavea, Lat.]
r. A cavern ; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful nkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. Shake/p. King Leni: Bid him bring his power
Before fun-rifing, left his fon George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal night. Shokefo. Richard III. They did fquare, and carve, and polifh their fone and marble works, even in the very cave of the quarry. Wotton Through this a cave was dug with vaft expence,
The work it feem'd of fome fufpicious prince. $D_{i y d e n}$.
2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of fight doth ftrike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the cave of the eye doth hold off the found a little. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N 272
To Cave. v. n. [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.
It may be heard at court, that fuch as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time
May make fome ftronger heed.
Sbokefo. Cymbcline.
Cave'at. n.f. [caveat, Lat. let biin bcware.]
A caveat is an intimation given to fome ordinary or ecclefiaftical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in fuch or fuch an affair. Ayliffe.
The chiefeft caveat in reformation muft be to keep out the Scots.

Spenfer on Ircland.
I am in danger of commencing. poet, perhaps laureat; pray defire Mr. Rowe to enter a cavcat. Trumball to Pope,
Ca'vern. n. $\int$. [caverna, Lat.] An Ca'vern. n. f. [caverna, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enongh
To mask thy monftrous vifage? Sbakefp. Fulius Curfar. Monfters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid cavern rous'd
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy.
Ca'verned. adj. [from cavern.]
Thomforza
r. Full of caverns ; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pars
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor diftruf
The fmiling furface; whilit the cavern'd ground
Burfts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In firy whirles.
High at his head from out the cavern'd rock,
In living rills a gufhing fountain broke. Pope's Odyjey. 2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavorn'd hermit, relt felf-fatisfy'd. Popc's E fay on Mani. Ca'vernous. adj. [from cavern.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in thofe countries which are mountainous, and confequently ftony and cavcrnous underneath.

## CAVE'SSON. n. f. [Fr. In horfemanhhip.]

A fort of nofeband, fometimes made of iron, and fometimes of leather or wood; fometimes flat, and fometimes hollow or twifted; which is put upon the nofe of a horfe, to forward the fuppling and breaking of him.
An iron caveflon faves and fares the mouths of young horfes when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accuftomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neek and houlders, without hurting their mouths, or fpoiling their bars with the bit.
CaUF. n. f. A cheft with holes on the top, to keep fifh alive in the water.

Phillips's TWorld of Words.
Caught. particip. palf. [from to catch; which fee.]
CAvia're. !l. $\int$. [the etymology uncertain, unlefs it come from garum, Lat. fauce, or pickle, made of fifh falted.]

The eggs of a fturgeon being falted, and made up into a mafs, were firft brought from Conftantinople by the Italians, and called caviare.

Grew's Mufcum.
Cavíer. n. J. A corruption of caviare. See Catsup
To CA'VIL. v. n. [caviller, Fr. cavillari; Lat.] To raife captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice fo much land
To any well deferving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair. Sbakeff. Ircnry IV
My lord, you do not well, in obftinacy
To cavil in the courfe of this contract. Shairesp. Henry VI.
He cavils firlt at the poet's infifting fo much upon the clliect of Achilles's rage.

Pope's Notes on the Iliad. To Ca'vii. v.a. To receive or treat with objections.

## C A U

Thou didft accept them : wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? Paradife Lofl, b. x. l. 579 $\mathrm{Ca}_{\mathrm{A}}$ vil. n. f. [from the verb.] Falfe or frivolous objections. Wifer men confider how fubject the beft things lave been unto curvil, when wits, poffeffed with difthan, have fet them up as their mark to hoot at.

Hookcr, b.v. §4. Several divines, in order to anfwer the cavils of thofe adverfaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. Swift
Caimla'tion. n.f. [from cavil.] The difpofition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add fo much concerning the large odds between the cafe of the cldeft churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in refpect of the church of Rome, that very cavillation itfelf fhould be fatisfied.

Hookcr, $b$. iv. $\$ 7$.
Ca'viller. n. $\int$. [cavillator, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adverfary; a captious difputant.
The candour which Horace fhews, is that which diftinguines a critick from a caviller; he declares, that he is not offended at thofe little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.

Addijon. Guardian, No 110.
There is, I grant, room fill left for a caviller to mifreprefent my meaning.

Atterbury's Pref. to bis Sermons.
Ca'villingly. adv. [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.
Ca'villous. adj. [from cavil.] Full of objections.
Thofe perfons are faid to be cavillous and unfaithful advocates, by whofe fraud and iniquity juftice is deftroyed. Ayliffe.
CA'VIN. n. S. [French.] In the military art it fignifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and confequently facilitate their approach to a place.

Dict.
Ca'vity. n. f. [cavitas, Latin.] Hollownefs; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free paffage of breath, vocalized through the carity of the mouth; the faid cavity being differently fhared by the poftures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

Holder's Elements of Spcech.
There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbifh, which is of a perifhing kind. Dryden's Dedication to 压neid.
Materials packed together with wonderful art in the feveral cavitics of the fcull.

Addifon. Spectator, No 275 -
An inftrument with a fmall cavity, like a fnall fpoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the ftone. Arbutbnot on Diet. If the atmofphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would foon be fwallowed up by the cavity of the fea, and the deprefied parts of the earth.

Bentley.
oodzard.
CAUK. n. f. It denotes a coarfe talky fpar. Woolward. CA'UKy. adj. [from cauk.] A white, opaque, cauky ipar, thot or pointed.
Cave. n. ک. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclofe their hair ; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne fpared they to ftrip her naked all,
Then when they had defpoil'd her tire and caul,
Such as fhe was, their eyes might her behold., Fairy 2.6. i.
Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden caul the curls are bound. Dryden's Emeid.
2. Any kind of fmall net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a caul of packthread.
3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclofed.

The caul ferves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whofe caul Galen cut out, was fo liable to fuffer cold, that he kept his belly conftantly covered with wool. Ray on the Creation.

The beaft they then divide, and difunite
The ribs and limbs, obfervant of the rite:
On thefe, in double cauls involv'd with art,
The choiceft morfels lay. Pope's Ody fey, b. iii. l. 585.
Cauli'ferous. adj. [from caulis, a ftalk, and fero, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for fuch plants as have a true flalk, which a great many have not.
CAULI'FI.OWER. n.f. [from caulis, Lat, the falk of a plant.] A fpecies of cabbage; which fee.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and falad herbs; and plant forth your cauliflowers and cabbage, which were fown in Auguft.

Evelyn's Kalcndar.
Tu Caulk. See ToCalk.
To Caupónate. v. n. [coupono, Lat.] To keep a victuallinghoufe; to fell wine or victuals.
Cau'sabie. adj. [from caulfo, low Lat.] That which may be caufed, or effected by a caufe.

That may be miraculoufly effected in one, which is naturally caufable in another. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21. CAU'SAL. adj: [canfalis, low Lat.] Relating to caufes; implying or containing caufes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motori, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would diftinctly pry into the whole method of caufal concatenations.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica? c. 35 .

## C A U

Caufal propofitions are, where two propofitions are joined by caufal particles; as, houfes were not built, that they might be deftroyed; Rehoboum was unhappy, becaufe he followed evil counfel.

IWatts's Logick.
Causn'Lity. n. f. [caufalitas, low Latin.] The agency of a caufe; the quality of caufing.

As he created all things, fo is he beyond and in them all, in his very effence, as being the foul of their caufalities, and the effential caufe of their exiftences. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

By an unadvifed tranfiliency from the effect to the remoteft caufe, we obferve not the connection, through the interpofal of more immediate caufalities. Glanville's Scep/is, c. 14.
Ca'usally. adv. [from caufal.] According to the order or feries of caufes.

Thus may it more be caufally made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Causa'tion. n.f. [from callo, low Lat.] The act or power of caufing.

Thus doth he fometimes delude us in the conceits of fars and metcors, befides their allowable actions, afcribing effects thereunto of independent caufation. Brown's Vulgar Errour's.
Ca'USATIVE. adj. [a term in grammar.] That exprefles a caufe or reafon.
Ca'usator. i.f. [from caufo, low Lat.] A caufer; an authour of any effect.

Demonftratively underftanding the fimplicity of perfection, and the invifible condition of the firf carlfator, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from the

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.
CAUSE. n. f. [caufa, Lat.]
I. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wife and learned amongtt the very heathens themfelves, have all acknowledged fome firt cauf $\mathcal{c}$, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they therwife fpoken of that caufe, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, obferveth, in working, a moft exact order or law.

Hooker, b. i. §2.
Butterflics, and other flies, revive eafily when they feem dead, being brought to the fun or fire; the caule whereof is the diffufion of the vital fpirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No 697.
Calfe is a fubftance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be.

Lockc.
2. The reafon; motive to any thing.

The reft fhall bear fome other fight,
As caule will be obey'd.
Sbakes. Macbeth.
So great, fo conftant, and fo general a practice, muft needs have not only a coufe, but alfo a great, a conftant, and a general coufe, every way commenfurate to fuch an effect.

Thus, royal fir! to fee you landed here,
Was caufe enough of triumph for a year.
Eneas wond'ring ftood: then ask'd the caufe,
Which to the ftream the crouding people draws. Even he,
Lamenting that there had been caufe of enmity,
Will often wifh fate had ordain'd you friends.
Rowe's Ambitious Stcpmother.
3. Caufe of debate; fubjert of litigation.

O madnefs of difcourfe !
That caufc fets up with and againf thyfelf!
Bifold authority.
Shakefp. Troilus and Crcfruda.
Hear the caufes between your brethren, and judge righteoufly between every man and his brother, and the ftranger that is with him.

Deut. i. 16
4. Side ; party; ground or principle of action or oppofition. Ere to thy cauf $f_{e}$, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had feduc'd my mind.
Tickell.
To Cause. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

She weeping ask'd, in thefe her blooming years,
What unforefeen misfortune caus'd her care
To loath her life, and languifh in defpair. Drydch's Fables.
Things that move fo fwift, as not to affect the fenfes diftinctly, and fo caule not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.

Locke.
CAU'SELESLY. adv. [from caufclefs.] Without caufe; without reafon.

Human laws are not to be broken with fcandal, nor at all without reafon; for he that does it coufeleffy, is a defpifer of the law, and undervalues its authority. Taylor's Holy Living. Cau'seless. adj. [from caufe.]
I. Without caufe ; original to itfelf.

Reach th' Almighty's facred throne,
And make his caufelefs pow'r, the caufe of all things, known.
Blacinmare's Circuition.
2. Without juft ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avowd to other lady late,
That, to remove the fame, I have no might;
To change love canfclef, is reproach to warlike knight.
Spenfer's F̈airy Queen, b. ii. camt. vii. flanz. 5̣c.

## C A U

And me and mine, threats not with war but death; Thus caufilefs hatred endlefs is uneath. Fairfax, b, iv The caufelefs difilike, which others have conceived, is no fufficiont reafon for us to forbear in any place. Hooker, b. v. As women yet who apprehend
Some fudden caufe of caufelefs fear,
Although that feeming caufe take end
A fhaking through their limbs thev find.
Waller.
Alas! my fears are cau'clejs and ungrounded
Fantafick dreams, and melancholy fumes. Denban's Sophy. Ca'USER. $n$. $[$. [from caufe.] He that caufes; the agent by
which an effect is produced. Is not the cavifoduced.
As not the caufer of thefe timelefs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? Sbakefp. Richard III. CA'USEY. $\}^{n \cdot \int \cdot[\text { chaulfie, Fr. This word, by a falfe notion of }}$ CA'USEWAY. $\}$ its etymology, has been lately written caufeway.] A way raifed and paved; a way raifed above the reft of the ground.

To shuppim the lot came forth weftward by the caulfy.
1 Cbron. xxvi. 16.
Th' other way Satan went down,
The caufectay to hell-gate. Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 415 .
But that broad caufeway will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day.
Dryden.
Whofe caufcway parts the vale with fhady rows;
Whofe feats the weary traveller repofe.
Pope.
Ca'USTICAl. jadj. [xavinos.] Medicaments which, by their Ca'ustice. $\}$ violent activity and heat, deftroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an efchar, which they do by the extreme minutenefs, afperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thofe of fire itfelf, deftroy the texture of the folids themfelves, and change what they are applied to, into a fubftance like burnt flefh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreffing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. 2 uincy.
If extirpation be fafe, the beft way will be by cauffical medicines or efcaroticks.

IVifeman's Surgery.
I propofed eradicating by efcaroticks, and began with a cauf. tick ftone.

Wijeman's Surgery.
Air too hot, cold and moift, abounding perhaps with cauf-
tick, aftringent, and coagulating particles.
CA'USTICK. n.f. A cauftick or burning application.
It was a tendernefs to mankind, that introduced corrofives and caufficks, which are indeed but artificial fires. Temple.

The piercing caufticks ply their fpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks fcour.
Gartb.
CA'UTEL. n.f. [cautela, Lat.] Caution; fcruple; a word difufed.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no foil of cautel doth befmerch
The virtuc of his will.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Ca'Utelous. adj. [cauteleux, Fr.]
I. Cautious; wary ; providet.

1. Cautious ; wary; provident.

Palladio doth wifh, like a cautelous artifan, that the inward walls might bear fome good fhare in the burden. Wotton.
2. Wily ; cunning ; treacherous.

Of themfelves, for the moft part, they are fo cautelous and wily headed, efpecially being men of fo fimall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow fuch fubtilties and fy fhifts.

Sporfor on Ireland.

## Your fon

Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. Sbake/p. Coriolanus.
Ca'utelously. adz. [from cautelous.] Cunningly; fily; treacheroufly ; cautioully; warily.

The Jews, not undoubtedly refolved of the fciatica fide of Jacob, do cauteloufy, in their diet, abftain from both.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. т.
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid anleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth cauteloufly get the ftart and advantage, yet they will fet back all things in flatu quo prius.

Bacon's War with Spain.
CAUTERIZA'TION. n. $f$. [from cauterize.] The act of burning flefh with hot irons, or cauftick medicaments.

They require, after coutcrization, no fuch bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the fipirits. Wifenan.
To Ca'uterize. v.a. [cauterifer, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blifter, and each falfe,
Be cauterizing to the root o' th' tongue,
Confuming it with fpeaking.
Sbakefp. Timon.
No marvel though cantharides have fuch a corrofive and cauu-
crizing quality; for there is not one other of the infecta, but terizing quality; for there is not one other of the infecta, but
is bred of a duller matter.
Bacon's Natural Hiffory.

The defign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from clofing; but the operators confefs, that, in perfons cauterized, the tears trickle down ever after.

Sharp's Surgery.

## CA'UTERY. n.f. [xaiw, uro.]

Cautery is cither actual or potential ; the firft is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauftick medicines. The actual coutery is generally ufed to ftop mortification, by burning the VOL. I.
dead parts to the quick; or to flop the effufion of bleod, by fearing up the vefiels.

2i incy.
In heat of fight it will be neceflary to have your acual cautery always ready; for that will fecure the bleeding arteries in a moment.

IWijeman's Sursery.
CA'UTION. n.. [caution, Fr. cautio, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it refpects danger; forefight; provident care; warinefs!
2. Security for.

Such conditions, and cautions of the condition, as might affure the people with as much affurance as worldly matters bear.

The Cedar, upon this new acqueft, gave him part of Baccharia for caution for his difburfements. Howel's Vocal Foreff.
The parliament would yet give his majefty fufficient caution that the war fhould be profecuted. Clarendon.
He that objects any crime, ought to give caution by the means of fureties, that he will perfevere in the profecution of
fuch crimes. fuch crimes.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
3. Provifion or fecurity againft; direction.

In defpite of all the rules and cautions of government, the moft dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. L'Eftrange. 4. Provifionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned fymptoms affords the beft cautions and rules of diet, by way of prevention. Arbutbrot. 5. Warning.

To Ca'ution. v. a. [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How fhall our thought avoid the various fnare?
Or wifdom to our caution'd foul declare
The diff'rent fhapes thou pleafeft to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to deftroy?
Prior.
You caution'd me againft their charms,
But never gave me equal arms;
Your leffons found the weakeft part,
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart.
Swift.
Ca'utionary. adj. [from caution.] Given as a pledge, or in fecurity.

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hoftage of your keeping it.
Soutberne.
Is there no fecurity for the ifland of Britain? Has the enemy no cautionary towns and fea-ports, to give us for fecuring trade?

Szuift.
CA'UTious. adj. [from cautus, Lat.] Wary; watchful.
Be cautious of him; for he is fometimes an inconftant lovers becaufe he hath a great advantage

Swift.
Ca'utiously. adv. [from cautious.] In an attentive, wary manner.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are cautioufly believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. Dryden.
Ca'utiousness. n. $\int$. [from cautious.] Watchfulnefs; vigilance; circumfpection; provident care ; prudence with refpect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous conftancy and cautioufnefs.
K. Cbarles.

We fhould always act with great cautioufnefs and circumfpection, in points where it is not impoffible that we may be deceived.

Addifon. Spectator, No 399.
To CAw. v. n. [taken from the found.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Rufiet-pated choughs, many in fort,
Rifing and cawing at the gun's report.
Shakefp.
There is a walk of aged cims, fo very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops feem to be cawing in another region.

Addifon. Spectator, No 110 .
The rook, who high amid the boughs
In early fpring, his airy city builds,
And ceafelefs caws.
Thomfon's Spring.
CA'yma
codile.
To CEASE. v. n. [cefer, Fr. ceffo, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ftop; to give over ; to defift

The lives of all, who ceafe from combat, fpare;
To fail; to be extinct. 2. To fail ; to be extinct.

The poor man fhall never ceafe out of the land. Deut.xv. I r. The foul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, fenfe and intellection ceafe from that moles corporea, and are no longer in it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. 3. To be at an end.
nce I fee
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. Dryden's Virgil's $P_{a f t}$. 4. To reft.

The minifters of Chrift have ceafed from their labours. Sprat, To Cease. v. a. To put a fop to; to put an end to.

Hafte you to lord Timon;
Importune him for monies; be not ceas'd
With fight denial.
Shakefp. Timon.
You may fooner, by imagination, quicken or flack a motion, than raife or cenfe it; as it is eafier to make a dog go flower,

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than to make him Rand fill. Bucon's Nutural Hiff. N2 990. Cicufc then this impious rage. Peradife Loft, b. v. 1.845 . But he her fears to ceafie,
Sent down the meek-cy'd peace.
Milton.
The diford is compleat, nor can they ceafe
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.
Drydem.
Cease. $n$.f. [from the verb.] Extinction; failure. The caafe of majefty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Ce'Aseless. adj. [from ccafe.] Inceffant ; perpetual; continual ; without paufe ; without fop; without end.

My guiltlefs blood muft quench the cenfclefs. fire,
On which my endlefs tears were bootlefs fpent.
Fairfax.
All thefe, with ccafelefs praife his works behold,
Both day and night.
Paradife Loft, b. iv. 1. 6\%9.
That fands fecure, though all the winds employ
Their ceafelefs roar, and only fheds its leaves, Or maft, which the revolving foring reftores

Pbilips.
Ce'city. u. $\int$. [cacitas, Lat.] Blindnefs; privation of fight.
They are not blind, nor yet diftinctly fee ; there is in them no cccity, yet more than a cecutiency ; they have fight enough to difcern the light, though not perhaps to diftinguifh objects or colours.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Cecu'tiency. n. $\int$. [cacutio, Lat.] Tendency to blindnefs; cloudinefs of fight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecutiency.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. I8,
CEDAR. n. f. [cedrus, Lat.] A tree.
It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thofe of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, refembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flawers, or katkins, produced at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree. The feeds are produced in large cones, fquamofe and turbinated. The extenfion of the branches is very regular in celar trees; the ends of the fhoots declining, and thereby fhewing. their upper furface, which is conftantly cloathed with green leaves, fo regularly as to appear at a diftance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable profpect. It is furprifing that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the fnow continues moft part of the year, What we find in Scripture, of the lofty cedar's, is no ways applicable to the ftature of this tree; for we find by thofe now growing in England, and by the teftimony of travellers, that have feen thofe few remaining trees on Mount Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend their branches very far ; to which the allufion, made by the Pfalmift, agrees very well, when, defcribing the flourifhing flate of a poople, he fays, thoy fall Sprcad thcir branches like the cedar tree. Maundrel, in his Travels, fays, he meafured one of the largeft cedars on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards fix inches in circumference, and found, and thirty feven yards in the fipread of its boughs. At about five or fix yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof againft the putrefaction of animal bodics.' The faw duft is thought to be one of the fecrets ufed by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mytery. This wood is alfo faid to yield an oil, which is famous for preferving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon to continuc above a thoufand years found. It is alfo recorded, that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found timber of near two thoufand years old; and the ftatue of the goddefs, in the famous Ephefian temple, was faid to be of this material, as well as the timber work of that glorious ftructure, This fort of timber is very dry, and fubject to fplit; nor does it well endure to be faftened with nails; therefore pins of the fame wood are much preferable.

I muft yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the codar to the axe's edge,
Whofe arms gave thelter to the princely eagle;
Under whofe fhade the ramping lion flept,
Whofe top branch overpecr'd Jove's fpreading tree,
And kept low fhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.
Ce'drine. adj. [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.
"Io CEIL. v. a. [calo, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater houfe he ceilicd with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold.

2 Chron. iii. 5.
How will he, from his houfe ceiled with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

Desay of Piety.
Ce'ining. n. f. [from ceil.] The inner roof.
Varnifi makes ceilings not only fhine, but laft.
And now the thicken'd fky
Like a dark ceiling ftood; down rufh'd the rain
fimpetuous.
Milton's Paradife Loft, l. xi. 1, 743.

## C E L

So when the fun lyy day, or moon liy night, Strike on the polifh'd brafo their trembling light,
'The glitt'ring fpecies here and there divide,
And caft their dubious beams from fide to fide:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the coiling flafh the glaring dav. Di) ryden's Exvaid.
CE'LANDinf, (greater.) [chelidonium, Lat.] A plant.
The cup of the flower confints of two leaves, which focin fall away ; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form of a crofs. It grows wild, and is ufed in medicine. Miller. Ce'landine, (the lefer, or Pilewort.) [cbclictoniun minus, Lat.]

It hath a gramofe or granulofe root; the leaves are roundifh; the flower ftalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the. flower confifts of three leaves.

Miller.
Ce'lature. n. f. [calatuia, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in metals.
To CE'LEBRATE. v. a. [celcbro, Lat.]

1. To praife ; to commend ; to give praife to ; to make famous.

The fongs of Sion were pfalms and pieces of poctry, that adored or celebrated the Supreme Being. - Addifon. Spectater.

I would have him read over the cclebrated works of antiquity, which have ftood the teft of fo many different ages. Addifon.
2. To diftinguifh by folemn rites ; to perform folemnly.

He flew all them that were gone to celeirrate the fabbath.
2 Maccab. v. 26
On the feaft day, the father cometh forth, after divine fervice, into a large room, where the feaft is celebrated. Bacom.
3. To mention in a fee or folemn manner, whether of joy or forrow.

This paufe of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England celebrates your fafo return.
Dryden.
Celebra'tion. n. $\int$. [from celebrate.]

1. Solemn performance; folemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive forrow from her, and to baten the celcbration of their marriage.

Hc hall conceal it,
While you are willing it thall come to note;
What time we will our celebration keep,
According to my birth.
Shakefß. Twelfth Nigbt.
During the celebration of this holy facrament, you attend earneflly to what is done by the prieft.

Taylor.
2. Praife; renown; memorial.

No more fhall be added in this place, his memory deferving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety and virtue ${ }_{3}$ have been attained by few.
Some of the ancients may be thought fometimes to have ufed a lefs number of letters, by the celebration of thofe who have add= ed to their alphabet.

Holder's Elements of Speech. Cele'brious. adj. [celeber, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted: The Jews, Jerufalem, and the Temple, having been always fo celebrious; yet when, after their captivities, they were defpoiled of their glory, even then, the Affyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with facrifices, the moft high God, whom that nation worfhipped.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra:
Celébriously. adv. [from celebrious.] In a famous manner. Cele'briousness. n. [f. [from celcbrious.] Renown; fame.
Cele'sirity. n. f. [celebritas, Lat.] Celebration; fame.
The manner of her receiving, and the celcbrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. Bacon
Cele'riack. n.f. A fpecies of parfley; it is alfo called turnep= rootcd cclery.
Cele'rity. n. f. [celeritas, Lat.] Swiftnefs; fpeed; vclocity,
We very well fee in them, who thus plead, a wonderful colcrity of difcourfe; for, perceiving at the firft but only fome caufe of fufpicion, and fear left it fhould be evil, they are prefently, in one and the felf-fame breath, refolved, that what beginning foever it had, there is no poffibility it fhould be good. Hooker:
His former cuftom and practice was ever full of forwardnefs and celerity, to make head againft them. Bacon's Henry VII,

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our fwift feene flies,
In motion with no lefs celerity
Than that of thought.
Shakefp. Henry V.
Three things concur to make a percuffion great ; the birneef, the denfity, and the celerity of the body moved.

Digby:
Whatever encreafeth the denity of the blood, even without encreafing its celerity, heats, becaufe a denfer body is hotter than a rarer.
firbuthnot on Aliments,
Ce'tery. n.f. A fpecies of parlley; which fee.
CELE'STIAL. adj. [celefis, Lat.]
r. Heavenly ; relating to the fuperiour regions.

There fay, until the twelve celcffial figns
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shake Pp. Love's Labour Lof.
The ancients commonly applied ccleftial defcriptions of other climes to their own. Brozun's Vhlisar Eirours, b. iv. c. I 2 2. Heavenly ; relating to the bleffed ftate.

Play that fad note
I nam'd my knell; whilft I fit meditating
On that colefial harmony I go to.
3. Heavenly, with refpect to excellence.

Cant thou pretend defire, whom zeal infam'd
T' $\varphi$ worthip, and a pow'r celeffial nąm'd?
Dryden,

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Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing celeftial fweet, with godlike grace. Pope's Cajjery. Cene'stial. n.f. [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown cicleftial leads. Popcis Olyy/fipy.
Cener'stialis. ado. [from celfficia!.] In a heavenly manner.
To Crie's'rify. v. a. [from celeftis, Lat.] To give fomething of heavenly nature to any thing.

We chould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreftrified, and earth but heaven celfftifficl, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.

Erowis's Vulgar Ervohrs.
Ce'liack. adj. [xonia, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly,
The blood moving flowly through the celiack and inefenterick arterics, produce complaints. Arbutbnot on Al'iments.
Ce'libacy. n. $\int$. [from coe!ebs, Latin.] Single life; unmarried ftate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on cclibacy as an accurfed fate, and generally are married before twenty. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 495$.
By teaching them how to carry themfelves in their relations of hufbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queftion, adorned the gofpel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devouteft and ftricteft celibacy.

Attcrbury.
Célibate. n. $\int$. [coelibatus, Lat.] Single life.
Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themfelves to celibate, and then multiplication is hindered.
CELL. n. $f$. [cella, Lat.]

1. A fmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thoufand cells,
In each fome active fancy dwells.
How thefe for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their fep'rate cells and properties maintain.
Prior.
2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perfon.

Befides, fhe did intend confeffion
At Patrick's cell this even; and there the was not. Shakefp: Then did religion in a lazy cell,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell.
Denbam.
3. A fmall and clofe apartment in a prifon.
4. Any fmall place of refidence.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my internal fight. Par. Loft, b. viii. l. 460.
5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different forts are lodged; common both to animals and plants. Quincy.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {éllar. n. } \int \text {. [cella, Lat.] A place under ground, where fores }}$ are repofited.
If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punifhment, have been confined to the bottom of a cellar during his life.

Peacham on Drawing.
Ce'ilarage. n. $\int$. [from cellar.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellarage. Shakefp. Take care alfo, that it be well watered and wooded ; that it have a good afcent to it, which makes a houfe wholefome, and gives opporturnity for cellarage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Ce'llarist. n. $\int$. [cellarius, Lat.] The butler in a religious houfe.

Dict.
Céluluar. arlj. [cellula, Lat.] Confifting of little cells or cavities.
The urine, infinuating itfelf amongft the neighbouring mufcles, and cellular membranes, deftroyed four. Sharp's Surgcry. Ce'isitude. n. f. [celfitudo, Lat.] Height.

Dici.
CE'MENT: $n f$. [camentum, Lait.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere ; as, mortar or glue.
Your temples burned in their cement, and your franchifes confined into an augre's bore.

Shak. Coriol.
There is a cement compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and ftones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. Bacon.

You may fee divers pebbles, and a cruft of cement or ftone between them, as hard as the pebbles themfelves.

Bacon.
The foundation was made of rough ftone, joined together with a moft firm cement; upon this was laid another layer, confifting of fmall ftones and cement. Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. Bond of union in friendfhip.

Let not the piece of virtue which is fet
Betwixt us, as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.
Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
What cement fhould unite heaven and earth, light and darknefs?

Glanville's Scepfis, c. iv.
Look over the whole creation, and you fhall fee, that the band or cement, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude.

South.
To Ceme'nt. v. a. [from the noun.] To unite by means of fomething interpofed.

But how the fear of us
May cement their divifions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. Shak. Ant. and Cl.
Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they are all loofe änd incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of fand,

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or fine powder, will fufficr no hollowefs within them, though they be dry fubitances.

Eunnet's Theory of the 'Earth. Edgar
Cemented all the long contending powers.
ifilips.
Love with white lead coments his wings;
White lead was fent us to repair
Two brightelt, brittlcit earthly things, A lady's face, and china ware.

Sivift.
To Ceme'nt. v.r. 'To come into conjuntion; to cohere.
When a womm is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a fharp inftrument, they will, if held in clofe contact for fome time, reunite by inofculation, and coment like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

Sharp's Surgery.
Cementa'tion. n. f. [from cement.] The aft of cementing, or uniting with cement.
Ce'metery. n. $\int$. [xompliggou.] A place where the dead are red pofited.

The fouls of the dead appear frequently in cenetcries, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ftill hankering about their old brutal pleafires, and defiring again to enter the body.

Addifon. Spectator, No 90. Cen, and Cin, denote kinsfolk; fo Cimulph is a help to his kindred; Cinebelm, a protector of his kinsfolk; Cinburg, the defence of his kindred; Cinric, powerful in kindred.

Gibfon's Camden.
Ce'natory. adj. [from ceno, to fup, Lat.] Relating to fupper. The Romans wafhed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment; and the fame was practifed by the Jews.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Cenobitical. adj. [xaive and fio.] Living in community.
They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and cenobitical, and nuns.

Stillingfleet.
Ce'notaph. n. $\int$. [xévo and lápo.] A monument for one buried elfewhere.

Priam, to whom the ftory was unknown;
As dead,' deplor'd his metamorphos'd fon ;
A cenotaph his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers vept.
Dryden's Fables.
The Athenians, when they loft any men at fea, raifed a cenotaph, or empty monument.

Notes on Odyfey.
Cense. n.f. [cenjus, Lat.] Publick rates
We fee what floods of treafure have flowed into Europe by that action ; fo that the cenfe, or rates of Chriftendom, are raifed fince ten times, yea twenty times told. Eacor.
To CENSE. v. a. [encenfer, Fr.] To perfume with odours.
The Salii fing, and cenfe his altars round
With Saban fmoke, their heads with poplar bound. Dryder: Grineus was near, and caft a furious look
On the fide-altar, cens' $d$ with facred fmoke,
And bright with flaming fires.
Dryden.
Ce'nser. n. $\int$. [encenfoir, Fr.] The pan or veffel in which incenfe is burned.

Here's fnip, and nip, and cut, and nifh, and flufh,
Like to a cenfer in a barber's fhop.
Sbakes. Taming of the Sbrceu.
Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a cenfer before an altar.

Peacham on Drazieng.
Of incenfe clouds,
Fuming from golden cenfers, hid the mount. Par. Ioff, $b$ vii. Ce'nsor. n. f. [cenfor, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of corsecting manners.
2. One who is given to cenfure and exprobation:

Ill-natur'd cenfors of the prefent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paft.
Rofommon.
The mof fevere cenfor cannot but be pleafed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the fame time, he could have wifhed, that the mafter of it had been a better manager. Dryd:
Censórian. adj. [from cenfor.] Relating to the cenfor.
As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, fo the ftar-chamber had the cenforian power for offences under the degree of capital.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Censo'rious. adj. [from cenfor.]

1. Addicted to cenfure; fevere ; full of invectives

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be fpiritual, but what is cenforious, or vindicative?

Sprat.
O! let my prefence make my travels light,
And potent $V$ enus fhall exalt my name
Above the rumours of cenforious fame.
Pricr:
2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical fipirit inclines a man to be cenforious of his neigh. bours.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. Sometimes on:

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moft fanctified pride; was rigoroufly and univerfally cenforious upon all his brethren of the gown.

Swift.
Censóriously. alv. [from cenforious.] In a fevere reflecting manner.
Censo'riousness. n. $\int$. [from cenforious.] Difpofition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

## C E N

Sournefs of difpofition, and rudenefs of behaviour, cenforioufnefs and finifter interpretation of things, all crofs and diftafteful humours, render the converfation of men grievous and uneafy to one another

Tillot fon.
Ce'nsorship. n. f. [from cenfor.]

1. The office of a cenfor.
2. The time in which the office of cenfor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the cenfor/hip of Claudius.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 12
Ce'nsurabie. ald. [from cenfure.] Worthy of cenfure; blameable ; culpable.
A fmall miftake may leave upon the mind the lafting memory of having been taunted for fomething cen/urablc. Locke
Ce'nsurableness. $n$.f. [from cenfurable.] Blamablenefs; liable to be cenfured.
CE'NSURE. .n. $f$. [cenfura, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateft of thefe days,
To 'fcape my cenfure, not expect my praife.
2. Judgment; opinion

Madam, and you, my fifter, will you go
To give your cenfures in this weighty bufinefs
Shake/p. Ricbard III.

## 3. Judicial fentence

To you, lord governour,
Remains the cenfure of this hellifh villain.
Shakesp. Otbello.

- A fpiritual punifhment inflicted by fome ecclefiaftical judge.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Upon the unfuccefsfulnefs of milder medicaments, ufe that ftronger phyfick, the cenfures of the church. - Hammond. To Ce'nsure. v. a. [cenfurer, Fr.]

1. '「o blame; to brand publickly.

The like cenfurings and defpifings have embittered the fpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againft another

Sanderfon.
2. To condemn by a judicial fentence.

Ce'nsurer. n.f. [from cenfure.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

## We muft not ftint

Our neceffary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious cenfurers.
Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
A fatefman, who is poffeft of real merit, fhould look upon his political cenfurers with the fame neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks.

Addifon, Frecholder, No 17.
Cent. n. . [centum, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.
Ce'ntaur. n. $\int$.' [centaurus, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, fuppofed to be compounded of a man and a horfe.
Down from the wafte they are centaurs, though women all above. Shake/p. King Lear.
The idea of a centaur has no more falfehood in it, than the name centaur.

Locke.
Feats, Theffalian centaurs never knew,
And their repeated wonders fhake the dome.
Thomfon
2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearlefs empire of the sky,
To Capricorn, the Centaur archer yields.
Thoomfon.
Ce'ntaury, (greater.) [centaurium majus, Lat.] A plant.
It is one of the plantce capitula, or of thofe plants whofe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiftle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without fpines, and are fawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is fquamofe, but hath no fpines; the florets are large and fpacious. One of the fpecies, having cut leaves, is ufed in medicine. Miller
Ce'ntaury, (lefer.) [centaurium minus, Lat.]
The leaves grow by pairs, oppofite to each other ; the flowers confift of one leaf, funnel fhaped, and divided into five acute fegments; they grow on the tops of the falks in clufters; the feed veffel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many fmall feeds are contained. It grows wild, and is ufed in medicine.

Miller:

> Add pounded galls, and rofes dry,

And with Cecropian thyme ftrong fcented centaury. Dryden.
Ce'ntenary, $n \int$. [entenarius, Lat.] The number of a hundred.
In every centenary of years from the creation, fome fmall abatement fhould have been made. Hakewell on Providence.
Cente'simal. n. f. [centefimus, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ftep of progreffion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few centefimals in the fide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Arbuthnot on Cains.
Centifo'lious. adj. [from centum and folium, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.
Ce'ntipede, n. f. [from centum and pes.] A poifonous infect in the Weft Indies, commonly called by the Englifh forty legs. CE'NTO. n. f. [cento, Lat.] A compofition formed by joining fcrapes from other authours.

It is quilted, as it were, out of fhreds of divers poets, fuch as fcholars call a cento.

Camden's Remains.

If any man think the poem a cento, our poet will but have done the fame in jeft which Boileau did in earneft.

Advertifement to Pope's Dunciad.
Ce'ntral. adj. [from centre.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.
There is now, and was then, a fpace or cavity in the central parts of it ; fo large as to give reception to that mighty mals of water. $W$ Vocizuarll's Natural Hiffory.

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy fprite,
Down to the central earth, his proper fcene,
Repairs.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.
Ce'ntrally. adv. [from central.] With regard to the centre.
Though one of the feet moft commonly bears the weight, yet we fee that the whole weight refts centrally upon it.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
CE'NTRE. n. f. [centrum, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diftant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themfelves, the planets, and this centre,
Obferve degree, priority, and place.
Shakefp. Troilus and Creffrda.
If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffufe itfelf every way; fo that the fource, ferving for the contre there, would be round about an huge fphere of fire and light.

Digby on Bodies.
To Ce'ntre. q. a. [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaft profundity obfcure.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 228.
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis fhown,
Thy joys are centred all in me alone.
He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of fin and vice, and centre it in his own brcaft.

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whofe thoughts are centred on thyfelf alone!
Ce'NTRE. v. $n$.

1. To reft on; to repofe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to mect in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no vifible truth wherein to centre, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity.

Decay of Picty.
What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes muft centre on ourfelves alone. Dryden's Encid.
The common acknowledgments of the body will at length centre in him, who appears fincerely to aim at the common benefit.

Atterbury.
It was attefted by the vifible centring of all the old prophecies in the perfon of Chrift, and by the completion of thefe prophecies fince, which he himfelf uttered.

Atterbury.
2. To be placed in the midft or centre.
As God in heav'n

Is centre, yet extends to all; fo thou, Centring, receiv't from all thofe orbs.

Par. Lof, b. ix, Ce'ntrick. adj. [from centre.] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his centrick happinefs doth lie.
Donne.
Centri'fugal. adj. [from centrum and fugio, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
They defcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a centrifugal force. Cbeyne's Pbilofopbical Principles. Centrípetal. adj. [from centrum and peto, Lat.] Having a tendency to the center ; having gravity.
The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in refpect of the central body, and centripetal, in refpect of the revolving body. Cbeyne. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ce'ntry. } \\ \text { Se'ntry. }\end{array}\right\}$ See Sentinel.

The thoughtlefs wits fhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'rainft the centry's box difcharge their tea.
Ce'ntuple. adj. [contuflex, Lat.] An hundred fold.
To Centuplicate. v. a. [centuplicatum, of centum and plico, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. $D$. To Centu'riate. v. a. [centurio, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.
Centuria'tor. n.f. [from century.] A name given to hiftorians, who diftinguifh times by conturies; which is generally the method of ecclefiaftical hiftory.

The centuriators of Mardeburg were the firf that difcovered this grand impofture.

Ayliff's Parergon. Centu'rion. n. f. [centurio, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, fay you? - A moft royal one. The centurions, and their charges, diftinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.

Sbakefp. Coriolanas.
CENTURY. n. ऽ. [centuria, Lat.]
I. A hundred; ufually employed to fpecify time; as, the fecond sentury.
The nature of eternity is fuch, that, though our joys, after

## C ER

fome couturies of years, may feem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed fo many ages, yet will they really ftill continue new.

And now time's whiter feries is begun,
Which in foft centurics fhall fmoothly run.
,

The lifts of bifhops are filled with greater numbers Dryden would expect ; but the fucceffion was quick in the three firft centuries, becaufe the bifhop very often ended in the martyr.

Addifon on thc Chriftian Recigion.
2. It is fometimes ufed fimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. Spenfer.

## When

With wild woodleaves and weeds I have ftrew'd his grave, And on it faid a century of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and figh. Sbakefp. Cymb.
CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which fignifies a fhip or veffel, fuch as thofe that the Saxons landed in. Gibfon's Camden.

Cepha'lick. $a d j$. [ $x \in p \alpha \lambda \dot{r i}_{\text {. }}$ ] That which is medicinal to the head.

Ceploalick medicines are all fuch as attenuate the blood, fo as to make it circulate eafily through the capillary veffels of the brain.

Arbutbot on Aliments.
I dreffed him up with foft folded linen, dipped in a cephalick balfam.

Wifoman.
CERA'STES. n. $\int$. [ $x_{\varepsilon g} \alpha_{5} r_{s}$.] A ferpent having horns, or fuppofed to have them.

Scorpion, and afp, and amphifbena dire,
Cerafics horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear.
Par. Lof, $b . x$.
Ce'rate. n. f. [cera, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or fome fofter fubftance, makes a confiftence fofter than a plaifter.
Cented $^{\prime}$ rated. adj. [ceratus, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.
To CERE. v. a. [from cera, Lat. wax.] To wax.
You ought to pierce the fkin with a needle, and ftrong brown thread, cered about half an inch from the edges of the lips.
Ce ${ }^{\text {l Rebel. }}$ n. $\int$. [cerevellum, Lat.] Part of the brain ifeman In the head of man, the bafe of the brain and cerebcl, yea, of the whole fcull, is fet parallel to the horizon. Derbam.
Ce'recloth. n. f. [from carc and cloth.] Cloth fineared over with glutinous matter, ufed to wounds and bruifes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were fhrowded in a number of folds of linen, befmeared with gums, in manner of cerecloth.

Bacon.
Cerpement. n. f. [from cera, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burft in ignorance, but tell,
Why canonized bones, hearfed in earth,
Have burft their ccrements?
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Ceremónial. adj. [from ceremony.]
x. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieft attends,
To fpeak the ceremonial rites of marriagé?
Shakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.
We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a ceremonial nicety into a fubftantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion.

South.
Chrift did take away that external ceremonial worfhip that was among the Jews.

Stillingfeet.
2. Formal ; obfervant of old forms.

Oh monftrous, fuperftitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet ceremonial man,
That when thou meet'ft one, with enquiring eyes
Doft fearch, and, like a needy broker, prize
The filk and gold he wears.
He moves in the dull ceremonial track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back.
Dryden.
Ceremo'nial, n.f. [from ceremony.]

1. Outward form ; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy , to alter the ceremonial, or any indifferent part, would be a refolution in the legiflature to prevent new fects
2. The order for rites and forms in the Romifh church

Ceremo'nialness. n.f. [from ceremonial.] The quality of being ceremonial ; over much ufe of ceremony.
Ceremo'nious. adj. [from ceremony.]

1. Confifting of outward rites.

Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the fhell and ceremonious part of his worfhip. South.
2. Full of ceremony; awful.
O, the facrifice,

How ceremonious, folemn, and unearthly,
It was $i^{\prime}$ th' offering! Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too fenfelefs obftinate, my lord;
Too cerenmious, and traditional. Sbakefp. Richard III.

## C E R

4. Civil ; according to the ftrict rules of civility; furmally refpectful.
They have a fet of ceremoniozs phrales, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. Mddifon. Guard. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 104$ 5. Obfervant of the rules of civility

Then let us take a cercmonious leave,
And loving farewel of our feveral friends. Sluakefp. R. III. 6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown fo ccremonious, as he would needs accompany me fome miles in my way.

Sidnej, b. ii.
Ceremóniously. adv. [from ceremonious.] In a ceremonious manner ; formally ; refpectful.

Ceremonioufly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miftrefs of the looufe.
Sbakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Ceremóniousness. n. f. [from ceremomious.] Fonduefs of ceremony; ufing too much ceremony.
CE'REMONY. n.f. [ceremonia, Lat.]

1. Outward rite ; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that fhe may
The facred ceremonies partake. Spenfer's Epitbalamium. He is fuperftitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantafy, of dreams, and ceremonies. Shakefp. F. Cafar. Difrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with ceremony.
Sbakefp. 7. Cafar.
2. Forms of civility.

The fauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shakefp. Macbeth:
Not to ufe ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to ufe them again, and fo diminifh refpect to himfelf.

Bacon.
3. Outward forms of ftate.

What art thou, thou idle ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that fuffer't more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worfhippers?
Art thou aught elfe but place, degree, and form ?
Sbakefp. Henry V.
A coarfer place,
Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not,
Where greatnefs was fhut out, and bignefs well forgot.
Dryden's Fables.
Ce'rote. n.f. The fame with cerate; which fee.
In thofe which are critical, a cerote of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto ferved my purpofe. Wijeman.
CE'RTAIN. adj. [certus, Lat.]
I. Sure; indubitable; unqueftionable; undoubted ; that which cannot be queftioned, or denied.

This it is equally certain of, whether thefe ideas be more or lefs general.

Locke.
Thofe things are certain among men, which cannot be denied, without obftinacy and folly

Tillotfon. 2. Refolved ; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Confort with thee. ${ }^{\prime}$ Milton's Par. Lof, b. ix. l.953.
3. In an indefinite fenfe, fome; as, a certain man told me this. How bad foever this fafhion may juftly be accounted, certain of the fame countrymen do pafs far beyond it. Carew's Survey. I got them in my country's fervice, when
Some certain of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noife of our own drums. Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Let there be certain leather bags made of feveral bigneffes, which, for the matter of them, fhould be tractable. Wilkins. 4. Undoubting; put paft doubt.

This form before Alcyone prefent,
To make her certain of the fad event.
Dryden.
Ce'rtainly. adv. [from certain.]

1. Indubitably; without queftion; without doubt

Certainly he that, by thofe legal means, cannot be fecured, can be much lefs fo by any private attempt. Decay of Piety.

What precife collection of fimple ideas, modefty or fruga-
lity ftand for, in another's ufe, is not fo certainly known. Locke. 2. Without fail.

Ce'rtainness. n. $\int$. [from certain.] The faine with certainity. Ce rtainty. n. f. [from certain.]
I. Exemption from doubt

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or difagreement of our ideas.

Locke.
2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be fure they do; for certainties
Or are paft remedies, or timely knowing
The remedy then born.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
$\mathrm{Ce}^{\prime}$ rtes. adv. [certes, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in footh: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcafe flame,
Whofe living hands immortaliz'd his name. Fairy 2. b. ii.
For, certes, thefe are people of the inland. Shakc/p. Tempeft.
Certes, our authours are to blame.
Hudibras.

## C E S

Certificate. n. f. [certificat, low Lat. he certifics.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein.
2. Any teftimony.

A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection. L'Efr. I can bring ccritificates, that I behave myfelf foberly before company.

Addijon. Spectator, No $57 \%$.
To Ce'rtify. v a. [certifier, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The Englifh embaffadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certificd the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. Bacon's Henry VII.
This is defigned to certify thofe things that are confirmed of God's favour.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
2. It has of before the thing told.

CERTIORA'RI. n. f. [Latin.] A writ iffuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a caufe therein depending, that juftice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who feeks the faid writ, hath received hard dealing in the faid court.

Corvel.
Ce'rtitude. n.. . [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

They thought at firft they dream'd ; for 'twas offence With them, to queftion certitude of fenfe. Dryden.
There can be no majus and minus in the certitude we have of tinings, whether by mathematick demonftration, or any other way of confequence. Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. iv. § 2. Cervícal. adj. [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, fends forth the corvical and axillary arteries; the reft turning down again, forms the defcending trunk.

Cheyne's Pbilofophical Principles.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cervilean. } \\ \text { Ceru'leous. }\end{array}\right\} a d j$. [caruleus, Lat.] Blue; iky coloured.
It afforded a folution, with, now and then, a light touch of fky colour, but nothing near fo high as the ceruleous tincture of filver.

From thee the faphire folid ether takes;
Its hue cerulean.
Thomfon's Summer.
Ceruli'fick. adj. [from ceruleous.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The feveral fpecies of rays, as the rubifick, cerulifick, and others are feparated one from another. Grew's Cofmol. Sacra. CERU'MEN. n. f. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.
Ce'ruse. n. f. [ceruffa, Lat.] White lead.
A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, refembling it in that particular, are by chymifts called corufe, as the cerufe of antimony, and the like.

2 2incy.
Ces'a'rian. adj. [from Cafar.]
The Cefarian fection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwife be delivered. Which circumftance, it is faid, firt gave the name of Coffar to the Roman family fo called.

2uincy.
CESS.n. f. [probably corrupted from cenfe; See CENSE; though imagined by funius to be derived from faijire, to feize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.
The like cefs is alfo charged upon the country fometimes for victualling the foldiers, when they lie in garrifon. Spenfer.
2. The act of laying rates.
3. [from ceffe, Fr.] It feems to have been ufed by Sbakefpeare for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's faddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all cefs.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
To Cess. v. a. [from the noun.] To rate ; to lay charge on.
We are to confider how much land there is in all Ulfter,
that, according to the quantity thereof, we may cefs the faid rent, and allowance iffuing thereout. Spenfer on Ireland.
Cessa'tion. n. /. [ceffatio, Lat.]

1. A ftop; a reft ; a vacation.

The day was yearly obferved for a feftival, by ceffation from labour, and by reforting to church.

Hayward.
True piety, without ceffation toft

## Denbam.

There had been a mighty confufion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courfe, and a ceffation and fufpenfion of the laws of nature. Woodward's Nat. Hijt.

The rifing of a parliament is a kind of celfation from politicks.

Addifon. Freebolder, ${ }^{\circ} 55$.
The ferum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raifeth an effervefcence; at the ceflation of which; the falts of which the acid was compofed, will be regenerated.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. A paufe of hoftility, without peace.

When the fuccours of the poor proteftants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them fome refpite, by a ceflation.
CESSAVIT. n. S: [Latin.]
A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perfon, againft whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to

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perform fuch fervice, or pay fuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, fufficient goods or chattels to be diftrained.

Cowel.
Cessibi'lity. n. f. [from cello, ceffum, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without refiftance.

If the fubject ftrucken be of a proportionate ceflizility, it feems to dull and deaden the ftroke; whereas if the thing ftrucken be hard, the ftroke feems to lofe no force, but to work a greater effect.

Digby on the Soul.
Ce'ssidle. adj. [from ceilo, ceffum, Lat.] Eafy to give way.
If the parts of the ftrucken body be fo cafily ceffible, as without difficulty the froke can divide them, then it enters into fuch a body, till it has fpent its force.

Digly on the Soul.
Ce'ssion. n.. . [ceffion, Fr. ceffio, Lat.]
I. Retreat ; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without fome refiftance cither in the air or the body percuffed; for if there be a mere yielding or ceffion, it produceth no found. Bacon's Nat. Hift. No 125
2. Refignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and fecure the beft peace they can with France, by a ceffion of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.

Temple.
Ce'ssionary. adj. [from ceffion.] As a ceffionary bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects.

Martin.
Ce'ssment. $n$. . [from cefs.] An affeffment or tax. Digt Ce'ssor. n. ת. [from ceffo, Lat.]

In law, he that ceafeth or neglecteth fo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cefs, or ceffing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceffavit brought againft him. Where it is faid the tenant ceffeth, fuch phrafe is to be underftood, as if it were faid, the tenant ceffeth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement.

Cowel.
CE'STUS. n. $\int_{:}$[Latin.] The girdle of Venus.
Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not fo much as her own ceffus.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 425$.
Ceta'ceous. adj. [from cete, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind. Such finhes as have lungs or refpiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and cetacoous animals. Brown's Vulg. Err.
He hath created variety of thefe cctaceous fifhes, which converfe chiefly in the northern feas, whofe whole body being encompaffed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateft cold of the fea-water. Ray on the Creation.
C faut. A note in the fcale of mufick.
Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortenfio's paffion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
$C$ faut, that loves with all affection.
Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
CH has, in words purely Englifh, or fully naturalized, the found of $t c b$; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to defribe in words. In fome words derived from the French, it. has the found of $\rho$, as chaife; and, in fome derived from the Greek, the found of $k$, as cholerick.
Chace. See Chase.
Chad. n. f. A fort of fifh.
Of round fifh there are brit, fprat, whiting, chad, cels, congar, millet.
To CHAFE. v. a. [echaufer, Fr.]
I. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon fome of their garments, and fell to rub and chafe him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the fervant, and warmth, the companion of living. Sidnej:

At laft, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to cbafe her skin.
Fairy 2: b. i.
Soft, and more foft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when chafing hands reduce
The former mafs to form, and frame to ufe. Diyden.

## 2. 'To heat.

Have I not heard the fea, puff'd up with winds, Rage like an angry boar, chafed with fweat?

Shakc/p.
3. To perfume

Lilies more white than fnow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whofe fcent fo chaf' $d$ the neighbour air, that you
Would furely fwear Arabick fpices grew. Suckling.
4. To make angry.

Her interceffion chaf'd him fo,
When the for thy repeal was fuppliant,
That to clofe prifon he commanded her:
Sliakefp.
An offer of pardon more chafed the rage of thofe, who were refolved to live or die together. Sir Fohn Hayward.

For all that he was inwardly chafced with the heat of youth and indignation, againft his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himfelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his foldiers.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
This chaf' $d$ the boar, his noftrils flames expire,
And his red eycballs roll with living fire.
Dryden.

## To Chafe. vo $n$.

1. 'To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to buil.

Thercwith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And shaf' $d$ at that indignity right fore. Spenfer's Hul . Tale.

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My husband will not rejoice fo much at the abufe of Fal ftaff, as he will chafe at the doctor's marrying my daughter. Shakesp. Merry IV ives of iV inulfor.
Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, or where confpirers arc.
Shake/p. Macheth.
How did they fume, and famp, and roar, and chafe, And fwear; not Addifon himfolf was fale.
2. To fret againft any thing.

Once upon a raw and gufty day,
The troubled Tyoer chafing with his fhores. Sl:akefP. Э. Cacf.
That on th' unnumber'd idle furge,
Cannot be heard fo high.
Chafe. n. f. [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; ? fion ; a fume ; a pett; a fret; a ftorm.

When Sir Thomas More was fpeaker of the parliament, with his widdom and eloquence, he fo croffed a purpofe of cardimal Violfey's, that the cardinal, in a chafe, fent for him to Whitehall.

Camden's Remaius.
At this the knight grew high in chafe,
And ftaring furiouly on Ralph,
He trembled.
Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.
CHAFE-IVAX. 12. $\int$. An officer belonging to the lord high chan-
cellor, who fits the wax ior the fealing of writs. Harris.
Cha'fer. n.f. [ceajof, Sax. kever, Dutch.] An infect; a fort of ycliow beetle.
Cha'fery. $n . \int$. A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrouglit into complete bars, and brought to perfection.

Phillips's World of Words.
CHAFF. n. f. [ceak, Sax. kaf, Dutch.]

1. The hutks of corn that are feparated by threfhing and winnowing.

We flall be winnow'd with fo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn fhall feem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. Sbake $\rho$ p. HenryIV.
Pleafure with inftruction thould be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the chaff behind.
Dryder.
He fet before him a fack of wheat, as it had been juft threfhed out of the fheaf; he then bid him pick out the chaff from among the corn, and lay it afide by itfelf. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 29 \mathrm{I}$.
2. It is ufed for any thing worthlefs.

To CHA'FFER. v. n. [kaufen, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himfelf to Paul's, the publick fair,
To chaffer for preferments with his grold,
Where bifhopricks and finecures are fold. Dryden's Fables.
The chaffering with difienters, and dodging about this or $t$ 'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar.

Swift.
In difputes with chairmen, when your mafter fends you to cbaffer with them, take pity, and tell your mafter that they will not take a farthing lefs.
To Cha'ffer. v.a. [The active fenfe is obfolete.]

1. To buy.

He chaffer' $d$ chairs in which churchmen were fet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let.
Stenfer.
2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never ftaid to greet,
Ne chaffer words, proud courage to provoke. Fairy 2ueen.
Cha'fferer. n. f. [from chaffer.] A buyer; bargainer; purchafer.
Cha'ffern. n. f. [from efchauffer, Fr. to heat.] A veffel for heating water.

Dict.
Cha'ffery. n.f: [from chaffer.] Traffick; the practice of buying and felling.
The third is, merchandize and chaffery, that is, buying and felling.

Spenfer's State of Ircland.
CHA'F FINCH. n.f. [from chaff and finch.] A bird fo called, becaufe it delights in chaff, and is by fome much admired for its fong. Pbillips's World of Words.
The chaffinch, and other fmall birds, are injurious to fome fruits. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Cha'ffless. adj. [from chaff.] Without chaff.

## The love I bear him,

Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, chatifefs. Sbakejp. Cymbeline.
CHA'FFWEED. un. f. [gnaphalium, Lat.] An herb; the fame with cudweed; which fee.
CHA'FFY. alj. [from chaff.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.
If the ftraws be light and chaffy, and held at a reafonable diftance, they will not rife unto the middle. Brown's Vulgar Err.
Cha'fingdishi. n. f. [from chafe and di/b.] A veffel to make any thing hot in ; a portable grate for coals.
Make proof of the incorporation of filver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to cbafingdifhes, pofnets, and fuch other filver veffels.

Bacon's Phyfiual Remains.
Chagrín. n.f. [cbagrine, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulnefs; peevifhnefs. It is pronounced Baagreen.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin;
That fingle act gives half the world the fpleen.

I grieve with the old, for fo many additional inconveniencies and chagrins, more than their fimall remain of life feemed deftined to undergo. Pope's Letters. To Chacri'n. v. a. [chagriner, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uncaly.
CHAIN. n. $\int$. [cbaine, Fr.]
I. A feries of links faftened one within another:

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Jofeph's hand, and put a gold chain about his neck. Gen. xli. 42.
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; fomething with which prifoners are bound.

Still in conftraint your fuff'ring fex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real chains.
Pope.
3. A line of links with which land is meafured.

A furveyour may as foon, with his chain, meafure out infinite fpace, as a philofopher, by the quickeft fight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it.
4. A feries linked together.

Thofe fo miftake the Chriftian religion, as to think it is only a chain of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.

Hammond.
As there is pleafure in the right exercife of any faculty, fo efpecially in that of right reafoning; which is ftill the greater, by how much the confequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
To Chain. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To faften or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholefome act eftablifhed againft the rich, and provide more piercing ftatutes daily to chain up and reftrain the poor.

Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
The mariners he chained in his own galleys for flaves.
Knolles's tistory of the Tirk's.
Or, march'd I chain'd behind the hoftile car,
The victor's paftime, and the fport of war ?
Prior.
They, with joint force oppreffion chaining, fet
Imperial juftice at the helm.
2. To bring into flavery.

Thomfon.
This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæfar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleft? who chain'd his country, fay,
Or he, whofe virtue figh'd to lofe a day?
3. To put on a chain.

The admiral feeing the mouth of the haven chaind and the caftes full of ordnance, and ftrongly manned, durft not attempt to enter.

Knollcs's Hiftory of the Turks.
4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do chain my foul with thine.
Shakefp. Henry VI: p.iii.
Cha'inpump. n. f. [from chain and pump.] A pump ufed in large Englifh veffels, which is double, fo that one rifes as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works eafily, and is eafily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a difagreeable noife.

Cbambers.
It is not long fince the friking of the topmaft, a wonderful great eafe to great fhips both at fea and in harbour, hath been devifed, together with the chainpump, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.

Raleigb's Effays.
Cha'inshot. n.f. [from chain and foot.] Two bullets or half bullets, faftened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.
In fea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the cbainfot, and fplinters.

Wifernan's Surgery.
Cha'inwork. n.f. [from cbain and work.] Work with open fpaces like the links of a chain.
Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of chainzork, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. I Kings, vii. 17. CHAIR. n. $\int$. [cbair, Fr.]
I. A moveable feat.

Whether thou choofe Cervantes' ferious air,
Or laugh and fhake in Rab'lais' eafy chair,
Or praife the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. Pope.
If a cbair be defined a feat for a fingle perion, with a back belonging to it, then a ftool is a feat for a fingle perfon, without a back.
2. A feat of juftice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.-
-Is the chair empty? Is the fword unfway'd?
Is the king dead ?
Shakefp. Richard III.
If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy defcent by gazing 'gainft the fun;
For chair and dukedom, throne and kingdom, fay ;
Either that's thine, or elfe thou wert not his.
Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. iii,
The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in fafety, and the chairs of juftice
Supply with worthy men.
Shake $/ p$. Coriolanus.
The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pyin to take the chair.

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## Her grace fat down to ref a while,

In a rich chair of nate.
Shakefip. Henry VIII.
In this high temple, on a chair of nate,
The feat of audience, old Latinus fate. Drylch's Jineid.
3. A rehicle horn by men ; a fedan.

Think what an equipage thou haft in air,
And view with fcon two pages and a chair.
Cilairman. n. f. [from chair and mam.]

1. The prefident of an aliembly.

In thefe affemblies generally one perfon is chofen cbriman or moderator, to keep the feveral fpeakers to the rules of order.

IVatts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. One whofe trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one juttles in the fhole,
A rafter breaks his head, or chairman's pole. Troy chairmen bore the wooden fteed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Thofe bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do, Inftead of paying cbairmen, run them through.

Dryden. isti. r. $\int$. [chaife, Fr.] A carriage of pleafure drawn by one horfe.
Inftead of the charict he might have faid the chaife of government; for a chaife is driven by the perfon that fits in it.

Addifon's IVbig Ewaminer.
 to write or engrave.] An engraver in brafs.
Chalcógraphy. n. $\int$. [xàrorjaxía.] Engraving in brafs.
Cha'lder. n.f. A dry Englifh meafure of coals, confifing Chatidron. $\}$ of thirty fix bufhels heaped up, according to the Cha'udron. fealed bufhel kept at Guildhall, London. The chauldron fhould weigh two thoufand pounds. Cbambers.
Cha'lice. n. f. [cahic, Sax. calice, Fr. calix, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, l'll have prepar'd him A chalice for the nonce.

Shakefp. Hamlet.
2. It is generally ufed for a cup ufed in acts of worfhip.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or chalices.

Stillingfieei.
Cha'liced. adj. [from calix, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakefpeare to a flower, but now obfolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate fings, And Phoebus 'gins arife,
His fteeds to water at thefe fprings, On chat dowers that

Shakefp. Cymbeline.
CHALK. n. $\int$. [cealc; cealcrean, Sax. calck, Welch.]
Chalk is a white foffile, ufually reckoned a ftone, but by fome ranked among the boles. It is ufed in medicine as an abforbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. Cbambers.

He maketh all the ftones of the altar as chalk fones, that are beaten in funder.

Ifaiab, xxvii. 9.
Chalk is of two forts; the hard, dry, ftrong cbalk, which is beft for lime; and a foft, unctuous chalk, which is beft for lands, becaufe it eafily diffolves with rain and froft. Mortimer.

With chalk I firt defrribe a circle here,
Where thefe ethereal fpirits muft appear. Dryden.
To Chalk. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is chalked, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a fecond chalking.

Mortimer.
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by anceftry, whofe grace
Cbalks fucceffours their way. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
His own mind chalked out to him the juft proportions and meafures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. South.

With thefe helps I might at leaft have chalked out a way for athers, to amend my errours in a like defign. Dryden.

The time falls within the compafs here chalked out by nature, very punctually.

IVoodward's Natural Hifory.
Chalk-cutter. n. f. [from cbalk and cut.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the feamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the chalk-pits, where the cbalk-cutters drive a great trade with thern.

Woodward.
Chalk-pit. $n$.f. [from chalk and pit.] A pit in which chalk is dug. Sce Chalk-cutter.
CHA'LKy. adj. [from chalk.]

1. Confifting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the chalky cliffs,
When from thy fhore the tempeft beats us back,
I food upon the hatches in the ftorm. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
That bellowing beats on Dover's chalky cliff.
Rowe's Royal Convert:
2. Impregnated with chalk.

Cbalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. Bacon. To CHA'LLENGE. v.a. [chalengcr, Fr.]

1. To call another to anfwer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales ftept forth before the king,
And, nephew, challeng'd you to fingle fight. Shakejp. H.IV.
2. To call to a contert

Thus form'd for fpeed, he challenges the wind, And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;
He fcours along the field with loofen'd reins.
I challcuge any man to make any pretence to power by right
of fatherhood, either intelligible or poffible. Locke. 3. To accufe.

Were the grac'd perfon of our Banquo prefent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindnefs. Sbak. Macbeth.
4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]
Though only twelve are fworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to fupply the defects or want of appearance of thofe that are challenged off; or make default. Hale's Common Law. 5. To claim as due.

The utter difturbance of that divine order, whereby the preeminence of chiefeft acceptation is by the beft things worthily cballcnged.

Hooker, b. i. §7.
Which of you, fhall we fay, doth love us moft?
That we our largeft bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit cballenge. Shakefp. K. Lcar.
And fo much duty as my mother fhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I cballenge, that I may profefs
Due to the moor, my lord.
Sbakesp. Otbello.
Had you not been their father, thefe white flakes
Did challenge pity of them. $\quad$ Sbler
A famifh'd lion, iffuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and challenges the food.
Dryden's Fables
Haft thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That fill would recommend thee more to Cæfar,
And cballenge better terms. Addijon's Cato.
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now challenge you of your promife, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. Peacham on Drawing.
Cha'llenge. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A fummons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modeftly. Sbake/p.H.IV.
2. A demand of fomething as due.
'There muft be no challenge of fuperiority, or difcountenancing of freedom.

Collier of Friend/hip.
3. In law. An exception taken either againft perfons or things; perfons, as in affize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prifoner at the bar. Challcnge made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls : challenge made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted againft, as partially empannelled : cballenge to or by the poll, is when fome one or more are excepted againft, as not indifferent : cballenge to the jurours is divided into challenge principal, and challenge for caufe: cballenge principal is that which the law allows without caufe alleged, or farther examination; as a prifoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no caufe. Cowel.

You are mine enemy, I make my challente, You fhall not be my judge.

SbakeJp. Henry VIII.

## Cha'llenger. n. f. [from cballenge.]

One that defies or fummons another to combat.
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrefter?No, fair princefs; he is the general challenger.

Sbakefp. As you like it.

## Death was denounc'd;

He took the fummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caft his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieny cballenger.
Dryden.
2. One that claims fuperiority.

Whofe worth
Stood cballenger on mount of all the age, For her perfections.

Shakerp. Hamlct.
3. A claimant ; one that requires fomething as of right.

Earneft cballengers there are of trial, by fome publick difputation.

Hooker, Preface.
Chaly'beate. adj. [from cbalybs, Lat. fteel.] Impregnated with iron or fteel; having the qualities of fteel.
The diet ought to ftrengthen the folids, allowing fpices and wine, and the ufe of chalybeate waters. Arvutbout on Diet.
$C H A M A^{\prime} D E . n$. $\int$. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a furrender.
Several French battalions made a hhew of refiftance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fofle, in order to attack them, they beat the chamade, and fent us charte blanche.

Addifon. Spcliator, No 165.
CHA'MBER. $n . \rho_{\text {. }}$ [chambre, Fr. camcra, Lat. Fiambr, Welch.]

1. An apartment in a houfe; generally ufed for thofe appropriated to lodging.

Welcome, fwect prince, to London, to your clamber.
Shakefp. Richard III.

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## Bid them come forth, and hear me,

Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry fleep to death.
Shakefp. King Lear..
When we have mark'd with blood thofe fleepy two,
Of his own chamber.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
A natural cave in a rock may have fomething not much unlike to parlours or chambers.
2. Any retired room

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave. Prior. 3. Any cavity or hollow.

Pctit has, from an examination of the figure of the cye, argued againft the poffibility of a film's exiftence in the pofteriour clamber.
4. A court of juftice.

In the Imperial chamber this vulgar anfwer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged.

Ayliffi's Parergon.
5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
6. A fpecies of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebufe, mufket, $\delta^{\circ}$.

Canden's Remains.
7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To Cha'mber. v. n. [from the noun.]
r. To be wanton ; to intrigue.

Let us walk honefly as in the day, not in rioting and drum. kemefs, not in chambering and wantonnefs. Kom. xiii. 13. 2. To refide as in a chamber.

The beft blood chamber'd in his bofom. Shakefp. Rich. II. Cha'mberer. n. $\int$. [from chambcr.] A man of intrigue.

I have not thofe foft parts of converfation,
That chamberers have. Shakefp. Otbello.
Cha'mberfellow: n. $\int$. [from chamber and fellow.] One that lies in the fame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamberfelliow, with whom I agree very well in many fentiments.
Cha'mberlain. n. $\int$. [from chamber.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the fixth officer of the crown; a confiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provifion of every thing in the houfe of lords; he difpofes of the fword of ftate; under him are the gentleman ufher of the black rod; yeomen ufhers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancafter makes an hereditary claim.

Chambers.
2. Lord chamberlain of the houfhold has the overfight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

Cbambers.
Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.
Shakefp. Rich. II. He was made lord fteward, that the ftaff of chamberlain might be put into the hands of his brother. Clarendon.
A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord chamberlains allow the ftage.
Pope,
3. A fervant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'ft thou,
That the bleak air, thy boifterous chamberlain,

## Will put thy fhirt on warm?

Shakefp. Timon.
When Duncan is afleep, his two chamberlains
We will with wine and waffel convince. Sbakefp. Macbeth.
He ferv'd at firf Æmilia's chamberlain. Dryden's Fables.
4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, chamberlain of the exchequer, of Chefter, of the city of London.

Chambers.
Cha'meerlainship. $n$. $f$. [from chamberlain.] The office of a chamberlain.
Cha'mbermaid, n.f. [from chamber and maid.] A maid whofe bufinefs is to drefe a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Mon will not hifs,
The chambermaid was named Cifs.
Ben. Fohnfon.
Some coarie country wench, almoft decay'd,
Trudges to town, and firft turns chambermaid. Pope. When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he ufed to confult one of his lady's chambermaids.
If thefe nurfes ever prefume to entertain the girls with the common follies practifed by chambermaids among us, they are publickly whipped.
To Cha'mblet. v. a. [from camelot. Sce Camelot.] To vary ; to variegate.
Some have the veins more varied and chambleted; as oak, whereof wainfcot is made.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory. Cha'mbrel of a Horfe. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

> Farrier's Dict.

Chaméleon. n. $\int$. [xauai inewn.]
The clramelion has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faftens itfelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nofe long, and made in an obtufe point; its back is fharp, its fkin plaited, and jagged like a faw from the neck to the laft joint of the tail, and upon its head it has fomething like a comb; like a fifh, it has no neck. Some have afferted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obferved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flefh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, refembling an elephant's trunk. It alfo thrinks, and grows longer. This Vol. I.

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animal is faid to affume the colour of thofe things to which it is applied; but our modern obfervers affure us, that its natural colour, when at reft and in the fhade, is a bluifh grey; though fome are yellow, and others green, but both of a fmaller kind. When it is expofed to the fun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have leaft of the light upon them, are changed, into fpots of different colours. The grain of its Ikin, when the light doth not fhine upon it, is like cloth mixed. with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it feems to be fpeckled with dark fpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and fometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in fome parts of the body.

Calmet.
A chamelcon is a creature about the bignefs of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his cyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his Ikin (potted with little tumours, lefs eminent nearer the belly; his tail flender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outfide, and two on the infide; his tongue of a marvellous length in refpect of his body, and hollow, at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon fies; of colour green, and of a dulky yellow, brighter and. whiter towards the belly ; yet fpotied with blue, white, and red. Bacon's Natwal Hijfory, No 36 co

I can add colours ev'n to the chameleon;
Change fhapes with Proteus, for advạntage. Shakefp. Hen VI.
One part devours the other, and leaves not fo much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the chameleons gafp after.

Decay of Piety.
The thin cljameleon, fed with air, receives
Dryden.
to make
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
To Cha'mfer. . u. a. [chambrer, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.
Cha'mper. $\}^{n}$.f. [from to chamfer.] A fmall furrow or gutCha'mfret. $\}$ ter on a column.
Cha'mlet. n.f. [See Camelot.]
To make a chamlet, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering confift of a double line. Peacham on Drawing. Cha'mors. n.f. [chamois, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whofe skin is made into foft leather, called among us 乃ammy.

Thefe are the beafts which you thall eat ; the ox, the fheep, and wild ox, and the chamois.

Deut. xiv. 5 . Cha'momile. n. $\int$. [ $\left.x \alpha \mu \alpha \mu \mu \tilde{n} \lambda e r.\right]$ The name of an odoriferous plant.
It hath a fibrofe root ; the cup of the flower is fquamofe, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the difh yellow ; the leaves are cut into five fegments. This plant was formerly in great requeft for making green walks, and is fill cultivated in phyfick gardens for medicinal ufe, though it grows wild in great plenty.

Cool violets, and orpine growing fill,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Frefh coftmary, and breathful chamomile,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning fetuale. Spenfer's Muiop:
For though the chamomile, the more it is trodden on the fafter it grows; yet youth, the more it is wafted, the fooner it wears. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.

Watery liquours force it, as diftilled waters with diurcticks, poffet drink with chamomile flowers. Floyer on the Humour's. To Champ. v. a. [cbampaycr, Fr.]
I. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in fmoke, and betle is but champcd in the mouth with a little lime. Bacon.

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage ;
But, like a proud fteed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. Paradife Loft, b.iv. 1. 857. At his command,
The fteeds caparifon'd with purple ftand,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. Dryden. 2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left fuch a delicious roughnefs on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 43 \mathrm{r}$.
To Champ. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting. Muttering and champing, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occafion to Mufidorus to come near him. Sidncy.

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. Hooker.

His jaws did not anfwer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and champing with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. Wijeman
Cha'mpaicn. n. $\int$. [campagne, Fr.] A flat open country.
In the abufes of the cuftoms, mefeems, you have a fair champaign laid open to you, in which you may at large ftretch out your difcourfe.

Spenfer's State of Ircland.
Of all there bounds,
With fhadowy forefts and with champaigns rich'd,
We make thee lady. Shakefp. King Lear.
If two bordering princes have their territory mecting on an open champaign, the more mighty will continually feek occafion

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io extend his limits unto the further border thereof. Raleigh Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without difarray, by the fpace of fome miles, part of the way cbampaign, unto the city of Gaunt, with lefs lofs of men than the enemy. Bacon. From his fide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ftraight, and left between
Fair champaign, with lefs rivers interveen'd. Paradije Reg.
Cha'mpertors. n. f. [from champerty. In law.] Such as move fuits, or caufe them to be moved, cither by their own or others procurement, and purfue, at their proper cofts, to have part of the land in conteft, or part of the gains.

Cowel.
Cha'mperty. n. $f$. [champart, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his fuit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. Cowel.
Champignon. n. $\int$. [champignon, Fr.] A kind of mufhroom.
He viler friends with doubtful mulhrooms treats,
Secure for you, himfelf champignons eats.
Dryden.
It has the refemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward on Foffls.
CHA'MPION. n. f. [champion, Fr. campio, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a caufe in fingle combat.

In many armics, if the matter fhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory would go on the one fide.

Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.
For hot, cold, moift, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for maft'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms.
Par. Loft, b. ii. 1.898.
O light of Trojans, and fupport of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy!
Dryden.
At length the adverfe admirals appear,
The two bold cbampions of each country's right. Dryden. 2. A hero ; a ftout warriour.

A fouter chaimpion never handled fword: Shakefp. H. VI.
This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themfelves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour.
3. In law.

In our common law, champion is taken no lefs for him that trieth the combat in his own cafe, than for him that fighteth in the cafe of another.
To Cha'mpion. v.a. [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The feed of Banquo, kings !
Rather than fo, come, fate, into the lift,
And champion me to th' utterance.
Shakefp. Maibeth.
CHANCE. n. $f$. [chance, Fr.]

1. Fortune ; the caufe of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, fo we profefs
Ourfelves to be the flaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
The only man of all that chance could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. Dryden.
Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itfelf; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of fpeaking, whereby we would exprefs, that fuch effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper caufes, but without their defign to produce them.
2. Fortune ; the act of fortune, or chance.

Thefe things are commonly not obferved, but left to take their cbance.

Bacon's Efays.
3. Accident; cafual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To fay a thing is a chance or cafualty, as it relates to fecond caufes, is not profanenefs, but a great truth; as fignifying no more, than that there are fome events befides the knowledge and power of fecond agents.

The beauty I beheld, has fruck me dead;
Unknowingly the ftrikes, and kills by cbance;
Poifon is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance.
Dryden.
All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance direction, which thou canft not fee.
4. Event ; fuccers; luck.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness Be like our warranted quarrel!

Shakefp. Macbeth.
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To fay, extremity was the trier, of firits,
That common chances common men could bear
Sbakesp. Coriolanus.
6. Poffibility of any occurrence.

A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet Some wand'ring fpirit of heav'11, by fountain fide,
Or in thick fhade retir'd. Paradife Lof,$b$. iv
Then your ladyhip might have a chance to efcape this addrefs.

Swift.
Chance. adj. [It is feldom ufed but in compofition.] Happerning by chance.

Now fhould they part, malicious tongues would fay,
They met like chance companions on the way.
Dryden's Hind and Panither.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next chance comer. Dryden and Lee's OEditus.
To Chance. v.n. [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou cbanceft on; but think;
Thou haft thy miffrefs ftill.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother?
Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Ay, Cafca, tell us what hath chanc'd today,
That Cæfar looks fo fad. Sbakefp. Fulius Cafar.
He chanced upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eafily took. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
I chofe the fafer fea, and cbanc'd to fund
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.
Pope's Ody $\int=$ cy.
Chance-medley. n. $\int$. [from chance and medley. In law.]
The cafual flaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the flayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-fide, by which many ufually travel, and caft down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paffing by is flain : in this cafe he offends, becaufe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himfelf.

Cowel.
If fuch an one fhould have the ill hap, at any time, to ftrike a man dead with a fmart faying, it ought, in all reafon and confcience, to be judged but a chancemedley.
Cha'nceable. adj. [from chance.] Accidental.
The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming thither of the king of Iberia. Sidney, b. ii. CHANCEL. n. S. [from cancelli, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was inclofed.] The eaftern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minifter fhould fay fervice in the chancel.

Hooker, b. v. § 30 .
The chancel of this church is vaulted with a fingle ftone of four feet in thicknefs, and an hundred and fourteen in circum. ference.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Cha'ncellor. n. f. [cancellarius, Lat. chancelier, Fr. from cancellare, literas vel foriptum linea per medium ducta damnare, and feemeth of itfelf likewife to be derived à cancellis, which fignify all one with xuravis, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crofsways one over another, fo that a man may fee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment feats were compafied in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the prefs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quafitus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus jolliciti mente petendus crit.
Hic eft, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis aqua facit.
Verfes of Nigel de Wetckre to the bifhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.
I. Cancellarius, at the firft, fignified the regifters or actuaries in court; grapharios, fcil. qui confcribendis E' excipicndis judicum $^{2}$ actis dant operam. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in caufes of property ; for the chancellor hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and fubjecteth himfelf only to the law of nature and confcience.

Cowel.
Turn out, you rogue, how like a beaft you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To ftretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be chancellor. Dryd. jun. Ariftides was a perfon of the ftricteft juftice, and beft acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; fo that he was in a manner chancellor of Athens.

Swift.
2. Chancellor in the Ecclefiafical Court. A bifhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bifhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
3. Chancellor of a Catbedral. A dignitary, whofe office it is to fuperintend the regular exercife of devotion.
4. Chancellor of the Exchequer. An officer who fits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reft of the court, ordereth things to the king's beft benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ftatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firtt-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treafurer, chancellor, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. Cowel. Chamb.
5. Chancellor of an Univerfity. The principal magiftrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Canibridge, he may be elected every three ycars.
6. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who feals the commiffions and mandates o: the chapter and affembly of the knights, keeps the regifter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the feal of the order.

Chambers.
Cha'ncellorship. n.f. The office of chancellor.
The next Sunday after he gave up his chancellorifip of England, he came himfelf to his wife's pew, and ufed the ufual words of his gentleman-ufher, Madam, my lord is gone. Camd.

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Cha'ncery. n.f. [from clancellor; probably chancellity; then fhortened.] The court of equity and confcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law ; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great feal.

Cowel.
The contumacy and contempt of the party muft be fignified in the court of ibancery, by the bifhops letters under the feal epifcopal.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
CHANCRE. n. . [chancre, Fr.] An ulcer ufually arifing from venereal maladies.
It is poffible he was not well cured, and would have relapfed with a chancre.

Wifeman. Cha'ncrous. adj. [from chancre.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.
You may think I am too ftrift in giving fo many internals in the cure of fo fmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a chancrous callus.
Chandelíer. n. f. [chandelier, Fr.] A branch for candles.
Cha'ndler. n.. . [chandelier, Fr.] An artifan whofe trade it is to make candles, or a perfon who fells them.
The fack that thou haft drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareft chandlers in Europe.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The chandler's bakket, on his fhoulder born, With tallow fpots thy coat.

Gay's Trivia.
CHA'NFRIN. n. f. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horfe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nofe.
To CHANGE. v. a. [changer, Fr. cambio, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eftate, had need choofe well whom he employeth, and change them often; for new are more timorous, and lefs fubtilc.

Bacon's Efays.
2. To refign any thing for the fake of another, with for before the thing taken or received.
Perfons grown upin the belief of any religion, cannot change that for another, without applying their underftanding duly to confider and compare both.
South.

The French and we ftill change; but here's the curfe,
They change for better, and we clange for worfe.
Dryden's Spanifs Friar, Prologue.
3. To difcount a larger piece of money into feveral fmaller.

A hopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuftomer comes for a crown's worth of goods.

Swift's Intelligencer, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 19$
4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle with before the perfon to whom we give, and from whom we take.
To fecure thy content, look upon thofe thoufands, with whom thou wouldft not, for any intereft, change thy fortune and condition.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
5. To alter.

Thou fhalt not fee me blufh,
Nor change my countenance for this arreft;
A heart unfpotted is not eafily daunted. Shake $\int p$. Henry.VI. Whatfoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low eftate. Ecclus, ii. 4. For the elements were changed in themfelves by a kind of harmony, like as in a pfaltery notes change the name of the tune, and yet are always founds.
6. To mend the difpofition or mind

I would the were in heaven, fo fhe could
Intreat fome pow'r to change this currifh Jew.
Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
7. To change a borfe, or to change band, is to turn or bear the horfe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

Farrier's Dict.
To Change. v. $n$.

1. To undergo change ; to fuffer alteration; as, his fortune may foon change, though he is now fo fecure.

One Julia, that his changing thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. Shakefp. Two Gent. of Vierona.
2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.
I am weary of this moon; would he would change.
Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
Change. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the fate of any thing.

Since I faw you laft,
There is a change upon you. Shakefp. Antory and Cleopatra.
2. A fucceffion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous changes of a fatal fcene,
Still varying to the laft!
Dryden.
Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of perfons above us. Locke.

Empires by various turns fhall rife and fet;
While thy abandon'd tribes fhall only know
A diff'rent mafter, and a change of time.
Hear how Timotheus' various lays furprize,
And bid alternate paffions fall and rife!
While, at each change, the fon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new menthiy revolution.

Take feeds or roots, and fet fome of them immediately after the change, and others of the fame kind immediatcly after the full.

Bacon's Nat. Hijlcty, No 893.
4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people fhall revolt from him;
And kifs the lips of unacquainted change. Sbako $\sqrt{p} . K$. $\mathcal{f}$ olme.
Our fathers did, for clange, to France repair,
And they, for change, will try our Englifh air.
Dryden's Spanifh Firiar, Prologue.
5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a fet of belis is founded.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. Holder's Elements of Sfeech. Eafy it may be to contrive new poftures, and ring other changes upon the fame bells.

Norris.
6. That which makes a variety; that which may be ufed for another of the fame kind.
I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty fheets, and thirty change of garments.
fudges, xiv: 12
7. Small money, which may be given for larger picces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the prefent want of cbange arifes; but fuppofing not one farthing of change in the nation, five and twenty thoufand pounds would be fufficient.
Cha'ngeable. adj. [from change.]
I. Subject to change ; fickle; inconftant.

A fteady mind will admit fteady methods and counfels; but there is no meafure to be taken of a changeable humour.

L'Eftrange.
As I am a man, I muft be changeable; and fometimes the graveft of us all are fo, even upon ridiculous accidents.

Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.
2: Poffible to be changed.
The fibrous or vafcular parts of vegetables feem fearce changeable in the alimentary duct: Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of changeable taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. $\quad$ Shakefp. Twelfth Night. Cha'ngeableness: n. $f$. [from changcable.]
I. Inconftancy ; ficklenefs.

At length he betrothed himfelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthinefs might excufe fo unworthy a changeablenefs.

Sidney, b. ii.
There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that changeablenefs with which we are too juftly branded by all our neighbours.
-Addifon. Freebolder, No $2{ }_{2}$.
2. Sufceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreffed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the changeablene/s or immutability of them, but confidering the nature and quality of fuch laws. Hooker, $b$ : iii. § 10. Cha'ngeably. adv. [from changeable.] Inconftantly.
$\mathrm{Ch}^{\prime}$ angeful: adj. [from change and full.] Full of change; inconftant; uncertain; mutable; fubject to variation; fickle.

Unfound plots, and changeful orders, are daily devifed for her good, yet never effectually profecuted or performed.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Britain, changeful as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away.
Pope.
Cha'ngeling. n. f. [from change; the word arifes from an odd fuperfitious opinion, that the fairies fteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ftupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her bafe elfin breed threre for thee left;
Such, men do changelings call, fo chang'd by fairies theft.
Spenfer's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. x: fainiz. Gs
She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ftol'n from an Indian king;
She never had fo fweet a changeling.
Sbakefp. Midfummer Nighe's Drcam.
2. An ideot; a fool; à natural.

Cbangelings and fools of heav'n, and thence fhut out,
Wildly we roam in difcontent about. Dryden's Tyrr. Love.
Would any one be a changeling, becaufe he is lefs determin-
ed by wife confiderations than a wife man? Lacke.
3. One apt to change; a waverer.
'Twas not long.
Before from world to world they fwuig;
As they had turn'd from fide to fide,
And as they changelings liv'd, they died:
Hudibras.
Cha'nger. $n$. $\int$. [from change.] One that is employed in changing or diffounting money:
CHANNEL. n. $\int$. [canal, Fr. canalis, Lat.]
I. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not fo eafy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courfe, to change the channel, and turn their freams another way.

S'penfer's State of Ireland.

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Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears Into the channcl, till the loweft fream
Do kifs the moft exalted fhores of all. Shakecp. 7. Cafar.
So th' injur'd fea, which, from her wonted courfe,
To gain fome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old channcl ftay.
Waller.
Had not the faid ftrata been diflocated, fome of them elevated, and others depreffed, there would have been no cavity or channel to give reception to the water of the fea. Woodward.
The tops of mountains and hills will be continually wafhed down by the rains, and the channels of rivers abraded by the ftreams.

Bentley.
2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot defires, the lover's hell,
And fcalding tears, that wore a channcl where they fell.
Dryden's Fables.
3. A ftrait or narrow fea, between two countries; as the Britifh Channel between Britain and France; St. George's Clbannel between Britain and Ireland
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

「o Cha'nnel. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more thall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruife her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoftile paces.
Shake/p. Henry IV. p. i.
The body of this column is perpetually channelled, like a thick plaited gown.

Wotton's Architecture.
Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's channcl'd fides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.
To CHANT. v. a. [chanter, Fr.]

1. To fing.

Wherein the chearful birds of fundry kind
Do chant fweet mufick.
Fairy 2ueen, b. i. c. vii.
2. To celebrate by fong.

The poets chant it in the theatres, the fhepherds in the mountains.

Bramball.
3. To fing in the cathedral fervice.

To Chant. v. n. To fing; to make melody with the voice.
They chant to the found of the viol, and invent to themfelves inftruments of mufick.

Heav'n heard his fong, and haften'd his relief;
And chang'd to fnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to chant aloft in air.
Dryden.
Chant. n.f. [from the verb.] Song; melody.
A pleafant grove,
With cbaint of tuneful birds refounding loud.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 290.
CHA'NTER. n. . . [from chant.] A finger ; a fongfter.
You curious chanters of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
Wotton. Jove's etherial lays, refifflefs fire,
The cbanter's foul, and raptur'd fong infpire,
Inftinct divine! nor blame fevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. Pope.
Cha' ${ }^{\prime}$ ticleer. n. J. [from chanter and clair, Fr.] The name
given to the cock, from the clearnefs and loudnefs of his crow. And chearful chanticlecr, with his note fhrill,
Had warned once, that Phoebus' firy car
In hafte was climbing up the eaftern hill. Fairy 2 थeen, $b$. i. Hark, hark, I hear
The ftrain of ftrutting chanticleer.
Stay, the chearful chanticleer
Tells you that the time is near.
Shakefp. Tempef.
Ben. Fobnfon's Mafk. Thefe verfes wete mentioned by Chaucer, in the defcription of the fudden fir, and panical fear, when Cbanticleer the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. Camden's Remains.

Within this homeftead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble chanticleer. Dryden's Fab.
Cha'ntress. n. $\int$. [from chant.] A woman finger
Sweet bird, that fhun'tt the noife of folly,
Moft mufical, moft melancholy,
Thee, 'chantrefs of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-fong.
Milton.
Cha'mery. ? $f$. [from chant.]
Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priefts, daily to fing mafs for the fouls of the donors, and fuch others as they appoint.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by ; to thofe before him,
And, underneath that confecrated roof,
Plight me the full affurance of your faith. Shake厄. T. Night.

## CHA'OS. n.f. [cbaos, Lat. xúo.]

1. The mafs of matter fuppofed to be in confufion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claffes and elcments.

The whole univerfe would have been a confufed chaos, without beauty or order.
2. Confufion; irrecular mixture.

Had I followed the worft, I could not have brought church and flate to fuch a chaos of confufions, as fome have done.

6
K. Charles.

## C H A

Their reafon fleeps, but mimick fancy wakes, Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill forted, and misjoin'd, The anarchy of thought, and cbaos of the mind.

Dryden.
3. Any thing where the parts are undiftinguifhed.

We fhall have nothing but darknefs and a claos within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. Locke.

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's juft or fit, One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit.

Pope.
Сhao'тіск. adj. [from chaos.] Refembling chaos; confufed.
When the terraqueous globe was in a chaotick ftate, and the earthy particles fubfided, then thofe feveral beds were, in all probability, repofited in the earth. Derham's Pbyfico-Theology.
To CHAP. v. a. [kappen, Dutch, to cut. This word feems originally the fame with chop; nor were they probably diftinguifhed at firf, otherwife than by accident ; but they have now a meaning fomething different, though referable to the fame original fenfe.] To break into biatus, or gapings.
It alfo weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it inmoderately, and chapping it in fundry places.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and chap the ruffet plain. Blackmore.
Снар. n. f. [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.
What moifure the heat of the fummer fucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what chaps are made in it, are filled up again. Burnet's Ibsory
Chap. n. $\int$. [This is not often ufed, except by anatomifts, in the fingular.] The upper or under part of a beaft's mouth.

Froth fills his chaps, he fends a grunting found,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. Dryden. The nether chap in the nale fkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger mufcle for the motion of the teeth.

Grew's Mufcum.
CHAPE. n. f. [chappe, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a fcabbard by which it fticks in the belt ; the point by which a buckle is held to the back frap.
This is Monfieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his fearf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

Shake $\bar{p}$. All's well that ends well.
2. A brafs or filver tip or cafe, that ftrenghtens the end of the fcabbard of a fword.

Phillips's Werld of Words.
CHAPEL. n. f. [capella, Lat.]
A chapel is of two forts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the fame, which men of worth build, or elfe feparate from the mother church, where the parifh is wide, and is commonly called a chapel of eafe, becaufe it is built for the eafe of one or more parifhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ferved by fome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of fuch as have benefit by it, as the compofition or cuftom is. Cowel.
She went in among thofe few trees, fo clofed in the tops together, as they might feem a little chapel. Sidney. Will you difpatch us here under this tree, or thall we go with you to your chapel? Shakefp. As you like it. Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a chapel hard by. Howel's Vocal Foref.

A chapel will I build with large endowment. Dryden. A free chapel is fuch as is founded by the king of England.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

## CHA'peless: adj. [from abape.] Without a chape.

An old rufty fword, with a broken hilt, and chapelfof, with two broken points.

Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
Chapéllany. n. $\int$. [from chapel.]
A chapellany is ufually faid to be that which does not fubfift of itfelf, but is built and founded within fome other church, and is dependent thereon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Cha'pelry. n. $\int_{\text {: }}$ [from chapel.] The jurifdiction or bounds of a chapel.
CHA ${ }^{\prime}$ PERON. n.f. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of fate, parliament robes, chaperons, and caps of ftate. Camder. Cha'pfaln. adj. [from chap and faln.] Having the mouth fhrunk

A chapfaln beaver loofely hanging by
The cloven helm.
Dryden's furv. fat. 10:
Cha'piter. n.f. [chapitcau, Fr.]. The upper part or capital of a pillar.
He overlaid your chapiters and your fillets with gold.
Exodus, xxxvì. 38.
Cha'plain. n. f. [capellcmus, Latin.] He that performs divine fervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perfon, for the inftruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach.

Cowel.
Wifhing me to permit
John de da Court, my chaplain, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of fome inoment.
Sbake/p.
Chaslain, away! thy priefthood faves thy life.
Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.

A chief governour can never fail of fome worthlefs illiterate chaplain, forid of a title and precedence.
Cha'plainship. n. f. [ficm ibaplain.]

1. The office or bufinefs of a chaplain.
2. The poffieffion or revenue of a chapel.

Cha'pless. adj. [from chap.] Without any flefh about the mouth.
Now my lady Worm's chaplefs, and knocked about the muzzard with a fexton's fpade.

Shakefp. Hamlet.
Shut me nightly in a charnel-houfe,
With reeky fhanks and yellow chaplefs bones.
Sbakefp. Romeo and fulict.
Cha'plet. n. ऽ. [chapelet, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous chaplet of fweet fummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, fet. Sbake $\int$ p. Midfum. Night's Dream. I frangely long to know,
Whether they nobler cbaplets wear,
Thofe that their miftrefs' fcorn did bear,

## Or thofe that were us'd kindly.

## All the quire was grac'd

With chaplets green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Suckling.

The winding ivy chaplet to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead fhade.
Dryden.

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king.
Dryden.
2. A fring of beads ufed in the Romifh church for keeping an account of the number rehearfed of pater nofters and ave marias. A different fort of chaplets is alfo ufed by the Mahometans.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horfemanfhip.] A couple of firrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ftirrup, and joining at top in a fort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the ctraplet, by which they are faftened to the pummel of a faddle, after they have been adjufted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made ufe of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ftirrups, every time a perfon mounts on a different horfe and faddle, and to fupply the want of academy faddles, which have no ftirrups to them.

Farrier's Diet.
5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head

Cha'pman. n. f. [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchafer.

Fair Diomede, you do as chapmen do,
Difpraife the thing that you intend to buy.
Shakejp. Troilus and Creffida.
Yet have they feen the maps, and bought 'em too
And underftand 'em as moft chapmen do. Ben. Yobnfon.
There was a collection of certain rare manufcripts, exquifitely written in Arabick ; thefe were upon fale to the Jefuits at Antwerp, liquourifh chapmen of fuch wares. Wotton.
He dreffed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieft place for a chapmian.

L'Efrange.

> Their chapmen they betray,

Their fhops are dens, the buyer is their prey.
Dryden.
Chaps. $n$ f. [from chap.]

1. The mouth of a beaft of prey.
So on the downs we fee

A haften'd hare from greedy gréyhound go;
And paft all hope, his chaps to fruftrate fo.
Open your mouth; this will fhake your fhaking, I can tell you, and that foundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your chaps again. Shake fp. Tempeft.
Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food;
And long to temper their dry cbaps in blood.
Dryden. 2. It is ufed in contempt for the mouth of a man.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chapt. } \\ \text { Сна́pped. }\end{array}\right\}$ particip.palf. [from to chap.]
Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or chapt.

Ben. 'Fobnjon's Difcovery.
Cooling ointment made,
hich on their fun-burnt cheeks and their chapt fkins they
Cha'pter. n. f. [cbapitre, Fr. from capitulum, Lat.]

1. A divifion of a book.

The firft book we divide into three fections; whereof the firft is thefe three chapters. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
If thefe mighty men at chapter and verfe, can produce then no fcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce fcripture enough to warrant them. South.
2. From hence comes the proverbial phrafe, to the end of the chapter ; throughout ; to the end.
Moncy does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeft men and knaves, fools and philofophers ; and fo forward, mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter. L'Eftrange.
3. Chapter, from capitulum, fignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an affembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Cowel.
Vol. I.

## C H A

The abbot takes the advice and confent of his chapter, before he enters on any matters of importance.
4. The place in which aftemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conftitution does not ftrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir of chapter houfe.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
5. The place where delisquents receive difetpline and correction.
6. A decretal epiftle. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Cha'ptrel. n. f. [probably from chapiter.] The capitals of pillars, or pillafters, which fupport arches, commonly called impofts.

Let the keyftone break without the arch, fo much as you project over the jaums with the chaptrels.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercifes.
Char. n. f. [of uncertain derivation.] A fifh found only in Winander meer in Lancafhirc.
To Char. v. a. [Sce Charcoal.] To burn wood to a black cinder.
Spraywood, in charring, parts frequently into various cracks. Woodward on Foffils.
CHAR. n.. . [cinne, work, Sax. Iye. It is derived by Skinner, either from charge, Fr. bufinefs, or canc, Sax. care, or keeren, either from charge, Fr. bulinefs, or canc, Sax. care, or keeren,
Dutch, to fweep. $\rfloor$ Work done by the day; a fingle job or tafk.

But a meer woman, and commanded
By fuch poor paffion, as the maid that milks,
And does the ineaneft chars. Shake pp. Antory and Cleopatra: Har veft done, to char work did afpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire.
Dryden. To Char. v. n. [from the noun.] To work at others houfes by the day, without being a hired fervant.
Сha'r-woman. n. f. [from char and woman.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or fingle days.
Get three or four char-zvomen to attend you conftantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. Swift's Directions to the Cook:
CHA'RACTER. n. f. [character, Lat. xasarring.]
I. A mark ; a ftamp; a reprefentation.

In outward alfo her refembling lefs
His image, who made both; and lefs expreffing
The character of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. Paradife Loft, b. viii. ל̇. 542.
2. A letter ufed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! -
He cut our roots in charackers.
Sbakefp. Cymbcline.
The purpore is perfpicuous even as fubffance,
Whofe groffnefs little characters fum up.
Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
It were much to be wifhed, that there were throughout the world but one fort of character for each letter, to exprefs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the cafement of my clofet. - You know the charafier to be your brother's. Shak. King Lear.
4. A reprefentation of any man as to his perfonal qualities.

Each drew fair characters, yet none
Of there they feign'd, excels their' own:
5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This fubterraneous paffage is much mended, fince Seneca gave fo bad a character of it.

Addijen on Italy.
6. Thie perfon with his affemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece mult be advanced foremoft to the view of the reader or fpectator; he muft outhine the reft of all the charafiers; he muft appear the prince of them, like the fun in the Copernican fyftem, encompafied with the lefs noble planets.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Homer has excelled all the heroick pocts that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been fuitable to no other deity.

Addifon. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 273$.
7. Perfonal qualities; particular conftitution of the mind.

Nothing fo true as what you cnce let fall,
8. Adventitious qualitics iomaracters at all.
$P_{0_{1}^{\prime}}$ e. 8. Adventitious qualities impreffed by a poft or office:

The chief honour of the magiftrate confifts in maintaining the dignity of his character by fuitable actions. Atterbury. To Cha'racter. v. a. [from the noun.] To inferibe; to engrave.

Thefe few precepts in thy memory
See thou charaEter.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Shew me one fcar character'd on thy fkin. Shakefp.H.VI.
O Rofalind! thefe trees fhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts l'll cbaracter.
Sbakefp. As youlike it.
Characteri'stical. \}adj. [from charaeferize.] That which Characteri'stick. $\}$ conftitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perfon or thing.

There are feveral others that I take to have been likewife fuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that charaflerifick diftinction.

Woodward on Foffis.

## C H A

The fining quality of an cpick hero, his magnanimity, his confancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever characteriffical virtue his poct. gives hime, raifes our admiration. Dryden. Characteris'sicalness. is. $f$. [from charaitcrifical.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.
Charactreristick. n. $f$. That which conflitutes the character; that which diftinguifhes any thing or perfon from others. I fhall here endeavour to fhew, how this vaft invention exerts itfelf, in a manner fuperiour to that of any poct, as it is the great and peculiar cbaracterifick which diftinguifhes him from all others. Pope's Efay on Homer.
Characteristick of a Logarithm. The fame with the inder. or exponent.
To Cha'racterize. v. a. [from character.]

1. To give a character or an account of the perfonal qualities of any man.
It is fome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to characterize any perfon, without long experience. Swift.
2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or fentiments characterized and engraven in the foul, born with it, and growing up with it. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
3. To mark with a particular ftamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Afiatick, Chinefe, African, and Grecian faces are characterized.

Arbuthnot on Air.
Cha'racterless. adj. [from character.] Without a character.
When water drops have worn the ftones of Troy,
And blind oblivion fwallowed cities up,
And mighty ftates characterlefs are grated,
To dufty nothing. Sbakefp. Troilus aud Creffrda.
Cha'ractery. n.f. [from character.] Impreffion; mark; diftinction.
Fairies ufe flowers for their charactery.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor: All my engagements I will conftrue to thee,
All the charactery of my fad brows. Sbakefp. Fulius Cafar. Cha'rcoal. n. f. [imagined by Skinner to be derived from char, bufinefs; but, by Mr. Lye, from to cbark, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is ufed in preparing metals. Seacoal lafts longer than charcoal; and charcoal of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lafts longer than ordinary charcoal.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No 779.
Love is a firc that burns and fparkles,
In men as nat'rally as in charcoals,
Which footy chymifts fop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals.
Is there wha Hudibras.
with def, rate
Hudibras.
With defp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
Pope. Chard. n. f. [charde, Fr.]

1. Cbards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ftraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lofe fome of their bitternefs.

Chambers.
2. Chards of beet, are plants of white beet tranfplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midft, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main fhoot, which is the true chard.

Mortimer.
To CHARGE. v. a. [charger, Fr. caricare, Ital. from carrus, Lat.]

1. To entruft ; to commiffion for a certain purpofe. It has with before the thing entrufted.

And the captain of the guard charged Jofeph with them, and he ferved them.

Genefis, xl. 4.
What you have charged me with, that I have done.
Shakc/p. King Lear.
2. To impute as a debt, with on before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's fomewhat fure; a mighty fum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ftruck off,
My prayers and penance fhall difcount for thefe,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me.
Dryden.
It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and threfher's toil, and the baker's fweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat ; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenfils, muft all be charged on the account of labour.
3. To impute; with on before the perfon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accufe thy pen, but charge the crime On native floth, and negligence of time.

Dryden.
It is eafy to account for the difficulties he charges on the peripatetick doctrine.

Locke
Perverfe mankind! whofe wills, created free, Charge all their woes on abfolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranflate, And follies are mifcall'd the crimes of fate.
We charge that upon neceffity, which was really defired and chofen.

Vatts's Logick.
4. To impofe as a tafk. It has with before the thing impofed.

The golpel chargeth us with piety towards God, and juftice and charity to men, and temperance and chaftity in reference to ourfelves.

Tillot fon.

## C H A

5. To accufe; to cenfure.

Speaking thus to you, I am fo far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can fincerely fay, I believe the exhortation wholly ncedlefs.

Wake's Preparation for Deatl.
6. To accufe. It has with before the crime.

And his angels he cbarged ruitb folly.
Fob, iv. 18
7. 'To challenge.

The prieft fhall charge her by an oath.
Numb. v. 19
Thou canft not, cardinal, devife a name
So flight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an anfwer as the pope.
Shakefp. K. Fobn.
8. To command.

I may not fuffer you to vifit them;
The king hath ftrictly cbarg' $d$ the contrary. Sbarc/j. R. III.
Why doft thou turn thy face? I charge thee, anfwer
To what I fhall enquire.
Dryden and Lce's OEdipus. I charge thee, ftand,
And tell thy name and bufinefs in the land.
9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onfet.

With his prepared fword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. Shakefp. King Lear.
The Grecians rally, and thcir pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us, and renew the fight.
Dryden.
Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron, and feems to defpife all ornament, but intrinfick merit. Granville.
10. To burden; to load.

Here's the fmell of blood fill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not fweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!-What a figh is there? the heart is forely charsed. Soakefp. Macbctb.

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And fends to fenates, charg' $d$ with common care,
Which none more fhuns, and none can better bear. Dryden.
Like meat fwallowed down for pleafure and greedinefs, which only charges the fomach, or fumes into the brain.

Temple.
A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the cbarging
-Locki. of childrens memories with rules and precepts.

## 11. To fill.

It is pity the obelifks in Rome had not been charged with feveral parts of the Egyptian hiftories, inftead of hieroglyphicks.
12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

Charge. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. Care ; truft ; cuftody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a fone, faying, that in them was contained that they had in charge.

Knolles's Hijt. of the Turks.
A hard divifion, when the harmlefs fheep
Muft leave their lambs to hungry wolves in chaige. Fairfax. He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the charge of thecity, whether they were in hope to defend the fame.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
2. Precept ; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thofe referved fpoils, had not the Lord, in that particular cafe, given fpecial charge to the contrary.

Hooker, b. v. § 17.
It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth chargc to beware of philofophy ; that is to fay, fuch knowledge as men by natural reafon attain unto. Hooker, $b$. iii. § 8

The leaders having charge from you to ftand,
Will not go off until they hear you fpeak. Sbakefp. H.IV. He , who requires
From us no other fervice than to kcep
This one, this eafy charge, of all the trees
In paradife, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to tafte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. Par. Loff, L. iv.
3. Commiffion; truft conferred; office.

If large pofteffions, pompous titles, honourable charges, and profitable commiffions, could have made this proud man happy; there would have been nothing wanting to his cftablifhment.

L'Effrange.
Go firft the mafter of thy herds to find
Popric
ted to
True to his charge a loyal fwain and kind.
4. It had anciently fometimes over before the thing committed to truft.
I gave my brother charge over Jerufalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many.

Nehonial, vii. 2.
5. It has of before the fubject of command or truft.

Haft thou caten of the tree,
Whercof I gave thee charge thou fhould'tt not cat?
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. I 2 :
6. It has upon before the perfon charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the higheft point of our duty, and of God's charge upon us.

Tayior's Rule of Living Icy.

## 7. Accufation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his charge:
What you have feen him do, and heard him fpeak,
Beating your officers, curfing yourfelves. Shakelp. Coriohnr.
Thefe very men are continually' reproaching the clergry, and

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laying to their charge the pride, the avarice, the lixury, the ignorance, and fuperftition of popifll times.

Suift.
8. The perfon or thing entrufted to care or management.

Why haft thou, Satan, broke the bounds preferib'd
To thy tranfgrefions, and difturb'd the charge
Of others? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. 879.
More had he faid, but, fearful of her flay,
The ftarry guardian drove his charge away,
To fome frefh pafture.
Our guardian angel faw them where they fate Above the palace of our flumb'ring king;
He figh'd, abandoning his charge to fate.
Dryden.

Dryder.
This part thould be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulnefs and politenefs, in all his carriage, may be fettled in his charge, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands.

Locke.
9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.
10. Expence ; coft.

Being long fince made weary with the huge cbarge, which you have laid upon us, and with the ftrong endurance of fo many complaints.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Witnefs this army of fuch mals and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. Sbakejp. Hamlet.
He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick bufinefs, yet of equal charge.
Dryden.
81. It is, in later times, commonly ufed in the plural, charges.

A man ought warily to begin cbarges, which, once begun, will continue.

Baion's Effays.
Ne'er put yourfelf to charges, to complain
Dryden.
The laft pope was at confiderable charges, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. Addifon on Italy. 12. Onfet.

And giving a charge upon their enemies, like lions, they flew eleven thoufand footmen, and fixteen hundred horfemen, and put all the others to fight.

2 Macc. xi. I I.
Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave charges; as having lefs of fortune, more of difcipline, and as much of valour.

Bacon's War with Spain.
13. The fignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author feems to found a charge, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet.

Dryden.
14. The pofture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courfers, daring of the fpur,
Their armed ftaves in charge, their beavers down.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
16. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a fort of ointment, of the confiftence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the fhoulderfplaits, inflammations, and fprains of horfes.

A charge is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaifter, or between a plaifter and a cataplafm.

Farrier's Dict.
17. In heraldry.

- The charge is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition.

Peacham.
Cha'rgeable. adj. [from charge.]

1. Expenfive ; coftly.

Divers bulwarks were demolifhed upon the fea coafts, in peace chargcable, and little ferviceable in war. Hayward.

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be charrzeable to any of you.

2 Theff. iii. 9.
There was another accident of the fame nature on the Sicilian fide, much more pleafant, but lefs chargeable ; for it coft nothing but wit.

Wotton.
Confidering the chargeable methods of their education, their numerous iffue, and fmall income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children fhould want.

Atterbury.
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reafonable ground of defpifing a man, but fome fault or other chargeable upon him.
3. Subject to charge or accufation ; accufable.

Your papers would be chargeable with fomething worfe than indelicacy; they would be immoral. Speczator, NQ 286.
Cha'rgeableness. n. $\int$. [from chargeable.] Expence; coft; coftlinefs.

That which moft deters me from fuch trials, is not their chargeablenefs, but their unfatisfactorinefs, though they fhould fucceed.
Cha'rgeably. adu. [from chargeable.] Expenfively; at great coft.
He procured it not with his money, but by his wifdom; not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others hy his means.

Aicherm's Schoolmafer.
Cha'rger. n. $\int$. [from charge.] A large difh.
All the tributes land and fea affords,
Heap'd in great chargers, load our fumptuous boards.
Denbam.

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This golden charger, fnatch'd from burning Troy, Anchifes did in facrifice employ. Dryden's EEncid.
Ev'n Lamb himfelf, at the mof folemn feaft,
Might have fome chargers not exactly drefs'd.

> Fing's Art of Cookery.

Nor dare they clofe their eyes,
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which in often interrupted feep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues.
Pbilips.
Cha'rily. adv. [from chary.] Warily; frugally.
Cha'riness. n.f. [from chary.] Caution; nicety; fcrupuloufnefs.
I will confent to act any villainy againf him, that may not fully the charinefs of our honefty. Sbak. Merry W. of Windfor. CHARIOT. $n$. f. [car-rbod, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in fuch; charriot, Fr. carretta, Ital.] 1. A carriage of pleafure, or ftate.

> Thy grand captain Antony e on triumphant chariots, and

Shall fet thee on triumphant chariots, and
Put garlands on thy head. Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra. He fkims the liquid plains,
High on his chariot, and with loofen'd reins,
Majeftick moves along.
Dryden's EEneid.
2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
3. A lighter kind of coach with only back feats.

To Cha'riot. v.a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely ufed.

An angel all in flames afcended
As in a firy column charioting
His godlike prefence.
Milton's Agonifes.
Chariotéer. n. f. [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. It is ufed only in fpeaking of military chariots, and thofe in the ancient publick games.

The gafping charioteer beneath the wheel
Of his own car.
Dryden's Fables.
The burning chariot, and the cbarioteer,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear
Addifon on Italy.
Show us the youthful handfome charioteer,
Firm in his feat, and running his career.
Prior.
Chariot race, n. $f$. [from chariot and race.] A fport anciently ufed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horfes run.

There is a wonderful vigour and fpirit in the defcription of the horfe and ehariotrace.

## Cha'ritable. adj. [charitable, Fr. from charité.]

I. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a charitable perfon from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to reftitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence.

Taylor's Holy Living.
Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy charitable door for bread. Rowe's fane Shore.
How fhall we then wifh, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with charitable offices!

Atterbury.
Health to himfelf, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His charitable vanity fupplies.
Pope.
2. Kind in judging of others; difpofed to tendernefs; benevolent.

How had you been my friends elfe? Why have you that charitable title from thoufands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? Sbakejp. Timon

Of a politick fermon that had no divinity, the king faid to bifhop Andrews, Call you this a fermon? The bifhop anfwered; By a charitable conftruction it may be a fermon. Bacon. Cha'ritably. adv. [from ebarity.]
I. Kindly ; liberally ; with inclination to help the poor.
2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our crofs patiently, in juries charitably, and the labour of religion comfortably.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
'Tis beft fometimes your cenfure to reftrain,
And charitably let the dull be vain. Pope's Efay on Criticifm. CHARITY. n. f. [charit́́, Fr. charitas, Lat.]
I. Tendernefs; kindnefs; love.

## By thee,

Founded in reafon, loyal, juft, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charitics
Of father, fon, and biother, firft were known.
Milton's Paradife Lofl, b. iv. l. 756.
2. Goodwill; benevolence ; difpofition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only thofe of charity to mankind and fuch as my own cbarity has caufed me to commit, that of others may more eafily excufe. Diyden's Religio Laici, Preface. 3. The theological virtue of univerfal love.

Concerning charity, the final object whereof is that incomprehenfible beauty which Thineth in the countenance of Chrift,
the Son of the living God. the Son of the living God.

Hooker, b. i. p. $3^{8}$
Peace, peace, for fhame, if not for charity. -
-Urge neither charity nor fhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. Shakesp. Richard III.

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Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anfwerable, add faith;
Add virtue, patience, trmperance, add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the foul
Of all the reft: Milton's Paradife Lof, l.xil. l. 584.
Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promifes; charity loves his excellencies and mercies. Taylor. But lafting charity's more ample fway,
Nor bound by time, nor fubject to decay,
In happy triumph fhall for ever live.
Prior.
Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. Atterbury.
4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, fpoke like a chriftian. Dryden's Fables, Dedicat. 5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We muft incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. Sbakefp. K. Lear.
The ant did well to reprove the grafshopper for her flothfulnefs; but fhe did ill then to refufe her a cbarity in her diftrefs.
To Chark. v. a. To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excefs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or, with a fever, like fire in a ftrong-water fhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal.

Grew's Cofmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. v. § ro.
CHA'RLATAN. n. .f. [charlatan, Fr. ciarlatano, Ital. from ciarlare, to chatter.] A quack; a mourtebank; an empirick.
Saltimbanchoes, quackfalvers, and charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. b. i. c. 3. For charlatans can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd.
Hudibras.
Charlata'mical. adj. [from charlatan.] Quackifh; ignorant.

A cowardly foldier, and a charlatanical doctor, are the principal fubjects of comedy.

Cowley, Preface.
Cha'rlatanry. n.f. [from charlatan.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.
Charles's-wain. $n$. $\int$. The northern conftellation, called the Bear.

There are feven ftars in Urfa minor, and in Cbarles's-wain,
or Plauftrum of Urfa major, feven. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Cha'rlock. n. f. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a fpecies of Mithridate muftard.
CHARM. n. f. [charme, Fr. carmen, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have fome occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman fo dote upon a man; furely I think you have charms.-Not I, I affure thee; fetting the attraction of my good parts afide, I have no other charms.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
There have been ever ufed, either barbarous words, of no fenfe, left they fhould difturb the imagination, or words of fimilitude, that may fecond and feed the imagination: and this was cver as well in heathen charms, as in charms of later times.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 948$.

## Alcyone he names amidft his pray'r's,

Names as a charm againft the waves and wind,
Moft in his mouth, and ever in his mind.
Dryden.
Antæus could, by magick charms,
Recover ftrength, whene'cr he fell.
Swift.
2. Something of power to fubdue oppofition, and gain the affections.

Well founding verfes are the charm we ufe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infufe.
Rof common.
But what avail her unexhaufted fores,
Her blooming mountains and her funny fhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The finiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppreffion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny ufurps her happy plains?
To Charm. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againft evil.
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crefts,
I bear a charmed life, which mult not yield
To one of woman born.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the cbarmed circle, where all his fipirits for ever
Phould be enchanted.
Sidncy, l.ii.
3. To fubduc by fome fecret power; to amaze.

1, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan ;
Nor feel him where he ftruck. Shakejp. Cymbeline.
4. To fubduc the mind by pleafure.
'Tis your graces
That from my muteft confcience to my tongue,
Charms this report out.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ftrength
Tell me where thy ftrength does lie:
Where the pow'r that charms us fo,
In thy foul, or in thy cye?
Waller.

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Cha'rmer, n. f. [from charm.] One that lias the power of charms, or enchantments.

## That handkerchicf

Did an Egyptian to my mother geve ;
She was a charmer, and could almoft read
The thoughts of people.
The paffion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is cendeci,
The charmer you difdain:
Dryden's Sp. Friar.
Cha'rming. particip. adj. [from charm.] Pleafing in the higheft
degree. degree.
For ever all goodnefs will be charming, for ever all vickednefs will be molt odious.

O charming youth! in the firft opining page,
So many graces in fo green an age.
Sprat.
h'rming y. y.adv. [from charming.]
Dryden. pleafe exceedingly.
She fmiled very charmingi, and difovered as fir teeth as ever eye beheld. $\quad$ Addijon's Freebofolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 11$.
Cha'rmingaress. $n$. $f$. [from charming.] The power of pleaf-
ing. ing.
Cha'rnel. adj. [charnel, Fr.] Containing flefh, or carcafes.
Such are thofe thick and gloomy fhadows dainp
Oft found in cbarnel vaults, and fepulchie;
$\mathrm{CHA}^{\prime}$ ing ring and fitting by a new-made grave. Milton.
Cha'rnel-house. $n . f$. . [charnier, Fr. from caro, carnis, Latin.]
The place under churches where the bones of the dead are re
The place under churches where the bones of the dead are re-
pofited. pofited.

If charnel-boufes and our graves muft fend
Thofe, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites.
Shakefp. Macbcth.
When they were in thofe cbarnel-boufes, every one was plac-
ed in order, and a black piilar or coffin fet by him. Taylor.
CHART. n. $\int$. [charta, Lat.] A delineation or map of coafts, for the ufe of failors. It is diftinguiffed from a map, by repicfenting only the coafts.

The Portuguefe, when they had doubled the Cape of GoodHope, found fkilful pilates, ufing aftronomical inftruments, geographical charts, and compaffes.

## Cha'rter. n. $\int$ [charta, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things done between man and man. Charters are divided into charters of the king, and charters of private perfons. Cbarters of the king are thofe, whereby the king paffeth any grant to any perfon or more, or to any body politick: as a cbarter of exemption, that no man Thall be empannelled on a jury ; charter of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. Ccruel.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's frcedom.
Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
Here was that charter feal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down.
She fhakes the rubbifh from her mounting brow,
And feems to have renew'd her chartco's date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow.
enham.

Any writing beftowing privileges or rights.
Dryden.
It is not to be wondered, that the great chartce whereby God beftowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confrimed it unto the fons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. Rolcigh's Effays.
God renewed this chartor of God renewed this chartir of man's fovereignty over the crea-
tures. tures.
3. Privilege ; immunity; exemption.

I mut have liberty,
Withal as large a cbarter as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleafe; for fo fools have;
And they that are moft gauled with my folly,
They moft muft laugh.
My mother,
Who has a charter to extol her blood,
When the does praife me, grieves me.
Charter-party. n.f. [chartre partie, Fr.] A paper relanins to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
Cbarter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high fen, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurildicion.

Hale's Common Law of Erslavd.
Chártered. adj. [from charter.] Invefled with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he fpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is fill.
Shakefp. Henry V.
CHa'ry. adj. [from care.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal. Over his kindred he held a wary and clary care, which bountifully was expreffed, when occafion fo requircd.

Careve's Surviy of Corriztal.
The charieft maid is prodigal enough
If fhe unmafk her beauty to the moon.
Slakifftewe.
To CHASE. v. a. [chafer, lir.]
I. To hunt.
2. To purfue as an enemy.

And Abimelech chafed him, and he ficd before him. Fud.ix. 40.

## CHA

3. To follow as a thing defirable.
4. To drive.

Thus dhafed by their brother's endlefs malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their fatety, fled at laft to the city of Hifmuis.

Enolles's filtio of the 'Tirks
When the following morn had clas'd away
'The fying flars, and light reftor'd the day.
To Chase Metals. See To Enchase
Chase. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; purfuit of any thing as game.

Whilft he was haft'ning, in the chafo, it feems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the wray
The father of this feeming lady. Shakef $\hat{\rho}$. Winter's Tale.
There is no chafe more pleafant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to anlother, and never to lofe fight of it till it fall into eternity.

Burnci's Theary of the Earth.
2. Fitnefs to bi hunted, appropriation to chafe or fiport.

Concerning the beafts of chofe, whereof the buck is the firft, he is calied the firft year a fawn. Shake/p. Love's L. Loft. A maid I am, and of thy virgin train ;
Oh! let meftill that footlefs name retain,
Frequent the forefts, thy chafte will obey,
And only make the beafts of chafe my prey.
Dryden.
3. Purfuit of an enemy, or of fomething noxious

The admiral, with fuch hips only as could fuddenly be put in readinefs, made forth towards them ; infomuch as of one hundred fitips, there came fcarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and fuch as came daily in, we fet upon them, and gave them cbafe.

Bacon.
One day, upon the fudden, he fallied out upon them with certain troops of horfemen, with fuch violence, that, at the firft onfet, he overthrew them, and, having them in chafe, did fipeedy execution.

Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.
They feek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face ;
When the thick fquadrons preft the foe,
And William led the glorious chafe.
Prior.
4. Purfuit of fomething as defirable.

Yet this mad chafe of fame, by few purfu'd,
Has drawn deftruction on the multitude. Dryden's Fuvenal.
5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with fuch a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be difturb'd
With chafes.
6. The game hunted.

She, feeing the towering of her purfued chafe, went circling about, rifing fo with the lefs fenfe of rifing. Sidney, $b$. ii.

Hold, Warwick: feek thee out fome other chafe,
For I myfelf muft put this deer to death. Shake $/ p$. Henry VI. Honour's the nobleft chafe; purfue that game,
And recompence the lofs of love with fame.
Granville.
7. Open ground flored with fuch beafts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreft and a park; being commonly lefs than a foreft, and not endued with fo many liberties; and yet of a larger compafs, and fored with greater divcrfity of game than a park. A chafe differs from a foreft in this, becaufe it may be in the hands of a fubject, which a foreft, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclofed, and hath not only a larger compafs, and more ftore of game, but likewife more keepers and overfeers.

Cowel.
He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northfide of this pleafant cbafe. Shakefp. Tit.Ard.
8. The Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinfide.

Chambers.
Chase-gun. n.. . [from chafe and gun.] Guns in the forepart of the fhip, fired upon thofe that are purfued.

Mcan time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking cbafe-guns through our ftern they fend. Dryden.
Cha'ser. r. f. [from chafe.] Hunter ; purfuer; driver.
Then began
A frop i' th' chafer, a retire; anon
A rout, confufion thick.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
So faft he fies, that his reviewing eye
I as loft the chafers, and his car the cry.
Denbam.
Stretch'd on the lawn, his fecond hope furvey,
At once the chafer, and at once the prey.
Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreft like a wounded hart.


1. A breach unclofed ; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that vifible corporeal world, we fee no chafins or gaps.
Lock.
The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, bv means of certain hiatufes or chafms palfing betwixt it and the bottom of the oceais.
oodward's Nat. Hild
The ground aduft her riv'n mouth difparts,
Horrible chafm! profound.
Pbilips.
2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loft in eafe,
No action leave to bufy chronicles;
Vol. I.

## C H A

Such, whofe fupine felicity but makes,
In itory chafins, in epochas miltakes.
Dryent.
CIIASSELAS. n. $f$ [firench.] A fort of grape. See Vine. CHASTE. adj. [cbafin, Fr. caflus, Lat.]

1. Pure from all conmerce of fexes; as a chale virgin.
2. With refpect to language; pure ; uncorrupt ; not mixed with harbarous phrafes.
3. Without obfcenity

Among words which fignify the fame principal ideas, fome are clean and decent, others unclean; fome chaffe, others obfeene.

Watts's Logick.
4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be difcreet, chafte, keepers at home
Titus, ii. 5:
Chaste-tree. n. $\int$. [vitcin, Lat.]
The flower confifts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubulofe, from whofe flower-cup rifes the pointal, which becomes an almof fpherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingeted like thofe of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their fpikes of flowers at the extremity of every frong fhoot is1 autumn. Niiller. To Cha's'ten. v. a. [chaftier', Fr. cafigo, Lat.] To correct; to punifh ; to mortify.
Cbaffen thy fon while there is hope, and let not thy foul fpare for his crying.

Prov. xix. 18.
I follow thee, fafe guide! the path
Thou lead't me; and to the hand of heav'n fubmit,
However cbafi'ning. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. l. 373. Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's chafining hand.
Rowe's Rojal Convert.
From our loft purfuit fhe wills to hide
Her clofe decrees, and chafen human pride.
To CHASTISE. v. a. [cafigo, Lat. antiently accented on the firit fyllable, now on the laft.]

1. To punifh; to correct by punifhment ; to affict for faults.

My breaft I'll burft with ftraining of my courage,
But I will cbafife this high minded ftrumpet. Sba.Hen.VI.
I am glad to fee the vanity or envy of the canting chymifts thus difcovered and chafifed. Boyle's 'ceptical Chymiff.

How feldom is the world affrighted or chafifed with figns or prodigies, carthquakes or inundations, fanines or plagues?

Grew's Cofinologia Sacra.
Like you, commiffion'd to chafifc and blefs,
He muft avenge the world, and give it peace.
Prior.
2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

## Hie thee hither,

That I may pour my fpirits in thine ear,
And chafife, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. Sbancft. King Lear.
Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your malter's court,
Nor once be chaftis'd with the fober eye
Of dull Octavia.
The gay focial fenfe
The gay fo
cy chaftis'd.
Shakefp. Antony and Cloopatra.
By decency chafits d.
Thomfon.
Chastisement. 12. f. [chafiment, Fr.] Correction; punifhment. Thefe words are all commonly, though not always, ufed of domeftick or parental punifhment.

Shall I fo much difhonour my fair ftars,
On equal terms to give him cbaftifement?
Shatafp. R. II.
He held the chaffifiment of one which molefted the fee of Rome, pleafing to God.

Raleigh's Effays.
For feven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commifion of which fhall bring him to the chaftifenent of the rod.

Lokic.
He reseives a fit of ficknefs as the kind chanifement and difcipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world.
Cha'stity. n. f. [cafitas, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any folemn vow,
To force a fpotlefs virgin's chaftity? Shake $\rho$. Henry VI.
Chaffity is either abftinence or continence: abftinence is that of virgins or widuws; continence of married perfons: chatte marriages are ho:nourable and pleafing to God.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
Ev'n here where frozen chafity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope.
2. Freedom from obfcenity.

There is not chafity enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. Sh. Much ado about Nothing. 3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

Chastiser. n. f. [from chafitife.] The perfon that chaftifes; a punifher; a corrector.
Cha'stly. adv. [from chafic.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You fhouid not pafs here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live chaftely.

Shakers. Cioriolana:s.
Make firtt a fong of joy and love,
Which chaflely flame in royal cyes.
IVotton.

## C H A

Succeffion of a longe defeent,
Which chaftly in the channcls ram,
And from our demi-gods began.

## C H A

Co CHAT
ent, purch in. [from caqueter, Fr. Skinner; perhaps from amoduced in a burchaf cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is mof likely, contracted from chatter.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle o chatter; to converfe at cafo

Thus chatten the people in their fteads,
Ylike as a monter of many heads. Spenfor's Paforals. Becaufe that I familiarly fometimes,
Do ufc you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your faucincfs will jeft upon my love.
Shakefp. Comady of Errours.
All tongues fpeak of him, and the bleared fights
Are fpectacled to fee him. Your prattling nurie
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While fhe chats him.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
The fhepherds on the lawn
Sat fimply chatting in a ruftick row.
With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
Milton.
To chat a whilc on their adventures pafs'd.
Dryden.
Chat. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; flight or negli-
gent tattle.
Lords that can prate
neceflarily,
As amply and unneceffarily,
As this Gonzalo, I my felf would make
A chough of as deep chat.
Sbakefp. Tempef.
The time between before the fire they fat,
And fhorten'd the delay by pleafing chat.
Drdyen.
The leaft is no inconfiderable good, but fuch as he confeffes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glafs of wine, or the idle chat of a foaking club.

Snuff, or the fanl, fupplies each paufe of chat,
With finging, laughing, ogling, and all that.
Chat. n.. . The kcys of trees arc called chats, as afh chats.
Cha'tellany. n.f. [cbâtelenie, Fr.] The diftrict under the dominion of a caftlc.
Here arc about twenty towns and forts of great importance,
with their cbatelianies and dependencies. Dryden.
term now fcarce wee CATTLE.] Any moveable poffeffion: now fcarce ufed but in forms of law.
Nay, look not big, nor ftamp, nor ftare, nor fret;
I will be mafter of what is minc own;
She is my goods, my chattels. Shake $f$. Taming of the Shrew
Honour's a leafe for lives to come
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a chattle
Not to be forfeited in battle.
Hudilras, p. i. c. iii.
To CHA'TTER. v. n. [caqueter, Fr.]

1. To make a noife as a pie, or other unharmonious bird

Nightingales feldom ling, the pie fill chattereth.
So doth the cuckow, when the mavis fings,
Begin his witlefs note apace to chatter. Spenfer's Sonnets.
There was a crow fat chattering upon the back of a fheep; Well, firrah, fays the fhcep, you durft not have done this to a dog .

Your birds of knowledge, that in dufky air
L'Eftrange. Chatter futurity.
2. To make a noife by collifion of the teetl). $\begin{gathered}\text { Drden and Lee's OEdipus. }\end{gathered}$

Stood Theodore furpriz' in teeth.
With chatt'ring e furpriz din deadly fright,
Dip but your tocs into cold water,
Their correfpondent teeth will cbatter
3. To talk idly or carelefly

Suffer no hour to pals away in a lazy idlenefs, an impertinent chattering, or ufelefs trifles.
Cha'titer. n. $f$. [from the verb.]
I. Noife like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his chatter,
How evil tongues his life befpatter.
2. Idle prate.

Cha'titerer. n.f. [from chatter.] A
Cha'twood. n. f. Little fticks; fuel.
Cha'vender. n. f. [Cbevefue, Fr.] The chub; a fifm.
Thefe are a choice bait for the chub, or chavender, or indeed any great finh.
CHAUMONTE'LLE. n.f. [Fr.] A fort of pear; which fee.
To CHAW. v. a. [kawen, Germ.] To champ between the
tecth ; to mafticate ; to chew.
I lome returning, fraught with foul defpight
And chawing vengeance all the way I went. Fairy ©. b. ii.
'They come to us, but us love draws;
He fwallows us, and never dazos;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry
Dome.
Whether he found any ufe of charving little fponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diftance from his engine.

The man who laught but once to fee an afs
Mumbling to make the crofs-grain'd thiftes pafs,
Might laugh again, to fee a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law.
Boyle.

Dryden.

Chaw. n.f. [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or undit part of a beaft's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and fut hooks into thy dlaus, ard will bring thee forth and all thine army.
Cha'wdron. n. f. Entrails.
Add thereto a tyger's chazulron,
For the ingredients of our cauldron
Shakefp. Maclueth.
CHEAP. adj. [ceapan, Sax. kooper, Dutch, to buy.]
To be had at a low rate ; purchafed for a finail price.
Where there are a great many fellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be fold will be cheap. On the other fide, raife up) a great many buyers for a few fellers, and the fame thing will immediately turn dear.
2. Of fmall valuc ; eafy to be had; not refpected.

The goodnefs, that is cheap in beauty, makcs
Beauty hrief in goodncfs. Shakefp. Meafure for Mirafur Had I fo lavih of my prefence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ftale and cheap to vulgar company. Shakefp. Henry IV.
He that is too much in any thing, fo that he giveth another occafion of fociety, maketh himfelf cheap. Bacon.

May your fick fame ftill languifh till it die,
And you grow cheap in every fubject's eye.
The ufual titles of diftinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derifion and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us cheap and contemptible.
Cheap. n.f. [cheping is an old word for market; whence Eaftcheap, Cbeapfide.] Market; purchafc ; bargain; whence Eafod cheap; [a bon marche, Fr.]
The fame wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay fo dear for now a days, in that good world was very good cheap.

Sidney, b. ii.
It is many a man's cafe to tire himfelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him ail the while, and may have it better cheap at home.
$L^{\prime} E$ ftranse.
Some few infulting cowards, who love to vapour good cheap, may trample on thofe who give leaft refiftance. Lecciy of Piety. To Che'apen. v.a. [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]
I. To attempt to purchafe; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.
Rich the fhall be, that's certain; wife, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never cheapen her; fair, or I'll never look on her

Shakefp. Much ado about Notbing.
The firft he cheapened was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eafy rate.

L'Eftrange.
So in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt fometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To cheapen tea.
Prioi.
To fhops in crouds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy.
Swift.
2. To leffen value

My hopes purfue a brighter diadem.
Can any brighter than the Roman be ?
I find my profcr'd love has cheapen'd me. Dryd. Tyrr. Love.
Che'aply. adv. [from cheap.] At a fmall price; at a low rate. By thefe I fee
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. Shakefp. Macbeth Blood, rapines, mafliacres, were cbeaply bought,

- So mighty recompence your beauty brought.

Dryden.
Che'apness. n. $\int$. [from cheap.] Lownefs of price.
Ancient flatutes incite merchant ftrangers to bring in com-
modities; having for end cheapnefs. Bacon's Henry VII.
The difcredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great difcouragement to other nations to tranfplant themfelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the cheapnefs and plenty of the country has made them. Temple. Chear. See Cheer.
To CHEAT. v. a. [of uncertain derivation; probably from acheter, Fr. to purchafe, alluding to the tricks ufcd in making
bargains. See the noun.] bargains. Sce the noun.]

1. To defraud ; to impofe upon; to trick. It is ufed commonly of low cunning.
It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeft man is fure at firft of being chatated; and he recovers not his lofles, but by learning to cbeat others.

Dryder.
There are a fort of people who find that the moft effectual way to cheat the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures

Tillot fon, Prefait:
2. It has of bcfore the thing taken away by fraud

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cbeated of feature by dificmbling nature,
Deform'd, unfinifh'd.
Shakejp. Richard III.
Cheat. n. $\int$. [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from efcheat, becaufe many fraudulent meafures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring efcheats, cheat the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]
I. A fraud; a trick ; an impofture.

The pretence of publick good is a cleat that will ever pafs, though fo abufed by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow afhamed to ufe it.

Temple.
Enp'rick

## C H E

Emi’'rick politicians ufe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a chcat.
When I confider life, 'tis all a chcat;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit
Truft on, and think tomorrow will repay;
I'omorrow's falfer than the former day;
Lyes worfe; and while it fays, we fhall be bleft,
With fome new joys cuts of what we poffelt.
2. A perfon guilty of frand.

Diffimulation can be no further ufeful than it is concealed
for as much as no man will truft a known chcat. South.
Like that notorious cheat, valt fums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. Dryden's Cleomenes: Che'ater. n. $\{$. [from cheat.] One that practifes fraud.

I will be cheater to them both, and they fhall be exchequers
me. [It is here for efcheater] to me. [It is here for efcheater.] Sbakefp.M.IV. of IV.

Thev fay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye ;
Difguifed cheatcrs, prating mountebanks,
And many fuch like libertines of fin. Sbakefp. Comcdy of Err.
He is no fwaggerer, hoftefs; a tame cheater i ' faith. Cbcatcr, call you him? I will bar no honeft man my houfe, nor no cheater.

Shakefp. Henry IV. p ii
All forts of injurious perfons, the facrilegious, the detainers of tithes, cheaters of mens inheritances, falfe witneffes and ac-
cufers. cufers.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holj:
To CHECK. v. a. [from the French ccleess, chefs; from whence we ufe, at that game, the term checkmate, when we fop our adverfary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To reprefs ; to curb

Referve thy ftate ; with better judgment check
This hideous rafhnefs.
Shakefp. K. Lear.
How fames may be, fown and raifed, how they may be fpread and multiplied, and how they may be checked and laid dead.

Bacon's Effays.
I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Milton.
He who fat at a table, richly and delicioully furnifhed, but with a fword hanging over his head by one fingle thread or hair, furely had enough to check his appetite.

South.
2. To reprove ; to chide

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,

## Then check'd and rated by Northumberland,

Did fpeak thefe words, now prov'd a prophecy:
Sbakefp. His fault is much, and the good king his mafter
Will check him for't.
Shakefp. King Lear.
3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correfpondent cipher.
4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To Сheck. v. $n$.
I. To ftop; to make a fop; with at.

With what wing the ftanyel checks at it.
He muft obferve their mood on whom he jefts,
The quality of the perfons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, check at every feathe
That comes before his eye.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is difabled for the future, or elfe chocks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

Shakefp.
2. To clafh; to interfere.

Locke.
If love check once with bufinefs, it troubleth mens fortunes.
Bacon's Eflays.
It checks too avoid his prefence;
Dryden's All for Love.
Check. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Repreffure ; ftop; rebuff.

I do know, the flate,
However this may gall him with fome check,
Cannot with fafety caft him.
Sbakefp. Othello.
Rebellion in this land fhall lofe his fway,
Meeting the check of fuch another day. Sbake $\int$ p. Henry IV.
We fee, alfo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firft years, muft have fome check or arreft in their fortunes.

Bacon's Efay.
God hath of late years manifefted himfelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpofe to give a check to this infolent impiety.

Tillot fon.
It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable check to the firft progrefs of chriftianity. Addifon. Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 32$. Gad put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to that facrilege, which had been but too much winked at.

The great ftruggle with his paffions is in the firft check.
Rogers.
2. Reftraint; curb ; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the check of their confciences much breaketh their fpirit. Hayw.

The impetuofity of the new officer's nature needed fome reffraint and check, for fome time, to lis immoderate pretences and appetite of power.

Some free from rhyme or reafon, rule or check,
Break Prifcian's head, and Pegafus's neck.
Clarendon.

## C H E

While fuch men are in truft, who have no dect from within, nor any views but towards thcir intereft. sizcift. 3. A reproof; a light.

## Oh! this life

Is nobler than attending for a check
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. Slakefo. Camelities. 4. A diflike; a fudden difgult; fomething that fops the progrefs.

Say I fhould wed her, would not my wife fubjects
Take check, and think it ftrange? perhaps revolt? Dryden.
5. In falconry, is when a hawk forfakes her proper gane to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that crofs her in her flight.

Chambers.
A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if the be handfome, fhe is the more fubject to go out on check. Suckling. When whiftled from the fift,
Some falcon ftonps at what her eye defign'd,
And with her eagernefs, the quary mifs'd,
Streight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. Dryder.
6. The perfon checking; the caufe of reftraint ; a fof.

He was unhappily too much ufed as a check upon the lord Coventry. Clarendon.
A fatyrical poet is the choct of the laymen on bad priefts.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
The letters have the natural production by feveral checis or ftops, or, as they are ufually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

Holder's Elements of speech.
7. The correfpondent cipher of a bank bill.
8. A term ufed in the game of chefs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.
9. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's houfhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ufhers belonging to the royal family.
10. Clerk of the Check, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alfo the name of an officer invefted with like powers. Chambers To Che'cker. \}v. a. [from echecs, chefs, fr.] To variegate or To Che'quer. $\int$ diverfify, in the manner of a chefs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn fmiles on the frowning night, Check'ring the eaftern clouds with ftreaks of light.

Shakefp. Romeo and fuliet.
The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a cbecqucr'd fhadow on the ground.
Sbake/p.
As the fnake rolld in the flow'ry bank,
With fhining clocker' $d$ flough doth fting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. Sbake/p. Hen. VI.
The wealthy fpring yet never bore
That fweet, nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the checker'd floor
Of Cynthia's fummer bower.
Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd fhade.
Drayton's Cynthia.
In the on the ther hade.
Milton.
only within that cbequered piece of wood. In our prefent condition, which is a middle ftate, our minds are, as it were, chequered with truth and falfehood. Addifon. The ocean intermixing with the land, fo as to checker it into earth and water. Woodward's Natural Hi/fory.

Here waving groves a che $k k{ }^{\prime}$ 'd fcene difplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. Pope.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Che'cker. }\end{array}\right\}$ Work varied alternately as to its colours or CHECKER-WORK. $\}$ materials.

Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. I Kings, vii. 17 . Che'ckmate. n.f. [echec et mat, Fr.] The movement on the chefs-board, that kills the oppofite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the checkmate
But better might they have behote him hate. Spenfer.
Che'ckroll. n.f. [from check and roll.] A roll or book, containing the names of fuch as are attendants on, and in pay to great perfonages, as their houfhold fervants. It is otherwife called the chequer-roll. Corvcl.
Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's fervants in checkroll, left it fhould have been too harfh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. Bacon's Hen. VII. CHEEK. n.. [ceac, Saxon.]
I. The fide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheek. Shakejp. King Lear.
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. Shakefp. Rom. and $\mathcal{F u}_{\text {u }}$ ! I fhall furvey and fpy
Death in thy chceks, and darknefs in thy eye.
Daughter of the rofe, whofe cheeks unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well difplay
The blufh of morning and the milky way.
Dryden.
2. A general name among mechanicks for almoft all thofe pieces of their machines and inftruments that are double, and perfectly alike.

Chamuers:
CHEEE:

## CHE

CHEEKBGNE. n. f. [from cheek and bonc.]
I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the nug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or cbeekbone.
iviseman. Ch:'r:ктоотн. $n$.. . [from cheek and tooth.] The hinder tooth or tusk.
Hie hath the cbocktceth of a great lion.
Foel, i. 6.
CHEER. $n . \int$. [chore, Fr. entertainment; cara, Sp. the countcrance. It feems to have, in Englifh, fome relation to both thefe fenfes.]

1. Entertainment ; provifions ferved at a fenft.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part ;
Better checr you may have, but not with better heart.
Sbakc/p. Comedy of Errours.
His will was never determined to any purfuit of good cbeer, poignant fauces, and delicious wines.
2. Invitation to gaicty.

My royal lord,
You do not give the cheer; the feaft is fold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making
' $\Gamma$ is given with welcome.
Sbakefp. Nacocth.
3. Gaiety ; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of fpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Sbakefp. R. III 4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful truc he was in decd and word,
But of his cheer did feem too folemn fad.
Nothing did he dreall, but ever was ydrad. Stenf. Fairy 2.
Which publick death, receiv'd with fuch a cheer,
As not a figh, a look, a fhrink bewrays
The leaft felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praife. Danicl's CivilW.
He ended; and his words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their languifh'd hope reviv'd. Milton.
At length appear

Her grifly brethren ftretch'd upon the bier :
Pale at the fudden fight, fhe chang'd her cheer.
Dryden's Fables.
5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.

Then were they all of good cbeer, and they alfo took fome meat.

AEts, xxvii. 36.
To Cheer. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To incite ; to encourage ; to infpirit.

He complained in vain, that he was betrayed : yet, for all that, he was nothing difcouraged, but cbeered up the footmen. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
He checr' $d$ the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. Dryden's Fables. 2. To comfort ; to confole.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But cbecr thy heart, and be thou not difmay'd.
Shakefp. Richard III.
Difpleas'd at what, not fuffering, they had feen,
They went to cheer the faction of the green.
Dryden.
3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely defert cheer's;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. 'Pope's Meffiah. The facred fun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his cbecring ray.
To Cheer. v. n.: To grow gay or gladfome.
At fight of thee my gloomy foul checrs up ;
My hopes revive, and gladnefs dawns within me.
A. Pbilips's Diftref Motber.

Che'erer. n. $\int$. [from to checr.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.
To thee alone be praife,
From whom our joy defcends,
Thou cheercr of our days.
Wotton.
Angling was, after tedious ftudy, a reft to his mind, a cheerer of his fpirits, a diverter of fadnefs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts.

Walton's Angler.
Saffron is the fafeft and moft fimple cordial, the greatett reviver of the heart, and cbeerer of the fpirits. Temple. Prime checrer, light,

Thomfon's Summer.
Of all material beings firft and beft.
Che'erful. adj. [from cheer and full.]
x. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The checrful birds of fundry kind
Do chaunt Fweet mufic to delight his mind. Fairy 2. b. ii. 2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a cbeerful countenance: but by forrow of the heart the firitit is broken.

Prcv. xv. 12.
Che'erfully. ad'u. [from chcerful.] Without deječion; with willingnefs; with gaicty.

Pluck up thy firits, look clocrfully upon mc.
Shake $\int p$. Taming of the Sbrczu.
To their known ftations cbecrfielly they go. Drydicn. Doctrine is that which muft prepare men for difcipline; and men never go on fo checrfully', 'as when they fee where they go.

Soutb.
That cheer fully May the man
recounts the female's praife,
Enjoy with honour.
Philips.

## C HE

Chéerfulness. n. f. [from checrful.]

1. Freedom from dejection ; alacrity.

With what refolntion and cheerfulnefs, with what courare and patience did valt numbers of all forts of people, in the firft ages of clriftianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the work, and embrace torments and death? Tillotfon. 2. Ireedom from gloominefs.

I remember, then I marvelled to fee her receive my commandments with fighs, and yet do them with cheer fulh, efs.

Sidney, b. ii.
Ciie'erless. adj. [from checr.] Without gaicty, comiort, or gladners.

For fince mine eye your joyous fight did mifs,
My checrful day is turn'd to checrlcfs night. Fairy 2. b. i. On a bank, befide a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta figh'd alone,
From the chcerlefs dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning.
Cheerlefs towns, far diftant, never blef'd. Thomfon.
Chéerly. adj. [from checr.]

1. Gay ; cheerful.

They are ufeful to mankind, in affording them convenient fituations of houfes and villages, reflecting the benign and cherifhing fun beams, and fo rendering their habitations both more connfortable and more checrly in winter. Ray on Creation. Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
.Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cbeerly their tedious travels undergo.
Dryden's Virgil. 2. Not gloony.

Chéerly. adv. [from cheer:] Chcerfully.
In God's name, cheerly on, courageous friends,
To reap the harveft of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of fharp war. Shakcfp. Richard III. Oft liftening hovv the hounds and horn
Cbeerly roufe the fumb'ring morn. Milton
Che'ery. alj. [from cheer.] Gay; fprightly; having the power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a checry bowl;
Let cider new wafh forrow from thy foul. Gay's Paforals. CHEESE. n. $\int$. [cafeus, Lat. cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preffing the curd of coagulated milk, and fuffering the mafs to dry.
I will rather truft a Fleming with my butter, parfon Hugh the Welchman with my cbeefe, than my wife with herfelf.

Sbakefp. Merry Wives of IVindfor.
Chéesecake. $n \int$. [from choefe and cake.] A cake made of foft curds, fugar and butter.

Effeminate he fat, and quiet;
Strange product of a cbeefccake diet.
Prior.
Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With foft'ning mead and cbeefecake ends the ftrife.
King's Art of Cookcry.
Chr'esemonger. n. f. [fiom cheefe and monger.] One who deals in chcefe.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a cheefemonger,
By trufting.

## Ben Yobnfon's Owls.

Che'esferfss. n. $\int$. [from chcefe and prefs.] The prefs in which the curds are preffed.

The cleanly cheefeprefs the could never turn,
Her aukward fift did ne'er employ the churn. Gay's Paft.
Chéesevat. n. $\int$. [from cheffe and vat.] The woodencafe in which the curds are confined when they are prefled into cheefe.
His fenfe occafions the carelefs ruftick to judge the fun no bigger than a cbcefcuat. Glanville's Scepfis, c. 10.
Che'esy. adj. [from cheefe.] Havirg the nature or form of cheefe.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaccous chalky matter, but not a cbeefy fubfance. Airbutbot on Aliments. Che'sy. n. f. [chela, Lat.] The claw of a fhell fifh

It happeneth often, I confefs, that a lobfter hath the chelj; or great claw, of one fide longer than the other.

Brosen's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 5.
Chemistry. Sec Chymistry.
Chf quer. Sce Checker.
To CHERISH. v. a. [cherii, Fr.] To fupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to fhelter; to nurfe up.

Whencver Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth cbcrifhyou and yours, God punifh me
With hate in thofe where I expect moft love. Shak. R. III. I world 1 were thy bird. -- Sweet, fo would I;

But I fhould kill thee with too much cheriffing.
Shanefp. Romeo and furict.
What doth cherifo weeds hut gentle air? Shakefi. H. VI.
Magiftates have always thought themfelves concerned to cherifin retigion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belicf of : God and another life.

Tinutyon:

## CHE

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth cherijlb her, and ftill augments her might. Davies. iic that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own confcience; thofe who act by error, have its cheri/hings and encouragements to confirm and animate them.

Deiay of Picty.
Chérisher. n.f. [from cherifh.] An encourager; a fupporter.
One of their greateft praifes it is to be the maintainers and cherifhers of a regular devotion, a reverend worhip, a true and decent piety.

Sprat's Serin.
CHE'RISHMFNT. n.f. [front cherifh.] Encouragement; fupport; comfort. It is now obfolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear cherifoment,
Supports the praife of noble poefie.
Spenfer's Tears of the Muyes.
CHERRY. n.f.
Che'rry-tree. n. \}[cerife, Fr. cerafus', Lat.]
The tree hath large fhining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundifh or heart-flaped: the ftone is fhort, tumid, and roundifh. The fpecies are ; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanifh cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanifh cherry. if. The Flanders clufter cherry. $\mathrm{I}_{2}$. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornihh cherry. 16. The largeft double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. ig. The wild northern Englifh cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The fhock or perfumed cherry. 2I. The cherrytree with friped leaves. And many other forts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gafcoigne, and the morello; which is chiefly planted for preferving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was An. Dom. 55 ; and was foon after fpread through moft parts of Europe. It is generally efteemed for its carlinefs, being of the firft tree-fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit-ieafon.

Millcr.
Some devils afk but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut, a cherry ftone; but fhe, more covetous; would have a chain.

Sbakef. Com. of Errors.
Inly I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating cherries, with his face and bofom fun-burnt. Peacham. All this done by a little fpark of life, which, in its firt appearance, might be inclofed in the hollow of a cherry ftone.

Hale's Orig. of Mankind.
All the ideas of all the fenfible qualities of a cherry come into my nind by fenfation.

Locke.
Che'rry.adj. [from the fubftantive.] Refembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a paffing pleafing tongue. Shakef. Rich. III.
Chérrybay. See Laurel.
Che'rrycheeked: adj. [from cherry and cheek.] Having ruddy chẹeks.

I warrant them cherrycheek'd country girls. Cong. Old Bat.
Che'rrypit. n. $\int$. [from cherry and pit.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry fones into a fmall hole.
What! man; 'tis not for gravity to play at cherrypit.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Chersone'se. n. §. [xefrómoos.] A peninfula; a tract of land almoft furrounded by the fea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or ifthmus.
Chert. n. f. [from quartz, Germ.] A kind of flint.
Flint is moft commonly found in form of nodules; but'tis fometimes found in thin ftratæ, when'tis called chert. Woodw.
CHE/RUB. $n . f_{\text {: }}^{\text {] }}$ ] It is fometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]

A celeftial fpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the feraphim. All the feveral defcriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherulin, differ from one another; as they are defcribed in the fhapes of men, eagles, owen, lions, and in a compofition of all thefe figures put together. 'I he hieroglyphical reprefentations in the embroidery upoil the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Mofes, Exod. xxvi. 1 . cherubim of cunning work.

Calmet.
The roof o' th' chamber
With gold cherubins is fretted.
Shakefp. Cymbeline. Heav'n's cherubin hors'd,
Upon the fightlefs courfers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears fhall drown the wind.
S̈hakefp. Macbeth.
Some cherub finifhes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune.
Prior.
Cheru'bick. adj. [from cherub.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words

## CHE

Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inflructor! I have heard, than when
Cberubick fongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial mufick fend. Milton's P'aradife Lof; b. v. l. $54 \%$
And on the eaft fide of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden eafieft climbs,
Cherubick watch. Milton's Paradife Loff, 6. xi. l. 120 .
Che'rubing adj. [from cherub.] Angelical.
This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more defruction than thy fword,
For all her cberubin look.
Shakefp. Timon.
Che'r vil. n. $\subsetneq$. [charophyllum, Lat:] It is an umbelliferous plant, whofe leaves are divided into many fegments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-fhaped; and each flower is fucceeded by two long feeds, not furrowed. The fpecies are; I. Garden chervil. 2. Wild peremial chervil, or cow-weed. The firft of thefe fpecies is cultivated for fallads. Miller.
To Chérup. v.n. [from cheer; perhaps from cheer up; corrupted to cherip.] To chirp; to ufe a cheerful voice.

## The birds

Frame to thy fong their cheerful cheriping;
Or hold their peace for fhame of thy fweet lays. Spenf. Paff. Che'slif. n. f. A fmall vermin, that lies under fones or tiles.

Skinner.
CHESS. n. f. [echec, Fr.] A nice and abftrufe game, in which two fets of men are moved in oppofition to each other

This game the Perfian magi did invent,
The force of Eaftern wifdom to exprefs ;
From thence to bufy Europeans fent,
And fyyld by modern Lombards penfive chefs. Denbam. So have I feen a king on chefs,
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bifhops in diftrefs)
Shifting about, grow lefs and lefs;
With here and there a pawn. Dryden.
Che'ss-apple. n. $\int$. SeeWild Service,;of which it is a fpecies:
Che'ss-board. in. f. [from chefs and board.] The board or table on which the game of chefs is plaid.

And cards are dealt, and chefsboards brought;
To eafe the pain of coward thought.
Pricr.
Che'ss-man. n. f. [from chefs and man.] A puppet for chefs. A company of chefsmen, ftanding on the fame fquares of the chefsboard where we left them: we fay, they are all in the fame place, or unmoved.
CHE'SS-PLAYER. n. $\int$. [from chefs and player.] A gamefter at chefs. Thus like a fkilful ches splayer, by little and little, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of ufe to his greater per-. fons.
Che'ssom.
The tender cheffom and mellow earth is the beft, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and fand; efpecially if it be not loomy and binding. Bacon's Nat. Hiff. No. 665 -
CHEST. n. $\int$. [cẏr, Sax. cifta, Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.: He will feek there, on my word: neither prefs, cheft, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abftract for the remembrance of fuch places.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
But more have been by avarice. oppreft,
And heaps of money crowded in the cheft. Dryd. Fuiv. Sai.
2. A. Chest of. Drawers. A cafe with boxes or drawers.
3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the fhoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad chefts, or fhoulders; have feldom or never long necks. Brown's Vul. Err. b.vii. c. 14. He defcribes another by the largenefs of his chift, and breadth of his fhoulders.

Pope's Notes on the Iliad.
To Chest. v.a. [from the noun.] To repofite in a cheft; to hoard.
Chest-foundering. $n_{4} f$. A difeafe in horfes. It comes near to a pleurify, or peripneumony, in a human body. Far. Dict.
Che'sted. adj. [from chefl.] Having a cheft; as broadchefted, narrow-chefted.
Che'ster. See Castor.
Chéstnut. n.f.
Che'stnut-tree. n. f. $\}$ [chafaigne, Fr: caflanea, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote diftances from the fruit, on the fame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each hulk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the moft part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beft oak, and, for many purpofes, far exceeds it, particularly for making veffels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly feafoned, to maintain its bulk conftantly, and is not fubject to fhrink or fwell, like other timber.

Miller.
2. The fruit of the cheftnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half fo great a blow to th' ear,
As will a cheftinut in a farmer's fire. Shakef. Tam. of the Shrece,
October has a bafket of fervices, medlars and chefinuts, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. . Peacham on Drawing. 3. The name of a brown colour.

## C H I

His hair is of a good colour
-olour. olour. Shakefp. As you like it.
$\mathrm{CH}^{\prime}$ Merab's long hair was glofly chefthut brown. Cozul. Dav. CHEVALI'ER. See Plum, of which it is a fpecies.
ftrong man. $n$. . [chevalier, Fr.] A knight; a gallant
Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalicr. Sbakef. Hen. VI. p. 1 CHEV AUX de Frife. n. f. [Fr. The fingular Cheval de Frife is feldom ufed.] The Friefland horfe, which is a piece of timber, larger or finaller, and traverfed with wooden fpikes, pointed with iron, five or fix. feet long; ufed in defending a paflage, ftopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ftop the cavalry. It is alfo called a turnpike, or tourniquet.
Che'ven. in. f. [chevefne, Fr.] A river fifh; the fame with chub. Che'veril. in $\int$. [cheverau, Fr] A kid ; kidleathet.

A fentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit: how quickly
the wrong fide may be turned outward. Shaliefp. Tweif. Night. Which gifts the capacity
Of your foft chaveril confcience would receive,
If you might pleafe to fretch it. Sbakefpeare's Henry VII. O, here's a wit of cheveril, that Atretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. Shakefpearc's Romeo and yuliet. CHE'VISANCE. n. $f$. [chevifance, Fr.] Enterprize; atchicvement;
A word now not in ufe. word now not in ufe.

Fortune, the foe of famous cherifance,
Seldom, faid Guyon, vields to virtue's aid,
But in her way throws mifchief and mifchance.
FHE ${ }^{\prime}$ Fairy Q Queen, b. ii. cant. 9 . Atan. 8.
naries in heraldry. naries in heraldry. It reprefents two rafters of a houfe, fet up as they ought to ftand.
To CHEW. v. a [ceopyan, Sax. kauuven, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced chaw, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to mafficate

If little faults, proceeding: on diftemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how fhall we fretch our cye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, fwallow'd, and digefted,
Appear before us.
Shakefpeare's Henry V .
Pacing through the foreft,
This pious cheat, that and bitter fancy. Sh. As you like it.
Nor chew'd the fleh of lambs.
Defcending gently, where the vales lowing herd
Chews verd'rous pafture.
Dryden's Fabies.

By chewing, folid aliment is divided into fmall parts: in a human body, there is no other inftrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of cherving, the fpittle and mucus are fqueezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a fort of chyle.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial ftand,
He chizus revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He ftabs his judge, to prove his innocence.
3. To tafte without fwallowing.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { Heav'n's in my mouth, }  \tag{Prior.}\\
& \text { but only cbezu its name }
\end{align*}
$$

As if I did but only cherv its name. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.
Some books are to be tafted, Some books are to be tafted, others to be fwallowed, and fome few to be chewed and digefted: that is, fome books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curioufly; and fome few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention.
To Chew. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate. Efay 5 r . I will with patience hear, and find a time ;
'Till then, my noble friend, chow upon this. Shal. Ful. Caf. Inculcate the doctrine of difobedience, and then leave Old politicians chew on wifdom paft, Eftrange, Fab. $6 \%$. And blunder on in bufinefs to the laff. $P$
CHICA'NE. n.f. [chicane, Fr. derived by Aepe's Epift. i.l. 244. Spanifh word cbico, little.]
I. The art of protracting a conteft by petty objection and artifice.
The general part of the civil law concerns not the chicane of private cafes, but the affairs and intercourfe of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reafon. Locke on Educ.
His attornics have hardly one trick left; they are at an end
of all their
2. Artifice in general. This fenfe is only in familiar folm Bull.
2. Artifice in general. This fenfe is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He frove to lengthen the campaign,
And fave his forces by cbicame.
To Chica'ne. v. res. [chicaner, Fr.] To prolong a conteft by tricks.
Chica'ner. n. f. [chicanetrr, Fr.] A petty fophifter; a trifing
difputant; a difputant; a wrangler.
This is the only way to diftinguifh the two mort different

## CHI

things I know in the world, a logical chicaner from a man of Locke on Human Uizdorflanding, S. 3 .
reafon.
Chica'Nery. n. $\int$. [chicaneric, Fr.] Sophifly'; mean arts of Chica'nery. n.f. [chicaneric, Fr.] Sophillry'; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger at his ill fuccefs, caufed him to deftroy the greateft part of thefe reports; and only to preferve fuch as difcovered moft of the chicanery and futifity of the practice

Atbutbinot and Pofc's M'art. Scrib.
Chiches. n. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. Sce Chickpfas. }}$
Chichling Vetch. iv. $\int$. [laibyrus, lat.] The plants of this fpecies produce abundance of flowers, which ars very ornamental in bafons or pots of flowers to place in chimnies, and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither fo terider nor well tafted.

Miller.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CHICK. n. } f . \\ \text { Chicken. n } f\end{array}\right\}[$ cicen, Sax. kiecken, Dut $]$

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or finall bird. All my pretty ones?
What, all my pretty cbickens, and their dam,
At one fell fwoop!
Shakefpear's N.acbetb.
For when the fhell is broke, out comes a chick. Davies. While it is a cbick, and hath no fpurs, nor cannot huit, nor yet hath feen the like motion, yet he readily pradifeth it.
fla'e's Origin of Na ankind.
Ev'n fince fhe was a fe'n-night old, they fay',
Was chafte and humble to her dying day;
Nor chick, nor hen, was known to difobey. Dryd. Fobles Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick.

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a chick and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my chicken to the bone.
Swift's Mij/cllanies.
2. A word of tendernefs.
My Ariel, chi.k,

This is thy charge.
Stakefpeare's Tempeef.
3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, ffill go on to prate
Of thirty-fix and thirty-eight;
Purfue your trade of fcandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no clucken.
Chi'ckenhearted. adj. [from chicken and beart.] Cowardiy; timorous; fearful.

Now we fet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, cbickenbearted,
To fright the ladies firft, and then be parted. Prol. to Sp. Fr.
The Chi'ckenpox. n. f. An exanthematous diftemper, fo called from its being of no very great danger.
Chicking. n. f. [from cbick.] A fmallichicken.
Chi'ckpeas. n. f. [from chick and pea.],
It hath a papilionaceous fower, fucceeded by fhort fwelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fifh: the feeds are fhaped like a ram's head. It is feldom cultivated in England, where peas will do well, which are much preferable. Miller. Chi'ckweed. n. f. [chick and weed.] The name of a plant. Green mint, or chickwecd, are common applications, and of good ufe, in all the hard fwellings of the breaft, occafioned
by milk. by milk.

Wifeman of Fimours.
To CHIDE. v. a preter. chid or chode, part. cibid or chidden. [ciban, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check ; to correct with words: applied to perfons.

Clide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his tlood inclin'd to mirth. Sb. Hen.VI. If he do fet
The very wings of reafon to his heels,
And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove. Sb. Trail. Eo Cief. Thofe, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and cafy tafks;
He might have $c b: d$ me fo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. Siakefpeare's Otbello
Scylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention.
Milltor.
Above the waves as Neptune fhew'd his face,
To chide the winds, and fave the Trojan race.
Wraller.
You look, as if yon fern philofopher
Had juft now chid you.
If any woman of better fafhion in the parifh hajoris Cato. be abfent from church, they were furc of a vifit from him, to chide and to dine with her.

Suvift.
2. To drive away with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford ton,
Have chid me from the battle. Sbakeffcare's Ficmry VI.
3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delar;
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, chid your fay. Diyden.
I ibid the folly of my thoughtlefs hafte;
For, the work perfected, the joy was paft

1. To clamour ; to fcold.

## CH

That had he to do to clide at me. Shatefp. As you like it.
Next morn, betimes, the bride was miffing:
The mother feream'd, the father cbid,
Where can this id!e wench be hid?
Swift.
2. To quarrel with.

I he buinefs of the fate does him officnte,
And he does cbide with you.
Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
3. To make a nuife.

## My duty,

As doth a rock againft the chiding flond,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And ftand unflhake:a yours. Sbskefear's Henry VIII.
Chider. n.f. [from chide.] A rebuker; a reprover.
Not her that chides, fir, at any hand, I pray.
I love no cinide s; fir. Shakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.
CHIEF. alj [chef, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; moit eminent; above the reft in any refpect.

Thefe were the chicif of the officers that were over Solomon's works.

1 Kings ix. 23.
The hand of the princes and rulers hath been cirief in this trefpafs.

Ezraix. 2.
Your country, chief in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. Pofe's Epift.
2. Eminent ; extraordinary.

A froward min foweth frife, and a whifperer feparateth chicf friends

Ploverbs xvi. 28.
3. Capital ; of the firf order ; that to which other parts are inferior, or fubcrdinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apoftle's main purpofe in writing the epiftle, and the chief branches of his difcourfe wherein he profecuted it. Locke's Pref. to St. Paul's EP.
4. It is ufed by fome writers in the fuperlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We befeech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our chiefofl courtier, coufin, and our fon. Sbakefp. Hamilet. Docg an Edomite, the chiefefl of the herdmen. i Sa xxi. 7. He fometimes denied admiffion to the chiefeft officers of the army.

Clarendon, b. viii:
Chmef. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. A commander; a leader.

> Is pain to them

Lefs pain, lefs to be fled? or thou than they
Lefs hardy to endure? couragious chief!
The firft in flight from pain. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv: After or before were never known
Such chiefs; as each an army feem'd alone. Dryden's Fab. A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honeft man's the nobleft work of God. Pope's Eff. on Man: A prudent chief not always muft difplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occafion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay feem fometimes to fy. Po. Eff. Crit.
2. In Chief, in law. In capite, without a fuperior lord.

All fums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in cbief, or for the pardon of any fuch alienation already made without licence, have been ftayed iit the way to the hanaper.

Bacon's Off. Alienations.
I flall be proud to hold my dependance on you in chief, as I do part of my fmall fortune in Wilthire. Dryd. Ded. to Clcom.
3. In Spenfer it feems to fignify fomewhat like atchievement; a mark of diftinction.

Where be the nofegays that fhe dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a chief,
The knottifh rufh-rings, and gilt rofemary. Sfenf. Paf.
4. In heraldry.

The chicf is fo called of the French word chef, the head or upper part : this poffeffes the upper third part of the efcutcheon.

Peacham on Drawing.
Chi'sfless. adj. [from chief.] Without a head; without a leader.

And chicflefs armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. Dunciach, $b$. iv. Chíefly. adv. [from clief.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will ferioufly confider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it defcribes, and what perfons they are cbiefly whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty.

Dryden's Ơuven. Preface.
Thofe parts of the kingdom; where the number and eftates of the diffenters chicfly lay.

Swift.
Chi'grrie. n. $\int$. [from chicf.] A fmall rent paid to the lord Paramount.

They fhall be well able to live upon thofe lands, to yield her majefty reafonable chiefrie, and alfo give a competerit maintenance unto the garrifons.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Would the referved rent at this day be any more thian a fmall chiefiric.

Swift.
Chieftan. n.f. [from chief, n.f. captain.]

1. A leader; a commander

That forc'd their chicftain, for his fafety's fake,
(Their chicftain Humber named was aright)

Unto the mighty fream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. Fairy 2 ii 2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and abfolutely fubdued all the lords and $c^{\prime}$ icftains of the Irifhry:

Davies on Ireland.
Curérance. n.f. [probably from achevance, Fr. puichafe.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as difcount. Now obfoletc.

There were good laws againft ufury the baftard ufe of money; and againt unlawful chicuances and exchanges, which is baftard ufury. Bacon's IIenry VII. Chilbla'in. n. f. [from chill; cold, and blain; fo that 'iemple feems miftaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ferve a purpofe.] Sores made by froft.
I remembered the cure of chitdblanes when I was a boy; (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the
fire fire
CHiLd. n. $\delta$. in the plural Childefin [cill, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young perfon.

In age, to wifh for youth is full as vain;
As for a youth to turn a child again.
Denham:
We fhould no more be kinder to one child thair to another,
than we are tender of one eye more than of the other $l^{\prime} E / f f^{\prime}$.
The young lad muft not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender child; though he then runs ten times lefs rifque than at fixteen. Locke.

The ftroak of death is nothing: children endure it, and the greateft cowards find it no pain. W'a'e's Prep for Dcath. 2. One in the line of filiation, oppofed to the parent.

Where cbildren have been expofed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents prefence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a fecret joy, or other alteration thereupon. Bacon's Nat. 1 if. N ${ }^{\circ}$. 239I fhall fee
The winged vengeance overtake fuch children. Sbakef. K. L: So unexhaufted her perfections were,
That for more children, fhe had more to fpare. Dryden. He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increafe of cbildrcn's childrch told. Add. Ovid's Met.
3. In the language of Ecripture.

One weak in knowledge. Ifa. x. 19. I Cor. xiii. I I Such as are young in grace. Such as are young in grace. $\quad$ I fobn, ii. 13. Sueh as are humbie and docile. Matt. xvii 3, 4 .
The defendants of a man, how remote foever, are called children; as the childrch of Edom, the children of Ifrael.

The children of light, the childrcn of darknefs; who follow light, who remain in darknefs

The elect, the bleffed, are alfo called the children of God.
How is he numbered among the children of God, and his
lot is among the faints!
Wifdom, v. 5 -
In the New Teftament, believers are commonly called children of God.

Ye are all the children of God; by faith in Jefus Chrift. Gal. iii. 26.

Calmet. 4. A girl child.

Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or child, I wonder! Shakejpeare's Winter's Tale. 5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble paffion,
Child of integrity, hath from my foul
Wip'd the black fcruples.
Tobe wuith CHILD. To be pregnant:
If it muft fand ftill, let wives with child,
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Left that their hopes prodigioully be croft. Shakefp. K. Fobn: To Chilp. v. u. [from the noun.] To bring children.

The fpring; the fummer,
The cbilding autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries. Shakef $\bar{\rho}$. Midfummer Night Dream:
As to cbilding wonsen, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in fuch it begins with hamorrhages. Arbutbnot. Chíldbearing, participial fubflantive. [fiom child and bear.] The act of bearitig children.

## To thee,

Pains only in childbearing were foretold,
And, bringing forth, foon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 105 1:
The timorous and irrefolute Sylvia has demurred 'till the is paft childbearing. Addifon's Spectat. $\mathrm{N}^{\sim} .8 \mathrm{~g}$ : Chíldbed. $n$. f: [from child and bed.] The ftate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.
The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in childbed in the Tower. Bacon's Henry VII.

Pure, as when wafh'd from fpot of childbed ftain. Par. Reg.
Yet thefé, tho' poor, the pain of childocd bear. Dryd. Fuv:
Let no one be actually married; 'till fhe hath the childbed pillows.

Spert. N ${ }^{3} .606$.
Women in childbed are in the cafe of perfons wounded.
Arbutbnot on Diet.
Chíldeirth. n.f. [from child and birtb.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the aet of bringing forth.

## CHI

## CHI

The mother of Pyrecles, fhortly after her cibilduirth, died. Silney, b. ii. A kernel void of any tafte, but not fo of virtue, efpecially for women travailling in childidirth. Carew's Survey of Cornwall. In the whole fex of women, God hath decreed the fharpeft pains of childbirth; to fhew, that there is no fate exempt from forrow.

Taylor's Holy Living.
He to his wife, before the time affign'd
For childbirth came, thüs bluntly fpoke his mind. Drydcn.
Chi'lded. adj. [from child.] Furnifhed with a child.
How light and portable my pain feems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow; He chitded as I father'd. Sbakefpcare's King Lear.
Chíldermas Day. [from thild and mafs.]
The day of the week, throughout the year, anfwering to the day on which the feaft of the holy Innocents is folemnized, which weak and fuperftitious perfons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or fuch uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fifherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when childermas day fell, doth to the mariner.

Carew's Survey of Corntuall.

## Chíldhood. n. $\int$. [from child, cilbhab, Sax.]

1. The fate of infants; or, according to fome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have ftain'd the childbood of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own: Sh. R. $0^{\circ}$ F.
The fons of loids and gentlemen fhould be trained up in learning from their childboods.

Spenfer on Ireland.

> Seldom have I ceas'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. Milt. Pa. Reg.
The fame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our cbildbood, the fame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our fuperiours. Rogers's Ser.
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and childbood demand thin, copious, nourifhing aliment.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy begath,
And rofe as cbildbood ripen'd into man.
Dryden's Fables.
Chíldish. adj. [from child.]

1. Having the qualities of a child ; trifing ; ignorant ; fimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoft childifh: then its youth; when it is luxuriant and juvenile.

Bacon's E $\int$ ay, 58.
2. Becoming önly children; trivial ; puerile.

Mufidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occafion of childifh contehtions.

The lion's whelps fhe faw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten cbildifh fear. Fairy $2 u$.
When I was yet a child, no cbildifb play
To me was pleafing; all my mind was fet
Serious to learn and know. . Paradife Regained, b. r.
The fathets looked on the worthip of images as the moft
filly and childifh thing in the world. Stillineffeet's Defence.
One that hath newly learn'd to fjeak and go,
Loves childi/b plays.
Rofommon.
They have fpoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of chillifh fentences, that confift often in a jingle of words.

Addifon on Italy.
By converfation the childijh humours of their younger days might be worn out. Arbutbnot's Hifory of ' 7 . Bull. Chi'ldishly. adv. [from childifh.] In a childifh trifling way; like a child.
Together with his fame their infamy was fpread, who had fo rafhly and cbildibly ejected him. Hooker's Preface.
It is a thick mifty error, fupported by fome men of excel-
lent judgment in their own profeffions, but cbildifhly unikilful in any thing befides:
Chíldishness. n. $\int$. [from childi/b.]

1. Puerility ; trifingnefs.

The actions of childifmefs, and unfafhionable carriage, time and age will of itfelf be fure to reform.

Locke.
Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the fuperfition, credulity, and childifoness of the Roman catholick religion.

Addijon on Italy.
2. Harmleffnefs:

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy childifbnefs will move him more
Than can our reafons. Shakefpear's Coriolanus.
Chi'ldless. adj. [from child.] Without children; without offspring.
As thy fword hath made women childlefs, fo thall thy mother be cbildlefs among women. I Samuel, xv. 33
A man thall fee the nobleft works and foundations have proceeded from childlefs men; which have fought to exprefs the images of their minds, where thofe of their bodies have failed: fo the care of pofterity is molt in them that have no polterity.

Bacon's Efay, 7.
Childlefs thou art, childlefs remain: fo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. Milton's Paradife Loft, b.x. l. 989 .

She cain give you the reafon why fuch a one died clitillofs.
Spectator, No. 403.
Chíldlike. adj. [from cjild and lite.] Becoming or beficiming a child.

Who can owe no lefs than chilullike obedience to her that hath more than motherly care.

Hooker, b. v. f. 8.
I thought the remnant of minc age
Should have been cherifh'd by her cbildilike duty. Sbakeffectre.
Chíliad. n. $\int$. [from $\left.\chi^{i: i n c s}\right]$ A thoufand; a collection or fum containing a thoufand.
We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries; thiliacts, \&c. for the ufe of computation in hiftory. Hiolder.
Chilia'edron. n. $\int$. [from $x^{\text {inata. }]}$ A figure of a thouldind fides.

In a man; who fpeaks of a shiliacdron, or a body of a thoufand fides, the idea of the figure may be very confufed; though that of the number be very diftinct. Locke.
Chilifa'ctue. adj. [from chile.] That which makes chile. Whether this be not effected by fome way of corrofion; rather than any proper digettion, chilifactive mutation, or alimental converfion. Erown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 23.
Chilifa'ctory. alj. [fiom chile.] That which has the quality of making chile.
We fhould rather rely upon a chilifaftory menftruum, or digeftive preparation drawn from fpecies or individuals, whofé fromachs peculiarly diffolve lapideous bodies. Brown's Vul. Er.
Chilifica'tion. n.f. [from chile.] The act of making chile.
Nor will we affirm that iron is indigefted in the fomach of the Oftriche; but we fufpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to chylification, by the power of natural heat. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 22.
CHILL. adj. [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch:

And all my plants I fave from nightly ill,
Of noifom winds, and blafting vapours chill. Milton.
2. Cold; having the fenfation of cold; fhivering with cold. My heart, and my chill veins, now freezing with defpair.

Rowe's Royal Convert.
3. Depreffed ; dejected ; difcouraged.

Chill. n.f. [from the adjective.] Chilnefs; cold.
I very well know one to have a fort of chill about his procordia and head. Derbam's Pbyifico-Theology.
To Chill. v.a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

## Age has not yet

So fhrunk my finews, or fo chill'd my veins,
But confcious virtue in my breaft remains. Dryd. Aurengzeb:
Heat burns his rife, froft chills his fetting beams,
And vex the world with oppofite extremes: Creech's Manil.
Each changing feafon does its poifon bring;
Rheums chill the winter, agues blaft the fpring. Prior.
Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms ; or trumpet's clangor fhrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood.
Philips.
2. To deprefs ; to deject ; to difcourage.

Every thought on God chills the gaiety of his fpirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. Rogers's Sermons. 3. To blaft with cold.

The fruits perifi on the ground,
Or foon decay; by fnows immod'rate chilld $d$,
By winds are blatted, or by lightning kill'd. Biackm. Creat.
Chíliliness. n. f. [from chilly.] A fenfation of fhivering cold.
If the patient furvives three days, the acutenefs of the pain abates, and a chillinefs or fhivering affects the body. Arbuthnot. Chi'lly. adj. [from chill.]. Somewhat cold.

A chilly fweat bedews
My fhudd'ring limbs.
Pbiips.
Chi'lness. n. f. [from chill.] Coldnefs; want of warmeh. If you come out of the fun fuddenly into a fhade, there followeth a chilnefs or fhivering in all the body. Bac. Nat. Hift:

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous chilnefs feizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood; and fortify the heart. Dryd. Chimb. n. f. [kime, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.
CHIME. n. $\int$. [The original of this word is doubtful. Iunius and Minfhew fuppofe it corrupted from cimbal; Skinner from gamme, or gamat ; Henfhasu from chiamare, to call, becaufe the chime calls to church. Perhaps it is only foftened from cbirme, or churme, an old word for the found of many voices, or inftruments making a noife together.]

1. The confonant or harmonick found of many correfpondent inftruments.

Hang our fhaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do ftrike a tune,
In our dance, hall make a cbime. Bon Fobnfon's Fairy $P_{r}$.
The found
Of inftruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard, of harp and organ. Milton's Paradiee $L_{c} f, b$. xi.
Love virtue, the alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the fphery cbime.
Milton:
2. The correfpondence of found.

Love firit invented verfe, and formid the rhime,
The motion meatur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. Dryden's Fob.
3. The frund of bells, not rung by ropes, but ftruck with hammers. In this fenfe it is always ufed in the plural, cbimes.
We have heard the chinees at niduight. Sbakefp. Henry IV. - The correfpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their feveral degrees of fimilitude; as in feveral proportions, one to another: in which harmunious chimes, the voice of reafon is often drowned.

Grew's C. fincl. b. ii. c. 6. $\int \mathrm{s}$.
To Chimf. r. n. [from the noun.]

1. To found in harmony or coufonance.

To make the rough recital aptly clime,

## Or brine the fum of Gallia's lofs to shime

 'I is mighty hard.Prior.
2. To correfpond in relation or proportion.

Father and fon, hufband and wife, and fuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuftom, do readily cbime, and anfwer one another, in people's memories.
3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only fat quictly and heard his father railed at, but often chimed in with the difcourfe. Arbuth. Hift. of F. Bull.
. To fuit with; to agree.
Any fect, whofe reafonings, interpretation, and language, I have been ufed to, will, of courfe, make all clime that way ; and ma e another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, feem harin, ftrange and uncouth to me. Locke. 5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to chime,
And, wanting ftrength to rife, defeend to rhime.
Smitb.
To Chime. v.a. To move, or frike, or found harmonically; or with juft confonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And chime their founding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. Dryd. Georg. $\}$
2. To ftrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, $n \int$. [Chimara, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiftence of the poctical chimera, a monter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In fhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Cbimeras all; and more abfurd, or lefs. Dryden's Fables.
No body joins the voice of a fheep with the fhape of a horfe, to be the complex ideas of any real fubftanccs, unlefs he has a mind to fill his head with cbimeras, and his difcourfe with unintelligible words.

Locke.
Chimérical. adj. [from chimera.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaftically conceived; fantaffick.
Notwithftanding the finenefs of this allegory may attone for it in fome meafure, I cannot think that perfons of fuch a chimerical exiftence are proper actors in an epic poem. Spectat.
Chime'rically. adv. [from chimcrical.] Vainly; wildly; fantaftically.
Chi'minage. n. $\int$. [from chimin, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paffage through a foreft.
CHI'MNEY. n. $f$. [cheminée, Freıch.]

1. The paffage through which the fmoke afcends from the fire in the houfc.

Cbimnies, with fcorn, rejecting fmoke.
Swift.
2. The turret raifed above the roof of the houfe, for conveyance of the fmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our chimnies were blown down.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
3. The fireplace.

The cbinnney
Is fouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chafte Dian bathing.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
The fire which the Chaldeans worhipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney. Ralcigb's Hiff. b. i. c. 68. Low offices, which fome neighbours hardly think it worth ftirring from their chimney fides to obtain. Swift on Sac. Tef.
Chimney-corner. n.f. [from chimney and corner.] The firefide ; the feat on each end of the firegrate ; ufually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet fome old men
Tell ftorics of you in their cbimncy-corner. Derb. Sofby. Chimneypiecre. n. $\int$. [from chimney and piecc.] The ornamental piece of wood, or ftone, that is fet round the fircplace.

Polifh and brighten the marble hearths and cbimneypicees with a clout dipt in greafe; nothing maketh them fline fo well.
Chi'mneysweeper. $n$. [from cbimney and fwecper.]

1. One whofe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of foot.

To look like her, are chinneyfweeters black:
And fince her time are colliers counted bright.
The little climneyfuecter Nulks along,
And marks with footy fains the heedlefs throng. Gay's Triv.
Fven lying Ned the chimereyfureper of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duftman, put in their claims. Arb. Hijf. of F. Bull. 2. It is ufed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation. Vol. I.

Goiden lads and ginls, all munt,
As chimnei fuevers, conte to duft.
Sbakesp. Cymberive. The part of the face CIIIN. $n$ f. [cime, Sax. kim:, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.
But all the words I could get of lier, was wrying her wailt, and thrufting out her chin.

With his amazonian cbin he drove
The briftled lips before him.
Sluakesp. Coriolanu: He rais'd his hardy head, which funk again,
And, finking on his bofom, knock'd his chin. Dryd. Fulies. $\mathrm{CHI}^{\prime} \mathrm{Na}$. n. f. [from China, the country where it is made.]
China ware; porcelain; a fpecies of veffels made in Lhina, dimly tranfparent, partaking of the qualities of carth and glafs. They are made by mingling two kinds of carh, of which one eafily vitrifes; the other refifts a very ftrong heat : when the vitrifiable carth is melted into glafs, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or fmall pox, above them all,
And miftects' of h rfelf, tho' china fall. Pope's Epif ii.
After fupper, carry your plate aud china together in the fame After fupper, carry your plate autichina together in the fame
bafket. Suvifts Directions to the Butler. Chi'na-Oranse. n.f. [from China and orangc.] The fweet orange; fuppofed originaily of ¿hina.
Not many years has the Cbina-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain. Mortimer's Art of Huf andry:
China-Root. n.f. [from Chine and root.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China:
Chi'NCOUGH. n. $\int$. [perhaps more properly kincough, from kincich, to pant, Dut. and cough.] A violent and convulfive cough, to which children arc fubject.
I have obferved a chincough, complicated with an intermitting fever.
flo er on the Fumours.
CHINE. n. f: [efchine, Fr. fobiena, Ital. fpina, Lat. coin, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the fpine or backbene is found.

She frake him fuch a blow upon his cbine, that fhe opened
all his body.
Sidncy, b. i.
He prefents her with the tufky head,
And chin, with rifing brifles roughly fpread. Diyd. Fables. 2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in chines of beef ere thou
lecp. lecp.

Shake/p. Henry IV. p. 2.
He had killed eight fat hogs for this feafon, and he had dealt
about his chines very liberally amongft his neighbours. peciat. To Chine. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did chine she long rib'd Apennine. Dry. CHINK. n. $\int$. [cinan, to gape, Sax.]. A fmall aperture longwife; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.
Pyramus and Thiby did talk through the chink of a wall.
Sbakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.
Plagues alfo have been raifed by anointing the cbinks of
doors, and the like. Bacon's Nat. Hit. No. 9:6.
Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they fo contract the chink of their larinx, as to prevent the admiffion of wet or dry indigefted.

Prown's Vulgar Errors.
In vain the fearch'd each cranny of the houfe;
Each gaping chink, impervious to a moufe.
Sruift.
Other inventions, falfe and abfurd, that are like fo many
cbinks and holes to difcover the rottennefs of the whole fabrick.

South.
To Chink. v.a. [derived by Skimner from the found.] Tq thake fo as to make a found.

He chinks his purfe, and takes his feat of fate:
With ready puills the dedicators wait. Pope's $D_{\text {rnciad, }}$ 己. ii. To Chink. v. n. To found by ftriking each other.

Lord Strutt's money fhines as bright, and cbinks as well, as 'fquire South's.

Arbutbnot's Hift. of 7. Bull.
When not a guinea chink'd on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's felf was drain'd of all his hoards Swift.
Chi'nk.y. adj. [from chink.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.
But plaifter thou the chinky hives with clay. Dryd.Virg. Geo.
Grimalkin, to domeftick vermin fivorn
An everlafting foe; with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinkyy gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtiefs mice
Sure ruin.
Pbilitis's Pbems:
Chints. n.f. Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming chists, and Bruffels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and thade my lifelefs face. Pope's $E p$. Chi'oppiny. n.f. [from chapin, Span.] A high fhoc, formerly worn by ladies.
Your ladyfhip is nearer heaven than when I faw you laft, by the altitude of a chioppine. Shakejp. Hamlet. The woman was a giantefs, and yet walked always in chioppines.
Chioppines.
CHIP, CHeap, Chipping, in the names of places, iowly. market ; from the Sax. cjppan ceapan, to buy. Gibion's (am. To Chir. v.a. [prohably corrupted from chop.] To cut into fratl pieces; to diminifh, by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our fatue in the block of marble, we fec it
4 M
fometimes
fometimes only begun to be chiphed; fumetiates rough hewn, and juft fketched into an human figure.

The critick flrikes out all that is not juft;
And 'tis ev'n fo the butler chips his cruft. King's Ccokery. Induftry
Taught him to chip the wood, and hew the flonc. Thomf. Chip. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A finall piece taken off by a cutting inftrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moifture, and over-drink themfelves, which chaff or chips forbideth. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

That chip made the iron fwim , not by any natural power.
Taylor's Worthy Comununicant.
The ftraw was laid below;
Of chips and ferewood was the fecond row. Dryd. Fables. 2. A fmall piece, however made.

The manganefe lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarfe fpar, and chips of fone.

Woodruard on Foffils.

## Chi'pping. n. $f$. [from to chip.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the chippings of a fort of foft ftons.

Nortimer's Husbandry.
The chippings and filings of thefe jewels, could they be preferved, are of more value than the whole mafs of ordinary authors. Felton on the Clafficks.
Chirágrical.: adj. [chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; fubject to the gout in the hand.
Chiragrical perfons do fuffer in the finger as well as in the reft, and fometimes firft of all. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5
Chirógrapher. n. fo [ $\chi$ ip, the hand, yfápa, to write.] He that exercifes or profeffes the aft or bufinefs of writing.
Thus paffeth it from this office to the chirographer's, to be engrofied.

Bacon's Office of Alienation
Chirc'graphist. n.f. [See Chtrographer.] This word is ufed in the following paffage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is chirofophift, or chiromancer.

Let the phifingnomifts examine his features; let the chirographifts behold his palm; but, above all, let us confult for the calculation of his nativity. Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
Chirógraphy. n. f. [See Chirugrapher.] The art of writing.
Chiro'mancer. $n \int$. [See Chiromancy.] One that foretells future events by infpecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to fpare,
To chiromancers' cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. $\int$ Dryden's fuvenal, fat. vi.
Chi'romancy. n. f. [xie, the hand, and manls, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by infpecting the hand.
There is not much confiderable in that doctrine of chiromancy that fpots in the top of the nails, do fignify things paft ; in the middle, things prefent ; and at the bottom, events to come.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22
To CHIRP. v. n. [perhaps contracted from cheer up. The Dutch have circken.] To make a cheerful noife; as birds, when they call without finging.

She chirping ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and fhe did ftay.
Sidney.
Came he right now to fing a raven's note;
And thinks he, that the chirping of a wren
Can chafe away the firft conceived found. Shat. Hen. VI. No chirping lark the welkin theen invokes. Gay's Paft. The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around. Thomfon's Spring. To Chirp. v.a. [This feems apparently corrupted from cheer up.] To make cheerful.

Let no fober bigot here think it a fin,
To pufh on the chirping and moderate bottle. Foinf. Tav. Ac. Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes.
Chirp. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or infects.
Winds over us whifper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And chirp went the grafhopper under our feet. Spectat.
Chi'rper. n.f. [from chirp.] One that chirps; one that is chearful.
To Chirre. v. n. [ceomian, Sax.] See Churme.
To coo as a pigeon.
fumius.
CHIRU'RGEON. n. $\int$. [ $\chi^{\text {siccoevgo, from }} \chi^{\text {tie, }}$, the hand, and eqyo, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, furgeon.
When a man's wounds ceafe to fmart, only becaufe he has loft his feeling, they are neverthelefs mortal, for his not feeing his need of a chirurgeon.
Chiru'rgery. n. (. [from chirurgcon.] The att of curiug by external applications.

Gynecia having fkill in chirurgery, an art in thofe days much efteemed.

Sidney, b. i.
Nature could do nothing in her cafe without the help of chirurgery, in drying up the luxurious fefh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones.

Wijeman.

## C H I

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chiru'rgical. } \\ \text { Chiru'rgick. }\end{array}\right\}$ alj. Sec Chirurgeon.

1. Having qualities uffeul in outward applications to hurts.

As to the chirurgical or phyfical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and ccld. Miortim. Husbandry.
2. Relating to the manual part of healing.
3. Manual in genera!, conlilling in operations of the hand. This fenfe, though the firft, according to etymology, is now fcarce found.

The chirurgical or manual, doth refer to the making infruments, and exercifing particular experiments. Wilkins. CHI'SEL. n. f. [cifeau, Fr. of fcifum, Lat.] An inftrument with which wood or ftone is pared away.

What fine chifel
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kifs her.
Slakefp. Winter's Tale.
There is fuch a feeming foftnefs in the limbs, as if not a chifel had hewed them out of ftone, but a pencil had drawn and ftroaked them in oil.

Wotton's Architeçure.
Imperfect fhapes: in marble fuch are feen,
When the rude chifel does the man begin.
Dryden.
To Chi'sel. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chifel.
CHIT. n. f. [according to Dr. Hickes, from kind, Germ. child; perhaps from chico, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally ufed of young perfons in contempt.

Thefe will appear fuch cbits in ftory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeft.
Anonymous.
2. The fhoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltffers.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to thew the chit or fprit at the root-end.

Mortimer's Husbandry
3. A freckle, [from chick-peafe.] In this fenfe it is feldom ufed.

To Chit. v.n. [from the noun.] To fprout; to fhoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley cbit in feven hours after it had been thrown forth.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Сhi'тснат. n. f. [corrupted by reduplication from chat.] Prattle ; idle prate; idle talk. A word only ufed in ludicrous converfation.

I am a member of a female fociety, who call ourfelves the bitchat club

Sperfat. No. 560.
Chi'titerlings. n.f. without fingular. [from fibyterlingh, Dut. Minhew; from kuttchn, Germ. Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. Skinner.
$\mathrm{CHI}^{\prime}$ tтy. adj. [from chit.] Childifh; like a baby.
Chi'valrous. adj. [from chivalry.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of ufe.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave purfuit of chivalrous emprife. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
CHI'VALRY. n.. . [chevalerie, Fr. knighthood, from cheval, a horfe; as cques in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, fome degrees and orders of chivalry; which, neverthelefs, are conferred promifcuoufly upon foldiers and no foldiers. Bacon's Effay, 30.
. The qualifications of a knight; as valour ; dexterity in arms.
Thou haft flain
The flow'r of Europe for his chivalry. Shakefp. HenryVI. I may fpeak it to my fhame,
I have a truant been to cbivalry. Shakefp. Hen. IV. part i.
3. The general fyftem of knighthood.

Solemnly he fwore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er elfe to chivalry belongs,
He would not ceafe 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. Dryd. Fab.
4. An adventure ; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though lefs famous, becaufe they were but private cbivalies

Sidncy, b. ii.
5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the chivalry of England move
To do brave acts.
Sbakefp. Henry IV. part ii.
6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, chevalier; a tenure of land by knights fervice, There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by fome fervice or other ; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called feuda, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king As the king gave to the nobles large pofferfions for this or that rent and fervice, fo they parcelled out their lands, fo received for rents and fervices as they thought good: and thofe fervices are by Littlcton divided into chivairy and focage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownifh and ruftick. Cbivalry, therefore, is a tenure of fervice, whereby the tenant is bound to perform fome noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two forts; either regal, that is, fuch as may hold only of the king; or fuch as may allo hold of a common perfon as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called fergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, i. e. great or fmall. Chicalyy that

## C H O

may hold of a common perfon, as well as of the king, is called fcutagium.

Cowel.
7. It ought properly to be written chevalry. It is a word not much ufed, but in old poems or romances.
$\mathrm{CH}^{\prime}$ ves. n. $\int$. [cive, Fr. Skinner.]

1. The threads or filaments rifing in flowers, with feeds at the end.
The mafculine or prolifick feed contained in the chives, or apices of the ftamina

Ray on the Crcation.
2. A fpecies of fmall onion. Skinner.

Chloro'sis. n. $\int$. [from $\chi^{\lambda} \omega_{j}^{\prime}$ a, green.] The green-ficknefs.

## To Choak. See Choke

CHO'COLATE. n. f. [chocolate, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a rofe flower, of a great number of petals, from whofe empalement arifes the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit haped fomewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained feveral feeds, collected into an oblong heap, and nit down, Comewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in feveral places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See Cocoa.
2. The cake or mafs, made by grinding the kernel of the cacaonut with other fubftances, to be diffolved in hot water.
The Spaniards were the firft who brought chocolate into ufe in Europe, to promote the confumption of their cacaonuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their Weft Indies furnifh, and whick enter the compofition of chocolate. Chambers.
3. The liquor, made by a folution of chocolate in hot water.

Choco iate is certainly much the beft of thefe three exotick liquors: its oil feems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne.

In fumes of burning chocolate fhall glow, .
And tremble at the fea that froths below!
Pope.
Cho'colate-house, n. $\int$. [chocolate and boufe.] A houfe where company is entertained with chocolate.
Ever fince that time, Lifander has been twice a day at the chocolate-boufc.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 54$
Chode. [the old preterite, from clide] See Chide
And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban. Gen. xxxi.
Choice. n. f. [choix, French.]

1. The act of choofing; determination between different things propofed; election.

If you oblige me fuddenly to chufe,
The choice is made ; for I muft both refufe. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
Soft elocution doth thy fyle renown,
Gentie or harp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lafh at vice. Dryd. Perf. Sat. v, 2. The power of choofing; election.

Cboice there is not, unlefs the thing which we take to be fo in our power, that we might have refured it. If fire confume the fable, it choofeth not fo to do, becaufe the nature thereof is fuch that it can do no other.

Hooker, b. i. א. 7
There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own choice, whether I will live to the world, or to my yelf. L'EAr.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice. Whereas all moral goodnefs confifteth in the elective act of the underftanding will.

Grew's Cofinol. b. iii. c. 2. f. 23 .
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice.

Locke.
3. Care in choofing; curiofity of diftinction.

JuliusCæfar did write a collection of apophthegms : it is pity his book is loft ; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice.

Bacon's Apophtbegms.
4. The thing chofen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your choice is not fo rich in birth as beauty
That you might well enjoy her. Shake $\overline{\text { p }}$. Winter's Tale. Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy choice of flaming warriors. Milton's Par. Loff, b. xi. Now Mars, fhe faid, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquefts only be her choice.
Pricr.
5. The beft part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the pfalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alfo exprefs.

Hooker, b. v. f. 37 .
Thou art a mighty prince : in the choice of our fepulchres bury thy dead.

Gen. xxiii. 6.
Their riders, the flow'r and choice
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. Milt. Par. Reg.
6. Several things propofed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntlefs fpirits,
Did never float upon the fwelling tide.
Shakefp. K. Fohn.
7. To make Choice of. To choofe; to take from feveral things propofed.

Wifdom, of what herfelf approves, makes choice,
Nor is led captive by the common voice.
Denbam.
Choice, adj. [choift, French ]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having fet before the king the clooiceft of wines and
fruits, told him the beft part of his entertainment was to come.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 167$.
Thus in a fea of folly tofs'd,
My choiceft hours of life are loft.
2. Chary; frugal; careful. Ufed of perfons.

He that is choice of his time, will alfo be choice of his company, and choice of his actions.

Taylor's Foly Living. Cho'iceless. ald. [from choice.] Without the power of choofing ; without right of choice; not free.
Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choicelefs creature, than the firft motion of it was fuppofed to be; and, therefore, it cannnot be a fit refemblance to fhew the reconcileablenefs of fate with choice.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Cho'icely. adv. [ffoin cluoice.]

1. Curiouny ; with exact choice

A band of men,
Collected choicely from each county fome. Sbakefp. Hen. IV. . Valuably ; excellently.

It is certain it is choicely good.
Walton's Angler.
Cho'iceness. n. f. [from choice.] Nicety ; particular value.
Carry into the fhade fuch auriculas, feedlings or plants, as
are for their choicenefs referved in pots. Evelyn's Kalendar.
CHOIR. n. $\int$ [chorus, Latin.]

1. An affembly or band of fingers.

They now affift the choir
Of angels, who their fongs admire.
Waller.
2. The fingers in divine workip.

The cboir,
With all the choiceft mufick of the kingdom,
Together fung Te Delm. Shakefp. Henry VIII. 3. The part of the church where the chorifters or ingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
'To a prepar'd place in the choir, fell off
At diffance from her.
Shakefp. Herry VIII.
To CHOKE. v. a. [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the cbeek or mouth. According to Niinherv, from Sil; from whence, probably, the Spaninh, ahogar.]

1. To fuffocate; to kill by ftopping the paffage of refpiration. But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll choke my felf. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
While you thunder'd, clouds of duft did choke Contending troops.

Waller.
2. To ftop up; to obftruct; to block up a paffage

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whofe portico's were chok'd with the refort. Chapm. Odyfey.
They are at a continual expence to cleanfe the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of feveral engines.

Addifon on Italy.
While prayers and tears his deftin'd progrefs ftay,
And crowds of mourners choke their fov'reign's way. Tickell. 3. To hinder by obftruction.

As two fpent fwimmers, that do cling together,
And choke their art.
She cannot lofe her perfect pow'r to fee,
Tho' mifts and clouds do choke her windo light. Daves.
It feemeth the fire is fo choked, as not to be able to remove the ftone.

Bacon's Nat. Hiff. N ${ }^{\text {oj}} .36$ r.
You muft make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greateft; for elfe you will choke the fpreading of the fruit. Bacon's Nat. Hif.

The fire, which chok'd in afhes lay,
A load too heavy for his foul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brufh'd away by love. Dryd. 4. To fupprefs.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the refpect of likely peril fear'd. Shakefp. Hen.IV.
Confers thee freely of thy fin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the ffrong conception
That I do groan withal.
Shakcfp. Othello.
5. To overpower ; to fupprefs.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleafures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection.

No fruitful crop the fickly fields return;
Luke, viii. 14.
But oats and darnel choke the rifing corn.
Dryden's Paft.
Choke. n. f. [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.
Choke-pear. n.f. [from choke and pear.]
J. A rough, harfh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any afperfion or farcaim, by which another is put to filence. A low term.
Pardon me for going fo low as to talk of giving clookepears.
A Chóker. n. $\int$. [from choke.]
I. One that chokes or fuffocates another.
2. One that puts another to filence.
3. Any thing that cannot be anfwered.

## CHO

CHokr: alj. [from chole.] That which has the power of fuffocation
Cholagoguzs. n.f. [x.0, like. $]$ Medicines which lave the power of purging bile or choler
CHO'LER. n. $\int$. [cholcra, Lat from $\chi$ oà̀ .]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficimus increafes thefe proportions, adding two more of pure choler.

W'otion on Eaucation.
There would be a main defeet, if fuch a feeding animal, and fo fubject unto difeafes from bilious caufes, fhould want a proper conveyance for choler.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. The humour, which, by its fuper-abundance, is fuppofed to produce irafcibility.

It engenders clooler, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faft,
Since, of ourfelves, ourfelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with fuch over-roafted flefh. Sh. Tam. of Shrew. 3. Anger ; rage.

Put him to choler ftraight : he hath been ufed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradicion,
He, methinks, is no great fcholar,
Who can miftale defirc for choler.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
ho'lerick. acij. [cholevicus, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being fo different in their tempers, the one cholerick and fanguine, the other phlergmatick and melancholick.

Dryden's Fables, Pref.
2. Angry ; irafcible: of perfons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeft plain-dealing fellow, cholerick, bold, and of a very unconftant temper. Arb. F. Bull.
3. Angry ; offenfive: of words or actions.

There came in choleick hafte towards me about feven or cight knights.

Sidney, b. ii
Becanus threntneth all that read him, ufing his confident, or rather cbolcrick fpeech. Raleiglb's Hift. of the World. Cho'lerickness. n.f. [from cholerick.] Anger; irafcibility; pecvifhnefs.
To CHOOSE. v. a. I chofe, I have chofen or chofe. [cboijir, Fr. ceojan, Sax. kicfen, Germ.]
I. To take by way of preference of feveral things offered; not to reject.
Did I choofe him out of all the tribes of Ifrael to be my prieft.

I Sam. ii. 28.
I may neither choofe whom I would, nor refufe whom I dinike. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

If he fhould offer to choofe, and choofe the right calket, you fhould refufe to perform your father's will, if you fhould refufe to accept him.

Sbake/p. Merchant of Venice.
. To take ; not to refure.
Let us choofe to us judgment; let us know among ourfelves what is good.

Fob, xxxiv. 4
The will has ftill fo much freedom left as to enable it to choofe any act in its kind good; as alfo to refure any act in its kind evil.

South's Sermons.
3. To felect; to pick out of a number.

Choofe you a man for you, and let him come down to me.
I Sa. xvii. 8
How much lefs fhall I anfwer him, and choofe out my words to reafon with him?

Joì, ix. 14.
4. To elect for eternal happinefs; to predeftinate to lifc. A term of theologians.
To Choose. v. $n$. To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and fignifies mult neceffarily be.
Without the influence of the Deity fupporting things, their utter annihilation could not choofe but follow. Hookcr, b. v. Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate fuit,
Convinced or fupplied them, they cannot choofe
But they muft blab.
Sbakefs. Otbcllo.
When a favourite fhall be raifed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not choofe but profper. Bacon's Adv. to Vill.

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her hafte, the could not choofc but fay. Dryden.
Thofe who are perfuaded that they fhall continue for ever,
cannot choofe but afpire after a happincfs commenfurate to their duration.

Tillot fon.
Cho'OSER. n.f. [from choofe.] He that has the power or office of choofing; clector.

Come all into this nut, quoth fie;
Come clofely in, be rul'd by me;
Each oure may here a choofer be,
For room you need not wrefle. Drayton's Nymplbid.
In all things to deal with other men, as if 1 might be my own choofir.

Hanmond's Pract. (atcchifin.
This generality is not fufficient to make a good choofer, without a more particular contraction of his judgnent. I'ott To CHOP i\%. a. [kappen, Dut. couper, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What Rhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haftings will not yield to our complots?

## CHO

-Cho, oft his head, man. Slonicoft. Rich. III.
Within thefe three days his head is to he chopt off. Shakedp. And where the cleaver clops the beifer's spoil,
Thy breathing noftril hold.
Gay's Tiviva.
2. To devour eagerly, with up.

You are for inaking a hinfly meal, and for chopping up your entertaiment, like an hungry clowin. Dryd. Sfan. Fryar.
Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakiaft, which the fox prefently choppd $d u p$.
3. To mince; to cut into fmall pieces.

They break their bones, and chop them in picces, as for the pot.

Mic. iii.
Some gramaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, chopped flaw, mulch, and fuch like. Mortimer's Huslandry.
By dividing of them into chapters and verfes, they are fo chopped and minced, and fand fo broken and divided, that the common people take the verfes ufually for different aphorifms. Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epifles.
4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chopt hands had milked.

Sbalies. As you like it.
To Chor. v. $n$.

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we fay, the wind chops about, that is changes fuddenly.
If the body repercuffing be near, and yet not fo ncar as to make a concurrent echoe, it choppetb with you upon the fudden. Bacon's Nat. Hiff. No. 248. Out of greedinefs to get both, he clops at the fhadow, and lofes the fubftance.

L'Efrange, Fab. 6.
${ }^{2}$ To light or happen upon a thing fuddenly, with upon.
To Chop. v. a. [ceapan, Sax. koopen, Dut. to buy.]
r. To purchafe generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.
The chopping of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to fell again grindeth upon the feller and the buyer. Bacon. 2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and fenfes,
To cloop and change intelligencies. Hudil. p. iii. cant. 3 . Affirm the Trigons chatp $d$ and chang d,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. Hudib. p. ii cant. 3 . We go on chooting and changing our friends, as well as our horfes.

L'Eftrange.
3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar $c b o p$ with the judge, nor wind himfelf into the handling of the caufe a-new, after the judge hath declared his fentence. Bacon, Effay 57.
You'll never leave off your chopping of logick, 'till your fkin is turned over your ears for prating. L'Eftrange's Fablcs. Chor. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See Chip.

Sir William Capel compounded for fixteen hundred pounds, yet Empron would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died.

Bacon's Henry VII.
2. A fmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Crofs condemns all perfons to be fops,
That can't regale themfelves with mutton chops. King's Cook. 3. A crack, or cleft.

An infufion in water will make wood to fwell; as we fee in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 8 a
Chop-house. n. $\int$. [chop and boufc.] A mean houfe of entertainment, where provifion ready drefled is fold.
I loft my place at the chop-borife, where every man eats in publick a mefs of broth, or chop of meat, in filence. Spectat. CHO'PIN. n. ک. [French.]

1. A French liquid meafure, containing nearly a pint of Winchefter. 2. A term ufed in Scotland for a quart, of wine meafure.

Cho'pping. participial, adj. [In this fenfe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinncr to fignify lufty, from car, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a maiket. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and chopping child.
Fenton.
Chopping-block. n. f. [chop and block.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ftrait fmooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, chopping-hlocks. Niortimar's Huskandry. Chopping-knife. n. f. [chop and knife.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.
Here comes Dametas, with a fword by his fide, a forreftbill on his neck, aud a chopping-knife under his girçle. Sidney. Cho'ppy. adj. [from chop.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks. Yon feem to underftand me,
By each at once her cloppy finger laying Upon her Rinny lips.

Shake/p. Matucth.
Chops. n.f. without a fingular. [corrupted probably from Cuaps, which fee.]

1. The mouth of a beaft.

## C H O

So foon as ny chops begin to walk, yours muft be walking too, for company.
2. The mouth of a man, ufed in contempt.

He ne'er fhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he uufeam'd him from the nape to th' chops. Shakef.
3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a fimith's vice.
Cho'ral. adj. [from chorus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compofing a choir or concert.

## Cboral fymphonies.

Milton
2. Singing in a choir.

Amburf.
CHORD, n. f. [chorda, Lat. When it fignifies a rope or ftring in general, it is written cord: when its primitive fignification is preferved, the $h$ is retained.]

1. The flring of a mufical inftrument.

## Who mov'd

Their ftops and chords, was feen; his volant touch
Inftinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purfu'd tranfverfe the refonant fugue. Milt.P. L.
2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.
To Chord. v.a. [from the noun.] To furnifh with ftrings or chords; to flring.

What paffion cannot mufick raife and quell?
When Jubal ftruck the chorded fhell,
His lift'ning brethren ftood around.'
D. Dryden. fordée.
frœenum.
Cho'rion. n.f. [ $\chi_{\text {wesiv, }}$ to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the foetus.
Cho'rister. n.f. [from chorus.]

1. A finger in cathedrals; ufually a finger of the lower order; a finging boy.
2. A finger in a concert. This fenfe is, for the moft part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play

## The praifes of the Lord in lively notes;

The whiles, with hollow throats,
The chorifers the joyous anthem fing
The new-born phonix takes his way
Of airy chorifters a numerous train

## Attend his progrefs.

Dryden.
The mufical voices and accents of the aerial choriffers. Ray.
 defcribe.] He that defcribes particular regions or countries.
Chorográphical. adj. [See Chorographer.] Defcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical defcription of this terreftrial paradife. Raleigh's Hijt. of the World.
Chorogra'phically. adv. [from chorograpbical.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner defcriptive of particular regions.
Chorógraphy. n.f. [Sce Chorographer.] The art or practice of defcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is lefs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.
Cho'rus. n.f. [chorus, Latin.]

1. A number of fingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firf nothing but a chorus of fingers; afterwards one ador was introduced. Dryden. Never did a more full and unfpotted chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. Addif. Guardian. In praife fo juft let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral chorus of mankind! Popc's Eff. Crit.
2. The perfons who are fuppofed to behold what paffes in the acts of a tragedy, and fing their fentiments between the acts. For fupply,
Admit me chorus to this hiftory. Shakefp. Henry V. Prol. 3. The fong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verfes of a fong in which the company join the finger.

Chose. [the preter tenfe, from To choofe.]
Our fovereign here above the reft might ftand,
And here be chofe again to rule the land.
Dryden.
CHO'SEN. [the participle paffive, from To choofe.]
If king Lewis vouchfafe to furnifh us
With fome few bands of chofen foldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaft. Sbakefp. Hein. VI. Chough. n. . ['ceo, Sax. choucas, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the fea fide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. Hanmer. In birds, kites and keftrels have a refemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and choughs. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and fuch republick birds. Dryden.
Choule. n. f. [commonly pronounced and wiritten jowl.] The crop of a bird
The choulc or crop, adhering unto the lower fide of the bill, and fo defcending by the throat, is a bag or fachel. Br. Vul. Er.
To Chouse. v.a. [The original of this word is much doubted hy Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French golfir, to langh at; or joncher, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick Voi. I.

## C H R

$k 0 f e n$, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat ; to trick; to impofe upon.

Freedom and zeal have chous'd you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. Dryd. Pr. to Alb.
From London they came, filly people to choufe,
Their lands and their faces unknown.
2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geefe and pullen are feduc'd,
And fows of fucking pigs are chous'd. Hud. part ii. cont. 3
A Chouse. $n$. $j$. [from the verb. This word is derived by Henfhaw from kious, or chiaus, a meffenger of the Turkiih court; who, fays he, is little better than a fool.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a rinan fit to be cheated.

A fottifh choufe,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his loufe;
Applies himfelf to cunning men. Hudib. part iii. cant. 3 . 2: A trick or fham.
To Cho'wter. v': $n$. To grumble or mutter like a froward child.

Pbilips.
Chrism. n. $\int$. [xeis $\mu \alpha$, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to facred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chrift's eternal priefthood, denoted efpecially by his unction or chrifm, refers to. Hammond's Pract. Catech.
Chri'som. n. f. [See Chrism.] A child that dies within a month after its birtli. So called. from the chrifom-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriftened.

When the convulfions were but few, the number of chrifoms and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
To Christen. adj. [chrinznian, Sax.]
I. To baptize ; to initiate into chriftianity by water.
2. To name ; to denorinate.

Where fuch evils as thefe reign, chriften the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. Burnet. Chri'stendom. n. f. [from Cbrift and dom.] The collective body of chriftianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profefs the chriftian religion.
What hath been done, the parts of Chriflendom moit afflicted can beft teftify.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.
An older and a better foldier, none
That Cbrifendom gives out.
Shake $p$.
His computation is univerfally received over all Chriffeindom.

Holder on Time.
Christening. n.f. [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firf initiation into chriftianity.

The queen was with great folemnity crowned at Weftminfter, about two years after the marriage; like an old cbrifening, that had ftaid long for godfathers. Bacon's $H$. VII.

We fhall infert the caufes, why the account of clriftenings hath been neglected more than that of burials. Graunt's B. M.

The day of the cbrifening being come, the houfe was filled with goffips.
CHRI'STIAN. n. Arbuth. and Pope's Miart. Scriblerus. ligion of Chrift.
We chriffians have certainly the beft and the holieft, the wifert and moft reafonable religion in the world. Tillot fon.
Christian. adj. Profeffing the religion of Chrift.
I'll not be made a foft and dull-ey'd fool,
To fhake the head, relent, and figh, and yield
To chriftian interceffors. Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
Christian-name. n. f. The name given at the font, diffinct from the Gentilitious name, or furname.
Chri'stianism. n. f. [chrifianifmus, Lat.]

1. The chriftian religion.
2. The nations profeffing chriftianity.

Christia'nity. n.. [chrétientè, French.] The religion of chriftians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels; if either party be converted unto chriffianity, this fhould not make feparation.

Hooker, b: 2. f. 5 .
Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary fin, cuts himfelf off from chriftianity. Addif. on Ch. Rel.
To Chri'stianize. v.a. [from shriftian.] To make chriftian; to convert to chriftianity.
The principles of platonick philofophy, as it is now chriftianized. Diyden's Fuv. Dedicat.
Chri'stianly. adu. [from cbrifian.] Like a chriftian; as becomes one who profeffes the holy religion of Chrift.
Chri'stmas. n.f. [from Cbrift and ma/j.] The day on which the nativity of our bleffed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular fervice of the church.
A Christmas-box. $n$. $\int$. [from chrifmas and box.] A box in which little prefents are collectcd at Chriftmas.

When time comes round, a Cbrifmas-box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. Gay's Tivivia. Christmas-flower: $n$. f. Sce Hellebore
Christ's-thorn. n. S. [So called, as Skimer fancies, becaufe the thorns have fome likenefs to a crols.]
It hath long fharp fpincs: the Hower has five leaves, in form 4 N

## C H R

of a rofe: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into feveral fegments, rifes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, fhaped like a bomet, having a fhell almoft globular, which is divided into three cells; in each of which is contained a roundifh reed. This is by many perfons fuppofed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compofed. Miller.
Chromátick. adj. [ $\chi_{\rho} \dot{\mu} \mu x$, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the cbromatick, or colouring.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. Relating to a certain fecies of antient mufic, now unknown. It was obferved he never touched his lyre in fuch a truly chromatick and eihharmonick manner, as upon that occafion.

Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chro'nical. } \\ \text { Chro'nick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [from $\chi$ évos, time.]
A chronical diftemper is of length; as dropfies; Afthma's, and the like.

2uincy.
Of difeafes fome are cbronical, and of long duration; as quartane agues, fcurvy, $\mathcal{E}_{c}$. whercin we defer the cure unto more advantageous feafons. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The lady's ufe of all there excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a chronical diftemper.

Spectat. No. 449.
CHRO'NICLE. $n \int$. [cbronique, Fr. from $\chi_{f}$ éver, time.]

1. A regifter or account of events in order of time.

No morc yet of this;
For 'tis a chronicle of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaft.
Sbakefp. Tempef.
2. A hiftory.

You lean too confidently on thofe Irifh chronicles, which are moft fabulous and forged. Spenfer on Ireland. If from the field I fhould return once more,
I and my fword will carn my cbronicle. Sbak. Ant. and Cleop.
I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither knows
My faculties nor perfon, yet will be
The cbronicles of my doing.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
I give up to hiftorians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with thofe which you are to produce for the Britifh chronicle.

Dryden.
To Chro'nicle. v. a. [from the noun.]
. To record in chronicle, or hiftory.
This to rehearfe, fhould rather be to chronicle times than to fearch into reformation of abufes in that realm. Spenf. Irel. 2. To regifter; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is chronicled in hell. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Love is your mafter; for he mafters you:
And he that is fo yoked by a fool,
Methinks, Thould not be cbronicled for wife.
Shakefp.
I hall be the jeft of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be chronicled in ditty, and fung in woful ballad. Cong. Old Bat. Chrónicler. n. f. [from chronicle.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering cbroniclers, and by them ftand
Giddy fantaftick pocts of each land.
Donne.
2. A hiftorian; one that keeps up the memory of things paft.

I do herein rely upon thefe bards, or Irifh cbroniclers. Spenf.
This cuftom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Irifh chroniclers, called rimers. Raleigb's Hift. of the World.
Chrónogram. n. $f$. [x́úv, time, and yśáp, to write.] An infcription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria laufque $D \mathrm{eo}$, fxCLor $V M$ in fec $V$ la funt.
A cbronogrammatical verfe, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a Chronogramma'tical until the year 2867. Howel's Parley.
Chronogramma'tical. adj. [ffom chronogram] Belonging to a chronogram. See the laft example.
Chronogra'mmatist. n.f. [from cbronogram ] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign univerfities, where, as you praife a man in England for being an excellent philofopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great cbronogrammatift. Addifon.
Chronóloger. n.f. [xéro, time, and nóyo, doctrine.] He that ftudies or explains the fcience of computing paft time, or of ranging paft events according to their proper years.
Chronologers differ among themfelves about moft great epocha's.

Holder on Time. Chronologacal. adj. [from chronology.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the chronological account of fome times and things part, without confining myfclf to the exactnefs of ycars.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Chronorógicaliy. adv. [from chronological.] In a chrono-
logical manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact feries of time.
Chronólogis't. if: [See Chrunoi.oger.] One that Rudies or explains time; one that ranges paft events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to thefe cbronolagits, the prophecy of the Rabin

## CHH

that the world fhould laft but fix thoufand years, has been long difproved. Brown's Vulgar Eirroilrs.
All that learned noife and durt of the chronotogift is wholly to be avoided.

Locke on Education.
 fcience of computing and adjufting the periods of time; as the revolution of the fun and moon; and of computing time paft, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meafure of the year not being fo perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to tranfmit a true chronology to fucceeding ages.

Holder on Time.
Where I allude to the cuftoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juftified by the ftricteft chronology; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiftorian. Prior.
A Chronómeter. n. f. [x́ónor and $\mu$ írear:] An inftrument for the exact menfuration of time.

According to obfervation made with a pendulum chronome. ter, a bullet, at its firft difcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half feconds. Derbam's Phyfico-Theolog.
Chry'salis. n. f. [from xevore, gold, becaufe of the golden colour in the nymphe of fome infects.]

A term ufed by fome naturalifts for aurelia, or the firft apparent change of the maggot of any fpecies of infects. Chamb.


A precious ftone of a durky green, with a caft of yellow.
Woodward's Metb. Fifl.
Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect chrygolite,
I'd not have fold her for.
Shakefp. Otbello.
If metal, part feem'd gold, part filver clear:
If ftone, carbuncle moft, or chryolite. Milt. Par. Lof, b. iii.
Chryso'prasus. n. $\int$. [xguora, gold, and prafinus, green] A precious ftone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a cbryfoprafus. Rev. xxi. 20.
CHUB. n.f: [from cop, a great head, Stinner.] A river fifh. The chevin.

The chub is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but beft in winter. He is full of, fmall bones: he eats waterifh; not firm, but limp and taftelefs: neverthelefs, he may be fo dreffed as to make him very good meat.

Valton's Angler.
Chu'sbed. adj. [from chub.] Big-headed like a chub.
To CHUCK. v. $n$. [A word probably formed in imitation of the found that it expreffes; or perhaps corrupted from chick.] To make a noife like a hen, when fhe calls her clickens.
To Chuck. v. a.

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To chuck his wives together in the hall. Dryden's Fables.
2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, fo as to make the mouth ftrike together.
Come, chuck the infant under the chin, force a fmile, and cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. Cong. O. B.
Chuck. $n$. $\int$ [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the cbuck four or five times, that poople ufe to make to chickens when they call them.

Temple.
2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promife. -What promifé, chuck? Sh. Othello.
3. A fudden fmall noife.

Chuck-farthing. $n f$. [clouck and fartbing.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
He loft his money at cluck-farthing, (huffle-cap, and allfours.

Arbutbnot's Hiftary of 'Zobn Bull.
To Chu'ckle. v. n. [fchaecken, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulfively.

What tale fhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him cbuckle thou'rt beflow'd fo well. Dryd.
She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She chuck'' $d$ when a bawd was carted.
Prior.
To Chu'ckle. v. a. [from cbuck.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am fure; and if thefe birds are within diffance, here's that will chuckle 'em together.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
2. To cocker ; to fondle.

Your confeffor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge ; he muft chuckle you, and moan you. Dryden's Spani/h Fryar. Chu'et. n.f. [probably from To chew.] An old w.rd, as it feems, for forced meat.

As for chucts, which are likewife minced meat, inftead of butter and fat, it were good to moiffen them partly with cream, of almond or piftacho milk. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N . 54 . CHUFF. n. $\int$. [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from cloub, or derived from kwf, Welfh, a ftock.] A coarf, fat-headed, blunt clown.
Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your ftore were here. Shakef. Hom'y IV.
A lefs generous chuff than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the laft.

L'Eftrangc.
Chu'rfily. adv. [from chuffy.] Surlily; ftomachfully.
John anfwered chutfily.
Ciarifa.
Chu'rbiness. n.f. [from chuffy] Clownifhnefs; furlinctis.

## CH H

CHU'FFY. alj. [from chuff] Blunt; furly; fat.
Chum. n.f. [chom, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term ufed in the univerfities.
Chump. n. f. A thick heavy piece of wood, lefs than a block: When one is battered to fhivers, they can quickly, of a sbump of wood, accommodate themfelves with another.

Moxon's Mech. Exers


1. The collective body of chriftians, ufually termed the catholick church.

The charrch being a fupernatural fociety; dotl differ from natural focieties in this; that the perfons unto whom we affociate ourfelves in the one, are men, fimply confidered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God; angels, and holy men.

Hooker, b. i. p. 45.
2. The body of chriftians adhering to one particular opiniou, or form of worfhip.

The cburch is a religious afiembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and fometimes the fame word means a fynod of bifhops, or of prefbyters; and in fome places it is the pope and a general council.

Watts's Logick.
3. The place which chriftians confecrate to the worfhip of God.

That cburches were confecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth fufficiently fhew : cburch doth fignify no other thing than the Lord's houfe. Hook.

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight
Againft the churches.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
4. It is ufed frequently in conjunction with other words; as church-member, the member of a church; cburch-power, fpiritual or ecclefiaftical authority.
To Church. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the chuich; after any fignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.
Church-ale. n. $\int$. [from church and ale.] A wake; or feaft, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the cburch-ale, two young men of the parifh are yearly chofen to be wardens, who make collection among the parifhioners of what provifion it pleafeth them to beftow. Carew. Church-attire. n.f. The habit in which men officiate at divine fervice.

Thefe and fuch like were their difcourfes, touching that cburch-attire, which with us for the moft part is ufed in publick prayer.

Hooker, b.v. f. 29 .
Church-authority. n. f. Ecclefiaftical power; fpiritual jurifdiction.

In this point of church-authority, I have fifted ali the little fcraps alleged.

Atterbury.
Church-burial. n. f. Burial according to the rites of the church.
The bifhop has the care of feeing that all chriftians, after their deaths, be not denied cburcb-burial, according to the ufage and cuftom of the place. Ayliffe's Paergon.
Church-founder. n. f. He that builds or endows a church. - Whether emperors or bifhops in thofe days were cburchfounders, the folemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itfelf either vain or fuperftitious.
Churchman. n.f. [cburch and man.]

1. An ecclefiaftic; a clergyman; one that minifters in facred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and churchmen, or church-governmeint, rely not only upon yourfelf.

Bacon's Advice to Villers.
A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been fo long neglected, and that was fo ill filled by many weak and more wilful cburchmen. Clarend.

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
Thefe marks of church and churchmen he defign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. Dryden's Fables.
2. An adherent to the church of England:

Church-wardens. n. f. [See Warden.] Are officers yearly chofen, by the confent of the minifter and parifhioners, according to the cuftom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and fuch things as belong to both; and to obferve the behaviour of the parifhioners, for fuch faults as appertain to the jurifdiction or cenfure of the ecclefiaftical court: They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to fue for any thing belonging to their chusch, or poor of ther parifh. Cowel.
There fhould likewife cburch-wwardens, of the graveft men in the parifh, be appointed, as they be here in England. Spenf: Our church-wardens
Feaft on the filver, and give us the farthings.
Ga.。
Churchyard. n. f. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almoft afraid to ftand alone
Here in the cburchyard, yet I will adventure. Sbakefpeare: In churchyards, where they bury much, the earth will confume the corps in far fhorter time than other earth will. Bacon.

No place fo facred from fuch fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church ınore fafe than Paul's churchyard. Pope. CFIURL. n.f. [cconl, Sax. carl, in German, is ftrong, rufticks being always obferved to be ftrong hodied.]

1. A ruftick; a countryman' ; a labourier:

One of the bafer fort, which they call churls; bcirig te proved for his oath, iufwered confidently, that his lord com manded him.

Spenfer's Statc of lrelant: Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. Shatk. Midf. Night's Dr. From this light caufe th' infernal maid prepares
The country churls to mifchief, hate, and wars. Dryd. Fen。 2. A rude, furly, ill-bred man.

A churl's courtefy rarely comes, but either for gain or fallhood.

Sidney; b. ii:
3. A mifer; a niggiard; a felfifh or greedy viretch:

Poifon, I fee, hath been his timelefs end!
O cburl, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after.
Sbakejp. Ronco and fulict:
Chu'rlish. adj. [from churl.]

1. Ruide; brutal; harfh; auftere; four; mercilefs; unkind; uncivil.

A fea of melting pearl, which fome call tears;
Thofe at her father's cburlifb feet fhe tender'd.
Sbakejpi
The interruption of their cburlifb drums
Cuts off more circumftance: they are at hand
To parly, or to fight.
Shakefp. King Fobrs:
A lion in love with a lafs, defired her father's confent. The anfwer was churlifh enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. L'Eliange's Failes.

He the purfuit of churlifs beafts;
Preferr'd to fleeping on her breafts.
Waller.
2. Selfifh; avaritious.

The man was churlifh and evil in his doings, I Sa: sixv..2: This fullen churlifb thief,
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. King's M. of M. 3. [Of things.] Unpliant; crofs-grained; unihanageable; harf; not yielding.
If there be emiffion of fpirit, the body of the metal will be hard and cburlith. Bacon's Nat. Hijf. Nं ${ }^{\circ}$. 326: The Cornifh men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, churlifh, and that would fooner break than bow:

Bacon's Henry VII.
In the hundreds of Effex they have a very churlifi blue clay.

Mortime?'s Husbandry: 4. Intractable; vexatious:

Will you again unknit
This cburlifb knot of all abhorred war. Sisakefp. Heniry IV. Spain found the war fo cburlifh and longfome, as they found they fhould confume themfelves in an endlefs war: Baconi Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlifh rub fays nay. Crafbaz:
Chu'rlishly. adv. [from cburlijb.] Rudely; britally.
To the oak, now regnant, the olive did cburlifhly put over the fon for a reward of the fervice of his fire. Howel's Voc. For. Chu'rlishness. n. f. [from churlifo; cyrhigcheyre, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggednefs of manner.

Better is the churlifmefs of a man than a courteous woman.
Ecclus. xlii. 14.
In the churliftmefs of fortune, a poor honeft man fuffers in this world. L'Eftranges
Churme. n. f. [more properly cbirm, from the Saxon cynme, a clamour or noife; as to chirre is to coo as a turtle.] A con ${ }^{3}$ fufed found; a noife.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the churme of a thoufand taunts and reproaches. Bacon's Henry VII.
A CHURN: n. f: [properly chern, from kern, Dut, cenene, Sax.] The veffel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and feparated from the ferous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fift did ne'er employ the churn. Gay's Paft: To Churni v.a. [kernen, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or nake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he fpoke not ; but
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cried Oh.
Shakejp.
Froth fills his chaps, he fends a grünting found,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. Dryleno
Cburn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rofe: Ad. Ov. Met.
The mechanifm of nature, in converting our aliment, confifts in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the folid parts, cburning them together. Arbutbrot on Aliments ${ }_{6}$ 2: To make butter by agitating the milk.

The churning of milk bringeth forth butter. Prov. xxx. 33:
You may try the force of imagination, upon faying the coming of butter after the churning. Bacon's Nat. Hiff: Chu'rrworm: n. f. [from cynnan, Sax.] An infect that turns about nimbly; called alfo a fancricket. Skinier. Pbilips.
To Chuse. See To Cíoos̀e.
Chyla'ceous. adj: [from chyle:] Belonging to chyle; confifting of chyle.

When the firits of the chyle have half fermented the sbylacoous mafs, it has the fate of drink, not ripened by fermentation.

Flayer on the Humours.
CHYLE. n. $\int$. [ $x^{\prime} \mathrm{v}^{\prime} \theta_{\text {. }}$ ] The white juice formed in the ftomach by digeftion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This

## C I C

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, The leven'd mafs to milky chyle converts. Blackim. Cr cation. The chyle itfelf caumot pafs through the fmalleft veffels.

Chylifa'ction. n.f. [from chyle.] The act or procefs of making chyle iu the body

Drinking exceffively during the time of chylifaction, ftops perfpiration.

Arbutbrot on Aliments.
Chylafa'ctive. adj. [from chylus and facio, to make, Lat.]
Having the power of niaking chyle.
Chylopoe'tick. alj. [ $\chi$ uino, and moríw.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylopoctick organs, more or lefs chyle may be extracted from the fame food. Arbuthot. $\mathrm{Chy}^{\prime}$ Lous. adj. [from chyle.] Confifting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the chylous part of an animal, already prepared. Arb. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Chy'mical. } \\ \text { Сhy'mick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [clymicus, Latin.]

1. Made by chymiftry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this clymick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. Dryden.
The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their diftinct uatures, whether ibymical or Galenical preparations. Watts's Improvement of Mind, p. i. c. 17 .
2. Relating to chymiftry.

Methinks already, from this clyynick flame,
I fee a city of more precious mold. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. With chymic art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick fouls of flow'rs. Pope's Windf. For Chy'mically. adv. [from chymical.] In a chymical manner.
CHY'MIST. n. f. [See CHY'mistry.] A profeffor of chymiftry; a philofopher by fire.

The ftarving chymift, in his golden views
Supremely bleft. Pope's Effay on Man, Epif. ii.
Chy'mistry. n. $\int$. [derived by fome from $\chi^{\nu} \mu \vartheta$, juice, or $\chi^{i} \omega$, to melt; by others from an oriental wore, kema, black. According to the etymology, it is written with $y$ or $e$.]
An art whereby fenfible bodies contained in veffels, or capable of being contained therein, are fo changed, by means of certain inftruments, and principally fire, that their feveral powers and virtues are thereby difcovered, with a view to philofophy, or medicine. Boerbaave.
Operations of chymiflry fall thort of vital force: no cliymift can make milk or blood of grafs. Arbuthnot on Aliment. Ciba'rious. adj. [cibarius, Lat. from cibus, food.] Relating to food; uleful for food; edible.
Ci'bol. n. f. [ciboule, Fr.] A fmall fort of onion ufed in fallads. See Onion. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the $l$ is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or fcallions, are a kind of degenerate onions, Mort.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CI'CATRICE. } \\ \text { CI'CATRIX. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. [cicatrix, Latin.]

1. The fcar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his finifter cheek. Shakefp. All's well that ends weell. 2. A mark; an impreffure: fo ufed by Shakefpeare lefs properly. Lean but upon a rufh
The cicatrice and capable impreffure
Thy palm fome moment keeps.
Shakefp. As you like it.
Cicatrisant. n.f. [from cicatrice.] An application that induces a cicatrice.
Crcatrisive. adj. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
Cicatriza'tion. n. $\int$. [from cicatrice.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burfted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the moft part incurable, becaufe of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein.

Harvey on Confumptions.
2. The ftate of being healed, or fkinned over.

To Ci'catrize. v. a. [from cicatrix.]

1. To apply fuch mcdicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and fkin them over.

Quincy.
2. To heal and induce the fkin over a fore.

We incarned, and in a few days cicatrized it with a fmooth cicatrix.

Wifeman on Tumours.
Ci'cely. n. C. A fort of herb. See Sweet Cicely.
Cichora'ceous. adj. [from cichorium, Lat.] Having the qualities of fuccory.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the falt ferum; as all acid diureticks, and the teftaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

Floyer on the Humours.
I'o CI'CURATE. v. a. [cicuro, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildnefs; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal converfation poifons may yet retain fome portion of their natures; yet are fo refracted, cicurated, and fubducd, as not to make good their deftructive malignities.

Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. 7. c. 18.
Cicura'tion. n.f. [from circurate.] 'The act of taming or reclaiming from wildncfs.

## C I N

This holds not only in domeftick and manfuete birds; for then it might be the effect of cicuration or inftitution; but in the wild.

Ray on the Creation.
CI'DER. n. f. [cidre, Fr. fidra, Ital. ficera, Lat. owéga, . 7 İ̈]
I. All kind of ftrong liquors, except wine. This fenfe is now wholly obfolete
2. Liquor madc of the juice of fruits preffed.

We had alfo drink, wholfome and good wine of the grape, a kind of cider made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleafing and refrefhing drink. Bacon's New Atlant.
3. The juice of apples expreffed and fermented.

To the utmoft bounds of this
Wide univerfe Silurian cider born,
Shall pleafe all taftes, and triumph o'er the vine.
Pbilips.
Ci'derist. n. f. [from cider.] A maker of cider.
When the ciderifts have taken care for the beft fruit, and ordered them after the beft manner they could; yet hath their cider generally proved pale, Tharp, and ill tafted. Mortimer.
Cíderkin. n.f. [from cider.]
A low word ufed for the liquor made of the murk or grofs matter of apples, after the cider is preffed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infufing for about forty-eight hours.

Pbilips's World of Words.
Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and fupplies the place of fmall beer.
Cieling. n.f. See Ceiling.
CIERGE. n. $\int$. [French.] A candle carried in proceffions.
Ci'liary. adj. [cilium, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.
The ciliary proceffes, or rather the ligaments, obferved in the infide of the fclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ferve inftead of a mufcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.
Crir'crous. adj. [from cilicium, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.
A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of fome texture of that hair, a coarfe garment, a cilicious or fackcloth habit, fuitable to the aufterity of his life. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Címa. See Cymatium.
Cima'r. See Simar.
 plate, veftments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden.

Dict.
Ci'meter. n. f. [cimitarra, Span. and Portug. from cbimeteir Turkifh. Bluteau's Portuguefe Dictionary.] A fort of fword ufed by the Turks; fhort; heavy; and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is fometimes erroneoufly fpelt fcimitar, and foymeter; as in the following examples.

By this fcimitar,
That flew the fophy and a Perfian prince,
That won three fields of fultan Solyman. Shak. Mer. of Von.
Our armours now may ruft, our idle fcymiters
Hang by our fides for ornament, not ufe. Dryd. Don Sebaft.
Ci'ncture. n. $\int$. [cincfura, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whofe cloak and cincture
Hold out this tempeft.
Columbus found th' American, fo girt
Columbus found th' American, fo girt cefp. King Fohn.
With feather'd cincture, naked elfe, and wild. Mill. Pa. Loft.
He binds the facred cincture round his breaft. Pope's Odyf.
The court and prifon being within the cincture of one wall
Bacon's Henry VII.
3. [In architecture.] A ring or lift at the top and bottom of the fhaft of a column; feparating the fhaft at one end from the bafe, at the other from the capital. It is fuppofed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently ufed, to ftrengthen and preferve the primitive wood-columns.

Cbambers.
CINDER. n. f. [ceindre, Fr. from cineres, Latin.]

1. A mafs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to afhes. I hould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to cinders burn up moderty,
Did but I fpeak thy deeds.
Sbakefp. Otbello.
'There is in fmiths cinders, by fome adhefion of iron, fometimes to be found a magnetical operation. Brown's Vul. Err. So fnow on Ætha does unmelted lic,
Whofe rolling flames and fcatter'd cinders fly. Waller.
2. A hot coal that has ceafed to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To ftinking fmoke it turns the flame.
Cinder-woman. $\}$ whofe trade is to rakc in heaps of afhes for cinders.
'Tis under fo much nafty rubbinh laid,
To fund it out's the cinder-vuoman's trade. Effay on Satire.
She had above five hundred fuits of fune cloaths, and yet went abroad like a cinder-wench. Arbuth. Hift. of 'Jobn Bull.

In the black form of cinder-wen.b the came,
When love, the hour, the place had banifh'd Chame. Gay. CINERA'TION. n. $\int$. [from cinercs, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to afhes. A term of chymiftry.

## CIP

Cinerititious. adj. [cinericius, Lat.] Having the form or flate of a fhes.

The nerves arife from the glands of the cincritious part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body.

Cleyne's Pbiio opplical Principles.
Cinérulent. adj. [from cineres, Lat.] Full of afhes. Dict $\mathrm{Cr}^{\prime}$ 'inere. n.f. [from cingulim, Lat.] A gith for a horfe. Dict. Cínnafar. n. $\int$. [cimabaris, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or $^{\prime}$ factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnalar is the ore out of which quickfilver is drawn, and confifts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a fulphureoochrcous matter.

Wiodzuard's Metb. Follia.
The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of fulphur, compofe cimnabar.

Ncwt. Opt.
Cinnabar of Antimony, is made of mercury, fulphur, and clude antimony.
C'rinamon. n. f. [cinnamomum, Lat] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the ifland of Ceylon, poffeffed by the Dutci, in the Eaft Indies. Its leaves refemble thofe of the olive, both as to fubftance and colour. The fruit refembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the fimell nor tafte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the fimell of which is agrecable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a fort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chicfly ufed in medicine as an aftringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. Cbambers.

Let Araby extol her happy coaft,
Her cinnamon and fweet amomum boaft. Dryden's Fables. Cinnamon Water is made by diftilling the bark, firft infufed in barley water, in firit of wine or white wine. Chambers. CINQUE. n. f. [Fr.] A Five. It is ufed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.
Cinque-foil. n. $\int$. [cinque feuille, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.
Cinoue-pace. n. $\int$ [cinque par, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a meafure, and a cinque pace. The firft fuit is hot and hafty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaffical; the wedding, mannerly and modef, as a meafure, full of fate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace fafter and fafter, 'till he finks into his grave. Sbakcfp.
Cinque-ports. n.f. [cinque ports, Fr:]
Thofe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be fuch as ought moft vigilantly to be obferved againft invafion. In which refpect, the places where they are have a fpecial governour or kecper, called by his office Lord Warden of the cinque ports; and divers priviIeges granted to them, as a particular jurifdietion, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and fending out writs in his own name. The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haffings, Winchelfea, Rumney, and Hithe; fome of which, as the number exceeds five, muft either be added to the firft inftitution by fome later grant, or accounted as appendants to fome of the reft.

Cowel.
They, that bear
The cloth of ftate above her, are four barons
Of the cinque ports.
Shakefp. Henry VIII
Cinque-spotted. adj.
Having five fpots.
On her left breaft
A mole, cinque fpotted, like the crimfon drops
I' th' bottom of a cownlip.
Shakejp. Cymbeline.
Cr'on. n. $\int$. [ fion, or fcion, French.
I. A fprout; a fhoot from a plant.

We have reafon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ftings, our unbitted lufts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a fect or cion.

Shakefp. Otbello.
The fately Caledonian oak, newly fettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with cions of his own royal ftem.

Howel's Vocal Foreft.
2. The fhoot engrafted or inferted on a ftock.

The cion over-ruleth the ftock quite'; and the fock is but paffive only, and giveth aliment, but. no motion to the graft.
Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 421.
CIPHER. $n$. f. [chifre, Fr. zifra, Ital. cifra, low Lat. from
an oriental root.] an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which fome number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ftauding for nothing itfelf, increafes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very ciplber of a function,
To find the faults, whofe fine ftands in record,
And let go by the actor. Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure. If the people be fomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the privation or tranflation. Bac. As, in accounts, ciphers and figures pafs for real fums, fo names pars for things. South's Sermons.
3. An intertexture of letters engraved ufually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnifh'd gold; and o'er the throne,
Arms and the man in golden ciphers fhone. Pop. Temp, of $F$.
Some mingling fir the melted tar, and fome

## CIR

Deep on the new-fhorri vagrant's heaving fide,
To ftamp the mafter's cipher, ready ftand. Thomf. Sumaror. 4. A character in general.

In fucceeding times this wifdom began to be written in ciphers and characiers, and letters bearing the form of creatures. Raleigh's Hifin, of the World.
5. A fecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In cipber writ, or new made idioms.
He was pleafed to command me to fay at Lonilon, to fend and receive all his letters; and I was furniffed with mine feveral cipher's, in order to it. Denham's Dedicationo To Cípher. v. n. [from the noun.]
To practice arithmetick.
You have been bred to bufinefs; you can cipher: I wonder you never ufed your pen and ink. Arbutb. Hijl. of Y. Bull. To Cipher. v.a. To write in occult characters.

He frequented fermons, and pemmed notes: his notes he ciphered with Greek charaiters. Harzuard on Edward VI. To Ci'rcinate, v.a. [circino, Lat.] To make a circle; to compars round, or turn round. Bailey. Circina'tion. n. f. [circinatio, Lat.] An orbicilar motion; a turning round; a meafuring with the compaffes. Bailey. CI'RCLE. n. S. [circulus, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiftant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a circle, in lefs time than our ideas are wont to fucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but feems to be a perfect intire circle of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion.

Then a deeper fill,
In circle following circle, gathers round
To clofe the face of things.
Thomfon's Summer:
2. The fpace included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb

It is he that fitteth upon the circle of the earth. If. xi. 22 4. Compafs; inclofure.

A great magician,
Obicured in the circle of the foreft. Shakef. As you like it. 5. An affembly furrounding the principal perfon.

To have a box where eunuchs fing,
And, foremoft in the circle, eye a king. Pope's Hor. Ep. i. 6. A company; an affembly.

I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are difpofed among the boxes. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\top}$. IO

Ever fince that time, Lifander vifits in every circle. Tatler. 7. Any feries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have bloffoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoft all the year, fucceeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in fucculent plants, and hot countries.

Bacon's Natural Fiffory, No. $58 \mathbf{1}$.
Thus in a circle runs the peafant's pain,
And the year rolls within itfelf again. Dryd. Virg. Geor.
8. An inconclufive form of argument, in which the foregoing propofition is proved by the following, and the following propofition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies defcend by. gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body defcends, is an impertinent circle, and teacheth nothing. Glanv. Scepf. c. 20.

That fallacy called a circle, is when onc of the premiffes in a fyllogifm is queftioned and oppofed, and we intend to prove it by the conclufion.

Watts's Logick.
9. Circumlocution ; indirect form of words.

## Has he given the lye

In circis or oblique, or femicircle,
Or direct parallel ? You muft challenge him. Fiet. 2 of Cor
10. Circles of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be prefent at diets. They are in number ten.

Trevoux.
To CI'rcle. v.a. [from the noun.]
1: To move round any thing.
The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had fome days before planted themfelves in places convenient. Bacon. Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets circle other funs. Pope's Dunciacl, b. iii.
2. To inclofe ; to furround.

What ftern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thofe fiweet ornaments,
Whofe circling fhadows kings have fought to fleep in. Sbok.;
While thefe fond arms, thus circling you, may prove
More heavy chains than thofe of hopelefs love. Prior.
Unfeen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darknefs circled, and an ambient cloud. Pope's Odyff:
3. To Circle in. To confine; to kcep together.

We term thofe things dry which have a confiftence within themfelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the fop or hindrance of another body to limit ant circle them in.

Digby on Fiodies.
To CI'rcle. v. n. To move circularly ; to end yihere it becins. 40

The

## C I R

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceffant ; whilft the humble cell
With quavering laugh, and rural jefts, refounds. Pbilips. Now the circling years difclofe
The day predeftin'd to reward his woes.
Popc's Odyf:
CI'rcled. adj. [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round. Th' inconftant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb. Shake fp. R. and $f$. Círclet. n. S. [from circle.] A circle; an orb.

Then take repaft, 'till Herperus difplay'd
His golden circlet in the weftern fhade.
Pope's Odylf.
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cr}^{\prime}$ Ci'RCling, tarticipial adj. [from To circle.] Having the form of a circle ; circular ; round.

Round he furveys, and well might, where he flood So high above the circling canopy
Of night's extended fhade. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii. CI'RCUIT. n.. . [circuit, Fr. circuitus, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale ; as the circuit of the cynofura about the pole. Davies. There are four moons alfo perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the fun.

Watts's Improvement.
2. The fpace inclofed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whofe high top was plain
A circuit wide inclos'd. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. viii.
3. Space; extent; meafured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it fimallnefs, in refpect of circuit.
Hooker, b. v. א. 19.
The lake of Bolfena is reckoned one and twenty miles in circuit. Addifon on Italy.
4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempeft thall not ceafe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
5. The vifitations of the judges for holding affifes.
6. The tract of country vifited by the judges.
7. Circuit of Action. In law, is a longer courfe of proceed-
ing to recover the thing fued for than is needful. Cowel.
To Ci'rcuit. v. n. [from the noun.] To move circularly.
Pining with equinoctial heat, unlers
The cordial cup perpetual motion kcep,
Quick circuiting.
Plilips.
Circuitéer. n. $f$. [from circuit.] One that travels a circuit. Like your fellow circuiteer the fun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. Pope.
Circui'tion. n.f. [circuitio, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compafs; maze of argument; comprehenfion.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in fhow, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more fharpnefs of wit, more intricate circuitions of difcourfe, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. Hooker. Ci'rcular. adj. [circularis, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle ; circumfribed by a circle.

The frame thereof feem'd partly circular,
And part triangular.
Fairy 2uen, b. ii.
He firft inclos'd for lifts a level ground;
The form was circular.
Dryd. Fables.
Nero's port, compored of huge moles running round it, in a kind of circular figure. Addifon's Remarks on Italy. 2. Succeffive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things, By circular fuccefive order fprings.
3. Vulgar; mean ; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a circular poct, and clofely adhered to hiftory, how could the Romans have had Dido? Dennis.
4. Circular Letter. A letter directed to feveral perfons, who have the fame intereft in fome common affair ; as in the convocation of affemblies.
5. Circular Lines. Such ftrait lines as are divided from the divifions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of fines, tangents, and fecants on the plain fcale and fector.
6. Circular Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.
Circula'rity. $n$ f. [from circular.] A circular form.
The heavens have no diverfity or difference, but a fimplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually fucceeding each other; fo that, from what point foever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity. Brown. Ci'rcularly. adj. [from circular.]
3. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it confifts of feveral regions, involving one another like orbs about the fame centre, or of the feveral elements caft circularly about each other. Burnet.
2. With a circular motion.
'Trade, which, like blood, fhould circularly flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom loft. Dryden.
Every body moved circularly about any center, recede, or endeavour to recede, from that center of its motion. Ray. To Círculate. r. n. [from circulus] To move in a circle;

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to run round ; to return to the place whence it departed in a conftant courfe.

If our lives motions theirs muft imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, muft iirculate. Dcnlam.
Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the univerfe circulates without any interval or repofe. L'Eftrange.
In the civil wars, the money fent on both fides was circulated at home; no publick debts contracied.
To Ci'rculate. v. a. To put about.
Circula'tion. n. f. [from circulute.]

1. Motion in a circle; a courfe in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.
What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation
of the blood, unknown 'till the laft age? Burnet's Theory.
As much blood paffect through the lungs as through all the reft of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. Ariutbnot on Aliments.
2. A feries in which the fame order is always obferved, and things always return to the fame ftate.

As for the fins of peace, thou haft brought upon us the miferies of war; fo for the fins of war, thou feeft fit to nilieries of war; for the fins of to beefing of peace, and to kep us in a circulation
deny us of miferics.
K. Charles.

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual circulation of human things. Swift on Modern Education.
. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.
When the apoftle faith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the fon of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the fon of man was in heaven at the fame inftant, there is in thefe two fpeeches that mutual circulation before mentioned.

Hooker, b. v. f. 53 .
Ci'rculatory. n.f. [from circulate.] A chynical vefiel, in which that which rifes from the vefiel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.
Ci'rculatory. adj. [from circulate.] Circulatory Letters are the fame with Circular Letters.
Circuma'mbiency. n. $\int$. [from circumambient.] The act of encompaffing.
Ice receiveth its figure according unto the furface whereof it concreteth, or the circumambiency which conformeth it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. r.
CIRCUMA'MBIENT. adj. [circum and ambio, Latin.] Surrounding; encompafing; inclofing.
The circumambient coldnefs towards the fides of the veffel, like the fecond region, cooling and condenfing of it. Wilkins.
To Circuma'mbulate. v.n. [from circain and ambulo, Lat.] To walk round about.

Dict.
To CIRCUMCI'SE. v. a. [circumcido, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or forefkin, according to the law given to the Jews.
They came to circumcije the children. Luke i. 59.
One is alarmed at the induftry of the whigs, in aiming to ftrengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the circumcijed.

Swift's Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .47$.
Circumcision: n.f. [from circumide.] The rite or att of cutting off the forerkin.

They left a race behind
Like to themfelves, diftinguifhable fcarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcifion vain. Milt. Par. Reg. To CIRCUMDU'CT. v. a. [circumduco, Lat.] To contravene ; to nullify:
Acts of judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the will and direction of the judge; as alfo by the confent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given fentence.
Circumbu'ction. n. f. [from circumduct.]

1. Nullification ; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant fhould not appear; and the defendant muft be cited, as a circumduction requires.
2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. n. $\int$. [circumferentia, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and furrounding any thing. Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy juft circumference, O world! Milton's Par. Loff. Becaufe the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the circumference tend to him alone. Dryd. Dufref.

A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the circumference of a circle, makes the whole circumference appear like a circle of fire.

Newton's Opticks.
2: The fpace inclofed in a circle.
So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That fhook heav'n's whole circumference, confirn'd. Milton.
He firt inclos'd for lifts a level ground,
The whole circunfecrence a mile around. Dryden's Fables.
3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, fecined red at its apparent circumfirence. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its circumference would be blue. Newton's Opticks. 4. All orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

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## His pond'rous fhield, large and round

Behind him caft; the broad circumferenc
Hung on his thoulders like the moon. Mitton's Par. Lof. a circular fpace.
are. a. [from the noun.] To include in circular fpace.
Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itfelf, or ci-cumferenced by its furface; but diffufed at indeterminate diftances.

Eroun's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
Circumfere'ntor $\%$. f. [from circumfero, Lat. to carry about.] An inftrument ufed in furveying, for meafuring angles, confifting of a brafs circle, an index with fights, and a compafs, and mounted on a ftaff, with a ball and focket. Chambers.
Círcumplex. n. f. [circumfiexus, Lat.] An accent ufed to regulate the pronunciation of fyllables, including or participating the acute and grave.
The circumflex keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. Holder. Circu'mpluence. $n$. $f$. [from circumfluent.] An inclofure of waters.
CIRCU'MFLUENT. adj. [circumffuens, Lat.] Flowing round
any thing.

## I rule the Paphian race,

Whofe bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace,
CIRCuteous people, and indutrious ifle. Pope's Odyy. Circu'mfluous. adj. [circumfuus, Lat.] Environing with
waters.

## Built on circumfuous

aters calm, in wide
ryitalline ocean. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 26g: Laertes' fon girt with circumpluous tides. Pope's Odyff Circumfora'neous. adj. [circumforaneus, Lat.] Wandering from houfe to houfe. As a circumforaneous fidler; one that plays at doors.
To CIRCUMFU'SE. v. a. [circumfufus, Lat.] To pour round; to fread every way.
Men fee better, when their eyes are againft the fun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring fun, or candle, weakens the cye; whereas the light circumfilfech, is enough for the perception. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. His army, circumfus'd on either wing. Milt. Par. Loft.
Earth, with her nether ocean, circumfus'd Earth, with her nether ocean, circumfus'd
Their pleafant dwelling-houfe. Milton's Paradife Lof.
This nymph the god Cephifus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters circumfus'd. Addif. Ov. Met.
circumpu'sile. adj. [circum and fufilis, Lat.] That which may be poured or fpread round any thing.

Artift divine, whofe fkilful hands infold
The victim's horn with circumfufle gold.
Circumfu'sion. $n f$. [from circumfufe.] The act of $\operatorname{Cdyff}$. ing round; the ftate of being poured round.
To CIRCU'MGYRATE. v. a. [circum and gyrus, Lat.] To roll round.
All the glands of the body be congeries of various forts of veffels, curled, circumgrrated, and complicated together.

Ray on Creation.
CIRCUMGYRA'TION. n.f. [from circumgyrate.] The act of running round.
The fun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which arifes from his firft being put into fuch a circumgyration.

Cbeyne's Philofophical Prin.
Circuitja'cent. adj. [circumjacens, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every fide.
Circumince'ssion. n. $f$. [from circum and incedo, Lat.]
A term ufed by the fchool-divines to exprefs the exiftence of three divine perfons in one another, in the myftery of the trinity.

Chambers.
Circumítion. n. f. [from circumeo, circumitum, Latin.] The act of going round.

Dict.
Circumliga'tion. n.f. [circumligo, Latin.]
r. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaffed.

Circumlocu'tion. n. $\int$. [circumlocutio, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compafs of words; periphrafis.

Virgil, ftudying brevity, could bring thefe words into a narrow compars, which a tranflator cannot render without sircumlocutions.

I much prefer the plain Billingfgate way of calling names, beraufe it would fave abundance of time, loft by circumlocution.

Swift's Mijcellanies.
2. The ufe of indirect expreffions.

Thefe pcople are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of myftery and circumlocution. L'Effrange.
Circummu'red. adj. [circum and murus, Lat.] Walled round; encompaffed with a wall.

He hath a garden circummur'd with bricks. Shakefp.
Circumna'vicable. adj. [from circumnavigate.] That which may be failed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitablenefs of the torrid zone, and the renderisg the whole terraqueous globe circumnavigable.

Ray on the Creation.
To Circumnávigate. v.a. [circum and navigo, Lat.] To fail round.

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Circumnaviga'tion. n. f. [from circumavigate.] The act of failing round.
What he fays concerning the circummavigation of Africa, from the ftraits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very :emarkable.
Circumptita'tion. n.f. [circump.ico, Lat.] Aibutimot on, Coins.
I. The act of cnwrapping on every fide.
2. The fate of being enwrapped.

Circumpólar. adj. [from circum and polar.] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never fet in the Northern latitudes, are faid to be circumpolar flars.
Circumposítion. n. $\int_{\text {: }}$ [from circlim and pofition.] The act of placing any thing circularly.
Now is your feafon for circumpofition, by tiles or bafkets of earth.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Circumra'sion. n.f. [circumrafio, Latin.] The act of fhaving or paring round.
Circumrota'tion. n. $\int$. [circum and roto, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of 2 wheel. Circumvolution.
2. The fate of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, v. a. [circum and fcribo, Latin.]

1. To inclofe in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit ; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortunc is return'd;
From whence he circumforibed with his fword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. Shake $\sqrt{\text { p }}$. Iit. Ais
Therefore mult his choice be circhmfirib'd
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and circum: crib'd their being! Milton.
The action great, yet circumfrib'd by time;
The words not forc'd, but fiding into rhime. Dryden. We fee that the external circumftances which do accompany mens acts, are thofe which do circunfcribe and limit them.

Stillingfleet.
The little forms whic above
Southern. r. Dinscription. n.f. [circumfcriptio, Latin.]

In the circumnfcription of many leaves, flowers,
In the circumfcription of many leaves, flowers, fruits and feeds, nature affects a regular figure. Ray on the Creation. 2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoufed free condition,
Put into circumfription and confine. Shakefp. Otbello.
Circumscri'ptive. adj [from circumforite] Inclofing the fuperficies; marking the form or limits on the outfide

Stones regular, are diftinguifhed by their external forms: fuch as is circunfcrittive, or depending upon the whole ftone, as in the eagle-ftone; and this is properly called the figure.

Grew's Muftum.
CIRCUMSPE'CT. adj. [circum/pectum, Lat.] Cautious; atten-
tive to every thing; watchful on all fides.
None are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes:
High-reaching Buckingham grows circumfpect. Shak. R.III.
Men of their own nature circumfpect and flow, but at the
time difcountenanced and difcontent. Waywood.
The judicious doctor had been very watchful and circumCIRCUMSPE'CTION himfelf from being impofed upon. Boyle. every fide ; ction. n. f. [from circum/pect.] Watchfulnefs on every fide; cautious; general attention.
Oblerve the fudden growth of wickednefs, from want of care and circum/pection in the firft impreffions. Clarendon. So faying, his proud ftep he fcornful turn'd,
Circuit with fly circum/pection. Milion's Paradife Loft, b. iv. Circumspe'ctive, adj. [circum/picio, circum/pectum, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No lefs alike the politick and wife,
All fly flow things, with circumfpeetive cyes. Pope's Effay. Circumspe'ctively. adv. [from circumpictive.] Cautiouly; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulnefs every way; watchfully.
Circumspe'ctly. adv. [from circum/pect.] With watchfulnefs every way; cautioufly; watchfully; vigilantly.
Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent fuffrages of a thoufand eyes, who never examined the thing fo carefully and circumffecitly.

Ray on the Creation.
Circumspéctness. n. f. [from circum/pect.] Caution; vigilance ; watchfulnefs on every fide.
Travel forces circumjpeinefs on thofe abroad, who at home are nurfed in fecurity

Wotton.
CI'RCUMSTANCE. n. f. [circumfantia, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact : the fame to a moral action as accident to a natural fubftance.

When men are ingenious in picking out circumfances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. Bacon's Elays.

Our confefling or concealing perfecuted truth;, vary and change their very nature, according to different circumifances of time, place and perfons. Eouth
2. The

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2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or lefs criminal; or make an accufation more or lefs probable.

Of thefe fuppofed crimes give me leave,
By circumflance, but to acquit myfelf. Sbakesp. Rich. III.
3. Accident; fomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing confidered.

Senfe outfide knows, the foul thio' all things fees:
Senfe, circumplance; the doth the fubfance view. Davics.
4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or fubordinate kind.

He defended Carlifle with very remarkable circumflances of courage, induftry, and patience.

Clarendon, b. viii.
The fculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or fome other the like circumftance in hiftory.

Addijon on Italy.
The poet has gathered thofe circumfances which moft terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempefl.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 489.
5. Condition; ftate of affairs. It is frequently ufed with refpect to wealth or poverty ; as good or ill circumftanccs.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all circum-

## fances.

Racon's Ornam. Ration.
We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they muft therefore have human nature, or be involved in the circumflances of our world. Bentley.

When men are eafy in their circumftances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .42$.
To Ci'rcumstance. v.a. [from the noun.] To place in particular fituation, or relation to the things.

To worthieft things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now If fee,
Rarenefs or ufe, not nature, value brings,
And fuch as they are circumfanc' $d$, they be.
Donne.
Ci'rcumstant. adj. [circumftans, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to vifit the remoteft parts of the world, and it gives motion to all circumftant bodics. Digby on the Soul.
Circumsta'ntial. adj. [circumfantialis, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not effential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumfantial branches, which
Diftinction fhould be rich in. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
This jurifdiction in the effentials of it, is as old as chriftianity ; and thofe circumftantial additions of fecular encouragement, chriftian princes thought neceffary. South's Sermons.
Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the circumftantials, before one that differs from it in the effentials.

Addijon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .54$.
2. Incidental ; happening by chance; cafual.

Virtue's but anguinh, when 'tis feveral,
By occafion wak'd, and circumftantial.
Donne.
3. Full of fmall events ; particular ; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and circumftantial recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied queftions about his own.

Prior's Dedication.
Circumstantiálity. n.f. [from circumftantial.] The appendage of circumftances; the fate of any thing as modified by circumftances.
Circumsta'ntially. adv. [from circumfantial.]

1. Accordingly to circumftance; not effentially; accidentally. Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only circum-
A antially different.
Glanv. Scepf. c. xiii.
2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumftance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point circumfantially.
Broome's Notes on the Ody.fey.
To Circumsta'ntiate. v.a. [from circumflance.]
I. To place in particular circumftances; to inveft with particular accidents or adjuncts.
If the act were otherwife circumfantiated, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. Bramb. againft Hobbs.
2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely fuperior, and the beft circumftantiated .imaginable, are for the fucceffion in the houfe of Hanover.

Swift's Mifcellanies.
To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. v. a. [circumvallo, Lat.] To inclofe round with trenches or fortifications.
Circumvaila'tion. n. $\int$. [from circumvallate, Lat.]

1. The art or act of cafting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firf acquainted himfelf with mathematical learning, he practifed all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the fiege of a towh in Livonia. Watts's Logick.
2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place befieged.

This gave refpite to finift thofe fupendious circumvallations and barricadoes, reared up by fea and land to begirt Petrina.

Circumvéction. n.f. [circumveriio, Latin.]
I. The act of carrying round.
2. The flate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. v.a. [circumvenio, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat ; to impore upon ; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or circumvented by his cruel bro-

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ther, fled to Barbarofla.
Knolles's Hijpory of the Turkiso
As his malice is vigilant, he refteth not to circumvent the fons of the firft deceived. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. Should man
Fall circumrented thus by fraud. Milton's Paradife Loft. Obftinately bent
To die undaunted, and to circumvent.
Circumvéntion. n. $\int$. [from circumvent.]
I. Fraud ; impofture; cheat ; delufion.

The inequality of the match between him and the fubtleft of us, would quickly appear by a fatal circumvention: there muft be a wifdom from above to over-reach this hellifh wifdom.

South's Sermons.
If he is in the city, he muft avoid haranguing arainft 2. Prevention; pre-occupation : this fenfe is now out of ufe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this fate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had circunvention.
Sbakejp. Coriolanus.
To Circumve'st. v. a. [circumvefio, Lat.] Tocover round with a garment.

Who on this bafe the earth did'ft firmly found,
And mad'ft the deep to circunivefl it round. $W_{\text {ction }}$
Circumvola'tion. n.f. [from circunvolo, Lat.] The act of flying round.
To Circumvólve. v. a [circumvolvo, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.
Could folid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to afcribe each fphere an intelligence to circumvolve it, were unphilofophical.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 20.
Circumvolu'tion. n. $\int$. [circumbolutus, Lat.]
r. The act of rolling round.
2. The fate of being rolled round.

The twifting of the guts is really either a circumvolution, or infertion of one part of the gut within the other. Arbutbnot.
3. The thing rolled round another.

Confider the obliquity or clofenefs of thefe circumzolutions; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inftrument. Wilk. CI'RCUS. $3 n$. $f$. [circus, Latin.] An open fpace or area for Cirgue. $\}$ fports, with feats round for the fectators.

A pleafant valley, like one of thefe circufe; which, in great cities fomewhere, doth give a pleafant fpectacle of running horfes.

Sidncy, b. ii. orfes.
The
The one was about the cirque of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain.

Stillingficet.
See the cirque falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. Pope.
CIST. n.f. [cifta, Latin.] A cafe; a tegument; commonly ufed in medicinal language for the coat or inclofure of a tumour.
CI'sted. adj. [from ciff.] Inclofed in a cift, or bag.
Ci'stern. n.f. [cifferna, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeflick ufes.
'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own ciftern, that muft relieve him. South. 2. A refervoir ; an inclofed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ftaid behind,
In the wide cifterns of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the fprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wildernefs of fand. Blackmore.
3. Any watry receptacle or repofitory.

So half my Egypt were fubmerg'd, and made A ciffern for fcal'd finakes. Shakes. Anthony and Clcopatia. But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuoufnéfs: your wives, your daughters, Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up The ciftern of my lurt. Shahefp. Macbeth.
CISTUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The fame with Rockrofe.
Cit. n. f. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill fenfe. A pert low townfman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to fhow what different things,
The cits or clowns are from the courts of kings. Fobn fon. Study your race, or the foil of your family will dwindle into cits or fquires, or run up into wits or madmen. Tatler.

Barnard, thou art a cit, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D-1, their honours, and fo forth. Pop. Hor.
Ci'tadel. n. $\int$. [citadelle, French.] A fortrefs; a cafte, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuft means, as unjuftly he kept it; by force of ftranger Coldiers in citadels, the nefts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. Sidnicy, b. ii

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair. Dryd. Aureng.
$\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ tal. n. $\int$. [from cite.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blufhing cital of himfelf,
And chid his truant youth. Sbakejp. Herry IV. P. i.
2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation ; citation.

Cita'tion. n.f. [iitatio, Latin.] The calling 2 perfon before the judge, for the fake of

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trying the chufe of action commenced againft him. Ay liffe.
2. Unotation; the adduction of any paflage from another author; or of another man's words.
3. The panlage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letier-writter cannot read thefe citations without blufhing, after the charge he hath advanced. Atterb. Pref. Serm. View the principles of parties reprefented in their own authors, and not in the citations of thofe who would confute them. Watts's Improvencent on the Mind.
4. Enumeration ; mention.

Thefe caufes effect a confumption, cndemick to this inland : there remains a citation of fuch as may produce it in any country.
Ci'tatory. adj. [from To cite.] Having the power or form of citation.
If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with fafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters citatory.

Ayliffe's Parergon. To CITE. v.a. [cito, Latin.]

1. To fummon to anfwer in a court

## He held a late court, to which

She oft' was cited by them, but appear'd not. Sb. Hen. VIII. Forthwith the cited dead
Of all paft agcs, to the general doom
Shall haften. Miiton's Paradife Loft, b: iii. l. $32 \%$.
This power of citing, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively ; to direct ; fummon.

## I fpeak to you, Sir Thurio ;

For Valentine, I need not cite him to it.
This fad experience cites me to reveal,
Shakef: And what I dictate is from what I feel.

Prior.
3. To quote.

Demonftrations in feripture, may not otherwife be fhewed than by citing them out of the fcripture. Hocker, b. ii. That paffage of Plato, which I cited before. Bacon. In banifhment he wrote thofe verfes, which I citc from his letter.
$\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ 'ter. n. $\int$ [from cite.]

1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muft defire the citcr henceforward to inform us of his ellitions too.

Atterbury.
C1tess. n.f. [from cit.] A city woman. A word peculiar to
Dryden. Dryden.
, Cits and citefes raife a joyful ftrain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. Dryd Albion and Alba. Ci'thern. n.f. [cithara, Latin.] A kind of harp; a mufical inftrument.
At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with fongs and citherns, and harps and cymbals.

I Mac. iv. 54.
Cítizen. n. f. [civis, Lat. citojen, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a fiavc.

All inhabitants within thefe walls are not properly citizens,
but only fuch as are called freemen. Rale:gb's Hift. World.
2. A townfman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he fpeaks not like a citizen,
You find him like a foldier. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noify Rome, fecure, he lives;
And one more citizen to Sibyl gives. Dryden's 7uvenal.
Ci'tizen. alj. [This is only in Shakefpeare.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meannefs.

So fick I am not, yct I am not well;
But not fo citizen a wanton, as
To feem to die ere fick.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
CI'tring. adj. [citrinus, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.
The Butterfy, papilio major, has its wings painted with citrine and black, both in long ftreaks and fpots. Greew's Muf.

By citrine urine of a thicker confiftence, the faltnefs of phlegm is known.

Floyer on the Humours.
Ci'trine. n. $\int$. [from citrinus, Latin.]
A fpecies of cryftal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemifhes. It is ever found in a long and flender column, irtegularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. Thefe cryftals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a Atrong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightnefs and tranfparence. This ftone is very plentiful in the Weft Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it citrine; and often cut ftones for rings out of it, which are generally miftaken for topazes.
Citrononres.
Citron-trfe. $n . f$. [from citrus, Latin.]
It hath broad ftilf leaves, like thofe of the laurel. The fowers confint of many leaves, expanded like a role: the cup of the fiower is flender and flefhy, and is divided into five fegments at the top. The piftil becomes an oblong, thick, feefhy fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains feveral
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hard feeds. Genoa is the great nurfery of Europe for theier forts of trees. One fort, with a pointed fruit, is in fo great efteem, that the fingle fruits are fold at Florence for two fhillings cach. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Pifa and Leghoni. Miller. May the fun
With citron groves adorn a diftant foil.
Citkon-witer. n.f. Aqua vite, diftilled with the rindidon of citrons.

Like cïtron-waters matrons cheeks inflame.

## Pope.

CI'trul. n. f. The fame with pumpion, fo named from its ỳellow coldur.
CI'TY. n. $\int$. [cité, French, civitas, Latin.]
A large collection of houfes and inhabitants.
Men feek their fafety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the ufe whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of cities.

Temple.
inciofed
City, in a frict and proper fenfe, means the houfes incoofed within the walls: in a larger fenfe it reaches to all the fuburbs.

Watts's Logick.
2. In the Englifh law.

A town corporate; that hath a bifhop and a cathedral
church! The inhabitants of a certain city; as dif Cowel.
3. The inhabitants of a certain city; as diftinguifhed from other fubjects.

What is the city but the people?
True, the people are the city. Shakc/p. Coriolanus.
Th do fufpect I have done fome offence,
That feems difgracious in the city's eye. Shakefp. Rich. III:

## $\mathrm{CI}^{\prime}$ TY. adj.

i. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the city wives. Siakefp. Richard III.
He, I accufe,
The city ports by this hath enter'd.
Shakefp. Coriolanus:
2. Refermbling the manners of the citizens.

Nake not a city feaft of 'it, to let the meat cool ere we can agrce upon the firft cuit.

Sbakefpeare's Timon.
C1'vet. n.f. [civette, Fr.
fignifying fcent.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his fnout is more pointed, his claws lefs dangerous; and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brafil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greafe, or thick fcum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much ufed by perfumers and confectioners; but feldom prefcribed in medicine.

Trevoux.
Civet is of a bafer birth than tar: the very uncleauly flux of a cat.

Shakefpeare's As youn like it.
He rubs himfelf with civet : can you finell him out by
that? Shakefpeare's Nfuch ado about Nothing.
Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as civet and murk, and, as fome think, ambergreafe.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
CI'vick. adj. [civicus, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practifes; not military.

With equal rays inmortal Tully fhone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with civick crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. Pop. 'Iem. of Fame.
CI'V IL. adj. [civilis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community ; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of civil regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own:

Hooíer; bi. iii. $\int$. II.

## Part fuch as appertain

To civil juftice; part, religious rites
Of facrifice. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 23I.
But there is another unity, which would be moft adyantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a civil, a political union in the whole nation. Sfrat's Sermon.
2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promife, unlefs it be unlawful or impoffible;
3. Nor out of your natural, or out of your civil power. Tay'cr.
3. Not in anarchy; not wild, not without rule or government.

For rudeft minds with harmony were caught,
And civil life was by the mufes taught.
Rofiominors.
4. Not forcign; inteftine.

From a civil war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which 5: Not defperate of all others. Bricon to Villers.
5. Not ecclefiaftical ; as, the ecclefiafical courts are controlled by the tivil.
6. Not natural; as', a perfon baniffed or outlawed is faid to fuffer civil, though not natural death.
7. Not military; as, the civil magiftrates authority is obfructed by war.
8. Not criminal ; as; This is a civil procefs, not a criminal profecution:
9. Civilifed; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day fince England grew civil. Spenficr on Ireland.
10. Comphaifant; civilifed ; gentle ; well bred; clegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarfe

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering fuch dulcet and harmonious breath;
That the rude fea grew civil at her fong. Sbakefpeare. He was civil and well natured, never refufing to teach another.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
And fall thefe fayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil fpeech and foft perfuafion hung.
Prior.
11. Grave ; fober; not gay or fhewy.

Thus night oft fee me in thy pale career,
'Till civil fuited morn appear.
Milton's Poems.
12. Relating to the ancient confular or imperial government; as, civil law.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor. Shak. Merch. of Ven. Civilian. n.f. [civilis, Lat.] One that profefles the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The profeffors of that law, called civilians, becaufe the civil law is their guide, !̣hould not be difcountenanced nor difcouraged.

Bacon's Advice to Villers.
A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon government. Swift.
Civilisa'tion. n. f. [from civil.]
A law, act of juftice, or judgment, which renders a criminal procefs civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inqueft, or the contrary.

Harris.
Civi'lity. n.. . [from civil.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the ftate of being civilifed.

The Englifh were at firft as fout and warlike a people as ever the Irifh; and yet are now brought unto that civility, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly converfation, and all the ftudies of knowledge and humanity.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Divers great monarchies have rifen from barbarifm to civility, and fallen again to ruin.

Davies on Ireland.
Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and civility were fpread. Denbam's Poems. 2. Politenefs; complaifance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diftrefs;
Or elfe a rude defpifer of good manners,
That in civility thou feem't fo empty? Shak. As you like it: He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people.

Clarendon, b. viii.
I hould be kept from a publication, did not what your civility calls a requeft, your greatnefs, command. South.

We, in point of civility, yield to others in our own houfes.

Swift.
3. Rule of decency; practife of politenefs.

Love taught him fhame; and fhame, with love at ftrife,
Soon taught the fweet civilities of life. Dryd. Cym. and Iphig.
To C1'vilize. v. a. [from civil.] To reclaim from favagenefs and brutality; to inftruct in the arts of regular life.

We fend the graces and the mufes forth,
To civilize and to inftruct the North.
Mufæus firf, then Orpheus civilize
Mankind, and gave the world their deities.
Waller.
Denham. Amongft thofe who are counted the civilized part of mankind, this original law of nature ftill takes place. Locke.

Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, and reigned amongft them fifty-two years.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
Ci'vilizer. n. f. [from civilize.] He that reclaims others from a wild and favage life; he that teaches the rules and cuftoms of civility.

The civilizers!-the difturbers, fay ;-
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds !
Philips's Briton.
Ci'villy. adv. [from civil.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not ecclefiaftically; not criminally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude fhould, without harmony amongft themfelves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is civilly to live; or fhould manage community of life, it is not poffible.

Hooker, b. i. p. 46.
That accufation, which is publick, is either civilly commenced for the private fatisfaction of the party injured; or elfe criminally, that is, for fome publick punifhment. Ayliffe.
2. Politely; complaifantly; gently; without rudenefs; without brutality.

I will deal civilly with his poems: nothing ill is to be fooken of the dead.

Dryden's Preface to his Fables.
I would have had Almeria and Ofinyn parted civilly; as if it was not proper for lovers to do fo. Collier's View of the Stage.

He thought them folks that loft their way,
And afk'd them civilly to ftay.
Prior.
3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handfome and cheerful, and furnifhed civilly.
CiLE. n.f. [perhaps from incifa, Lat. Shaped or cut to a certain]
magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regaid to its external form ; often written $\int$ ize.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to fome other cize or figure, then there is none of itfelf to give them the cize and figure which they have. Grew's Cofinol. b.i.c. 2.
Clack. n. f. [klatfoben, Germ. to rattle; to make a noife.]
I. Any thing that makes a lafting and importunate noife; gencrally ufed, in contempt, for the tongue.

But ftill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlatting claik,
Set all mens ears upon the rack. Hudibras, Part ii. canto 2.
Fancy flows in, and mufe flies high;
He knows not when my clack will lie.
2. The Clack of a Mill. A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, juft at the hopper will I ftand;
And mark the clack how juitly it will found.
Betterton.
To Clack. v. $n$ [from the noun.]
I. To make a chinking noife.
2. To let the tongue run.

To Clack. v. a. As to clack wool, is to cut off the fhecp's mark, which makes it to weigh lefs, and fo yield the lefs cuftom to the king.

Cowel.
CLAD. part.pret. [This participle, which is now referred to clothe, feems originally to have belonged to cloclen, or fome fuch word, like kleeden, Dutch.] Clothed; invefted ; garbed.
$\begin{array}{r}\text { He had clod himfelf with, a new garment. } 1 \text { Kings xi. } 29 . \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Beyond }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vine. Niit. Par. Lof.
But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flefh and blood.
Waller.
To her the weeping heav'ns become ferene;
For her the ground is clad in cheerful green.
Dryden.
The courtiers were all moft magnificiently ciad.
Swift.
To CLAIM. v. a. [clamer, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.
If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can claim that obedience but he that can thew his right Lockc.
We muft know how the firft ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to fucceed him in it.

Locke.
Poets have undoubted right to clain,
If not the greateft, the moft lafting name.
Congreve.
Claim. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. A demand of any thing, as due

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the claim that Arthur did. Sbak. K. Yobr.
Forfworn thyfelf! The traitor's odious name
I frft return, and then difprove thy claim.
Dryder.
Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chufe the leaft, by fubmitting to a mafter, who hath no immediate claim upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived feveral claims upen him?
Swift. A title to any privilege or poffeffion in the hands of another.
2. A title to any privilege or poffeffion in the hands of another.

Either there mult have been but one fovereign over them all, or elfe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as thefe.
3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the poffeffion of another, or at the leaft out of his own: as claim by charter, claim by defcent.

Cowel.
4. The phrafes are commonly to make claim, or to lay claim

The king of Pruffia lays in his claim for Neuf-Chatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.

Addifon on Italy.
If God, by his pofitive grant, gave dominion to any man,s primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unlefs God fo ordained.

Locke.
Cla'imable. adj. [from claim.] That which may be demanded as due.
Cla'imant. n. f. [from claim.] He that demands any thing as unjuftly detained by another.
A Cla'imer. n. f. [from claim.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuftly with-held from him.
Clair-gbscure. n. f. See Clare-obscure.
To Cla'mber. v. n. [probably corrupted from climb; as climber, clamber.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeit lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. Shakejpeare's Coriolanus.
When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the cafements then. Shakefpeare. The men there do not without fome difficulty clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. Ray on the Creat.

They were forced to clamber over fo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of fo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. Addifon's Freeloider, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .2 \%$ To CLAMM. v.a. [in fome provinces, to clean, from clamian, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A fwarm of wafps got into a honcy-pot, and there they

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cloyed and clammed themfelves, 'till there was no getting out again.

L'Efrange, Fab. cxxvi.
The fprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds clammed and taken.
Clammed andess. n. f. [from clammy.] Vifcofity; vifcidity; tenacity ; ropinefs.

A greafy pipkin will fpoil the clamminefs of the glew. Moxon. Cla'mmir. adj. [from clamm.] Vifcous; glutinous; tenacious; adhefive ; ropy.

Bodies clammy and cleaving, are fuch as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themfelves.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N ${ }^{\circ} .293$
Neither the brain nor fpirits can conferve motion: the former is of fuch a clammy confiftence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 6.
Aghalt he wak'd, and, farting from liis bed,
Cold fweats, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erfpread. Dryden. I drop with clammy fweat. Dryden's Fables. Joyful thou'lt fee
The clammy furface all o'er flrown with tribes

## Of greedy infects.

Philips.
There is an unctuous clammy vapour that arifes from the flum of grapes, when they lie maflied together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. Acdaifon on Italy.

The continuance of the fever, clammy fiweats, palenefs, and at laft a total ceffation of pain, are figns of a gangrene and approaching death.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Cla'morgus. adj. [from clamour.] Vociferous; noify; turbuient; loud.
It is no fufficient argument to fay, that, in urging thefe ceremonies, none are fo clamorous as Papifts, and they whom Papiits fuborn. Hooker, b. iv. Sect. 9.
He kifs'd her lips
With fuch a clamorous fmack, that at the parting
All the church eccho'd. Shakefpeare's Taming of the Shrew. At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ftrangely clam'rous in the frighted fields. Sbakefpeare,
With the clam'rous report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. Shakef: Richard III.
Then various clements againft thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the clam'rous race of bufy humankind. Pope.
A pamphlet that will fettle the wavering, inftruct the ignorant, and inflame the clamorous.
CLA'MOUR. n.f. [clamor, Latin.]

1. Outcry ; noife; exclamation; vociferation:

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilf I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'ft evil.
Shakefp. King Lear.
The people grew then exorbitant in their clamours for juftice.

## The Maid

Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'f now,
With idle clamours of a broken vow.
King Cbarles.
2. It is ufed fometimes, but lefs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boift'rous clamours ceafe,
That with fubmiffive murmurs glides in peace. Addifon.
To Cla'mour. v. n. [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate ; to roar in turbulence.

The obfcure bird clamour'd the live-long night. Shakefp. Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. . Shakespeare. Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to clamour counfels, not to inform them.

Bacon's E Jay, 2. I.
CLAMP. n. f. [clamp, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of Atrength.
2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clamp of brick of fixteen thoufand, they allow feven ton of coals.

Mortimer's Husbandry:

## To Clamp. v.a. [from the noun:]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board crofs the grain, the firft board is clamped. Thus the ends of tables are commonly clamped, to preferve them from warping.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
CiAn. n. f. [probably of Scottifh original: klaan, in the Highlands, fignifies children.]

1. A family ; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their feveral clans;
Swarm populous, un-number'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii:
Milton was the poctical fon of Spenfer, and Mr. Waller of
Fairfax; for we have our lineal defcents and clans as well as other families.

Dryden's Fables, Préface.
2. A body or feet of perfons, in a fenfe of contempt:

Patridge and the reft of his clan miay hoot me for a cheat,
if I fail in any fingle particular. Swift's Predictions for 1708.
Cla'ncular. adj. [clancularius, Latin:] Clandeftine; fecret;
private; concealed; obicure; hidden.
Let us withdraw all fuyplics from our lufts, and not by any

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fecret referved affection give them clancular aids to maintain their rebellion. Decay of Piety:
CLANDE'STINE. [adj. clandefinus, Lat.] Secret ; hi:dden; private; in an ill fenfe.

Tho' nitrous tempefts; and clandefine death;
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous raults beneath. Biackm:
Clande'stinely. adv. [from clandefine:] Secretly; privately; in private; in fecret.

There have been two printed papers clandefinely fpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. Swift: CLANG. n. f. [clangor, Lat.] A fharp, fhrill hoife.

With fuch a horrid clang
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire ahd fimould'ring clouds out brake. Miltone An ifland; falt and bare,
The haunt of feals and orcs, and fea-mew's clang. Milton. What clangs were heard in German fkies afar,
Of arms and armies rufhing to the war. Dryd. Virg. Gcorg: Guns, and trumpets clang, and folemn found Of drums; o'ercame their groans:

Philips:
To Clang: v. n. [clango, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud fhrill noife.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing fteeds, and trumpcts clang: Shakef. The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and clanging fwords and fhields they beat. Prior. To Clang. v. a. To ftrike together with a noife: The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myftick dance, and clang'd their founding arms;
Induftrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries.
Pricrs
Cla'ngour. n.f. [clangor, Lat.] A loud fhrill found:
In death he cried,
Like to a difmal clangour heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. Shakefp: Henry VI. P. iii. With joy they view the waving enfigns fy',
And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the fky. Dryd. 原n:
CiA A'NGOUS. adj. [from clang.] Making a clang.
We do not obferve the cranes; and birds of long necks;
have any mufical, but harh and clangous throats. Brown.
Clank. in.f. [from clang.] A loud; fhrill, fharp noife, made by the collifion of hard and fonorous bodies:

They were joined by the melodious clank of marrow-bone and clever. Spectator, No. 617.
To CLAP. v. a. [clappan, Sax. klappen, Dütch.]

1. To ftrike together with a quick motion, fo as to make a noife by the collifion.

With them he enters; who, upion the fiers,
Clapt to their gates.
Men fhall clap their hands at himakefpeare's Coriolanus, his place.
hirs him out of
lowe you fob, xxvii. 23.
his fides, and walking before his fhop? Dryd. Spanifs Fryar:
He crowing clapp' $d$ his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. Dryden's Fables. Each poet of the air her glory frngs,
And round him the pleas'd audience clap their wings. Dryd.
He had juft time to get in and clap to the door; to avoid the bliow.

Locke on Education:
In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dreft
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaft. Addifon: Glad of a quarrel, ftraight I clap the door,
Sir, let me fee your works and you no more: Pope's Epiflles.
2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of fomething hafty; unexpected, or fudden.
As fummer weareth out, they ciap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and fo, after a fweet finging, fall down into lakes.

Carcvi's Survey of Cornwall.
This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more fails $\bar{j}$ purfue
, like the fun, make a niaiden lay by
Smooth temptations, like the fun, make a naiden lay by her veil and robe; which perfecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faft, and clap clofe about her.

Taylor:
If a man be highly commiended, we think him fufficiently leffened, if we clap fin, or folly, or infirmity into his act count.

Taylor's Ruile of living boly.
Razor-makers generally clap a fmall bar of Venice fteel between two fmall bars of Flemifh fteel. Moxon's Mech. Exer.

The man clapt his fingers one day to his mouth; and blew upon them.
His fhield thrown by; to miitigate the fmart,

His fhield thrown by; to mitigate the fmart,
He clapp'd his hand upon the wounded part. Dryd. Emeid.
If you leave fome fpace empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the veffel, and the fifhes will contend to get uppermoft in the water.

Ray on the Creation.
It would be as abfurd as to fay, he clapped fipurs to his horfe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Haguc. Addijon.

By having their minds yet in their perfest freedom and indifferency, the likelier to purfue truth the better, having no biafs yet clapped on to miflead them. Locke.

I have obferved a certain chearfulnefs in as bad a fyftem of

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features as ever was clappcit together, which hath appeatred lovely. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .86$.
Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And clap your padlock on her mind.
Prior.
Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and perhaps neither wifdom nor majefty would fecure them from a fineer. Watts's Improvement of the Minid.
3. To do any thing with a fudden hafty notion, or unexpectedly. We were dead afleep,
And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches. Shakefp.
He was no fooner entered into the to mon, but a fcambling foldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fafhion. Wotton's Life of Duke of Buck:
So much from the reft of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole fpecies, that his friends would have clapped him into bedlam, and have begged his eftate. Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .576$.

Have you obferv'd a fitting hare,
Lift'ning and fearful of the form
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear.
Prior.
We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts. Arbutbnot's Hiflory of Fohn Bull.
4. To celebrate or praife by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ffationer wifhing for thofe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the ftage.

Dedication to Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
5. To infect with a venereal poifon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the fecond time, and worfe the third.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Let men and manners ev'ry difh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guefts are clajt? King.
6. To Clap up. To complete fuddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wafh our hands,
To clap this royal bargain up of peace. Shakef. King Fobn.
Was ever match claft up fo fuddenly? Sbakefpeare.
A peace may be clapped up with that fuddennefs, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his fk irts.

Howel's Vocal Foreft.
To Clap. v.n.

1. To move nimbly with a noife.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then clapt behind me,
To bar my going back.
Dryden's Clcomenes.
A whirlwind rofe, that, with a violent blaft,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me clapt.
Dryden.
2. To enter with alacrity and brifknefs upon any thing.

Come, a fong. -
-Shall we clap into't roundly, without faying we are hoarfe? Shakefpcare's As you like it.
3. To frike the hands together in applaufe.

All the beft men are ours ; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em clap.
Epilogue to Henry VIII.
Clap. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A loud noife made by fudden collifion.

Give the door fuch a clap as you go out, as will thake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it.
2. A fudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monftrous to me, that the South-fea fhould pay half their debts at one clap.

Swift's Letters.
3. An explofion of thunder.

There fhall be horrible claps of thunder, and flafhes of lightning, voiccs and earthquakes. Hakewill on Providence.

The clap is paft, and now the fkies are clear. Dryd. Furv:

## 4. An act of applaufe.

The actors, in the midft of an innocent old play, are often ftartled in the midft of unexpected claps or hifles. Addijon.
5. A venereal infection. [from clapoir, Fr.]

Time, that at laft matures a clap to pox.
Pope's Sat.
6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CeA'pper. n.f. [from clap.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.
2. 'The tonguc of a bell.

He hath a heart as found as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue fpeaks. Shakef.
I faw a young lady fall down the other day, and the much refermbled an overturned bell without a clapper. Addif. Guard.
3. The Cla'pper of a Mill. A piece of wood for thaking the hopper.
To Clappercla'w. v.a. [from clap and claw.] To tonguebeat; to fcold.
Now they are clapperclatuing one another, I'll go look on. Sbakefpeare's Troilus and Creflida.
They've always been at daygcrs-drawing,
And onc another clappecclazuing. Hudibras, part ii. canto 2.
Cea'renceux, or Cla'rencirux. n. $\int$. The fecond kingat arms: fo named from the dutchy of Clarence.
Clare-ouscure. n.f. [from clarus, bright, and obfourus, Lat.] Light and thade in painting.

As mafters in the clurc-ollcure,
With various light your eyes allure;

## C L A

A flaming yellow here they fpread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theefe colours, oddly mix'd,
Your fight upon the whole is fix'd.
Cin'ret. n.f. [clairet; Fr.] French wine, of a clear palered colour.
Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into claret. Boyle.
The claret fmooth, red as the lips we prefs
In fparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. Thomf. Autumn.
Cla'ricorn. n.f. [from clarus and chorda, Latin.]
A mufical inftrument in form of a fpinctte, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and feventy ftrings. Chambers. Clarifica'tion: n.f. [from clarify.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.
Liquors are, many of them, at the firf, thick and troubled; as mufte, wort, \&ic. but to know the means of accelerating clarification, we muft firf know the caufes of clariffcation. Bicon's Natural Hijfory, N'. 3 Cr .
To CLA'RIFY̌. v. a. [clarifier, French.]
I. To purify or clear any liquor; to feparate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries clarify their fyrups by whites of egrs, beaten with the juices which they would clarify; which whites of eggs, gather all the dregs and groffer parts of the juice to them; and after, the fyrup being fet on the fire, the whites of eggs themfelves harden, and are taken forth. Bac. Nat. Hif.
2. To brighten; to illuminate: this fenfe is rare

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reafon: it met the dictates of a clarified undertanding half way.

South's Sermons.
The Chriftian religion is the only means that God has fanctified, to fet fallen man upon his legs again, to clarify his reafon, and to rectify his will.

South's Scrmons.
Cla'rion. n.f. [clarin, Span. from clarus, loud, Lat:] A trumpet; a wind-inftrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With fhams, and trumpets, and with clarions fweet;
And all the way the joyous people fings. Fairy $Q^{2}$ ueen.
Then ftrait commands, that at the warlike found
Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd
The mighty ftandard. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. i. l. 53.
Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze, And the loud clarion labour in your praife.

Pope.
Cla'rity. n. f. [clarté, French, claritas, Latin.] Brightnefs; fplendour.
A light by abundant clarity invifible; an underftanding which itfelf can only comprehend. Sir Walter Raleigh. Cla'ry. n. f. An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whofe upper lip is fhort and crefted; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle divifion is hollowed like a fpoon. Out of the flower-cup arifes the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to fo many roundifh feeds, inclofed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks.

Miller.
Plants that have circled lcaves do all abound with moifture. The weakeft kind of curling is roughnefs; as in clary and burr.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 65 I.
To CLASH. v. n. [klctfen, Dut. to make a noife.]
I. To make a noife by mutual collifion; to ftrike one againf another.

Three times, as of the claffing found
Of arms, we heard.
Denbam.
Thofe few that fhould happen to cla/b, might rebound after the collifion; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be feparated again.

Bcntley.
How many candles may fend out their light, without clafbing upon one another; which argues the fmallnefs of the parts of light, and the largenefs of the interftices between particles of air and other bodies.

Chcyne's Phil. Prin.
2. To act with oppofite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might cla/b with his counfellors for authority. Bacon's Henry VIII.
Thofe that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magiffracy, would find it, if they fhould chance to clafh.

South's Sermons.
3. To contradict ; oppofe.

Wherever there are men, there will be clafhing fometime or other; and a knock, or a conteft, fpoils all. L'Eftrange.
The abfurdity in this inftance is obvious; and yet every time that clafing metaphors are put together, this fault is committed.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 595$.
To Clash. v. a. To frike one thing againft another, fo as to produce a noife.

The nodding fatue clafbd his arms,
And with a fullen found and feeble cry,
Half funk, and half pronounced the word of victory: Dryd. Clash. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A noify collifion of two bodies.

The clufh of arms and voice of men we hear. Denlam.
He nobly feizd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and flaughter and the clafh of arms. Pope's Odyf:

## C L A

2. Oppofition ; contradiction.

Then from the clafbes between popes and kings,
Debate, like fparks from fint's collifion, fprings. Denbam. In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and feripture. and thew's there is ino clafh betwixt them.

Attcrbury.
A CLASP. n. f. [chefpc, Dutch.]

1. A liook to hold any thing clofe; as a book, or garment.

The fcorpion's claws here grafp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in leffer clafps are bent. Addif. Ovid. Met.
Hereupon he took me afide, and opening the clafps of the parchment cover, fpoke, to my great furprize, in Englifh. Arbutbnot and Popcis Mart. Scrib.
2. An cmbrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Tranfported with no worfe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the grois clajps of a lafcivious Moor. Sliakefp. Otbello.
To Ciasp. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To flut with a clafp.

Scrmons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the fcriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparifon, ftill clafped. Hooker, b. v. Sect. 22 .
There Caxton flept, with Wynkin at his fide,
One clafp'd iu wood, and one in ftrong cow-hide. Pope. 2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
Militon's Faradife Lof.
to inclofe between the
The clofping ivy where to climb. 3. To

## iands.

Occafion turneth the handle of the bottle firit to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clafp. Bacon's E/J.
4. To embrace.

Thou art a flave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never clafpt, but bred a dog. Shakefp. Timon.
Thy fuppliant
I beg, and claff thy knees. Milton's Paradifc Loft, b. x. He ftoop'd below
The flying fpear, and fhun'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, clafp'd the hero's knees, and pray'd. Dryd.
Now, now he cla $\int p$ s her to his panting breaft;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes.
5. To inclofe.

Boys; with women's voices,
Strive to fpeak big, and clafp their female joints
In ftiff unweildy arms againft thy crown. Sbak. Richard II.
Cla'sper. n.f. [from clafp.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for fupport.

The tendrels or clafpers of plants are given only to fuch fpecies as have weak and infirm ftalks. Ray on the Creation. Claspxnife. n.f. [from clafp and knife.] A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS. n. f. [from claffis, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perfons.

Segrais has diftinguifhed the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three clafles. Dryd. En. Dcdic.
2. A number of boys learning the fame leflon at the fchool.

We fhall be feized away from this lower clafs in the fchool of knowledge, and our converfation fhall be with angels and illuminated fpirits.

Waits's Improvement of the Mind, $p$. i.
3. A fet of beings or things; a number ranged in diftribution, under fome common deriomination.
Among this herd of politicians, any one fett make a very confiderable cla/s of men. Addijon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .53$.

Whate'er of mungrel, no one cla/s admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. Dunciad, b. iv. To Class. v.a. [from the nouin.] To range according to fome ftated method of diftribution; to range according to different raniks.
I confidered that by the clafing and methodizing fuch paffayes, I might inftruct the reader. Arbutbnot on Coins. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CLa'ssical. } \\ \text { Ce a'ssicík. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [clafficus, Latin ]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick ficlds encompafs me arouind,
And fill I feem to tread on claffick ground.
Addifon.
With them the genius of clafick learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.
2. Of the firft order or rank

From this flandard the value of the Romian weights and coins are deduced: in the fettling of which I have followed Mr . Greaves, who may be juftly feckoned a clafical author on this fubject.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
Cea'ssicik. n. f. [clapficus, Lat.] An author of the firft rank: ufually taken fot ancient authors.
CLASSIS. n. f. [Latin.] Order; fort; body.
He had declated his opinion of that clafis of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.

Clarendon.
'To CLA'TTER. ช. n. [clarnuize, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noife by knocking two fonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the frichtly trumpet, from afar,
Vox. I.

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Had 1 ouz'id the neighing fteeds to fcour the ficids,
While the fierce riders clatter'd on their fhiclus. Dryd. Eno
2. To utter a noife by being ftruck together.

All that iight was heard an unwonted clattering of weapons,
and of men running to and fro. Finolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
Down funk the monfter-bulk, and prefs'd the ground;
His arms and clatt'ring fhield on the vaft body found. Drye.
Their clätering arms with the fierce fhocks refound,
Helmets and broken launces fpread the ground. Granville. 3. To talk faft and idly.

Herc is a great deal of good matter Loft for lack of telling;
Now, fiker, I fee thou do'ft but clatter;
Harm may come of melling. Spcnfor's Pafiorats.
All thofe airy fpeculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noife and clattcring of words: Decay of Picty.
To Cla'trer. v. a.

1. To frike any thing fo as to make it found and rattle.

I only with an oaken ftaff will meet thee,
And raife fuch outcries on thy clattcr'd iron,
That thou oft' fhalt wifh thyfelf at Gath. Milton's $\dot{A} g o n i f t$.
When all the bees are gone to fettle,
You clatter fill your brazen kettle.
Swift.
2. To difpute, jar, or clamour. Martin. A low word.

A CiA't TER. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noife made by the frequent and quick collifion of fonorous bodies. A clatter is a clafh often repeated with great quicknefs, and feems to convey the idea of a found fharpor and fhriller than rattle. [Sce the verb]
I have feen a monkey overthrow all the difhes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleafure of fecing them tumble, and hearing the clatter they made in their fall. Szuift to Lal. Bolingb.
2. It is ufed for any tumultuous and confufed noife.

By this great clatier, one of greateft note
Séems bruited.
Grow to be fhort,
Throw by your clattir,
And handle the matter.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ben. Fohnfon's Under-wücods:
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noife,
And mufical clatter.
Szvift.
The jumbling particles of matter;
Swift.
Cla'vated. adj. [clavatus, Lat.] Knobibed; fet with knobs. Thefe appear plainly to have been clavated fpikes of fome kind of echinus ovarius.

Woodward on Foffis.
Cla'udent. adj. [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; inclofing; confining.
To CLA'UDIĆATE. v. n. [claüdico, Latin.] To halt; to limp.

Dict:
ClaUdICA'tion. n. $\because$. [from claudicate.] The act or habit of halting.

Dict.
Ciave. [the pretcrite of cleavc.] See Cieave.
Cla'vellated. adj. [clavellatus, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

Cbambers. Air, tranfmitted through clavellated afhes into an exhaufted receiver, lofes weight as it paffes through them. Arbuithnot. Cea'ver. n. $f$. [clæefen pyyz, Sax.] This is now univerfally written clover, though not fo properly. See Clover.
Cia'vicle. n. $\int$. [clavicula, Lati] The collar bone.
Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as moft that have the clavicles, or collar bones.

Brown's Vulgär Errours. A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the clavicle.

Wifiman's Surger'y. Clause. n.f. [claufula, Latin.]

1. A fenterice; a fingle part of a difcourfe; a fubdivifion of a larger fentence; fo much of a fentence as is to be conftrued together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no fpecial claul $f_{c}$ or Ientence of fripture be in every fuch action fet before men's eyes to warrant it.

Hojier, í. ii. fcit. 2.
2. An articlë, or particular fipulation.

The claufe is untrue which they add; concerning the bifhop.

Hookcr, b. iv. Ject. 4.
When, after his death, they were fent both to Jews and
Gentiles, we find not this ciaufe in their commiffion. South:
Cla'ustral. adj. [from ilauftrum; Lat.] Relating to a cloyfter, or religious houfe.
Clauftral priors are fuch as prcfide over monafteries, next to the abbot or chicf governour in fuch religious houfes. Ayliffe Cla'usure. n. f. [claujura, Lat.] Coiifnement; the act of ihutting; the ftate of beitg fhuit.

In foine monafteries the feverity of the claufure is hard to be born.
A CLAW. n. f. [clapan, Saizon.]

1. The foot of a beaft or bird, armed with fharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a thell-fifh.

I faw her range abroad to feek her food,
T' embrue her tecth and clows with lukewarm biood.
Spenfer's Vif. of Beliay.

## C L

What's juftice to a man, or laws,
That never cumes within! their cianes?
Hudibras, p. ii. He foftens the harfl rigour of the laws,
Blunts their kecn edge, and grinds their harpy claws. Garth. 2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt

To Claw. v. a. [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the withcr'd elder hath not his poll claw'd like a parrut.

Stakispeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
2. To pull, as with the nails.

Adding to the former thefe many changes that have hap: pened fince, I ann afraid we fhall not fo cafily clawo off that name.

Scutb's Sermons
3. 'Io tear or feratch in general.

But we muft clare ourfelves with Thameful
And heathen ftripes, by their example. Hudibras, $p$. ii.
They for their own opinions ftand faft,
Only to have them claw'd and canvaft. Hudibras, $p$. ii.
4. To feratch or tickle.

I muft laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour.

Shakefpcare's Nuch ado about Notbing.
5. To flatter : an obfolete fenfe. See Clawback.
6. To Ci, aw off, or awaj. To fcold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be clawed away for't, if you fhould lofe it. ' L'E/tr.
Cla'weack. n.f. [from claw and back.] A flatterer; a fyco phant; a wheedler. The pope's clawbacks.": Fewel.
Cla'wed. adj. [from claw.] Furnifhed or armed with claws. Among quadrupeds, of all the clawed, the lion is the ftrongeft. Grevi's Cofmol. b. ii. ci. 8. fect. 6
CL +Y. n.f. [clai, Welfh; kley, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, fuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clay's are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compaet, ftiff, vifcid, and ductile to a great degree, while moift; fmooth to the touch, not eafily breaking between the fingers, nor rcadily diffufible in water ; and, when mixed, not readily fubfiding from it.

Hill on Fopfils.
Whofe troubled eddics, thick with ooze and clay,
Are whirl'd aloft. Dryden's FEneid.
Expofe the clay to the rain, to drain it from falts, that the bricks may be more durable.

Woodzuard oni Foffils.
The fun, which foftens wax, will harden clay. Watts.
Clover is the beft way of improving clays, where manure is farce.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. In poetry, earth in general; the terreftrial elcment.
Why thould our clay,

Over our fpirits fo much fway. Donne.
To Clay. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.
'Tais manuring lafts fifty years: then the ground muft be
clayed again. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Clay-cold. adj. [ciay and cold.] Lifelefs; cold as the unanimated earth.
I wafh'd his clay-cold corfe with holy drops,
And faw him laid in hallow'd ground. Rawe's fane Shore.
Clay-prer. n. $\int$. [clay and pit.] A pit where clay is dug.
'Twas found in a clay-pit. Foodward on Foffls.
Ciayes, n. f. [ilaje, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with ftakes intcrwove with offers, to cover lodgments. Chambers.
Cla'yey. adj. [from claj.] Confifting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some delight in a lax or fandy, fome a heavy or clayey foil.
Derham's Pbyjico-Theolony.
Cla'yish. adj. [from clay.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholfom drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddifh, and clajif water, which the brewers covet. Harvey on Confumptions.
Cla'ymarl. n. f. [clay and marl.] A whitifh, Imooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl refembles clay, and is near a-kin to it ; but is more fat, and fometimes mixed with chalk-ftones. Mortimer. CLEAIN. adj. [glan, Welh; clæne, Saxon.]

1. Fiec from dirt or filth

Both his hands, moft filthy feculent,
Above the water were on hiegh extent,
And fain'd to wafh themfelves inceflantly;
Yet nothing cleaner were for fuch intent,
But rather foulcr. Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. Fan. 6I.
They make clean the outfide of the cup and of the platter,
but within they are full of extortion and excefs. Mat. xxiii. 25 .
Free from moral impurity; chafte; imocent; guiltlefs.
3. Elegant ; neat; not unweildy ; not cocumbered with any thing ufelefs or difproportioned.
The timber and wood are in fome trees more clean, in fome more knotty.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Yet thy waift is frait and clean,
As Cupid's flaft, or Hermes' rod.
4. Not foul with any loathfome difeafe ; not leprous.

If the plague be fomewhat dark, and fpread not in the fkin, tle prieft fall pronounce him clean. Levit. xiii. 6.

## C LE

Crean. adu. Quitc; perfectly; fully; completely. This ferife is now little ured.

Their actions have been clean contrary unto thofe before mentioned.

Hooker, b. i. feat. 4. Blean overblowg feated, and domeffick broils
Clean overblown. Shakepipare's Rithard III.
A philofopler, preffed with the fame objection, fhapes ari anfwer clean contrary. Hakcuell on Providence:
To Creinan. v. a. [from the adjective.] To free from dirt of filth.

Their tribes adjufted; clean'd their vig'rous wings;
And many a circle, many a hort eflay,
Whecl'd round and round. Thomfon's Autunn; l. 865
Ctheindiliv. adu. [from cleanly.] In a cleanly manner. $^{\text {Cin }}$
Cléanliness. n.f. [from cleanly.]
I. Frecdom from dirt or filth.

I fhall freak nothing of the extent of this city, the cleanli$n e f$ sof its freets, nor the beauties of its piazza. Addij. Italy.
2. Neatnefs of drefs; purity ; the quality contrary to negligenice and naftinefs.
The miftrefs thoutght it either not to deferve, or not to need any exquifite decking, having no adorning but cleanlinefs. Sidn. From whence the tender fkin affumes
A fwectnefs above all perfumes;
From whence a cleanlinefs remains;
Incapable of outward ftains.
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours grofs, or frowzy feams,
No noifome whiffs, or fweaty freains.
Suiff.
$\mathrm{Clem}^{\prime}$ anly. adj. [from clean.]

1. Free from dirtinefs; careful to avoid filth ; purc in the perfon.

Nokt that fhall mountain "fparagus be laid,
Pulld by fome plain but cleanly country maid. Dryden.
An ant is a very cleanly infect, and throws out of her neft
2. all the fmall remains of the corn on which fhe feeds. Addijon.
2. That which makes cleanlinefs.

In our fantaftick climes, the fair' : With cleanly powder dry their hair.
3. Pure; innocent ; immaculate.

Perhaps humain nature meets few more fiweetly reliihing and cleanly joys, than thofe that derive from fuccecisful trials.
4. Nice; addreffful; artful.

Glanz: Scepf.' Preface.
We can fecure ourfelves a retreat by fome cleanly evafion.
Cleíanly. adv. [from clean.]

1. Elegantly ; neatly; without naflincrs.

If I do grow oblem grcat, II have fack, and live c'eanly as a Cle'Anness. n.f. [from clean.]
I. Neatnefs; freedom from filth.
2. Eafy exactnefs; juftncts; natural, unlaboured correctnés. He fhewed no ftrength in fhaking of his ftaff; but the fine cleannefs of bearing it was delightful. Sidney, b. ii. He minded only the clearncfs of his fatyr, and the clearine/s of expreffion. Dryden's 'yucenal's Dedication.

## 3. Purity ; innocence

The cleannefs and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in difcovering its own faults at firft view. Pope.
To Cleanse. v. a. [clenf:an, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by walhing or rubbing.

Cicarfe the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common fand.
2. To purify from guilt.

The bluencts of a wound cleanjeth a way evil. Prov. xx. 30 .
Not all her od'rous tears can cleanfe her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. Dryden's Ovid.
3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation,

Can'ft thou not miniffer to a mind difeas'd,
And with fone fwect oblivious, antidote,
Cleanje the ftuff'd bofon of that perilous fuuf
Which weighs upon the heart. Shakijfeari's Maceeth.
This oil, combined with? its own falt and fugar, makes it faponaccous and cleanfing, by which quality it often helps digeffion, and excites appectice. Arbutthoot on Aliments. 4. To free from leprofy.

Shew thyfelf to the prief, and offer for thy claanifing thofe things which Mofes commanded.

Niare i. 44.
5. To fcour; to rid of all offenfive things.

This river the Jews proficed the pope to dhanfe, fo they might have what they found.

Sidijon on Italy.
A Cle'Anser. n. f. [clenjerne, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul hun:ours; or digefting a fore ; a detergent.

If there happens an impofthume, honey, and oven honey of rofes talen inwarilly, is a good ilcaifer. Arbuth. on Aimiz. CLEAR. adj. [clair, $̈ r$ r. Klaer, Dut. clarus, Latin.]

1. Bright; tranfpicuous; pellucid; tranfparent; luminous: without opacity or cloudinefs; not nebulous; not onacous; not dark.

The fircam is fo tranfparent, pure and clear,
That had the felf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,

## C LE

He but the bettom, not his fise had feen
Denbam. A tun about was cy'ry pillar there;
A polind mirrour fhone not half fo clar. Dryden's Fabies. 2 Irec frosin clouds; f.renc; as a clear day
3. Without mixture; puc; unmingled.
4. Peripicuous; not obfcure; not hard to be underfood; not
ambigucius. ambigucias.
We prote

## lightning is produced.

and
Many men ranton $i^{\prime}\left(m^{\prime} p^{\prime}\right.$ e. not how to make a fyllogifm. clear and rightly, who know 5. Indifputable; evident ; undeniable. Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clar victory; to our part lois, and rout
Through all the empyrean. Miton's Parddije Loft, b. ii.
6. Apparent; manifeft ; not hid; not dark.

Unto God, who underftandeth all their fectet cogitations,
hey are clear and manifeft.
Hooker, b. iii foct. I
The pleafure of right reafoning is fill the greater, by how much the confequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long.

Burnet's Theory of the Eaith:
7. Unfpotted; guiltlefs; irreproachable.

Duncan has been fo ciear in his great office. Shakefpeare Think that the claareff gods, who make them honours
Of mens impoffibilities, have preferv'd thee. Sbak. K. Lear.
Tho' the peripatetick philcfophy has been moft eminent in this way, yet other fects have not been wholly clcar of it. Locke. statefman, yet friend to truth, in foul lincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear.
Pope.
8. Unprepoffeffed ; not preoccupied; impartial

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a cicar judgment, would
have been more acceptable than all her kindnefs, fo prodigally beftowed.

## Sidney, b. ii.

. Free from diftrefs, profecution, or imputed guilt.
The cruel corp'ral whifper'd in my ear
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would fet me clear.
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the fuccefs happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as it lafts. Collier againft Defpair.
Whatever a foreigner, who purchafes land here, gives for it, is fo much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it.

## I often wifh'd that I had clear,

For life, fix hundred pounds a year.
Locke.
Swift.
. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unob ructed.

If he be fo far beyond his health,
Methinks he fhould the fooner pay his debts,
And make a clcar way to the gods. Shakefpeare's Timon
A pof-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curfes, and left the way clear for him. Addif. A clear flage is left for Jupiter to difplay his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. Pope's E fay on Homer.
12. Out of debt.
13. Unintangled; at a fafe diffance from any danger or enemy Finding ourfelves too fiow of fail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple i boarded them : on the inftant they got clear of our hip.

It requires care for a man with a Shabicpeare's Hamlet. clear of clafhing with his own reafonings. L'Ejtrangé.
14. Canorous; founding diffinctly, plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's infifting upon the qualifica tions of a good afpect and a clear voice. Aidififon's spectator. 15. With fiom ; free; guiltlefs.

I am clear from the blood of this woman. Sufan. 46
None is fo fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from any in his own writings.

Drydin's 'Juv. Dedication.
16. Sometimes with of

The air is clearer of grofs and damp exhalations. Temple.
17. Ufed of perfons. Diftinguifhing; judicious; intelligible: this is fcarcely ufed but in converfation.
Clefr. adv. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.
He put his mouth to her car, and, under pretext of a whif per, bit it clear off.

L'Ejlirange, Fable 98.
Clear. n. f. A term ufed by builders for the infide work of a houfe.
To Clear. v.a. [from the adjective.]
2. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Like Borcas in his race, when rufhing forth,
He fweeps the fkies, and clears the cloudy North. Dryden.
A favoury difh, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudv forcheads of the great. Dirden. $\}$
2. To free from oblcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To clear up the feveral pats of this theory, i was willing to Iay afide a great many other fpeculations. Burnet's Theory. Whicn, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the difcovery, then let a gad defcend, and clear the bufmefs to the audience.

Dryden's /Enn. Dedication.
By myftical terms and mbiguous phrafes, he darkcus what
he fhuculd clear up.
Bagle's Siopf. Claym.

## C L E

## Many knotty points thëre arc.

Which all dirculs, but few can clear.
Priat:
3. To purge from the inputation of guilt ; tu juftify; to viadscate ; to defend: often with from before the thing.
Somerfet was much clecercd by the death of thote who vere exccuted, to make him appear faulty. Sir "Folm Howzaris.

To clear the Deity jiom the imputation of tyranny, injur tice, and diflinulation, which none do throw upon Ciod with more prefumption than thofe whon are the patrons of abfolute necefity, is both comely and chriftian. Bramb. againjl Holls.

To clear herfelf;
For fending him ino aid, fhe came from ligypt. Deqdin. I will appeal to the reader, and am fure he will cleas nic from partiality. Diyden's Fiabies, Ireface.
How! wouldt thou clear rehellion? Aluil. Cato.
Before you pray, clear your foul fiom all thofe tims, which you know to be difpleafing to God. It ake's Frefar: for Liath.
4. To cleanfe, with of.

My hands arc of your colour; but I thame
To wear a heart fo white :
A little water clears us of this cleed. Shakefp. Macbetb.
5. To difcharge; to remove any incumbrance; or embarraft ment.
A man digging in the ground did mect with a door, having a wall on cach hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. Wilkins's Math. Magick:

This one mighty fum has clear'd the debt. Dryden.
A fatue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of th
ftatuary only clears away the fuperfluous matter, and removes the rubbifh.
of a do
Multitudes will furnifh a double proportion towards the clearing of that expence. Adllifonis Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{o}$. 6. To frec from any thing offenfive or nowious.

To clear the palace from the foe, fucceed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. Dryden's Ercis.
It fhould be the ikill and art of the teacher to c'ear their heads of all other thoughts, whilf they are learning of any thing.

Locke on Education.
Augufus, to eftablifh the dominion of the feas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of Malta. Arbutbnot. 7. To clarify ; as to cicar liquors.
8. To gain without deduction.

He clears but two hundred thoufand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the falt. Addifon. 9. To confer juigment or knowledge.

Our common prints would clear up their underftandings, and animate their minds with virtue. Addifon's Spectator.
10. To Clear a fhip, at the cuftom-houfe, is to oblain the
libcrty of failing, or of felling a cargo, by fatisfying the cuftoms.
To Clear. v. $n$.
I. To grow bright; to recover tranfparency.

So foul a iky c'ears not without a ftorm. Sbakef. K. Fobr. 2. Sometimes with $u p$.

The mift, that hung about my mind, clears up: Ad. Cato.
Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again.
Norris.
Advife him to ftay'till the weather clears $u p$, for you are afraid there will be rain. Swift's Directions to the Gro:m.
3. To be difengaged from incumbrainces; diffecfs, or entanglements.

He that clears at once, will relapfe: for, finding himfelf out of flraits, he will revert to his cuftoms: but he that deareth by dcorecs, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaincth as weil upon his mind as iupon his effate.

Bacal's Efays, 2c:
CIE'ARANCE. n. f. [from clear.] A certificate that a fhip has been cleared at the cuftomhoufc.
Cléarér. n.f. [from clar.] Brightenet; puififer; enlightener. Gold is a wonderful clenter of tise underftanding: it diffipates every doubt and fruple in an inftant. Addifon's Spectat. Cléarly. adv. [from clear.]

## 1. Brightly; luminoully.

Thofe myfteries of grace and falvation, which were but darkly difclofed unto them, have unto us more ciearly fhined.

Hooker, $b$ iii. Sect. II:
2. Plainly ; evidentlv; without obrcurity or ambiguity.

Chriftianity firt ciearly proved this noble and important truth to the world.
Rogcr:-
3. With difcernment; acutcly; without embarrafiment; or perplexity of mind.

There is alinoft mo man but fees cicarlier and Marper the vices in a fpeaker than the virtues. Ben 'Fobufon's Difiou. 4. Without entanglement, or difitaction of affuirs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into buft nefs; and he that divideth too mutch, will never come out of it clearly.

Bacon's Efforys, 26.
5. Without by-cnds ; without fninifer views; honefty.

When you are examining thefe matters, do noit take into confideration any fenfual or worldy intereft; but deal clear:y and impartially with yourfelves.

Tii.otjor?
6. Without deduction or coft.

## C L E

7. Without referve; without evafion ; wihhout fubterfuce.

By a certain day they fhould clayly relinquifh unto the king all their lands and poffeffions. Davies on Ireland. Cl. éarness n.f. [from clicir:]

1. Traufparency; brightncfs.

It may be, percolation doth not only caufe clearnefs and fplendour, but fwectnefs of favour. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

Glafs in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater c'earnefs, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenfe.
2. Splendour ; luftre.

Love, more clear than yourfelf, with the clearnefs, lays a night of forrow upon me.

Sidney, b. ii
3. Diftinetnefs; perficuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with clearnefs and perfpicuity.
Clearsíghted. adj. [clear Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .29 \mathrm{I}$. ing; judicious.

Clearfighted reafon, wifdom's judgment leads;
And fenfe, her vaffal, in her footfeps treads.
Denbam.
To Cléarstarch. v.a. [from clear and farch.] To ftiffen with ftarch.
He took his prefent lodging at the manfion-houfe of a taylor's widow, who wathes, and can clearfarch his bands. Addif. To CLEAVE. v. n. pret. I clave, part. cloven. [cleofan, Sax. kleven, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to ftick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhefion, is effected when fome cleaving body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the gre fler part fticks to that cleaving body. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory.
Water, in fmall quantity, cleceveth to any thing that is folid.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 293.
When the duft groweth into hardnefs, and the clods cleave faft together.

Job, xxxviii. $3^{8 .}$
The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. Dryd. Fables. 2. To unite aptly ; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our flrange garments, cieave not to their mould,
But with the aid of ufe.
3. To unite in concord and intereft.

The apoftles did thus conform the Chriftians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleave the better.

Hooker, b. iv. fect. II.
If you fhall clcave to my confent, when 'tis,
It fhall make honour for you. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
The people would revolt, if they faw any of the French nation to cleave unto. - Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
4. To be concomitant to ; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth cleave to the one, and utterly forfake the other.
To CLEAVE. v. a. preterite, I clove, I clave, I cleft ; pect. 22. cloven, or cleft. [cleofan, Sax. kloven, Dutch.]
. To divide with violence; to 'plit; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their paffing cleave th' Affyrian flood. Milton.
The fountains of it are faid to have been cloven, or burft open.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
The bleffed minifter his wings difplay'd,
And, like a fhooting ftar, he cieft the night. Dryden.
Rais'd on her dufky wings, fhe cleaves the fkies. Dryden.
Whom with fuch force he ftruck, he fell'd him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. Dryden's Fables.

## Or had the fun

Elected to the eírth a nearer feat,
His beams had cleft the hill, the valley dry'd. Blatkmore.
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And cleave a giant at a random blow.
Not half fo fwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the ficrce eagle cleaves the liquid fky.
Tickell.
2. To divide.

And every beaft that parteth the hoof, and cleavotb the cleft into two claws.

Deutr. xiv. 6.
!o Cleave. v.n.

1. To part afunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world fhould cleave, and that flain men
Should folder up the rift. Shakefp. Anthony and Cleopatra. The ground clave afunder that was under them. Num. xvi. He cut the cleaving iky,
And in a moment vanifh'd from her eye. Pore's Odyfes. 2. To fuffer divifion.

It cleaves with a gloffy polite fubftance, not plane, but with fome little unevenuefs.

Newton's Opt. A Cle'Aver. n. $\int$. [from cleave.]

1. A butcher's infrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullics about mc day and night, with huzza's and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's cleavicis. Al butb. Hijt. of 'Fo.in Eusl!.

## CI L

Though arm'd with all thy doamers, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. Hudibras, $p$. iv. cant. 2. 2. A weed. Improperly written Cliver, which fec.

Clees. n. f. The two parts of the foot of beafts which arc cloven-footed. Skinner. It is a country word, and probably corrupted from claứs.
Clef. n. $\int$. [from clef, key, Fr.] In mufick, a hark at tlié beginning of the lines of a forg, which nhews the tone or key in which the piece is to tegin.

Chambirs.
Cleft. part. paff: [from cleave.] Divided; parted afunder.
Fat, with incenfe ftrew'd,
On the cleft wood. Milton's Par. Lof; b. xi. l. 440.
I never did on cleft Parnaflus dream,
Nor tafte the facred Heliconian ftreann. Dryden's Pcrfeus. Cleft. n.. [from cleave.]

1. A fpace made by the feparation of parts; a crack; a crevife. The cafcades feem to break through the clefts and cracks of rocks. Addijon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .101$.
The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it, which was enlarged and cut into fhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman flect.

Addifon on Italy.
The reft of it, being more grofs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the clefts, craggs, and fides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. Woodward's Nat. Hiflory.
2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pafterns, and are caufed by a fharp and malignant humour, which frets the flin ; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noifom ftench. Farr. Dif7.

His horfe it is the heralds weft;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft. B. Fobnjon's Under-woods. To Cléftgraft. v. a. [cleft and graff.] To engraft by cleaving the flock of a tree, and inferting a branch.

Filberts may be cleftgrafted on the common nut. Mortimer.
Cle'mency. n. ऽ. [clemence, Fr. clementia, Lat.] Mercy; remiffion of feverity; willingnefs to fpare; tendernefs in punifhing.

I have ftated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compaffion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elfe it may be called, fo far as is confiftent with wifdom. Addifon's Freebolder.
CLE'MENT. adj. [clemens, Latin.] Mild; gentle ; merciful;
kind; tender; compaffionate.
Clench. See Clinch.
To Clepe. v. a. [clÿpian, Saxon.] To call. Obfolete.
Threc crabbed months had fowr'd themfelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thy felf my love. Shakeffeare's Winter's Tale.
CLE'RGY. n. f. [clergè, Fr. clerus, Lat. x $\lambda$ ngòs, Greck.] The body of men fet apart by due ordination for the fervice of God.

We hold that God's clergy are a ftate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceflary, by the plain word of God himfelf; a ftate whereunto the reft of God's people muft be fubject, as touching things that appertain to their foul's health.

Hooker, b. iii.
The convocation give a greater fum,
Than ever, at one time, the clergy yet
Did to his predeceffors part withal.
Shakefp. Henry V.
Cle'rgyman. n.f. [clergy and man.] A.man in holy orders; man fet apart for miniftration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have fped among the clergymen,
The fums I have collected thall exprefs. Shakefp. K. Fobn: It feems to be in the power of a reafonable clergyman to make the moft ignorant man comprehend his duty. Szuift.
Cle'rical. adj. [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a cierical man; a man in orders.
In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they ufe to line the table-men. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, No. 158 Unlefs we may more properly read clarichords.
A CLERK. n. $f$. [clepuc, Sax. clericus, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All perfons were ftiled clerks that ferved in the church of Chrift, wheiher they were bifhops, priefts, or deacons. Ayliffe. 2. A fcholar ; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never faw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks were.

The greateft clerks being not always the honefteft; any more
Ther than the wifeft men

South.
3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baffanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his clerk,
That took fome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. Shakefp.
My friend was in doubt whether he fhould not exert the juftice upon fuch a vagrant; but not having his clerk with him, who is a neceffary counfellor, he let the thought drop Addif. 4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a juft view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-fire was a clerk. Gratuili'.
It may feem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the fuppers of Vitellius. I queftion not but an expert cierk of a kitchen can do it.

Arlutbriot.

## C L I

5. The laymat who reads the refponfes to the congregation in the chirch, to diseit the refl.
C. F'rkship. It. .f. [from clerk.]
6. Scholarthip.
7. The office of a clerk of any kind He fold the cluifmip of his parith, when it became vacant. Sucift s Mifcellanties.
Cerver. $\}^{\text {In }}$ compofition, at the beginuing or end of the Clif. $\}$ proper name of a place, dellotes it to be fituated on Cinve. $\int_{\text {the }}$ the fide of a rock or hill; as Cileudand, Cilifion, Stancliff.
CLE'VER. adi. [of no certain etymology.]
8. Dextrous ; fkilful.

It was the clevcier mockery of the two. L'Efliange's Fables. I read Dyer's letter more for the ftile than the news. The man has a cleice pen, it mult be owned. Addifon's Frecholder.
2. Juft ; fit ; proper ; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould found more clever, Tos me, and to my heirs for ever.

Pope.
3. Well-fhaped; handfome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her loufy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight clever wench as any was. Arbuthnot.
4. This is a low word, fcarcely ever ufed but in burlefque or converfation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a fettled meaning.
Cle'verly. adv. [from clever.] Dextroufly; fitly; handfomely:
Thefe would inveigle rats with th' fcent,
And fometimes catch them with a fnap,
As c'everly as th' ableft trap. Hudibras, p. ii. cantó 1 . A rogue upon the highway may have as ftrong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner. South.
Clévernes. $n$. [from clever.] Dexterity; Ikill; accomplifhment.
CLEW. n. $f$. [clyje, Sax. Klourven, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftsoons untwifting his deccitful clow;
He'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. Sperf. Fairy 2 §ieeir.
While guided by fome clew of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. Rofcommon.
They fee fmall clews draw vafteft weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order ftrong.
Dryden.
2. A guide; a direction: becaufe men direct themfelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muft be your own clew to guide you. Holder.
Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No clew to guide me thra' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preferve my faith?
Smith.
The reader knows not how to tranfport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of fome clew, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.

Watts's Logick, p. iv. c. 2 .
3. Clew of the fail of a Ship; is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and fheets are faftened.

Harris.
To Cleiv. v. a. [from clcw, a fea-term:]
To Clcu the Sails, is to raife them, in order to Ee furled, which is done by a rope faftened to the clew of a fail, called the clew-garnet.

Harris.
To CLICK. v. n. [clicken, Dut. cliqueter, French.] To make a tharp, fmall, fucceffive noife.

The folemn death-watch click' $k$, the hour fhe dy'd;
And firilling crickets in the chimncy cry'd. Gay's Paftorals.
Cli'ckier. n. $\int$. [from click.] A low word for the fervant of a falefman, who fands at the door to invite cuftomers.
Cli'ceet. n. f. [from click.] The knocker of a door. Skinner.
CLI'ENT. n. f. [clicns, Latin.]
*. Ore who applies to an advocate for counfel and defence.
There is due from the judge to the advocate fome commendation, where caufes are well handled; for that upholds in the clicht the reputation of his counfel. Bacon's Effays. Advocates muft deal plainly with their clients, and tell the true ftate of thicir cafc.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
2. It may be perhaps fometitnes ufed for a dependant in a more general fenfe.

I do think they are your friends and cilents; And fearful to difurb ycu.

Betr. Fobnfon's Catiline.
Cuíented. particip. allj. [from client.] Supplied with clients. This due occafion of difcouragement, the wort conditioned and leaft cliented petivoguers, do yet, under the fweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful profecution of actions. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Cimentéle. $n \int$.[climitela, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word fcarcely ufed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him; And, under the pretext of dientele, Will be admitted.

Braj. Folnifon's Catiline.
Celentship. $n f$. [from client.] The condition of a clier.t. Patronage and client/fip among the Romans always defeended : the plebeian houfes had recourfe to the patrician line which had formerlv protected them. Dryel Virg. Dedication.
Cliff. n. f. [cizus, Lat. cly, climf, Saxon]

1. A ftecp rock; a rock, according to Skimner, broken and craggy.

The Lencadians did ufe to precipitate a man from a higit cliff into the fea. Bacon's Nat. Hijlory, N'. $88^{\circ} 6$. Mountaineers; that from Severus came,
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica.
Diydin's REn.
Where-ever 'tis fo found featered upon the fhores, there is it as conftantly found lodged in the cliffs thereabouts. Woodit 2. The name of a chanacter in mufick. Property CLiner

Cifft. 12.f. The fame with Cliffa, now difued.
Down he tumbled, like an ared tree,
High growing on the top of rocky dift. Spenf, Faiv, $\Omega_{2}$ ucen. CLIMA CTER. n. $\int$. [ $x \lambda \mu \mu z x \ln$ c. $]$ A certain fipace of time, o: progreffion of ycars, which is fuppofed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, fettling their conceits upon climacter:, differ from one another.

Brown's 'Hulsar Errours. Climactérick. \}adj. [from climaetio.] Containing a cerCimmacte'rical. $\}$ tain number of years, at the end of which fome great change is fuppofed to befal the body.

Certain obfervable years are fuppofed to be attended with fome confiderable change in the body; as the feventh year; the twenty-filf, made up of three times feven; the fortyninth, made up of feven times feven; the fixty-third, being nine times feven; and the eighty-firft, which is nine times nine: which two laft are called the grand cimanacriks shakef.

The numbers feven and nine, multiplied into themfelves, do make up fixty-three, commonly efteemed the great clima:terical of our lives. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. iv. c. 12.

Your lordfhip being now arrived at your great climacteriquc, yet give no proof of the lealt decay of your excellent judg. ment and comprehenfon.

Drjlien.
My mother is fomething better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a climacterick.
CLIMATE. n. $\int$. [ $\left.\mu \lambda_{i} \mu \alpha.\right]$

1. A pace upon the furface of the earth, meafured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which fpaces the longeft day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polat circles to the poles climates are meafured by the increafe of a month.
2. In the common and popular feife, a region, or tract of land; differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier cimates hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. Dryden's Ovid.
On what new happy climate are we thrown? Dirden.
This talent of moving the paffions cannot be of any great ure in the northern ciizmates.

Swift.
The bleffed gods
Purge all infection from our är, whilf you
Do climate heré. Shakfpeare's Winter's Tale.
'mature. n. The fame with climate, and not in ufe.
Cli'mature. n. $\int$. The fame with climate, and not in ufe.
Such harbingers preceding ftill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonftrated
Unto our climatures and countrymen.
Sbakcfpeare.
Climax. n. $\int$. $\left[\mu \lambda \lambda^{\prime} \mu \alpha \xi\right.$.] Gradation; anferit: a figure in thetorick, by which the fentence rifes gradually; as Cicero fays to Catiline, Thou do'ft nothing, moveft nothing, thinkeft nething; but I hear it, I fee it, and perfectly underftand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet. the conclufion, by a due climax, is evermore the beft.

Dryden's Yuzv Dedication.
Some radiant Richmond every age has gräc'd,
Still rifing in a ciinax, 'till the laft,
Granrille.
To CLIMB. v. $\hat{h}$. pret. clomb or climbed, part. clomid or climbed. It is pronounced like clime. [climan, Sax. klimmen, Dutch.] To afcend up any place; to mount by means of fome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, cind fucceffive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quarteriiig fteel, and cimbing firc. Shakefp.
Things, at the wotht, will ceafe; or elfe climb upward
To what they were beforé. Sbakefp. Macbeth.
Joriathàn climbed up upon his hands, and upon his fect. I Sam.
Thou, fun! of this great world both eye and foul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; found his praife
In thy eternal courfe, both when thou climb' $f$;
Alld when high noon haft gain'd, and when thou fall'f.
Milton's Paradife Loft; b. v. 1. 17t.
No rebel Titan's facrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither ciemb. Roformm.
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. Diyden What controuling caufe
Makes wateis, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' afpiring mountain's height. Bla:kmo To Ciimb. v.a. To aftend.

When fhall I come to th' top of that famc hill?-
-You do climb up it now. Look, how we labour. Shakefp.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climling my walls, in fpight of me the owner? Shakefp.
Thy arms purfue
Paths of renown, and climb afcents of fame.
Pricr.
Forlorn he muft, and perfecuted fly;
Climb the feep mountain, in the cavern lie.
Prior.
Cli'mber.

Cuímerr. n.f. [from climb.]

1. One that mounts or feales any place or thing; a mounter; a rifer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates;
Ne fhoulder climbers down the flairs.
2. A plant that creeps upon other fupports.
lvy, briony, honey-fiuctles, and ohs. dug up.
3. The name of a particular hert.

Mortimer.
It hath a perennial fibrofe root: the leaves grow oppofite upon the ftalks. The flowers, moftly of four leaves, placed in form of a crofs, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy flamina furrounding the pointal; which becomes a fruit ; in which the feeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people old man's beartl. I he fpecies are twelve, two of which grow wild.

Miller.
C.ime. n.f. [contracted from cimate, and therefore properly poctical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can freead thy name o'er land and feas,
Whatever clime the fun's bright circle warms. Milt. Par. R. They apply the celeftial deficription of other climes unto their own.

Brrzun's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
Of beauty fing, her hining progrefs view,
From clime to clime the dazzling light purfue.
Granville. We fhall mieet
In happicr climes, and on a fafer fhore. Addifon's Cato.
Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful feafons, in temperate
To CLINCH: ve and and familiar bleffings. Atte bury's Sermons.
To CL!NCH. v. a. [clyniza, Sax. to knock, funius. Clingo,
in Feftus, to encompafs in Feffus, to encompafs, Minghew.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the fhields
Of herocs, whofe difinember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and clinch) the pointed fipear. Dryd. Virg. EXn.
2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their talleft trees are about feven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juft reach with my fift clinched. Suift.
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other fide.
4. To confirm ; to fix; as, to clinch an argument.

Clinch. n. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. A word ufed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity;
a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreffion.
Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a clinch,
luciferous fearching after the nature of light. Boyle.
Pure clinches the fuburbian mufe affords,
And Panton waging harmlefs war with words. Dryden.
Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.
${ }_{\substack{\text { ryden } \\ \text { Pope. } \\ \hline}}$
2. That part of the cable which is faftened to the ring of the anchor.
Cli'Ncher. r.f. [from clinch.] A cramp; a holdfaft; a piece of iron bent down to faften planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypfo found;
With thofe he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound. Pope. To CLING. v. n. pret. I clung; part. Ikave ciung. [Klyuger,
Danifh.] Dani.]
x. To hang upon by twining round ; to ftick to; to hold faft upon.

The broil long doubtful ftood;
As two fpent fwimmers that do cling together,
And choak their art. Shakeffeare's Macbeth.
Moft popular conful he is grown, methinks:
How the rout cling to him!
Benj. Fobryon's Catiline.
The fontanel in his neck was defcried b the clinging of his hair to the plaifter.

Wijeman's Surgery.
When they united and together clung,
When undiftinguifh'd in one heap they hurg
Blackmore.
See in the circle, next Eliza. plac'd,
Two babes of love, clofe clinging to her waif.
Pope.
Take yous blue ribbon for a fring.
2. To dry up; to confume; to wafte; to pine away. [Heclunzen zreop, a withered trec.]

If thou fpeak'ft falle,
Upon the next tree fhalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine cling thee.
Shakeppare's Macbetb.
Cu'NGY. alj. [from cling.] Apt to cling; adherive.
Cinivicat. $\}$ alj. [ $2 \lambda$ inus, to lie down.] Thofe that keep their
Cli'Nick. $\}$ beds; thofe that are fick, palt hopes of recovery.
A clinical convert, one that is converted on his death-bed.
This word occurs often in the works of Tayior.
To CLINK. v. a. [perhaps foftened from clank, or corrupted from click.] To frrike fo as to make a fimall flarp noife
Five years ! a long leafe for the clinking of pewter. Sbakesp.
To Ciink. v. n. To utter a fmall, fharp, interrupted noife.
The fever'd bars,
Submifive, clink againft your brazen portals.
Pricr.
Underneath th' umbrella's oily fhed,
Safe thro' the wet on clinkingy pattens tread. Gay's Trivia. Cink. n. $S_{\text {. [from the verb.] }}$

1. A fharp fuccefive noife; a knocking.

I heard the clink and fall of fwords.
Shaterf. Othello.

## C L O

2. It feems in Spenfer to have fome unufual fenfe.

Tho' crecping clofe, belind the wicket's clink,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. Spenjer's Paforals. CLI'NQUANT. n.f. [Fr:] Embroidery ; fpangles; falfe glittcr ; tinfel finery.

To day the French,
All ciinguant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Englifh.
To CLIP. v. a. [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round ; to hug; to er. fold in the arms

He, that before thunn'd her, to fhuln fuch harms;
Now runs and takes her in his cliftping arms.
Herc 1 clip
The anvil of imy fword, and do conteft
Hotly, and nobly; with thy love. Shat
O nation; that thou couldt remove!
O nation; that thou could fr remove!
That Neptunc's arms; who clippeth thee about.
Enter the city, cl. $p$ your wives ; your friends
Stakefp.
Tell them your feats. Shakefpeare's Antbony anid
The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowfy, low, and flagging wings,
Clip dead mens graves. Síatefpeare's Henry VI. p, ii. The male reffeth on the back of the female, clipping and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. Kay.
2. To cut with fheers. [Kiliper, Danifh; klitpen, Dutch; apparently from the fame radical fenfe, fince fheers cut by inclofing and embracing.]
Your theers come too late to clip the bird's wings, that already is flown away.

Then let him, that my love fhall blame,
Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame.
He clips hope's wings, whofe airy blifs
Suckling.
Much higher than fruition is.
Denkam.
But love had clipp'd his wings, and cut him fhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. Dryden's Fables
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps fome extravagant atheitt may think us deficient in that, all the world murt have confented to clip them.

Bent'cy.
By this lock, this facred lock, I fwear,
Which never more fhall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew.
Pope.
He fent every day ten hours dozing, clipf ing papers, or darning his fockings.

Suift.
3. Sometimes with off.

We fhould then have as much feeling upon the clithing off
hair, as the cutting of a ncrve. a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.

This defign of new coinage, is juft of the nature of clipping.

Laske.
5. To curtail ; to cut fhort

All my reports go with the modelt truth,
Nor more, nor clipt, but fo.
Shakefp. King Lear.
Mrs. Mayorefs clipp'd the king's Englifh. Adaif. Speczator.
Even in London, they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the fuburbs.
6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, clipt in with the fea,
Who calls me pupil? Sha
Curp. v.n. A phrafe in falconry.
Some falcon ftoops at what her eye defign'd,
And with her eagernefs the quarry mifs'd,
Streight flies at check, and clips it down the wind. Dryden.
Clípper, n. f. [from clip.] One that debafes coin by cutting.
It is no Englifh treafon to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himidf will be a clipper. Shake,pear's Henry V.
No coins pleafed fome medallifts more than thofe which had pafled through the hands of an old Roman clipper. Addif.
Cli'pping. n. $\int$. [from clip.] The part cut or clipped off.
Beings purely material, without fenfe, perception, thought, as the clippings of our beards, and parings of our nails.
Cil'ver. n. f. An herb. More properly written cleaver.
It grows wild, the feeds fticking to the clothes of fuch as pafs by them. It is fometimes ufed in medicine. Miler.
A CLOAK n. $\int$. [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the re?t are covered. You may bear it,
Under a cloke that is of any length. Sh. Two Gent. of Veroria.
Their clokes were cloath of filver, mix'd with gold. Dryd. All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cioak, which he held only the fafter.

Locke.
Nimbly he rofe, and caft his garment down ;
That inftant in his cioak I wrapt one inund. Pone's Odyfig:
2. A concealment; a cover.

Not ufing your liberty for a clonk of malicioufnefs.
I Pet. ii. 16

## C LO

To Cionk. v. a. [from the houn.]
i. To cover with a cluak.
2. To hide ; to conceal.

Wont heavenly fair; in deed and view,
She loy creation was, 'till fhe did fall ;
Thencelorth fhe fought for helps to cloak her crimes withal
Fairy Quen, b, ii. cant. 7. Jtanz. 45 .
Clóakrag. n. f. [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Tivhy do'ft thou converfe with that trunk of humours, that fufficd cloakbag of guts.

Sbakrs. Henry IV. p. i.
I have already fit
('Tis in my c'oditbny) doublet, hat, hore, all
That anfwer to them. Sbakefpeare's Cymeline.
CLOCE. n.f. [ciocc; Welin, fromi clich, a bell, Welfh and Armorick; clochie, Firench.]

1. The inftrument which, by a feries of mechanical moveinents, tells the ho:Ir by a ftroke upon a bell.
If a man be in ficknefs or pain, the time will feem longer without a ciock or hour-glafs than with it.

Bacon.
The picture of Jerome ufually deficribed at his ftudy, is with a ciock hanging hy. Brewn's Fulrar Errours, b. v. c. 17 :

I told the clock's, and watch'd the wafting light. Dryder: 2. It is an ufual expreflion to fay, What is it of the clock, fur IWhat Lour is it? Or ten o'clock, for the tenth bour.

## IT bat is't o'clock?

--Upon the ftroke of four. Shakefp. Richard III: Macicaus fet forward about tern o'clock in the night, towards Andrufla.

Knolies's Hifory of the Turks.
About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port.

Clarendon, b. viii
3. The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His flockings with filver clocks were ravifhed from him.
Swift on Modern Edication.
4. Clock is alfo the name of an infect; a fort of beetle. Dict. Clo'ckmaker. n. $\int$ [cloch and make.] An artificer whofe profeffion is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently obferved by feveral of our ingenious clochmakers, and equations been made and $u^{\circ} \mathrm{ed}$ by them.

Derbam.
Clo'ckworik. n. f. [clock and work.] Movements by weights or fprings, like thofe of a clock

So if unprejudic'd you fcan
The goings of this cleckwork, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the ftomach's folid flroke,
That tells its being, what's a clock.
Prior:
Within this hollow was Vulcan's fhop, full of fire and clockwork. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 1 \mathrm{O} 3$.
You look like a puppet moved by clockwork.
Arbutbrot.
CLOD. n.f. [club, Sax. a little hillock; klotte, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; fuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that cafteth up from the plough a great clod, is not fo good as that which cafteth up a fmaller clod. Bacon:

Ill cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and frike together flints
And clods, th' ungrateful fenate and the people. B. Fobnfon. Who fmooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes The crumbling elods.

Dryden's Georg.
2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boaft, that on the clod,
Where once their fultan's horfe has trod,
Grows neither grafs, nor fhrub, nor tree.
3. Any thing vile, bafc, and carthy; as the body of man; compared to his foul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods;
In which a thoufand torches, flaming bright;
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly clods;
In dreadful darknefs, lend defired light. Spenfer's Epithalari.. The firit of man,
Which God infpir'd, cannot'together perifh
With this corporeal clod. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
How the purer fpirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untic. Glanv. Scepf. c. 4 -
In moral refiections there muft be heat as well as dry reafon, to infpire this cold clod of clay, which we carry about with us.

Burnet's Theory, Preface.
4. A dull, grofs, fupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a fearce animated ciod;
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. Dryden's Aurengzcbe. To Clod. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coargulate: for this we fometimes ufe clot.

Let us go find the body, and from the ftream,
With lavers pure, and clanfing herbs, wahh off

## The clodded core.

Milton's Agon. l. 172'7.
To Clod. v.a. [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.
CLo'DDr. adj. [from ciod.]
I. Confifling of earth or clods; earthy ; muddy ; miry ; mean ; grofs; bafe.

## C 1,0

The glorious fun,
Turning, with fplendour of his precious cye,
The meagre clodidy earth to oflittering gold. Sisulefitare 2. Full of clods unbrokcin.

Thefe land's they fow always under furrov: about Mishac!mas, and leave it as clodity as they can. Mortim. r's Heshandry. Cloodpate. n.f. [ciod and /ate.] A ftupid fellow; a dolt; a thickfoull.
Cloodpated. adj. [from cloclpate.] Stupid; dull; doltifh; thoughtlefs.

My clodputed relations fpoiled the greateft genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. Airbuthonot.
Clo'droile n..$f$. [from ciod and poll.] A thickfcull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being fo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a cloipoll. Shatefp. Twelfib Night.
To CLOG. v. a. [It is imagined by Skinner to come from log; by Cafaubon derived from exóo, a dog's collar, being thought to be firft hung upon fiercic dogs.]
i. To load with fomething that may hinder motion ; to encumber with fhackles; to impede, by faftening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.
If you find fo much blood in his livet as will c.iog the foot of a fica, l'll eat the reft of the anatomy. Sbak. True'fth Night. Let a man wean himfelf from thefe worldly impediments, that here clog his foul's flight. Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

The wings of birds were clog'd with ice and fnow. Dryd.
Flefhly lufts do debafe men's mirds, and clog their fpirits,
make them grofs and foul, liftefs and unactive. Tiliotion.
Gums and pomatums fhall his fight refrain,
While clogg'd he beats his filken wings in rain.
Pope.
2. To hinder ; to obftruct

The gutter'd rocks and congregated fands,
Traitors enfteep'd to clog the guilticis kecl.
Shakefteare.
His majefty's fhips were not fo over-peftered and clogged with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is fuperfluity.

Sir Walter Raleigli's EDays.
3. To load; to burthen ; to embarrafs.

Since thou haft far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty foul. Sbakefp. Richard II, You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this anfwer
Sbakesp. Macbet\%o
They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but clogg' $d$ with fymptoms of his death. Dryden.
All the commodities that go up into the country, are clogged with impofitions as foon as they leave Leghorn. Addijon.
4. In the following paffage it is improper.

Clocks and Jacks, though the fcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never fo fmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you clog them with never fo much weight.

Ray on the Creation.
To Clog. v. n.

1. To coalefce; to adhere. In this fenfe, perhaps, only corruptly ufed for clod or clot.
Move it fometimes with a broom, that the feeds clog not together.

Eve'lyn's Kalendar.
2. To be encumbered or impeded by fome extrinfick matter.

In working through the bone; the teeth of the faw will begin to clog.

Sbarp's Surgery.
Clog. n. $\int$. [from the verb]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at foul I have no other child;
For thy efcape would teach me tyranny;
To hang ciogs on them.
Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. Milt. Par. Rcg As a dog committed clofe,
For fome offence, by chance breaks loofe,
And quits his clog; but all in vain,
He fitll draws after him his chain.
Huditras
2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obftruction; an impediment.

The wearinefs of the flefh is an heary clagg to the will.
They're out ciogs, not their own: if a man be Chaind to a gallcy, yct the galley's free.

Donnc.
Their prince made nd other ftep than rejecting the pope's fupremacy, as a ciog upon his own power and paffions. Swift.
Slavery is, of all things; the greateft clog and obftacle to fpeculation

Swift.
3. A kind of additional thoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.
4: A wooden fhoe
In France the peafantry goes barefoot; and the middle fort; throughout all that kingdom, makes ufe of wooden clogs.

Harvey on C.onfumptions.
Clógginess. $n$. [from clozgy.] The ftate of being clogged. Clóggy. adj. [from clog.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of Tome fuch nature, fome groffer and Longy parts are retained; or elfe much fubtilized, and otherwive altercd.

Boyle's Hillory of Fi, murls.
CLOTSTIRR. n. $\int$. [clais, Welfh; clauren, Sax. clofler, Germ. kloofic, Dut. clau't o, Ital. cloiftre, Fr. clauftrum, Lat.]

1. A relicions retirement; a monaftery; a numery.

Nor in a fecret cloiffer doth he keep
Thefe virgin firits, until their marriage-day. Some fulit:n'y cloifter will I choofe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. Dryd. Sp. Fryar.
How could he have the leiture and retirednefs of the cloifter, to perform thofe ads of devotion.
2. A perittile; a piazza.

To Clo'istrer. v.a. [from the noun ] To fhut up' in a religious houfe; to confine; to immure; to fhut up from the world.

Cloifor thee in fome religious houfe. Sbakefp. Ricb. II.
They have hy commandment, though in form of courtefy, cloiffered us within thefe walls for three days.

Bacon.
It was of the king's firt acts to cloifer the queen dowager in the numnery of Bermondfey. Baion's Henry VII. Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need conplain if the deformed are cloiftered up. Rymer's Tragedies.

The gloom of cloifer'd monks. Thomfon's Summer. Clo'isteral. adj. [from cloiffer.] Solitary; retired; religioully reclufe.
Upon this ground many cloifteral men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. Walton's Angler.
Clo'sstered. parii ipial adj. [from cloifer:]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloifters.

Ere the bat hath fown
His cloifter'd fight, there flall be done
A deed of dreadful note.
Shakicpeare's Macbeth.
2. Built with perifililes or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloifered open courts, one ferving for the women's fide, and the other for the men.

Wotton's Architecture.
Clo'stress. $n$.f. [from cloifler.] A nun; a lady who has vowed scligious retircment.

Like a cloiffrefs the will veiled walk,
Litirnent
And water once a day her chamber round
With cye-offending brine. Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
Cloke. n. f. See Cloak.
Clomb. [pret. of To climb.]
AFR to what end they clomb that tedious height. Spenfer. So clomb this firt grand thief into God's fold. Milton.
To Cloom. v. a. [corrupted from cleam, cleman, Sax. which is ftill ufed in fome provinces.] To clofe or fhut with glutinous or vifcous matter.
Rear the hive enough to let them iil, and cloom up the nkirts, all but the door.

Mortimer's Huflandry
Tu CLOSE. v. a. [clofu, Armorick; kluys, Dutch; clos, French; claufis, Latin.]

1. To fhut; to lay together.

Slecp inftantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and clos'd mine cyes. Milt. Par. Loft.
When the fad wife has clos'd her hufband's eyes;
Iies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead?
Prior.
I foon fhall vifit Hector, and the fhades
Of my great anceftors. Cephifa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to clofe thy miftrefs' cyes.
Pbilips.
2. To conclude ; to end; to finifh.

One frugal fupper did our fudies clofe. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
I clofe this with my earneft defires that you will ferioully comider your eftate.

Wake's Preparation for Deaiho.
Edward and Henry, now the boaft of fame;
And virtuous Adfred, a more facred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a figh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of bafe mankind. Pope's Ep. of Hor. 3. To inclofe; to confine ; to repofite.
Every one

According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him clos'd.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
4. To join ; to unite fractures; to confulidate fiffures.

The armourers accompliihing the knights,
With bufy hammers claing livets up. Sbakefp. Henry V.
There being no winter yet to clofe up and unite its parts, and refore the earth to its former frength and compactnefs. Burnet's Theary of the Earth.
As foon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately clojed upi by muderation and good offices. Addifon on Italy.
All the traces drawn there are immediately clofed up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the furface of a river.

Watts's Improzicment of the Mind. To Closr. $\%$. $n$

1. To coalefce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the carth clofed upon them. Num. xvi. 33.
In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter fort of motions; as upon their clofing and opening.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory, ${ }^{\circ}$. 991.
2. To Close upon. To agree upon; to join in.

The jealoufy of fuch a defign in us, would induce Fratice and Holland to ciofe upon fome meafures between them to our difadvantage.
3. To Close with. \} To come to an agrecment with; to

To Close in with. $\}$ comply with ; to unite with.
Jntire cowardice makes thice wrong this virtuous gentiewoman, to cinfe with us. Shakelpeare's Henry IV. p. il. It would become me better, than to c'oje
In terms of friendithip with thine enemies. Sliak. Ful. Caf. There was no fuch defect in man's underitanding, but that it would clofe with the evidence.

South's Sermors.
He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low with happy Harry clos'd.
Drjdert.
Pride is fo unfociable a vice, that there is no ciofing uid,
it.

This fpirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water : the acid firit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to clofe vith the fixed body.

Nerriton's Optick's.
Such a proof as would have been ciofed with certainly at
the firf, hall be fet afide eafily afterwards. Atterbury.
Thefe governours bent all their thoughts and applications to ciofe in with the people, who were now the ftronger party. Swift on the Diffentions in Atbens and Rome.
4. To grapple with in wreftling.

Close. n. $f$ : [from the verb.]
r. Any thing fhut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diftillation in clofi, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures.
2. A fmall field inclofed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my clofe,
That mine own ufe invites me to cut down,
And fhortly muft I fell it. Shakeppeare's Timon.
Certain hedgers dividing a ciofe, chanced upon a great cheft.
3. The manner of fhutting.

The doors of plank were; their clofe exquifite,
Kept with a double key.
Libapman's Iliads, b. ii.
4. The time of Ahutting up.

In the clofe of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay.
Dryden.
5. A grapple in wreftling.

The king went of purpofe into the North, laying an open fide unto Perkin, to make him come to the c'ofe, and fo to trip up his hecls, having raade fure in Kent beforehand. Bacon.

Both fill'd with duft, but farting up, the third clofe they had made,
Had not Achilles' felf ftood up. Chapman's Iitads.
6. A paufe, or ceffation, or reft.

The air, fuch pleafure loth to lofe,
With thoufand eccho's ftll prolongs each heav'nly clofe. Mit.
At ev'ry c'ofe fhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the fong. Dryden's Fabies.
7. A conclufion or end.
Speedy death,

The clofe of all my miferies, and the balm.
Miit. Agoit.
Thro' Syria, Perfia, Greece fhe goes;
And takes the Romans in the clofe.
Prior.
Close. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Shut faft ; fo as to leave no part open; as a clofe box ; a ciofe houfc.
We fuppofe this bag to be tied clofe about, towards the window.

Wilkins.
2. Without vent; without inlet; fecret; private; not to be feen through.

Nor could his acts too clofe a vizard wear,
To 'fcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. Dryder.
3. Confined; ftagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air clofe, and not frem; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. Baion's Nat. Hifory, No. $937 \cdot$ 4. Compaet ; folid; without interfices or vacuities.

The inward fubfance of the earth is of itfeif an uniform mafs, clofe and compact. Burnet's Tbery of the Earth.:
The golden globe being put into a prefs, which was driven by the extreme force of firews, the water made itfelf way thro' the pores of that very clofe metal.
5. Vifcous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourifhes the lamp, is fuppofed of fo clofe and tenacious a fubftance, that it may flowly evaporate. Wilkins.
6. Concife; brief; without exubcrance or digreflion.

You lay your thoughts fo il.je together, that were they clofer they would be crouded, and cren a due connection would be wanting. Drych'sh's 'furen. Dedication.
Where the original is clofe, no verfion can reach it in the fame compafs.

Diyden.
Read thefe inftructive leaves, in which confpire
Frefnoy's clofe art and Dryden's uative fire. Pope.
7. Immediate; without any intervening diffance or fpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herfelf,

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Equal to all her titles! that could ftand
Cloje up with Atlas, and fuftain her name
As ftrong as he doth heaven!
Ben. 'Jobnjon's Catiline.
We mult lay afide that lazy and fallacious method of cenfuring by the lump, aind muft bring things clo/e to the teft of true or falfe. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.
Plant the fpring crocus's clofe to a wall. Mort. Husbandry.
Where'er my name I find;
Some dire misfortune follows clofe behind. Pope's El. to Abel.
8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another

Now fit we clofe about this taper here,
And call in queftion our neceflities. Shakef. F̛ulitrs Cafar. 9. Narrow; as a clofe alley.
10. Admitting fmall diftance.

Short crooked fwords in clofer fight they wear. Dryden.
11. Undifcovered; without any token by which one maý be found.

Clofe obferve him for the fake of mockery. Clofe, in the name of jefting! lie you there.

Shakes. Twelfth Night. 12. Hidden; fecret; not revealed.

A clofe intent at laft to fhew me grace. Spenfer. Some fpagyrifts, that keep their beft things clofe, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppofe their antagonifts, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind.

Boyle.
13. Having the quality of fecrecy; trufty.

Conftant you are,
But yet a woman; and for fecrefy;
No lady clofer. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; fly.

That clofe afpect of his,
Does thew the mood of a much troubled breaft. Sbake/p.
15. Without wandering ; without deviation; attentive.

I difcovered no way to keep our thoughts clofe to their bufinef;, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention.
16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large difpute, where the arguments are not like to reach clofe on either fide. Diyd. on Dram. Poefy. 17. Retired; folitary.
18. Secluded from communication; as a clofe prifoner.
19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

Close. adv. It is ufed fometimes adverbially by itfelf; but more frequently in compofition. As,
Close-banded. adj. In clofe order; thick ranged; or fecretly leagued, which feems rather the meaning in this paffage.

Nor in the houfe, with chamber ambufhes
Clofe-banded, durft attack me. Milton's Agon. l. II $2 \mathbf{I}$.
Close-bodied. adj. Made to fit the body exactly.
If any clergy fhall appear in any clofe-bodied coat,
If any clergy fhall appear in any clofe-bodied coat, they fhall be fufpended.
Close-handed. adj. Covetous.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
Galba was very clofe-handed: I have not read much of his liberalities.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
Close-pent. adj. Shut clofe; without vent.
Then in fome clofe-pent room it crept along,
And, fmould'ring as it went, in filence fed.
Dryden.
Clo'sely. adv. [from clofe.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible clofely luted at the top: Boyle's Cbym. Princ.
2. Without much fpace intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Glofter,
Follow Fluellen clofely at the heels. Sbakefp. Henry V.
If we look more clofely, we fhall find
Moft have the feeds of judgment in their mind.
3. Secretly; flily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, fent fome clofely into the village, in the dark of the night. Carew's Surv. of Cornwal.
4. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranflated clofely enough, and given them the fame turn of verfe which they had in the original. Dryden. Clo'seness. $n$. $\int$. [from clofe.]

1. The flate of being fhut; or the quality of admitting to be fhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the clofenefs round about that preferveth the found, maketh the noife come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you fhould ftrike upon the like fkin extended in the open air.
2. Narrownefs; ftraitnefs.
3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half ftifled by the clofenefs of the room.

Swift's Account of Partridge's Deatb.
4. Compaĉnefs; folidity.

How conld particles, fo widely difperfed, combine into that clofenefs of texture?

Bentley's Sermons.
The hafte of the firit to put forth, and the chrenenefs of the bark caufe prickles in boughs. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory; ${ }^{〔}$. 559 .
5. Reclufenefs ; folitude ; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To clof oncfs, and the bettering of my mind. Shakef. Tempef. 6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was conftant and juft, but not open. Voz. I.

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Such was his enquiry, and fuch liie clifenffs, as they food ind the light towards him, and he ftood in the dark towaids them.

Liucon's Iienry VII.
A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majefty's comnfellors, being catried with gicat clofencfs, liker a bufinefs of love than ftate. II citon.

We rife not againft the piercing judginent of Augiflus, nor the extreme caution or clofenefs of Tiberius. Racon's EDays.

This prince was fo very referved, thit lie would impait his fecrets to no body: whereupon this clifenefs did a litte perith his underfanding.

Collicr of Friend/bit. 7. Covetounnefs; fly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he coild keep his poverty a fecret, he fhould not feel it : he improved this thought into an affectation of clof cnefs and covetoufne'fs. Addijon's speciat. No. 264.
8. Connection ; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wife men run in a much greater clofenefs and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a cafual inlue, brought urder no forecaft or delign.

Soutb's Scrmons.
Cióseri. n. f. [from clofe.] A finifher; a concluder.
Clo'sestool. n. $f$. [clofe and fool.] A chamber implement.
A peftle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a clofe-fool pan. Gartlis Diffenf. Clo'set. n. f. [from clofe.]

1. A fmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your clofet. Shakicfp. Fulius Cafar. He would make a ftep into his clofet, and after a fhort prayer he was gone.

Wotton.
2. A private repofitory of curiofities anid valuabie things.

He fhould have made himfelf a key, wherewith to open the clofet of Minerva, where thofe fair treafures ate to be fourd in all abundance.

Dryden's Duffrefncy.
He furnifhes her clofet firft, atid fills
The crowded fhelves with rarities of fhells. Dryd. Falles,
To Clo'set. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To thut up, or conceal in a clofet.

The heat
Of thy great love orice fpread, as in an urn; Doth clofet up itfelf.

Herbert:
2. To take into a clofet for a fecret interview.

About this time began the project of clofeting, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately cateclifed by his majefty:

Suift.
Closh. n. $f$. A diftemper in the feet of cattle; catled alfo the founder.
Clo'sure. n. ffrom clofe.]
I. The act of fhuting up.
I. The aet of fhutting up.

The chink was carefully clofed up: upon which iclofure there appeared not any change. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. That by which any thing is clofed or fhut.

I admire your fending your laft to me quite open, without a feal, wafer, or any clofure whatevet. Pope to Svivift:
3: The parts inclofing ; inclofure.
O thou bloody prifon!
Within the guilty clofure of thy walls
Richard the fecond here was hack'd to death. Sh. Rich: III.
4. Conclufion; end.

We'll hand in hand alt headlong cait uss down;
And make a mutual clofure of our houfe. Shak. Tit. Andron:
CLOT: n. f. [probably; at firf, the farie with clod; but ncw always applied to different ufes.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with fpirit of wine, doth bake the eg'g into clots's as if it beigan to poch. Bacon's Phyf. Remerarks. The opening itfelf was ftopt with a clot of grutious blood.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To Clot. vi. $n$. [from the noun, or from kloteren; Dutchi]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, lafting remaitits
Of that gigantick race; which às he breaks
The clotted glebe', the plowman haply finds:
Pbilips:
2. Tö concrete; to coagulate ; to gather into corrcretions; as clotted milk, clotted blood.

Here mangied limbs, here brains and gore; Lie clotted.

Pbilips. CLOTH. n: $\int$. plural cloiths of clôthes. [clằ, Saxon:]

1. Any thing woven for drefs or covering; whether of animal of vegetable fubftance.

Thic Spaniards buy their linen cloiths int that kingtom. Swift.
2. The piece of linnen fpread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, èvery error pafs,
Thè mufty wine, foul cloth, of grealy glafs. Pápe's Hor. Init. 3. The canvafs on which pictures are delineated.

I anfwer you right painted cloth, from whence you have ftudied your queftions.

Slankef. As you like it.
Who fears a fentence, or an old man's faw,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. Slak. Tarq. and Luc.
This idea, whicli we may call the groddefs of painting and of fculpture, defcends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of thefe arts. Digden's Pref. to Duificfriog. 4. In the plural. Drefs; habit; garment; vefure; velt-
ments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this fenfe always clothes. Pronounced clo's.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's clothes. Spenfer, b. ii. cant. 4. Aanz. 28. Take up thefe clothes here, quickly: carry them to the laundrefs in 1)atchet-mead. Shakef. Nerry livives of Windfor. Strength grows more from the warmth of exercifes than of c'oaibs.
5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She ium'd each way her frighted head,
Then funk it deep beneath the clothes.
To Clothe Prior: clothed, or clad. [from cloth.] clad; particip. I have

1. To inveft with garments; to cover with drefs, from cold and injuries.

Care no more to clothe and eat.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was clothocd, took the firft opportunity of making his efcape into nakednefs. Addifon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .5$.
The Britons in Cæfar's time painted their bodies, and clothed themfelves with the fkins of beafts.

With fuperior boon may your rich foil
Exuberant nature's better bleffings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhauftlefs granary of a world
Thomf. Spring. 2. To adorn with drefs.

We clothe and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we beftow upon that. Our fouls alfo are to be clothed with holy habits, and adorned with good works. Ray on Creation.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds. Pope's Statius. 3. To inveft; as with clothes.

They leave the flady realms of night,
And, clotlj d in bodies, breathe your upper light. Dryden.
Let both ufe the cleareft language in which they can clothe their thoughts. Watts's Improvement of the Mind, $p$. i. 4. To furnilh or provide with clothes.

Clo'thier. 1. f. [from cloth.] A maker of cloth.
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The fpinfters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shak. Hen. VIII.
His commifioners fhould caufe clothicrs to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. Hayward.
They fhall only fpoil the clotbier's wool, and beggar the prefent fpinners, at beft. Graunt's Bills of Mort.
Lo'тHing. $n$. §. [from To clotbe.] Drefs ; vefture;
Clo'thing. n. $f$. [from To clothe.] Drefs; vefture; garments.
Thy bofom might receive my yielded fpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure clothing dreft,
Through cleareft kies might take united flight. Fairfax. Your bread and clothing, and every neceffiary of life, en-
tirely depend upon it. tirely depend upon it.

Swift.
Czothshe'arer. n.f. [from cloth and Bear.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a clothSBearer.

Hakewill on Providence.
Clo'rroll. M. $[$ [from clot and poll.] Thickfkull ; blockhead.
What fays the fellow, there? call the clotpoll back. Shakef. 2. Head, in fcorn.

I have fent Clotens ilotpoll down the ftream, In embafy to his mother.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
To Clo'trer.•\%. \%. [Hotecren, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slidd'ring thro' clottcr'd blood and holy mire. Dryd. En $n$.
Clo'tty. adj. [from clot.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.
The nuatter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, Harvey on $C$ infly fumptions,
Where land is cloty, Where land is clotty, and a fhower of rain foaks through,
you may make ufe of a roll to break it A CLOUD. n. derives it from from $\alpha \chi^{\lambda i c}$, darknefs; Skimner from kladde, Dutch, a fpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the clouds that lower'd upon our houfe,
In the deep bofom of the ocean buried. Shatef. Rich. III. As a mift is a multitude of fimall but folid globules, which therefore defcend; fo a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing elfe but a congeries of very fimall and concave globules, which therefore afcend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain furpended, 'till, by fome motion in the air, being broken, they deffend in folid drops; either fmall, as in a mift, or b:gger, when many of them run together, as in rain. Greew's Cofinol.
Clouds are the greateft and moft confiderable of all the metcors, as furnifhing water and plenty to the earth. They confift of very fmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diftance above the furface of the earth; for a clowd is nothing but a mift flying high in the air, as a mift is nothing but a
cloud hare below. cloud here below.

Locke's Elem. Nat. Pbilof.
How vapours, turn'd to clonds, obfcure the fky;
And clouds, diffolv'd, the thirity ground fupply. Rofiommon.
2. The veins, marks, or ftains in ftonce, or other bodies. 3. Any flate of obfcurity or darknefs.
'Tho' poets may of infiriration boaft,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the clouds is loft.
Waller.
How can I fee the brave and young,
Fall in the cloud of war, and fall unfung?
Addifon.
4. Any thing that fpreads wide; as a croud, il multitude. The objection comes to no more than this, that amongtt 2 cloud of witnefles, there was one of no very good reputation.

Atterbury.
To Cloun. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds ; to cover with clonds; to obfcure.

What fullen fury clouds his fcornful brow. Pope's Statins.
2. To obfcure; to make lefs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to cloud and darken the cleareft truths, no man could mifs his way to heaven for want of light.

Decay of Piety.
3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle fmooth and plain,
Made of the clouded olive's eafy grain.
Pope's Odyley.
To Cloud. v. n. To grow cloudy'; to grow dark with clouds. Clóunberry. n. f. [from cloud and berry.] The name of a plant, called alfo knotberry.
It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is compofed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the higheft hills in the North of England. Miller:
Cloudcapt. adj. [from cloned and cap.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The cloudcapt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The folemn temples, the great globe itfelf,
Yea, all which it inherit, fhall diffolve. Shakefp. Temteff.
Cloudcompésling. adj. [A word formed in imitation of $v \equiv \rho \equiv \lambda \eta \gamma \cdot \xi \in \tau n!$, ill underftood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were fuppofed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted fhore;
With loud refemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the feed of cloudcompelling Jove.
Supplicating move
to cloudcompelling Jove.
Dryd. Henter:
Thy juft complaint to cloudcompelling Jove.
Clóudily. adv. [from cloudy.]
I. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obicurely; not perfpicuoufiy.

Some had rather have good difcipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than cloudily enwrapped in allegories. Spenfer.
He was commanded to write fo cloudily by Cornutus. Dryd.
Clo'udiness. $n$. $\int$. [from cloudy.]

1. The fate of being covered with clouds; darkneis.

You have fuch a February face,
So full of froft, of ftorm and cloudines $s$.
Sbakefpeare. The fituation of this inand expofes it to a continual closdi$n e / s$, which in the fummer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm.
2. Want of brightnefs.

I faw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ftone would lofe more of its cloudine/s.
Clo'udess. adj. [from cloud.] Without clouds; Boyle. clouded; bright; luminous; lightfome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge foon thall view in cloudlefs flies,
When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes.
Pope.
How many fuch there muft be in the vait extent of fapace, a naked eye in a cloudlefs night may give us fome faint glimpre.

Chaync's Phil. Prin.
Clo'UDY. adj. [from cloud.]
I. Covered with clouds; obfcured with chouds; confifting of clouds.

As Mofes entered into the tabernacle, the cioudy pillar defcended, and ftood at the door.

Exad. xxxiii. $g$.
2. Dark ; obfcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourfelf frequently with words inftead of ideas, or with cloudy and confufed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darknefs be. Watts's Improv. of the Minind.
3. Gloomy of look ; not open, nor cheerful.

So my ftorm-beaten heart likewife is cheer'd
With that fun-fhine, when clonidy looks are cleard. Spenfer.
Witnefs my fon, now in the flade of death,
Whofe bright outhining beams thy cloud'y wrath

- Hath in eternal darkners folded up. Shakef $\rho$. Richard III.

4. Marked with fpots or veins.

Clove. n. S. [the preterite of cleave.] See To CLEAVE.
CLOVE. n. f. [clou, Fr. a nail, from the fimilitude of a clove to a nail.]
I. A valuable fpice brought from Ternate in the Eaft Indics. It is the fruit or feed of a very large tree.

Clove feems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon ciove-trees.

Broun's Fu'gar Errours, b. ii.
2. Some of the parts into which garlick feparates, when the outer fkin is torn off.
'Tis mortal fin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlick is a lacred pow'r. Tatc's yurem. Sia. Crofe-gilifflower. n. f. [from its fmelling lilic chutes.]

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, fmooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the fower are narrow at button, and broad at top; and are, for the mont part, cut about the eciges. The feod-vefficl is of a cylindrical figure, containine many flat rough fecds. This genus may be divided into dirce clafics: I. The clove-gillitlower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The fwect William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, aric diftinguifhed into four claffes. The firf, called fakes, having two colours only, and their ftripes large, going quite through the leaves. The fecond, called bizars, have flowers ftriped, or variegrated with three or four different colours. The third are piqueties: thefe fowvers have always a white ground, and are fpotted with foulet, red, purple, or other colours. 'The fourth are called painted ladies: thele have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper fide, and are white underneath. Of each of thefe clafies there are numerous varicties. The true clovegillyflower has been long in ufe for making a cordial fyrup. There arc two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodnefs; fome having very little feent, when compared with the truc fort. The varicties of the pink arc; the damafk pink; white fhock, fcarlet, pheafa:t-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties, both with fingle and double flowers; old man's head; painted lady. Among the fiveet Williams are, I. The broad-leaved fweet Williain, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved fweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double fweet fwect William, with red flowers, which burft their pods. 4. The rofe-coloured double fiveet William. 5. The narrowleaved fweet William, called fiveet John.

Miller.
Clo'ven. part. pret. [from cleave.] Sec To CLEAVE.
There is Aufidius, lift you what work he makes
Among your cioven army.

> Now, heap'd high,

The clorien oaks and lofty pines do lie.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.

The cloven helm, and arch of victory. Dryd. Furv. Sat. x.
Cloven-fgoted. $\}$ adj. [cloven and foot, or boof.] Having the Ceoren-hoofed. $\}$ foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bifulcous.

There are the bifulcous or cloven-booft; as camels and beavers.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The cloven-footed fiend is banifh'd from us. Dryden.
Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and cloven-footed, frequent the waters.

Ray on the Creation.


1. A fpecies of Trefoil, which fee.

The even mead, that erft brought fweetly forth
The freckled cowflip, burnet, and green clovier. Sh. Hen. V: Nature fhall provide
Green grafs and fatt'ning clover for their fare. Dryd. Virgil.
Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains.

Mortimer's Husbändry.
My Blouzelinda is the blitheft lafs,
Than primiofe fweeter, or the clover-grafs.
Gay.
2. To live in Clover, is to live luxurioufly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in clover fpent?

## Clo'vered. adj. [from clover.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the clover'l vale. Thom. Summ.
Clough. n. $\int$. [clourh, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In compofition a hilly place.
Clough. n. $\int$. [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred wcight for the turn of the fcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when fold by retail.
A CLOUT. $n \int$. [clur, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean ufe.

His garment, nought but many ragged clouts,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. Sperf. F. 2. A clout upon that head,
Where late the diadem ftood. Shakefpeare's Hanlet.
In pow'r of fisttle and a clout,
When c'er he pleafe to blot it out.
Swift.
2. A patch on a hloe or coat.
3. Anciently, the mark of white cluth at which archers fhot.

He drew a good bow: he fhot a finc fhoot: he would have clapt in the clout at twelve fcore.

Shakefp. Hen. IV . p. ii.
4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To Clout. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To patch ; to mend coarfely

I thought he flept, and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whofe rudenefs
Anfwer'd my dteps too loud.
Shakefj. Cymbeline.
Treads on it daily with his clouted thoon
To cover with a cloth.
Milk fome unhappy cwe,
Whofe clouted leg her hurt doth fhew. Spenfer's Paforals. 3. To join awkwardly or coarfely together.

Many fentences of one meanin's be clouted up together.
Ajchan's Schoolminger.

## C L U

Ciouren. particifial adj. Congealed; coagulated: corruptly ufed for slottid

I've feen her fkim the clouted cream,
And prefs from fpongy curds the milky ftream. Gay's Paft:
Clo'utrriy. adj. [probably by corruption from louterly.] Clumfy; awkward; as a clouterly fellow.

The fingle wheel plough is a very clouterly fort. Mortimer:
CLOWN. n.f. [imagined by Skimer and 'furius to be contracted from colonus. It fecms rather a Saxon word, corrupted from lown; loci, Dut. a word nearly of the fame import.]

1. A ruftick; a country fellow; :a churl.

He came out witl all his clowns, horft upon cart-jades.
Sidncy, b. ii:
The clowns, a boif'rous, rude, ungovcru'd crew,
With furious hafte to the loud funmons flew. L'yden's $E x \%$. 2. A coarfe ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clowen. Speciator.
A country fquire, reprefented with no other vice but that of being a clowm, and having the provincial accent. Swift. Clo'wnery. n. f. [from clown.] Ill-breeding; churlifhnefs ; rudencfs; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both clowiery and ill-nature. L'Eftr. Clo'wnish. adj. [from clown.]
x. Confifting of rufticks or clowns.

Young Silvia béats her breaft, and cries aloud
For fuccour from the clownif) neighbourhood. Dryd. 压r. 2. Coarfe; rough ; rugged.

But with his clownifs hands their tender wings
He brufheth off. Spenfer's Fairy Qucen, b. i. cant. i. 3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we effay'd to fteal
The clownifh fool out of your fathcr's court. Shakefpeare. 4. Clumify, ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The clownifs mimick traverfes the ftage.
Prior.
Clo'wnishlì. adv. [from clownifb.] Coarfely; rudely; brutally.
Clo'wnishness. n. f. [from clowniijb.]

1. Rufticity; coarfenefs; unpolifhed rudenefs.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable fweetnefs in its clownifone/s.

Dryden.
If the boy fhoiild not make legs very gracefully, a dancing mafter will curc that defect, and wipe of that plainnefs which the a-la-mode people call clownifmejs. Lockic on Education. 2. Incivility; brutality.

Clown's Mustard. n.f. An herb, Dicf
To CLOY. v.a. [enclouer, Fr. To inail up; to ftop up.]
I. To fatinte ; to fate; to fill beyond defire; to furfeit ; to fill to loathing.

The length of thofe fpeeches had not cloyed Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. Sidney:

The very creed of Athanafius, and that facred hymn of glory, are now reckoned as fuperfluities, which we muft in any cafe pare away, left we cloy God with too much fervice.

Hooker, b. v. Sect. 42.
Who can cloy the lungry edgc of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feaft? Shakefp. Richard II.
Continually varying the fame fenfe, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he fometimes cloys his readers inftead of fatisfying them.

Drydel.
Whofe little fore her well taught mind does pleafe,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor cloy'd with wanton eafe. Rofoom.
Intemperance in eating and drinking, inftead of delighting and fatisfying nature, doth but load and cloy it. Tillotfon.

Scttle, cloy'd with cuftard and with praife,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. Pope's $D_{\text {usinciad. }}$
2. It feems to have, in the following paffage, another fenfe: perhaps to frike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and clays his beak.,
As when his god is pleas'd.
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
3. To nail up guns, by friking a fpike into the touch-hole.

Clo'yless. adj. [from cloy.] That of which too much caniot be had; that which cannot caufe fatiety.

Epicurcan cooks
Sharpen with cloylefs fauce his appctite. Shok. Ant. and Cleoo.
Clóyment. n. $\int$. [from cloy.] Satiety; Iepletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite :
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That fuffers furfeit, cloymeint, and revolt. Sh. Trvelfth Nigbs. CLUB. n.. . [clwppa, Wclih ; kluppel, Dutch.]

1. A heavy fick; a ftaff intended for offence.

He ftrove his combred club to quit
Out of the earth. Spenfer's Fairy शzeen, b: i. cant. S:
As he pulled off his belmets; a butcher flew him with the ftroak of a club.

Hazzarto.
Arm'd with a knotty clab another carne: Dryden's EEn:
2. The name of one of the fuits of cards.

The clubs black tyrant finft her vietim died;
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.
3. [From cleofan, to divide. Skimer:] The thot or divi

## C L U

diend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juft proportions.
A fuddling couple fold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their club, and this they called forcing a trade.

L'Efrange.
4. An affeinbly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious clubs to vilify the government? Dryden's Medal. Dedication.
5. Concurrence; contribution ; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b'implicite generation,
And general club of all the nation. Hudibras, $p$. ii. cant. I. To Club. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in fettled proportions.
2. To join to one effect ; to contribute feparate powers to one end.
'Till groffer atoms, tumbling in the fream
Of fancy, madly met, and elub'd into a dream
Every part of the body feed, elfe part of the body fecms to club and contribute to the feed, elfe why fhould parents, born blind or deaf, fometimes gencrate children with the fame imperfections.

Let fugar, wine, and cream together club,
To make that gentle viand, fyllabub.
The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat.
Rays
P. v. a. To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their teffers now to take your life. Pope's Horace.
Fibres being diftinct, and impregnated by diffinct fpirits, how fhould they club their particular informations into a common idea.

Collier on Thought. Clubhe'aded. adj. [club and bead.] Having a thick head.
Small clubbeaded anterinx. Derban's $P$ Phyficotbeology.
Clubr.A'W. n. $\int$. [club and law.] Regulation by force; the
law of arms. law of arms.
The enemies of our happy eftablifhment feem to have recourfe to the laudable method of clublaw, when they find all other means for enforcing the abfurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual.

Addifon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 50$ :
Clubróom. n. $\int$. [club and room.] The room in which a club or company affembles.
Thefe ladies refolved to give the pictures of their deceafed hufbands to the clubroom. Addif. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .36 \mathrm{I}$.
To Cluck. v. n. [cloccian, Wellh; clochat, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; klocken, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no fecond brood,
Has cluck'd thee to the wars. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if the brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen clucks and calls to keep them out.

Ray on the Creation.
Clump. n. f. [formed from lump.] A fhapelefs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenfions.
Ciumps. n.. A numbfcull. Skinner.
Ciu'msily. adv. [from clumfy.] Awkwardly; without readinefs; without nimblenefs; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very clumfly and ridiculounly.
Ray on the Creation.
This lofty humour is clumfily and inartificially managed, when affected.

Collier on Pride.
Ciu'msiness. n. $\int$. [from clumfy.] Awkwardnefs; ungainlinefs; want of readinefs, nimblenefs, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to clumfinefs and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or thill to ufe them.

Collier on Farne.
CLU'MSY. adj. [This word, omitted in the other etymologilts, is rightly derived by Bailey from lompfch, Dutch, fupid. In Englifh, limp, clump, lumpifh, clumpifh, clumpifhly, clumfily,
clumfl.] Awkward; heavy; artlefs; unhandy; without clum $f:]$ Awkward; heavy; artlefs; unhandy; without dexterity, readinefs, or grace. It is ufed either of perfons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and fequacious, apt to be moulded into such Thapes and machines, even by clum $\sqrt{y}$ fingers.

To Ciung. v. in. [clinzan, Sax.] 'To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To Cling.
Clung. adj. [clunzu, Sax.[ Wafted with leannefs; thrunk up with cold.
CLU'STER. n. f. [clyjren, Sax. klifer, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the fame kind growing or joined together.
Grapes will continue frefh and moift all winter, if you hang them clufler by cluficr in the roof of a warm room. Bacon.

When A welling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in thort face, itfelf the cluffer fhows,
And from earth's moifture, mixi with fun-beams, grows.

## COA

The faline corpufcles of one liquor do variounty act upor the tinging corpufcles of another, fo as to make many of thema affociate into a cluffer, whereby two tranfparent liquors may compofe a coloured one.

Newton's Opt.
An clm was near, to whofe embraces led,
The curling vinc her fwelling cluffers fpread.
Pope:
2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clufters. Milton's Paradife Loft, b.
There with their clafping feet together clung, i. 8.77 I ,
And a long cluyfer from the laurel hung. Dryden's En.
3. A body of people collected: ufed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beafts
And coward nobles, gave way to your clufters,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
My friend took his ftation among a clufter of mob, who were making themfelves merry with their betters. Addif on. To Clu'ster. v.n. [from the noun.] To grow in bunches;
to gather themfelves into bunches, to congregate.
Forth flourifh'd thick the cluflering vine. Milt. Par. Loft.
Great father Bacchus to my fong repair ;
For cluffering grapes are thy peculiar care. Dryd. Virg. Geor.
Or fron the fort,
Or from the foreft, falls the cluffer'd fnow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they fcatter. Thomfon's Winter, 1. 790.
To Clu'ster. v.a. To collect any thing into bodics.
Cluster-grape. n. f. [from clufter and grape.]
The fmall black grape is by fome called the currant, or clufter-grape; which I reckon the forwardeft of the black fort.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Clu'stery. adj. [from clufter.] Growing in clufters.
To CLUTCH. v. a. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grafp.

Is this a dagger I fee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.
Shakejpeare's Macbeth:
They,
Like moles within us, heave and caft about ;
And, 'till they foot and clutcch their prey,
They never cool.
Herbert.
A man may fet the poles together in his head, and clutcb the whole globe at one intellectual grafp. Collier an Thought. 2. To contrast; to double the hand, $\mathrm{ro}_{0}$ as to feize and hold faft.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would falute my palm. Shak. K. Fobn.
Clutch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grafp; feizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat.

L'Efrange, Fab. ii.
3. Hands, in a fenfe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy flav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your clutches pow'r. Hudibras, p.iii. cant. 2. Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainft thofe who have us in their clutches. Hudibras, p. iii.
I muft have great leifure, and little care of myfelf, if $I$ ever more come near the clutches of fuch a giant.

Stillingfleet.
A CLU'TTER. n. $\int$. [See Clatter.] A noife; a bufle; a bufy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He faw what a cluttir there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and fpits.

L'Efrange, Fab. 120.
The fav'rite child that juft begins to prattle,
Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he bas windows on his bread and butter.
King. Prithee, Tim, why all this clutter?
Why ever in thefe raging fits ?
Swift.
To Clu'tter. v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noife, or bufle.
A CLY'STER. n. $f_{6}$ [ $\chi^{\lambda u v} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{c}}$.] An injection into the anus.
If nature relieves by a diarrhæa, without finking the ffrength of the patient, it is not to be ftopt, but promoted gently by emollient cly/ers.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
To COACE'RVATE. v. a. [coacervo, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the firits in bodies, whether the firits be coacervate or diffufed. . Bacon's Nat. Hiffory, No. 846 . Cuacerva'tion. n. f. [from coacervate.] The aet of heaping, or ftate of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal fpreading of the tangible parts, and the clofe coacervation of them. Bacon's Nat Hiftory. COACH. $n \int$. [coche, Fr. kotczy, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicie is faid to have been invented. Minherv.] A carriage of pleafurc, or ftate, diftinguifhed from a chariot by having feats fronting each other.
Bafilius attended for her in a coach, to carry her abroad to fee fome fports.

Sidney, b. ii.
Then give h better would you fix?
Suppofe that latity a coaib and fix. Pope's Eflay on Mar.
Suppofe that laft week my coach was within an inch of over-
turning in a fimooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horfes.
šuift.
To Coach. $\because$ a. [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.
The needy poet fticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon ; now loofe, now fart,
And carry'd off in fome dog's tail at laft. Pofc's Dunciad.
CoAch-Box. n.f. [coach and box.] The feat on which the driver of the coach fits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the coachbox, if the coach fwung but the leaft to one fide, the ufed to fhriek.

Arbuthont's Bijzory of 'Fobn Bull.
Coach-hire. n. f. Money paid for the uie of a hired coach.
You exclaim as loud as thofe that praife,
For fcraps and coach-bire, a young noble's plavs. Dryden.
My expences in coach-bire make no fimall article. Specifator.
Coach-housf. n.f. [coach and boufe.] The houfe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ftable or the coach-horefe. Swift.
COACH-MAKER. n. $\int$. [coach and maker.] The artificer whofe trade is to m:ke coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies coach-makers. Sbakefpeare. Take care of your wheels: get a new fett bought, and probably the coach-maker will contider you.
szuift.
CoAch-man. n. $\int$. [caach and man.] The driver of a coach.
She commanded her trembling caacbman to drive her chariot near the body of her king.
To COA'CT. v. n. [from con and act.] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how thefe two did coact,
Shall I not lie in publifhing a truth?
Shakefpare.
Coa'ction. n. $\int$. [coactus, Lat.] Compulfion; force, either reltraining or impelling.
It had the paffions in perfect fubjection; and though its command over them was perfuafive and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and defpotical.

South's Sermons.
Coa'ctive. adj. [from coacl.]

1. Having the force of reftraining or impelling; compulfory; reftrictive.
The Levitical priefts in the old law, never arrogated unto themfelves any temporal or coaClive power. Ralcigb's Elfays.
2. A $\mathcal{E} i \mathrm{ig}$ in concurrence. Obfolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou coactive art. Shakep. Wintcl's Tule. COADJU'ment. n.f. [from con and adjumentum, Latin.] Mutual affiftance.
Coadju'tant. n.f. [from con and adjuto.] Helping; cooperating.

Thracius coadjutant, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon.
Coadju'tor. n. f. [from con and acjjutor, Latin.]
I. A fellow-helper; an affiftant; an affociate; one engaged in the affiftance of another.

I fhould not fucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceffors the poets, or their feconds or coadjutors the criticks.

Dryden's fuv. Delication.
Away the friendly coadjutor fies.
Garth's Difpcreary.
A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneffa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her coaljutor.
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bifhop that is unprofitable to his diocefe ought to be depofed, and no coadjutor affigned him. Ayliffes Parergon. CoADJU'vancy. n. $\int$. [from con and adjuvo, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; co:itribution of help; co-operation.

Cryftal is a mineral body, in the difference of ftones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moft pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldnefs of the earth fome concurrence and coadjuvancy, but not immediate determination and efficiency. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$ ii.
CoADUNI'TION. n. $\int$. [from con, ad, unitio, Lat.] 'I he conjunction of different fubftances into one mafs.

Bodies feem to have an intrinfick principle of, or corruption from, the coadunition of particles endued with contrary qualities.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
ToCOAGMENT. v. a. [from con and agnch, Lat.] To congrecgate or heap together. I have only found the participle in ufc.

Had the world been coagmented from that fuppofed fortuitous jumble, this hypothefis had been tolerable. Glanv. Siepf. c. 20. Coagmenta'tion. n. f. [from coagment] Collection, or coacervation into one mafs; union; conjunction.

The third part refts in the well joining, cementing, and cragmentation of words, when it is fmooth, gentle, and fwect. Benj. Fobnfon's Difioveries.
CoA'gulanle. adj. [from coagulate.] That which is capable COA'GULADLE. adj. [from coagulate.] That which is capable
of concretion. of concretion.
Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranfparent fubftance, coagulable into vitriol.

Boyle's Scept. Cbym.

## COA

To COA'GULATE. ש. a. [coagulo, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affufion of fome other fubftance, to turn milk.

Roufted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erfized with coagulate gore. Shakefp. Manlet. Vivification ever confifteth in fipirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate, Bacon's Nat. Hiftory, N. 836 .
Bitument is found in lumps, or coagulated mahes, in fonte fprings. W'oodward's Natural Hiftory.

The milk in the ftomach of calves, which is coagulated by the rumnet, is again diffolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.

Arbutbmat on Aliments.
To Coa'gulate. v.n. To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part fpirit of wine, and two parts niik, coagulatctb little, but mingleth; and the fipirit fwims not above. Bacon's Phyf. Rem.
About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there coagulute into a whitifh body, almoft like butter.

Boyle's Hijtory of Fiuidity.
Coagula'tion. n.f. [from coagulate.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the Atate of being coagulated.
2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the fubftance of cocogulations is not merely faline, nosthing diffolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the fame time.

Arbutbrot on Aliments.
COA'Gulative. adj. [from coagulate.] That which has the power of caufing concretion, or coaculation.
And to manifeft yet further the coagulative power of them, we have fometimes in a minute arrefted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled fubfance, only by dexterounly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol.

Bajle's Hifory of Firmne/s.
CoAgula'tor. n. f. [from coagulate.] That which caufes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are thofe things which expel the moft fluid parts, as in the cafe of incrafiating, or thickening; and by thofe things which fuck up fone of the fluid parts, as abrorbents. Arbuthnot on Diet. COAL. n. $\int$ [col, Sax. kol, Germ. kole, Dut. kul, Danim.] I. The common foffil fewel.

Coal is a black, fulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ferving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the Englifh coal is of moft repute. One fpecies of pit-coal is called camnel, or canole coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, gloffy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out.

Cbanzers.
Coals are folid, dry, opake, inflammable fubftances, found in large ftrata, fplitting horizontally more cafily than in any other direction; of a gloffy hue, foft and friable, not fufible, but eafily inflammable, and leaving a large refiduum of afhes.

Hill on Foffils.
But age, enforc'd, falls by her own confent;
As csais to afhes, when the fpirit's fpent. Denham.
We fhall meet with the fame mineral lodged in coals, that elfewhere we found in marle. $W$
2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatfoever doth fo alter a body, as 'it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheefe is made of curds, or coals of wood, or bricks of earth. Bacon. 3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

## You are no furer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, Or hailftones in the fun.

Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
The rage of jealoufy then fir'd his foul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal. Dryd. Fables.

## You

Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me. Sh. H. VIII.
To Coal. v.n. [from the noun.]
I. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and coft, in buying the wood for this fervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the fame when it is coalced, through fuch far, foul, and cumberfome ways.
2. To delineate with a coal

Marvailing, he coalcd out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. Camden's Remains. Coal-black. adj. [coal and llack.] Black in the higheft degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ettna, from his boiling ftew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy fmoak. Fairy 2 ueen.
Ethiopians and negroes becone coal-blach from fuliginous efflorefcencies, and complectional tinctures. Brown's Vil. Err. Coal-black his colour, but like jet it fhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. Dryden. Coal-box. n. $\int$. [coul and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire. fire. 4 T

Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-bo.r; a bottle, a broom, and fuch other unfightly things.
Coal-mine. n. $\int$. [coal and minue.] A mine in which coals are dug ; a coal-pit.
Springs are injurious to land, that flow from coalmines.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
Coal-pit. n.f. [from coal and fit.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.
A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the finking of a
coalpit. coalpit.

Woodward on Foffils.
Coal-stone. n.f. [coal and fone.] A fort of cannel coal. See Coal..

Coal-flone flames eafily, and burns fiecly; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. IVoodzard on Foffrls.
Coal-work. in.f. [coal and work.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vaft treafure in the old Englifh, from whence authors may draw conftant fupplies; as our officers make their fureft remits from the coal-works and the mines. Fcltor.
Co'alery. n. . . [from coal.] A place where coals are dug.
Two fine falactitx were found hanging from a black fone, at a deferted vault in Benwell conlery. Woodward on Foffils.
To COALE'SCE. v. $n$. [coalefco, Latin.]

1. To unite in maffes by a fpontaneous approximation to each other.
When vapours are raifed, they hinder not the tranfparency of the air, being divided into parts too fmall to caufe any reflection in their fuperficies; but when they begin to coalefic, and conftitute globules, thofe globules become of a convenient fize to reflect fome colours.
2. To grow together; to join.

Coale'scence. n. f. [from conicfice.] The act of coalefcing; concretion; union.
Coali'tion. u.f.[from coalefoo conlitum, Latin.] Union in one mafs or body; conjunction of feparate parts in one whole.
The world's a mafs of heterogeneous confiftences, and every part therenf a coalition of diftinguifhable varieties. Glanv. Scep): In the firft coalition of a people, their profpect is not great: they provide laws for their prefent exigence and convenience. Hale's Common Law of England.
'Tis neceffary that thefe fquandered atoms fhould convene and unite into great maffes: without fuch a coalition the chaos mult have reigned to all eternity.
Co'Aly. adj. [from coal.] Containing coal.
Or coaly Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. Mi'ton.
Coapta'tion. n. f. [from con and apto, Lat] The adjuftment of parts to each other.
In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is ffruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the fize, flape, bignefs, and coaptation of the feveral parts.

Boyle's Scep. Cbym
The fame method makes both profe and verfe beautiful, which confifts in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the words.

Broome on the Ocyyfey.
To COA ${ }^{\prime}$ RCT. v. a. [coarcto, Latin.]

1. To ftraighten ; to confine into a narrow compafs.
2. To contract power.

If a man coarcts himfelf to the extremity of an act, he muft blame and impute it to himfelf, that he has thus coarcted or ftraightened himfelf fo far.
Cuarcta'tion. n. f. [from coarel.]

1. Confinement ; reftraint to a narrow fpace.

The greateft winds, if they have no coarctation, or blow not hollow, give an interiour found. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.
2. Contraction of any fpace.

Straighten the artery never fo much, provided the fides of it do not meet, the veffil will continue to beat below, or beyond the coarefation.

Ray on the Creation.
3. Reftraint of liberty.

Election is oppofed not only to coaction, but alfo to coar:Zation, or determination to one. Bramb. againft Hobbs. COARSE. adj.

1. Not refined; not feparated from impurities or bafer parts.

## I feel

Of what coarfe metal ye are molded. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
2. Not foft or fine: ufed of cloath, of which the threads are large.
3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.
4. Grofs; not delicate.
'Tis not the coarfor tye of human law
That binds their peace.
Thomfon's Spring.
5. Inelegant; rude; unpolifhed.

Praife of Virgil is againft myfelf, for prefuning to copy, in my coarfe Englifh, his beautiful expreffions. Dryd. An. 6. Unaccomplifhed; unfuifhed by art or education.

Practical rules may be ufeful to fuch as are remote from advice, and to conrey practitioners, which they are obliged to make ufe of.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
7. Mean; not nice; not clegant; vile.
. Ill confort, and a coarle perfume,
Difgrace the delicacy of a feaft.
Rofiommon.

## C O A

A coarfe and ufelefs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one fpot, to rot juft as it grows. Otway's Orphan. From this coarife mixture of terreftrial parts,
Defire and fear by turns pofiefs their hearts. Dryden's En
Co'arseliy. adv. [from coarfe.]
I. Without finenefs; without refinement.
2. Meanly ; not elegantly.

Johnc came neither eating nor drinking, but fared coar fly and poorly, according to the apparel' he wore. Br. Vul. Err. 3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too coarfely ufed.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
4. Inelegantly.

Be pleafed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, coarfely tranflated; but which yet retains fome beauties of the author.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ ARSENESS. n. $\int$. [from coarle.]
I. Impurity ; unrefined ftate.

Firft know the materials whereof the glafs is made; then confider what the reafon is of the coarfene/s or dearnefs. Bacon.
2. Roughnefs; want of finenefs.
3. Groflinefs; want of delicacy.
'Tis with friends (pardon the coarfenefs of the illuftration) as with dogs in couples; they fhould be of the fame fize.

L'Eftrange, Fabie 25.
4. Roughnefs; rudenefs of manners.

A bafe wild olive he remains;
The fhrub the coarjenefs of the clown retains. Gartb's Ovid.
5. Meannefs; want of nicety.

Confider the penurioufnefs of the Hollanders, the coarfene/s of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pledfure.
COAST. n. f. [coffe, Fr. cofa, Latin.]
I. The edge or margin of the land next the fea; the fhore. It is not ufed for the banks of lefs waters.

He fees in Englifh hips the Holland coaft. Dryden.
2. It feems to be taken by Nervton for fide, like the French cofle. Some kind of virtue, lodged in fome fides of the cryftal, inclines and bends the rays towards the coaft, of unufual refraction; otherwife the rays would not be refracted towards that coaf rather than any other coaf $t$, both at their incidence and at their emergence, $f o$ as to emerge by a contrary fituation of the coaft.

Nezwton's Opt.
3. The CoAst is clear. A proverbial expreffion. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and feeing that the coaft was clear, Zelmane difmiffed Mufidorus.

Sidney.
The royal fpy, when now the cooft was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unfeen.
Diyden.
To Coast. v. n. [from the noun.] To fail clofe by the coaft; to fail within fight of land.

But fteer my veffel with a fteady hand,
And coaft along the fhore in fight of land. Dryden's Virgil.
The antients coafled only in their navigation, feldom taking the open fea.

Arlutbnot on Coins.
To CoAst. v.a. To fail by ; to fail near to.
Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compafs, was fain to conft that fhore. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
The greateft entertainment we found in confing it, were the feveral profpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lic on the borders of it. Addifon on Italy.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ aster. $n$. $\int$. [from coaft] He that fails timoroufly near the fhore.

In our fmall fikiff we muft not launch too far ;
We here but confers, not difcov'rers are. Dryd. 'Y̌ran. Love.
COAT. n. $f$. [cotte, Fr. c.tta, Italian.]
2. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thoufand fhekels of brafs. ISam. xvi. 5.
The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and faid, this have we found: know now whether it be thy fon's coat or no.

Gen. xxxvii. 30.
2. Petticoat ; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's drefs.
A friend's younger fon, a child in coats, was not cafily brought to his book. Locke.
3. The habit or vefture, as demonftrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excufeable, becaufe many of his coat, in thofe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders.

Hozvel's Vocal Forreft.
Men of his coat fhould be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themielves airs.
Swift.
4. The hair or fur of a beaft; the covering of any animal.

## He clad

Their nakednefs with fkins of benfts; or flain,
Or, as the frake, with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Give your horfe fome powder of brimftone in hi; oats, and it will make his cont lic fine.

Mortimer's Hustandiry.
You have given us milk
In lufcious ftreams, and lent us your own coat
Againft the winter's cold.
Thomfon's Spring.

## C O B

5. Any tegument ; tunick ; or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or fkins. Peacham.
The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eyc. Derbam's Phyjico-Theo'ogy.
Amber is a nodule, invefted with a coat, called rock-amber.
IWoodward on Fofils.
6. That on which the enfigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of :ove's mighty king,
In whofe coat armour richly are difplay'd
All forts of flowers the which on earth do fpring. Spenfir. Cropp'd are the flower de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. Shakefp. Hen. VI. At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, difplay'd at large
Their mafter's coat of arms and knightly charge. Dryden.
To Cont. v.a. [from the noun.]' To cover; to invert; to overfpread: as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.
To COAX. v. a. To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. low word.
The nurfe had changed her note; for fhe was then muzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, fays fhe.

L'Efrange.
I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. Farqubar's Re.r. Officr.
COAXER. $n$. . [from the verb] A wheedler; a flatterer.
Cob. A word often ufed in the compofition of low terms; corrupted from cop, sax. kopf, Germ. the head or top.
Cob. $n$ f. A fort of fea-fowl; called alfo fca-col. Pbilips. Co'balt. n. S. A marcafite frequent in Saxony.
coralt is plentifully impregnated with arfenick; contains copper and fome filver. Being fublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: thefe German mineralifts call zaffir. IV oodward.

Cobalt is a denfe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and fhining, and much refembling fome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From cobalt are produced the three forts of arfenick, white, yellow, and red; as alfo zaffre and fmalt.

Hill on Foffils.
To CO'BBLE. v. a. [kobler, Danifh.]
r. To mend any thing coarfely: ufed generally of fhoes.

If you be out, fir, I can mend you.-Why, fir, cobble you.

They'll fit by th' fire, and prefume to know
What's done $i$ ' th' capitol ; making parties ftrong,
And feeble fuch as ftand not in their liking;
Below their cobb 'ed fhoes.
Shakefp. Coriolunus.
Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raifed themfelves from cobbling to fluxing. $L$ ' $E j l$.
2. To do or make any thing clumfily, or unhandily.

Reject the naufeous praifes of the times:
Give thy bafe poets back their cobbled rhimes.
Dryden.
Believe not that the whole univerfe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpofe or defign, but all ill favouredly cobbled and jumbled together. Bentlcy.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime} \mathrm{b}$ bler. n. $\int$. [from cobble]

1. A mender of old fhoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a cobbler had the cafting vote for the life of a criminal. Addijon on Italy.
2. A clumfy workman in general.

What trade are you? -
Truly, fir, in refpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would fay, a cobbler.

Sbakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
3. In a kind of proverbial fenfe, any mean perfon.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we efteem in cobblers bafe,
Would the high family of Brutus grace.
Dryd. Эuv. $\}$
Co'birons. n.f. [cob and iroi.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as fpits, ranges, cobirons, and pots.

Bacon's Phy. Rem.
Cobr'shop. n. f. [con and bifhop.] A.coadjutant bifhop.
Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made ufe of Auftin as a cobifhop, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. Ayliffe. $\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ BNUT. n. $\int$. [cob and nut.]

1. See Hazel, of which it is a fpecies.
2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ bswan. n.f. [cab, head, and fwan.] The head or leading fwan.

I'm not taken
With a cobfwan, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolifh Leda and Furopa were. Ben. Jolinfon's Catiline.
Co'sweb. n. f. [koprueb, Dutch.]
I. The web or net of a fpider.

The lucklefs Clarion,
With violent fwift light, forth carried
Into the curfed cobweb, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. Spenfor.
Is fupper ready, the houfe trimmed, rufhes frewed, and cobwcbs fwept.

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
The fpider went into the houfe of a burgher, and fell pre-
fently to her net-work of drawing cobwebs up and down. L'eiffrange's Fabies.
2. Any fnare, or trap; implying infidioufnefs and weaknefs.

For he a rope of fand could twift,
As tough as learned Sorbonift;
And weave fine cobwebs fit for fcull
That's enpty, when the moon is full. Hudibras, p. ii.
Chronology at beft is but a cobweb law, and he broke through it with his weight. Dryden's Dedicat. Atn.
Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch fmall flies; but let wafps and hornets break through. Swift.
Cócoa, u. $\int$ Sec Cacao.
Cocci'ferous. adj. [from roorrós, and fero, Lat] All plants or trees are fo called that have berries. 2 थincy.
Co'chineal. n. f. [cochinilla, Span. a woodloufe.]
An infect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. Hill.
Co'chleary. adj. [from cocblea, Lat. a ferew.] Screwform; in the form of a ferew.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, lath wreathy fpires, and cochleary turnings about it, which agreeth with the defcription of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Co'chleated. adj. [from cuchlea, Lat] Of a fcrewed or turbinated form.
Two pieces of ftone, ftruck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of fhells, of the fame fort with the foregoing: they are of a cochleated figure.

Woodward on Foflils.
COCK. n. f. [cocc, Saxon; coq, French.]
I. The male to the hen; a domcftick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and fpurs; hens, little or none. Bacm's Natural Hifory, No. 85.
True cocks o' th' game,
That never afk for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and fhew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a caufe of quarrel. Dryd. Span. Fryar. The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearlefs co:k.
Thomfon's Spring.
2. The male of any fmall birds.

He was confirmed in this by obferving, that calves and philofophers, tygers and fatefmen, cock fparrows and coquets, exactly refemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland.

Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
3. The weathercock, that fhews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes fpout,
'Till you have drench'd our fteeples, drown'd the cocks!

> Sba'cfpeare's King Lear. tuwning the fon
4. A fpout to let out water at will, by turning the ftop.

When every room
Háth blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minftrelfy,
I have retir'd me to a wafteful cock,
And fet mine eyes at flow.
Shakefpeare's Timon.
It were good there were a little cock made in the belly of the upper glafs.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 16.
Thus the fmall jett, which hafty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. Pope's Dunc. 5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that frikes with the fint. [From cocca, Ital. the notch of an arrow. Skinner. Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With hafty rage he finatch'd
His gunfhot, that in holfters watch'd,
And bending coik, he levell'd full
Againft th' outfide of Talgol's ikull. Hudibrar, p. i. cant. 2.
A feven-fhot gun carries powder and bullets for feven charges and difcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. Grew. 7. Á conquerour ; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the cock of the club fince he left us.
Addifon's Spcetator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .130$.
My fchoolmafter call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was al ways the cock of the fchool. Swift.
8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were caroufing 'till the fecond cock. Sbakes. Macbeth.
He begins at curfew, and goes'till the firf cock.: Shakefp.
9. A cockboat ; a fimall boat.

They take view of all fized cocks, barges, and fifherboats hovering on the coaft.

Carezu's Survey of Cornzual.
The fifhermen that walk upoin the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anclioring bark,
Diminifh'd to her cock; her coik, a buoy,
Almoft too fmall for fight. Soukesp. King Lear.
10. A fmall heap of hay. [Properly cos.]

As foon as the dew is off the ground fpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other fide : then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into coiks. Mortimer. 11. The form of a hat. [Firom the conbl of the cock.]

You nay fee many a fmart motorician turning his hat

## C O C

in his hands, moulding it into feveral different cocks. Addijon's Specitator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .408$.
12. The ftyle or gnomon of a dial.

Cbambers.
13. The needle of a balance.
14. Cock on the Hoop. Triumphant ; exulting.

Now I am a frifker, all men on me look;
What fhould I do but fet coik on the hoop? Camden's Remains.
You'll make a mutiny among my guefts !
You will fet cock a boop! Shakefp. Romeo and 'fuliet.
For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was cock a boop.
To Сock. v a. [from the noun]

1. To fet erect ; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that mufcle which performs the motion fo often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nofe, or playing the rhinoceros. Addijon's Spect.

Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his cars;
O'er yonder Ptile fee Lubberkin appears.
Gay's Paftorals.
Dick would cock his nofe in fcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving.
Swift.
2. To ret up the hat with an air of petulance and pertiefs.

Dick, who thus long had paffive fat,
Here ftrok'd his chin and cock'd his hat.
Prior.
An alert young fellow cock' $d$ his hat upon a friend of his who entered.

Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .403$.
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a difcharge.

Some of them holding up their piftols cockcc, near the door of the houfe, which they kept open. Dryd. Dedicat. En. 5. To raife hay in fmall heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meeteft for to make,
Or fummer fhade, under the cocked hay. Spenfer's Paforals. То Соск. v. n.

1. To ftrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool fo nicely writ,
The ladies would miftake him for a wit;
And when he fings, talks loud, and cocks, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. Dryden.
Every one cocks and ftruts upon it, and pretends to over2. To train or ufe fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainft cacking, fince he cannot bet. B. Fobnfon. Соск, in compofition, fignifies fimall or little.
Cocka'de. n.f. [from cock.] A ribband worn in the hat.
A Co'ckatrice. n. f. [from cock and azeen, Sax, a ferpent.]
A ferpent fuppofed to rife from a cock's egg.
They will kill one another by the look, like cockatrices.
Shakefpeare's T welffth Night.
This was the end of this little cockatrice of a king, that was able to deftroy thofe that did not efpy him firf. Bacon.

This cockatrice is fooneft crufhed in the fhell; but, if it grows, it turns to a ferpent and a dragon.

Taylor.
My wife! 'tis fhe, the very cockatrice! Congr. Old Batchelor.
Co'ckBoat. n.f. [cock and boat ] A fmall boat belonging to a Ahip.

That invincible armada, which having not fo much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a cockboat of ours at fea, wandered through the wildernefs of the northern feas.

Bacon on the War auith Spain.
Did they, indeed, think it lefs difhonour, to God to be like
a brute, or a plant, or a cockboat, than to be like a man?
Co'ckbroath. Stilling fleet's Defence of Di/c. on Rom. Idolatry. Cockbroath. $n$. $\int$. Broath made by boiling a cock.
Diet upon fpoon-meats; as veal or cockroath,
Diet upon rpoon-meats; as veal or cockbroaths, prepared
ith French barley. with French barley. Harvey on Confumptions.
Cockcro'wing. n. Cockcro'wing. n. f. [cock and crozu] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the mafter of the houfe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockerczuing, or in the morn-
ing.
To Cócker. var. xiii. 35 . a. [coqueliner, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.
Moft children's couftitutions are fpoiled by cockering and tendernefs. Locke on Education, Jeet. 4:
He that will give his fon fugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleafure, and cocker up that propenfity which he ought to fubduc. Locke on Education, f. 52.

Bred a fondling and an heirefs;
Cocker'd by the fervants round,
Was too grood to touch the ground.
Swift.
Co'cker. n. f. [from cock.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting
Co'ckrres. $n$.f. [from cock.] A young cock.
Which of them firf begins to crow? -
The old cock ? - The cockerel.
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
What wilt thou be, young cockecel, when thy fpurs Are grown to hirpnefs?

Dryden's Clioomenes.
Co'cket. n. $\int$. [Of uncertain derivation.]
A feal helonging to the king's cuftomhoufe: likewife a

## COC

feroll of parchment, fealed and delivered by the officers of the cuftomhoufe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

The greateft profit did arife by the cocket of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. Davies.
Co'ckfight. n. J. [cock and fight.] A battle or match of cocks.

In cockfithts, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N․ 970.
At the feafons of football and cockfighting, thefe little republicks reaffume their national liatred to each other. fiddijon.
Co'ckhorse. [cock and borfe.] On horfeback; triumplant; exulting.

Alma, they ftrenuoufly maintain,
Sits cocikorfe on her throne the brain.
Prior.
CO'CKLE. n. f . [coquille, Frcnch.] A finall teffaceous fifh.
It is a cockle, or a wahnut-mell. Sliak. Tam. of Shreew. We may, I think, from the make of an oyfer, or cockle, reafonably conclude, that it has not fo many, nor fo cuick fenfes, as a man.

Three common cockle fhells, out of gravel pits. Wo:dward. Cockle-stairs. $n$.f. Winding or fpiral ftairs. Cbambers.
Co'ckle. n.f. [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn
The fame with corn-rofe; a fpecies of Poppy.
In foothing them we nourifh, 'gainft our fenate,
The cockle of rebellion, infolence, fedition. Sbakcppiare. Good feed degenerates, and oft' obeys
To Co'ckle. v.a. [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles like the fiell of a cockle.

Show'rs foon drench the camblet's cockled grain.
Cay.
Co'cklen. adj. [from cockíl.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more foit and fenfible,
Than are the tender horns of cockled fnails.
Shakeffrare:
Co'ckloft. n.f. [cock and loft.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are fuppofed to ronft.

If the loweft floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets foon will take their turn. Dryd. Fur.
My garrets, or racher my cocklofis indeed, are very indifferently furnifhed; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. Swift.
Co'ckmaster. n.f. [cock and mafter.] One that breeds game cocks.

A cockmaffcr bought a patridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks.

L'Ejfrange.
Co'ckматсн. n. . [cock and match.] Cockfight for a prize.
At the fame time that the heads of parties preferve towards one another an outward thew of good breeding, their tools will not fo much as mingle together at a cockmatch.

Addifon's Speciator, No. 126.
Though quail-fighting is what is moft taken notice of, they had doubtlefs cockmatches alfo. Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib. Co'ciney. n. $f$. [A word of which the original is much controverted. The ${ }_{\text {rinench }}$ ufe an expreffion, Païs de cocaigne, for a country of dainties.

Paris eft pour un ricbe un Païs de cocaigne. . Eoileau. Of this word they are not able to fettle the original. It appears, whatever was its firf ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in fee by weft Spaying,
Is a lond yhoze cocaying.
On which Dr. Hickes has this remark :
Nunc coquin, coquine. Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gule \& ventri deditos, ignavum, ignaram, defidiofum, defiliofam, fegnem fignificabant. Hinc urbanos utpote à rufticis laboribus àd vitam fedentariam, \& quafi defidiofam avocatos pagani noftri olim cokaignes, quod nunc feribitur cockneys, vocabant. Et poëta hic nofter in monachos $\mathbb{\&}$ moniales, ut fegne genus hominum, qui defidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, \& coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiffme invehitur, monafteria \& monafficam vitam in defcriptione terre cockainew, parabolice peritringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the cockney did to the eels, when fhe put them i' thi pafty alive.

Shakefo. Kimy inar:
For who is fuch a cockney in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the fouthern part,
To fcorn that union, by which we may
Boaft 'twas his countryman that writ this play.
The cockney, travelling into the country, is furprized at many common practices of rural affairs.
2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, delpicalle citizen.

I an afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cackney.

Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
Co'ckpit. n. S. [cock and pit.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this cockit hold
The valty field of France?
Slatefin. Itenry $V$.
And now have I gained the cockit of the weftern world, and academy of arms, for many years. Hower's $V$ 'ua Formet? 2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where ale fubdivifions for the purfer, the furgeon, and his mates. Harris.

## COD

Cock'scons. n. f. [cock and comb.] A piant. The fame with Lunsewort, which fce.
Co'cksheall. n. $\int$. A phant, named alfo fairfoin.
It 1 at' i a papilionaccous fower, ont of whofe empalement rifes the pointal; which afterwards beconves a crefted pod, fometimes rough and full of feeds, thaped like a kidncy. The flowers srow in a thick fpike. It is an abiding plant, and efteemed one of the beit forts of fodder for cattle. Miller. Co'ekshut. $n f$. [from coct and /but ] The clofe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooft.

Surrcy and himfelf,
Much about cock/lisut time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army.
Sbakefp. Richard III
Co'ckspur. n. j. [cock and fyur.] Virginian hawthorn. A fipecics of Medlar, which fee.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great buaches at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great clufters; and is efteemed good food for decr. Miller.
Co'cksure. [from cock ard fitre.] Confidently certain; with out fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ftcal, as in a cafte, cockfure. Shakejp. Henry V I. p. i. I thought myfelf cockjure of his horfe, which he readily promifed mc.

Pope's Letters.
Cockswain. n. f. [cozarrfane, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockbcat. Corruptly Coxon.
Cockwerd. n. f. [from cock and weed.] The name of a plant, called alfo Dirtander, or Pepperzuort, which fee.
Cocoa. n.f. [acao:al, Span. and therefore more properly written cacao. 1

A fpecics of palm-trec, cultivated in moft of the inhabited parts of the Eaft and Weft Indics; but thought a native of the Nialdives. It is one of the moft ufeful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the fhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholefome food, and the milk contained in the fhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are ufed for thatching their houfes, and are alfo wrought into bafkets, and moft other things that are made of oliers in Europe.

Miller.
The cacao or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much refembling a large olive in fize and fhape. It is compored of a thin but hard and woorly coat or fkin, of a dark .blackifh colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, flefhy, dry, firm, and fattifh to the touch, of a dufky colour, an agreeable fmell, and a pleafant and peculiar tafte It was unknown to us 'till the difcovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but alfo ufed them as money. The trec is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, efpecially when loaded with its fruit. Its fenz is of the thicknefs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves fix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The fiowers ftand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in clufters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and fometimes lefs in length : they are fmall, of a yellowifh colour, and are fucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, refembling a cucumber, five, fix, or eight inches in length, and threc or four in thicknefs; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocioa nuts, ufually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ferics of fruits. Hill's Hiflory of the Mat. Medica. Amid' thofe orchards of the fun,
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its frefhening wine. Thomfon Co'ctile. adj. [cociliis, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick. Co'ction. n. $\int$. [coctio, Lat.] The act of builing.

The difeafe is fometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a coction and refolution of the feverifh matter, or terminates in fuppurations or a gangrene.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
COD.
COD. Co'dish. $^{\text {COD. }}$ n. A fea fifh.
COD. $n . \int$. [cobse, Saxon.] Any cafe or hurk in which feeds are lodqed.

## Thy corn thou there may'it fafely forv,

Where in full cods laft year rich peafe did grow. May's Virg.
They let peafe lic in fmall heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and cod dry.

Motimer's Husbandry.
To Cod. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To inclofe in a cod.
All codded grain being a deftroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. Mort. Husband.
Co'mders. M. f. [from corl.] Gatherers of peafe. Dict.
Code. nf. [codex, Latin]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodofian and Juftinian coile the intereft of trade very well provided for. Arbutbnot oin Coins.
Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,

## Vol. I.

## COH

Yarge as the fields themfetres; and latger far Than civil codes with all their olics are

Potas Eat
Co'dicir. $u$. $\int$. [codicillus, Latin.] An appendaye to a will.
The man fufpects his lady's crying,
Was but to main him to appoint her,
By collicil, a larecr jointure.
Prion
Codín Le. n.f. [codili, Fr. codillo, Span.] $\perp$ tema at ombre when the erame is won againft the player.

She fees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Juft in the jaws of ruin, and codille. Popris Raje of tha $[$ ock. To CO'DIL. v. a. [iequo coclulo, Lat. Skinner.] To paboil; to fofien by the heat of water.
Codming. $10 . j$. [from To codic] An apple gencrally codled, to Le mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varictic?, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and corilings. fiacon, tflay $47^{\circ}$ Their entertainment at the lreight,
In' cream and collings rev'ling with delight. King's Coskery. He let it lie all winter in a gravel waik, fouth of a codling hedge. A coding, e're it went his lip in,

Woud ftrait become a golden pippin.
Swift:
Coe'fficacy. n. f. [con and efficacia, Lat.] The power of feveral things acting together to produre an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of thofe ftars, or coefficacy particular in medications. Erown's Vulgar Errours. Coefficiency. n. $\int$. [con and efficio, Latin ] Cooperation; the ftate of acting together to fome fingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the firits infrumental coefficiency, requires, that they be kept together, without diftinction or diffipation. Glanvilie's Scepf. Scient.
Coefficient. $n f$. [con and efficiens, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantitics, into which letters they are fuppofed to be multiplied, and fo do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4 a, b x, c x x$; where 4 is the coefficient of $4 a ; b$ of $b x$, and $c$ of $c x:$.

Chambers.
3. In fluxions.

The coefficient of any generating term (in fuxions) is thequantity arifing by the divifion of that term, by the generated quantity.
chambers.
Cóelitack Paffion. A diarrhæa, or fux, that arifes from the indigeftion or putrefaction of food in the ftomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ftinking flefh.

2 2incy.
Coe'mption. n.f. [comptio, Lat.] The at of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
Monopolies and coemption of wares for refale, where they are not reftrained, are great means to enrich. Baicn's Efays. Coéeval. adj. [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal; being in the fame ftate with another

Henry the fifth did fometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap coequal with the crown. Shak. Hen. VI. Coequa'lity. n.. [from coequal]. The ftate of being equal.
To COE'RCE: v. a. [ccerceo, Latin.] To reftrain; to keep in order by force.
Punifhments are manifold, that they may coerce this profigate fort.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Coércible. adj. [from coerce.]
I. That may be reftrained.
2. That ought to be reftrained.

Coércion. n.f. [from ciece] Penal reftraint; check.
The ccercion or execution of the fentence in ecclefiaftical courts, is only by excommunication of the perfon contumacious.

Hale's Hiffory of the Common Law.
Government has coercion and animadverfion upon fuch as neglect hcir duty; without which cocrcive power, all government is toothlefs and precarious.

Soutb's Sermons.
Coe'rcive. adj. [from corice]

1. That which has the power of laying reftraint.

All things on the furface fpread, are bound
By their cocrcize vigour to the ground!
Blackmore.
2. That which has the authority of reftraining by punifment.

For minifters to feck that themfelves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly conftrued.

Hooker, Preface.
The virtues of a magiftrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counfel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercife of magnanimity, as well as juftice.

Dryien's 'Yuv. Dedication.
Coesse'ntial. adj. [con and efentia, Latin. J. Participating of the fame effence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivifible unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himelf; we glorify that confubftantial word which is the fon; we blefs and magnify that corffertial fpirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghoft

Hooker, b v. f. 5 I .
Coessemtiality.

## COF

Lorsenerintary. n. $\int$. [from coeffentia'.] Participation of the fame eflence.
Corer a'neous, adj. [ron and rotas, Latin]

1. ()f the lame age with another. Sometimes with to

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their fon coctaneous unto both.

Brion's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3 .
penal effects, coetaneous to the adi. Genects, coetaneors 10 the 0
2. Sometimes zuith.

Through the body every member fuffains another; and all are cortancous, beciufe none can fubfift alone. Bentley's Scrm. Conternal. adj. [con and aternus, Lat] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal coeternal beam! Milton's Paradife Lof.
Coeternally. alv. [from coeterna'.] In a fate of equal eternity with another

Arius had already difhonoured his coeternally begotten fon.
Hooker, b. v. f. 52.
Coetérnity. n.f. [from cocternal.] Having exiftence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
The eternity of the fon's generation, and his coeternity and confubftantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate.

Hammond's Fund.
COE'VAL. adj. [cocuus, Latin.]
I. Of the fame age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new fhorn, from the clear brook Recent.
2. Of the fame age with another, followed by with.

This religion cannot pretend to be cocval with mankind.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
The montlly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothefis are coequal with the former.

Bentley's Sermoins.
Silence! coeval with eternity ;
Thou wert, e're nature firft began to be :
'Twas one vaft nothing all, and all flept faft in thee. Pope. 3. Sometimes by $t 0$.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reafon to conclude, that idolatrous religion was coeval to mankind. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
COe'val. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.] A contemporary.
As it were not enough to have outdone all your coevals in wit, you will excel them in good nature.

Prior. Coe'vous. adj. [coavus, Lat.] Of the fame age.

Then it hould not have been the firft, as fuppofing fome other thing coevous to it.
'To Coexi'st. v. n. [con and exifo, Latin.]

1. To exift at the fame time.

The three ftars that coexift in heavenly conftellations, are a multitude of fars.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Of fubftances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain fimple ideas cocxifing together.
2. Followed by with.

It is fufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never coexiffed.

Locke.
Coexi'stence. n. f. [from coexif.]

1. Having exiftence at the fame time with another.

The meafuring of any duration, by fome motion, depends not on the real coexiffence of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution.
2. More commonly followed by with.

We can demonftrate the being of God's etcrnal ideas, and their coexiffence with him. Grew's Cofmol. b. ii. c. 4. S. 24. Coexi'stent. adj. [from coexi/t.]

1. Hawing exiftence at the fame time with another, with to.

To the meafuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requifite that that thing thould be coexiffent to the motion we meafure by, or any other periodical revolution. Locke.
2. Sometimes with.

This proves no antecedent neceffity, but coexiflent with the act. Bramb. Anfwer to Hobbs. Time is taken for fo much of infinite duration as is coixiflent with the motions of the great bodies of the univerfe.

Locke's Works.
All that one point is either future or paft, and no parts are coexijfent or contemporary zeith it. Bentley's Sernons.
Tu Coexifind. v.a. [con and extendo, Lat.] To extend to the fanse fpace or duration with another.
Every motion is, in fome fort, coextended with the body moved. Grewe's Cofmol. b.ii. c. 1. f. 2.
Coexte'nsion. n. $\int$. [from coextend ] The act or ftate of extending to the fame fpace or duration with another.

And though it be a fpirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have fome analogy, at leaft of coextenfion, with my body.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
COFFEE. n. f. [It is originally Arabick, pronounced cabcu by the Turks, and caluudi, by the Arabs.] The tree is a fpecies of Arabick Jessamine, which fee.

It is found to fucceed as well in the Caribbee inands as in

## COF

their native place of growth : but whether the coffee produced in the Weft Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will difcover. The berry brought from the Levant is moft efteemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn.

Coffee alfo denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for thefe cighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty Some refer the invention of coffee to the Perfians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it foon canne in vogue, and paffed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia lelix to Cairo. From Egypt the ufe of coffee advanced to Syria and Conftantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firft who brought it into France ; and a Greek fervant, called Pafqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652 , to make his coffee, firft fet up the profeffion of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though fome fay Dr. Harvey had ufed it before.

Chambers.
They have in Turky a drink called coffce, made of a berry of the fame name, as black as foot, and of a ftrong fcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and lieart, and helpeth digeftion. Bacon.

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold coffie trifle with the fpoon.
Co'ffeehouse. n. $\int$. [coffee and boufe.] A houfe of entertainment where coffee is fold, and the guefts are fupplied with news papers.

At ten, from coffeelioufe or play,
Returning, finifhes the day.
Prior.
It is a point they do not concern themfelves about, farther than perhaps as a fubject in a coffeeboufe. Swift.
Co'ffeeman. n.f. [coffee and man.] One that keeps a coffechoufe.

Confider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a coffemian to Agefilaus? Addijon.
Co'ffeepot. n. $\int$. [coffee and pot.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.
CO'FFER. n. f. [cofre, Saxon.]

1. A cheft generally for keeping money.

Two iron coffers hung on either fide,
With precious metal full as they could hold. Fairy Queen.
The lining of his coffers thall make coats
To deck our foldiers for thefe Irifh wars. Shakefp. Rich. II:
If you deftroy your governour that is wealthy, you muft chufe another, who will fill his coffers out of what is left. L'Efir.
. Treafure. He would difcharge it without any burthen to the queen's
"ffers, for honour fake. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
3. [In architecture.] A fquare depreffure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, ufually filled with fome enrichment.

Cbambers.
4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acrofs a dry moat, from fix to feven foot deep, and from fixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raifed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ferves as 2 parapet with embrafures.

Chambers.
To Cóffer. v. a. [from the noun.] To treafure up in chefts. Treafure, as a war might draw forth, fo a peace fucceeding might coffer up.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Co'fFERER of the King's Hou/hold. n. f. A principal officer of his majefty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghoufe and elfewhere, hath a fpecial overfight of other officers of the houfhold, for their good demeanour in their offices.
CO'FFIN. n. .f. [cofin, French.]

1. The box or cheft in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is ufed both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the coffin that carried himielf to his fepulchre.

Not a flower fweet
On my black coffin let there be ftrown. Sh. Twelfth Night. One fate they have,
The fhip their coffin, and the fea their grave. IValicr.
The joiner is fitting ferews to your coffin.
2. A mould of pafte for a pyc.
3. A paper cafe, in form of a cone, ufed by grocers.
4. In farriery.

Coffin of a horfe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. The coffin bone is a finall fpongy bone, inclofed in the midft of the hoof, and pofferfurg the whole form of the foot. Farricr's Dif\%.
To Co'frin. v.a. [from the noun] To inclofe in a coffin.
Would'ft thou have laugh'd, had I come iffin'd home, That weep't to fee me triumph? Stakefp. Coriolanzs. Let me lie
In prifon, and here be coffivid, when I die.
Donne.
Co'frinmaker. n. $\int$. [cofin and maker.] One whofe trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your fextons, coffinmaiers and plummers? Tatl.

To COG. v.a. [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner fromi coque wieq, French.]

1. To Alaticr; to wheedle; to footh by adulatory fpeeches. I'll mountebank their loves,
Ceg their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Ct all the trades in Rome.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
2. To obtrude by falfehnod.

The outcry is, that I abufe his demonfration by a fallification, by cogging in the woid

Tillotjon, Preface.
I have cogged in the word to ferve my turn. Stillingflect.
Futtian tragedies, or infipid comedies, have, by concerted applaules, been corgcd upon the town for malterpieces. Dennis.
3. To Cog a die. To fecure it, fo as to direct its fall; to fallify. But then my itudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'routly to throw the lucky fice. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamefters will palm and will cog.
Swift.
Ye gallants of Newgate, whofe fingers are nite In diving in pockets, or cogging of dice.

Swift.
To Cog. v. n. To lye; to wheedle.
Mrs. Ford, I cannot cog; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now fhall I fin in my wifh. Slakefp. Mirry Wives of Windfor. COG. n. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
To Cog. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime} \mathrm{Gency}, n$. $f$. [from cogent] Force; frength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of fcience, becaufe they are felf-evident, have been fuppofed innate; although nobody ever flewed the foundation of their clearnefs and cogency. Locke.
COGENT. adj. [cogens, Latin.] Forcible; refifflefs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the cogent force of nature.
Prior.
They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poffible, this moft cosent proof of a Deity.

Bentley. Co'gently. adv. [from cogent.] With refiftlefs force; forcibly ; fo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thofe proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own exiftence, and the fenfible parts of the univerfe, offer fo clearly and cogentiy to our thoughts.

Co'gGer. n. f. [from To cog.] A flatterer; a wheedler.
Co'gglestone. n.f. [cuogo.o, Ital] A little fone; a fmall pebble.

Skinner.
Cócitable. adj. [from cogito, Lat.] That which may be thought on ; what may be the fubject of thought.
To CO'GITATE. v.n. [cogito, Lat.] To think.
Cogita'tron. n.f. [cogitatio, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their cogitations darkened, and being ftrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. Hooker. A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in feeing, is carried to the object reprefented, which is no more than fimple cogitation, or apprehenfion of the perfon.

Stillingfleet's Defence of Difo. on Rom. Iddol.
This Defcartes proves, that brutes have no cogitation, becaufe they could never be brought to fignify their thoughts by any artificial figns.

Ray on the Creation.
Thefe powers of cogitation, and volition and fenfation, are neither inherent in matter as fuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it.

Bentley.
2. Purpofe; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his defires were intemperate, and his cogitations valt and irregular, began not to brook him well.
3. Meditation.

On fome great charge employ'd
He feem'd, or fixt in cogitation deep. Milt. Paradife Lof.
Cógitative. adj. [from cogito, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If thefe powers of cogitation and fenfation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from fome cogitative fubftance, which we call firit and foul. Bentlcy.
2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the clofer and more referved countenance, being by nature more cogitative.

Wotton.
Cogna tion. n. f. [cognatio, Latin.]

1. Kindred ; defcent from the fame
2. Kindred ; defcent from the fame original.

Two vices I fhall mention, as being of near cognation to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartednefs, or want of compaffion.

Soutb's Sermons.
Let the criticks tell me what certain fenfe they could put upon either of thefe four words, by their mere cognation witti each other.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. Relation; participation of the fame nature.

He induceth us to afcribe effects unto caufes of no $\operatorname{cog}$ nation. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. I I.
Cognise'f. n. $f$. [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

Cowel.
Colcisour. n.f. [In law.] Is he that pafteth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. Covel.

COGNI'TION. n. f. [cosnitio, Latill.] Kıowledge; compicte conviction.

I will not be myfelf nor have cognition Of what I feel: I am all patience. Sb. Troil. and Crefida. God, as he created all things, fo is he beyond and in them all, not only iu power, as under his fubjection, or in his prefence, as in his cognition; but in their very effence, as in the foul of their cafualties. Brown's Vulgar. Errours, b. i. c. 2.
Co'gnitive. adj. [from cognitus, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unlefs the underftanding employ and excrcife its cosnitive or apprehenfive power about thefe terms, there can be no actual apprehenfion of them. South's Sermons.
Co'gnizarle.' adj. [cognoifab.e, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclefiaftical cognizance, others of a mixed nature; fuch as are cognizable both in the ecclefiaftical and fecular courts.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Co'gnizance $n$

1. Judicial notice ; trial. junce, French.]

It is worth the while, however, to confider how we may difcountenance and prevent thofe evils which the law can take no cognizance of.

L'Eftrange. Happinefs or mifery, in converfe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no cognixance of. South. The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumftances wanting to work it up for the cognizance of the law.

Addifon's Frceholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .6$.
2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the carl's fervants ftood, in a feemly manner, in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on borh fides, and made the king a bow. Bacon's Henry VII.

Thefe were the proper cognizances and coat-arms of the tribes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.
COGNO'MINAL. adj. [cognomen, Lat.] Having the fame name.

Nor do thofe animals more refemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conffellations which pafs under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfin at fea much more make out the dog of the land, than his cognominal or namefake in the heavens.

Brown's Vu'gar Errours, b. iii. c. $24 \cdot$
Cognomina'tion. n.f. [cognomen, Latin]

1. A furname ; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality:

Pompey deferved the name great: Alexander, of the fame cognomination, was generaliffimo of Greece. Brown's Vul. Err. COGNO'SCENCE. n. f. [cognofco, Latin.] Knowledge; the ftate or act of knowing. Dict.
Cogno'scible. adj. [cognofio, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The fame that is faid for the redundance of matters intelligible and cognofcible in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To COHA'BIT. v. n. [cobalito, Latin.]
I. To dwell with another in the fame place.

The victorious Philiftines were wortted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to cobabit with that holy thing.

South's Sermons.
2. To live together as hufband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife; and yet had a defigir to cobabit with her as fuch. Fiddes's Sermons.
Сонa'bitant. n.f. [from cobalit.] An inhabitant of the fame place.
The oppreffed Indians proteft againft that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their cohabitants. Dicay of Piety. Cohabita'tion. n.f. [from cobabit.]..
I. The act or frate of inhabiting the fame place with another.
2. The flate of living together as married perfons.

Which defect, though it could not evicuate a marriage after cobabitation, and actual confummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. Bacon's Henry VII.

Monfieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years; died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after feventy years colabitation.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .56$.
Cohe'rr. n. f. [cobiseres, Lat.] One of feveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perfons, and widows and virgins, are ail cobeirs in the inheritance of Jefus, if they live within the laws of their eftate.

Taylor's H:ly Living:
Cohe'ress. n. $\int$. [from cobeir.] A woman who has an equal fhare of an inheritance with other women.
To COHE'RE. v. n. [cobareo, Latin.]

1. To ffick together; to hold faift one to another, as parts of the fame body.

Two pieces of marble, having their furface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in fuch a manner as to intercept the air, do colere firmly together as one. Woodzuard.
We find that the force, whereby bodies colere, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever fo fimall a finite diftance. Cbeyne's Pbil. Prin:.

## COH

None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the grodlefs, and cober'd around;
Not clofer, orb in orb conglob'd, are feen
The buzzing bees about their durky qucen. Pope's Dimiad.
2. To be well commeted; to follow regularly in the order of difcourte.
3. To fuit ; to fit ; to be fitted to.

Had time wintrid with place, or place wilh wifhing: Sbakef. 1. To agrce.

Coherence.
Cumpirency. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [cobarentia, Latin] $]$

1. That Atate of bodics in which their parts are joined together, from what caufe foever it proceeds, fo that they refift divulfion and feparation; nor can be feparated by the fame force by which they might be fimply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. Quincy.
The weight or preflure of the air will not explain, nor can be a caute of the coberence of the particles of air themfelves.

Lacke.
Matter is either fluid or folid; words that may comprehend the middle degrecs between extreme fixednefs and coberency, and the moft rapid inteftine motion.

Eentlcy's Sermons.
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.
it fhall be no trouble to find each controverfy's refting place, and the colcerence it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. Hooker, Preface.
Why between fermons and faith fhould there be ordinarily that caberence, which caufes have with their ufual effects? Hooker.
3. The texture of a difcourfe, by which one part follows another regularly and niturally
4. Confiftency in reafoning. or relating, fo that one part of the difcourfe does not deftroy or contradict the 1 eff.
Coberence of difcourie, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are moft eminently to be found in him.

Locci'e's Preface to St. Paul's Epiftles.
Cohfírent. adj. [coborrens, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, fo as to refift feparation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or lefs coke ent. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Where all muft full, or not coberent be;
And all that rifes, rife in due degree. Pope's Efay on Man.
2. Suitable to fomething elfe; regularly adapted.

Infruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit fo lawful,
May prove colcrent. Sbakefp. Ail's quell that ends well. 3. Cunfiftent; not contradictory to itfelf.

A coberent thinker, and a frict reafoner, is not to be made at olice by a fet of rules.

Watts's Losick.
Cohe'sion. $n \int$. [from cobere.]

1. The aft of fticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and muft be feparable by leis force than breaks a folid particle, whofe parts, touch in all the fpace between them, without any pores or interflices to weaken their cobefion. Newton's Opt.
Solids and fuids differ in the degree of cohefion, which, being increafed, turns a fluid into a folid. Arbuth. on Aliments. 2. The flate of union or infeparability.

What caufe of their cobefin can you find?
What props fupport, what chains the fabrick bind. Blackm. 3. Connection ; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohefion, come to be united in their heads.
Cohe'sive. adj. [from sobere.] That has the power of ficking to another, and of refifting feparation.
Cohe'siveness. n.f. [from cobefive.] The quality of being cohefive ; the quality of refifting feparation.
To Cohi'bi f. v. a. [cabibico, Lat.] To reftran; to hinder. Dicz. To CO'HOBATE. v. a. Гo pour the diftilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diftill it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, cobobated, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the frefh aliment.

Arlutbnit on Aliments.
Cuhoba'tion. n. $\int$ [from cobolate] A returning any diftilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon frefh ingredients of the fame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues.

Quincy.
Cobolation is the pouring the liquor diftilled from any thing
back upon the remaining matter, and diftilling it again. Locke.
This oil, dulcificd by colobation with an aromatized fpirit,
is of ufe to reftore the digcitive faculty. Grew's Mujaun.
Co'hort. n. f. [colors, Latin.]

1. A troop of foidiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot
The Romans levied as many coborts, companies, and enfigus from hence as from any of their provinces. Camden.
2. In poctical langunge, a body of warriours.
'Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For fivift defcent ; with hime the colont bright
Of watchful cherubion. Millon's Paradife Loff, b.xi. ' 127.
Here Churchill, not fo prompt

COI
To vaunt as fight, his hardy colorrts join'd
With Eugcue.
Pl:ilips's Blanbeina
Cohor'ta'tion. n.f. [cchortatio, Latin.] Eincouragement by words; incitement.

Dist.
COIF. n. f. [coeffe, French, from cofea, for cucufa, low Latin.] 'I'he head-drefs; a lady's cap; the ferjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firft magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the coif, yet are they confiderable. Bac:n's Advice to Viliiers.

No lefs a man than a brother of the coif began h.s fuit, before he had bcen a twelvemonth at the T'emple. Addij. Spect. Co'ríen. adj. [from coif.] Wearing a cuif.
Co'iffure. n. $\int$. [coeffire, French.] Head-drefs.
I am highly pleafed with the coiffure now in fafhion, and think it Chews the good fenfe of the valuable part of the fex.

Aldijifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .9^{3}$.
Coigne. n. $\int$. [An Irinh term, as it feems.]
Fitz Thomas of Defmond began that extortion of cigne and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horfemeat and man's-meat, and money, at pleafure. Davics on Iral. COIGNE. n. $\int$. [French.]
I. A corner.
2. A wooden wedge ufed by printers.

To COIL. v. a. [cueilir, French.] To gather into a narrow compafs; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.
The lurking particles of air fo expanding themfelves, muft neceffarily plump out the fides of the bladder, and fo keep them turgid, until the preflure of the air, that at firft coiled then, be re-admitted to do the fame thing again.
Corl. n.. . [kolleren, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bufte ; fir; hurry ; confufion.

Who was fo firm, fo conftant, that this coil
Would not infcet his reafon. Shakefp. Tempef.
You, miftrefs, all this coil is 'long of you. shakespeare.
In that fleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have fhuffed off this mortal coi',
Muft give us paufe.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
2. A rope wound into a ring.

Coin. n. $\int$. [coigne, French.] A corner; any thing fatiding out angularly; a §quare brick cut diagonally; called often quezn, or quine.

## No jutting frieze

Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. Shakeppeare's Macbeth. See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' corner ftone? Shakef.
COIN. n. f. [by fome imagined to come from cuneus, a wedge, ibecaufe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Moncy ftamped with a legal impreffion.

He gave Dametas a good fum of gold in ready coin, which Menalcas had bequeathed.

You have made
Your holy hat be ftamp'd on the king's coin. Shak. H. VIII. I cannot tell how the poets will fucceed in the explication of coins, to which they are generally very great ftrangers. Addif.

She now contracts her valt defign,
her triumphs fhrink into a coin.
And all her triumphs fhrink into a ccin.
2. Payment of any kind.

The lofs of prefent advantage to fèth and blood, is repaid in a nobler coin.
To Coin. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ftamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for coining: I am the king himfelf. Sbake|peare's King Lear.
They never put in practice a thing fo neceffary as cimed money is. Peacbam of Antiquitics.
Tenants cannot coin rent juft at quarter-day, but muft gather it by degrees.

Locke.
Can we be fure that this medal was really coined by an artificer, or is but a product of the foil from whence it was taken.

Bentloy's Sermons.
2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill fenfe.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, againft thofe meafles,
Which we difdain fhould tetter us. Shakefp. Coriclarus.
Never coin a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. Hudilras, p. i.
Thofe motives induced Virgil to coin his fable. Dryden.
Some tale, fome new pretence, he daily coin' $d$,
To footh his fifter, and delude her mind. Diyd. Virg. Ain.
A term is coined to make the conveyance eafy. Atterv:iry.
Co'inage. n. f. [from coin.]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the coinare was committed to the inferior magiflrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as wo folemnly practife in this country.
2. Coin; money; ftamped and legitimated metal.

This is conccived to be a coinage of fome Jews, in derifion of Chriftians, who firft began that portrait. Browin. 3. The charges of coining moncy.
4. Forgery ; invention.

This is the very coinage of your brain;

This bodilefs creation ecftacy Is very cunning in.

Shanépeare's Hamlet.
To COINCI'DE. v.n. [coincillo, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the fame point; to meet in the fame point.

If the equator and celiptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite ufelefs.

Cbeyne's Pbil. Prin.
2. To concur ; to be confiftent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of grood ratiocination, often coincide with each other.

Watts's Losick.
Cor'ncidence. n. $\int$. [from coincide.]
I. The ftate of feveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the fame point.
An univerfal equilibrium, arifing from the coincidence of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. Bentley's Serm.
2. Concurrence; confiftency; tendency of many things to the fame end.

The very concurrence and coincidence of fo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
3. It is followed by with.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation avith one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth.

Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
Coincident. adj. [from coincide.]
I. Falling upon the fame point.

Thefe circles I viewed through a prifim; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident.

Newt. Opt.
2. Concurrent ; confiftent; equivalent; tantamount.

Chriftianity teaches nothing but what is peifecfly fuitable to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man.

Soutb's Sermans.
Thefe words of our apoftle are exactly coincident with that controverted paffage in his difcourfe to the Athenians. Bentley. Coindica'tion. n.f. [from con and indico, Latin.] Many fymptoms, betokening the fame caufe.
Co'iner. n.f. [from coin.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a famper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ftampt: fome coiner with his tools
Made me a counterfeit.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
It is eafy to find defigns that never entered into the thoughts
of the fculptor or the coiner.
Addifon on ancient Medals.
There are only two patents referred to, both lefs advantageous to the coiner than this of Wood.

Swift.
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ftamp; a maker of bafe money.
3. An inventor.

Dionyffus, a Greek coiner of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus.

Canden's Remains.
To Cojo'ın. v. n. [conjungo, Lat.] To join with another in the fame office.

Thou may'f cojoin with fomething, and thou doft, And that beyond commiffion.

Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.
Co'istril. n. f. A coward cock; a runaway.
He's a coward and a coifril, that will not drink to my niece.

Sbakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
Coit. in. $\mathcal{f}$. [kote, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See Quort.

The time they wear out at coits, kayles, or the like idle exercifes.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Cor'tion. n. $\int$. [coitio, Latin.]

1. Copulation ; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philofophers fhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, confidering how openly they act their coition, produce fpawn, tadpoles and frogs. Ray on Creation.

He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female.

Grewe's Cofmol. b. i. ऽ. 25.
2. The adt by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this'motion is termed coition, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a fyndrome and concourie of each.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.
Coke. n.f. [Perhaps from coquo, Skinner.]. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently ufed in drying malt.
Co'lander. ur. $\int$. [colo, to ftrain, Lat.] A fieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be feparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven ofiar colander,
Through which the preffed wines are ftrained clear. May. All the vifcera of the body are but as fo many colanders to feparate feveral juices from the blood. Ray on the Creation.

The brains from nofe and mouth, and either ear,
Came iffuing forth, as through a colander
The curdled milk.
Dryden.
Cola'tion. nu. f. [from colo, Lat.] The art of filtering or fraining.
Co'lature. n. f. [from colo, Latin.]

1. The art of fraining ; filtration.
2. The matter ftrained.

Vol. I.

Cólbertine. n.f. A kind of lace wom by women.
Go, lang out an old frifoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow collertine again.

Congrove's Way of the Wirld. Cólcothar. n. $\int$. A term in chymiftry.

Colcothar is the dry fibftance which remains after difillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuun of vitrich.

2incy.
Colcotbar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redncfs, containing the fixed falt, will make good ink. Brown's Vuig. Eriour's. COL, I). adj. [colh, Saxon; kalt, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.

The diet in the fate of manhood ought to be folid; and their chief drink water cold, becaufe in fucl a ftate it has its own natural fpirit.

Arbuthoot on Aliments.
2. Chill; fhivering; having fenfe of cold.

O noble Englifh, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half fand laughing by,
All out of work, and cild for action. Shakef. Henry V.
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the fun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will fooner find a little warmth than an hot.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N .377 .
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paffion; without zcal ; without concern ; unactive; unconcerned.

There fprung up one kind of men, with whofe zeal and forwardnefs the reft being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull.

Hooter, Preface, f. 8.
Infinite thall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. Afibanis Schoolmafler.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redrefs. - Sir, thefe cold ways,
That feem like prudent helps, are very poifonous. Sbakefp. New da:ed letters thefe,
Their cold intent, tenour and fubftance thus;
Here doth he wifh his perfon, and his power,
The which he could not levy. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
We fhould not, when the blood was cald, have threatned
Our prifoners with the fword. Sbakefpeare's Symbeline.
To fee a world in flames, and an hoft of angels in the clouds, one mult be much of a ftoick to be a cold and unconcerned fpectator. Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth. No drum or trumpet needs
T' infpire the coward, or to warm the cold,
His voice, his fole appearance, makes them bold. Dryden.
O, thou haft touch'd me with thy facred theme,
And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. Rowe.
A man muft be of a very colt or degenerate temper, whofe heart doth not burn within him in the midft of praife and adoration.

Addifon's Freeholder, N•. 49.
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the pafions.

The rabble are pleafed at the firft entry of a difguife; but the jeft grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a fecond feene.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
6. Referved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial ; not friendly. Let his knights have colder looks
Among you. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
The commiffioners grew more referved and colder towards each other.

Clarendon, b. viii.

## . Chafte.

You may
Convey your pleafures in a facious plenty,
And yet feem cold, the time you may fo hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
8. Not welcome; not received with kindnefs or warmth of affection.

My mafter's fuit will be but cold,
Since the refpects my miffrefs' love. Sh. Two Gent. of Verona. 9. Not hafty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the feent frongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldeff fault.
Sbakefpeare.
1I. Not having the fcent frongly affected.
Smell this bufinefs with a fenfe as cold
As is a dead man's nofe. Sbakefpearc's TVintcr's Tale.
Coln. n. $\int$ [from the adjective.]

1. The caufe of the fenfation of cold; the privation of heat; the figorifick power.

Fair lined fippers for the cold.
Sbakefpeare.
Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby fhe chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readinefs, in refpect of the fire; but for cold we muft ftay 'till it cometh, or feek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. Bacon's Natural Hijfory, No. 69. 2. The fenfation of cold; coldnefs; chilnefs.

When the faw her lord prepar'd to patt,
A deadly cold ran thiv'ring to her heart. Dryden's Fables. 3. A difeafe caufed by cold; the obftruction of perfiriation.

What difeafe haft thou?
A whorfon cold, fir; a cough. Shakefp. Honry IV. p. $2 \lambda$ $4 X$

## C O L

Let no ungentle coid deftroy
All tafte we have of heav'nly joy.
Thofe rains, to covering the earth contribute to the difruption of it, by ftopping all dentlally and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within ftruggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. Burnet.
Co'ldiy. adv. [from cold.]
I. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warnth of temper or expreffion.

What England fays, fay. briefly, gentle lord;
We coldly paufe for thee. Shakefpeare's King Jobn.
Swift feem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had fent;
So never offer'd once to ftir,
But coldly faid, your fervant, fir.
Swift:
Co'ldness. n. $\int$. [from cold.]

1. Want of heat; power of caufing the fenfation of cold.

He relates the exceffive coldnefs of the water they met with in fummer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter:

Boyle's Experiments.
Such was the difcord, which did firf difperfe
Form, order, beauty through the univerfe;
While drinefs moifture, coldnefs heat refifts,
All that we have, and that we are fubfifts.
Denbam.
2. Unconcern ; frigidity of temper ; want of zeal ; negligence; difregard.
Divifions of religion are not only the fartheft'fpread, becaufe in religion all men prefume themfelves interefted; but they are alfo, for the moft part, hotlier profecuted: for as much as coldnefs, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in thefe fo favourably conftrued.

Hooker, Dedicat.
If upon reading the admired paffares in fuch authors, he finds a coldnefs and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himfelf wants the faculty of difcovering them.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 409.
It betrayed itfelf at firft in a fort of indifference and careleffnefs in all her actions, and coldnefs to her beft friends.

Arbutbnot's Hiftory of Fobn Bull.
3. Coyners; want of kindnefs; want of paffion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldnefs raife
Tempefts and ftorms in his afflicted bofom!
Addif. Cato.
Let ev'ry tongue its various cenfures chufe,
Abfolve with coldnefs, or with fpite accufe.
Prior.
4. Chaftity; exemption from vehement defire.

The filver ftream her virgin coldnefs keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. Pope's Windf. For.
COLE. n. $\int$. [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all forts of Cabbage, which fee.
Cóleseed. n. f. [from cole and feed.]
Where land is rank, it is not good to fow wheat after a fallow; but colefeed or barley, or both, and then wheat.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Co'tewort. n. f. [caplpỳn, Sax.] See Cabbage, of which it is a fpecies.

The decoction of coleworts is alfo commanded to bathe them

IVifeman of an Erysipelas.
Next took the coleworts, which her hufband got
From his own ground (a fmall well-water'd fpot);
She ftrip'd the ftalks of all their leaves; the beft
She cull'd, and then with handy care fhe drefs'd. Dryden.
How turnips hide their fwelling heads below,
And how the clofing coleworts upwards grow.
Co'lick. n. $\int$. [colicus, Latin.]
It ftrictly is a diforder of the colon; but loofely, any diforder of the ftomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four forts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, fo as to occafion continual gripes, and generally with a loofenefs; and this is beft managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colick, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and wind, which diftend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. . 3. An hyfterical colick, which arifes from diforders of the womb, and is communicated by confent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hyftericks. 4. A nervous colick, which is from convulfive fpafms and contortions of the guts themfelves, from fome diforders of the fpirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places ftreightened, and fometimes fo as to occafion obftinate obftructions: this is beft remedied by brifk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is alfo a fpecies of this diftemper which is commonly called the ftone colick, by confent of parts, from the irritation of the ftone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is moft commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly affifted with the carminative turpentine clyfters.

2 uincy.
in the
Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itfelf, while the aliment ferments. Arbuth. Co'rick, adj. Affeeling the bowels.

## C O L

Inteftine fone, and ulcer, colick pangs
Milim.
To Colla'rse. iv: n. [collabor, collapfus, Latin.] To fall thgether; to clofe fo as that one fide touches the cither. In confumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhaufted, and the fides of the canals collapje; therefore the attrition is increafed, and confequently the heat. Sibuthnot on Diet.
Colia'psion. n. . [from collapfe.]
I. The fate of veffels clofed
2. The act of clofing or collapfing.

CO'LLAR. n. f. [collare, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, fays the dog, but the fretting of my colliar: nay, fays the wolf, if there be a collar in the cafe, I know better things than to fell my liberty: L'Efliange, Fab. 68.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And collars of the fame their neck furround. Dryden's Fab.
2. The part of the harnefs that is faftened about the horfe's neck

Her waggon-fpokes made of long fpinners legs,
The traces of the fmalleft fpider's web,
The collars of the moonfhine's watry beams. Sbakefpeare.
3. The part of the diefs that furrounds the neck.
4. To תlip the Collar. To get free; to efcape; to difentangle himfelf from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard fo much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have fipt the collar handfomely. Hubberd's Talc.
5. A Collar of Brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
Co'llar-bone. n. f. [from collar and bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each fide of the neck.
A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruifed his face, and broke his right collarbone.
To Co'slar. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feize by the collar ; to take by the throat.
2. To Collar beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and clofe with a flring or collar.
To COLLA'TE. v. a. [confero collatum, Latin.]
3. To compare one thing of the fame kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigefted thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a fufficient number of inftances, and thofe well collated. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N ${ }^{\circ} .839$ -

They could not relinquifh their Judaifm, and embrace
Chriftianity, without confidering, weighing, and collating both religions.

South.
2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
2. Wo collate books ; to examine if nothing be wan
3. With to. To place in an ecclefiaftical benefice.

He thruft out the invader, and collated Amfdorf to the benefice : Luther performed the confecration. Atterbury.
If a patron fhall neglect to prefent unto a benefice, that has been void above fix months, the bifhop may collate thereunto.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Colla'teral. adj. [con and latus, Latin.]
I. Side to fide.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Muft I be comforted, not in his fphere.
Sbakefpeare.
Thus faying, from his radiant feat he rofe,
Of high collateral glory. Milton's Paradife Loft, l. x. 1.86.
2. Running parallel.
3. Diffufed on either fide.

But man by number is to manifeft
His fingle imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and deareft amity. Milton's Paradife Loff.
4. In genealogy, thofe that ftand in equal relation to fome common anceftor.

The eftate and inheritance of a perfon dying inteftate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to fuch as are allied to him ex latere, commonly ftiled collaterals, if there be no afcendants or defcendants furviving at the time of his death.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
5. Not direct; not immediate.

They fhall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in fatisfaction.

## 6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itfelf: it receives no collateral ftrength from external confiderations.

Atterbury's Sermions.
Colla'terally. adv. [from collateral.]

1. Side by fide.

Thefe pullies may be multiplied according to fundry different fituations, not only when they are fubordinate, but alfo when they are placed collaterally.
2. Indireetly.

By afferting the feripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papifts more directly, becaufe they have kept the fcripture from us; and the fanaticks more
collatcrally;

## C O L

collaterally, becaufe they have affumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private fpirit.

Dryder.
3. In collateral relation.

Colla'tion. n.f: [collazio, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or beftowing ; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the firt collation of thefe benefits, but alfo for their prefervation. Ray on the Creat. 2. Comparifon of one copy, or one thing of the fame kind, with another.
In the difquifition of truth, a ready fancy is of great ufe; provided that collation doth its office. Grew's Cofmol. b. 2 I . I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revifed and augmented in feveral places.

Pope.
3. In Law.

Collation is the beftowing of a benefice; by the bifhop that hath it in his own gift or patronage ; and differs from inflitution in this, that inftitution into a benefice is performed by the bifhop at the prefentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time.

Cowel.
Bifhops fhould be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation enfuing.

Hayward.

## 4. A repaft

Collatitious. adj. [collatitius, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.
Colla'tor. n.f. [from collate.]
x. One that compares copies, or manufcripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or collator of a manufcript, you would take him for the glory of letters. Addifon.
2. One who prefents to an ecclefiaftical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, 'till a month is expired from the day of prefentation. Ayliffe's Parerg. To Colla'ud. v.a. [collaudo, Lat.] To join in praifing. Dict. CO'LLEAGUE. n. f. [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the laft fyllable.

Eafy it might be feen that I intend
Mercy colleague with juftice, fending thee. Milton's P. Lof. The regents, upon demife of the crown, would keep the peace without collcagues.

Swift.
To Colle'ague. v.a. [from the noun.] To unite with Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pefter us with meffage,
Importing the furrender of thofe lands. Shake $/$ p. Hamlet.
To COLLE'CT. v. a. [colligo collectum, Latin.]

1. To gather together ; to bring into one place.
'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preferving what our labour and induftry daily collect.
2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one fum.

Let a man collect into one fum as great a number as he pleafes, this multitude, how great foever, leffens not one jot the power of adding to it.
3. To gain from obfervation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me colleet thefe dangers in the duke. Shak. Hen. VI.
4. To infer as a confequence; to gather from premifes.

How great the force of fuch an erroneous perfuafion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his difciples,

Decay of Piety
They conclude they can have no idea of infinite face, becaufe they can have no idea of infinite matter; which confequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

Locke.
5. To Collect bimfelf. To recover from furprife; to gain command over his thoughts; to affemble his fentiments.

Be collected;

## No more amazement

Shakefpeare's Tempef.
did Affrighted much,
This was fo, and no flumber.
Sbakefp. Winter's Talè.
Profperity unexpected often maketh men carelefs and remifs; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected.

Hayward.
Co'liect. n. f. [collecta, low Lat.] A fhort comprehenfive prayer, ufed at the facrament ; any fhort prayer.
Then let your devotion be humbly to fay over proper colleets.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
Collecta'neous. adj. [collectaneus, Lat.] Gathered up together ; collected; notes compiled from various books.
Colle'ctible. adj. [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premifes by juft confequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not collectible from the following words. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8.
Colle'ction. n.f. [from collect.]
I. The act of gathering together.
2. An affemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight defires to quit thy arms,
Faireft collerion of thy fex's charms.
Prior.
The gallery is hung with a numerous collection of pictures.
Addifon on Italy.
3. The aft of deducing confequences; ratiocination; difcourfe. This fenfe is now fearce in ute.
If once we defcend unto probable collections, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place.

Hooker, b. i. f. 8.

## COL

4. A corollary; a confectary deduced from premifes; deduction; confequence.
It fhould be a weak collection, if whereas we fay, that when Chrift had overcome the fharpnefs of death, he thein opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in fuch fort affirmed with circumflance, were taken as infinuating an oppolite denial before that circumiftance be accomplifhed. Hooker. This label
Is fo from fenfe in hardnefs; that I can
Make no collection of it. Shatefpeare's Cymbelinc:
When fhe, from fundry arts, othe fkill doth draw ;
Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war ;
From many cafes like, one rule of law
Thefe her collections; not the fenfes are.
Collecti'tious. adj. [collectitius, Lat.] Gathered
Colle'ctive. adj. [from collect, collectif, French.]
5. Gathered into one mafs; aggregated; accumulativé.

A body collecive; becaufe it containeth a hugge multitude.
Hookcr, b. iii. Sect. 8 r .
The three forms of government differ only by the civil adminiftration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a fenate called the nobles, or in the people collective or reprefentative, who may be called the commons. Swift.

The difference between a compound and a collective idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collectivc idea, things of the fanie. Witts's Logick.
2. Employed in deducing confequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many falfities, controulable not only by critical and collective reafon, but contrary obfeivations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.
3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expreffes a multitude, though itfelf be fingular; as a company; an army.
Colléctively. adv. [from collective.] In a general mafs; in a body; not fingly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a ftate of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all fin collectively, in fuch fort that no part thereof fhall be found inherent in us, yet diftributively all great actual offences, as they offer themfelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.

Hooker, b. v. Sect. 48.
Singly and apart many of them are fubject to exception, yet collectively they make up a good moral evidence. Irale. The other part of the water was condenfed at the furface of the earth, and fent forth collectively into ftanding fprings and rivers.

Woodzvard's Natural Hifory:
Colle'ctor. n.f. [collector, Latin.]
I. A gatherer; he that collects fcattered things together.

The grandfather might be the firft collector of them into a Hody. Hale's Common Law of England.
Volumes, without any of the collecior's own rcfections.

Volumes, without any of the collecior's own reflections.
Addifon on Italy:
2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties; or tributes.

A great part of this treafure is now embezzled, lavifhed; and feafted away by colleciors, and other officers. Temple.
The commiffions of the revenue are difpofed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commiffioners. Swift. Colle'gatary. n. f. [from con and legatum, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a perfon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other perfons.

Chambers.
CO'LLEGE. n. f. [collegium, Latin.]
I. A community; a number of perfoins living by forne common rules.

On barbed fteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden.
2. A fociety of men fet apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions; which
Have fatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous collegrs
Almoft in Chriftendom.
Shakefpcare's Henry VIII.
I would the college of the cardinals
Would chufe him popé, and carry him to Rome. Sh. H: VI.
This order or fociety is fometimes called Solomon's houfe, and fometimes the college of the fix days work. Baccn. 3. The houfe in which the collegians refide.

Huldal the prophetefs dwelt in Jerufalem in the college.
2 Kings xxii. 14
4. A college in foreign univerfities is a lecture read in publick.

Colle'gial. adj. [from collcgc.] Relating to a college; poffeffed by a college.
Colle'gian. n.f. [from colicgc.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.
Colle'giater adj. [collcsiatus; low Latin.]
I. Containing a college; inftituted after the manner of a college.

I wifh that yourfelves did well confider how oppofite certain of your pofitions are unto the ftate of collegiate focicties, whereon the two univerfities confilt. Hooker, Pref. feet. 8 . 2. A collegiate church, was fuch as was built at a convenient diftance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of prefbyters were fettled, and lived together in one congregation.

Ayliffe's Parergn.
Collégiate.

## C O L

Colife'giter n.f. [from college.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerfity man.
Thefe are a kind of empiricks in poctry, who have got a reccipt to pleafe; and no collegiate like them, for purging the paffions.

Rymer's Tragedies of the laft Age.
Co'leet. n. f. [Fr. from collum, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently fomething that went about the neck: fometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the fone is fet.
3. A term ufed by turners.

To Colli'de, v. a. [collido, Lat ] To ftrike againft cach other; to beat, to dafh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenfion of air upon collifion, but inflammable efluencies from the bodies collided. Brown.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ Llier. $n$. $\int$. [from coal.]
I. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grafier, a great timberman, a great collier, and a great landman.

Bacon, E Jay 35.

## 3. A thip that carries coals.

Cólliery. n. $\int$. [from collier.]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

Co'lliflower. n. f. [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and fower.] Sec Cauliflower and Cabbage.
Colliga'tion. n. f. [colligatio, Lat.] A binding together.
Thefe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuofity or nodofity, the navel, occafioned by the colligation of veffels. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5 .
Collima'tion. n.f. [from collimo, Lat.] The act of aiming. at a mark; aim.

Dict.
Collinea'tion. $n: \int$. [collineo, Lat.] The act of aiming.
Co'Lliquable, adj. [from colliquate.] Eafily diffolved; liable to be melted.

The tender confiftence renders it the more colliquable and confumptive.

Harvey on Confumptions.
CollíQuament. n. $\delta$. [from colliquate.] The fubftance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
Co'leiguant. adj. [from colliquate.] That which has the power of melting or diffolving.
To CO'LLIQUA' TE. v. a. [colliqueo, Latin.] To melt; to diffolve ; to turn from folid to fluid.

The fire melted the glafs, that made a great hews after what was colliquated had been removed from the fire. Boyle.

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever.

Harvcy on Confumptions.
Colliqua'tion. n.f. [colliquatio, Latin.]
The melting of any thing whatfoever by heat, more particularly fuch a temperament or difpofition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the fecretory glands, and particularly through thofe of the Ikin, fafter than they ought; which occafions fluxes of many kinds, but moftly profufe, greafy, clammy fweats. 2 uincy.
From them proceed arefaction, colliqzation, concoction, maturation, and moft effects of nature. Bacon's Nat. Hifory. Any kind of univerfal diminution and colliquation of the body.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Collíquative adj. [from colliquate.] Melting; diffolvent. A colliquative fever is fuch as is attended with a diarrhæa, or profufe fweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

2 uincy.
It is a confequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, greafe, fat, and flefh of the body are melted.
Coiliouefa'ction. Harvey on Confumptions. melting together; reduction to one mafs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by fimple colliquefaction, for the better difcovering of the nature, and confents and diffents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diffolutions.

Bacon's Pbyfical Remarks.
Colli'sion. n. f. [ffom collifio, Latin.]

1. The act of ftriking two bodies together.

Or by collifion of two bodies grind,
The air attrite to fire. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 1072.
The devil fometimes borrowed fire from the altar to confume the votaries; and by the mutual collifion of well-meant zeal, fet even orthodox Chriftians in a flame. Dec. of Piety.
The fint and the fteel you may move apart as long as you pleafe; but it is the hitting and collifion of them that mult make them ftrike fire.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. The fate of being fruck together; a clafh.

Then from the clafhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like fparks from flint's collifion, fprings. Denbam. To CO'LLOCA'IE. v. a. [colloco, Latin.] To place ; to fation.

If you defire to fuperinduce any virtuc upon a perfon, take the creature in which that virtue is noft eninent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is collocate.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.

## C OL

1. The aft of placing ; difpofition.
2. The fate of being placed.

In the collocation of the fpirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal ; and the fpirits are coacervate or diffufed.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, ${ }^{\circ} .846$.
Collocu'tion. n. f. [collocutio, Latin.] Conference; converfation.
To Collógue. v. n. [probably from colloquor, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleafe with kind words. A low word.
Co'llop. n. . [It is derived by Minfleze from coal and op, 2 rafher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A fmall flice of meat.

Sweetbread and collops were with fkewers prick'd
About the fides. Dryd. Fables.
A cook perhaps has mighty things profefs'd;
Then fent up but two diflhes nicely dreft:
What fignifies Scotch collops to a feaft? King's Cookery.
2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a collop of him. L'Efrange, Fable 14. Reflect.
3. In burlefque language, a child.

Come, fir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, fweet villain,
Moft dear'ft, my collop. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Thou art a collop of my flefh,
And for thy fake I have fhed many a tear. Shak. Hen. VI.
Co'lloQuy. n. f. [colloquium, Latin.] Conference; converfation; alternate difcourfe; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celeftial colloquy fublime,
As with an object that excels the fenfe,
Dazzled, and fpent, funk down. Milton's Paradife Loft. In retirement make frequent colloquies, or fhort difcourfings, between God and thy own foul.

Taylor.
Co'Llow. n. . [More properly colly, from coal.] Coliow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. Woodward on Foffls.
Collu'ctancy. n.f. [colluctor, Lat.] A tendency to conteft; oppofition of nature.
Collucta'tion. n. $\int$. [colluctatio, Lat.] Conteft; ftruggle; contrariety; oppofition; fpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot fprings, do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervefcence of the minerals in them. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
To COLLU'DE. v. n. [coliuclo, Lat.] To confpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.
Collu'sion. n. $f$. [collufio, Latin.]
Collufion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againft the other to fome evil purpofe; as to defraud a third of his right.

Cozvel.
By the ignorance of the merchants, or difhonefty of weavers, or the collufion of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceffive.

Swift.
Collu'sive. adj. [from collude.] Fraudulently concerted.
See Collusion.
Collu'sively. adv. [from collufive.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.
Collu'sory. adj. [from colludo, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by fecret concert.
Co'lly. n. f. [from coal.] The fmut of coal.
Suppofe thou faw her drefled in foime old hirfute attire, out of fafhion, coarfe raiment, befmeared with foot, colly, perfumed with opopanax. Burton on Melancliols.
To $\mathrm{Co}^{\prime} \mathrm{lly}$. v.a. To grime with coal; to fmut with coal.
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a fpeen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to fay behold,
The jaws of darknefs do devour it up. Sbakefpeare.
COLLY'RIUM. n. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.
CO'LMAR. n. $f$. [Fr.] A fort of PEAR, which fec.
Cólogn Earth. n. $\delta$. Is a deep brown, very light baftard ochre, which, though generally efteemed an earth, is no pure native foffil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, $110 r$ is England without it. Hill on Folfils.
Co'Lon. n. $\int$ [xש̃̃or.]

1. A point $[:]$ ufed to mark a paufe greater than that of a comma, and lefs than that of a period. Its ufe is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very neceflary, being confounded by molt with the femicolon. It was ufed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoft any feufe lefs than a period. To apply it properly, we fhould place it, perhaps, only where the fenfe is continued without dependence of grammar or conftruction; as, I love him, I dejpife lim: I bave long ceafed to trifft, but Ball never forbear to fuicour bim.
2. The greateft and wideft of all the inteftines, about eight or mine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right fide; from thence afcending by the kidney, on the fame fide, it pafies under the

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concave fide of the liver, to which it is fometimes tied, as likewife to the gall-bladdet, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the flomach to the fpleen in the left fide, to which it is alfo knit : from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paffing, in form of an $S$, it terminates at the upper part of the os facrum, in the rectum.

Quincy.

## Now, by your cruclty hard hound,

I ftrain my guts, my coion wound.
Szuift.
The contents of the colon are of a fower, fetid, acid fmell in rabbits.

Flojer on the Humours.
CO'LONEL n.f. [Of uncertain etymology. 'Skimer ima-- gines it originally coloniolis, the leader of a colony. Minfbew deduces it from colonna, a pillar; as fatrice columen; exercitus columen. Each is plaufible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheft rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally founded with only two diftinct fyllables, col'neel.

The chiefert help muft be the care of the colonel, that hath the government of all his garrifon.

Spenfir on Ireland.
Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whofe chance on thefe defencelefs doors may feize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleafe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. Milton.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ lonelship. $n$. $\int$. [from colonel.] The office or character of colonel.
While he continued a fubaltern, he complained againf the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiffion for a regiment, he confeffed that coione'/lip was coming faft upon him. Swift.
To Co'lonise. v. a. [from colony.] To plant with inhabitants; to fettle with now planters ; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hard drawn, that did double the reft of the habitable world, before this; for fo a man may truly term it, if he fhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may te hereafter, by the farther occupation and colonizing of thofe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one fpeak ingenuouny, that it was the propagation of the Chriftian faith that was the adamant of that difcovery, entry, and plantation ; but gold and filver, and temporal profit and glory; fo that what was firft in God's providence, was but fecond in man's appetite and intention. Pacon's Holy War.

Druina hath advantage by acqueft of iflands, which fhe colonizeth and fortifieth daily.

Howel's Vocal Foref.
Colonna'de. n. f. [from colonna, Ital. a column.]

1. A periftyle of a circular figure, or a feries of columns, difpofed in a circle, and infulated within fide. Builder's Dict.

Here circling co'omadis the ground inclofe,
And here the marble ftatues breathe in rows. Addif. on Italy.
2. Any feries or range of pillars.

For you my colomnades extend their wings.
CO'LONY. n. ऽ. [colonia, Latin.]

1. A b fome diffant place.

To thefe new inhabitants and colonies he gave the fame law under which they were born and bred. Spenfer on Ireland. Rocting out thefe two rebellious fepts, he placed Englifh colonies in their rooms.

Davies on Ireland.
Ofiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies and building cities.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rifing city, which from far you fee,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan colony. Dryd. Virg. EEn.
Co'lophony. n. $\int$. [from Colophon, a city whence it came.] Rofin.

Of Venetian turpentine, flowly evaporating about a fouith or fifth part, the remaining fubftance fuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine colophony. Boyle.

Turpentines and oils leave a colophony, upon the feparation of their thinner oil. Floyer on the Humours:
Coloquinteda. n. f. [colocyntbis, Lat. roióouvers.] The fruit of a plant of the fame name, brought from the Levant, about the bignefs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a fort of golden brown: its infide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be ufed. Both the feed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of confiderable ufe in medicine.

Chambers.
Co'lorate. adj. [coloratus, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or ftained with fome colour.
Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been colorate, many rays procceding from vifible objects would have been ftopt.

Ray on the Creation.
Colora'tion: n. $\int$. [coloro, Latin:]

1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The fate of being coloured.

Amongit curiofitics I fhall place coloration, though it be fomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. Bacon's Natural Hifory; No. 50.
Coropririck. adi. [colorificus, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.
In this compufition of white, the feveral rays do not fuffer For. I.

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any charige in their colorifick qualities by acting uion one another ; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. Newton's $O / t$. COLO'SSE. $\}^{n}$ n.. . [coloflus, Latin.] A ftatue of enormous COLO'SSUS. $\}$ magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or coloffe of Rhodes.

Temple.
There huge coloflus rofe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. $P_{0 \text { pep: }}$
Colossfe'an. adj. [colofficus, Lat.] In furm of a coloffus; of the height and bignefs of fuch a ftatue; giantlike.

## CO'LOUR. n. . . [color, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue ; dic:

It is a vulgar idea of the colours of folid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the furface; but a philofophical idea, when we confider the various colours to be different fenfations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our cyes in a different manner, according to the different fize, or hhape, or fituation of the particles of which the furfaces of thofe bodies are compofed.

Watts's Logick'.
Her hair fhall be of what colour it pleafe God. Shakefp.
For though our eyes can nought but colours fee,
Yet colours give them not their pow'r of fight. Davies.
The lights of colours are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet.

Newton's Opt. Exp. 7.
2. The frethnefs; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boaft. Dryden.
A fudden horror feiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his col,ur fled.
Drjden:
3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juft begins to live;
The treach'rous colour's the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. Pope's Efl. Crit.
4. The reprefentation of any thing fuperficially examined.

Whofe wifdom is only of this world, to put falfe co.'ours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good; againft the conviction of their own confciences.

Swift.
5. Concealment ; palliation ; excufe; fuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my penfion fhall feem the more reafonable. Sh. Her. IV:
Their fin admitted no colour or excufe. King Cbarles.
6. Appearance ; pretence ; falfe fhew.

Under the colour of commending him,
I have accefs my own love to prefer.
Shakeßpare:
Merchants came to Rhodes with a great fhip laded with corn, under the colour of the fale whereof they noted all that was done in the city.
7. Kind; fpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moft part; cattle of this colour.

Sbakefpeare's As you like it.
8. In the plural, a fandard; an enfign of war: they fay the colours of the foot, and ftandard of horfe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleafant country's earth;
And his pure foul unto his captain Chrift,
Under whofe colours he had fought fo long. Shak. Rich. II. Againft all checks; rebukes, and manners,
I muft advance the colours of my love,
And not retire.
Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
The banks on both fides were filled with companies, paffing all along the river under their colours, with trumpets founding.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
An author compares a raigged coin to a tattered colours. Addij: To Co'lour. v. a. [coloro, Latin.]

## I. To mark with fome hue, or die.

The rays, to fpeak properly, are not coloured: in them there is nothing elfe than a certain power and difpofition to ftir up a fenfation of this or that colour: Newton's Opt.
2. To palliate; to excufe; to drefs in fpecious colours; or fair appearances.
I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any fort his former folly.

Raleigh's Efays:
He colours the falfhood of Æneas by an exprefs command
3. To Jupiter to forfake the queen. Dryden's Dedic. En:.
3. To make plaufible.

We have fcarce heard of an infurrection that was not coloured with grievainces of the higheft kind; or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiflature. Addif. Freeholder.
4. To Colour a ftranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuftomhoufe in his name; fo that the foreigner pays but fingle duty, when he ought to pay double. Phillips:
To Co'lour. v. n. To blufh: $\mathfrak{A}$ low word; only ufed in converfation.
Co'lourable. adj. [from colour:] Specious; plaufible. It io now little ufed.

They have now a colourible pretence to withftand innowations, having accepied of other laws and rules already. Spenfer.
They were glad to lay hold on fo colourable a matter, and to traduce him as an auther of fufpicious imovation: Hooker.

Had I facrificed ecclefiafical government and revenues to their covetoufnefs and ambition, they would have found no colourable neceffity of an army.
K. Charles.

We hope the mercy of God will confider us unto fome mineration of our offences; yct had not the fincerity of our parents fo co!curable expectations. Brown's Vuigar Errours.
Cu'lourably. adv. [from colourable.] Epeciounly; plaufibly.
The procefs, howfoever colourably awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed.
Ca'loured. participial adj. [from colour.] Streaked; diver fifiel with variety of hues.

The coioured are coarfer juiced, and therefore not fo well, and equally concocted.

Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
Co'louring. n. $\int$. [from colcur.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From lines drawn truc, our eyc may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the colouring be not there,
At beft 'twill only not difpleafc.
Prior.
Co'lourist. n. f. [from colour.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his defigns.
Titian, Paul Veronefe, Van Dyck, and the reft of the good colourifts, have come neareft to nature. Dryd. Dufrefnoy.
Co'lourless. adj. [from colour.] Without colour; not diftinguifhed by any hue; tranfparent.
Tranfparent fubftances, as glafs, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinnefs; although, at a greater thicknefs, they appear very clcar and co!ourle/s.

Newton's Opt.
Pellucid colourlcfs glafs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intenfe whitenefs. Bentley.
COLT. n.f. [colr, Saxon.]

1. A young horfe: ufed commonly for the male offspring of a horfe, as foal for the ferrale.
The colt hath about four years of growth, and fo the fawn, and fo the calf.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .750$
Like colts or unmanaged horfes, we flart at dead bones and lifclefs blocks.

Taylor's Holy Living
No fports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the ftubborn colt, to bend the bow. Dryd. En. 2. A young foolifh fellow.

Ay, that's a colt, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horfe.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice
To Colt. v. $n$ [from the noun.] To frifk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As foon as they were out of fight by themfelves, they fhook off their bridles, and began to colt anew more licentiounty than before.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
To Colt. v. a: To befool.
What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus? Sh. Hen.IV. Couts-foot. n. f. [from colt and foot.]

It hath a radiated flower, whofe difk confifts of many florets, but the crown compofed of many half florets: the cmbryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy feeds fixed in a bed. The fpecies are, x. Common coltsfoot. 2. Round leaved fmooth colts-foot of the Alps. The firft common in watery places in England; the fecond grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and thofe of the common fort yellow.
Colts-тоотн. n. f. [from colt and tooth.]

1. An imperfect or fuperfluous tooth in young horfes.
2. A love of youthful pleafure; a difpofition to the practices of youth.

## Your colts-tooth is not caft yet?-

- No, my lord; nor fhall not, while I have a ftump. Sbak.

Co'ltfr. n. f. [culzon, Sax. culter, Lat.] The fharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the fhare.
Co'ltish. adj. [from colt.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.
Cólubrine. adj. [colubrinus, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ferpent.
2. Cunning ; crafty.

Co'lumbary. n. $\int$. [columbarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigconhoure.

The earth of columbaries or dovehoufes, is much defired in the artifice of faltperre. Brown's Vulyar Errours, b. iii. c. 3. Co'iumbine. n. f. [coiumbina, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the mcadow rue. the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the piftil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, confifting of many pods, each containing many fhining black feeds. Millar. Columbines are of feveral forts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers fhew themfelves.

Mortimer's Hufbandry
Co'lumbine. n. f. [coiumbinus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changcable dove colour.
CO'LUMN. n. f. [columna, Latiı.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek columns, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos.

Round broken columns clafping ivy twin'd.
$\dot{F}_{o p}{ }^{p}$.
2. Any body of certain dimenfions preffing vertically upon its bafe.

The whole weight of any column of the atmofphere, and likewife the feceifick gravity of its bafes, are certainly know'll by many experiments.

Bentley's Sermins.
3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.
4. [With printers.] A column is half a page; when divided into two equal parts by a line pafling through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by feveral parallel lincs, pages are often divided into three or more columns.
Colu'mnar.
Columna'rian. \}adj. [from colum:n.] Formed in columns.
White columnar fpar, out of a ftone-pit. Woolve. on. Foffils.
Colu'res. n.. [coluri, Latin; xotovest.]
Two great circles fuppofed to pafs through the poles of the world : one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the folftitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and folftitial colures, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interfeet the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. Harris.

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times crofs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverfing each colure. Milton's Par. Lof. Cólwort. n. f. See Colewort.
CO'MA. n. $f_{0}[x \tilde{\omega} \mu \alpha]$ A morbid difpofition to fleep; a lethargy.
Coma'rt. n.f.
By the fame comart,
And carriage of the articles defign'd, His fell to Hamlet

Shakeffeare's Hamlet.
Сомa'te. n.f. [con and mate.] Companion.
My comates and brothers in exile. Shake $\int$ P. As you like it.
Comato'se. adj. [from coma.] Lethargick ; fleepy to a difeafe.

Our beft caftor is from Ruffia; the great and principal ufe whereof, inwardly, is in hyfterical and comatofe cafes.

Grew's Mufaum.
COMB in the end, and Comp in the beginning of names, feem to be derived from the Britifh kum, which fignifics a low fituation.

Gibfon's Camden.
Сомв, in Cornifh, fignifies a valley, and had the fame meaning anciently in the French tongue.
COMB. n.f. [camb, Saxon; kam, Dutch.]

1. An inftrument to feparate and adjuft the hair.

## By fair Ligea's golden comb,

Wherewith fhe fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her foft alluring locks.

- Milton.

I made an inftrument in fafhion of a comb, whofe teeth, being in number fixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. Neruton.
2. The top or creft of a cock, fo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great combs and fpurs, hens little or none. Bacon.
High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a caftle-wall.
Dryden.
3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the fame word which makes the termination of towns, and fignifies bollow or deep.

This in affairs of ftate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the combs, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, left the fabrick fall. Dryd. Virg. Georg. To Comb. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuft the hair with a comb.

Her care thall be
To comb your noddle with a threc-legg'd ftool. Sbakespeare. Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by combing it, as they fay, with a leaden comb, or the like. Bacon's Nat. Hij/t. She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and comb'd his filken hide. Dryden's JEn. There was a fort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain combs his head.

Swift.
2. To lay any thing confifting of filaments fmooth, by drawing through narrow interftices; as, to comb wool.
COMB-BRUSH, n. f. [comb and bruffi.] A brufh to clean combs.
Comb-maker. $n$ f. [comb and maker.] One whofe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of ufe for the turner, engraver, carver, and combmaker. Mortimer's Husbandry.
To CO'MBAT. v. n. [combattre, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not combat in my fhirt. Shakefpeare.
To Со'мвлт. v. a. To oppofe; to fight.
Love yields at laft, thus comlated by pride,
And fhe fubmits to be the Roman's bride.
Granvil'f. Co'mbat. n.f. [from the verb.] Conteft; battle; duel

Atrife ; oppofition generally between two ; but fometimes it is ufed for battle.

Thofe regions were full both of cruel monfters and monftrous men; all which, by private combats, they delivered the countries of.

Sidncy, b. ii.
But, oh, the noble combat that, 'twixt joy and forrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one ey e declined for the lofs of her huband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. Shakefpcare's Winter's Talc.
The comlat now by courage muft be try'd. Dryden. Co'mbaitant. n. $\int$. [mbattant, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellift ; antagonift in arms.

So frown'd the mighty combatarts, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. Milton's Paradife Lofl, b. ii.
Who, fingle combatant,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himfelf an army.
Milton's Agoniftes, l. 344:
He with his fword unfheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both combatants to ceafe their Atrife. Dryden. Like defpairing combatants they ftrive againft you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical flicld of Ariofto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightnefs.

Dryden.

## 2. A champion.

When any of thofe combatants ftrips his terms of ambiguity, I fall think him a champion for knowledge. Locke.
3. With for before the thing defended.

Men become combatants for thofe opinions.
Locke.
Co'mber. n.f. [from comb] He whofe trade it is to difentangle wool, and lay it fimooth for the finner.
Co'mbinate. adj. [from combine.] Bethrothed; promifed; fettled by compact. A word of Shatefpeare.
She loft a noble brother; with him the finew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her combinate huband, this well feeming Angelo. Shake $/ p$. Neafure for Meafure.
Combina'tion. n. f. [from combine.]
I. Union for fome certain purpofe; affociation; league. A combination is of private perfons, a confederacy of ftates or fovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' combination drew,
As himfelf pleas'd.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
2. It is now generally ufed in an ill fenfe; but was formerly indifferent.
They aim to fubdue all to their own will and power, under the difguifes of holy combinations.
K. Cbarles.
3. Union of bodies, or qualities; cominixture ; conjunction.

Thefe natures, from the moment of their firf combination, have been and are for ever infeparable. Hooker, b. v. $\int .52$. Refolution of compound bodies by fire, does not fo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the feore of its making new compounds by new combinations. Boyle.
Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hardheartednefs.

South's Sermons:
4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never fuffer any ideas to be joined in their underftandings, in any other or ftronger combination than what their own nature and correfpondence give them.
5. Combination is ufed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, founds, or the like, in all the different manners poffible. 'Thus the number of poffible changes or combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firft two by two, then three by three, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. amount to $\mathrm{I}, 39 \mathrm{I}, 724,288,887,252$, $999,425,128,493,402,200$.

Cbambers.
To COMBI'NE. v. a. [combiner; Fr. binos jungere.]
To join together.
Let us not then fufpect our happy ftate,
As not fecure to fingle or combin'd. Milton's Paradife Loft.
2. To link in union.

God, the beft maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. Sbak. H. V.
3. To agree; to accord; to fettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is fet on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, fo her's is fet on mine,
And all combin'd, fave what thou muft combine
By holy marriage.
Shakefpcare's Romeo and ' Yuliet.
4. To join words or ideas together ; oppofed to analyye.

To Combine. v. $n$.

1. To coalefec; to unite each with other. Ufed both of things and perfons.

Honour and policy, like unfever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other lofes,
That they combine not there? Sbake $\int$ p. Coriolanus.
2. To unite in friendflip or defign.

Combine together 'gaint the enemy;
For thefe domeftick and particular broils
Are not the queftion here. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
You with your foes combine,
And feem your own deftruction to defign. Dryd. Aurengz: Co'mbiess. adij. [from comb.] Wanting a corib or creft.

What, is your creft a coxcomb?

- A comblefs cock, fo Kate will be my tien.

Sla alejpeare COMBU'sT. all. [from cumburo, cumbuffum, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diftant from the fun, cither before or after him, it is faid to be comlbrijt, or in combulfion.

Harris.
Combu's'rible, adj. [comiuro combuffem, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; fufceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becaufe their vapours are rather fulphurous than of any other combufible fibftance. Brown's Vulgar Lir, ours, b. vi. c. 12.
Sin is to the foul like fire to combuffible matter, it affimilates before it deftroys it.

Soutb's Sermons
They are but flrewed over with a little penitential affes; and will, as foon as they meet with conbuffible matter, flame out.

- Dicay of Picty.

The flame flall fill remain ;
Nor, 'till the fuel perifh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things combufitble to prey: Dryden:
Combu's'tibleness. n.f. [from combuffible.] Aptnefs to take fire.
Combu'stion. n. $\int$. [French.]
I. Conflagration; burning ; confumption by fire.

The future conbultion of the earth is to be uffered in and accompanied with all forts of violent impreffions upon nature.

Burnct's Theory of the Earth.
2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bufte; hurly burly.

Mutual conbuffions, bloodfheds, and waftes may enforce them, through very faintnefs, after the experience of ,fo endlefs miferies. Hooker, b. iv. Ject. 14.
Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire combuffion, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. Sbakedpeare's Macbeth.
Thofe long and cruel wars between the houfes of York and Lancafter, brought all England into an horrible combuftion.

Raleigh's Efays.
How much more of pow'r,
Army againft army, numberlefs, to raife
Dreadful combuftion warring, and difturb,
Though not deftroy, their happy native feat! Milt. Pa. Lofto
But fay, from whence this new combuffion fprings? Dryd.
It moves in an inconceiveable fury and combuffion, and at the fame time with an exact regularity. Addifon's Guardian.
To COME. v.n. pret. came, particip. cone. [coman, Saxon; komen, Dut. kommen, German.]
I. To remove from a diffant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppofe to go.

And troubled blood through his pale face was feen
To come and go, with tidings from the heart. Fairy $Q_{2}$ ueen. Cæfar will come forth to-day. Shakefp. Julius Ciafar: Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I fpake unto the crown as having fenfe. Sbakefp: Hen. IV. The colour of the king doth come and go,
Between his purpofe and his confcience. Sbaksfp. K. Jobn.
The Chriftians having food almoft all the day in order of battle, in the fight of the enemy; vainly expecting when he fhould come forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp.

Knolles's Hifiory of the Turks.
'Tis true that fince the fenate's fuccour came;
They grow more bold. Dryden's Tyrannick Love. This Chriftian woman
Ah! there the mifchief comes. Rowe's Royal Convert.
2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another: The word always refpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves: yet this meaning is fometimes almoft evanefcent and imperceptible.

## I did hear

The galloping of horfe : who was't came by? Sh. Macbeth. Bid them cover the table, ferve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

Shakefp. Niercbant of Venics.
As foon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Ifrael brought in abundance the firt fruits. 2 Chror. xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they come to by fair reafoning. Burnct's Theory of the Earth.

It is impoffible to come near your lordhip at any time, without receiving fome favour. Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchclor.

None may comie in view, but fuch as are pertinent. Lockc.
No perception of bodies; at a diftance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and ftriking on our organs.

Loche
They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as foon lofe and refign it to the next that happens to come in their way.

Lockr.
God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once.
4. To proceed; to iffue.

Behold, my fon, which came forth of my bowels, fceketh my life.

## C O M

I came forth from the father, and am come into the world.
5. To advance from one flage or condition to another.

Truft me, I am exceeding weary.
-Is it come to that? I had thought wearinefs durft not have attacked one of fo high blood Sbakefp. Henry IV. $p$. ii. Though he would ifter have turned his teeth upon Spain, jet he was taken order with before it came to that. Bacon.

Seditious tumults, and feditious fames, differ 130 more but as brother and fifter; efpecially if it come to that, that the beft actions of a ftate are taken in ill fenfe, and traduced.

Bacon, Effay 16.
His foldiers had daily divers fkirmifhes with the Numidians, fo that once the fkirmiीh was like to come to a juft battle Knolles's Hifory of the T'urks.
When it came to that once, they that had moft flefh wifhed they had had lefs.

L'Eftrange.
Every new fprung paffion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players come to blows. Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.
The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever fo fmall a finite diffance.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
6. To change condition either for better or worfe.

One faid to Ariftippus, 'Tis a ftrange thing why men fhould rather give to the poor than to philofophers. He anfwered, becaule they think themfelves may fooner come to be poor than to be philofophers.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
His fons come to honour, and he knoweth it not. Fob xiv. 21.
He being come to the eftate, keeps on a very bufy family.
Locke.
You were told your mafter had gone to a tavern, and come to fome mifchance.
7. To attain any condition or character.

A ferpent, c'er he comes to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. Benj. Fobnfon's Catiline.
How came the publican juftified, but by a mort and humble prayer?

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.
He wonder'd how the came to know
What he had done, and meant to do. Hudibras, p. iii. c. r.
The teftimony of confcience, thus informed, comes to be fo authentick, and fo much to be relied upon. South's Sermons.
8. To become.

So came I a widow;
And never fhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. Sbak. Hen. IV. When he returns from hunting,
I will not fpeak with him ; fay I am fick.
If you come flack of former fervices,
You fhall do well.
Shakefpente's King Lear.
9. To arrive at fome act or habit, or difpofition.

They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them fighted.

Locke.
10. To change from one ftate into another defired; as the butter comes when the parts begin to feparate in the churn.
It is reported, that if you lay good ftore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and profper better. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 35

Then butter does refure to come,
And love proves crofs and humourfome. Hudibras, $p$. ii.
In the coming, or fprouting of malt, as it muft not come too little, fo it muft not come too much. Mort. Husbandry.
11. To become prefent, and no longer future.

A time will come, when my maturer mufe,
In Cefar's wars, a nobler theme thall chufe. Dryd. Virg. Geo.
12. To become prefent ; no longer abfent.

That's my joy
Not to have feen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. Dryd. K. Arth. Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng, Apollo comes, and Neptune came along. Pope's $O d y y$. b. viii Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou mafter of the poet and the fong. Pofe's Effays.
:3. To happen; to fall out.
The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchers, will be here with him this night.-
-How comes that?
Shakefpare's King Lear.
Let me alone that I may fpeak, and let come on me what will.

Fob xiii. 13 .
14. To follow as a confequence.

Thofe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they fay, there is fome of the king's blood fpilt. How comes that ? fays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anfwer is, I am the king's poor coufin, fir. Shakefp. Henry IV.
15. To ceafe very lately from fome ad or ftate; to have juft done or fuffered any thing.

David faid unto Uriah, cameft thou not from thy journey?
16. To Come about. To come to pafs; to fall out; to come into 6. To COMR about. To come to pafs; to fall out; to come into
being. Probably from the French venir a bout. And let me fpeak to th' yet unknowing world,
How thefe things came aboit.
Shakefprarc.

## C O M

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a Lumari foul, knows very well that the period will come about in eternity, when the human foul hall be as perfect as he himeif now is.

Addijon's Spectatcr, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .3$.
I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they fould be.

Suift:
How comes it about, that, for above fixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.

Swift.
17. To Come about. To change; to come round.

The wind caine alout, and fettled in the VVeft for many days.

Bacon's $\lambda_{\epsilon}^{\top} w$ Atlantis.
On better thoughts, and my urg'd reafons,
They are come about, and won to the true fide. B. Fohnfor.
18. To Come again. 'To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his fpirit came again, and he revived.

Fudg. xv. iy.
19. To Come after. To follow.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himfelf, and take up his crofs and follow me. Nat. xvi. 24.
20. To Come at. To reach; to get within the reach of ; to obtain; to gain.

Neither fiword nor fceptre can come at confcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both.
Cats will eat and deftroy your marum, if they can come at it.
In order to come at a truc knowledge of Eveígn's Kalendar. confider, on the other hand, how far we may deferve praife.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0}$. 300
Nothing makes a woman more efteemed by the oppofite fex than chaftity, and we always prize thofe moft who are hardeft to come at.

Addijon's Spectator, No. 99.
21. To Come by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Things moft needful to preferve this life, are moft prompt and eafy for all living creatures to come by. Hooker, b. 5. . 22 . Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can come by. Shakeffcare. Thy cafe
Shall be my precedent ; as thou got'ft Milan,
I'll come by Naples.
Sbakefpeare's Tempeft.
Are you not afhamed to inforce a poor widow to fo rough a courfe to come by her own. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p.ii. The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ftrangeft and hardeft to come by is the mols of a dead man unburied. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. And with that wicked lye
A letter they came by,
From our king's majefty.
Denbam.
He tells a fad fory, how hard it was for him to come by the book of Trigantius. Stillingf. Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idals.

Amidft your train, this unfeen judge will wait,
Examine how you came by all your ftate. Diyd. Aurengzeōe.
22. To Соme in. To enter.

What, are you there? come in, and give fome help. Shak.
Yct the fimple ideas, thus united in the fame fubject, are as perfectly diftinct as thofe that come in by different fenfes.

Locke.
23. To Come in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer. If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time, of thefe wars, thould offer to come in, and fubmit himfelf to her majefty would you not have him received.

Spenfor on Ireland.
24. To Come in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous. At what time our fecond fleet, which kept the narrow feas, was come in and joined to our main flect.

Bacon.
There was the Plymouth fquadron now come in,
Which in the Streights laft winter was abroad. Dryden. 25. To Come in. To become modifh; to be brought into ufe.

Then came rich cloaths and graceful action $i n$,
Then inftruments were taught more moving notes. Rofcom. Silken garments did not come in'till late, and the ufe of them in men was often reffrained by law. Arbutbnot on Coins. 26. To Come in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a compofition.
A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happinefs, muft come in to heighten his character. Atterb. 27. To Come infir. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are flow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underftanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to cime in for their fhare of fuch contrasis. Timfli.
If thinking is effential to matter, focks and fones will come in for their fhare of privilege. Collice or: Thought.

One who had $i$ the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not for a tafte o' th' flefh come $i$, ,
Licks the folid earth. Tate's Fue. Sat. 15.
The reft came in for fubfidies, whereof they funk confiderable fums.
28. To Come in to. To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before fecret intelligence, came in to them; and was by them, with great gladnefs and cries of joy, accepted as their general.

Baion's lienry VII. 29. To Come in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to come into every thing that is done or defigned for the publick good.

Atterbury's Sermons.
30. To Comenear. To approzeh; to refemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would deftroy or ruin with evil fpeaking. Ben. Fobnifon's Difooveries.

The whole atchieved with fuch admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern feems to come near it. Temple. 31. To Come of. To proceed; as a defcendant from anceflors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother came. Diyden's $E$ En.
Self-love is fo matural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to thofe that come of us, as well as ourfelves. L'Eftrangi. 32. To Come of. 'To proceed; as effects from their caufes. Will you pleafe, fir, be gone.
I told you what would come of this. Sbakefp. Winter's Ta'c.
We fee that the hiccough comes of fulnefs of meat, efpecially in children, which caufeth an extenfion of the ftomach.

Bacon's Natura! Hiftory.
What came oin't at laft but that, after the dogs had deferted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. L'Effrange. This comes of judging by the cye, without confulting the reafon. L'Eftrange.
My young mafter, whatever comes on't, muft have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. Locke. 33. To Come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or dicetion.
The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet coming off and dilating more fuddenly. Bacon's Nat. Hifory. 34. To Come off. To efcape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though difguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his fpells,
And yet came off.
Milton.
How thou wilt here come off, furmounts my reach. Miit. If, upon fuch a fair and full triai, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent. South.

Thofe that are in any fignal danger implore his aid ; and, if thoy come off fafe, they call their deliverance a miracle.
fiddifin on Italy.
35. To Come off. To end an affair; to be difmified with our lot.

When with Oh, bravely came we off,
After fuch bloody toil, we bid good-night. Shakef. K. Fobn.
Ever fince Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the Englifh, upon all encounters, have come off with honour and the better. Bacon on War with Spain.

We muft expect fometimes to come off by the worft, before we obtain the final conqueft.

He oft', in fuch attempts as thefe,
Came off with glory and fuccefs. Hudibras, p. I. cant. I.
36. To Come off from. To leave; to forbear.

To come off from thefe grave difquifitions, I would clear the point by one inftance more.

Felton on the Claficks.
37. To Come on. To advance; to make progrefs.

Of late, things feem to come on apace to their former flate. Bacon on the War with Spain.
There was in the camp both ftrength and victual fufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were come on. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks. The fea came on, the fouth with mighty roar
Difpers'd and dafh'd the reft upon the rocky thoar. Dryden. So Travellers, who wafte the day,
Noting at length the fetting fun,
They mend their pace as night comes on.
Granville.
38. To COME on. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once difcharged, the armies came faft on, and joined battle. Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks. Rhymer, come on, and do the worlt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.
39. To Come on. To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe ;
Some powerful firit inftruck the kites and ravens
To be thy nurfes.
Sbakelpeare's Winter's Talc.
It fhould feem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the rofes, that they will come far fafter on in water than in earth; for the nourifhment is eafier drawn out of water than out of earth.
'Bacon's Natural Hifory', No ${ }^{\circ} 648$.
40. To Come over. To repeat an act.

I faw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and caught it again.
4I. To Come over. To revolt.
They are perpetually teizing their friends to come over to them. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 185.
A man, in changing his ficie, not only makes himfelf hated by thofe he left, but is feldom heartily efteemed by thofe he com's over to.

Addijon's Sfeciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .162$.
42. To Come over. To rif.c in diftillation.

Perhaps alfo the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to come ower in this analyfis, may, at leaft as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire.

Vol. I.
43. Ti Comrant. 'To be made publick.

Before his book come cut, I had undertaken the anfwer of feveral others.

Stilliaty: flat.
I have been tedious; and, which is worfe, it comes out from the firt draught, and uncorrected. Dryden.
44. To Come out. 'lo appear upon trial; to be difcovered.

It is indeed come out at laft, that we are to look on the faints as inferior deities. Stillingflect's Defonce of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
The weight of the denarius, or the feventh of a Roman
ounce, comes out fixty-two grains and four fevenths. Arbutbn.
45. To Come out ruith. 'To give a vent to ; to let fly.

Thofe great mafters of chymical arcana muft be provoked, before they will come out zuith them.
46. To Comir to. To confent or yield

What is this, if my parfon will not come to?
Swift.
47. Io Come to. To amount to.

The emperour impofed io great a cufom upon all corn to be tranfported out of Sicily, that the very cuftoms came to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together.

Knolles's Hiftory ff the Turks.
You faucily pretend to know
More than your dividend comes to.
Hudibras, p. ii.
Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which comes to the fame at laft, upon other animals which have fed upon them.

Woodward's Naiural Hifory.
He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purfe will find it by a greater want of money than that comes to. Locke.
48. To Come to bimfelf. To recover his fenfes.

He falls into fweet ecftacy of joy, whercin I fhall leave him 'till he comes to bimjelf.
49. To Come to pa/s. To be cffe?ted; to fall out.

It cometh, we grant, many times to fafs that the works of men being the fame, their drifts and purpofe therein are divers.

Hooker, b. v. Sect. I 4.
How comes it to pafs, that fome liquors cannot pierce into or moiften fome bodies, which are cafly pervious to other liquors?

Boyle's Hifory of Firnnefs.
50. To СОmeup. To grow out of the ground.

Another ill accident is over-wet at fowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, infomuch as the corn never cometh up.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Good intentions are at leaft the feeds of good actions, and every man ought to fow them, whether they come up or no.

Temple.
51. To Соме up. To make appearance.

If wars fhould mow them down never fo faft, yet they may be fuddenly fupplied, and come up again.

Bacon.
52. To Come up. To come into ufe, as a fafbion comes up.
53. To Come upto. To amount to.

He prepares for a furrender, afferting that all thefe will not come up to near the quantity requifite. Woodw. Nat. Hifory.
54. To Come up to. To rife to

Whofe ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth.
Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Confiderations there are, that may make us, if not come up to the character of thofe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at leaft fatisfy the duty of being patient. Wake's Prep. for Death.

The veftes byffinæ, which fome ladies wore, mult have been of fuch extraordinary price, that there is no ftuff in our age comes $u p$ to it. Arbutbnot on Coins.
When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot come up to it.

Swift.
55. To Come up with. To overtake.
55. To Come upon. To invade ; to attack:

Three hundred horfe, and three thoufand foot Englifh, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma coming upon them with feven thoufand horfe. Bacon.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itfelf.

South.
COME. [participle of the verb.]
Thy words were heard, and I am come to thy words. Dan.
Come. A particle of exhortation ; be quick ; make no delay. Come, let us make our father drink wine. Gen. xix. 32.
Come. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out.
Comf. A kind of adverbial word for whicn it 乃oll come; as come Wedneflay, when Wednefday fhall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago the dy'd.
To Come. In futurity; not prefent ; to happen hereafter.
It fervech to difcover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is to come.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory.

## In times to come,

My waves fhall wain the walis of mighty Rome. Dryden. Taking a leafe of land for years to come, at the tent of one hundred pounds.

Loike.
Come. $n$.f. [from the verb.] A fprout: a cant term.
That the malt is fufficiently well dried, you may know both by the tafte, and alfo by the falling off of the come or fprout.
Comédian. n. f. [from comedy.]

1. A player or actor of comick part.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

## COM

2. A player in general; a fage-player ; an actrefs or actor Meliffarion, pretty honcy-bee, when of a comedian the became a wealthy man's wife, would be faluted madam l'ithias, or Prudence.

Gamden's Remains,
Comedians on the ftage fhew all their fkill,
And after do as love and fortune will.
3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant fpeaker. Peacham of Poctry. CO'MEDY. n. f. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatick reprefentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleafant comecty. Shak. Tam. of the Sbreve. A long, cxact, and ferious comedy,
In every feene fome moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both pleafe and preach. Pope. Co'meliness. n. f. [from comncly.] Grace; beauty; dignity. A carelefs comeliness with comely care. The fervice of God hath not fuch peifection of grace and
omlinefs as when the dignity of the place doth concur. Hooker. comlinefs as when the dignity of the place doth concur. Hooker.
They filled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were fprinkled with fome pretty flowers, which gave good srace and comelinefs.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Hardly fhall you meet with man or woman io aged or illfavoured, but, if you will commend them for comelinefs, nay and for youth too, fhall take it well.

South.
There is great pulchritude and comclinefs of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. Ray on the Creation. A horfeman's coat fhall hide
Thy taper fhape and comelinefs of fide.
Prior.
COMELY. adj. [from become; or from cpeman, Sax. to pleafc.]

1. Graceful; decent ; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelinefs feems to be that fpecies of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleafure.
If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though perfons in years fecm many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and confiderIng the youth as to make up the comelinefs. Bacon, Efay 44 .
He that is comely when old and decrepit, furcly was very beautiful when he was young. South.
'Thou art a come'y, young, and valiant knight. Dryden. 2. Ufed of things, decent ; according to propriety.

Oh , what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! Shakefp. As you like it.
This is a happier and more cimely time,
Than when there fellows ran about the ftreets,
Crying confufion. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Co'miely. adv. [from the adjective.] Handfomely; gracefully. To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very neceffary for a courtly gentleman. Afchan's Schoolinafer. Co'mer. n. $\int$. [from come.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the fap puts up too faft, it maketh a flender ftalk, which will not fupport the weight; and therefore thefe are all fwift and hafty comers. Bacon. Time is like a fafhionable hoft,
That flightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand;
But with his arms outftretch'd, as he would fly,
Graps in the comer : welcome ever fmiles,
And farewel goes out fighing. Shak. Troilus and Creflida.
Yourfelf, renowned prince, then ftood as fair
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. Shake/p. Merchant of Venice. Houfe and heart are open for a friend; the paffage is eafy, and not only admits, but even invites the comer. South's Serm.

It is natural to be kind to the laft comer.
L'Eftrangc.
Now leave thofe joys, unfuiting to thy age,
To a frefh comer, and refign the ftage.
Dryden.
The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous tranflation of her chapel, about which he hath publifhed a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it againit all comers.

Stillingflect.
There it is not flrange, that the mind fhould give itfelf up to the common opinion, or render itfelf to the firft comer. Locke. COMET. n. $\int$. [cometa, Latin, a hairy ftar.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing fuddenly, and again difappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of comets are ellipfes, having one of their foci in the center of the fun; and being very long and eccentrick, they bccome invifible, when in that part moft remote from the fun. Comet., popularly called blazing ftars, are diftinguifhed
fult from other ftars by a long train or tail of light, always oppofite to the fun: hence arifes a popular divifion of comets into three kinds, bearded, tailed, and baired comets; though the divifion rather relates to the different circumiftances of the fame comet, than to the phxnomena of the feveral. Thus when the comet is eaftward of the fun, and moves from it, the comet is faid to be bearded, barbatus, becaufe the light marches before it. When the light is weftward of the fun, the comet is faid to be tailed, becaufe the train follows it. When the comet and the fun are diametrically oppofite, the

## C O M

earth being between them, the train is hid behind the hoily of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called crinitus.

According to Sir Ifaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin flender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by their near neighbourhood to the fun, and this vapour is furnifhed by the atmolpheie of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the comets, will go off aiong with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vainifh, 'till the comets return towards the fun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarcfied, and diffufed through all the celeftial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmofpheres. For the confervation of the water, and moifure of the planets, comets feem abfolutely requifite; from whofe condenfed vapours and exhalations all that moifture which is fpent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be refupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increafe wholly from fuids; and, as to their greateft part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy flime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth muft continually increafe, and the moifture of the globe decreafe, and at laft be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual fupply from fome part or other of the univerie. And Ifufpect, adds Sir Ifaac, that the fpirit which makes the fineft, fubtilef, and beft part of our air, and which is abfolutely requifite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there feems to be fome foundation for the popular opinion of prefages from comets; fince the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmofphere, may produce changes very fenfible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The fame great author has computed that the fun's heat, in the comet of 168 c , was, to his heat with us at Midfummer, as twenty-eight thoufand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thoufand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He alfo calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimenfions of our earth, would fcarce be cool in fifty thoufand years. If then the comet be fuppofed to cool a hundred times as faft as red-hot iron, yet, fince its heat was a thoufand times greater, fuppofing it of the bignefs of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680 ; for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November II, that comet was not above one fem liameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth ; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the confequence of fo near an appulfe? a contact or fhock of the celeftial bodics? a deluge, Mr. Whifton fays. Aftronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and obfervation muft determine the queftion. However, Dr. Halley has foretold the return of one in $\mathbf{1 7 5}^{8}$, which formerly appeared in $145^{6}$.

Trevour. Chambers.
And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they faw fome wond'rous monument,
Some comet, or an unufual prodigy. Shak. Tam. of the Shrew. Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of faring comets.
Crafaw.
I confidered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ftar, as a fky-rocket difcharged by an hand that is almighty.

Addifon's Guardian,' No. 103.
Fierce meteors fhoot their arbitrary light,
And comets march with lawlefs horrors bright.
Prior.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Co'metary. } \\ \text { Come'tick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [from comet.] Relating to a comet:
Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions,
Cbeyne's Phil. Prin:
as on our globe. as on our globe. CO'MFIT. n. $\int$. [kionfit, Dutch. It fhould feem that both are formed by hafty pronunciation from confect.] A dry fweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preferved with fugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and peafe,
He crams in nafty crevices,
And turns to compits by his arts,
To make me relifh for defferts.
Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.
To Compit. v.a. [from the noun.] To preferve dry with fugar.

The fruit that does fo quickly wafte, Men farce can fee it, much lefs tafte, Thou comfiteft in freets to make it laft.
Co'mfiture. n. f. [from comfit, or confecifure.] Sweetmeat.
From country grafs to comfitures of court,
Or city's quelque-chofes, let not report
My mind tranfport.
Donne. $\}$
To CO'MFORT. r. a. [comfirto, low Latin. Salvia comfortat нervos. Sibol. Sal.]

1. To ftrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own teltimony, added unto the natural affent of reafon, concerning the certainty of them,

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doth not a little comfort and confirm the fame. Hooker, 6. i. Light excelleth in comforting the fpirits of men: light varied doth the fame effect, with more novelty. This is the caufe why precious ftones comfort. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, No. 9 fc . Some of the abbets had been guilty of comforting and affifting the rebels.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. To confole; to ftrengthen the mind under the preffure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. fob, xlii. I1.
Co'mFort. n. . [ [from the verb.]

1. Support ; affiftance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irifh; where, in refpect of the mountains and faftneffes, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the comfort that the rebel fhould receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. Bacon.

The king did alfo appoint commiffioners for the fining of all fuch as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or comfort of Perkins, or the Cornifhmen. Bacon.
2. Confolation ; fupport under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,
To make her heavenly comforts of defpair,
When it is leaft expected. Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure. As they have no apprehenfion of thofe things, fo they need no comfort againft them.
3. That which gives confolation or fupport.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine fhall be a comfort to your age. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Co'mfortable. adj. [from comfort.]

1. Receiving comfort ; fufceptible of comfort.

For my fake be comfortable; hold death
A while at the arm's end.
Shakefp. As you like it.
My lord leans wond'roufly to difcontent;
His comfortable temper has forfook him:
He is much out of health.
Sbakefpeare's Timon.
What can promife him a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge ?

South.
2. Difpenfing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which though it be comfortable for kings to have, yet draweth the fubjects eyes afide. Bacon's Hen. VII. The lives of many miferable men were faved, and a comfortable provifion made for their fubfiftence. Dryd. Fab. Dedic. CO'MFORTABLY. adv. [from comfortable.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without defpair.
Upon view of the fincerity of that performance, hope comfortably and chearfully for God's performance. Hammond.
Co'MFORTER. n. $\int$. [from comfort.]

1. One that adminifters confolation in misfortunes; one that ftrengthens and fupports the mind in mifery or danger.

This very prayer of Chrift obtained angels to be fent him, as comforters in his agony.

Hooker, b. v. Jeet. 48. as comforters in his agony

The heav'ns have bleft you with a goodly fon
To be a comforter when he is gone. Shakefp. Richard III. Nineveh is laid wafte, who will bemoan her? whence fhall I feek comforters for thee?

Neh. iii. 7.
2. The title of the Third Perfon of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.
Co'mFORTLESS. adj. [from comfort.] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: ufed of perfons as well as things.

Yet fhall not my death be comfortlefs, receiving it by your fentenice.

Sidney, b. ii.
Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneafy, doleful, comfortles. Fairy 2 ueen, $b$, i. News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, comfortlefs, and horrible. Sbakeff. K. Fobn. On thy feet thou flood'f at laft,
Though comfortlefs, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view deftroyed at once. Milt. Par. Lof.
That unfociable comfortiess deafnefs had not quite tired me.
Co'mprey. n. f. [comfrie, French.] A plant.
The flower conifits of one leaf, fhaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but fhaped at the top like a pitcher: out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long narrow fegments, rifes the pointal, attended with iour embryoes, which afterwards become fo many feeds, in form fomewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It grows wild on the fides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal ufes.
Co'mical. adj. [comicus, Latin.]
J. Raifing mirth; merry ; diverting.

The greatef refemblance of our author is in the familiar file and pleafing way of relating comical adventures of that nature.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
Something fo comi al in the voice and geftures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleafed.
2. Relating to comedy ; befitting comedy.

That all migh $i$ appear to be knit up in a comical conclufion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Linle. Hayward.
They deny it to be tragical, becaure its cataftrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

COMICALLy. ant. [from comical.]
. In fuch a manner as raifes mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'micalness. u. f. [from comical.] The quality of being comical; the power of raifung mirth.
CO'MICK. adj. [comicus, Lat. comique, French.]

1. Recating to comedy.

When I venture at the comick file,
Thy fcoruful lady feenis to nock my toil.
Waller. A connick fubject loves an humble verfe,
Thyeftes fcorns a low and conick file ;
Yet comedy fometimes may raife her voice. $\qquad$
Thy tragick mufe gives fmiles, thy comick flecp. Drylen.
2. Raifing mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful comick fhows,
Such as befit the pleafure. Shake/p. Henry VI. p. iiiz
Co'ming. n.f. [from To come.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My coming, feen far off? Milton's Paralije Lof, $b . x$. Sweet the coming on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. Milton's Paradije Loff, b. ivo
2. State of being come; arrival.

May't pleafe you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we fhall give you
The full caufe of our coming. Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongft them at their certain feafons, and leaving them at others.
Coming-in. n.f. Revenue; income.
Here's a fmall trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a fimple coming-in for one man. Shakefpeare.

What are thy rents? what are thy comings-in?
O ceremony, fhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O adoration?
Shakefp. Henry V.
Co'ming. participial adj. [from come.]
I. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rofalind in a more coming on difpofition; and ank me what you will, I will grant it. Shakefpeare.
That very lapidary himfelf, with a coming ftomach, and in
the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice, $L^{\prime} E f t r$.
That he had been fo affectionate a huband, was no ill argument to the coming dowager. Dryd. Virg. Enn. Dedico

On morning wings, how active fprings the mind,
How eafy every labour it purfues,
How coming to the poet every mufe! Pope's Imit. of Horacea
2. Future ; to come.

Praife of great acts, he fcatters as a feed,
Which may the like in coming ages breed.
Rofommon.
Comi'tial. adj. [comitia, Lat. an affembly of the Romans.] Relating to the affemblies of the people of Rome.
Co'mity. n. J. [comitas, Latin.] Courtefy; civility; goodbreeding.
Co'mma. n. $\int$. [ró $\left.\neq \mu \alpha.\right]$

1. The point which notes the diftinction of claufes, and order of conftruction in the fentence, marked thus [,].

Comma's and points they fet exactly right. Pope.
2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a femitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term ufed only in theorical mufick, to fhew the exact proportions between concords.
To COMMAND. v. a. [commander, Fr. mando, Latin.]
I. To govern; to give orders to ; to hold in fubjection or obe? dience ; contrary to obey.

## Look, this feather

Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater guft;
Such is the lightnefs of you common men. Shak. Hen. VI, Chrift could command legions of angels to his refcue.

Decay of Piety;
Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harfh voice, and fupercilious brow,
To fervile duties.
Dryden's Perf. Sat. 5 .
2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: fometimes formerly with of before the perfon.

My confcience bids me afk, wherefore you have
Commanded of me thefe moft pois'nous compounds. Shake fp.
We will facrifice to the Lord our God, as he fhall command us.
3. To have in power.

If the ftrong cane fupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer hall the wall command. Gay's Trivia.
4. To overlook; to have fo fubject as that it may be feen or annoyed.

Up to the Eaftern tower,
Whofe height commands as fubject all the vale,
To fee the fight. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffidas
His eye might there command, wherever ftood
City, of old or modern fame; the fcat
Of mightieft empire.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi. l. $3^{85}$.

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One fide commands a view of the fineft garden in the world. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\sim} .10 \mathrm{r}$. To Comma'nd. v.n. To have the fupreme authority; to porfefs the chicf power ; to govern.
Thofe two commanding powers of the foul, the underflanding or the will.

South's Sermons.
Comma'nd. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power ; fupreme authority. It is ufed in military affairs, as magiffracy or government in civil life; with over.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my foldiers are in my command. Sbakefp. Hen. V With lightaing fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds feem all at her command. Waller.
He affumed an abfolute command over his readers. Dryden. 2. Cogent authority ; defpotifm.

Thofe he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. $\quad$ Shake $\int$. Macbeth.
Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averfion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulfron, he will leave as foon as he can. Locke on Education.
3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order.

Of this tree we may not tafte nor touch
God fo commanded, and left that command
Solc daughter of his voice. Milton's Paradifc Loft, b. ix.
As there is no prohibition of it, fo no command for it. T aylor.
The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy thade, and leave the main. Dryd. 4. The power of overlooking, or furveying any place. The fteepy fand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command. Dryd. Rin. Comma'nder. n. $\int$. [fiom command.]

1. He that has the fupreme authority ; a general ; a leader; a chicf.

We'll do thee liomage, and be rul'd by thee, Love thee as our cominander and our king. Shakefpeare. I have given him for a leader and commender to the people.

If. lv. 4.
The Romans, when commanders in war, fpake to their army, and flyled them, My foldiers. Bacon's Apopbthegms. Chalics, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as foldiers than as commandors.

Hayward.
Sir Phelim O'ncil appeared as their cormmander in chief. Clar.
Supreme commander both of fea and land. Waller.
The heroick action of fome great commander, enterprifed for the common good, and honour of the Chriftian caufe.

Dryden's Fuvenal, Ded'cation.
Their great commanders, by credit in their armies, fell into the fcales as a counterpoife to the people.

Swift.
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to ufe in both hands. Mixon. 3. An inftrument of furgery.

The gloffocomium, conmonly called the commander, is of ufe in the moft ftrong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance.

IVifeman's Surgery.
COMMA'NDER Y. n. $\int$. [from command.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the fame nation.
Comma'ndment. n. $\int$. [commandenent, French ]

1. Mandate ; command; order ; precept.

They plainly require fome Special commandment for that which is exacted at their hands. Hlooker, b. iii. Sect. 7.
Say, you chofe him more after our commandment,
Than guided by your own affections. Shake $/ p$. Coriolanus.
By the eafy commandment by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleafed God to make trial of his obedience.

Raleigb's Hij/iory of the World.
2. Authority; coaßive power.

I thought that all things had been favage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of Rern commandiment.
Shakefieare's As you like it.
3. By way of cminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Mofes.
And he wrote upon the tables the words of the convenant and the ten commandments. Exod. xxxiv. 28. Comma'ndress. n.f. [from commander.] A woman vefted with fupreme authority.

To prefcribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wifdom hath, as queen or fovercign commumdirefs, over all other virtues. Hooker, $b$ v. fect 8.

Le you commandrefs therefore, princefs, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. Fairfax, $b$, ii.
COMmATE'rIAL. adj. [from con and materia.] Confifting of the fame matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth. Bacon
The body adjacent and ambient is not connnaterial, but merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preferved. Bacon's Natural. Hififory, No. 171.
Commateria'lity. n.f. [from commaterial.] Refemblance to fomething in its matter.
Co'mmerine. n. $\int$ [commelina, Latin.] $\Lambda$ plant.
The leaves are produced alternately, and furround the falks at their bafe: the ftalks trail upon the ground, and grow very

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branchy. At fetting on of the brancires, betwecu the wing of the leaf and the ttalk, is produced a flower of two leaves. from the upper part of the flower are produced three fhort itamina, upon which are faftened yellow apices, which refemble the head of a muftroom: in the ninder part of the flower are produced three other male famina. The ovary is produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into two cells, each containing one oblong feed Niller. Comme'morable. adj. [from commemorate.] Deferving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance. To Commémorate. u.a. [con and memoro, Latin.] To preferve the memory by fume publick act; to celebrate foemnly.
Such is the divine mercy, which we now iommentorate; and if we comancmorate it, we ihall rejoice in the Lurd. Fïddes.
COMMEMORA'TION. n. J. [from comimenorate] An act of publick celebration; folemnization of the memory of any' thing. But that which is daily oficered in the church, is a daily commemoration of that one facrifice which was offered on the crofs. Taylor's worthy Communicant.
St. Auftin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own fepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thofe who there put up their fupplications tó God. Stillingflect's Def. of Difc. on Rocm. Ido's. Cimmenoration wis formerly made with thankfgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Comme'morative. adj. [from cominemorate.] Tending to preferve memory of auy thing.

The annual offering of the Pafchal lamb was commenorative of that firf Pafchal lamb.

Atter bury.
To COMNE'NCE. v.n. [commencer, French.]
I. To begin; to take beginning

Why hath it given me carneff of fuccefs,
Commencing in a truth.
Sbatejfrare's Ma.zet.'.
Man, confcious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that flate that is to commence ...fter this life. Kogers. 2. To take a new char cter.

If wit fo much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too commence its foe!
Pope.
To Comménce, u. a. To begin; to make a beginning of; as to commence a juit.
Comméncement. n. $\int$ [from commence.] Beginning; date.
The waters were gathered togetlice into one place, the thind day from the commenconent of the creation. IV oodrw. Nat. Hijt. To COMME'ND. v.a. [comn:cndo, Latin]

- To reprefent as worthy of nutice, regard, or kindnefs; to recommend.
After Barbaroffa was arrived, it was known how effectually
the chief bafta had commended him to Solyman. Knolles's Hifory.
Among the objects of knowled'ge, two efpecially commend themfelves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourfelves.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Vain-glory is a principle I fhall commend to no man.
Decay of Piety.
Thefe draw the chariot which Latinus fends,
And the rich prefent to the priace commends. Dryd. ARn.
2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful foul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ftill. Sbakefp. Rich. III.
Father, into thy hands I commend my firit. Luke xxiii. 46.
3. To praife ; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is fhe,
That all our fwains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wife is fhe.
Sbakefpearc.
Old men do moft exceed in this point of folly, commending the days of their youth they farce remembered, at leaft well underfood not.

Ercun's Vulsar Errours.
He lov'd my worthlefs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out fomething to commend.
Cowley:
Hiftorians commend Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Aclilles. Dryden's Virg. Lin. Dculiat. Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and fomething to commend.
Pope.
4. To mentios. by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance. Signior Anthonio

Commends him to you.

## ——Ere I ope his licter,

I pray you tell me how my grod friend doth. Sh. Mer. of $T^{r} \mathrm{~cm}$. Commin'mid. n. f. [from the vert.] Commendatiuti: not now in ufc.

Tell her I fend to her my kiit I commends:
Take fpecial care my greetings be deliver'd. St:ak. Rici. II. Comméndabie. adj. [from comment.] Laudable; worthy of praife. Anciently accented on the ?irf fyllable.

And power, unto itfelf noft conme.adaile,
Hath not a tumb fo evident, as a chair
T'extol what it hath done.
Sbatefteare's C rioianus.
Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but commendable. Liacon's Advici to liliticrs.

Lacon's Idvice to lilicicrs.
Many

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Many herres, and moft worthy perfons, being fufficiently commendabie from true and unqueftionalle merit, have received advancement from falfhood

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Britamia is not drawn, like other countries, in a foft peaceful pofture ; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. 'This is, I think, the only comm:cridddele cuality that the old poets have touched upon in the defcription of our country. siddifon on ancient Niecials.
Comme'ndably, adv. [from commendable.] Laudably; in a mamer worthy of commendation.
Of preachers the fhire holdeth a number, all commendatly labouring in their vocation. Carew's survey of Cornzial. COMME' $\mathrm{V} D \mathrm{~A}$ AM. [conmenda, low Latin]

Comnicntam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of fome fufficient clerk to be fupplied, until it be conveniently provided of a paftor.

Cowel.
It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace fhould be made, if he would refign his bifhoprick, and deanry of Weftminfter; for he had that in commendam.

Clarendon.
Comme'ndatary. $n$. $f$. [from commandam.] One who holds a living in commendam.
Commenda'tion. n.f. [from commend.]

1. Recommendation ; favourable reprefentation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. Shak. Cymbeline.

The choice of them fhould be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom.
2. Praife; declaration of efteem.

His fame would not get fo fweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, fo could not you find a fitter fubject of coinmendation.

Sidncy, b. ii
Good-nature is the moft godlike commendation of a man.
3. Meflage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commenlations to you too. Shakefp Hark you, Margaret,
No princely commendations to my king !-
A virgin, and his fervant, fay to him. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Comme'ninatory. adj. [from commend.] Favourably reprefentative; containing praife.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms : to attain them, it almoft fufficeth not to defpife them. Bacon, Efay 53 .
We beftow the flourifh of poetry on thofe commendatory conceits, which popularly fet forth the eminency of this creature.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 5 -
If I can think that neither he nor you defpife me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houfe of lords writ com:mondatory verfes upon me.
Comme'nder. $n \cdot f$. [from commend.] Praifer.
Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moft of the fame commenders and difprovers.

IVotton.
Commensa'lity. $n$. $f$. [from commenfalis, Lat.] Fellowhip of table ; the cuftom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promifcuous commenfality.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. $25 \cdot$
Commensurabi'lity. n. $\int$. [from commenfurablc.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meafure; or of being meafured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenfurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenfurable, not being reduceable to any common meafure. Proportion.
Some place the effence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to confift in a comely commenfurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themfelves. Brown.
Comme'nsurable. adj. [con and menfura, Lat.] Reducible to fome common meafure ; as a yard and a foot are meafured by an inch.
Comme'nsurableness. n.f. [from commenfurable.] Commenfurability; proportion.

There is no commenfurablenefs between this object and a created underftanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality.

Hale's Origin of Nankind.
To COMMENSURATE. v. a. [con and menfura, Lat.] To reduce to fome common meafure.

That divifion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteft terms to commenf:rate the longitude of places. Brosun's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7. Comménsurate. adj. [from the verb.]
I. Reducible to fome common meafure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of fome organ equally commenfurate to foul and body.

Government of the Tongue, $\int . \mathrm{I}$.
2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commenfurate with the nature of things?

Glanville's Sccpf. c. 2 .
Thofe who are perfuaded that they fhall continue for ever, cannot chufe but afpire after a liappinefs commonfurate to their duration.

Vol. I.

## C O M

Nothing commenfurate to the defires of human nature, of which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther defire.

Rogers's Scrmons.
Matter and gravity are always commenfirrate.
Bentley:
Comnie'nsurately. alv. [from commenjurate.] With thic capacity of meafuring, or beinero mafured by fome other thing

We are conftrained to make the day ferve to meafure the year as well as we can, though not commenfurately to cach year ; but by collecting the fraction of days in feveral years, 'till they amount to an even day. H.lder on Time. Commensuration. n.f. [from commenfuraie.] Proportion; reduction of fome things to fome common meafure.

A body over great, or over fnall, will not be thrown fo far as a body of a middle fize; fo that, it feemeth, there muft be a commenfuration or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.

All fitnefs lies in a particular commenfuration, or proportion of one thing to another.

Souti).
To CO'MMENT. v.n. [commentor, Lat.] To amnotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his lifelefs corps,
And con.ment then upon his fudden death. Sbakef. Henry VI.
Such are thy fecrets, which my life makes good,
And comments on thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underftand.
Herbert.
Criticks having firft taken a liking to one of thefe poets, proceed to comment on him, and illuftrate him. Dryd. Fur. Ded.

They have contented themfelves only to comment upon thofe texts, and make the beft copics they could after thofe originals.

Tomple.
Indeed I hate that any man fhould be idle, while I muft tranflate and comenent. Pope.
Co'mment. n. f. [from the verb.] Annotations on an author ; notes ; explanation ; expofition ; remarks.

In fuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence fhould bear its comment. Shakrft. Forgive the comment that my paffion made
Upon thy fcature ; for my rage was blind. Sbakef. K. Yobn. All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity. Hammond's Fundamentals.
Adam came into the world a philofopher, which fufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view efiences in themfelves; and read forms without he comment of their refpective properties. South's Sermons.

All the volumes of philofophy,
With all their comments, never could invent
So politick an inftrument.
Prior.
Proper geftures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of comment to what he utters. Addijon's Sfest. No. 407.

Still with itfelf compar'd, his text perufe;
And let your comment be the Mantuan mufe
Co'mmentary. n. $\int$. [commentarius, Latin.]

1. An expofition ; annotation; remark.

In religion, feripture is the beft rule ; and the church's univerfal practice, the beft commentary.
2. Memoir ; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private commentary which he wrote of that fervice, teflified that eight hundred were flain. Bacon. They fhew ftill the ruins of Cæfar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the firft book of his commentaries.

Addifon on Italy.
Commenta'tor. n. $\int$. [from comment] Expofitor; annotator.
I have made fuch expofitions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. Dryden.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had loft his caufe.

Addifon on Italy.
Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter fubftances engender choler, and burn the blood. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult paffages to you.

No commentator can more flily pars
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place.
G(a).

One that woper ments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any commenter goes by
Hard words or fenfe.
Domne.
Commenti'tious, adj. [commentitius, Lat] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.
It is eafy to draw a parallelifm between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its refemblance to that commentitious inanity.

Glanville's Scepf c. 18.
CO'MMERCE. i.f. [commercium, Latin. It was anciently accented on the laft fyllable.] Intercourfe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick refort being thus provided, our repair thither is efpecially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be had between God and us. Hookcr, b. v. J. 17 .

How could communitics,
Degrees in fchools, and brotherhoods in cities,
5 A
Peaceful

## COM

Pencefill commera from dividab'e flores,
But hy degree ftand in authentick phace? Sb. Tr il. and Coeff. Anstruited fiuips fitall fail to quick commuerce,
By which 1 enotuft regions are ally'd;
Which makes onc city of the univerfe,
The re fome mayy gaiii, and all may be fupply'd. Dryden. Thete poople had nict any connmeice with the other known parts of the world
In any countri, that hath commerce with the Tillot ont. In any country, that hath commerce with the reft of the world, it is almoft impofible now to be without the ufe of filver coin.

Locke.
To Commrírer. v. n. [from the noun] To hold intercourfe with.

Conne, but keep thy wonted ftate,
With even feep and mulng gait,
And looks commercings with the fkies,
Thy rapt foul fitting in thine eyes.
Milton.
Comme'rcial. alj. [from comniercc.] Relating to commerce or traffick.
CC'MAMERE, n. $\int$ [French] A common mother.
As peace fhould fiill her wheaten garland wear,
And fland a commerere 'tween their amities. Shatc/p. Hamlet. To CO'NiNIGRATE. v. n. [con and migre, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by confent, from one country to another
COMVIGRA'TON. n. $\int$ [from commisrate] A removal of a luge body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world loft all memory of their commigration hence. IVoodvard's Nat. Hift. CMPINNA'IION. n. $j$ [comminatio, L, atin.]
I A threat; a denunciation of punifhment, or of vengeance. Some purts of knowledge God has thought fit to fcclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and commination, but with difficulty and imponfibilities. Decay of Piety. 2. The ricital of God's threatenings on ftated days.

Conminatory. adj. [from commination.] Denunciatory; threatening.
To Commi'ncle. v. a. [commifcco, Latin.] To mix into one mafs; to unite intimately; to mix ; to blend. Bleft are thofe,
Whofe blood and judgment are fo well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To found what ftop fine pleafe. "Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
To Commi'igie. v. $n$. To unite with another thing.
Diffolutions of gum tragacenth and oil of fweet almonds do not commningle, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be
ftired. ftirred. Bacen's Pbyjfical Kem.
Comminúible. alj [from comminute.] Frangible; reducible to powder; fulceptible of pulverifation.
'The beft diamonds are comminuible without it; and are fo far from breaking hammers, that they fubmit unto peftillation, and refift not any ordinary peftle. Browne's Vuigar Errours. To CO'MAJJNUTE. v. a. [comminuo, Latin.] Togrind; to pulvcrife; to break into fmall parts.

Parchment, fkins, and cloth drink in liquors, though them-
felves be intire bodies, and not comminused, as fand and afhes.
Bacon's Natural Hifiory, No. 800.
Comminution. ir.f. [from comminute.] The at of grinding into fmall parts; pulverifation.
Caufes of fixation are the even fpreading of the fpirits and tangible parts, the clofenefs of the tangible parts, and the jejunenefs or extreme comminution of fpirits; of which the two firft may be joined with a nature liquefiable. Baon.

The jaw in men and animals furnifhed with grinders, hath an oblique or tranfverfe motion, neccfiary for comminution of the meat.

Ray on the Creation.
This fniting of the fteel with the fint doth only make a comminotion, and a very rapid whirling and meiting of fome particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. Bent'cy. Commíceras.e. adj, [from commiferate.] Worthy of compafion; piciable; fuch as muft excite fympathy or forrow.

It is the finfulleft thing in the world to deftitute a plantation once in furwardnefs: for, befides the difhonour, it is the guiltinets of blood of many commiferable perfons. Baco's Eff. This was the end of this noble and commiferable perfon, Edward eldeft fon to the duke of Clarence. Bacn's Fien. VII.
Io C(OMMISERATE. u.a. [con and mifercor, Lat.] To pity; to lock on with compafion ; to compafionate.

Then we muft thofe, who groan beneath the weight
Of are, difeafe, or want, commiferate.
i) cnlam.

We fhould comanifarate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it.

Lock.
Conimisern'rion. \%.f. [from commiferatc.] Pity; compaffion; tenternefs, or conccrn for another's pains.

Thefe poor feduced creatures, whom I can neither fpeak mor think of but with much commiferation and pity. Hooker. Live, and hereafter fay
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

- I do defy thy co.rmiferation,

And apprehend thee for a felon here. Sbak. Rom. and Ju'iet.
God knows with how much commiforation, and fulicitows

## C O M

caution, I carried on that bufinefs, that I might neither crcourage the rebels, nor difcourage the Proteftants. K. Charles.

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiferation.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 940.
From you their eftate may expect effectual comfort, fince there are none from whom it may not deferve commiferation.

Sprat's Sermons.
No where fewer beggars appear to charm up commiferation, yet no where is there greater charity. Graunt's Bills of Mort. I prevailed with myfelf to go and fee him, partly out of commiferation, and partly out of curiofity.
CO'MMISSARY. n. $\int$. [conmiffirius, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occafioially for a certain purpore ; a delegate ; a deputy.
2. It is a title of ecclefiaftical jurifliction, appertaining to fuch as exercifes fpiritual jurifdiction (at leaft fo far as his commiffion permits) in places of the diocefe fo far diftant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the fubjects. Cowel.
The commifaries of bifnops have authority only in fome certain place of the diocefe, and in fome certain caufes of the jurifdiction limited to them by the bifhop's commiffion. Aylife.
3. An officer who draws up lifts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provifion or ammunition.

But is it thus you Englifh bards compore?
With Runick lays thus tag infipid profe?
And when you thould your heroes deeds rehearfe,
Give us a commifary's lift in verfe?
Prior.
Co'mmissariship. n.f. [from commiffary.] The office of a commiffary.
A commifari/bip is not grantable for life, fo as to bind the fucceeding bifhop, though it thould be confirmed by the dean and chapter.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
COMMISSION. n. $\int$. [commi $\int$ rio, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrufting any thing.
2. A truft; a warrant by which any truft is held, or authority exercifed.
Commif:on is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men? exercifing jurifdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power.

Corvel.
Omiffion to do what is neceffary,
Seals a commiffion to a blank of danger. Sh. Troil. and Creff. The fubjects grief
Comes through commilfions, which compel from each
The fixth part of his fubftance, to be levied
Without delay.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.

## He led our powers;

Pore the commificn of my place and perfon;
The which immediacy may well ftand up,
And call itfelf your brother.
Shakefp. King Lear:
He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and fo he joins commilfion with inftruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. SoutB. 3. A warrant by which a military officer is conftituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conqueft of Perfra, gave out his commiffions into all parts of his empire, for the raifing of a mighty army. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.
I was made a colonel; though I gained my commiffon by the horfe's virtues, having leapt over a fix-bar gate. Addif. Frech.

He for his fon a gay commifion buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. Pope.
4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a ftrange commi $\int / 20$, and a frange obedience to a commifion, for men, in the midft of their own blood, and being fo furioufly affailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and neceffity. Bacon's IV ar with Spain.

Such commifforn from above
I have receiv'd, to anfwer thy defire
Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abftain
To afk.
Milton's Paradife Loft.
At his command the ftorms invade;
The winds by his commiffion blow;
'Till with a nod he hids them ceafe.
Drydien.
He bore his great c:mmiffon in his look;
But fweetly temper'd awe, and foften'd all he froke. Diyd. 5. Act of committing a crime ; perpetration. Sins of commiffron are diftinguined in theology from fins of omiffion.

Every commiffon of fin introduces into the foul a certain degrec of hardnefs. South's Sermons.
He indulges himfelf in the habit of known fin, whether commifiven of fomething which God hath forbidten, or the omifion of fumcthing commanded.

Rogers's Sermons. 6. A number of people joined in a truft or office.
7. The ftate of that which is intrufted to a number of joint Officers; as tle hroald jeal wers put into conmmiffion.
8. [In commerce] The order by which a fackor trades for another perfon.
To Commission. v. a. [from commifion.] To empower; to appoint.

The peace polluted thus, a chofen band He firt comen ifizns to the Latian liund, In threat ningembafly. Diyden's Fin. l. vii. 1.648 .
To Commi'ssionate. थ. a. [froml commifion.] To commifion; to empower.

As he was thus fent by his father, fo alfo were the apofles fotemaly commiffonated hy him to preach to the Genatile word, who, with indedatigathe indunty and refelute fufferings, purfued the charee; and fure this is competent cridence, that the defign was of the greateft and moft weighty importance.

Diciay of Picty.
Commisss never. n.f. [from commiffion] One included in a warrant of authority.

A commiffener is one who hath commifion, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to executc any publick office Cowel. One article they ftood upon, which I with your commi frioners have agred upon.

Sidiney.
Thefe comaitivers came into England, with whom covenants were concluded.

Hayward.
I he archbifhop was made one of the commiffomers of the treafury. Clarcndon.
Suppofe itinerary commiffioners to infpect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with refpect to morals and religion as well as abilitics.

Like are their.merits, like rewards they fhare,
That flines a conful, this commiff:aner.
Pope's Dunciad.
Commi'ssure. n. /. [commifiura, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All thefe inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the commifures with fo many ftrokes of the chizel.

IVitton's Arcliteciture.
This animal is covered with a ftrong fhell, jointed like armour by four tranfverfe commiffares in the middle of the body, connected by tough.membranes.

Ray on the Creation.
To COMM1'T. v. a. [ismmitt', Latin]

1. To intruft; to give in truft; to, put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to commit
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. Shakefp.
They who are defirous to commit to memory, might have eafe.

2 Mac. ii. 25.
2. To put in any place to be kept fafe.

Is my mufe controul'd
By fervile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At leaft I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truity carth commit the found. Dryd. Perf. Sat.
3. To fend to prifon; to imprifon.

Here comes the nobleman that committed the prince, for
ftriking him about Bardolph. Sba'efpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. They two were committel,, at leaft reftrained of their liberty.

Clarendon.
So though my ankle fhe has quitted,
My heart continues ftill committed;
And, like a bail'd and main priz'd lover,
Aithough at large, I am bound oler. Hudioras, p. ii.
4. To perpetrate ; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime. Keep thy word juftly; fwear not; commit not with man's fworn foufe. Shatefpcare's King Lear.
Letters out of Ulfter gave him notice of the inhumane murders committed there upon a multitude of the Proteftants Claren. A creeping young feilow committed matrimony with a brifk gamefome lafs.

L'Eftrange.

## 'Tis policy

For fon and father to take different ides;
Then lands and tenements commit no treafon.
Dryden.
Cominitment it. $\int$. [from cimmit.] Act of fending to prifon ; imprifonment.

It did not ajpear by any new examinations or commitments, that any other perfon of quality was difcovered or appeached. Bacon's Henry VII.
They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. Clarendon.

I have been confidering, ever fince iny commitment, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occafion.

Swift.
2. An order for fending to prifon.

Commi'titer. $n$ f. [from commint.]
Thofe to whom the contideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by fome court to whom it belongs, or by confent of parties. As in parlianent, after a bill is read, ir is either agreed to and paffed, or not agreed to; or neither of the'e, but referred to the confideration of fome appointed by the houfe, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a committec.

Corvel.
Manchefter had orders to march thither, having a committee of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of the Scottifn parliament always in that army; there being alfo now a committce of both kingdoms refiding at London, for the carrying on the war.

Clarendon.
All corners were filled with covenanters, confufion, committee men, and foldiers, ferving cach other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and thefe committe men and fuldiers were pofien with this covenant.

Wa.ton.

## COM

Commi'titer. n. f. [from cimnitit.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's fins, but a deriver of the whole guile to himielf; yct fo as to leave the committer as full of guilt as before. Suath. Conini'rtible. adj. [from commit.] Liable to be committed.

Befides the miftakes committible in the folary compute of years, the difference of chronology ditturbs his computes.

Brown's Vutgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
To Commíx. v. a. [ommifico, Lat.] To iningle; 10 blend; to mix ; to unite with things in one mafs.

A dram of gold, diffolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis commixed, gave a great colour. Bacon. I have written againft the fpontaneous generation of froms in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of duft and rain-water commixed. Ray on the Creation. It is manifeft by this experiment, that the commixed impreffions of all the colours doftir up and beget a fenfation of white; that is, that whitenefs is compounded of all the colours.

Neruton's Opt.
Commíxion. n. f. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy commixion Greek and Trojant, fo
That thou could'ft fay, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan.
Shakefpeare's Troitus and Creffila.
Commíxtion. n. f. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation; union of various fubftances in one mafs.

Some fpecies there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beafts, as batts, and fome fow others, fo confirmed and fet together, that we cannot define the begimning or end of either; there being a commixtion of both in the whole, rather than adapation or cement of the one unto the other.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
Commíxture, n. f. [from commix.]
I. The act of mingling; the ftate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mafs.

In the commixture of any thing that is more oily or fweet, fuch bodies are leaft apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. $\quad$ Baccn's Natural Hiftory, N ${ }^{\mathrm{C}} .350$.
2. The mafs formed by mingling different things; compofition; compound.

Fair ladies, mafk'd, are rofes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are rofes blown,
Difmafk'd, their damafk fweet commixitu.e ehewn: Shakcjp.
My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, ftrength'ning mifproud York. Sbakefp. There is fcarcely any rifing but by a commixture of good and evil arts. Bacon, Efay 15.

All the circumftances and refpect of religion and ftate intermixed together in their commixture, will better become a royal hiftory, or a council-table, than a fingle life. Wotton. Commo'de. n. f. [French.] The head-drefs of women.

Let them reflect how they would 'be affected, fhould they meet with a man on horfeback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dreffed up in a commode and a nightrail. Spectat. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}: 435^{\circ}$ She has contrived to fhew her principles by the fetting of her commode; fo that it will be impofible for any woman that is difaffected to be in the fafhion. Addijon's Freeholder, N'. 8.

She, like fome penfive fatefinan, walks demure,
And fmiles, and hugs, to make deftruction fure;
Or under high commodes, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. Granville. COMMO'DIOUS, adl; [commodus, Latin.]
I. Convenient; fuitable; accommodate to any purpofe; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uncafinefs

Such a place cannot be commodious to live in ; for being fo near the moon, it had been too near the fun. Raleigh's Mijt.

To that recefs, commodious for furprize,
When purpe light flall next fuffufe the fkies,
With me repair. Popes
Ufeful ; fuited to wants or neceffities.
Ufeful; fuited to wants or neceffities. they do greatly deceive themfelves. Hooker, commodious,

Bacchus was grown a proper young man had the making of wine, and many things elfe commadious for mankind.

Raluigh's Hiftory of the W World, b. i. c. 6. f. 5 . The gods have done their part,
By fending this commodious plague. Dryden's Oedipus. Maro's mufe,
Thrice facred mufe, commodious precepts gives, Inftructive to the fwains.

Pbiliips.
Commo'diously. adv. [from commodious.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large font of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave feated commorioioify,
There dwelt a good fubflantial country moufe.
Corvicy.
2. Without diftrefs.

We need not fear
To pafs commodioufly chis life, fuftain'd

## G O M

B) him with many comforts, 'till we end

In duft; our final relt, and native home. Niilt. Par. Lofi. 3. Suitably to a certain purpofe

Wifdom may have framed one and the fame thing to ferve comp ollioully for divers ends.

Hook.r, b v. fact. 42.
Gaien, upon the confideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the leaft fibre might be more commodionfly placed for wife or comelinefs.

Soutb's Sermons. Commódrousness. $n$. $f$. [from commodious.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumfances; as the fituation near the fea, for the commodioufness of an intercourfe with England. Bacon.

Of cities, the greatnefs and riches increafe according to the cormmodioulnefs of their fituation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.

Temple.
Commo'nity. n. S. [commoditas, Latin]

1. Intereft ; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howfoever men may feek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be fuffered.

Hooker, b. v. Sect. 10.
Commodity, the biafs of the world
The world, which of itfelf is poifed well,
'Till this advantage, this vile drawing biafs,
This fway of motion, this commodity,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpofe, courfe, intent. Sbakef. K. Fobn.
After much debatement of the corrmodities or difcommodities like to enfue, they concluded.

Hayward.
2. Convenience of time or place

There came into her head certain verfes, which, if the had had prefent corr:modity, fhe would have adjoined as a retraction to the other.

Sidncy, b. ii.
She demanded leave, not to lofe this long fought for commodity of time, to eafe her heart.

Sidney.
Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the comimo
fields.

Pen. Fohnon's Difoo.
3. Wares; merchandife; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at fea;
Not have I money, nor commodity
To raife a prefent fum. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
It had been difficult to make fuch a mole where they had not fo natural a commodity as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common meafure.

Locke.
Of moncy in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal ufe is that of faving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
Commo'dore. n. f. [probably corrupted from the Spanifh comendador. ] The captain who commands a fquadron of fhips.
CO'MMON. n. $\int$ [communis, Latin.]
I. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and fenfe be common to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the fenfe of a man, and not of a brute. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
He who hath received damage, has, befides the right of punifhment common to him with other men, a particular right to feek reparation.
2. Having no poffeflor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we fee the poffeffion of a private man revert to the community, and fo become again perfectly common, no body having a right to inherit them; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwife than in other things iommon by nature. Locke.
3. Vulgar; mean; not diftinguifhed by any excellence ; often feen ; eafy to be had ; of little value; not rare ; not fearce.

Or as the man whom princes do advanc̀e,
Upon their gracious miercy-feat to fit,
Doth common things, of courfe and circumftance,
To the reports of common men commit.
4. Publick; general ; ferving the ufe of all.

He was advifed by a parliament-man not to be ftrict in reading all the common prayer, but make fome variation. Walt.

I need not mention the old common fhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river.

Addijon on Ita'y.
5. Of no rank ; mean ; without birth or defcent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightnefs of you common men. Shak. Henry VI. Flying bullets now,
To execute his rare, appear too flow;
They nifs, or fweep but common fouls away,
ror fuch a lofs Opdam his life muft pay.
Waller.
6. Frequent; ufual ; ordinary.

There is an evil which 1 have feen common nomong men.
Eicies. vi. r.
The Papifts were the moft common place, and the butt againgt whom all the arrows were directed.

Clarcudon.

## C O M

Neither is it frange that there fhould be myfteries in divinity, as well as in the conmerne/t operations in nature. Suift. 7. Proftitute.
'T is a ftrange thing, the impudence of fome women! was the word of a dame, who herfelf was commion. L'Efrange. Hipparchus was going to marry a common woman, but confulted Philander upon the occafion. Specfator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .475$.
8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as fignify both action and paffion are called common; as affernor, Idefpife, or an defpifed; and alfo fuch nouns as are both mafculine and feminine, as parens. Cómmon. n. $\int$ [from the adjective.] An open ground equally ufed by many perfons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off, Like to the empty afs, to fhake his ears,
And graze in com:mons. Shakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
Is not the feparate property of a thing the great caufe of its endearment? Does any one refpect a common as much as he does his garden?
Co'mmon.' adv. [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily:

> I an more than common tall.
> Shakefp. As jou like it.

In Co'mmon.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite confent of every commoner neceffary to any one's appropriating to himfelf any part of what is given in common, children or fervants could not cut the meat which their father or mafter had provided for them in common, without affigning to every one his peculiar part.
2. Equally with another; indifcriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impoffible to avoid puerilities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
To Co'mmon. v. $n$. [ffom the noun.] To have a joint right with others in fome common ground.
Common Law contains thofe cuftoms and ufages which have, by long prefcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diftinguifhed from the flatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.
Common Pleas. The king's court now held in Weftminfterhall; but anciently moveable. Gwin obferves, that 'till Henry III. granted the magna charta there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, fo called becaufe it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and fettled at Weftminfter. All civil caufes, both real and perfonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ftrict laws of the realm; and Fortefcue reprefents it as the only court for real caufcs. The chief judge is called the lord chief juftice of the common pleas, and he is affifted by three or four affociates, created by letters patent from the king.

Cowel
Co'mmonable. adj. [from common.] What is held in common.
Much good land might be gained from forefts and chafes, and from other commonable places, fo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. Bacon's Ad. to Villers. Co'mmonage. n. $\int$. [from commone] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of ufing any thing in common with others.
Co'mmonalty. r. f. [communaute, French.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

## Bid him ftrive

To gain the love o' th' commonalty; the duke
Shall govern England.
Shakef. Henry VIII.
There is in every ftate, as we know, two portions of fubjects; the nobles and the commonalty. Bacon, Efay 16.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of commonalty. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. 1.48g. All gentlemen are almoft obliged to it; and I know no reafon we fhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England, to be foremoft in brave actions. Dryd. Pref. to An. Mir.
2. The bulk of mankind

I myfelf ton will ufe the fecret acknowledgment of the commonalty bearing record of the God of Gods. Hooker, b. iii. Co'mmoner. n. $\int$. [from common.]

1. One of the common people ; a man of low rank ; of mean condition.

## Doubt not

The commoners, for whom we fland, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. Shakejp. Coriclanus.
His great men durf not pay their court to him, 'till he had fatiated his thirft of blood. by the death of fome of his loyal commoners.

Addifon's Frecholder, Nº. 10.
2. A man not noble.
$T$ his commoner has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts :
His head achs for a coronet;
And who is blefs'd, that is not great ?
Prigr.
3. A member of the houfe of commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, fo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury.

Baion's Advice to Villers.

## C O M

5. A ftudent of the fecond rank at the univerfity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.
6. A proftitutc.

## Behold this ring,

Whore high refpect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a commoner o' th' camp.
Shakefpeare ${ }^{*}$
Commoni'tion. n.f. [commonitio, Latin.] Advice; warning; inftruction.
Co'mmonly. adv. [from common.] Frequently; ufually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires
Much caftigation, exercife devout ;
For here's a ftrong and fweating devil here,
That commonly rebels.
Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
A great difeafe may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover ftrength, it commonly returns to its natural conltitution.

Tcmple.
Co'innowness. n.f. [from common.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the commonnefs of the guilt obviate the cenfure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accufe their own faults in other perfons. Government of the Tongue, S. 6.
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, res iuclunt din male adminifitrari: the commonnefs makes me not know who is the author; but fure he muft be fome modern.

Swift.
To Commonpla'ce. v.a. To reduce to general heads.
I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing an univerfal hiftory from the whole body of hiftorians. Felton on the ClaJticks.
Commonplace-book. m.f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.
I turned to my commonplace-book, and found his cafe under the word coquette.

Tatler, ${ }^{\mathrm{N}}$. 107.
Co'mmons. n. f.
I. The vulgar; the lower people ; thofe who inherit no honours. Little office
The hateful commons will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. Shakef. RicbardII.
Hath he not pafs'd the nobles and the commons? Sbakefp.
Thefe three to kings and chiefs their fcenes difplay,
The reft before the ignoble commons play. Dryden's Fables.
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The commons where they can : the nobler fort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. Dryden.
2. The lower houfe of parliament, by which the people are reprefented, and of which the members are chofen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majefty
Incline to it, or no?
Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
In the houfe of commsms many gentlemen, unfatisfied of his
guilt, durf not condemn him.
King C'barles.
3. Food; fare; diet: fo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himfelf of a dove-colour, and took his commons with the pigeons.

L'Efrange.
Mean while fhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten fallad cool'd her blood:
Their commons, though but coarfe, were nothing fcant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. Dryden.
The doctor now obeys the fummons,
likes both his company and commons;
Difplays his talent; fits 'till ten ;
Next day invited, comes again.
Swift.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Commonwe'Al. } \\ \text { Commonwe'alth. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. [from common and weal, or wealth.]

1. A polity ; an eftablifhed form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick focieties; the one inclination, whereby all men defire fociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a commonweal.

Hooker.
It was impoffible to make a comnonweal in Ireland, without
fettling of all the eftates and poffeffions throughout the king-
Davies on Ircland. dom.

Davies on Ireland.
A continual parliament would but keep the commonweat in tune, by prcferving laws in their vigour. King Charles.
There is no body in the commonwealth of learning who does
There is no body in the commonwealth of learning who does
Locki.
2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonvucal. Shakefp. Heniry IV:
Their fons are well tutored by you: you are a good mem-
Their fons are well tutored by you: you are a good mem-
er of the commonwealth.
Sbakejpeare's Love's Labonr Loft.
3. A government in which the fupreme power is lodged in the 3. A opple; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would fleep to fuch a Stygian practice,
Vol. I.

## COM

A gainft that commonwenlth which they have founded. Fobnjono Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though fometines, by force of orders and difcipline, they have extended themfelves into mighty dominions.
Co'mmorancer. ? n. f. [from commorant.] Dwelling; habitaCo'mmorancy. $\int$ tion; abode; refidence.

The very quality, carriage, and pace of commorance of witneffes, is by this means plainly and evidently fet forth.

Hale's Hiftory of the Corrmon Law of England.
An archbihop, out of his diocefe, becomes fulject to the archbihop of the province where he has his aboode and commorancy. Ayliffe's Parergon.
COMMORANT. adj. [commorans, Latin.] Refident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is cammorant and refiding in another monaftery. Alyffe's Parcrgon. Commo'tion. n. $\int$. [commotio, Latin.]

1. Tumult; difturbance ; combuftion; fedition; publick diforder; infurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll pleafe to make commotion,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. Shakef. Henry VI.
When ye fhall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. Luhe xxi. 9:
The Jliad confifts of battles and a continual commrotion; the Odyffey in patience and wifdom. Broom's Notes on the Odylf: 2. Perturbation ; diforder of mind; heat ; violence; agitation. Some ftrange coinmotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and ftarts. Shak. Hcn. VIII.
He could not debate any thing without fome commotion, when the argument was not of moment. Clarendon.
3. Difturbatice; reftlefnefs.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the commotions of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.

Woodzard's Natural Hifory, p. iii.
Commo'tioner. n.f. [from commotion.] One that caufes commotions ; a difturber of the peace. A word not in ufe.

The people more regarding commotioners than commiffioners, flocked together, as clouds clufter againft a thorm. Hayward. To Commo've. v. a. [ommoveo, Latin.] To difturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unfettle.

Strait the fands,
Comnov'd around, in gathering eddies play. Thomf. Summer.
To CO'MMUNE. v.n. [communico, Lat.] To converfe; to together ; to impart fentiments mutually.
So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground fhe caft her modeft eye; And ever and anon, with roy red,
The bafhful blood her fnowy cheeks did dye. Fairy Queen. I will commune with you of fuch things,
That want no ears but your's. Sbak. Mee efure for Menfure.
They would forbear open hoflility, and refort urto him peaceably, that they might commune together as friends. Hayw. Then commune, how that day they beft may ply
Their growing work. Milton's Paradifos Loft, b. ix. l. 20 r :
Ideas, as ranked under names, are thofe that, for the moft part, men reafon of within themfelves, and always thofe which they commune about with others.
Communicabi'lity. n.f. [from communicable.] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.
Commu'nicable. adj. [from communicate.]

1. That which may become the common poffeffion of more than one; with to.

Sith eternal life is communicable unto all, it behooveth that the word of God be fo likewife. Hooker, b. v. fect. 20.
2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invifible king,
Only omnifcient, hath fupprefs'd in night,
To none communicable in earth or heav'11. Nillton's Par. Lof. The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, reprefenting
Loft blifs, to thee no more comnunicable. Milton's Par. Reg. Commu'nicant. $\%$. . [from comminicate.] One who is prefent, as a worfhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleffed facrament.

Communicants have ever ufed it ; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do fhew we ufe it as communicants. Hooker. A confant frequenter of worhip, and a never-failing Atterbury's Serwons.
To COMMU'NICATE. v. a. [cormnunico, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint poffeffion; to beftow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but pecu-
liar benefits with choice. $\quad$ Bacon, Efjay '3.
Where God is wornipped, there he comm:nicates his blenings and holy influences. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Which of the Grecian chiefs conforts witly thee?
But Diomede defires my company,
And ftill comnunicntes his praife with me. Dryden's Fable's.
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

1 learned

## COM

I learned diligently, and do communicate widdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. $\quad$ Wifd. vii. 3 . Charles the hardy would communicate his fecrets with none; and leaft of all, thofe fecrets which troubled him moft. Bacon. He communicated thofe thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer. Clarendon, b. viii.
3. It had anciently the prepofition with before the perfon, to whom comnunication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of nuch adventure, which, to fhew the ftrength of his privacy, had been before not communicated with any other.

Wotton.
4. Now it has only 40.

Let him, that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth.

Gal. vi. 6.
His majefty frankly promifed, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any perfon the matter, before he had taken and communicated to them his own refolutions Clarendon.

Thofe who Speak in publick, are better heard when they difcourfe by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read ail they would communicate to their hearers. Watts. To Commu'nicate. v. $n$.

1. To partake of the bleffed facrament.

The primitive Chriftians communicated every day. Tajlor. 2. To have fomething in common with another; as, the boufes communicate, there is a paflage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a fyttem of fuch canals, which all communicate with one another, mediately or immediately.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Communica'tion. n.f. [from communicate.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together ferve completely for the reception and comminication of learned knowledge. Holder's Elements of Speech.
2. Common boundary or inlet; paffage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.
The map fhews the natural communication providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at fo great a diftance from the fea.

Addifon on Italy.
The Euxine fea is conveniently fituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Afia and Europe. Arbuthnot. 3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between feveral perfons.
Secrets may be carried fo far, as to ftop the communication neceffary among all who have the management of affairs. Swift. 4. Conference; converfation.

Abner had communication with the elders of Ifrael, faying, ye fought for David in times paft to be king over you: now then do it.
2. Sam. iii. 17:

The chief end of language, in communication, being to be underftood, words ferve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the fame idea which it ftands for in the mind of the fpeaker.
Commu'nicative. adj. [from communicate.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not clofe; not felfifh.
We conceive them more than fome envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deferve not the name of that communicative and noble profeffion. Evelyn's Kalendar.
We think we have fufficiently paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be lefs communicative.

Swift and Pope's Preface.
Commu'nicativeness. n. f. [from communicative.] Thequality of being communicative, of beftowing or imparting benefits or krowledge.
He is not only the moft communicative of all beings, but he will alfo communicate himfelf in fuch meafure as entirely to fatisfy ; otherwife fome degrees of communicativenefs would be wanting.
Commu'nion. n.f. [communio, Latin.[

1. Intercourle; fellowhip; common poffeffion; participation of fomething in common; interchange of tranfactions.

Confider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apofle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not difdained to profefs themfelves our fellow fervants.

Hooker, b. i. Sect. 4 .
We are not, by ourfelves, fufficient to furnifh ourfelves with competent flores for fuch a life as our nature doth defire; therefore we are naturally induced to feek communion and felluwhip with others.

Hooker, b. i. Sect. 10.
The Ifraelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
Thou, fo pleas'd,
Can'A raife thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or communion, deify'd. Milton's Paradife Lof.
We maintain communion with God himielf, and are made in the fame degree partakers of the Divine Nature. Fiddes. 2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blefled facrament.

They refolved, that the ftanding of the communion table in all churches fhould be altered. Clarendon.

## COM

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Chrift was engraven upon the communion cup.

Peacham on Drawing. 3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they ferved and praifed God by communion, and in publick manner.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
4. Union in the common worfip of any church.

Bare communion with a good church, can never alone make a good man ; for, if it could, we fhould have no bad ones.

South's Sermons.
Ingenuous men have lived and died in the communion of that church.

Stillingfect.
Commu'nity. n. f. [communitas, Latin.]
1 The commonwealth; the body politick.
How could communities,
Degrees in fchools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree, ftand in authentick place? Sh. Troil. and Creff.
Not in a fingle perfor only, but in a community or multitude of men.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the law s that fecure a civil community.

L'Eftrange.
It is not defigned for her own ufe, but for the whole community. Aldifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 157 .
The love of our country is impreffed on our mind, for the prefervation of the community. Addifon's Frecholder, N ${ }^{\circ} .5$. He lives not for himfelf alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great community.

Atterbury.
2. Common poffeffion; the fate contrary to property or appropriation.
This text is far from proving Adam fole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original community of all things. Locke. 3. Frequency ; commonnefs.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; feen, but with fuch eyes,
As, fick and blunted with community,
Afford no extraordinary gaze.
Shakespeare.
Commutabi'lity. n.f. [from commutable.] The quality of being capable of excliange.
Commu'table. adj. [from commute.] That may be exchanged for fomething elfe; that may be bought off, or ranfomed.
Commuta'tion. n.f. [from commute.]
I. Change ; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, fo great is the commutation, that the foul then hated only that which now only it loves, i.e. fin. "Soutb's Sermons.
2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole univerfe is fupported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation. South's Sermons
According to the prefent temper of mankind, it is abfolutely neceffary that there be fome method and means of commutation, as that of money.

Ray on the Creation.
The ufe of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of faving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

Arbutbnot. on Coins.
3. Ranfom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punifhment.
The law of God had allowed an evafion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption. Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. v. Commu'tative. adj. [from commute.] Relative to exchange; as commutative jufice, that honefty which is exercifed in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.
To COMMU'TE. v. a. [commuto, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will commute our tafks, exchange thefe pleafant and gainful ones, which God affigns, for thofe uneafy and fruitlefs ones we impofe on ourfelves.

Decay of Picty.
2. To buy off, or ranfom one obligation by another.

Some commute fwearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a difpenfation for the other.

L'Eftrange.
To Сомmu'te. v.n. To attone; to bargain for exemption.
Thofe inftitutions which God defigned for means to further men in holinefs, they look upon as a privilege to ferve inftead of it, and to commute for it. Soutb's Sermons. Commu'tual. adj. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal: ufed only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands,
Unite commutual in moft facred bands. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
There, with commutual zeal, we both had ftrove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. Pope's Ody fey. CO'MPACT. n. f. [pactum, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and fettled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear fomething.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the compact is firm and true in me. Shakefp. Rich. III.
In the beginnings of fpeech there was an implicit compart, founded upon common confent, that fuch words, voices, or geftures, flhould be figas whereby they would exprefs their thoughts,

To Compa'ct. v. a. [compingo comparlum, Latin.]

1. To join together will firmnefs; to unite clofely; to confolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add fuch reafons of your own,
As may compact it more.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Nor are the nerves of his comfacted frength
Stretch'd, and difiolv'd into unfinew'd length.

> By what degrees chis earth's compacted fphere

Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. Rofcom, This difeafe is more dangerous as the folids are more fltrict and s:mppacted, and confequently more fo as people are advanced in age.

Arbatbroot on Diet.
Now the bright fun compaats the precious flone,
Imparting radiant luftre, like his own. Blackmore's Crcation.
2. To make out of fomething.

If he, compaci of jars, grow mufical,
We fhall have fhortly difcord in the fpheres.
Sbakefpeare. 3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'f thou thy oathis,
Though they would fwear down each particular fact, Were teftimonies.

Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
4. To join together; to bring into a fyiftem.

We fee the world fo compacted, that each thing preferveth other things, and alfo itfelf.

Hooker, b. i. f. g.
Compa'ct. adj. [compactus, Latin.]

1. Firm ; folid; clore ; denfe; of firm texture.

Is not the denfity greater in free and open fpaces, void of ait and other grolfer bodies, than within the pores of water, glafs, cryftal, gems, and other compact todies. Newton's Opt. Without attraction the difievered particles of the chaos could ncver convene into fuch great compaid maffes as the planets.

Bentley.
2. Brisf; as a compact difcour $\sqrt{6}$.

Cumpa'credness. n.f. [from compacted.] Firmnefs; denfity; Sticking or compactcchnefs, being natural to denfity, requires fome excefs of gravity in proportion to the denfity, or fome other outward violence, to break it.

Digby on Bodies.
Thofe atoms are fuppofed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard ; which compantednefs and hardnefs is a demonftration, that nothing could be produced by them.
Compa'ctly. adv. [from compact.]

1. Clofely; denfely
2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

Compa'ctness. n.f. [from compaci.] Firmnefs; clofenefs; denfity.
The reft, by reafon of the compactnefs of terreftrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. Woodw. Nat. Hifory. Compa'cture. n.f. [from compract.] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compafs and compacture ftrong,
Neither unfeemly fhort, nor yet exceeding long. Fai. Queen.
COMP A'GES. n. f. [Latin.] A fyftem of many parts united.
The organs in animal bodies are only a regular compages of pipes and veffels, for the fluids to pafs through. Ray.
Compagina'tion. n.f. [compago, Latin.] Union; fructure ; junction; connexion; contexture.
The intire or broken compagination of the magnetical fabrick under it. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
Cómpanableness. n. f. [from company.] The quality of being a good companion; fociablenefs; a word not now in ufe.
His cyes full of merry fimplicity, his words of hearty companablenc/s.

Sidney, b. ii.
Compa'nion. n. f. [comipagnon, French.] See COMPANY. One with whom a man frequently converfes, or with whom he flares his hours of relaxation. It differs from friend, as acquaintance.from confidence.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of forrieft fancies your companions make? Shakef. Macbeth. Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affiction.

Ecclus. vi. ro.
With anxious doubts, with raging paffions torn,
No fweet companion near, with whom to mourn.
Prior.
2. A partner; an affociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and fellow foldier.

Phil, ii. 25.
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I fcorn you, fcurvy companion! What? you poor, bafe, rafcally, cheating, lack-linnen mate : away, you mouldy rogue, away.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
It gives boldnefs to every petty companion to fpread rumours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be prefent.

Raleigh's Efays
Compa'nionable. adj. [from companion.] Fit for good fellowhip; focial; agrceable.
He had a more companionable wit, and fwayed more among the rroad fellows.

Clarendon, 6. viii.
Compánionabi.x. adu. [from companionable.] In a companionable manner.

## COM

Compa'nionship. n. $\int$. [from companion.]

1. Company ; train.

Alcibiades, and fome twenty horfe,
All of companion/sip.
Shakefpearc's Timen.
2. Fellowfhip ; affociation:

If it be honour in your wars, to feem
The fame you are not, which, for your beft ends,
You call your policy; how is't lefs, or worfe,
That it thall hold companionfhip in peace
With honour as in war. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
CO'MPANY. n.f. [compagnie, French; either from con and pagus, one of the fame town; or con and panis, one that eats of the fame mefs.]

1. Perfons affembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry fir John Falltaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. Shakefp. Henry IVd Honeft company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myfelf
To this moft patient, fweet, and virtuous wife. Shake $/$ p.
2. Perfons affembled for the entertainment of each other ; an affembly of pleafure.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. Bacon, Efay 28.
3. Perfons confidered as affembled for converfation; or, as ca-
pable of converfation and mutual entertainment.
Monfieur Zulichem came to me among the reft of the good company of the town.

Temple:
Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converfation with the beft company of both fexes, is neceffary.

Dryden:
4. The ftate of a companion; the act of accompanying ; converfation; fellowfhip.

It is more pleafant to enjoy the company of him that can fpeak fuch words, than by fuch words to be perfuaded to follow folitarinefs.

Sidney.
In death forfake, but keep thee company.
Dryd. Fables. Abdallah grew by degrees fo enamoured of her converfation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balfora. Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. It 7.
5. A number of perfons united for the execution or performance of any thing ; a band.

Shakefpeare was an actor, when there were feven companics of players in the town together.

Dennis.
6. Perfons united in a joint trade or partnerfhip.
7. A number of fome particular rank or profeffion, united by fome charter; a body corporate; a corporation.
This emperor feems to have been the firf who incorporated the feveral trades of Rome into companies, with their particular privileges.
8. A fubdivifion of a regiment of foot; Aer er one captain
Every captain brought with him thrice fo many in his company as was expected.

Knolies's Hiftory of the Turks.
To bear Company. $\}$ To accompany; to affociate with; to To keep Company. $\}$ be a companion to.

I do defire thee
To bear me company, and go with me. Sbakefpeare.
Thofe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to keep company with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. Dryd. Admitted to that equal kky ,
His faithful dog fhall bear him company. Pcpe's Efay on Man. 10. To keep Company. To frequent houfes of entertainment. 11. Sometimes in an ill fenfe.

Why fhould he call her whore? Who kecps her company? Shakefpeare's Othello.
To Cómpany. v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend ; to be companion to ; to be affociated with.

## I am

The foldier that did company thefe three. Shakef. Cymbeline.
Thus, through what path foe'er of life we rove,
Rage companies our hate, and grief our love.
Prior
To Co'mpany. v. n. To affociate one's felf with
I wrote to you not to company with fornicators. I Cor. v. g. Co'mparable. adj. [from To compare.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.
This prefent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the publick duties of religion. Hooker, b. v. fect. 6.

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an excellent foldier both by fea and land. Knolles's Hift. of tbe Turls.
There is no bleffing of life comparable to the enjoyment of a difcreet and virtuous friend. Aldijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .93 \cdot$ Co'imparably. adv. [from comparable.] In a manner worthy to be compared.
There could no form for fuch a royal ufe be comparably imagined, like that of the forefaid nation. Wotton's Architect. Compa'rates. n. $\int$. [from comparee] In logick, the two things compared to one another.
Co'mparative. adj. [comparatious, Latin]

1. Eiftimated by comparif,in ; not pofitive ; not abfolute.

Thou wert,dignified enougb,
Ev'n to the point of enyy, if 'iwere made

## C O M

Comparative for your virtues, to be filed
The under hangman of his realm. Sbakefp. Cymbe'inc.
There refteth the comparative that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of herefics. Bacon. The flower or bloffom is a pofitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.
This bubble, by reafon of its comparative levity to the fluid that inclofes it, would neceflarily afcend to the top. Bentley. 2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nofe : it confifts in a fymmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it.

Glanville's Scepfis Scientifica.
3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree exprefles more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, the right band is the ftronger.
Compa'ratively. adv. [from comparative.] In a ftate of comparifon; according to eftimate made by comparifon; not pofitively.
The good or evil, which is removed, may be efteemed good or evil comparativcly, and not pofitively or fimply. Bacon.
In this world whatever is called good is comparatize'y with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compofition; fo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad.

Temple.
The vegetables being comparative''y higher than the ordinary terreftrial matter of the globe, fubfided laft. Woodward.

But how few, comfaratively, are the inftances of this wife application!
To COMPA'RE. v. a. [comparo, Latin.]
I. To make one thing the meafure of another ; to eftimate the relative goodnefs or badnefs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obferving how it differs from fomething elfe.

I will hear Brutus fpcak.
I will hear Caffius, and compare their reafons. Sbakefpeare.
They meafuring themfelves by themfelves, and comparing themfelves among themfelves, are not wife.

2 Cor. x. 12.
No man can think it grievous, who confiders the pleafure and fweetnefs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares thefe with the reftlefs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful fpirit.

Tillot fon, Sermon vi.
He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to compare one, two, and three to fix, cannot chufe but know they are equal

Locke.
Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of prefent and future pleafure and pain, when they are compared together, and fo the abfent confidered as future.

Locke.
2. It may be obferved, that when the comparifon intends only fimilitude or illuftration by likenefs, we ufe to before the thing brought for illuftration; as, he compared anger to a fire.

Solon compared the people unto the fea, and orators and counfellors to the winds; for that the fea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. Bacon's Apophthegms.
3. When two perfons or things are compared, to diffover their relative proportion of any quality, with is ufed before the thing ufed as a meafure

Black Macbeth
Will feem as pure as fnow, being compar'd
With my confinelefs harms. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Small things with greatef. Milton's Paradife Regained, b. iv.
He carv'd in iv'ry fuch a maid fo fair,
As nature could not with his art compare.
Dryden.
If he compares this tranflation with the original, he will find that the three firft ftanzas are rendered almoft word for word.

Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{\circ} .229$.
4. To compare is, in Spenfer, ufed after the Latin comparo, for to get ; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ftill did fpare
To fill his bags, and riches to compare. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. Compa're. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The ftate of being compared; comparative eftimate; comparifon; poffibility of entering into comparifon.

There I the rareft things have fcen,
Oh, things without compare.
Sucking.
As their fmall galleys may not hold comiare With our tall Ihips.
Beyond tall thips.
IValler.
保
2. Simile; fimilitude ; illuftration by comparifon.

True fwains in love fhall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of proteft, and oath, and big compare,
W'ant fimilies. Shakefpcare's Ti
Compa'rison. n. $\int$. [comparaifon, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thofe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like

## C OM

thofe of a lion: fo eafy it is to drive on the comparifon too far, to make it good.

Grew's Mufcoum. Our author faves me the comparifon with tragedy; for he fays, that herein he is to imitate tlie tragick poet. . Dryden. 2. The ftate of being compared.

If we will rightly eftimate what we call good and evil, we fhall find it lies much in comparifon.

Locke.
Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thofe of a larger fize that are more remote; and fo it is with pleafure and pain: the prefent is apt to carry it, and thofe at a diftance have the difadvantage in the comparifon. Locke. 3. A comparative eftimate ; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moft lovely and defireable place, "in comparifon of what now it is.

Tillotfon, Sermon iii.
One can fcarce imagine how fo plentiful a foil fhould become fo miferably unpeopled, in comparifon of what it once was.

Addifor's Remarks on Italy.
A fimile in writing or fpeaking; an illuftration by fimilitude.
As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand comparifon, had been fomething too fair and too good for any lady in lfritany.

Shakefpcare's Cymbeline.
5. [In grammar] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of fignification; as /trong, Aronger, Atrongeft.
To COMPA'RT. v. a. [compartir, Fr. from con and partior, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general defign into its various parts and fubdivifions.
I make hafte to the cafting and comparting of the whole work.

Wotton's Architesture
Compa'rtiment. $n$. $f$. [compartiment, French.] A divifion of picture, or defign.

The circumference is divided into twelve compartiments, each containing a complete picture.

Pope.
Compartition. n. . [from compart.]
I. The act of comparting or dividing.
2. The parts marked out, or feparated ; a feparatc part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no compartitions.
Wotton's Areliteciture.
Compa'rtment. n. f. [compartiment, French.] Divifion; feparate part of a defign.

The fquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bafes, pedeftals, and buildings. Peacham on Drawing. To CO'MPASS. v. a. [compafir, Fr. compafare, Ital. pafibus metiri, Latin.]

## To encircle;

A darkfome way
That deep defcended through the hollow ground
And was with dread and horrour compafed around. Fairy 2.
I fee thee compafs' $d$ with thy kingdom's peers,
That fpeak my falutation in their minds. Shake $\int$. Macbeth. Now all the bleffings
Of a glad father compafs thee about! Sbakefpeare's Tempef. The fhady trees cover him with their fhadow : the willows of the brook compa/s him about.

Fob, xl. 22.
dry. Virg.
Obferve the crowds that cmpafs him around. Dryd. Virg.
To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher; Thus, wert thou compaffed with circling fire.

Dryden. 2. To walk round any thing

Old Chorineus compafs'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he fprinkl'd round.
Dryden's An.
To beleaguer ; to befiege; to block
Thine enemies fhall caft a trench about thee, and compafs thee round, and keep thee in on every fide.
4. To grafp; to inclofe in the arms; to feize
5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power. That which by wifdom he faw to be requifite for that people, was by as great wifdom compafed. Hooker's Prefacs.

His mafter being one of great regard,
In court to compafs any fuit not hard.
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to compafs her I'll ufe my fkill.
Hubbard's Tale.

How can you hope to compafs your defigns,
And not diffemble them? Dcnlam's Sophy.
The knowledge of what is good and what is cril, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be compafech, and too hard to be maftered, without brains and ftudy, parts and contemplation.

South.
He had a mind to make himfelf mafter of Weymouth, if he could compafs it without engaging his army before it. Claren.
The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Conftantinople and Alexandria; fo loth is the pope to lofe the remembrance of any title that he hath once compaficd. Brecrevood.
Invention is the firft part, and abfolutely neceffary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to compafs it.

Dryden's Dufiefnoy.
In cv'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compafs more than they intend.
Pope.
6. [In law.] To take meafures preparatory to any thing; as, to compals the death of the king.
Co'mpass. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed firft ; time is come round; And where I did begin, there fhall I end :
My lite is iun its compajs.
Shakefp. Fnlius Cafal.
2. Extent ; reach ; gralp.

U, Juliet; 1 already know thy grief;
It tiranlus me paft the compa:s of my wits.
Shakepparc.
That which is out of the compals of any man's power, is to that man imporibile. South's cormons
How fuw there are may be jufty bewailed, the compafs of then extending but from the time of H1ppocrates to that of Mi rcus Antoninus.

Tomile.
Animals in their generation are wifer than the fons of men; but their widdom is confmed to a few particulars, and lies in a very harrow con!pa/s.

Aldifon's "ipectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .120$.
Ilis author hath tried the futce and compafs of our lariguage with much fticcefs.
3. Space; room; limits.

No lefs than the compafs of twelve books is taken up in thefe. Pope's Eflay on Homer's Battles.
The Englifh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be difpatched in a thort compafs of time. Addij Fr cebolder.
You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hofpitals and the workhoufe, within the cimpafs of one fear, and towards the end of a long, expenfive war. Atterib.
. Enclofure ; circumference.
And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, compafs huge, and high
The fructure. Milton's Paradije Regained, b. iv. l. 50 .
Old Rome from fuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on fev'ri high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that compafs all the world contains. Dryd. Virg. Gcor.
5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compafs round the camp.
6. Moderate fpace; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I fpeak within compiafj) no fuch commiffion had been executed in either of thefe provinces. Davies on Ircland.
Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compafs than the
having conftantly before his eyes the ftate of his affairs, in a regular courfe of account.

Locke.
7. The power of the voice to exprefs the notes of mufick.

You would found me from my loweft note to the top of my compa/s.

Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This uitiverfal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compafs of the hotes it ran,
The drapafon clofing full in man
Dryden.
8. [This is rarely ufed in the fingular.] The inftrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two fo,
As ftiff twin compreffes are two:
Thy foul, the fixt foot, makes no fhow
To move; but doth, if the other do.
Donne.
In his hand
He took the golden compaffes, prepar'd
In God's eternal ftore, to circumfcribe
This univerfe, and all created things. Milton's Parad Loff.
To fix one foot of their compafs wherever they think fit, and extend the other to fuch terrible lengths, without defcribing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themfelves in a very uncertain fate. Swift on Difentions in Atbens and Rome.
a. 'The inftrument compofed of a needle and card, whereby mariners fteer.
The breath of religion fills the fails, profit is the compafs by which factious men fteer their courfe.

King Charles
Rude as their fhips was navigation then;
No ufeful compafs or meridian known :
Codfting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-ftar fhone. Dryden
With equal force the tempeft blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the feamen's compafs. Row's 7 . Shore. He that firft difcovered the ufe of the compafs, did more for the fupplying and increafe' of ufeful commodities than thofe who built workhoufes.
Compass-saw. n.
The compafs-faw fhould not have its teeth fet, as other faws have; but the edge of it fhould be made fo broad, and the back fo thin, that it may eafily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth fet. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compafs kerf; and therefore the edge muft be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in.

Moxon's Mechan. Exer
COMPA'SSION. $n$ [ [iompafion, Fr. from con and patior, Lat.]
Pity; commiferation; forrow for the fufferings of others; painful fympathy.

Ye had conpaflion of me in my bonds. Heb. x. 34 . Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance thefe exact;
This pleads compafion, and repents the fact. Dryd. Fables. The good-natured man is apt to be moved with comfaffion Vol. I.

For thofe misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turt into ridiculc.

Addijon's Spechator, N- 1 Ig. To Compa'ssion. v. a. [from the noun.] To pity; to compaffionate; to commiferate: a word fearcely ufed.

> O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,

And not relent, or not compreflin him? Slonkef. Tit. Andrcto Compa'ssonate. adj [from compalfon.] Inclined to compaffion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; metting; foft; caffly affected with forrow by the mifery of others.
'Ihere never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alfo tender and compaffionate. South's Sermons.
To Compa'ssionate. al a. [fiom the nouni] 'Io pity; to commiferate.

Experience layeth princes torn eftates befote their cyes; and withal perfuades them to compaffionate themfelves. Racigho.

Compaffionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaffion, when'tis void of love? Addijon's Catoo Compa'ssionatily. adv. [from compaflonate.] Niercifully; tenderly.

The fines were affigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more feverely impofed, and the lefs compafionately rediced and excufed. Clarcndon.
Compate'rnity. nif. [con and paternitas, Latin.]
Goffipred, or compaternity, by the canon law, is a fpiritual affinity; and a juror that was goffip to cither of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law.

Davies's State of Ireland.
Compatieilaty. n. $\int$. [from compatible.] Confiftency; the power of co-exifting with fomething elfe; agreement with any thing.
COMPA'TIBLE. adj. [corrupted; by an unkilful compliance with pronunciation, from competible, from compeió, Latin, to fiut, to agree. Competible is found in good writers, and ought alway's to be ufed.]

1. Suitable to ; fit for ; confiftent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is fuch a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Confifient; agrecable.

Our poets have joined together fuch qualities as are by nature the moft compatille ; valour with anger, meeknefs with piety, and prudence with diffimulation. Brcome. Compa'tieleness. $n . \int$. [from c.mpatible.] Confiftency; agreement with any thing.
Compa'tibly. adv. [from compatible.] Fitly; fuitably.
Compa'tient. adj. [from con and fatior, Latin.] Suffering together.
COMPA'TRIOT. n.f. [from coth and patria, Latt.] One of the fame country. Dict.
Compe'er. n. f. [compar, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; affociate.

Sefoftris,
That monarchs harnef'd; to his chariot yok'd
Bafe fervitude, and his dethron'd compeers
Lafh'd furioufly.
Pbilips.
To Compéer.v.a.[from the noun.] Tobe equal with; to mate: In his own grace he doth exalt hlmfelf
More than in your advancement.
_-In my right,
By me invefted, he compeers the beft. Shakif. King Lear. To COMPEL. v. a. [compe.io, 1,atin.]

1. To force to fome act ; to oblige; to conftrain; to neceffitate ; to urge irrefiftibly.

You will compel me then to read the will? Sb. Ful. Cafar: The fpinners, cardets, fullers, compell' $d$ by hunger,
And lack of other means, in defp'rate manner,
Daring the event to the teeth, are all in uproar. Sbaleds. He refufed, and faid, I will not eat : but his fervants, together with the woman, compel'ed him. I Sa. xxvii. 23. All thefe bleffings could but enable, not compel us to bo happy. Clarendon.
2. To take by force or violence; to ratifh from; to feize. This fignification is uncommon and harih.
The fubjects grief

Comes through commifions, which compel from each
The fixth part of his fubftance, to be levied Without delay.

Shakefpeare's Herry VIII
Compe'llable. alj. [from compcl.] That may be forced.
Compella'tion. n. f. [from compcllo, Latin] Ilie itile of addrefs; the word of falutation.

The ftile beft fitted for all perfons on all occafions to ufes is the compellation of father, winich our Saviour firft taught.

Duppa's Ru'es of Devotion.
The peculiar compellation of the kings in France, is by fire, which is nothing elfe but father. Templle.
Compe'tler. n. f [from compel.] He that forces another.
CO'MPEND. n. $\int$. [compendium, Latin.] Abridgment; fummary ; epitome; contraction; breviate.
Fix in memory the difcourfes, and abfract then into brief compends. Watts's Improviment of the Mind p. i c. 17. Convendia'rious.adj. [compcndiarius, Latin.] Sholt; contracted; fummary; abridged.

## COM

(Co:1rin niossity. n.f. [from compendious.] Shortnefs; contraided brvity.

Divi.
Conserimi us. alf [from compendium.] Short; fummaty; abridsed; direct; comprenenfive; holding much in a narrow F...s, noar; by which time is faved, and circuition cut off.

Thoy harl lamed more compendious and expeditious ways, whercby they hortened their labours, and fo gained time.

Woodwarl's Natural Hifiory.
Compradiousiv. adu. [from comendious.] Shortly; in a fhort method; fummarily; in cpitome.

By the ap.fties we have the fubftance of Chriftian belief comp nendionfy drawn into few and fhort articles. Hooker, b. v.

The ftate or condition of matter, before the world was amaking, is compendioufy exprefied by the word chaos. Bentley. Compe'ndiousness. n.f. [from compendious.] Shortncfs; brevity; comprehenfion in a narrow compaf:

The inviting cafinefs and compendioufiefs of this affertion, fhould dazzle tive cyes.

Pentley's Sermons.
CC'II'PE'NDIUM. n. $\int$. [Latin.] 'Abridgment; fummary; brevi:te; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

Atter we are grown well acquainted with a thort fyfiem or conite endizm of a fcience, which is written in the plaineft and moft fimple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatife on that fubject. IVatts's Improvement of the Nind.
Contpe'nsafie. alj. [from comperfizte.] That which may be recompenfed.
To COMPE'NSATE. v. a. [compenfo, Lat.] To recompenfe; to be equivaient to; to counterballance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do compenJaie the heat of the day. Bucon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .39^{3}$

The pleafures of life do not compenfate the miferies. Prior.
Nature to thef, without profufion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs affign'd;
Hath feciming want compenfated of courfe,
Here with degrees of fwiftnefs, there of force.
Pope.
Compensa'tion. n. S. [from compenfate.] Recompenfe; fomething equivalent ; amends.

Poynings, the better to make compenfation of his fervice in the wars, called a parliament.

Bacon's Henry VII.
All other debts may compenfation find;
But love is ftrict, and will be paid in kind. Dryd. Aurengz. Compe'nsative. adj. [from compenfate.] That which compenfates; that which countervails.
To Compe'nse. v.a. [compenfo, Latin.] To compenfate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to recompenfe.
It feemeth, the weight of the quickfilver doth not comjenfe the weight of a ftone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis.

Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.
The joys of the two marriages were compenfed with the mournings and funcrals of prince Arthur. Bacon's Henry VII. To COMPERENDINATE. v. a. [comperendino, Latin.] To delay.
Coitperendina'tion. n.f. [from comperendinate] Delay; dilatorinefs.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Co'mpetence. } \\ \text { Competency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $f$. [from competent.]

1. Such a quaritity of any thing as is fufficient, without fuperfuity.

Something of fpeech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and cndearments, and a competency to thofe recreative difcourfes which maintain the chearfulnefs of focicty.

Government of the Tongue.
2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the neceffities of life.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shak. Hen. IV.
It is no mean happinefs to be feated in the mean: fuperfuity comes fuoner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. Sbake/pcare's Merchant of Venice.
A difcrect learned clergyman, with a competency fit for one of his education, niay be an entertaining, an ufeful, and fometimes a nccefiary companion.

Swift.
Reafonis whole pleafure, all the joys of fenfe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and compectence. Pope. 2. [In law ] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cornitance of ath affair.
COMiEMENT. adj. [comictens, Latin.]

1. Suitable ; fit ; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imacination, the diftance muft be innarct.wh, lice medium not adverfe, and the boyy apt and proPertionate Facon's Nutural hifiory, No. 950. The greateft c:ptain of the Englifh brought rather a guard than a comestent army to recover Ireland. Davics on Ireland.
2 Adiapted to :ny purpofe without defect or fuperfluity.
Io draw men from great excefs, it is not amils's though we ufe them unto fomewhat lefs than is com;etent.
3. Reatumbie; moderate.

A i metcons number of the old being firt read, the new forohid fucend.

Hooier, b. v. fcit. 40.

## COM

The clergy lave gained fome infight into men and things, and a competent knowledge of the world. Attcrbury's Sermons. 4. Qualified; fit.

Let us firft confider how competent we are for the ofice.
Government of the Tongue, fect. 6 .
5. Confiftent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never flumbers nor fleeps, but is not competent to any finite being.
Co'mpetently. adu. [from completent]

1. Reafonably; moderatcly; without fuperfluity or want.

Some places require men compete itly endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of juftice, bound to refpect defert.

Wotton.
2. Adequately ; properly.

I think it hath been competently proved.
Bent'ey.
COMPE/TIBLE. adj. [from compcto, Latin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced compatible.] Suitable to ; confiftent with.
It is not competible with the grace of God fo much as to incline any man to do evil. Hammond on Fundamentals.

Thofe are properties not at all competible to body or matter, though of never fo pure a mixture.

Glanville.
Compe'tibleness. n. $\int$. [from competible.] Suitablenefs; fitnefs.
COMPETITION. n. f. [from con and petitio, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the fame time ; rivalry ; conteft.
The ancient flames of difcord and inteftine wars, upon the competition of both houfes, would again return and revive.

Bacon's Henry VII.
A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in competizion. Dryden's Dufrefncy.
Though what produces any degree of pleafure, be in itfelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it fo, when it comes in comfectition: the degrees alfo of pleafure and pain have a preference. Locke.

We fhould be afhamed to rival inferiours, and difhonour our nature by fo degrading a competition. Rogers, Scrm. v.
2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with to.
Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. Bacon. 3. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was difputed 'till you were feen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no competition but for the fecond place.

Dryden.
COMPE'TITOR. n. f. [con and petitor, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim oppofite to another's; a rival; with for before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook competitors in love. Shakefp. Tit. Andrcn. Some undertake fuits with purpofe to let them fall, to gra-
tify the competitor.
Bacon, Effay 50.
Cicereius and Scipio were competitors for the office of prator.

Tatler, No. 86.
He who trufts in God has the advantage in prefent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, flands alone, and is acknowledged to have no competitor. Roers, Serm. I9.
2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms againft his brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. Kinolles's Hiftory. 3. In Sbakefpeare it feems to fignify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more compctitors
Flock to the rebels.
Sbakefpeare's Richard III.
Compila'tion. n.f. [from compilo, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.
2. An aftemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a fmall vein filled with fpar, probably fince the time of the comtiation of the mafs. Woodward on Foffils. To COMPI'LE. v. a. [compilo, Latin.]
r. To draw up from various authors ; to collect into one body.
2. To write ; to compore.

In poetry they compile the praifes of virtuous men and actions, and fatyrs againft vice. Tim!le.
By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of $f \in a$ and land is the fame that it was when thofe accounts were compilect. Woodward's Natural Hi/fory.
The regard he had for his fhield, had caufed him formerly to compie: a differtation concerning it. Aibuthrot and Pcpe. 3. To contain; to comprife : not in ufe.

After fo long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which thofe fix books comitile,
Give leave to reft me.
Spenfer, Somnet 80.
Compilement. u. $f$. [from compile] Coacervation; the act of piling together' ; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to affay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial comptilenent, and of better materials.

Writton on Hiducation.
Compilar. n. f. [from comtile] A collector; one who frames a compofition frons various authors.

Sume draw experiments into titles and tibles; thoie wie call iomitiers Bacon's Nizu Alalantis. Some painful contiler, who will fudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treafurcr.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Conpla'cence. } \\ \text { Complan }\end{array}\right\} n \int$. [ompituentio, low Latin $]$

1. Pluature; fatisfaction ; gratification.

I by con erfing cannot thefe croct
From prone, nor in their ways complacence find. Milten
When the fupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior afications fullowiner, there arifes a ferenity and complacency upon the whole foul.
Difeafes extremely leffen the complacence we have in all the good things of this life.

Attertury's Sermons
Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with fatiffaction and comlacency, if they difcover none of the like in themiclves.

Addifon's Spestator; $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 2 ; 6$.
2. The caule of pleafure; joy

## O thon:, in heav'n and earth the only peace

Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
Miy fole complucence! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii. l. 274.
3. Civility; complaifance; foftnefs of manners.

They were not fatisfied with their governour, and apprehenfive of his rudenefs and want of complacency. Clarendon. His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his a?pect, the complaccncy of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice.

Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 39 .
Compicaency and truth, and manly fweetnefs,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and fmooth his thoughts. Addif.
With mean complacence ne'er betray your truft,
Nor be fo civil as to prove unjuft. Pope's Eff. Crit.
COMPLA'CENT. a ajj. [complacens, Lat.] Civil; affable ; foft; complaifant.
To COMPLA'IN. v. n. [complaindre, French.]
2. To mention with forrow or refentment; to murmur ; to lament. With of before the caufe of forrow.

## Lord Haftings,

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. Shakesp. Richard III. I will fpeak in the anguifh of my firit, I will complain in the bitternefs of my foul.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain? fol, vii. II.
For on that day was Coeur de Lion flain. Dryden's Fables.
Do not all men complain, cven thefe as well as others, of the
Do not all men complain, cven thefe as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? Burnet's Pref. to Theory of Earth. Thus accurs'd,
In midft of water I complain of thirf.
Dryden.
2. Sometimes with for before the caufal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punifhment of his fins?

Lam. iii. 39 .
3. To inform againft.

Now, mafter Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council?

Shakefp. Merry IVives of Windfor.
To Complatin. v.a. [This fenfe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament ; to bewail.

Gaufride, who couldft fo well in rhime comp.'ain
The death of Richard, with an arrow flain. Dryd. Fables.
Compla'inAnt. n.f. [from complain.] One who urges a fuit, or commences a profecution againft ancther.
Congreve and this author are the moft eager complainants

## $c$ c the difpute.

Collier's D. fence.
COMPLAIINER. n. $\int$. [from complain.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.
St. Jude obferves, that the murmurers and complainers are the fame who fpeak fivelling words. Governanent of the Tongue. Philips is a complainer ; and on this occafion I told lord Cartciet, that complainers never fucceed at court, though railers do

Swift.
Compla'int. n. . [complainte, French]

1. Reprefentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannet find any caufe of complaint, that good laws have fo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. Hooker, Dedicat. As for me, is my comslaint to man. $\quad$ Yob, xxx .4 .
2. The caufe or fubject of complaint ; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wifh well to the church.

Swift.
3. A malady ; a difeafe.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had
fcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. Aróutbnot on Coins.
4. Remonftrance againft; information againf.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint
Againtt my child. Shakefp. Midfumner Night's Dream.
Againtt the goddefs thefe complrints he made. Drycl. Fin. Complaisa'nee. \#. f. [complaifance, French.] Civility; defire of pleafing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaifance to her.
Dryden.
You muft alfo be induftrious to difcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be affured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaifence. Dryd. Difi i fnoy.

Fair Venas wepe the fad difafter
Of having lof her fav'rite dove:

In complaifance poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain.
COMPLAISA'NT: a.lj. [complaijant, French.] Civil; defirous to pleafe.

There are to whom my fatire feems too bolds
Scarce to wife Peter conitlaifaut enough,
And fomcthing faid of Charters much too rough. Popeo COMPLASA'NTLY. adv. [from complaifant.] Civilly; with defire to pleafe; cercmonioufly.

In plenty ftarving, tantaliz'd in fate,
And cometaifantly help'd to all I hate ;
Treated, carefs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.
Pote:
Complaisa'ntness. n.J. [from complaifant.] Civility; compliance.

Dicz
To Compla'nate. ? J.a. [from flanus, Lat.] Tolevel; to To Compla'ne. $\}$ reduce to a flat and cven furface.

The vertebrex of the neck and back-bone are made fhort and complanated, and firmly braced with mufcles and tendons.

Derham's Pbyfico-Theology.

## Complea't.. See COMPLETE.

Co'mplement. n. f. [complemcntum, Latin.]
I. Perfection; fulnefs; completion ; completement.

Our cuftom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of fome principal limbs or parts, as a conflement which fully perfecteth whatfoever may be defective in the rcif. $H$ oker, b. v. fect. 35

They as they feafted had their fill,
For a full complement of all their ill. Hublerd's Tale.
For a coinflement of thefe bleffings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the moft harmlefs difpofition, the moft exemplary piety, the greateft fobriety, chaftity, and mercy.

Clarendon.
The fenfible nature, in its complement and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2: Complete fet; complete provifion; the full quantity or - number.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The god of love himfelf inhabits there, } \\ \text { With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care; } \\ \text { His complement of fores, and total war. }\end{array}\right\}$
3. Adfcititious circumftances; appendages; parts not neceffary; but ornamental.

If the cafe be fuch as permitteth not baptifm, to have the decent complements of baptifm, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we defire it, be loft. Hooker, b.v. $\int .58$.

Thefe, which have laftly fprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church-actions, are, in truth, for the greateft part, fuch filly things, that very eafinefs doth make them hard to be difputed of in ferious manner. Hooker, Dedicatioil.

A doleful cafe defires a doleful fong,
Without vain art or curious complements.
Spenfer:
Garnifh'd and deck'd in modeft complement',
Not working with the ear, but with the cye. Shak. Hen.V.
4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadiant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.
5. [In aftronomy.] The diftance of a ftar from the zenith.
6. Co'mplement of the Curtain, in fortification, that part in the interiour fide of it which makes the demigorge.
7. Aritbmetical COMPLEMENT of a Logaritbm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,0000000.

Chambers.
COMPLE'TE. adj. [completus, Latin.]

1. Perfect ; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of fcripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a fpecial portion of the fervice which we do to God ; and not an exercife to fpend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the affembly of them that thall afterwards worhip him be complete. Hooker, bs v. $\int$ : 19。 And ye are complete in him which is the head of all principality and power

Col. ii. 10.
Then marvel not, thou great and complete man,
That all the Greeks begin to worMip Ajax. Shakefipare.
If any difpofition fhould appear towards fo good a work, the affiftance of the legiflative power would be neceflary to make it more complete.

Swift.
2. Finifned; cnded; concluded.

This courfe of vanity almoft complete,
Tir'd in the ficld of life, I hope retreat.
To COMPLe'TE. v. a. [from the noun:] To perfect; to finiih.
In 1608 , Mr. Sanderfon was completed mafter of arts:
IValton's Life of Sanderfon.
To town he comes, comp'ectes the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. Pope: Comple'tely. adv. [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through face of matter, fo completely fult? Blackmore.
Whatever perfon would afpire to be completely witty, fmart, humorous and polite, muft, by haid labour, be able to retain in his memory every fungle fentence contained in this work.

Swiff's Introduction to Genteel Converfation.
Comple'trment. n. $\int$. [from completement, French.] The act of completing.

## COM

Allow me to give you, from the beft auchons, the origin, hee antiquity, the gruwth, the change, and the completement of fatire amiongo the Ronsions. Diyden's Dedic. to "fuvenal. Comple'tranes.. 1 . $\delta$. [fiom comflete.] Perfection; the flate of bing complete.

I cannot allow their wifdom fuch a comsidenerfs and inerrability, as to exclude myfelf.

King Charics.
Theic parts go to make up the completenefs of any fubject.
Comile'rion. ne. . [from comp'ete.]

1. Accomplifment; act of fulfilling; fate of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and confent of all the divine predićtions, recciving their compléction in (hrift. South. 2. Utmof height ; perfect ftate.

He makes it the utmoft completion of an ill characier to bear a male volence to the beft men.

Pobe's Notes on the Iliad CO'MPLEX. adj. [comilexus, Latin] Compofite; of many paits; not fimple; including many particulars.
Ideas made up of feveral fimple ones, I call compiex; fuch as beatuty, gratitude, a man, the univerfe; which though complicated of various fimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of fimple ones, yet are confidered each by itfelf as one Lockic.
A fecondary ef.ential mode, called a property, fometimes gees toviard making up the cfience of a complex being. Watts. With fuch perfection fram'd,
Is this comikex; fupendous feheme of things. Thomf. Siring. Compiex. n.f. [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-fupper comprehends in it the whole comites of all the blefings and privileges exhibited by the gofpel. Compi exfdnfss. n. f. [from comnlex.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to fimplicity ; compound flate or nature.
From the complexednefs of thefe moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, viz. that the mind camnot eafily retain thofe precife combinations.
Cumpléxion. n. $\int$. [complexio, Latin.]

1. The inclofure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propofitions may be complex, yet where the compofition of the whole argument is thus plain, fimple and regular, it is properly called a fimple fyllogifm, fince the complexion does not belong to the fyllogiftick form of it.

Vatts's Logick.
2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the complexion of the fiy
The ftate and inclination of the day. Sbake $\sqrt{\text { a }}$. Rith. II.
How fweetly doft thou minifter to love,
That know love's grief by his complexion! Shakespeare.
What fee you in thofe papers, that you lofe
So much complexion? Shakefpeare's Henry V.
He fo takes on yonder, fo rails againft all married mankind, fo curfes all Eve's daughters, of what comtlexion foever. Shak.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
Davies.
And good comblexion rectify the will ?
Dat pur-
Nicenefs, though it renders them infignificant to great purpures, yet it polifhes their complexion, and makes their firits fetn more vigorous.
If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perfons of that come back

Addijon's Specilator, No. 262.
3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

TTis ill, though different your complexions are,
The family of heav'n for men fhould war. Dryden's Fables. For from all tempers he could fervice draw,
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, faw
How fle complexions did divide and brew. Dryden.
The methods of providence men of this complexion muft be unlit for the contemplation of. Burnct's Theory of the Earth.

Let melancholy rule fupreme,
Choler prefide, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no diff rence in the cafe,
Nor is complexion honour's place.
Swift.
Compléxional, adj. [from complexion.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from complexioizal emporefcencies, and defeend ftill lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. Brown. Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or complexional prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. Fildes's Sermons.
Comple'xionaliy. adv. [from complexion.] By complexion.
An Indian king fent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poifons, either by converfe or copulation comples ionally to deffroy him. Erooun's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 18. Compheixiy. adv. [from complex.] In a complex manner; not fumply.
Complexness. r.f. [from complex.] The fate of being complex.
Comple'xure. n.f. [from complex.] The involution or complication of one thing with chers.

## COM

Complitaicar. n. f. [from comity.]

1. The act of yielding to any defire or demand ; accord; fiomiffion.

I am far from excufing that compliance, for plenary confent
it was not, to his deffruction.
King Charles.
We: are free from any neceflary determination of our will
to any particular action, and from a neceffary compliance with our defire, fet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable grond.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to your wifhcs.
The actions to which the world folicits our compliance are fins, which forfcit eternal expectations. Rogers. What compliances will remove diffention, while the liberty continues of profefling what new opinions we pleafe? Swift. 2. A difpofition to yield to others; complaifance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance; and ufually delivered that as his opinion, which he forefaw would
Clarendon, 8 . viii. be gratcful to the king.
Compli'ant. adj. [from comi ly.]

1. Yielding ; bending.

The compliant boughs
Yielded them.
ant boughs
Yielded them.
2. Civi]: complaifant.
To CCMPLCA'IE. v. a. [compli.o, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another ; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are feparate and diftinct in right. Eacon In cafc our offence againft God hath been complicated with injury to men, we fhould make reftitution. Tillotfon's Sermons.

When the difeafe is compli. ated with other difeafes, one mult confider that which is moft dangerous. Arbuthnct on Diet.
There are a multitude of human actions, which have fo many complicated circumftances, afpects, and fituations, with regard to time and place, perfons and things, that it is impoffible for any one to pafs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into mof of thefe circumftances.
2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Cummotion in the parts may make them apply themfelves one to another, or complicate and difpofe them atter the manner requifite to make them fick. Boyle's Hiftory of Firmmefs.
3. To form by complication; to form by the union of feveral parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hiffing through the hall! thick fwarming now
With complicated monfters, head and tail. Milt. Par. Lof:
A man, an army, the univerfe, are complicated of various fimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of fimple ones. Locke. Co'mplicate. adj. [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleafure would felicitate his fpirit, if he could grafp all in a furvey; as a painter runs over a complicate piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. Watts's Improv. of the Mind. Co'mpiicateness. $n$. $\int$. [from complicate.] The fate of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of inteltigibles in the world, fo muck objected to our fenfes, and every feveral object is full of fubdivided multiplicity and complicatenefs. Hale's Origin of Mank.
Complica'tion. n. f. [from complicate.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.
2. The ftate of being involved one in another

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in complications of both.

The notions of a confufed knowledge are always full of perplexity and complications, and feldom in order. Wilkins. 3. The integral confifing of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a comflication of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one queftion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered.

Watts's Logick.
Co'mpirice. n. $\int$. [Fr. from comflex, an affociate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill defign; an affociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their complices. Shakefp. Henry VI. Juftice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief complices executed in divers parts of the realm. Hayru.
The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrifon, after juftice was done upon his complices.

Clarerdin, b. viii.
COMPLI'ER. n.f. [from comply.] A man of an eafy temper; a man of ready compliance.
CO'MPLIMENT: n. $\int$ [compliment, Fr.] An $\approx \mathrm{E}$, or expreffion of civility, ufually underfood to include fome hypocrify, and to mean lefs than it declares.

He obferved few comt liments in matter of arms, but fuch as proud anger did indite to him.

My fervant, fir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd compliment:
$Y^{\prime}$ are fervant to the duke Orfmo, jouth.
Sbakefpeare.

## C O M

One whom the mufick of his own vain tongue Doth ravin, like inchanting harmony:
A man of compliments, whom right and wrong Have chofe as umpire of their meeting. SJakefleare. What honour that,
But tedious wafte of time, to fit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandifh flatteries? Milton's Paradife Regain'l, b. iv. Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happinefs, are not trifles to be given up in a complinent, or facrificed to a jeft.

Rogers, Sermon x .
To Compliment. v. a. [from the noun.] To footh with acts or expreffions of refpect; to flatter; to praife.
It was not to compliment a fociety, fo much above flattery and the regardlefs air of common applaufes. Glanv. Sceff. Pref. Mionarchs fhould their inward foul difguife,
Diffemble and command, be falfe and wife; by ignominious arts, for fervile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and hhun their friends. Prior. The watchman gave fo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myfelf complimented with the ufual falutation.

Tatler, No. 111.
She compliments Merelaus very handfomely, and fays he wanted no accomplifhment either of mind or body. Pope.
Complime'stal. adj. [from compliment.] Expreffive of refpect or civility; implying compliments.
I come to fpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a complimental affault upon him. Shak. Troil. and Crefida.
Languages, for the moft part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in complimental phrafes, and fuch froth. Wotton. This falfehood of Ulyffes is intirely complimertal and officious.

Popte's Ody fey, Notes.
Complime'ntally. adv. [from complimental.] In the nature of a compliment ; civilly; with artful or falfe civility.
This fpeech has been condemned as avaricious: Euftathius judges it fpoken artfully and complimentally. Broom on the Ody $\int f$.
Complime'nter. n. $\int$. [from compliment.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.
Co'mpline. n. f. [compline, Fr. completinum, low Lat.] The laft act of worfhip at night, by which the fervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, befides their anthems fweet,
Their peny maffes and their complines meet. Hubb. Tale.
To Complo're. v. n. [comploro, Lat.] To make lamentation torcther.
 Latin, Menage.] A confederacy in fome fecret crime; a plot; a confpiracy:

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpofe of the complot which ye tell. Hubberd's Tale.
I know their complot is to have my life. Shak. Hen. VI.
To Complo't. v.a. [from the noun.] To form a plot; to confpire; to join in any fecret defign, generally criminal.

Nor ever by advifed purpofe meet,
To plot, contrive, or complot any ill. . Shakef. Richard II. A few lines after, we find them complotiting together, and contriving a new fcene of miferies to the Trojans. Pope.
Complo'terer. n.f. [from complot.] A confpitator; one joined in a plot.

Jocafta too, no longer now my fifter,
Is found complotier in the horrid deed. Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.
To COMPLY'. v. n. [Skinner derives it from the French complaire; but probably it comes from complicr, to bend to. Plicr is fill in ufe.] To yield to; to be obfequious to; to accord with; to fuit with. It has ruith before as well perfons as things.

The rifing fun complys with our weak fight,
Firft gilds the clouds, then fhews his globe of light. Waller.
They did fervilely comply with the people in worfhipping God by fenfible images and reprefentations.

Tillot fon.
The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itfelf to our intereft.

Tillot fon.
Remember I am fle who fav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and complying wife.
Dryden.
He made his wifh with his eftate comply,
Prior.
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. Compo'nent. adj. [componens, Latin.] That which conftitutes the compound body.

The bignefs of the component parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.

Newton's Opticks.
To COMPO'RT. v. n. [comporter, Fr. from porto, Lat.] To agree; to fuit. Followed by with.

Some piety's not good there, fome vain difport
On this fide fin, with that place may comport.
Donne.
To be fuch does not comport with the nature of time.
Holder on Time.
It is not every man's talent to diftinguifh aright how far our padence may warrant our charity, and how far our hiarty may comport with our prudence.

L'Eftrange.
Children, in the things they do, if they comport with their are, find little difference, fo they may be doing.
ful. I.

## C O M

To Comporrt. v.a. To bear; to cudure. This is a Gullick fignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented fort,
That never can the prefent flate conport,
But would as often change as they change will. Daniel. Compórt. n. $\int$. [from the verb] Behaviour; conduct ; manner of athing and looking.

I fhall accomnt concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our comfort and converfation in and after it. Tallor's li orthe Commumicant

I know then well, and mark'd their rude conport;
In times of tempeft they command alone,
And he but fits precarious on the throne. Dryden's Fables.
Compórtable. adj. [from comport.] Confiftent; not contradictory.

We caft the rules and cautions of this art into fome comportable method. Woiton's Archite? ?ure.
COMPO'rTance. n.f.[from comport.] Behaviour ; sefture of ceremony.

Goodly comportance each to other bear,
And entertain themfelves with court'fies mect. Fairy Euecr: Compo'rtment. n.f. [from comport.] Behaviour.

By her ferious and devout comporiment on thefe folemn occafions, fhe gives an example that is very often too much wanted.

Addifon's Prieloolder.
To COMPO'SE. v. a. [compofer, Fr. compono, Latin.]

1. To form a mafs by joining different things tugether.

Zeal ought to be compofed of the higheft degrecs of all pious affections.
sprat.
2. To place any thing in its propet form and method:

In a peaceful grave my corps compofe. Dryden's. . . in.
3. To difpofe; to put in the proper ftate for any purpofe.

The whole army feemed well compofed to obtain that by their fwords, which they could not by their pen. Clarendon, b. viii.
4. To put together a difcourfe or ientence.

Words fo pleafing to God, as thofe which the fon of God himfelf hath compojed, were not poffible for men to frame.

Fiooker, b. v. ject. $35^{\circ}$
5. To conftitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Ifracl 'frape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb. Milion's Paradife Loft; b. i. l. 483. A few ufeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compofe their intellectual poffelfions. Watts. 6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be compoped. Clarendon, $b$. viii.

You, that had taught them to fubdue their foes,
Cou'd order teach, and their high f'rits compofe. IV aller. Compofe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force defign'd. Dryder.
He, having a full fway and command over the water, had power to ftill and compofe it, as well as to move and difturb it: Wodward's Natural Hifory, $p$. iii. Yet to compofe this midnight noife,
Go, freely féarch where-e'er you pleafe.
Pricr.
7. To adjuft the mind to any bufinefs, by freeing it from difturbance.

The mind being thus difquieted, may not be able cafily to compofe and fettle itfelf to prayer. Dutpa's Rules for Devotion. We befeech thee to compofe her thoughts, and preferve her reafon, during her ficknefs.
8. To adjuft; to fettle; as, to compofe a difference.
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the forms.
10. [In mufick.] To form a tune from the different mufical notes.
Compo'sed. participial adj. [from compofe.] Calm; ferious; even ; fedate.
In Spain there is fomething fill more ferious and compofed in the manner of the inhabitants. Aiddifon's Remarks on Italy:

The Mantuan there in fober triumph fate;
Compos'd his pofture, and his look fedate. Pope.
Compo'sedly. adv. [from compofed.] Calmly; ferioufly; fedately.

A man was walking before the door very compofedly without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; cvery body afked which is he, the man without the hat very compofectly anfwered, I arr he. Clarendon.
Compo'sedness. n f. [from compofod.] Sedatenefs; calmnefs; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpofe, muft have fixednefs and compofectefs of humour; as well as fmartnefs of parts. Norris. COMPO'ser. n.f. [from comifole]

1. All author; a writer.

Now will be the right feafon of forming them to be able writers and compofers in every excellent matter. Wiitoni: If the thoughts of fuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaft do no harm, and fhew an honeft indufty and a good intention in the compofer.

Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .40$. 2. He that adapts the mufick to words; he that forms a ture.

## COM

For compofition I prefer next Ludovico, a moll judicious and fivcet compofer.

Penchann of Mufick.
The compofor has fo expreffed my fenfe, where I intended to move the pafions, that he fecms to have been the poct as well as the comprofer. Dryden's Albion and A'lbanius, Prcface. Compo'site. adj. [compofitus, Latin.]

The compofite order in architedure is the laf of the five orders of columns; fo named becaufe its capital is compofed out of thofe of the other orders; and it is alfo called the Roman and Italick order.

Harris.
Some are of opinion, that the compofite pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Composition. n. . [compofitio, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diffmilar parts.

We have exact forms of compofition, whereby they incorporate almoft as they were natural fimples. Bacon's New Atlantis,

In the time of the yncas reign in Peru, no compofition was allowed by the laws to be ufed in point of medicine, but only fimples proper to each difeafe.

Temple.
2. The act of bringing fimple ideas into complication, oppofed to analy fis, or the feparation of complex notions.

The inveltigation of difficult things, by the method of analyfis, ought ever to preccde the method of compofition. Newt. 3. A mafs formed by mingling difficent ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent compofition for bufinefs.

Bacon, Efay 43.
$V$ aft pillars of ftone, cafed over with a compofition, that looks the moft like marble of any thing one can imagine. Addifon.

Jove mix'd up all, and his boft clay cmploy'd,
Then call'd the happy compofition Floyd.
Swift.
4. The ftate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firft in their own fimple natures, and afterwards view thenn in compofition with other things. Watts. 5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The difpofition in a picture is an aflembling of many parts: this is alfo called the compofition, by which is meant the diftribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular:

Dryden's Dufrofnoy.
6. Written work

Writers arc divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thofe compofitions that pafs in his name. L'Ejirange.

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a compefition fit to have procecded from the wifeft of men. Addifon. When I read rules of criticifm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means difcover what he likes in a sompp fition.

Addijoin's Guardian, ${ }^{\circ}$. 115 .
7. Adjuftment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, compofition of gefturc, look, pronunciation, motion, ufeth all thefe faculties at once.

Benj. Fobnfon's Difcov.
8: Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are fettied.

To take away all fuch mutual grievance, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon compofition and agreement amongft themfelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind foever, feemeth evidently to have arifen from deliberate advice, confultation, and compofition between men, judgirg it convenient and behoveful. Hooker.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our compofition may be written,
And feal'd between us. Sbakefpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.
Their courage droops, and, hopelefs now, they wifh
For compofition with th' unconquer'd fin. Waller.
9. The act of difcharging a debt by paying part; the fum paid. 10. Confiftency; congruity.

There is no compofition in there news,
That gives them credit.

- Indeed they arc difproportion'd. Shakefpeare's Othello.

1r. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminifh, or change its fignification.
12. A certain method of demonftration in mathematicks, which is the reverfe of the analytical method, or of refolution. It procecds upon principles in themfelves felf-evident, on definitions, poftulates and axioms, and a previoufly demonftrated ferics of propofitions, ftep by ftep, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonftrated. This is called the fynthetical method, and is ufed by Euclid in his Elements. Harris.
Compa'sitive. adj. [from iompofe.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding.

Dict.
Compo'situk. $n$. $\int$. [from comp $y_{e}$.] He that ranges and adjufts the types in printing ; diftinguifhed from the preffinan, who makes the imprefion upon paper.
CO'MPOS'I. u. $\int$. [ Hr r comppoftum, Lat.] A mixture of various fubhances for emriching the ground; manure.
We alfo have great varicty of compofts and foils, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Bacon's Atlantis. Ayoid what is to come,
And do not fipreal the compgf on the weeds,
To make them ranker.
Shakefteare's Hamlet.

Water young planted fhrubs, amomum efpecially, which you can hardly refreth too often, and it requires abundant compof.

Evel.jn's Kalendar.
There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
Dryden.
That carry'd compoft forth to dung the ground.
$J_{11}$ vain the nurfling grove
Seems fair a while, cherifn'd with fofter earth;
But when the alien compof is exhauft,
Its native poverty again prevails.
Pbilips.
To Compo'st. v. a. [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with foil.

By removing into worfe earth, or forbearing to compof the earth, water-mint turncth into ficld-mint, and the colewort into rape.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 5 I8.
As for carth, it compofeth itfclf; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. $59^{6 .}$
Compo'sture. n. f. [from comproft.] Soil; manure.
Fhe earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a compofture fol'n
From gen'ral excrements.
Shakefpeare's Timon.
Compo'sure. n. f. [from compofe.]
I. The act of compofing or inditing

Their own forms are not like to be fo found, or comprehenfive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick comlpofure.
2. Arrangement ; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arife, when, by inftitution and agreement, fuch a compofure of letters, i. e. fuch a word, is intended to fignify fuch a certain thing.

Holder on Ele.ments of Speech.
From the various compofures and combinations of thefe corpufcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. Woodward's Natural Hiftory
3. The form arifing from the difpofition of the various parts.

In compofure of his face,
Liv'd a fair, but manly grace.
Crafbaw.
4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the ftreets at noon, and ftand the buffet
With flaves that fmell of fweat; fay this becomes him:
As his compofure muft be rare indeed,
Whom thefc things cannot blemiifh. Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.
5. Difpofition ; relative adjuftment.

The duke of Buckingham fprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial compofure, to the likenefs of our late fovereign and mafter.

Wotton.
6. Compofition ; framed difcourfe.

Difcourfes on fuch occafions arc feldom the productions of leifure, and fhould be read with thofe favourable allowances that are made to hafty compofures. Atterbury's Pref. to Sermons.
In the compofures of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reafon, but your own, that is given to guide you

Watts's Improvement of the Mind. 7 , Sedatenefs ; calmnefs ; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majefty of Eve,
As one who loves, and fome unkindnefs meets,
With fweet aufterc compofure thus reply'd. Milt. Par. Lof. The calmeft and fereneft hours of life, when the paffions of nature are all filent, and the mind enjoys its moft perfect compofure.

Watts's Logick.
8. Agreement; compofition ; fettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireft hopes of an happy compofure.

King Charles.
Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may fee, who hate us, how we feek
Peace and compofure. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. 1. 560.
Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the ftory: there feems yet to be room left for a compofurc; hereafter there may be only for pity. Dryd. Pref. to Abf. and Achit.
Compota'tion. n.f. [compotatio, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words fpoke under the rofe, only mean, in compotation, from the ancient cuftom in fympofiack meetings, to wear chaplets of rofes.

Ero:un's Vulgar Errours.
If thou wilt prolong
Dire compotation, forthwith reafon quits
Her empire to confufion and mifrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Confpire in fenfelefs jargon; naught is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant.
Plillips.
To COMPO'UND. v. a. [compono, Latin]
I. To mingle many ingredients together in one mals.
2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whofoever compoundetb any like it, fhall be cut off. Ern. xxx.
It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together fuch bodies as are already compoundid of elementary, or rather of fimple ones.

Boyle's Sceptical Chyminf.
The ideas, being eacla but one fingle perception, are eatier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which atteuds thofe compounded ones. Locic. 3. To mingle in different pofitions; to combine.

We cannot have a fingle image that did not enter through

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the fight ; but we have the power of altering and compounding thofe images into all the varieties of piciure. Addif. Spectator.
4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words. Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do thcy agree of a joint and compounded name, and are called Pifo-Tigris.

Ralcigh's Hijtory of the Worid.
5. 'To compofe by being united.

Who'd be fo mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendfhip?
To have his pomp, and all what fate compounds,
But only painted, like his varnifh'd friends! Sbakef. Timon.
6. To adjuft a difference by fome recefion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ftrifes were well compoundcd. Shakefp.
If there be any difcord or fuits between any of the famity, they are compounded and appeafed.

Bacon's Ncw Atlantis.
7. To difcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shail l, ye gods, he cries, my debts compound?
To Compound. v. m:

1. To ceme to terms of agreement by abating fomething of the firft demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted. They were, at laft, glad to conipound for his bare conmitment to the Tower.

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reft, with longer life.
Clarendon.
To bargain in the lump.
Dryderu.
Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: compound with him by the year.
3. To come to terms.

Cornwal compounded to furnifh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds.

Careiv's Survey of Cornzval.
Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy ranfom thou wilt now compound,
Before thy moft affured overthrow? Sbakef. Henry V.
Made all the royal ftars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. Hudibras, p. ii. cont. 3 . But ufelefs all, when he, defpairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds compound. Dryd. Fuvenal.
Paracelfus and his admirers have compounded with the Galenifts, and brought a mixed ufe of chymical medicines into the prefent practice.

Temple.
4. To determine. This is not in ufe.

We here deliver,
Subfcribed by the confuls and patricians,
Together with the feal of the fenate, what
We have compounded on.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus:
Co'mpound. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not fingle.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of filver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fir for moit ufes as gold. Bacon. Compound fubftances are made up of two or more fimple fubftances.

Watts's Logick.
2. [Ir. grammar.] Compofed of two or more words; not fimple.

Thofe who are his greateft admirers, feem pleafed with them as beauties; I fpeak of his compound epithets. Pope.
3. Compound or aggregated Flower, in botany, is fuch as confirts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ftyle and famina, and adhering feed, and are all contained within one and the fame calyx: fuch are the funflower and dandelion.
Co'mpound. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] The mafs formed by the union of many ingredients.
For prefent ufe or profit, this is the rule: confider the price of the two fimple bodies; confider again the dignity of the one above the other in ufe; then fce if you can make a compound, that will fave more in price than it will lofe in dignity of the ufe.

Bacon's Pbyfical Rem.
As man is a compound and mixture of flefh, as well as $f_{p i r i t .}$

Soutb's Sermons.
Love, why do we one paffion call?
When 'tis a compound of them all;
Where hot and cold, where fharp and fweet,
In all their equipages meet.
Swift.
Conpo'undable. adj. [from compound.] Capable of being
compounded. compounded.
Compóunder. n. f. [from To compound.]

1. One who endeavours to bring partics to terms of agreement.

Thofe foftners, fweetners, compounders, and expedient-
mongers, who Thake their heads fo ftrongly. Swift.
. A mingler ; one who mixes bodies.
2. A mingler ; one who mixes bodies.

To COWPREHEND. v. a. [comprelendo, Latin.]
x. To comprife; to include ; to contain ; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprebended in this faying, namely, Thou fhalt love thy neighbour as thy felf.

Rom. xiii. 9 .
It would be ridiculous to grow old in the ftudy of every neceflary thing, in an art which comprebends fo many feveral parts.

Dryden's Duf frefrioy.
2. To contain in the mind ; to underfand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
'Than we are here to comprebend his thought.
Wallcr.

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'Tis unjuft, that they who have not the leaft notion of heroic writing, thould therefore condemn the pleafure which others receive frem it, becaufe they cannot comptrebend it. Dry. . Comprehe'nsibie.. aidj. [comf velienfible', Fren. comprebenfibitis, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceiveable by the noderfanding
The horizon fets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of thingis, between what is and what is not comprelengjicle by us.

Locke.
Comprehe'nsibly. adv. [from comprebenfible.] With great power of fignification or underfanding; fignificantly; with great extent of fenfe.
The words wiflom and righteoufnefs are commonly ufed very comprelienfibly, fo as to fignify all religion and virtue. Tillot:
Compeehe'nsion. n. $\int$. [comi recherfio, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprifing or containing ; inclufion.

In the Old Teflament there is a clofe comprebenfio:2 of the
New, in the New an open difcovery of the Old. L ooker, b.v.
The comprebenfion of an idea regards all effential modes and properties of it; fo body, in its comprebenfion, takes in folidity, figure, quantity, mobility. Watts's l.ogick.
2. Summary; epitome; compendium ; abflract; abridgment in
which much is comprifed which much is comprifed.

If we would draw a fhort abftract of human happinefs; bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digeft them into one prefcription, we muft at laft fix on this wife and religious aphorifm in my text, as the fum and comprebenfoon of all.
3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.
You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and comprehenfion of all things, within the compafs of an human underftanding. Dryden.
4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.
Comprehe'nsive. adj. [from comprebend.]
r. Having the power to comprehend or underfand many things at once.

He muft have been a man of a moft wonderful comprebenfive nature, becaufe he has taken into the compafs of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole Englifh nation in his age; not a fingle character has efcaped him.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
His hand unftain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His comtrebenfive head; all int'refts weigh'd,
All Europe fav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. Pope's Epifles:
2. Having the quality of comprifing much; compendious; extenfive.
So diffufive, fo comprebenfive, fo catholick a grace is charity; that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. Diprat's Sermons: Comprehe'nsively. adv. [from comprebellive.] In a comprehenfive manner.
Comprehe'nsiveness. $n$. f. [from comprebenfive.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compafs.

Compare the beauty and compreherfivencfs of legends on and cient coins.

Addifon on Ancicnt MIedals. To COMPRE'SS. v. a. [comprefus, Latin]
I. To force into a narrower compals; to fqueeze together.
2. 'To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty bleft,
And in his cave the yielding nymph comtreft. Pope's Ody/fo
There was in the ifland of Io a young girl comprefled by a genius, who delighted to affociate with the mufes. Pope. Compr'Ess. $n$. $\int$. [from the vert).] Bolfters of linen rags, by which furgeons fuit their bandages for any particular part or purpofe.

2 2incy.
I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by comprefs and bandage dreffed it up. Wifcnazn. Compressibi'lity. n. $f$. [from comprefible.] The quality of being compreffible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compals; as air may be compreffed, but water carn by no violence be reduced to lefs fpace than it naturally occupies.
Compre'ssible. adj. [from comprefs.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compafs; yielding to preflure, fo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being fpiral particles, accounts for the elafticity of air; their being fpherical particles, which gives free paffage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being comprefficle.

Cheyre's Pbil. Prin.
Compre'ssibieness. n. $\int$. [from compreffible.] Capability of being preffed clofe.

Dict.
COMPRE'SSION. n. f. [compreflio, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting fuch an effort of force as may compel the body comprefled into a narrower fpace.

Whenfoever a folid body is preffed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, feeking to deliver themfelves from the comitrefion; and this is the caufe of all violent motion.

Bacon's Natural Lijlory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .9$.

## COM

'The powder in fhot, being dilated into fuch a flame as entdureth not compreflion, movcth likewife in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, fometimes recoiling.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
Tears are the effects of the comprefion of the moifture of the brain, upon dilatation of the firits. Bacon's Nat. Hift. He that fhall find out an hypothefis, by which water may be fo rare, and yet not be capable of compreffon by force, may doubtlefs, by the fame hypothefis, make gold and water, and all other bodies; as much rarer as he pleafes; fo that light may find a ready paffige through tranfparent fubftances. Nezut.
Cumpre'ssure, $n$. . [from comprefs.] The act or force of the body preffing againft another.'

We tried whether heat would, notwithftanding fo forcible a comprefluc, dilate it.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

## To Compri'nt. v. n. [comprimere, Latin.]

The word properly fignifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

Pbillips's World of Words.
To Compri'se. v. a. [comprendre compris, French ] To contain; to comprchend; to include.

The neceffity of hortnefs caufeth men to cut off impertinent difcourfes, and to comprife much matter in few words.

Hooker, b. v. Sest. $3^{2}$.
Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the fame that we intend hy matters of faith? Do not they, under difcipline, comprife the regimen of the church ? Hooker, b. iii. $\int .3$.
'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendfhip does two fouls in one contprife. Rofcommon. Comproba'tion. n. f. [comprolo, Latiil.] Proof; atteftation.

That is only efteemed a legal teftimony which receives comprolation from the mouths of at leaft two witnefles. Brown.
CO'MPROMISE. n. f. [compromifum, Latin.]

1. Compronife is a mutual promife of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controverfies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. Cowel.
2. A compact or bargain, in which fome conceffions are made on each fide.

Wars have not wafted it ; for warr'd he hath not ;
But bafely yielded, upon compromife,
That which his anceftors atchiev'd with blows. Sh. Rich. II. 'To Co'mpromise. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjuft a compact by mutual conceffions; as, they compromifed the affair at a middle rate.
2. In Shakefpeare it means, unufually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himfelf were compromis'd,
That all the yearlings, which were ftreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
Compromisso'rial. adj. [from compromife.] Relating to a compromife.
Comprovi'ncial. n. $\int$. [from con and provincial.] Belonging to the fame province.
At the confecration of an archbifhop, all his comprovincials ought to give their attendance. Ayliffe's Parergon.
COMPT. n. f. [compte, Fr. computus, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Have theirs, themfelves, and what is theirs, in compt, To make their audit at your highnefs' pleafure, Still to return your own. Shakefp. King folm
To Compt. v. a. [compter, French.] To compute; to number. We now ufe To Count, which fee.
Co'mptible. alj. [from compt.] Accountable; refponfible; ready to give account ; fubject ; fubmiffive.
Good beauties, let me fuftain my fcorn; I am very comptible even to the leaft finifter ufage.

Shakefp.
To COMPTRO'LL. v.a. [This word is written by fome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for controll; and fome of its derivatives are written in the fame manner.] To controll ; to over-rule; to oppofe.
Comptróller. n. f. [from comptroll.] Director; fupervifor; fuperior intendent; governour.

This night he makes a fupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was fpoke too, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be comptrollers.
Shakef. Henry VIII.
The comptrollers of vulgar opinions pretend to find out fuch a fimilitude in fome kind of baboons.

Timple.
My fates permit me not from lience to fly;
Nor he, the great comptroller of the fky. Dryden's Eneis.
Comptro'llership. n. f. [from comptroller.] Superintendence.

The gayle for ftannery-caufes is annexed to the comptroll $r$ mip.

Carcu's Survey of Cornveal.
Compu'lsatively, adv. [from compulfatory.] With force; by conflraint.

Clarifa.
Compu'lsatory. n.f. [from compulfor, Latin.] Having the force of compelling ; coactive.

Which is no other
But to recover from us ly frong hand,

## C OM

And terms compulfatory, thore 'forefaid lands
So by his father loft.
Sbakefieare's JIamlet.
Compu'lsion. n. f. [comtullfo, Latin:]
I. The act of compelling to fomcthing; force; violence of the agents.

If reafons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reafon on compulfion. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. f. is

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that fweet
Compulfion thus tranfported. Milton's Paradife Lofts, b. ix.
Such fweet compulfion doth in mufick lye,
To lull the daughters of neceffity.
Milton.
2. The fato of being compelled; violence fuffered.

Compulfon is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind.

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear, With what compulfion and laborious flight
We funk thus low? Mi.ton's Paicadife Loft, b. ii 1. 8c. This faculty is free from comithlion, and to fpontaneous, and free from determination by the particular cbject. Hale. Poffbly there were others who affifted Harold, partly out of fear and compulfion.

Hale un Cimmon Lavo.
Compu'lsive. adj. [from conpuilfor, Fr. cominlijus, Latin.] Having the power to compel ; forcible.

The Danube, vaft and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by compulfive arms, foon as they reaci'd,
New terror chill'd their veins.
Pbilitits.
The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more fhort and comp ulfive method.

Swift.
Compu'lsively. adv. [from compulfive.] By force; by violence.
Compu'isiveness. n.f. [from compulfive.] Force; compulfion.
Compu'lsorily. adv. [from comitulfory.] In a compulfory or forcible manner; by force; by violenre.

To fay that the better deferver hath fuch right to govern, as he may conpulf rily bring under the lefs worthy, is idle. Bai.
Compu'zsory. adj. [compuifcire, French.] Having the power of neceffitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly comptulfory actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor fo much as phyfically neceffitated. Bramb. againft $H$ bis.
Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, al-
Sruift. though not comfulfory.

Swift.
COMPU'NCTION. n. f. [componction, Fr. from pungo punclum, to prick, Latin.]
I. The power of pricking; fimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing fpirit, which, with fuch activity and compunction, invadeth the brains and noftrils of thofe that receive it

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. I2.
2. The fate of being pricked by the confcience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his difloyalty to the king, wi h expreffions of great compunction.

Ciarendon.
Compu'nctious. adj. [from compunction.] Repentant; forrow-
ful; tender.
Stop up th' accefs and paffage to remorfe,
That no compunctious vifitings of nature
Shake my fell purpofe.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Compu'nctive. adj. [from compunction.] Caufing remorfe.
Compurga'tion. n.f. [cmpurgatio, Latin.] The practice of juftifying any man's veracity by the teftimony of another.
Compurga'tor. n. $\int$. [Latin.] One who bears his teftimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant atteftation : thefe are fo obvious, that I need not be far to feek for a compurgator.

Woodrward's Natural Hifory.
Compu'table. adj. [from compute.] Capable of being numbered or computed.
If, inftead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as thofe twenty-four millions are a finite number; fo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not cafily computable by arithmetick.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
COMPUTA'TION. n.f. [from compute.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by juft computation of the time,
Found that the iffue was not his.
Shakcs. Ribard III.
2. The fum collected or fettled by calculation.

We pafs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature. Addif. Guurdian.
To COMPU'TE. v.a. [computa, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to conint.

Compute how much water would be requifite to lay the earth under water. Burvat's Thery of the Earth.
Where they did compute by weeks, yet ftill the year was meafured by montlis.

Hollar on Time.
Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray
Compute the mom and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amonim of that enomous farme,
A tale that blends their gloy with their thame.
Compete

## CON

Compu'te. n. S. [confut"s, Lat.] Computation; calculationi. COMPU'TER. n.J. [from confute.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator. -

The kalendars of thefe contutcrs, and the accounts of thefe day's, are dificent. Broun's V'ulgar Errour's, l. vi. c. 4 . I have known fome fuch ill computers, as to imagrine the many millions in ftocks fo much real wealth. Swift.
Co'nerutest. 11. . . [computifle, lir.] Calculator; one fkilled in the art of numbers or computation.
The treafurer was a wife man, and a ftrict con futift. Wotton.
We conceive we have a year in three hundred and fixty-five days cxact : con.p tiffs tell us, that we efcape fix hours. Lirown.
Co'mradi. n. $\int$. [comcrade, Fr. from comera, a chamber, one that ledges in the lame chamber, contubernio fruitur.]

1. One who dwells in the fame houfe or chamber.

Kather 1 abjure all roofs, and chufe
To be a comrale with the wolf and owl. Shakefp. K. Lear.
2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd fend thee Into the common prifon, there to grind
Among the flaves and affes, thy comrades, As good for nothing clic.

Milton's Agonifes, l. 1159. A footnan, being newly marricd, defired his commade to tell him frecly what the town faid of it.

Sruift.
Con. A Latin infeparable prepofition, which, at the beginning of words, fignifics union or affociation; as concourfe, a ruming together ; to coneche, to come together.
Con. [abbreviated from contra, againft, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative fide of a queftion; as the fros and cons.
To CON. v. a. [connan, Sax. to know; as in Cbrucer, Old zumen cominen mochil thinge; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of mufes, Hobbinol, I conne no fkill
Enough to me to paint out my unreft. Syenfer's 'Paforals.
2. To ftudy ; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in ufe, except in ludicrous language

You are full of pretty anfwers: have you not been acquainted with goldfmiths wives, and conn'd them out of rings. Sbakcppare's As you iike it.
Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to con them by to-morrow night. Shakef. Miclfummer Night's Dreain.

Our underftanding cannot in this body arrive fo clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invifible, as by orderly coming over the vifible and inferior creatures.

Milton.
Shew it him written; and, having the other alfo written in the paper, fhew linit that, after he has comn'd the firft, and require it of him.

Hollicr's Elements of Spceib.
The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are fuch as you have whilom conn'd.
Prior.
All this while John had comn'd over fuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to compure up the devil. Arbuthnot.
3. To Cois thanks; an old expreffion for to thank. It is the fame with $\int_{\xi}$ avoir grè.
I ioin him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. Sbak.
To CONCAMERATE v.a. [concamero, Lat.] To arch ver; to vault; to lay coneave over.
Of the upper teak, an inch and a half confifteth of one coitancrated bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other.

Grew's Mufeun.
Concmmera'ticn. n. f. [from concamerate.] Areh; vault.
What a romance is the fory of thofe impofible concainerations, and feimned rotations of folid orbs? Glanville's Saptf.
To CONCA"[ENATE v.a. [from catena, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a fucceffive order.
Concatenalion \%.j. [from concatenate.] A feries of links; an uninterrunted unvariable fucceffion.

The Roicks affirmed a fatal, unchangcable concatenation of caufes, rcaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.
Concara'tion. n.f. [from concouve.] The act of making concave.
CONCANE, adi. [comauns, Latin]
. Hollow without angles; a", the inner furface of an eggfhell, the inaer curve of an arch : oppofed to convex.

There great fagments falling nollow, inclofed under their con -ave furface a great deal of air. Burnat's Theory of the Earth. 2. Hollow.

Have you not made an univerfal fhout,
That ty be: trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your founds
Made in his conca. © Gores? Shakespeare's Yulius Cafar.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concaue as a covered goblet, or a worm-caten nut. Shakefp. As you like it.
Concaiveness. $n$ f. [from comanze] Hollownels. Diut.
Concavition.j: [from concave.] Internal furface of a hollow fipherial or fipheroidical body.

They have taken the imprefics of thefe fhells with that exquifite nicencts, that no metal, when melted and caft in a mould, can ever poilibly reprefent the concarity of that mould with Vol. 1.
greater exadnefs than thefe flints do the concavities of the fhells, wherein they were monlded. Woarw. Natural Hifory: Concavo-concave. adf. Concave or hollow on beth fides. Concaro-convex. ailf. [from coneave and coivex:] Concare one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another concavo-convex plate of glats, ground on both fides to the fame fphere with the former plate. Neretoris Opticis's.
A concaro-conves pentangular plate, part of a fisell that belongs to the entrochus. Cu'ncavous. arlj. [concautus, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.
Co'ncavously. adv. [from concavous.] With hollownefs; in fuch a manner as dificovers the internal furface of a hollow fiphere.

The dolphin that carricth Arion is concovoufly inverted, and hath its fpine depreffed. Brown's Vulrar Errours, b. v. To CONCE'AL. v. a. [concelo, Latin.] To hide; to kect fecret; not to divulge ; to cover; not to detect.

He oft' finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs aflict concaling hearts. Fairy शuen, b. i.
Come, Catelby; thou art fworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As clofely to concenl what we impart. Sbakefp. Richard IIT.
Ulyffes himfelf adds, he was the moft elognent and the moft filent of men: he knew that a word fipoke never wronght fo much good as a word concealed. Broome's Nstes on the Odylfey.
There is but one way I know of converfing fafely with all men, that is, not by concealing what we fay or do, but by faying or doing nothing that deferves to be concealed. Popc. Concéalable. adj. [from concal] Capable of being concealed; poffible to be kept fecret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and prefuming to put off the fearcher of hearts, he denied the omnifciency of God; whereunto there is nothing conccalable. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Conce'aledness. n. $\int$. [from conceal.] The ftate of being concealed; privacy; obficurity.

Diat.
Conce'aler. u.f. [from conceal.] He that conceals any thing.
They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the concealer of the crime was equally guilty.
Concéalment. n.f. [from conceal.]
I. The act of hiding ; fecrefy.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damafk cheek. Sbakefpeare's Twelfoh Night. He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In frange conccalinents. Shakefieare's Henry IV. p. i.
Though few own fuch fentiments, yet this concealnent derives rather from the fcar of man than of any Being above.

Glanville's Sceff: Preface.
2. The ftate of being hid; privacy; delitefcence.

A perfon of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as folicitous for the concealment as the performance of illuftrious actions.

Aidijon's Frachacleler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .33$.
3. Hiding place ; retreat; cover; fhelter

The choice of this holy name, as the moft effectual concealmont of a wicked defign, fuppofes mankind fatisfied that nothing but what is juft is directed by the principles of it. Rogers. The cleft tree
Offers its kind concealmont to a few ;
Their food its infects, and its mofs their nefts. Thomfon. To CONCE'DE. v. a. [voicedo, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant ; to let pafs undifputed.

This muft not be conicded without limitation. Bojle.
The atheift, if you do but concede to him that fortune may be an agent, doth prefume himfelf fafe and invulnerable.

Bentlcy's Sermons.
CONCE'IT. n. $\int$. [concept, French; conceptus, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very fhepherds have their fancies lifted to fo high conccits, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. Sidney.

Impoffible it was, that ever their will fhould change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without fome object having force to avert their conceit from God. Hooker, b. i.

His grace looks chearfully and fmooth this morning:
There's fome conceit, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with fuch fpirit. Sbakeff.
In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of fomewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. Bacon's Nat. Hi/f.
2. Underftanding ; readinets of apprehenfion.

How often, alas ! did her cyes fay unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for fuch a matter, had not my conceit open to underftand them.

Sidne', b. ii.
The firt kind of things appointed by laws humane, conltaineth whatfoever is good or evil, is notwithitanding more fecret than that it can be difcerned by every man's prefent conceit, , without fome deeper difcourfe and judgment. Hooker, b. i.

I fhall be found of a quick conccit in judgment, and flall be admired.

IFifd. viii. 11 .
3. Opinions

## CON

3. Opinion, generally in a fenfe of contempt; fancy; imaginagination ; lintaltical notion.

I know not how conceit may rob
The treafury of life, when life itfelf Yields to the theft.

Shakispeare's King Lear.
Sttong conceit, like a new principle, carries all eafily with it, when yet above common fenfe.

Malbranche has an odd conceit,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate.
Lork.
Opinion in a neutral fenfe.
Sect thon a man wife in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him.

Prov. xxvi. 12.
I fhall not fail t' approve the fair conceit
The king hath of you. Shakefpcare's Hcnry VIII.
5. A pleafant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewkfbury muftard: there is no more conceit in him than is in a mallet. Shakefp. Henry IV, p. ii. While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a conccit.

L'Elrange.
6. Sentiment, as diftinguifhed from imagery.

Some to conceit alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ftruck out at ev'ry' line.
7. Fondnefs; favourable opinion ; opinionative pride.

Since by a little fludying in learning, and great conceit of himfelf, he has loft his religion; may he find it agnin by harder fludy under humbler truth.
8. Out of Concert zuitb. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare affume to myfelf to have put him out of conceit zuith it, by having convinced him of the fantafticalnefs of it.

What hath chicfly put me out of conccit wuith this moving manner, is the frequent difappointment. Swift. To Concétt. v. a. [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muft conccit me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. Sbakef. Fulius Cafar.
They looked for great matters at their hands, in a caufe which they conciited to be for the liberty of the fubject. Bacon.
He conceits himfelf to be flruck at, when he is not io much as thought of.

L'Eftrange.
The ftrong, by conceiting themfelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and confequently as ufelefs, as if they really were fo.

South's Sermons.
Conce'sted. particip. adj. [from conceit.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of todj, well fpoken, pleafantly conceited, and fharp of wit.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
2. Proud; fond of himfelf; opinionative; affected; fantaftical.

There is another extreme in obfcure writers, which fome empty conceited heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of fenfe Felton on the Claffecs.

If you think the too conceited,
Or to paffion quickly heated.
Felton on the Clafficks.
What you write of me, would make me more conccited than what I fcribble myfelf.

Pod than
Pope.
3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a feveral way, impotently conceited of his own model and his own materials. Dryden.
If we confider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how conceited of their own wit, fcience, and politenefs. Bentley.
Concéitedey. adu. [from conccited] Fancifully; whimfically.

Conceiteclly drefs her, and be affign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel.
Donne.
Concértedness. n. $\int$. [from conceited.] Pride; opinionativenefs ; fondnefs of himfelf.
When men think none worthy efteem but fuch as claim under their own pretences, partiality and conceitednefs makes them give the pre-eminence. Collier on Pride.
Conci'ITless. adj. [from conccit.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehenfion.
'Think'ft thou, I am fo fhallow, fo conceitlefs,
To be feduced by thy flattery. Slak. Two Gent. of Verona. Conce'rvable. adj. [from conceive]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it werc poffible to contrive an invention, whereby any conccivable weight may be moved by any conceivable power with the fame quicknefs by the hand, without other inffrument, the works of nature would be too much fubjected to art.

Wilkins's.Math. Magick.
2. That may be underffond or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as conceivable as this ftrange union. Glanv. Scepf. c. 4 It is not conceivalle that it thould be indeed that very perfon,
whofe thape and whofe fhape and voice it aflumed.

Atterbury's Sermons,
le.] The quality of Conce'rvablentrss. $n$.f. [from concivable.] The quality of
being conceivable.
Conce'lyably. adv. [from conceivable.] In a conccivable or intelligible manner.
To CONCE'IVE. $\because$ a. [conccucir, Fr. concipere, Latin.]

## C O N

1. To admit into the womb.

I was fhapen in iniquity, and in fin did my mother conceive me.

Pfalmli. 5 .
2. 'To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath conceived a purpofe againf you. Jer.
3. To comprehend; to underftand. He conceives the whole fy/em.

This kifs, if it durft fpeak,
Would fretch thy fpirits up into the air
Conceive, and fare thee well. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentiemen with Sir John, you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the fame climate. Sw. To Conce'ive. v. n.

1. To think ; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conccive of me : let it be nois'd,
That, through our interceffion, this revokement
And pardon comes. Sbakefp: are's Henry VIII.
Conceive of things clearly and diftinctly in their own natures; conceive of things completely in all their parts; conccive of things comprehenfively in all their properties and relations; conceive of things extenfively in all their kinds; corceive of things orderly, or in a proper method.

Watts's Logick.
2. To become pregnant

The flocks fhould conceive when they came to drink. Gen.
The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poffers'd:
Conceiving as the flept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. Addijon.
Conce'tver. n.f. [from conccive.] One that underftands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent fymbols and pious allegories bè made by wifer conceivers, yet common heads will fly unto fuperftitious applications. Brown's Vulgar Errours, 6. 7. c. I.
Conce'nt. n. $\int$. [concentus, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of found.

It is to be confidered, that whatfoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to concent of notes, is rather to be afcribed to the ante-number than to the entire number.

## 2. Confiftency.

'Tis in concent to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinfick worth to accompany one ftate more than another.

Atterbury.
To CONCE'NTRATE. v. a. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centrum, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compafs; to drive towards the center.
Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greateft Atrength, will coagnlate the ferum. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Concentra'tion. n. f. [from concentrate.] Collection into a narrow fpace round the center; compreffion into a narrow compafs.

All circular bodies, that receive a concentration of the light, muft be hadowed in a circular manner. Peacham on Drazving.
To Conce'ntre. v. n. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centruin, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the fame centre with fomething elfe.

The bricks having firft been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the fides afterwards join fo clofely, and the points concentre fo exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. W'otton.
All thefe are like fo many lines drawn from feveral objects, that fome way relate to him, and concentre in him. Hale.
To Concéntre. v.a. To emit towards one centre.
The having a part lefs to animate, will rather ferve to concentre the fpirits, and make them more active in the reft.

Dccay of Piet).
In thec concentring all their precious beams
Of facred influence! Milton's Paradije Loft, E. 9. I. 106.
 Conceintrick. $\}$ mon centre.

If, as in water firr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love fuch additions take ;
Thofe, like fo many fpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all concentrick unto thee. Donne.
Any fubftance, pitched fteddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alfo defcribes a circle concentrick to the axis.

Ma.xcn's Mech. Eler.
If the cryftalline humour had been concentrical to the fclerodes, the cye would not have admitted a whole hemiiphere at one view. $\quad$ Ray on the Crication.
If a fone be thrown into farnating water the
If a ftone be thrown into ftagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue fome time to arife in the place where the ftone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into concentrick circles upon the furface of the water to great diftances.

Newton's Opt.
The manner of its concretion is by concentrical rings, like thofe of an onion about the firft kernel. Arluthn:t on Diet.

Circular rccolutions in concentrick orbs about the fun, or other central body, could in no wife be attained without the power of the Divine Arm. Bewt.e', Sermms.
Conce'ptacle n. $\int$. [conceptaculum, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a veffel.

There

## C O N

' 1 here is at this day refident, in that huge comi ptac'e, water cunugh to eftect fuch a deluge. Woodrarrid's Nat. Hift. Pref. Conce'piribie. adj. [fromt concipio conceltum, Latim.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be underitood.
Some of his attributes, and the manifeftations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are mof fuitable and eafily conceptible by us, becaufe apparent in his works.

IIale's Origin of Mankind. Conce'prion. n. S. [conceptio, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy forrow, and thy conception; in forrow thou halt bring forth children.

Gen. iii. 16.
Thy forrow I will greatly multiply
By thy conception; children thou fhalt bring
In forrow forth.
Milton's Paradife Loft, 6. x. l. 194.
2. The ftate of being conceived.

Joy had the like conception in our eyes,
And at that inftant, like a babe, fprung up. Shakefpeare.
Our own productions flatter us: it is impoffible not to be fond of them at the moment of their conception. Dryd. Dufrefn. 3 Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As conieptions are the images or refemblances of things to the mind within itfelf, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or refemblances of thofe conceptions to the minds of them whon we converfe with. Soutb's Sermons.

Confult the acuteft poets and fpeakers, and they will confefs that their quickeft, moft admired conceptions were fuch as darted into their minds, like fudden flafhes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain confequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination.

Soutb's Sermons.
To have right conceftions about them, we muft bring our underftandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own.
4. Sentiments; purpofe.

Thou but remember'ft me of my own conception. I have perceived a moft faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiofity, than as a very pretence and purpofe of unkindnefs.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Pleafe your highnefs, note

## His dangerous conception in this point:

Not friended by his wifh to your high perfon,
His will is moft malignant, and it ftretches
Beyond you to your friends.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
5. Apprehenfion; knowledge.

And as if beafts conceiv'd what reafon were,
And that conception fhould diftinctly fhow
They fhould the name of reafonable bear;
For, without reafon, none could reafon know.
6. Conceit ; fentiment ; pointed thought.

He is too fatulent many times unequal, and almoft always forced; and, befides is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticifims; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verfe, but contrary to its nature.

Dryden's fuvenal, Dedication.
Conce'ptrous. adj. [conceptum, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enfear thy fertile and concepticus womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. Shakef. Timon. Conce'ptive. adj. [concoptum, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterinc parts exceed in heat, by the coldnefs of this fimple they may be reduced into a concoptive coniftitution. Brooun's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c.7. To CONCE'RN. v. a. [concerner, Fr. concerno, low Latin.] s. To relate to ; to belong to.

Exclude the ufe of natural reafoning about the fenfe of holy fcripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the fcripture doth concern the articles of our faith, who can aflure us? Hooker, b. iii. f. 8.
Count Claudio may hear; for what I would fpeak of conserns him.

Shakefpeare's Much ado about Notljing.

## Gracious things

Thou haft reveal'd; thofe chiefly which concern
Juft Abraham, and his feed. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii. This place concerns not at all the dominion of one brother over the other.

Locke.
2. To affect with fome paffion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

## I would not

The caufe were known to them it moft concerns. Shakefpear.
Our wars with France have affected us in our moft tender interefts, and concerned us more than thofe with any other nation

Addifon on the State of the War.
It much concorns them not to fuffer the king to eftablifh his authority on this fide.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
The more the authority of any fation in fociety is extended, the more it concerns publick happinefs that it be committed to men fearing God.

Roger's's Scrmons.
3. To intereft; to engage by intereff.

I knew a young uegroe who was fick of the fimall-pox: I

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found by enquiry, at a perfon's concerned for him, that the lithle tumours left whitifl fpecks behind them.

Bicj'e on Ciciour s.
Above thee reft two goddeffes appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. Dryden's AFin. Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns iticlf to own and affert the intereft of religion, by blafting the fpoilers of religious perfons and places. Soutb's Sermons.
Whatever paft actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that prefent felf by confcioufnefs, it can be no more concerned in than if they had never been donc. locke.

They think themfelves out of the reach of providence, and no longer concerned to folicit his favour. Rogers, Serm.n. ii. 4. To difturb; to make uneafy.

In one compteffing engine I thut a fparrow, without forsing any air in ; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and becomcerned, and in lefs than an hour and a half to be fick. Dcri.urn. Concérn. n. $f$. [from the verb.]
I. Bufinefs ; affair; confidered as relating to fome one.

Let early care thy main concerns fecure,
Things of lefs moment may delays endure.
This manner of evpofing the private canshan. and ficrifing the families, and facrificing the fecrets of the dead to the curiofity of the living, is onc of thofe licentious practices, which might well deferve the animadverfion of our government. Addif. Freeho'der:

A heathen emperor faid, if the gods were offended, it was their own concorn, and they were able to vindicate themfelves. . Swift.

Religion is no trifng consern, to be performed in any carelefs and fuperficial manner.

Rogers, Sermon xiii.
2. Intereft ; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's concern that he fhould live.
Dijden.
When we fpeak of the conflagration of the world, thefe have no concern in the queftion. Burnet's Thecry of the Earth. 3. Importance ; moment.

Myfterious fecrets of a high concern,
And weighty truths, folid convincing fenfe,
Explain'd by unaffecied eloquence.
Rofocmmon.
The mind is ftunned and dazzled amidft that variety of objects: The cannot apply herfelf to thofe things which are of the utmoft concern to her.
4. Paffion; affection; regard.

Al, what concerns did both your fouls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd.
Dryden.
O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns,
And gentle wifhes, follow me to battle! Aldifon's Cato. Why all this concern for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the bulinefs of fifty. Squift.
Concérning. prep. [from concern: this word, originally a participle, has bcfore a noun the force of a prepofition.] Relating to; with relation to.
There is not any thing more fubject to errour than the true judgment conterning the power and forces of an eftate. Bacon.

The ancients had no higher recourfe than to nature, as may appear by a difcourfe concerving this point in Strabo. Broun.
None can demonflrate that there is fuch an inand as Jamaica, yet, upon teflimony, I am free from all doubt concerizing it.

Tillot fon, Prefacc.
Conce'rnment. n. $\varsigma$. [from concert.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interefted ; affair ; bufinefs; interef.

To mix with thy concornments I defift
Henceforth, nor too much difapprove my own. Milt. Agon.
This hews how ufful you have been,
To bring the king's concernments in. Hudibras, $p$. iii. cant. 2.
Yet when we're fick, the doetor's fetcht in hafte,
Leaving our great concermment to the laít. Denbam.
When my concernment takes up no more room or compars than myfelf, then, fo long as I know where to breathe and to exift, I know alfo where to be happy. South.
He that is wife in the affairs and concernments of other men, but carelcfs and negligent of his own, that man may be faid to be bufy, but he is not wife.

Tillct forl.
Our fpiritual interefts, and the great concerments of a future ftate, would doubtlefs recur often.

Aiteriuly.
Propofitions which extend only to the prefent life, are fmall, compared with thofe that have influence upon our everlafting concernments. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near conccrnnent, and imports
No lefs than the king's life and honour. Denban's Sof by.
He juflly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill concernment to his haughty love. Dryd. Ind. Emperor.
3. Intercourfe ; bufinefs.

The great concernment of men is with men, one amongft another.

Locíe.
4. Importance ; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great concernment to mankind.

Boyle.
5. Interpofition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other ap-

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probation of her father, or concers:ment in it, than fuffering him and her to come into his prefence.

Clarendon.
6. Pattion ; cmotion of mind.

While they are fo cager to deftroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifett in their concornument. Drydent.

If it carry with it the notion of fomething extriordinary, if apprehention and concornn cut accompany it, the idea is likely to fink tie deeper.

Locke.
To CONCERI. v. a. [concerter, French, from concortare, Lat. to prepare themfelves for fome publick exhibition or perfermance, by private encounters among themfelves ]
r. To lettle any thing in private by mutual communication.
2. 'Io fett'e ; to contrive ; to adjuit.

Mark how already in his working brain
He furms the well-concerted fcheme of mifchief.
Rowe.
Co'ncert. \%.f. [from the verb.

1. Communication of defigns; eftablifhment of meafures among thofe who are engraged in the fame affair.

All thofe difeontents, how ruinous foever, have arifen from the-want of a due communication and concert. Swift. 2. A fymphony; many performers playing to the fame tunc.

Concertalilun. n. f. [concortatio, Latin.] Strife; contention.
Conce'rtative. adj. [concritatieus, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelfome; recriminating.

Dict.
CONCE'SS:ON. u.f: [conceflio, Latin.]

1. I he act of granting or yielding

The conceljion of thefe charters was in a parliamentary way.

Hale's Common Lazu of England.
2. A grant ; the thing yield-d.

I ftill counted myfelf undiminifhed by my largeft concefions, if by them 1 might gain the love of my people. King Cibarles.
When a lover becomes fatisfied by fmall compliances, without further purfuits, then expect to find popu'ar affemblies content with fmall conceffions. Szuift.
Concriscionary. adj. [from conceffion.] Given by indulgence or allewance.
Covce's ively. adv. [from conceffon.] By way of conceffion; as vieding, not controverting by alfumption.

Some have written rhetorically and con effively; not controverting, but affuming the queftion, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. Brown's Vu'gar Erronrs, b. iii. c. 12.
Conch. n. $f$. [concha, Latin.] A fhell; a fea-fhell.
He furnifhes her clofet firft, and fills
The crowded Thelves with rarities of Thells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the conchs he drew,
And all the fparkling ftones of various hue. Dryden's Fables.
Co'schoid. n. $\int$. The name of a curve.
To CONCI'LIATE. v. a. [concilio, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.
It was accounted a philtre, or plants that conciliate affection.

Brown's Vulgar Etrours, b. vi. c. 7.
Concilia'tion. n.f. [from conciliate.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

Dict.
Concrima'ror. n.f. [from conciliate.] One that makes peace between others.
Conci'liatory. adj. [from conciliate.] Relating to reconciliarion.
Conci'vnity. n. S. [from conciuluitas, Latin.] Decency; fitnefs.
CONCINNOUS. alj. [comcinuus, Latin.] Becoming; pleafant; a.grecable

CONCISE. adj. [concifus, cut, Latin.] Brief; fhort; broken into fhort periods.
The concife ftile, which exprefieth not enough, but leaves fomewhat to be underfood. Ben. Folmfon's Difioveries.
Where the author is obfcure, enlighten him ; where he is too brief and concife, amplify a little, and fet his notions in a fairer view. IV atts's Improryment of the Mind, p. i. c. 4. Conci'secy. ady. [from concije.] Briefly; fhortly; in few words ; in fhort fentences.
Ulyffes here fpeaks very conifely, and he may feem to break abruptly into the fubject. Broome's Notes on the Ody $f_{\text {cy }}, b$. vii.
Conci'seness. n. f. [from concife.] Brevity; thortnels.
Giving more fcope to Mezentius and Laufus, that verfion, which has more of the majefly of Virgil, has lefs of his concifences.

Diyden.
Concl's'on. n. . [comifum, Latin.] Cutting off; excifion; deftruction
Concrita'tion. n. $\int$. [concitatio, Latin.] The act of flirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate ilIumination of the foul; whereas the deceiving fpirit, by concitution of humours, produces conceited phantafmes. Brown.
Conclama'tion. n. $\int$. [conciamatio, Latin.] An outcry or fhout of many together.
Co'nciave. u $]$. [conclaue, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the affembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy conclave for their loves;
They've fent me fuch a man I would have wiflid for. Siak.

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It was faid of a cardinal, by rcafon of his apparent likclihood to ftcp into St. Peter's chair, that in two conclaves he went in pope and came out again cardinal. South's Sermens. 3. A clofe afiembly.

Forthwith a conclave of the grodhead meets,
Where Juno in the fhining fenate fits.

## Гo CONCLU'D)\&. v. a. [condudh, Latin.]

I. To fhut.

The very perfon of Chrift therefore, for ever and the felffame, was only, touching bodily fubftance, concluded within the grave.
2. To include; to comprehend

God hath concludled them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.
3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promifcuoully adminiftred in this world ; fo that no man can conclude God's love or hatred to any perfon, by any thing that befals him. Tillot fon.
4. To decide ; to determine.

Youth, ere it fees the world, here ftudies reft;
And age, returning thence, concludes it beft.
Dryden:
But no frail man, however great-or high,
Can be conchuded bleft before he dic. Addifou's Ovid's Mhet. 5. To end; to finifh.

Is it concluded he flall be protector?
It is determin'd, not concluded yet ;
But fo it muft be, if the king mifcarry. Shakefp. Rich. III.
I will conclude this part with the fpeech of a counfellor of ftate.

Thefe are my theme, and how the war began,
And how concluded by the godlike man. Dryden's En. 6. yii.
6. To oblige, as by the final detcrmination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they muft be concluded by it. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

He never refufed to be concluded by the authority of one legally fummoned.
To Conclu'de. v. $n$.

1. To perform the laft act of ratiocination; to collect the confequence; to determine.

For why fhould we the bufy foul believe,
When boldly fhe concludes of that and this;
When of herfelf fhe can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what fhe is? Daries.
The blind man's relations import no neceffity of concluding, that though black was the rougheft of colours, therefore white fhould be the finootheft.

Boyle on Colours.
There is fomething infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty confcience. Avbutb. Hiff. of $\mathcal{F}$ : Bull. 2. To fettle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's inftability, as our author has done, becaufe, in a fingle notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had fome doubtings? Atterbury. I queftion not but your tranflation will do honour to our country; for $I$ conclude of it already from thofe performances.

Addijon to Pope.

## 3. Finally to determine.

They humbly fue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded of,
Between the realms of England and of France. Shatespeare.
4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's affurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in luft, conclude in porjuries. Dryden's Fabies. Conclu'dency: $n$.f. [from concludent.] Confequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reafon.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and concludency of them, ends in decifion. Hale.
Conclu'dent. adj. [from conclude.] Decifive; ending in juft and undeniable confequences.

Though thefe kind of arguments may feem more obfcure, yet, upon a due confideration of them, they are highly confequential and concludent to my purpofe. Hale's Orig. of Mank. Conclu'sible. adj. [from conctude.] Determinable; certain by recular proof.
'Tis as certainly conclufible from God's prefcience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all. Hammonid. Conclu'sion. u.f. [from conclude.]
I. Determination ; final decifion.

Ways of peaceable concl fion there are but thefe two certain; the one a fentence of judicial decifion, givent by autho. rity thereto appointed within ourfelves; the other, the like kind of fentence given by a more univerfal authority. Hooker. 2. The collection from propofitions promifed; the confequence.

The conclufion of experience, from the time pale to the time prefent, will not be found and perfect. Racon's IV'ar with Spaino

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their natch a true comclufioul bring.
Then doth the wit

Build fond conchufions on thofe idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill purfue.
I only deal by rules of art,
Daües.
Datic.

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- Sucls as are lawful, and judge by Concherfions of aftrology.

Hudiras, p ii. cant. iii
It is of the nature of principles, to yield a concinfin different from themfelves.

Tillotjon, Preface.
He granted lim both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclufion.

Addijon's Freebolder, ${ }^{\circ} .3^{2}$
3. The clofe; the lant refult of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the conc'ufion of the whole matter, fear (God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.

Eiccles. xii. 13
I have been reafoning, and in conclufion have thought it beft to return to what fortune hath made m.y home.

Swift.
4. The event of experiments.

## Her phyfician tells me,

She has purfu'd conclufions infinite
Of eafy wars to die. Shakefpeare's Anthory and Cleopatra.
We practife likewife all conchiffons of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. Bacon's New Atlant. 5. The end ; the upflot; the laft part.
6. In Shakefpeare it feems to fignify filence; confinement of the thoughts.

## Your wife Octavia, with her modeft eyes

And fill conclufion, fhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. Slakefpcare's Anthony and Cloóatia. Conclu'sive. adj. [from conclude.]

1. Decifive; giving the laft determmation to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houfes were not by any law or reafon conclisfive to my judgment.

King Charles.
The laft dictate of the underftanding is not always abfolute in itfelf, nor conclufive to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceffity. Bramb. Anfwer to Hobbs.

They have fecret reafons for what they feem to do, which, whatever they are, they muft be equally conclufive for us as they were for them.

Rogeris, Serm. iv.
2. Regularly confequential.

Thofe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of fyllogitim, cannot know whether they are made in right and conclufive modes and figures. Locke.
Cunclu'sively. adu. [from conclufive.] Decifively; with final determination.

This I fpeak only to defire Pollio and Eupolis not to fpeak peremptorily, or conclufively, touching the point of poffibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.

Bacon's Ho'y War
Conclu'siveness. n. $f$. [from concluyive $]$ Power of determining the opinion; regular confequence.
Confideration of things to be known, of their feveral weights, conilufivenefs, or evidence. Hale's Orig. of Mankind.
To Concoa'gulate. v.a. [from con and coagulate.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The faline parts of thofe, upon their folution by the rain, may work upon thofe other fubftances, formerly concoagulated with them.

Boyle's Experiments.
They do but coagulate themfelves, without concoagulating with them any water.

Boyle's Hiftory of Firmnefs.
Concoagula'tion. n.f. [from concoagulate.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mafs.
To CONCO ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{CT}$. v. a. [concoquo, Latin.]

1. To digeft by the fomach, fo as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the ftomach firft maketh a proof, whether it can concoot them. Bac. Nat. Hiff. Affuredly he was a man of a feeble ftomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, profperous or adverfe.

Hayzuard.
The vital functions are performed by general and conftant Jaws; the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
The notions and fentiments of others judgment, as well is oí our own memory makes our property: it does, as it were, concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our Selves. Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 2. 2. To purify or fublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The fmall clofe-lurking minifter of fate,
Whofe high concoefed venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts.
Thomfon's Summer.
Concóction. ir.f. [from concort.] Digeftion in the fomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between concoction and a fimple maturation.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .324$.
The conftanteft notion of concoction is, that it fhould fignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concootion, which is the ultimity of that action or procefs.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 324 .
He, though he knew not which foul fpake,
Becaufe both meant, both fpake the fame,
Might thence a new concocfion take,
And part far purer than he came.
Donne.
Conco'lour. adj. [concolor, Latin.] Of one "colour without varicty.

In coni.lour animals, and fuch as are confined unto the fame Vos. I.

## CON

colour, we meafure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. Brown Conco'mitance. $\}^{n . f .[f r o m ~ c o n c o m i t o r, ~ L a t i n .] ~ S u b f i f t e n c e ~}$ Concomitrancy. $\}$ together with another thing.

The fciondary action fubfifteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; fo the noftrils are ufeful for refpiration and fmelling, but the principal ufe is fmelling Brown

To argue from a concomitancy to a caufality, is not iufallibly conclufive.

Clanville's Scep. c. 23
CONCO'MITANT. adj. [concomitins, Latin.] Conjoined with ; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not caufative, or confequential.

It is the fpirit that furthereth the extenfion or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever concomitant with porofity and drynefs.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 841 .
It has pleafed our wife. Creator to annex to feveral objects, as alfo to feveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleafure; and that in feveral objects, to feveral degrees. Locke.
Concómitant. n.f. Companion; perfon or thing collaterally connected.
Thefe effects are from the local motion of the air, a concomitant of the found, and not from the found. Bac. Nat. Hifta

He made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent and only fon, in a journey of much adventure. Wotton.
In confumptions the preternatural concomitants, an univerfal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhæa, and hot diffillations, have all a corrofive quality. Harvey on Confumptions.

The other co comitant of ingratitude is hard-heartednefs, or want of compaffion.

Soutbis Sermons.
Horrour ftalks around,
Wild ftaring, and his fad concomitant,
Derpair, of abject look.
Pbilifs.
Reproach is a concomitant to greatnefs, as fatires and invectives were an effential part of a Roman triumph. Addifon.

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy conconitant of claret!
Prior.
Where antecedents, concomitants and confequents, caufes and effects, figns and things fignified, fubjećts and adjuncts, are neceffarily connected with each other, we may infer.

IVatts's Looick.
Conco'mitantly. adv. [from concomitant.] In company.
with others. with others.

Dict.
To Conco'mitate. v. a. [concomitatus, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This fimple bloody fpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurify. Harvey on Confumptions CONCORD. n.f. [concordia, Latin.]
r. Agreement between perfons or things; fuitablenefs of one to another ; peace; union; mutual kindnefs.

Had I power, I hould
Pour the fweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the univerfal peace. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
What concord hath Chrift with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15 .
Kind concord, heavenly born! whofe blifsful reign
Holds this vaft globe in one furrounding chain;
Soul of the world!
Tickell.
2. A compact.

It appeareth by the concord made between Henry and Roderick the lrifh king.

Davies on Ireland.
3. Harmony ; concent of founds.

The man who hath not mufick in himfelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of fweet founds,
Is fit for treafons. Shakefp. Mercbant of Venice:
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have thofe who have writ about declenfions, concords, and fyntaxes loft their Jabour?
Concórdance. n. f. [concordantia, Latin.]
I. Agreement.
2. A book which fhews in how many texts of fcripture any word occurs.

I fhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a concordance. South's Serm. Dedicat. Some of you turn over a concordance, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verfe as will ferve your turn.

Swift.
An old concordance bound long fince.
Sivift.
3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in fipeech. It is not now in ufe in this fenfe.

After the three concordances learned, let the mafter read unto - him the epiftles of Cicero.

Afkam's Sch:olmafter.
Concórdant. adj. [concordans, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correfpondent; harmonious.
Were every one cmployed in points concordant to their natures, profeffions, and arts, commonwealths would rife up of themfelves.

Brown's Vilgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.
Concórdate. n. $\int$. [concordat, Fr. concordatum, Lat.] A compact; a convention.
How comes he to number the want of fynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that concordate, and as a mark of their flavery, lince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uflels and dangerous? Sruift. 5 F

Cuncórporal.

## C O N

Concórporal. adj. [from concorporo, Latil, incorporate.] Of the fame body.

Ditt.
To Concórporate. v.a. [from con and corpus.] To unite in one mafs or fubftance.

When we concorporate the fign with the fignification, we conjoin the word with the fpirit. Taylor's Worthy Communicant. Concorpora'tion. n.f. [from concorforate.] Union in one mafs; intimate mixture.
Co'ncourse. n. $\int$. [.oncurfus, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perfons or things to one place. Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the pcople's fears,
The concoulve of all good men, ftrike thee nothing? B. Fobnf. The coalition of the good frame of the univerfe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourre of particles of matter.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Vain is his force, and vainer is his fkill,
With fuch a concourfe comes the flood of ill. Dryden's Fables. 2. The perfons affembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from cv'ry part,
The noife and bufy concourfe of the mart. Dryd. Virg. Enn.
3. The point of junction or interfection of two bodies.

So foon as the upper glats is laid upon the lower, fo as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end making, with the lower glafs, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the concour/ of the glafies, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that concour-fe of the glaffes. Newton Concremation. m. $\int$. [from concremo, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. Dict. Co'ncrement. n. f. [from concrefico, Latin.] The mafs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohefion of the matter into a more loofe confiftency, like clay, and thereby it is prcpared to the concrement of a pebble or flint

Hale's Origin of Mankind. Concre'scence. n. f. [from concrefio, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of feparate particles.
Seeing it is neither a fubftance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other fubftance fhould thence take concrefcence hath not been taught.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. O CONCRE'TE. v. n. [coucrefco, Latin.] To coalefce
one mafs; to grow by the union and cohefion of parts.
The mineral or metallick matter, thus concreting with the cryftalline, is equally diffufed throughout the body of it. Woodw.
When any faline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the falt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the falt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diftances, in rank and file.

Newton.
The blood of fome who died of the plague, could not be made to concrete, by reafon of the putrefaction already begun. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
To Concréte. v.a. To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of fcattered particles.
That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are concreted out of others, is beyond all difpute : we fee it in the metcors.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Co'ncrete. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion ; formed by coalition of feparate particles into one mafs.

The firlt concricte flate, or confiffent furface of the chaos, murt be of the fame figure as the laft liquid ftate. Burnet. . In logick. Not abftract; applied to a fubject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby thofe concrete names, God and man, when we fpeak of Chrift, do take interchangeably one another's room; fo that, for truth of ipeech, it fkilleth not whether we fay that the fon of God hath created the world, and the fon of man by his death hath faved it ; or elfe that the fon of nian did create, and the fon of God died to fave the world.

Hooker, b. v. fect. 53 .
Cincrete terms, while they exprefs the quality, do alfo either exprefs or imply, or refer to fome fubject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wifc, mortal, living, dead : but thefe are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical fenfe; for a fool, a philofopher, and many other concretes, are fubftantives, as well as knavery, folly and philofophy, which are the abftract terms that belong to them. Watts's Logick.
Co'ncretf. n. $\int$. A mafs formed by concretion; or union of variouts parts adhering to each other.
If gold itfelf be admitted, as it muft be, for a porous conrrete, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be fo much the greater. Bentloy's Sermons.
Conicretrex. adu. [from concrete.] In a manner including the fubject with the predicate; not abftractly.
Sin confidered not abflractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but concretely, with fuch a fpecial dependance of it upon the will as ferves to render the agent guilty. Norris. Concre'treness. h. f. [from concrete.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a folid mats.
Concristion. n. $\int$. [from concrete.]

1. The adt of concreting ; coalition
2. The mafs formed by a coalition of feparate particles.

## C ON

Some plants upon the top of the fea, are fuppofed to grow of fome coucretion of flime from the water, where the fea ftirreth little.

Bacon's Natural IIjlory, No. 568.
Heat, in general, doth not refolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Co'ncretive. adj. [from concrete.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not afcribe their induration to cold, but unto falinous firit, or concretive juices.

Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. ii. c. 3 .
juices.
Concréture. n. $\int$. [from concricte.] A mais formed by coa-
gulation.
Concu'binage. n. f. [concubinage, Fi. concubinatus, Latin.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punifhed with death by the ancient heathens: concubinage was permitted. Broome's Not's on the Odyfeg. CO'NCUBINE. n. $\int$. [conculina, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ftrumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your concubine. Shakc/p. Henry VI.
When his great friend was fuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a concubine of his made the fame fuit, he granted it to her ; and faid, Such fuits were to be granted to whores.

Bacon.
He caufed him to paint one of his conculines, called Camparpe, who had the greateft fhare in his affection.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
The wife, though a bright godders, thus gives place
To mortal concubines of frefh embrace. Granville.
To CONCULCATE. v. a. [conculio, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot
Conculca'tion. n.f. [conculcatio, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. Concu'pISCENCE. n. $\int$. [concutifcentia, Latin.] Irregular defire; libidinous wifh; luft; lechery.

We know even fecret concutifence to be fin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation.

## In our faces evident the figns

Of foul concupifcence; whence evil ftore,
Ev'n thame, the laft of evils. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. Nor can they fay, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to concupifcence and fenfual pleafures, another to blood-thirftinefs: it would difcover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over run with recently invented vice.

Bentley's Scrmons
CONCUPISCENT. adj. [concufifcens, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chafte bodiy
To his concupifcent intemperate luft,
Releafe my brother! Shakefp. Meafure for Neafure.
Concupisce'ntial. adj. [from concupifcent.] Relating to concupifcence.
Concupi'scible. adj. [concupifcibilis, Lat.] Impreffing defire; eager; defirous; inclining to the purfuit or attainment of any thing.
The fchools reduce all the paffions to thefe two heads, the concupif cible and irafcible appetite.

South's Sermons.
To CONCU'R. v. n. [concurro, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reafon favour them, yet fenfe can hardly allow them; and, to fatisfy, both thefe muft concur. Temple.
2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which fhall be done by the greater part of my executors, fhall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the fame.

Swift's Laft Will.
3. It has with before the perfon with whom one agrees

It is not evil fimply to cuncur with the heatheus, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a difgrace, when we follow them in that they do amifs, or generally in that they do without reafon. Hioker, b. iv.
4. It has to before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to concur to the mont defperate counfels.

Clareuidon.
Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man concur to general ufe
Porc, Etif. iii.
5. To be united with ; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profeffion ${ }_{2}$ con. urring with a bad life, is only to deny Chrift with a greater folemnity

Sonth's Sermoms
Teftimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reafon concur with it, this argument hath all the ftrength. it can have.

Tillatson, Servion i .
To contribute to one enmmon event with joint power.
When outward caufes concur, the idle are fooneft feized by this infection.

Colicer on the Stlen.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Concu'rrence. } \\ \text { Concu'rrency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. [from concur.]

1. Union; affociation; conjunction.

We have no other meafure bitt our own idens, with the concurvenue of other probable reafo:is, to perfiade nis. Lethe.

## CON

2. Agreement ; act of joining in any defign, or mealures.

Their concurrence in perfuafion, about fome material points belonging to the fame polity, is not ftrange. Hooker, Preface. The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an univerfal concurrence of nobles and people. Sruift on the Diffent. in Athens and Rome. 3. Combination of many agents or circumftances.

Struck with thefe great concurrences of things. Craforme.
He views our behaviour in every concurrenie of affairs, and fees us engage in all the poffibilities of action. Addif. Speutat. 4. Affiftance ; help.

From thefe fublime images we collect the greatnefs of the work, and the neceffity of the divine concurrence to it. Rogers. . Joint right ; common claim.

A bifhop might have officers, if there was a concurrency of jurifliction between him and the archdeacon. Ayliffi. Concu'rrent. adj. [from concur.]
J. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the fame act; contributing to the fame event; concomitant in agency.

I join with thefe laws the perfonal prefence of the king's fon, as a concurrent caufe of this reformation. Davies on Ireiand.
for without the concurrent confent of all thefe three parts of the legiflature, no fuch law is or can be made. Hale. All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his coriturrent flame, that blew my fire;
For fill our kindred fouls had one defire. Dryden's Fables.
2. Conjoined; affociate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the conturrent echo and the iterant, but the quicknefs or flownefs of the return. Bacon. Concu'rrent. n. f. [from concur:] That which concurs; a contributory caufe.

To all affairs of importance there are three neceffary concurrents, without which they can never be difpatched; time, induftry, and faculties.
CONCU'SSION. n. $\int$. [concuflo, Lat.] The act of thaking; agitation ; tremefaction.
It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath diffipated peftilent air; which may be from the concuffion of the air. Bacon's Nathral Hiftcry, N ${ }^{\circ} .127$.
There want not inftances of fuch an univerfal coniufion of the whole globe, as muft needs imply an agitation of the whole abyis.

Woodward's ${ }^{\top}$ 'atural Hiflory, p. iii.
The ftrong concuffion on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the veffel to the ifland's fide. Pope's Odyfley. Concu'ssive. adj. [concuffus, Latin.] Having the power or quality of haking.
To CONDE'MN. v. a. [condemno, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punifhment; contrary to abfolve. My confcience hath a thoufand feveral tongues,
And every tongue brings in a fev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. Shaíefp. Rich. III. Is he found guilty ? $\qquad$
Yes truly, is he, and condenn'd upon't. Sh. Hen. VIII. Confidered as a judge, it condemins where it ought to abfolve, and pronounces abfolution where it ought to condemn.

Fiddes's Serinons.
2. It has to before the punifhment.

The fon of man fhall be betrayed unto the feribes, and they fhall condemn him to death.

Mat. xx. 18.
3. To cenfure; to blame; to declare criminal ; contrary to approve.

## Who then fhall blame

His pefter'd fenfes to recoil and flart,
When all that is within him does condernn
Itfelf for being there? Shakefpeare's Macbeth. The poet who flourifhed in the fcene, is condemned in the ruelle. Dryden's 庄. Preface.
He who was fo unjuft as to do his brother an injury, will fcarce be fo juft as to condemn himfelf for it. Locke.
They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than thofe who condemn it. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 488$.
4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerufalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of filver. 2 Cbro.
5. To fhow guilt by contraft.

The righteous that is dead fhall condemn the ungodly which are living.
Conde'manable. adj. [from condemn.] Blameable; culpable.
He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in afhes, which frictly to obferve were condennable fupertition. Brown.
Condemna'tion. n. $\int$. [condemnatio, Latin.] The fentence by which any one is doomed to punifhment; the act of condemning; the ftate of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them. Rom. viii. Conde'mnatory. adj. [from condemn.] Paffing a fentence of condemnation, or of cenfure.
He that paffes the firft condemnatory fentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all thofe diforders to which he gave rife.

Government of the Tongue.

Conde'miner. $n$. $\int$. [from condemn.] A blamer; a cenfurer; a cenfor.
Some few are the only refufers and condemners of this catholick practice. Taylor's Wortby Communiaant. Conde'nsable. adj [from conlenfate.] That which is capable of condenfation; that which can be drawn or comprefled into a narrower compafs.
This agent meets with refiftance in the moveable, and not being in the utmoft extremity of denfity, but cande fable yet further, every refiftance works fomething upon the mover to condenfe it.

Digby on the Soul
-To Conde'nsate. v.a. [condenfo, Latin.] 'Io condenfe; to make thicker.
To Conde'nsate. y.n. To grow thicker.
Condensate. adj. [condenfatus, Latin.] Niade thick; condenfed; compreffed into lefs fpace.
Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or conde: fate, moft white, as it appeareth by the hail and fnow. Peacbam. Condensa'tion. n. f. [from condenfate.] The act of thickening any body, or making it more grofs and weighty. Oppofite to rarefaction.
If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by condenfation, may become earth; the fame reafon teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. Raleigb's Hifory.
By water-glaffes the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and condenfation, the hours were fhorter in hot weather than in cold. Broưn's Vulgar Errours, b.v. c. 18.
The fupply of its noifture is by rains and fnow, and dews and condenfation of vapours, and perhaps by fubterraneous paffages.

Bentley.
To CONDENSE. v. a. [conderifo, Latin.] To make any body more thick, clofe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Oppofed to rarefy; to infififate.

Moving in fo high a fphere, he muft needs, as the fun, raife many envious exhalations; which, condenfed by a popular odium, were capable to caft a cloud upon the brighteft merit.

King Cbarles.
Some lead their youth abroad, while fome condenfe
Their liquid ftore, and fome in cells difpefne. Dryd. Virg. Such denfe and folid ftrata arreft the afcending vapour, ftop it at the furface of the earth, and collect and condenfe it there. Woodward's Natural Hiftory, p. iii. To Conde'nse. v.n. To grow clofe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compafs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does prefently there condenfe into little fones. Boyle's Scepf. Chym. All vapours, when they begin to condenfe and coalefce into fmall parcels, become firft of that bignefs whereby azure muft be reffected, before they can conflitute other colours. Newton. Conde'nse. adj. [from the verb.] Thick; denfe; condenfated; clofe; mafly ; weighty.

They might be feparated without confociating into the huge condenfe bodies of planets.

Eentley's Sermons.
Conde'nser. n. . [from condenfe.] A frong metalline veffiel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a fyringe faftened thereto.
Condrinsity in [from condenfe] The fate of beininy. CONDE'NSITY. n. f. [from condenfe.] The ftate of being condenfed; condenfation; denfenefs; denfity.
Co'nders. n. $f$. [conduire, French.]
Such as ftand upon high places near the fea-coaft, at the time of herring-fifhing, to make figns to the fifhers which way the fhole of herrings paffeth, which may better appear to fuch as fand upon fome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fifh caufeth in the water, than to thofe that be in the fhips. Thefe be likewife called buers, by likelihood of the French buyer, exclamare, and balkers. Cowel.
To CONDESCE'ND. v. n. [condefiendre, Fr. from defcendo, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of fuperiority by a voluntary fubmiffion; to fink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to footh by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and condefending air, when he that inftructs feems to be the enquirer.

IVatts.
2. To confent to do more than mere juftice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does cond feend,
On thefe conditions, to become your friend. Dryd. Ind. Em. He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but condefcended to it as moft accommodate to their prefent flate.

Tillotfon, Sermon 5 .
3. To ftoop ; to bend ; to yield ; to fubmit ; to become fubject.

Can they think me fo broken, fo debas'd
With corporal fervitude, that my mind ever
Will condefiend to fuch abfurd commands?
Nor flall my refolution
Milton.
Difarm itfelf, nor condefeend to parly
With foolifh hopes.
Dentuam's Sopby.
Condesce'ndence. n. $\int$. [condefcendance, French.] Voluntary fubmiffion to a fate of equality with inferiours.
Condesce'ndingly. adz. [from condefiending.] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceffion.

## CON

ive cendefiendingly made Luther's works umpires in the controvery.

Atterlury.
CONDESCE'NSION. n.f. [from condefiend $]$ Voluntary humiliation; defcent from fuperiority ; voluntary fubmifion to equality with inferiours
It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modefly, and condefornjon to others. Tillotf.
Courtefy and comdefcenfin is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the grod opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high ftation.

Attcrbury's Sermons.
Raphael, amidt his tendernefs, fhews fuch a dignity and condef(cm)fion in all his behaviour, as are fuitable to a fuperiour nature. Addifon's Spectater, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .273^{\circ}$
Cindesce'nsive. adj. [from condefcend.] Courteous; willing to treat with infuriours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.
CONDI'GN. adj. [condignur, Latin.] Wortly of a perfon; fuitable; deferved; merited: it is always ufed of fomething deferved by crimes.

Unlefs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign punifhment. Sbakefp. Henry VI. Confider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to condign punifhment, or he that has faved him. Arbutbn Condi'gness. n.f. [from condign.] Suitablenefs; agreeablenefs to deferts.

Dict.
Condi'gnly. adv. [from condign.] Defervedly'; according to merit.
Co'ndiment. n. $\int$. [condimentum, Latin.] Seafoning; fauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent tafte.
As for radifh and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourifhment.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Many things are fwallowed by animals rather for condiment, guft, or medicament, than any fubftantial nutriment. Brown. Condisci'ple. n. f. [condifcipulus, Lat.] A fchoolfellow.
To CONDITE. v. a. [condio, Lat.] To pickle; to preferve by falts or aromaticks.

Much after the fame mamer as the fugar doth, in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like. Grew's Mufoum. The moft innocent of them are but like condited or pickled mufhrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmlefs, but can never do good. Taylon's Rule of living boly
Co'ndirement, n.f. [from condite.] A compofition of conferves, powders, and fipices in the form of an electuary. Dict. CONDI'TION. n. f. [condition, Fr. conditio, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whofe heat hath this condition,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. Sbakef. K. Fobn. 2. Attribute; accident ; property.

The king is but a man: the violet fmells, the element Thews to him as to me: all his fenfes have but human conclitions.

Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
It feemed to us a condition and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unfeen to others. Bacon.
'They will be able to conferve their properties unchanged in pafing through feveral mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.

Neruton's Opt.
3. Natural quality of the mind; temper ; temperament; complexion.
I he child taketh mof of his nature of the mother, befides fpeech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the conditions of their mothers.

Spenfer on Ireland.
The beft and foundeft of his time hath been but rafh: now muft we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condilion, but therewithal the unruly waywardnefs that infirm and cholerick years bring with them.

Sbakefpare's King Lcar.
4. Miorai quality ; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moift, temperate, modef, honeft, adventurous, liberat, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving thefe inclinations; and therefore thofe ancient kings, beautified with thefe sonditions, might be called there after Jupiter. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World, b. i. c. 6. $\int .5$. Socrates efipoufed Xantippe only for her extreme ill conditions, above all of that fex.

South.
5. State; circumftances.

That frel the bruifes of the days before,
And fiffier the condition of thafe times
In lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humous.
Sbakeppare's Henry IV
It was not agreeable unto the cerdit on of Paradife and fate of imnocence.

Brooun's Valdar Errours, b. v. c. 4.
Fitimate the greatnefs of this mercy by the condition it finds the fimuer in, when God vouchififes it to them. South's Serm.
Did we perfectly know the fate of our own condition, and what was moft proper for us, we might have reafon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anfwered. Wake's Preparation.

This is a principle adapted to cerery paffion and faculty of our nature, to evcry fate and condition of our life. Rogcrs.

## CON

Some defponding ncople take the kingdom to be in no comdition of encouraginer fo numerous a breed of beggars. Swift. Ciondition, circumftance, is not the thing;
Blifs is the fame in fubject as in king. Pope's Effay on Man. 6. Rank.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, Miranda.
Stakcfreare's Tempef.
The king himfelf met with many entertainments, at the clarge of particular men, which had been rarely practifed 'till then by the perfons of the beft c.ndition.

Ciarenion.
7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Ciondition!
What condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy?
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
I yield upon conditions. - We give none
To traitors : ftrike him down. Ben. Fobnfon's Catilime.
He could not defend it above ten days, and muft then fubmit to the worft conditions the rebels were like to grant to his perfon, and to his religion.

Clarencion.
Many are apt to believe remiffion of fins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance.

Tajlor.
Thofe barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, fuch as we are pleas'd to give.
Wralier.
Make our conditions with yon' captive king.
Secure me but my folitary cell ;
'Tis all I afk him.
Dryden's Don Sebafian.
8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprifed; compact ; bond.

Go with me to a notary, feal me there
Your fingle bond; and in a merry fport,
If you repay me not on fuch a day,
In fuch a place, fuch fum or fums as are
Exprefs'd in the cordition, let the forfeit
Be nominated.
Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
To Condi'tion. v. n. [from the noun] To make terms; to fipulate.
It was conditioned between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn fhould put to death all his male children. Raleigb's Hifory. Sniall towns, which ftand ftiff, 'till great fhot
Enforce them, by war's law, condition not. Donne.
'T is one thing, I muft confefs, to condition for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis.

L'Eftrange, Fab. 137.
Condi'tional. adj. [from condition.]

1. By way of ftipulation; not abfolute ; with limitations; on particular terms.
For the ufe we have his exprefs commandment, for the effect his conditional promife ; fo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no affurance. Hooker, b. v. .f. 57. Many fcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abfolute, yet as to their fenfe they are conditional. South.

This frict neceffity they fimple call;
Another fort there is conditional.
Dryden's Fables.
2. In grammar and logick. Exprefing fome condition or fuppofition.
Condi'tional: n.f. [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in ufe.
He faid, if he were fure that young man were king Edward's fon, he would never bear arms a againf him. This cafe feems hard, both in refpect of the conditional, and in refpect of the other words.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Conditiona'lity. n. $f$. [from conditional.] The quality of being conditional ; limitation by certain terms.
And as this clear propofal of the promifes may infpirit our endeavours, fo is the conditionality mof efficacious to necefintate and engage them.

Decay of Picty.
Condi'tionally. adv. [from cenditional.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ftipulations. I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever ;
Conditicnall,, that here thou take an oath
To ceafe this civil war.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.
A falfe apprehenfion underftands that pofitively, which was but conditionally exprefied. Brozun's Vulyar Errours, b. vii.

We fee large preferments tendered to him, but conditioizali, upon his doing wicked offices: confeience fhall here, according to its office, interpofe and protef.

South.
Condi'tionary. adj. [from condition.] Stipulated.
Would God in mercy difpenfe with it as a cenditionary, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven.

Norris.
To Condi'tionate. r. a. [from cendition.]. To make conditions for ; to regulate by certain conditions.

That iny arifuth but where it may he fupported; we cannot afcribe the fame unto any feience therein, which fufpends and conditionates its cruption. Brower's Vidgar Errours, b. iii.
Condi'tionate. aidj. [from the verb.] Eftablifhed on certain terms or conditions.
That which is miftaken to be particular and abfolute, duly underfood, is general, but csrditionate, and belongs io none, who fhall not perform the condition? HGmmond.
Connítronen. aulj. [from condition.] Having çualities or properties good or bad.

## CON

The dearcft friend to me, the kindeft man,
The bet conditionid. Shahefieare's Merilant of Fenice
To CONDO'LE. v. u. [condolio, Latin.] To lament with thofe that are in nisfortune; to exprefs concern for the miferies of others. It has with) before the perfon for whule miffortune we profefs grief.
Your friends would have caufe to rejoice, rathir than condo:e withyou.

Temple.
I congratulate with the republick of beafts upon this honour done to their king; and muft comilo $e$ - with us poor mostals, who, by diftance, are rendered incapabie of payiner our reipects.

Addijon's Gu:rdiun, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .118$
To Condo'te. v.a. To bewail with another.
I come not, Sampfon, to coridole thy chance,
As thefe peihaps, yet wifh it had not been,
Though for no fiiencily intelit. Nilton's Agonifies, 1.1076.
Why ihould our poet petition Ifis for her fafe delivery, and afterwards condolc her mifcarriage.

Dryden.
Condólement. n.f. [from condolc.] Grief; forrow; mourning.

## To perfeverc

In obftinate condolement, is a courfe
Of impious ftubbornnefs, unmanly grief. S!akefp. Homlet. Condo'lence. n. f. [condolanice, French.] The expreffion of grief for the forrows of another; the civilities and meffages of friends upon any lofs or misforture.

The reader will excufe this digreffion, due by way of condo'ence to my worthy brethren. Arbutb. Preface to 7. Bull.
A Condo'ler. n. $\int$. [from condole.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.
Condonation. n.f. [condonatio, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

Dict.
To CONDU'CE. v. n. [conduco, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ferve to fome purpofe. Followed by to.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, feemeth to conduce to make it Thine. Bac. Nat. Hift.

The mcans and preparations that may conduce unto the enterprize.

Bacon's Hily War.
Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradiet it. Tillotf.
They may conduce to farther difcoveries for compleating the theory of light.

Nequton.
To Condu'ce. v. a. To conduct; to accompany in order to fhew the way. In this fenfe I have only found it in the following paffage.
He was fent to conduce hither the princefs HenriettaMaria.

Wotton.
Condu'cible. adj. [conducibilis, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.
To both, the medium which is moft propitious and conducible, is air. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 265.

Thofe motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conducibles thereunto, are wifely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wife providence of the rector of all things.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
None of thefe magnetical experiments are fufficient for a perpetual motion, though thofe kind of qualities feem moft conducible unto it.
W.ilkins's Math. Magic.

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reafonable fervice : ali his laws are in themfelves conducible to the temporal intereft of them that obferve them.

Bentley's Sernions.
Conducibleness. n.f. [from conducible.] The quality of contributing to any end.

Dict.
Condu'cive. adj. [from conduce.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.
An action, however conducive to the good of our country,
will be reprefented as prejudicial to it. Addifon's Freebolder.
Thofe propartions of the good things of this life, which are moft confiftent with the interefts of the foul, are alfo moft conducive to our prefent felicity.

Rogers, Serm. 2.
Connu'civeness. $n$. $f$. [fiom conducive.] The quality of conducing.

I mention fome examples of the conducivenefs of the finallnefs of a body's parts to its fluidity. Buyle's Hiff. of Fluidity. $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime}$ NDUCT. n. J . [conduit, Fr. con and ductus, Latin.]

1. Management ; economy.

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ftir more than they can quict, and fly to the end without confideration of the means. Bacon.

How void of reafon are our hopes and fears!
What in the conduct of our life appears
So well defign'd, fo luckily begun,
But when we have our wifh, we wifh undone? Dryd. Fur.
2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

> ConduEt of armies is a prince's art.

Waler.
3. Convoy ; efcorte; guard.

I was afhamed to afk the king footmen and horfemen, and conduct for fafeguard againft our adverfaries. I Efdr. viii. 51. His majefly,
Tend'ring my perfon's fafety', hath appointed
This condur: tu cunvery me to the Tower. Shakef. Rich. III.
4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Vol. I.

## COM

Some three or four of you:,
Go, give him courteous conduit to this pli:ce. Slackeffecture. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or fafety is affured.
6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not cuite laid afide, it is fo low, that very few think virtu: and sonduct of abfolute neceffity for preferving it.

Sivift.
To Condu'ctr. v. a. [comduire, French.]

1. To lead; to direet; to accompany in orter to fitew the way I fhall ftrait conduct you to a hill fide, whete I will point you out the right path.

Millon on Eiduraticia.
O may thy pow'r, propitious fill to me,
Conduct my fteps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep foreft.
Drjain's ATn.
2. To uther, ard' to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and condurt them
Into our prefence. Shaíeffcare's Ifenry VIII.
Afcanius bids 'em be condufted in. Dryclen's IEn.
B. To manage; as, to conduct an affair.
4. To head an army; to order troops.

Connucti'trous. adj. [conductitius, Latin.] Hired; cmployed for wages.

The perfons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but perfons intircly conductiticus and removeable at pleafurc.

Condu'ctor. n. f. [from conduct.]

1. A leader; one who fhews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind conductor of the will.
Dryclen.
2. A chief; a general.

Who is conductor of his people?-
As 'tis faid, the baftard fon of Glo'fter. Shakefp. K. Lear.
3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conducior in both. Addifon.
4. An inftrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ftone. 2 uing.
Condu'ctress. n. f. [from conduct.] A woman that directs; directrefs.
Co'nduit. n. f. [conduit, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters ; an aqueduct.

Water, in conduit pipes, can rife no higher
Than the well-head from whence it firf doth fring. Davies. This face of mine is hid
In fap confuming winter's drizzled fnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up.
Sbakefteare.
God is the fountain of honour ; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the fons of men, are .virtuous and generous practices. Soutb's Sermors.
Thefe organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. Lo:ke.

Wife nature likewife, they fuppofe,
Has drawn two conduits down our nofe.
Prior:
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but claret wine. Shakeppeare's Henry V1. p. ii.
Conduplica'rion. n.f. [conduflicatio, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.
 body, of which the bafe is a circle, and which ends in a point. Co'ney. See Cony.
To CONFA'BULATE. v. $n$ [confobulo, Iat.] To talk eafily or carclefsly together ; to chat ; to prattle.
Confabula'tion. n. $f$. [comfabulatio, Lat.] Eary converfation; chearful and carelefs talk.
Confa'bulatory. alj. [fiom confahinate] Belonging to talk or prattle.
Confarrea'tion. n. $\int$. [confarreatio, Lat. from far cirn.] The folemnization of marriage by cating bread together.
By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by confarreation joined to the hufband.

Ayliffe's Parerg.n.
To CO'NFECT, v. a. [confectus, Latin] To make up into fweetmeats; to preferve with fugar. It feems now corrupted into comfit.
Co'nfectr. n. f. [from the verb.] A fweetmeat.
Conféction. n. f. [confestio, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with fugar; a fweatmeat.

Haft thou not learn'd me to preferve? yea fo,
That our great king himfelf doth woo me oft
For my confecitins? Shakeficare's Cymbeline.
They have in Turky and the Eaft certain confections, which they call fervets,. which are like to candied conferves, and are made of fugar and lemons.

Pacon's Natural Hiffory.
He faw him devour finh and flef, fwallow wines and fices, conifections and fruits of numberlefs fweets and flavours. Addiif:
2. An afiemblage of different ingredients; a compofition; a mixture

Of beft things then, what world Shall yicld confiction
To liken her?
${ }_{5}$ G
Shakejpeare.
1 hers

## CON

There will be a new conferion of mould, which perhaps will alter the feed. Bation's Natural Hiffory, No. $5^{28}$. Cunfectionary. n. $f$. [from confection.] One whofe trade is to make fweetmeats.

Myfulf,
Who had the wortd as my confectionary,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could franse employments. Shakesp. Confe'ctionir m. f . [from conficlion] One whofe trade is to make, confections or fweenncats.
Cinfectioners make inuch ufe of whites of eggs.
Beyle. Confe'meracy. n.f. [confid ration, Fr. focdus, Latin.] A league; a contract by which feveral perfons or bodies of men engage to fupport each other; uniou; engagement; federal compact.

What confederacy have you with the traitors ? Sh. K. Lear. Judas fent. them to Rome, to make a league of amity and confederacy with them.

I Mac. viii. $1 \%$.
Virgil has a whole confcderacy againft him, and I muft endeavour to defend him. Frydicn's Virg. 屈n. Dedication.

The friendfhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleafure.
Addifon.
An avaricious man in office is in confederacy with the whole clan of his difirict, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. Swift's Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .27$. To CON E'DERATE. v.a. [confedirer, French.] To join in a league ; to unite; to ally.

They were fecretly cinfederatcd with Charles's enemy.
Inollis's Hiftory of the Turks.
To Conféderate. v. n. To league; to unite in a league.
By words mens come to know one another's minds; by thofe they covenant and confederate. South's Sermons.
It is a confecicrating with him to whom the facrifice is offered.

Atterbury.
Confe'derate. adj. [from the verb.] United in league.
For they have confulted together with one confent: they are confeder ate againft thec.
$P \int$. lxxxiii. 5 .
the fword
Could not have made this peace Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
While the mind of man looketh upon fecond caufes feattered, it may fometimes reft in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it muft need fly to providence and deity. Bacon.

Oh race confed'rate into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! Pope's Statius.
In a confede ate war, it ought to be conifidered which party has the deepeft fnare in the quarrel.

Swift.
Confe'derate. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] One who engages to fupport another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. ©h. Richard III. We ftill have frefh recruits in flore,
If our confed rates can afford us more.
Dryden's $\mathbb{E n} n$ Confedera'tion. n.f. [confederation, French.] League; compact of mutual fupport ; alliance.

The three princes enter into fome frict league and confederation amongit themfelves.

Bacon's Henry VII
Nor can thofe cenfederations or defigns be durable, when fubjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. King Charles. To CONFE'R. v.n. [confero, Lat. conficer, French.] To difcourfe with another upon a ftated fubjeet; to ventilate any queftion by oral difcuffion; to converfe folemuly; to talk gravely together; to compare fentiments.
You will hear us confer of this, and by an auricular affurance have your fatisfaction. Sbake/penre's King Lear.
Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write littlc, lic had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had uced have a prefent wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cumning, to feem to know that he doth not. Bacon.
When they had commanded them to go afide out of the council, they conferred amolig themfelves.

Acts, iv. 15
He was thought to confer with the lord Colepeper upon the fubject; but had fome particular thoughts, upon which he then cinferred with nobody.

Clarendon, b. viii
The Chriftian princefs in her tent confers
With fifty of your learn'd phitofophers ;
Whom with fuch eloquence the does perfuade,
That they are captives to her reafons made. Dryd. Tyr. Lave. Io Cunfe'r. v.a.

1. To compare; to examise by comparifon with other things of the fame kind.

The words in the ith verfe, confired with the fame words in the 2 cth, make it manifeft. Lateigh's l-iflory of the Worid.
If we confer thefe obfervations with others of the like nacure, we may fund caufe to rectify the general opinion. Boyle.
Pliny conforring his authors, and comparing their works togecther, found thofe that went before tranferibed by thofe that followed. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. i. c 6.
2. To give; to beftow; with on before him who receives the gift.

## CON

Ren to the limbs, and quict I confer On troubled minds

Waller.
The conferring this honour upon hinı would increafe the credit he had. Clarendun, b. viii
Coronation to a king, confers no rojal authority upen him.

South.
There is not the leaft intimation in fcripture of this privilege conferred ripon the Roman church. Tillotjon.

Thou eonferreft the benefits, and he receives them ; the firft produces love, and the laft ingratitude. Artuth. Hif. of F. Bull. 3. To contribute; to conduce. With to.

The clofenefs and compactuefs of the parts refting together, doth much confer to the ftrength of the union. Glaxv. Co'nference. n.f. [conference, French.]

1. The act of converfing on ferious fubjects; formal difcourfe; oral difcuffion of any queftion.

I hall grow fkilful in country matters, if I have often conference with your fervant.

Sidne:, $b$. ii.
Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be inftructors of others by conference; fometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. Hooker, b. v. J. 22.

What paffion hangs thefe weights upon my tongue
I cannot fpeak to her; yet fhe urg'd conference. Shakefpeare. 2. An appointed mecting for difcuffing fome point, by perfonal debate.
3. Comparifon; examination of different things by comparifon of each with other.

Our diligence muft fearch out all helps and furtherances, which fcriptures, councits, laws, and the mutual conference of all men's collections and obfervations may afford. Hicker.
The conference of thefe two places, containing fo excellent a piece of learning as this, expreffed by fo worthy a wit as 'I ully's was, muft needs bring on pleafure to him that maketh true account of learning.

Afcham's Schoolmafer.
Confe'rrer. or. $\int$. [from confer.]

1. He that converfes.
2. He that beftows.

To CONFE'SS. v. a. [confeffer, Fr. confiteor confe.fum, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in fome fort confefs it. If it be confeffed, it is not redreffed.

Sbakeppare's Merry Wives of Windjor.
Human faults with human grief confefs;
'Tis thou art chang'd.
Pricr.
2. It has of before the thing confeffed, when it is ufed reciprocally.

Confefs thee freely of thy fin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the ftrong conception. Sh. Othello.
3. To difclofe the fate of the confcience to the prieft, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our fin be only againft God, yet to ecnfefs it to his minifter may be of good ufe. Wake's Prefaration for Deathe
4. To hear the confeffion of a penitent, as a prieft.
5. To own ; to avow; to profefs; not to deny.

Whofoever therefore fhall con'fefs me before men, him will I confef: alfo before my father which is in heaven; but whofocver fhall deny me before men, him will I alfo deny before my father which is in heaven.

Matt. x. $3^{2}, 33$
6. To grant ; not to difpute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and confeflecd good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happinefs without it.

Lack.
7. To fhew; to prove; to atteft.

Tall thriving trees confef $s^{\prime} d$ the fruitful mold;
The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. Pope's $O d y \sqrt{f e y}, b$. vii.
8. It is ufed in a loofe and unimportant fenfe by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of fpeech.

I mult confefs I was moft pleafed with a beautiful profpect, that none of them have mentioned.

Addifon on Italy.
To Confe'ss. v.n. To make confeffion; to difclofe; to reveal; as, be is gone to the prieft to confefs.
Confe'ssedly. adr. [from confeljed.] Avowedly; indifputably.

Labour is confeffedly a great part of the curfe, and therefore no wonder if men fy from it.

South.
Great genius's, like great minifters, thaugh they are con$f_{i} / / c d l y$ the firft in the commonwealth of letters, muft be envyed and calumniated.

Pope's EJay on Homer.
Confe'ssion, n. $\int$. [from confefs.]
I. The acknowledgment of a crimie; the difcovery of one's own guilt.
Your engaging me firt in this adventure of the Moxa, and defiring the flory of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then afking his confelfion, which is hard ufage. Temple. 2. The act of difburdening the confcience to a prieft.

You will have little opportunity to practile fuch a confcf. from, and fhould therefore fupply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. Wake's Preparation for Death. 3. Profeffion ; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witneffed a good confeffin?

1 Timl. vi. ${ }^{3} 3^{\circ}$

## C O N

If there be one amongt the fair'ft of Greece,
That loves his miftrefs more than in confelfion,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. Sboukefp. 4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprifed.

Confessional. in f. [French.] The fat or box in which the confeffor fits to hear the deelarations of his penitents.
In one of the churches 1 taw a pulpit and confefional, very finely inlaid with lapis-iazuli. Adidifon's Rema, ks on Italy,
Confe'ssunary. $u$. $\int$ [con cifonair, fr.] The confetfionchair or feat, where the prieft fits to hear confeffions. Dict. Cónfessor. n. .. [confeffiur, French.]

1. One who makes rroferion of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who fuffers for it is a confefior.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is fo orthodoxly fettled, as cannot be queftioned without danger to our religion, which hath been fealed with the blood of fo many martyrs and confelfors.

Bacon's Alvice to V illiers.
Was not this an excellent confeflr at leaft, if not a martyr in this caufe?
The pat:ence and fortitude of a martyr or coufchergfeet.

The pat:ence and fortitude of a martyr or confeffor lie concealed in the flourifhing times of Chriftianity. Addifon's Speef.
It was the affurance of a refurrection that gave patience to the confef $r$, and courage to the martyr. Korers, Scrmon viii. 2. He that hears confefions, and preferibes rules and meafures of penitence.

## Be executed by nine that Claudio

Bring him his confefor, let him be prepar'd
For that's the utmoft of his pilgrimage.
Shakefpeare.
If you find any fin that lies heavy upon you, difburthen yourfelf of it into the bofom of your cor fely between God and you to pray for you.

One muft be trufted; and he thought her fit,
As paffing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this fagacious confeffor he went,
And told her.
Dryden's Wife of Bath.
3. He who confeffes his crimes.

Taylor.
[a poctical word for confefed ] Open; known; acknowledged ; not concealed; not difputed.

But wherefore fhould I feek,
Since the perfidious author ftands confeft?
This villain has traduc'd me.
Confe'stly. adr. [from confcf.] Rowe's Royal Convert. without doubt or concealment.

They addrefs to that principle which is confofly predominant in our nature.

Deciry of Piety.
Confícient. adj. [comficiens, Lat.] That caufes or procures; effective.

Dict.
Co'nfidant. n. $\int$. [confident, French.] A perfon trufted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin compofed his billet-doux, and intrufted it to his To COnfidant. ADIDE. v. n [confidthnot and Pope's ivart. Scribierrus. To CONFIDE. v. n. [confid, Latin.] To truft in ; to put truft in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide. Congr.
Co'nfidence. n f. [cenfidentia, Latin ]
3. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon truft, and truft upon confidence of one another's integrity.

Scuth's Sermons.
2. Truft in his own abilities or fortune; fecurity; oppofed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,
Your wifdom is confum'd in confidence:
Do not go forth to-day. Sbakefpcare's Julius Cafar. His times, being rather profperous than calm, had raifed his confidene by fuccel's. Bacon's Henry VII. He had an ambition and vanity, and a confilence in himfelf, whicin fometimes intoxicated, and tranforted, and expofed him.

Clarendon.
3. Vitious boldnefs; falfe opinion of his own excellencies; oppofed to modefty.

Thefe fervent reprehenders of things eftablifhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-fpirited men; but their confilence, for the moft part, rifeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which caufe they are feldom free from errors. Hooker, Dedicaiion.
4. Confcioufinefs of innocence; honeft boldnefs; firmnefs of integrity.
Be merciful into them which have not the confidence of good works.

2 Efd. viii. $3^{\text {h. }}$
Juft confidence, and native righteoufnefs,
And honour. Millon's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 1056.
5. Truft in the goodnefs of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we conftdence towards God.

I Yo. iii. 2 I .
6. That which gives or caufes confidence, boldnefs, or fecurity.

Cónfident. adj [from conficie.]

1. Affured beyond doubt.

He is fo fure and confident of his particular election, as to refolve he can never fall.

Hammond on Fundamental.

## CON

I am confident, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philofophy.

Bojles
2. Pofitive ; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of fuccefs; without fear of mifcarriage.
looth valiant, as men defpifing death; both confident, as unwoilted to be overcome.

Sidricy.
Doughas, and the Hot-fpur both torether,
Are confident againft the world in arnis, shakelp. Hen. IV.
Be not confident in a plain way. Ecilus. xxxii. 21.
People forget how little they know, when they grow confs dent upon any prefont fate of things. Soutios Sermons.
4. Without fufpicion; trufling without limits.

He, truc knight,
No leffer of her honoúr confilunt,
Than I did truly fund her, ftakes this ring. Shai。 Cymbeline.
Rome, be as juft and gracious unto me,
As I am confident and kind to thee. Shakejp. Tit. and Andr.
5. Bold to a vice; elated with falfe opinion of his own exedlencies; impudent.
Co'nfident. n. f. [from confide.] One trufted with fecrets.
If ever it comes to this, that a man can fay of his confulent,
he would liave deceived me, he has faid enough. South.
Yon love me for no other end,
But to tecome my confident and friend;
As fuch, I keep no fecret from your fight. Dryden's Aureng، Co'neidently, adr. [from confident.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of mifarriage.

We fhall not be ever the lefs likely to nieet with fuccefs, if we do not expect it too confidently. Sittirtiry's Sermons. 2. With firm truft.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and conffidently pay.
Drydm.
3. Without appearance of doubt ; without fufpecting any failure or deficiency ; pofitively ; dogmatically.
Many men leaft of all know what they themfelves mort confidently boaft. Ben. Fobnjon's D2fioveries. It is frange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them : the obfervation of fome of the beit of them, delivered confidently, is, that a vefiel filled with afhes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue.

Bac:n's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .34$.
Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidently; but vife men will conclude firmly. South.
Co'nfidentiness. n. $\int$. [from confident.] Favourable opinion of one's own power; affurance.

DiEt.
Configura'tion. n.f. [configuration, French.]
r. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, refult from the fo differing configuration and agitation of their particles. Glanvilile's Scepf. c. 12.
No other account can be given of the different animal fecretions, than the different conf for uration and action of the folid parts. Arbutbinot on Aliments.
There is no plaftick virtue concerned in fhaping them, but the conffrurations of the particles whereof they confit. Woodw.
2. The face of the horofcope, according to the afpects of the planets towards ench other at any time.
To Confi'gure. v.a. [from figura, Latin.] To difpofe into any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, feattered and diflinct, at their full growth; which coming tagether, cementing, and fo configuring themfelves into human thape, made lufy men. Bentley's Sermons.
CO'NFINE. $n$. $\int$. [confinis, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the laft fyllable.] Common boundary ; border ; eefge.

Here in thefe confuines nily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies. Sbakefp. Rich. III. You are old:
Nature in you ftands on the very verge
Of her confine.
Sbakefprare's King Lcar.
The confines of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. Eacon's Natural Hiflory, No. 399-
'Twas ebbing darknefs, paft the noon of night,
And Pofphor on the confines of the night. Dryd. Fables.
The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the fun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diftances beyond the confines of the world, where are no bodies. Locke.
Co'nfine. adj. [confinis, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other cuds; having one common boundary.
To Confi'ne. v. $n$. To border upon; to touch on different territories.

Half loft, I feek

## What readieft path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heav'n. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. 1. 9,5:
Full in the midft of this created fpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and Ikies, there ftands a place
Confining on all three.
To Confi'ne. v.a. [confiner, Fr. confuils, Latin.]
I. To bound; to limit.

## CON

2: 'Io fhut up; to imprifon; to immure; to reftrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threhold. $\square$
Fy, you confine yourfelf moft unreafonably: come, you mult go vifit the good lady.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the cafnor air;
But now l'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts.
Sbakefe cure's Macbeth.
3. To reftrain ; to tie up to

He is to confine himfelf to the compafs of numbers, and the navery of rhime.

Dryden.
Confi'neless. adj. [from confine.] Boundlefs; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will feem as pure as finow, and the poor flate
Efteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my confinelefs harms.
Shakefpcare's Macketh.
Confi'nement. n. $f$. [from confine.] Imprifonment; incarceration; reftraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long confinement rofe. Dryd Virgil. The mind hates reftraint, and is apt to fancy itfelf under confinement, when the fight is pent up in a narrow compafs.

Addifon's Spactator, $\mathrm{N}^{\rho} .412$.
As to the numbers who are under this reffraint, people do not feem fo much furprifed at the confinement of fome as the liberty of others.

Adilifon's Freeholder, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 16.
Confi'Ner. n. $\int$. [from confine.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The fenate hath ftirr'd up the confiners. Sbakef. Cymbeline.
Happy confiners you of other lands,
That fhift your foil.
Daniel's Civil War.
2. A near neighbour.

Though gladnefs and grief be oppofite in nature, yet they are fuch neighbours and confiners in art, that the leaft touch of a pencil will tranflate a crying into a laughing face. Wotton.
3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or confiners between plants and living creatures, are fuch as have no local motion; fuch as oyfters Bacon. Confi'nity. n. $\int$. [confinitas, Latin.] Nearnefs; neighbourhood.
To CONFI'RM. v. a. [confirmo, Latin.]

1. To put paft doubt by new evidence.

The teftimony of Chrift was confirmed in you. I Cor. i. 6 .
Whilft all the ftars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And fpread the truth from pole to pole. Addifon's Specizator. 2. To fettle; to eftablifh either perfons or things.

I confirm thee in the high priefthood, and appoint thee suler.

I Mac. xi. 57
Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. Sh. Henry VI. 3. To fix ; to radicate.

Fernclius never cured a confirmed pox without it. Wifeman. 4. To complete ; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man ;
The which no fooner had his prowefs confirm'd,
But like a man he died. Shal
5. To flrengthen by new folemnities or ties.

That treaty, fo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than confirmed.

Swift.
6. To adinit to the full privileges of a Chriftian, by impofition of hands.
Thofe which are thus confirmed, are thereby fuppofed to be fit for admiffion to the facrament. Hammord's Fundamentals. Confíraiarle. adj. [from confirm.] That which is capable of inconteftible evidence.

It may reccive a fpurious inmate, as is confirmable by many examples. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17. CONFIRMAATION. $n$. . [from confirm.]

1. The act of eftabliming any thing or perfon; fettlement; eftabiifhment.

Embrace and love this man
_With brother's love I do it.-

- And let heav'n

Witnefs how dear I hold this confirmation! Stak. Hen. VIII. 2. Evidence by which any thing is afcertained; additional proof.

## A falfe report hath

Honour'd with confirmution your great judgment. Shakefp.
The fea-captains anfwered, that they would perform his command; and, in confirmation thereof, promifed not to do any thing which befeemed not valiant men. Knolles's Hiffory. 3. Proof; convincing teftimony.

Wanting frequent confirmation in a matter fo confirmable, their affirmation carricth but flow perfuafion.

Brown.
The arguments brought by Chrift for the confirmation of his doctrine, were in themfelves fumficient. South's Sermons. 4. An ecclefiaftical rite.

## C O N

What is prepared for in catechifing, is, in the next place, performed by confirmation; a moft proftable ufage of the church, traufcribed from the practice of the apoftles, which confifts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptifmal vow, (having firft approved himfelf to underftand it); and to that purpofe, that he may more folemuly enter this obligation, bringing fome godfather with him, not now (as in baptifm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witnefs to teftify his entering this obligation. Hainmord onl Fundamentals.
Confirma'tor. n.f. [from confirmo, Latin.] An attefter; he that puts a matter paft doubt.

There wants herein the definitive corfirmator, and teft of things uncertain, the fenfe of man. Brown's Viulgar Errour's. Confi'rmatory. adj. [from confirm.] Giving additional teftimony; cftablinhing with new force.
Confi'rmedness. n.f. [from confirmed.] Confirmed ftate; radication.
If the difficulty arife from the confirmodnefs of habit, every refiftance, is it weakens the habit, abates the difficuity.

Dccay of Piety.
Confi'rmer. n.f. [from confirm.] One that confirms; one that produces evidulice or frength; an attefter; an eftablifher.

Be thefe fad fighs confirmers of thy words?
Then fpeak again.
Sbakefpeare's King Folsn.
The oath of a lover is no flronger than the word of a tapfter: they are both the confirmers of falfe reckonings. Shak. Confi'scabie. adj. [from conficifate.] Liable to forfeiture.
To CONFI'SCATE. v. a. [confifiare, confígu:er, i. e. in pubiícum addicere, from fifcus, which originally fignifieth a hamper, pannier, baket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treafure, becaufe it was anciently kept in fuch hampers. Cowel.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.
It was judged that he fhould be banifhed, and his whole
ond eftate conficuted and feized, and his houfes pulled down. Bacon.

Whatever fifh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæfar, wherefoe'er they fwim,
By their own worth confifated to him. Dryd. Fuv. Scet. iv.
Confi'scate. adj. [from the verb.] Transforred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confificate
Unto the fate of Venice. Shakefp. Tierthant of Verice.
Confisca'tion. n. f. [from confifate.] The a.d of transerring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick ufe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and cinfifcations he had at that prefent to help himfelf. Bacon's H. ViI.
Co'nfitent. n. $f$. [confitons, Latin.] One confefing; one who confeffes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a mecr confitent and a true penitent. Decay of Picty. Co'nfiture. u. $f$. [French, from confeitura, Latin.] A fweetmeat ; a confection.

It is certain, that there be fome houfes wherein confiures and pies will gather mould more than in others. Bacon.

We contain a confiture houfe, where we nake all fweetmeats, dry and moift, and divers pleafant wines. Bacon. To Confi'x. v. a. [configo confixum, Latin.] To fix down; to faften.

## As this is true,

Let me in fafety raife me from my knees;
Or elfe, for ever be confixed here,
A marble monument! Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. Meafure for Mcofure. Confla'grant. adj. [coiffagrans, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raife
From the conflagrant mafs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. Misiton's Paradife Lof, b. xii. Conflagra'tion. n.f. [conflagratic, Latin.]

1. A general fire fpreadi:gg over a large fpace.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the fun, and the conflagration of all things under Phaeton.

Brown's Vu:gar Eirrours, b. vi. c. 10.
Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvefts grow,
The running confagration fpreads below. Addif. Orid's Met. Mankind hath had a gradual increafe, notwithranding what floods and conflagrations, and the religious profeffion of celibacy, may have interıupted.

Sentley's Sermants.
2. It is generally taken for the fire which Shail confume this world at the confummation of things.
Confla ${ }^{2}$ tion. n. $f$. [conffatum, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inftruments together.

The fweceeft and beft harmony is, when every part or inftrument is not heard by itfelf, but a confation of then all.

Bainn's Natural Hijlory, No. 225 .
2. A cafting or melting of metal.

Colifle'xure. n. $\int$. [conflexura, Latin.] A bending or turning. To CONFLICT. v. n. [comfigo, Lat.] To ftrive; to contelt; to fight; to ftruggle; to contend; to encounter ; to engage.

## CO N

## Bare unhoufed trunks

To the isnfili 7ing elements expufed, Anfwer meer nature.

Sbahippeare's Timan.
You thall hear under the carth a horrible thundering of fire an I water conyicking together.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
A mon would be content to ftrive with hinfuif, and confict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. Tillotfon.

Lah'd into foam, the fierce conficiong brine
Seems o'er a thoufand raging waves to burn. Thomf. Winter. A Co'nflict. m.. [comfïilus, Latin.]

1. A violent collifion, or oppofition of two fubfances.

Pour dephlegmed fipirit of vinegar upon falt of tartar, and there will be fuch a confict or cbullition, as if there were fearce two more contrary bodies in nature. Boyle's Scept. Chym.
2. A combat; a fight between two. It is feldom ufed of a general battle

## The li cklefs confict with the giant flout,

Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he ftood in doubt.
Fairy () ucen, b. i. can. 7. Jtanz. 26.

## It is my father's face,

Whom in this confict I unawares have kill'd. Sbak. H. VI 3. Conteft; ftrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt fignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a fkirmiilh of wit between them.-Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laft conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Sbakeppeare.
4. Struggle ; agony; pang.

No aflurance touching victorics can make prefent confiffs fo fiweet and eafy, but nature will fhun and fhrink from them Hooker, 6. v. Ject. $4^{8}$.
If he attempt this great change, wiih what labour and confliz mult he accomplifh it?

Rogcrs's Scrman.
Th' unequal confiit then, as angels look
On dying faints. Thomfon's Summer, l. 1190. Co'nfluence. n. $\int$. [confiuo, Latin.]
3. The junction or union of feveral itrcams.

You fee this confluenie, this great flood of vifiters. Shakcf. Nimrod, who ulurped dominion over the reft, fat down in the very confluence of all thote rivers which watered Paradifc.

Raleigh's Hiffory of the World.
Bagdet is beneath the conflucnce of Tigris and Euphrates.
Brerewood on Languages.
In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their conffuence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. bentley. 2. The act of crowding to a place.

You had found by cxperience the trouble of all men's cortfuence, and for all matters, to yourfelf. Bacon's Adv. to Villicrs.
3. A concourfe ; a multicude crouded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country.

Tomple.
CO'NFLUENT. adj. [conffucns, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make thcir various currents one,
The congregated floods together run :
Thefc confinent itreams make fome great river's head,
By itores ttill melting and defcending fed. Elackn. Creation.
Co'nflux. n. f. [confunio, Latin.]

1. The union of feveral currents ; concourfe.

He quickly, by the general conflux and concourfe of the whole people, fircightened his quarters. Clarendon, $b$. viii. 2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates caft round thine eye, and fee
What confiux ifluing forth, or cnt'ring in. Milt. Par. Reg. Confo'rni. all: [conformis, Latin.] Affuming the fame form; wearing the fame form; refembling.
$\checkmark$ ariety of tunes doth difpoie the fpirits to variety of parfions conform unto them.

Ba on's Natural Hiftary, b. x.
To CONTORA]. v. a. [conformo, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, thape, or manner with fomething clfe.
hieu followed that moft natural effect of conforming one's felf to that which fhe did like.

Sidney, b. ii
The apoftles did conform the Chriftians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. Hooker, b. iv. f. ir. Demand of them wherefore they conform not themfelves unto the order of the church?

Hooker, b. iii.
ToConfu'rm. a, $n$. To comply with; to yield to.
Among mankind fo few there are,
Who will conform to philofophick fare. Dryden jum. FuJ. Coneurmable. adj. [fiom conform.]

1. Having the fame form ; uffing the fame manners; agrecing cither in exterior or moral characters; fimilar; refembling.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was neceffarily to ccafe at the coming of Chrift.

Ho:ker, b. iv. Sect. 11.
2. It has fometimes to before that with which there is agrecment.

He gives a reafon conformable to the principles. Arbutbnot. 3. Sometimes zuith.

The fragments of Sappho give us a tafte of her way of writing, perfectly conformable with that character we find of her.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .223$.
4 Agreeable ; fuitable; not oppofite; confiftent.
Vrecable ;
VoL. I.

Nature is very confonant and conformatle to herfelf. Niutort.
The productions of a great gemus, with many lapfes, are preferable to the wonk of an inferiour author, ferupuloufy est adt, and conformalli to all the rules of correct writing. Addijon.
5. Compliant ; ready to follow dircetions ; fubmifive; peaceab:e; obréquious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will conformallios shateffeare's Hem. VIII. For all the kingdoms of the carth to yield themfelves willingly conformable, in whatever thould be required, it was their duty. Hookr, l. iv. fict. it. Such fpiritual delufions are reformed by a conformalle devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the trie Chriftian fpirit.

Sirati's Scrmons.
Confo'rmably. adv. [from conformable.] With conformity; agrceably ; fuitably.
So a man obferve the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all certainty. Locke.

I have treated of the fex conformally to this definition Addif. Conforma'rion. I.f. [French; conformatio, Latin.]
3. The form of things as relating to each other ; the particular texture, and confiftence of the parts of a body, and their difpofition to make a whole; as, light of diffirent colours is refleitcel from bodies accorcling to their different conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural fhapes of the mouth, and feveral conformations of the organs. Holder's Elem.

Where there happens to be fuch a ftructure and conformation of the earth, as that the fire may pafs freely unto theic fpiracles, it then readily gets out. Woodivard's Nat. Hiffory.
2. The act of producing fuitablenefs, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, fin and holinefs, and the cinformation of pur hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are thing: of more confequence than the furniture of underftanding.

IV at7s.
Confo'rmist. n. f. [from conform.] One that complies with the worfhip of the church of England; not a diffenter.
Confórmity. n. f. [from conform.]
I. Similitude ; refemblance ; the ftate of having the fame character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercife of virtue, man, amonght the creatures of this world, afpireth to the greateft conformity with God. Hooker, b. i. fect. 5.

Judge not what is beft
By pleafure, though to nature fecming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, confurmity divine! Milton's Paradife Lof. Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are juftly reckoned amongft our fimple ideas. $\quad$ Lo:k.

This metaphor would not have been fo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental tafte and the fenfitive tafte.

Aldifon's Spcetator, No. 400 .
2. It has in fome authors wuith before the model to which the conformity is madc.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God.

Dccay of Piet:.
3. In fome to.

We cannot be otherwifc happy but by our conformity to God.

Ti:lot for. Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath difpofed us to let our old wooden dark houfes fall to decay. Graunt. 4. Confiftency.

Many inftances prove the conformity of the effay with the notions of Hippocrates. Ai-butbnot on Aliments.
Conforta'tion. n.f. [from conferto, a low Latin word.] Collation of firength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confortati:n, take fuch bodies as are of aftringent quality, without manifeft cold. Bacon's Nat. Hift. To CONHO'UND. \%. a. [confondre, Fr. confundo, Latin.]

1. To mingle things fo that their feveral forms or natures cannot be difcerned.
Let us go down, and there cinfound their language, that they may not underitand one another's fpeech. Gen. xi. 7 .
2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due diftinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becaufe they agrec in many things, to be confornded. Boy' $c$ 's Hijf. of Fluidity.

They who ftrip not ideas from the marks men ule for them, but confoind them with words, mufl have endlefs difpute. Locke.
3. To difturb the apprehenfion by indifting words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their fimple ideas agree, though, in difcourfe, they confound one another with different names.

Licke.
4. To throw into confternation ; to perplex ; to terrify; to amaze ; to aftonifh; to ftupify.

So fpake the fon of God ; and Satan ftood
A while as mute, confoumded what to fay. Niilt. Par. Reg.
Now with furies furrounded,
Defpairing, confoimeled,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidlt Rhodope's finows.
5. 'To deftroy; to overthrow.

Ptpe's St. Cicilia.

## CON

I.t then be corfounded in all their power and might, and lot their ftrength be broken.

Dall. xxi.
The on ds corfonme thee! do'f thou hold there flill? Sbak: Confo'unins n. par wip. adj. [from conforndel.] Hateful; deteliable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A moft confoundid reafon for his brutilh concerition. Greav. Eir, I have heard another ftory,
He was a mort confounded Tory;
And grew, or he is much bely'd,
Extremely dull bufore he dy'd.
Confo'undedly. ady [from confounded.] Hatefully; fhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are confounded'y given to fquirting up and down, and chattering.

L'Eflrange.
Thy fipeculations begin to fmell confoundedly of woods and meadows.

Addilon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} . \mathrm{I}^{1}$.
Confóunder. n. $\int$. [from confound.] He who difturbs, perplexes, terrifics, or deftroys.
CONFRATE'RNITY. n. $\int$. [from con and fraternitas, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for fome religious purpofe.
We fund three days appointed every year to be kept, and a confraternity effablifhed for that purpofe with the laws of it. Sti lingficet's Defonce of the Difcour $f_{0}$ on Rom. Idol. Confrica'tion. $n$. $f$. [from con and frico, Lat.] The act of rubbing againtt any thing.

It hatlo been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a flag's horn; which they fuppofe did rather come from a confrication of the horn upon the y, than from the horn itfelf. Baion. To CONFRO'NT. v. a. [confronter, French.]
3. To ftand againt another in full view; to face

He fpoke, and then coulfronts the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ftroke defcended.
Drydell's Virg. Itn.
z. To ftand face to face, in oppofition to another

We began to lay his unkindnefs unto him: he feeing himfelf confronited by fo many, went not to denial, but to juftify his cruel falthood.

Sictney, b. ii.
In thefe two things the Eaft and Weft churches did interchangeably both confront the Jews and concur with them.

Hooker, b. i. Sect. 1 I.
Blond hath bought blood, and blows have anfwer'd blows, Strength match'd with ftrength, and power confronted power. Sbakefpcare's King 'Fobn.
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with felf comparifons,
Point againft point rebellious, arm'gainft arm. Shak. Macb.
3. To oppofe one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another:

When I confront a medal with a verfe, I only fhew you the fame defign executed by different hands. Addifon on Medals. Cunfronta'tion. n. $f$. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
To CONFU'SE. v. a. [confululs, Latin.]

1. To diforder ; to difperfe irregularly.
2. To mix, not feparate.
3. To perplex, not diftinguifh; to obfcure.

We may have a clear and diftinet idea of the exiftence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate effences and caufes are very confufed and obfcure.

Watts's Logick.
4. To hurry the mind.

Confizs'd and fadly fhe at length replies. Pcpe's Statius. Confu'sedly. adv. [from confufed.]

1. In a mixed mafs; without feparation

Thefe four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, hecaufe they dwelt confufedly together.
2. Indiftinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noife and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's Thrieks and cries
The arched viaults re-echo.
Denbam.
On mount Vefuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And faw the fimoaking tops confus'dly rife;
A hidcous ruin! Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
I viewed through a prifnı, and faw them moft confufedly defined, fo that I could not diftinguifh their fmaller parts from one another.

Newton's Opt
Heroes and heroines fhouts confis' lly rife, And bafe and treble voices ftrike the flies.

Pope.
3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He confufedly and obfcurely delivered his opinion. Clarendon.
4. Tumultuoufly; haftily; not deliberatcly; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beautics of a play, are but confufedly judged in the vehemence of action. Dryden's Dedicar. to the Spanifh Fryar. Confusedness. r. $\int$. [from confufed.] Want of diftinetnefs; want of clearnefs.
Hitherunto thefe titles of honour carry a kind of confufednefs, and rather betokened al fuccefive office than an eftablifhed dignity.

Carezu's Survey of Cormual.
The caufe of the confufednefs of our notions, next to matural inability, is want of atrention.
Cuntu'sion. n. f. [from confufe]
Ircernalar mixture; tumultuous medly ; diforder.

## CON

God, only wife, to punifh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confifion wrought ;
As the proud tow'r, whofe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues conffifion was to ruin brought.
2. Tumult.

God is not a god of fedition and confifion, but of order and of peace.

Hooker, Preface.
This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when thefe fellows ran about the freets
Crying confufion.
Shakefpeare's Ccriolanus.
3. Inditiinct combination.

The confufion of two different ideas, which a cuftomary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almoft one, fills their head with falfe views, and their reafonings with falfe confequences.
. Overthrow; deftruction.
The ftrength of their illufion,
Shall draw him in to his confulion. S\$atefpeare's Macbeth.
5. Aftonifhment; diffraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confufion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs, O'ercame the pilot's art.

Syectiator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .480$.
Confu'table. alj. [from confite.] Ponible to be difproved; pofible to be fhewn falle.

At the laft day, that inquifitor thall not prefent to God a bundle of calumnies, or confurtable accufations; but will offer unto his omnifcience a true lift of our tranfgreffions. Brown. Confuta'tion. n.f. [confutatio, Latin.] The act of confuting ; difproof.
To CONFUTE. v. a. [confuto, Latin.] To convici of errour or falfhood; to difprove.

He could on either fide difpute;
Confute, change hands, and fill confute.
Hudilitas.
For a man to doubt whether there be any bell, and there upon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himfelf confuted in the flames, muft be the height of woe. South.
CO NGE. n. . [co.zge, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow ; courtefy.

The captain falutes you with conge profound,
And your ladyfhip curt'fies half way to the ground. Swifi.
2. Leave; farewel.

So, courteous conge both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. Fairy 2\%.
To $C^{\prime}$ 'NGe. v. n. [from the noun.] To take leave
I have congeed with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareft.

Shakcfpeare's All's wull that ends we.l.
$C O^{\prime} N G E D^{\prime} E L I R E$ is French; and fignifies, in common law, the king's permiffion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chufe a bifhop. The king, as fovereign patron of all archbifhopricks, bifhopricks, and other ecclefiaftical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ec clefiaftical dignities; invefting them firft per baculum $E$ al:nulum, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceis of time he made the clection over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they fhould, at every vacation, before they chufe, demand of the king a congè d'elire, that is, licence to procced to election.

Cowel.
A woman, when the has made her own choice, for form's fake, fends a conge d'elive to her friends. Spectats, N. $475^{\circ}$ Co'sce. n. $\int$. [ 11 architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ferves to feparate two menbers. from one another: fuch is that which joins the faaft of the column to the cindure.

Cbambers. columito the cincluce.
To CONGE'AL. v. a. [conselo, Latin.]
I. To turn, by frof, from a fluid to a folid ftate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is congeal' $l$ with fenfelefs cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device?
Spenfer.
In whofe capacious twomb
A vapoury deluge lies, to fnow congeahet. Thonforis TVinict.
2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, fee! fee, dead Henry's wounds
Open their conseal'd mouths, and bleed afrefh. Slazk. R. III.
Too much fadncfs hath'congeal'd your blood. Sbakefocare. To Congéal. v. n. To concrete ; to gather into a mafs by cold.

When water congeals, the furface of the ice is fmooth and level, as the furface of the water was before. Bumat's Theory. Conge'alment. n.f. [from congea!.] The clot formed by congelation ; concretion.

Enter the city, dip your wives, your friends;
Tell thern your feats, whilft they with joyful tears
Wafh the congealuent from your wounds. Sh. Ant. and Cleop.
Conge'laber. adjf. [from conscal.] Sufceptible of congelation ; capable of lofing its fluidity.

The confiftencies of bodies are very divers: denfe, rare, tangible, pheumatical, fixed, hard, foft, congelable, not unngeiable, liquefiable, not liquefiable. Enisiz, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .8$ sig.

The chymifts defune falt, from fome of its properties, to be a body fixabie in the fre, and congclable agais by cold into brisle gicke or eryats.

Ahtathot sn Aisizatis. Concelát.on

## CON

## C O N

## Concera'tion. n. f. [fiom consea!.]

1. Aét of turning fivids to folids.

The capillmy tubes are obftructed cither by outward compreffion or conselution of the fluid. Avbuthliot on Alimeuts. There are congredtions of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations.

Arbutbinot on Air.
2. State of being congealed, or made folid.

Many waters and fprings will ncver freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are nineral emptions, will frill perfift without conse'ation. Brown's Vu'sar Errours. CO'NGENER. n.f. [Latin.] Of the fame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congencr.

Niller. CONGE'NEROUS. adj. [congencr, Latin.] Of the fame kind; arifing from the fime original.

Thole bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreflions of their nature. Brown's I yulgar Errours.

From extreme and lafting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other congenerous difeafes. Arbutbuot on Air. CONGe'Neruusness. n. $\int$. [from congenerous.] The quality of being from the fame original; belonging to the fame clafs.

Dict.
CONG'ENIAL. adj. [con and genius, Lat.] Partaking of the fame genius; kindred; cognate.

He fprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial compofure, as we may term it, to the likemefs of our late fovercign and mafter.

Wotton.
You look with pleafure on thofe things which are fomewhat congeniul, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions.

Dryden's Dedication of 'fuvenal.
mith with the love of fifter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. Popis Epift. He acquires a courage, and fiffnefs of opinion, not at all Congchial with him. Sewift on the Diffentions in Atbens and Reme. Congenia'lity, n.f. [from congenial.] Participation of the fame genius; cognation of mind.
Conge'nialness. n. $\int$. [from congenial.] Cognation of mind. Conge'nite. adj. [congcnitus, Latin.] Of the fame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclufions of moral and intellectual truths, fecm, upon this account, to be congenitc with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the foul. Ha!'s's Origin.

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-ftate! And how comes it to pafs, that we are not aware of any fuch congenite apprehenfions ?

Glanville's Scetf. c. 5:
Co'siger. n. $\int$. [congrus, Latin.] The fea-eel.
Many filh, whofe fhape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the fea and frefl rivers; as the mighty conger, taken often in the Severn.

W'alton's Angler.
Conce'ries. $n$. $f$. [Latin.] A mafs of fmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a congeries or heap of fmall, and, for the moft part, of flexible particles, of feveral fizes, and of all kinds of figures.

Borle.
To CONGE'ST. v. a. [congero, congeflum, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.
ConGE'SIIBLE. adj. [from congef.] That may be heaped up
Conge'stion. n f. [congeflio, Latin.]
A collection of matter, as in abfceffes and tumours. Quincy. Conigeztion is then faid to be the caufe of a tumour, when the growth of it is flow, and without pain. Wifiman.
Cóngiary. n.f. [congiarium, from congius, a meafure of corn, Lat ] A gift diftributed to the Roman people or foldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in moncy.

We fee on them the emperor and general officers, ftanding as they diffributed a congiary to the foldiers or people. Addif:n. To CONGLA CIATE. v. n. [conglaciatus, Latin.] To turn to ice.
No other doth properly conglaciate but water; for the determination of quickfilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. i.
Cunglacin'tion. I.f. [from conglaciate.] The flate of being changed, or akt of changing into ice.
If cryftal be a ftone, it is concreted by a mineral fpirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a fubject very unfit for proper conglaciation. Brown.
To CONGLOBA'1E. v. a. [conglobatus, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.
The tefticle, as is faid, is one large conglobated gland, confifting of foft fibres, all in one convolution. Grew's Cofmol.
Co'i.clobate. allj. [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diftinetly vifible.
Fluids are ieparated from the blood in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomerate glands. Cleyne's Phil. Prin. Cónglobatily. adu. [from conglobate] In a fpherical form.

Dict.
Congloba'tion. n.f. [from conglobate.] A round body; collcelion into a round mafs.
In this fpawn are difcerned many fpecks, or little conglobabions, which in time become black.

Brown's $F_{\mathrm{A}}$ lgar Errours.

To Conozo'ize v. a. [conglo'o, Lat.] To gather into a round mafs ; to confolidiete in a ball.

Then he fommed, then corglob'd
Like things to like. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. vii. 1. 239: For all their centre fround,
Ining to the godllefs, and coher'd around:
Nut clofer, orb in orb conclob'd, are feen
'The buzzing becs about their dufly queen. Pcpe's Dunciad. To Congróbe. v. $n$. To coalefce into a round mals. Thither they
Hafted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on duft conglolieg from the dry. Milion's Par. Lof. To CONGLO'MERATE. v. a. [corggon ero, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a lall of thread; to inweave into a round mafs.

The liver is one great conglomerated gland, compofed of innumerable finall glands, each of which confifteth of fofi fibres, in a diftinct or feparate convolution. Grew's Cofinol. Congloimerate. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, fo as that the confituent parts and fibres are diftinct.

Fluids are feparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and conglomcrate glands.

Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
2. Collected ; twiffed together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, gencrate heat. Eacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .207$. Conglomera'tion. n.f. [from conglomerate.]
I. Collection of matter into a loofe ball.
2. Intertexture ; mixture.

The multiplication and congl meration of founds doth gene: rate rarefaction of the air. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. No. 267.
To CONGLU'TINATE. v. a. [conglutino, Latin.] To cement; to reunite ; to heal wounds.
To Conglu'tinate. v $n$. To coalefce; to unite by the intervention of a callous.
CONGLUTINA'TION. n. $\int$. [from conglutinate] The adt of uniting wounded bodies; rcunion; healing.

The caufe is a temperate congluitiation; for both bodies are clammy and vifcous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 677.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of parts feparated by a wound. Arbuth. on Aliments. Conglutinative. adj. [from conglutinate.] Having the power of uniting wounds.
Conglutinator. n.f. [from conglutinate.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The ofteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

Woodward on Foffils.
Congratulant. adj. [from congratulate.] Rejoicing in participation ; expreffing participation of another's joy.

Forth rufh'd in hafte the great confulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
To CONGRA'IULATE. v. e. [gratulor, Latin.]
I. To compliment upon any happy event; to exprefs joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our Englifh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts's Logick.
2. It has fometimes the accufative cafe of the caufe of joy, and to before the perfon.

An ecclefiaftical union within yourfelves, I am rather ready to congratula e to you. Spratt's Sermons. The fubjects of England may congratulate to themfelves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king fecure us. . Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.
To Congra'tulate. j.n. To rejoice in participation.
I cannot but, with much pleafine, congratulate with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converfation. Swift's Introducliun to Gentecl Converfation.
Congratula'tion. n. $\mathcal{L}$. [from conguatulate.]

1. The act of profefling joy for the happinefs or fuccefs of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happinefs of another is profefled.
Congra'tulatory. adj. [from congratulate.] Expreffing joy for the good fortune of another.
To Congríf. v. n. [from gre, French.] To agrce; to accord; to join; to unite.

Por government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congrecing in a full and natural clofe. Shakefpcare's Henry V. To Congre'et. v. n. [from con and grect.] To falute reciprocally.

My office hath fo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to cye,
You have congrected. Sbakefpare's Henry V. To CONGREGATTE. v. a. [cngrego, Lat.] To collect together; to afiemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Chriftian men congregated, may be termed by the name of a church.

Hooker, b. iii. Seci. 1. Thefe waters were afterwards congregated, and called the fea.

Raleigh's Hifory of the IV crid.
Temperts

## C O N

Temperis themelves, high feas, and howling winds, The gutter'd rocks and congregated fands,
As laving fenfe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures.
Shaterficare's Otbello.
The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of congregated waters, he call'd feas;
And law that it was grood. Milton's Paradife Loft, l, vii.
Heat congregotes homogeneal bodics, and feparates heterogencal ones.

Newton's Oft.
Light, congregated by a burning glafs, acts moft uponfulphurcous bodies, to turn them into fire. Neruton's Oft. Io Co'ngregate. v. n. To aflemble; to meet; to gather togecher.

He rails,
Ev'n there whore merchants moft do congregate,
On me, my bargains. Shakeffeare's Mer ibant of Venice. 'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate) Equals with equals often congregate

Denbam.
Co'ngregate. adj. [from the verb.] Collected; campact.
Where the matter is moft congregate, the cold is the greater.
Bacon's Natural Hillory, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .7^{2}$.
Congrega'tion. n. f. [from congregatc.]

1. A collcction ; a mafs of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing
to me, than a foul and peftilent congregation of vapours. Shak. 2. An affembly met to worfhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minifter firft pronounceth, the whole congregation fhall repeat after him. Hooker, b. v. Seet. $3^{6}$.
The practice of thofe now-a-days that prefer houfes before churches, and a conventicle before the congregation.

South's Sermons
If thofe preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would look about them, they would find part of their congregati:n out of countenance, and the other afleep.

Swift.
3. Congregations of Cardinals, are affemblies diftributed by the pope into feveral chambers, like our offices and courts.

Chambers.
Congrega'tional. adj. [from congregation.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or affembly.
CONGRESS. n. f. [congreffus, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a fiock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Laufus there ;
Their congrefs in the field great Jove withftands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. Dryd. En
From thefe laws may be deduced the rules of the congreffes and reflections of two bodies.

Cbeyne's Phil. Prin.
2. An appointed meeting for fettlement of affairs between different nations.
Congre'ssive. arlj. [fiom congrefs.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.
If it be underftood of fexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoincd, and congrefive generation, there is no male or female in them. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii c. 6.
Io CONGRU'E. v. n. [from congruo, Latin] To agree; to be confiftent with; to fuit ; to be agrecable to any purpofe.

Our fovereign procefs imports at full,
By letters congruing to that effect,
The prefent death of Hamlet.
Shakefpearc's Hamlet.
Congru'ence. n.f. [congruentia, Latin.] Agreement; fuitablenefs of one thing to another; confiftency.
Cungru'ent. adj. [congruens, Latin.] Agrecing; correfpondent.
Thefe planes were fo feparated as to move upon a common fide of the congruent fquares, as an axis. Cheync's Pbil. Prin.
Congruitty. $n$ /. [from congrue.]

1. Suitablenefs; agreeablenefs.

Congruity of opinions to our natural conftitution, is one great incentive to their reception.

Glanville.
2. Fitnefs; pertinence.

A whole fentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle.

Sidncy.
3. Confequence of argument ; reafon ; confiftency.

With what congriuity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Chrift? Hook.
4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correfpond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.
Co'ngrument. $n$. f. [from congrue.] Fitnels; adaptation.
The concrumint and harmonious fitting of periocis in a fentence, hati almoft the faftening and force of knitting and connexion.

Ben. 'Gobnf.n's Difiov.

## Co'sicruous. all. [congruus, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to ; confiftent with.

The exiftence of God is fo many ways manifett, and the obedience we owe him fo coingruous to the light of reafon, that a great part of mankind give teffimony to the law of nature.

Locke.
. Suitable to ; accommodated to; proportionate or commenfurate.
The faculty is infmite, the object infmite, and they infinitely congruous to one another.
3. Rationall; fit.

Chogne's Pbil. Prin.

## CON

Motives that addrefs themfelves to our reafon, are fitteft so be employed upon reafonable creatures: it is no ways congitous, that Goul fhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.
Cu'ngruoustiy, adu. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently; confiftently.

This conjecture is to be recgarded, becaufe, congruoufly unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppofite weight. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
Co'vical. $\}^{a d j \text {. [conicus, Latin.] Having the form of a }}$ Co'nick. $\}$ cone, or round pyramid.

Tow'ring firs in conick forms arife,
And with a pointed $f_{p}$ ear divide the fries. Prior.
A brown fint of a conick figure : the bafis is oblong. $I V$ codru.
They are conical veffels, with their bafes towards the heart; and as they pafs on, their diameters grow fill lefs and lefs.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Co'nically, adr. [from conical] In form of a cone.
In a watering pot, fhaped conically, or like a fugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilf the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.
Co'nicalness. n.f. [from conical.] The fate or quality of being conical.
Conick Section. n. f. A curve line arifing from the fection of a cone by a plane.
Co'nick Sections. $\}^{n . \int \text {. That part of geometry which confiders }}$ Co'NIcks. $\}$ the cone, and the curves arifing from its fections.
To CONJE'CT. v. n. [conjectum, Lat.] To guefo; to conjecture.

## I intreat you then,

From one that but imperfectly conjects,
Your wifdom would not build yourfelf a trouble: Shake/p.
Conje'ctor. n.f. [from conject ] A guefler; a conjecturer.
For fo conjectors would obtrude,
And from thy painted fkin conclude.
Swift.
Conje'cturable. adj. [from conjecture.] Being the object of conjecture; poffible to be guefled.
Conje'citural. adj. [from comjecfure.] Depending on conjecture ; faid or done by guefs.

They'll fit by th' fire, and prefume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, fide factions, and give out Conjoflural marriages.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Thou lipeak' ft it falfely, as I love mine honour,
And mak' it conjectural fears to come into me. ShakefpeareIt were a matter of great profit, fave that $I$ doubt it is too conjectural to venture upon, if one could difcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or fcarcity. Bacon.
The two laft words are not in Callimachus, and confequently the reft are only conjectural, and an erroneous addition.

Broom's Notes on the Odyley.
Conjectura'lity. n.f. [from conjectural.] That which depends upon gucts.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themfelves unto probabilities, and the conjecturality of philofophy. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1
Conjécturally. adu. [from conjectural.] By guefs; by conjecture.
Whatfoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and conjecturally furmifed.
Conjécture. n.f. [conjectura, Latin.]

1. Guefs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.
In the cafting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reafon, bring the event of them fo much as under conjecture.

Sorith's Scimons.
2. Idea; notion; conception: not now in ufe.

Now entertain conjecture of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veffel of the univerfe. Shakefp. Henry V.
To Conjficture. v. a. [from the noun.] To guefs; to judge by guefs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability. When we look upon fuch things as equally may or may not be, human reafon can then, at the beft, but conjecture what will be. South's Sermions.
A Conjécturer. n.f. [from conje.fure.] A guefier; one who forms opinion without proof.
If we fhould believe tery grave conjecturers, carnivorous animals now were not fiefh devourers then. Brown's Vul. Err-
I hall leave the wife conjecturers to their own imaginations.
Aidilfon, Spcilator, No. 271.
Coni'ferous. adj. [comus and fero, Latin.]
Such trees, firubs, or herbs are conificous as bear a fquamofe fcaly fruit, of a woody fubftance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many feeds; and when they are ripe, the feveral cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the fecels drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like.
(9) hincy.

To Conjo'bele. v.a. [from con, together, and jobernal, the head.] 'To concert; to fettle ; to difcufs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniffer that fhould con-

## CON

White matters of flate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers?
To cONJO'IN. v. a. [corjoindre, Fr. conjungo, Latin.]

1. To unite; to confolidate into one.

Thon wrong'ft Pirithous, and not him alone; But, while I live, two friends conjoin'd in one.

Dryd.n.
2. To unite in marriage

If cither of you know any inward impediment,
Why you fhould not be conjoin'd, I charge
You on your fouls to utter it. Shakeff. Much ado, छoc. 3. To affociate ; to commect

Common and univerfal fpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and conjoin the virtue of bodies far disjoined.

Prown's Vn'gur Errours, b. ii. c. 3.
Men of differing interefts can be reconciled in one commanion ; at leatt, the defigns of all can be conjoined in ligatures of the fame reverence, and piety, and devotion. Taylor. Let that which he learns next be nearly conjoined with what he knows already
To Conjoin. $\because . \pi$. To lengue; to unite.
This part of his
C njgins with my difeafe, and helps to end me. Sb. Henry IV. Conjo'inr. adj. [conjoint, Fir.] United; commected; affociate.
Conjo'int Degrecs. [In mufick] Two notes which immediately follow cach other in the order of the fcate; as $u t$ and $r e$.

Ditt.
Conjóxntly. adv. [from conjoint.] In union; together; in affociation ; jointly; not apart.
A grofs and frequent error, commonly committed in the ufe of doubtful remedies, conjoint!'y with thofe that are of approved virtues.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.
The parts of the body feparately, make known the paffions of the foul, or elfe conjointly one with the other. Dryden. Cu'nisor. See Comisor.
CO'NJUGAL. adj. [comjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage ; connubial.

Their conjugal affection fill is ty'd,
And ftill the mournful race is multiply'd.
Dryd. Fables.
I could not forhear commending the young woman for her comjugal affection, when I found that the had left the good man at home.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .499$.
He mark't the conjugal difpute;
Nell roar'd inceffant, Dick fat mute
Swift.
Co'njugally. adv. [from conjugal.] Matrimonially; connubially.
To Cónjugate. v.a. [conjugo, Latin]

1. To join ; to join in marriage ; to unite.

Thofe drawing as well marriage as wardfhip, gave him both power an!l occafion to conjugate at pleafure the Norman and the Saxon houfes.

Wotton.
2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.
Cónjugate. n. . [conjugatus, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally refembling in frgnification.
His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of fpontaneous from fponte, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that conjugates are fometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Bramb. Anfuer to Hobls.
Cónjugate Diameter, or Axis. [In geometry.] A right line bifecting the tranfverfe diameter.

Cibambers.
Conjuga'rion. n.f. [conjugatio, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is fo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itfelf from the fixth conjugation or pair of nerves.

Brewun's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 4.
2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms do beget nothing.

Bentley's Sermons.
3. The form of inflecting verbs through their feries of terminations.
Have thofe who have writ fo much about declenfions and conjugations, about concords and fyntaxes, loft their labour, and been lean ned to no purpofe?
4. Union ; affemblage.

The fupper of the Lord is the moft facred, myfterious, and ufeful connugation of fecret and holy things and duties. Taylor. LONJU'NC'T. adj. [conjunctus, Latin ] Conjoined; concurrent ; mited.

It pleas'd the king his mafter to frike at mc ,
Whern he, conjunct and fatt'ring his difpleafure,
Tript me behind.
Sbskefpeare's King Lear.
Conju'ncirion. ".f. [conjuncizo, Latin.]
s. Union ; affociation ; league.

With our finall comiunction we fhould on,
To fee how fortune is difpos'd to us. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
He will unite the white rofe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair conjunction,
That long hath frownd upon their enmity. Shat. Rich. III.
The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ftrict conjunction and amity between them.

Bacoi's Helly VII.

## C O N

Man can effect no great matter by his perfonal firength, tut as he acts in fociety and conjuncion with others. South. An invifible hand from heaven mingles hearts and fouls by frange, fecret, and unaccountable conjincicion s. South. 2. The congrefs of two planets in the fame degree of the zodiack, where they are fuppofed to have gre $t$ power and influence.

God, neithor by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the flars, fhould bury them under a fecond flood.

Ra'cigb's hiflcry of the IV orld.
Has not a poct more virtues and-vices within his circle? Cannot he obferve their influences in their oppofitions and conjundions, in their altitudes and depreffions? He fhall fooner find ink than nature exhaufted. Rymer's Tragedies of laft Age.

Pompey and Crefar were two flars of fuch a magnitude, that their conjunction was as fatal as their oppofition. Swift. 3. A word made ufe of to connect the claufes of a period together, and to fignify the relation they have to one another.

Clarke's Latin Grimmar.
Conju'ntcive. adj. [conjunctivus, Latin.]

1. Clofely united: a fenfe not in ufe.

She's fo conjunctive to my life and foul,
That as the ftar moves not but in his fphere,
I could not but by her. Shakeffeare's Henry IV. p. i.
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, ufed fubfequently to a conjunction.
Conju'nctively. adv. [from conjunctive.] In union; not apart.

Thefe are good mediums conjmenctively taken, that is, not one without the other. Brown's Villgar Errours, b.iii. c.g. Conju'nctiveness. n. $\int$. [from conjunciive] The quality of joining or uniting.
Conju'nctly. adv. [from conjuner.] Jointly; together; not apart.
Conju'ncture. n. f. [conjomture, French.]

1. Combination of many circumftances, or caufes.

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs than in the bufinefs of that earl. King Charles.

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and
a fit conjuncture of circumftances. Addij n's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .257^{\circ}$
2. Occafion ; critical time.

Such cenfures always attend fuch conjunctures, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. Clarendon. 3. Mode of union; conncetion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and conjunctures of letters in words. Holden's Elements of Speech. 4. Confiftency.

I was willing to grant to prefbytery what with reafon it can pretend to', in a conjuncture with epifoopacy. King Charles. Conjura'tion. n.f. [from conjure.]

1. The form or act of fummoning another in fome facred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this conjuration \{peak, my lord. Sbakefp. Henry V.
2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your conjuration, fair knight, is too ftrong for my poor fpirit to difobcy.

Sidnej.
What drugs, what charms,
What conjuration, and what mighty magick,
For fuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with ?
Shakejpeare's Otbello.
3. A plor; a confpiracy.

Dict.
To CONJU'RE. v.a. [conjuro, Latin.]

1. To fummon in a facred name; to enjoin with the higheft folemnity.

He concluded with fighs and tears to conjure them, that they would no more prefs him to confent to a thing fo contrary to his reafon. Clarendon.
The church may addrefs her fons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he conjures them to unity. Dec. of Piety. I conjure you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againft him, Cato did it. Addif. Cato. 2. To confpire; to bind many by an oath to fome common defign. This fenfe is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's fons,
Conjur'd againtt the higheft. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. 3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm

What black magician conjures up this fiend,

## To ftop devoted charitable deeds? Shakef, Richard III

 What is he whofe griefsBear fuch an emphafis? whofe phrafe of forrow
Conjures the wand ring ftars, and makes them ftand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? Shakefteare's Hamlet.
I thought their own fears, whofe black arts firt raifed up thofe turbulent fpirits, would force them to conjure them down again.

King Charles.
You have conjured up perfons that exift no whicre elfe büt on old coins, and have made our paffonss and virtucs vifible.

Addiforn on Amient Mcdals.
4. It is to be obferved, that when this word is ufed for fummon or confpire, its accent is on the laft fyllable, conjuite; when for charm, on the firft, conjure.

## CON

Io Cónjure $\therefore$. $h$ io practife chames or enchantments ; to enchant.

My ibwoctton s honeft and fair; and in his miflrefs's name I corjuc only but to raife up him. Shakef. Rom. and "M.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you-baggatye, you poulat, vou runaway! (Jut, out, out; l'll conjure you, I'll lontumctell you.

Sbakelpeare's Miciry Wives of Windfor.
Co'Njurvir. n. f. [from co juic.]

1. All enchanter ; one that wefes charms.

Gered doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer ;
Ettablifh him in i.:s true fenfe again. Shak. Con?. of Errours. Figures in the book
(if fome dread conjurer, that would enforce nature. Donne. Thus has he done you Britifh conforts right,
Whofe hufbands, fhould they pry like mine to-night,
W ould never find you in jour conduct nipping,
Though they turn'd cenjurers to take you tripping. Addifon.
2. An impoutor who pretends to fecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the lofer brings,
The conj'rer knows who fole the things.
Prior.
3. By way of irony; a man of fhrewd conjecture; a man of facacity.
'Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guefs that I had put forme corn in that room. Addifon, Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 156.
COnfl'riment. n. f. [from conjure.] Scrious injunction; folemn demand.

I fhould not be induced but by your earneft intreatics and ferious conjurments

Nilton on Education.
Conna'scence. n.j: [ch and nafor, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the fame time ; community of birth.
2. Tlee act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphyfis denotes a connajcence, or growing together.
ConNa're. adj. [from con and natus, Latin.] Born with another; being of the fame birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the fpeculative int. l'ect, do yet admit them in this.

South.
Their difpofitions to be reflected fome at a greater, and others at a lefs thicknefs, of thin plates or bubbles, are connate with the rays, and immutable.
Conna'tural. adj. [con and natural.]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or fympathy, or fome comnat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greateft diftance to unite,
With fecret amity. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x. l. 246
2. United with the being; connected by nature.

Firft, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is connatural, and born with it
Davies.
Thefe affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up fo do they.

Newton's Oft.
3. Participation of the fame nature.

L'Ejtrange.

> Is there no way, befides

There painful paffages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural duft? Milt. Pa.Loff.
Connaturatity. n.f. [from connatural] Participation of the fame mature ; natural infeparability.
There is a -matarality and congruity between that knowledge and thole habits, and that future eftate of the foul. Hale.
Conna'furaley. ade. [from connatural.] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions feem comaturally engraven in the
foul, antecedently to difcuffive ratiocination.
Hale.
Conna'turalness. n. f. [from comatur.ul.] Participation of the fame nature; natural union.
Such is the connaturalnefs of our corruptions, except we lookell for an account hereafter. Pcarfon on the Creed. To CONNE'CT. v. a. [connecito, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faften together.

The corpufcles that conflitute the quickfilver will be fo conmited to one another, that, inftead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder.
2. 'To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the conmesting ideas muft direct the fyllogifms, and a man muft fee the comnection of each intermediate idea with thofe that it comects, before he can ufe it in a fyllomifu.

Locke.
3. To join in a juf feries of thought, or regular conftruction of language; as, the cuthour connects bis reajons well.
To Conntír. v. $n$. To cohere; to have juft relation to things precedent and fubfequent. This is feldom ufed but in convertation.
 union; jointly; conjointly ; conjuncily
The people's power is great and indifputable, whenever they can unite comsectively, or by deputation, to excrt it. Swift. Io Connéx. \%.a. [comexum, Latin.] To join or link together: to fatten to each other.

- Thofe birds who are taught fome words or fentences, can


## C O N

not comex their words or fentences in coherence with the matter which they fignify.

Hale's Origin of Nankind. They fly,
By chains commex' $d$, and with deffructive fweep Behead whole troops at once.
Connéxion. n. f. [from comlx, or connexio, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faftening together; the fate of being faftened together.

My heart, which, by a fecret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion fweet. Miltor.
There mift be a future ftate, whore the eternal and infeparable comexion between virtue and happinefs fhall be manifefted. $A t t e r$ bury's Sirmons.
2. Juft relation to fome thing precedent or fubfequent; confequence of argumentation ; coherence.
The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceffary comexion and chain of caufes, carry us up to the Deity. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Each intermediate idea muft be fuch as, in the whole chain, hath a vifible con csxion with thofe two it is placed between. Locke. A confcious, wife, reflecting caufe,
That can deliberate, means cle?, and find
Their due comnexion with the end defign'd. Blackim. Creation. Conne'xive. adj. [from comnex.] Having the force of connexion ; conjunctive.

The predicate and fubject are joined in a form of words by comnexive particles.

Watts's Logick.
Connic'ra'tion. n. f. i[ffom comilio, Lat.] A winking. Dicit. Connívance. n. $\delta$. [from comive.]

1. The act of winking: not in ufe.
2. Voluntary blindnefs; pretended ignorance ; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate ufury by declaration, than to fuffer
it to rage by comivance.
Bacon, Efay 42.
Difobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demiand another: every vice interprets a connivance an approbation.

Soutb's Sermons.
A connivance to admit half, will produce ruinous effects.
To CONNIVE. v. n. [comiveo, Latin.]
i. To wink.

This artift is to teach them how to nod judicioufly, to connive with either eye.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .305$.
2. To pretend blindnefs or ignorance; to forbear; to pafs uncenfured.

The licentioufnefs of inferiours, and the remiffinefs of fuperiours, is fuch, that the one violates, and the other connives.

Decay of Picty.
With whatever colours he perfuades authority to comivie at his own vices, he will defire its protection from the effects of other men's.

Rogers, Sermon 16.
He thinks it a fcandal to government to connive at fuch tracts as reject all revclation. Swift.
CONNOISSE'UR. n. $\int$. [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often ufed of a pretended critick.

Your leffon learnt, you'll be fecure To get the name of connoifeur.
To CO'NNOTATE. v. a [con and nta, Lat.] To defignate fomething befides itfelf; to imply; to infer.

God's forefecing doth not include or commotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. Hammond. Connota'tion. n.f. [from comuctate.] Implication of fomething befides itfelt ; inference; illation
$\mathrm{By}^{\mathrm{y}}$ reafon of the co-exiffence of one thing with another, there arifeth a various relation or cnnotation between them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To Connote. v. a. [con and noto, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, comnotes alfo a certain fuitablenefs of it to fome other thing.

Soutb's Sermons. Connu'bial. adj. [comubialis, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial ; pertaining to marriage ; conjugal.
Should fecond love a plcafing flame infpire,
And the chafte queen conmubial rites require. Pore's Odycy.
CONOID. n. $\int$. [xwusishs.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenfion as a drum : there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a conoid form.

Hodder's Elements of Specch.
Conoiddcal. adj. [from conoid.] Approaching to a conich form, to the form of a round pyramid.
To CONUUASSATE. ェ. a. [ionquafio, Latin.] To flake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently conquaflate the lungs. : Harrey.
CONQHASSA'TION. "2. $\int$. [from conqualfate.] Agitation; cont cuffion.
Yo CONQUER. r. a. [conqucri, Fr conquirere, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueft to over-run ; to win.

They had conquered them, and brought them under tribute.
1 Mac. viii. 2

## 'Twas fit,

Who conquer'd nature, fhould prefide o'er wit.
$P_{\text {cpe }}$ We conguer'd France, but felt eur captisc's charms.

## CON

2. To overcome; to fubdue; to vanquifh

Both tugging to be victors, brcalt to breaft;
Y'it neither conqueror, nor conquer'd. Shakefjp. Henry VI. Ama conqucrs but to fave,
And governs but to blefs.
$S_{\text {mith }}$.
3. To furmount ; to overcome; as, he con:quered bis relui iance. Io Co'nounr. v. $n$. Toget the viciory; to overcome.

Put tim to choler fraight : he hath been ufed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradiction.
Shakespraris Corióanus.
Equal fuccefs had fet thefe champions high,
And both refolv'd to conquer, or to die.
wialler.
The logick of a coniquering fu'ord has no great propriety.
Co'noueralle. adj. [from conquer.] Poffible to be overcome.
While the heap is fmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eafy and conquerable.

Soutb's Sermons.
Co'ncueror. n. $\int$. [from conquer.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqucror's bed. Sbakief. Rich. III.
A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the flave who called out to the conqueror, Remember, Sir, that jou are a man.

Addifon's Guardian, N". 1 Io.
2. One that fubdues and ruins countries.

Deferving freedom more
Than thofe their conquerors, who leave behind
Nuthing but ruin wherefoe'er they rove. Milt. Parad. Reg
That tyrant god, that reftlefs conqueror,
May quit his pleafure, to affert his pow'r.
Prior.
Co'nevest. n. f. [conquefle, French.]

1. The act of conquering; fubjection.

A perfect conquc $f$ of a country reduces all the people to the condition of fubjects.
2. Acquifition by victory ; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old conqueft ; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. Milton²s Paradife Regained, b. i.
3. Victory; fuccefs in arms.

I muft yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the conqueft to my foe. Sbakefp. Henry.VI.
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my conqueft won,
And the fhall be fole vietrefs. Shakefpeare's Richard III. Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the conquefts former kings did gain. Dryden.
In joys of conqueft he refigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, fmiles in death. Addifon. CONSANGUI'NEOUS. alj. [confanguineus, Lat.] Near of kin; of the fame blood; related by birth, not affined.
Am I not confanguineous? Am I not of her blood? Shakefp. Consanguinity. n. $f_{\text {. [confanguinitas, Latin ] Relation by }}$ blood; relation by defcent from one common progenitor. Difinguifhed from affinity, or relation by marriage. Nearnefs of kin.

I've forgot my father ;
I know no touch of confanguinity. Shakef. Troil. and Creffida.
There is the fupreme and indiffoluble confanguinity and fociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoftle calls to witnefs, faith, We are all his generation.

Bacon's Holy IVar.
The firft original would fubfift, though he outlived all terms of confanguinity, and became a ftranger unto his proBrown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.
genyy. Soutbl's Sermons. Consarcina'tion. n. $f$. [from confarcino, Latin, to piece.] Consarcinatron. n. f. [from
The act of patching together.
CONSCIENCE. n. J [confcientia, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodnefs or wickednefs of ourfelves.

When a people have no touch of confcience, no fenfe of their evil doings, it is bootlefs to think to reftrain them. Spenfer.

> On earth,

Who againft faith, and confcience, can be heard
Infallible? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 529.
Suck a cufcience has not been wanting to itfelf, in endeavouring to get the cheareft information about the will of God.

South's Scrmons.
But why muft thofe be thought to 'fcape, that feel
Thofe rods of feorpions, and thofe whips of Ateel,
Which confcience fhakes?
Dryden's 7uv. Sat. 13.
No courts created yet, nor caufe was heard;
But all was fafe, for conficence was their guard. Dryd. Ovid. Con/cience fignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, becaufe if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law. of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or conficience may be both an accufer and a judge.
2. Juftice; the eftimate of confcience; the determination of confcience; honelly.

This is thank worty, if a man, for confucicice towari ciod, endure grief.

1 Pet 1i. $1 \%$.
Now is Cupid a chill of confience; he makes reftitution

He had, againft right and conf ience, by thameful treachery', intruded himfelf into dnother man's king dom in Africk.

Knolles's Hiftory of He'Tuhts.
What you require camot, in confience, be deferred bejond this time. Miltons
Her majefly is, without queftion, obliged in confience to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. Swift's Project for the Adrancem int of Re igion:
3 Confcioufnefs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.
Merit, and grod works, is the end of man's motion; and confciemice of the fame is the accomplifhment of man's reft. Bai.

The reafon why the fimpler fort are moved with authority, is the confcience of their own ignorance. Hooler, b. ii. f. 6. The fweeteft cordial we reccive at laft,
Is conffience of our virtuous actions paff.
Dents $7 \pi$.
Hector was in an abfolute certainty of death, and deprefied with the confcience of being in an ill caufe.

Pope:
4. Real fentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'f thou in confcience think, tell me, Rimilia,
That there be women do abufe their hufbands,
In fuch grofs kind? Sbakeffearis Othallo.
They did in their confciences know, that he was not able to fend them any part of it.

Clarcndon, l. viii.
5. Scruple; difficulty.

We muft make a confcience in keeping the juft laws of fuperiours. Taylor's Höly Living.
Why fhould not the one make as much confcience of be-
traying for gold, as the other of doing it for a cruft. $L \cdot E / f r$.
Children are travellers newly arrived in a ftrange country; we fhould therefore make confience not to minead them. Lacke. 6. In ludicrous language, reafon; reafonablenefs.

Why do'ft thou weep? Can'ft thou the confcience lack,
To think I fhall lack friends? . Shakejpcare's Timor.
Half a dozen fools are, in all conficnce, as many as you fhould require.

Swift.
Consciéntious. adj. [from confcience.] Scrupulous; exaćtly juft; regulated by confcience.

Lead a life in fo confcientious a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an toneft man. L'Effr. Conscie'ntiously. adv. [from confcientious.] According to the direction of confcience.
More ftrefs has been laid upon the ffrictnefs of law, than confcientioufly did belong to it.

L'Efirange.
There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed confcience; and if the confcience happens to be deluded, fin does not therefore ceafe to be fin, becaufe a man committed it confiicntioufly.

South's Sermons.
Consciéntiousness. n. f. [from conficientious:] ExaCtnefs of juftice; tendernefs of confcience.

It will be a wonderful confcientiorynefs in them, if they will content themfelves with lefs profit than they can make. Locke. Cónscionable, adj. [ffom corffience.] Reafonable; juft; according to confcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther conficionable than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane feeming. Stak. Co'nscronableness. n.f. [from coilfcionable.] Equity; reafonablenefs.
Co'nscionably. adu. [from confcionable.] In a manner agrecable to confcience ; reafonably; juftly.

A prince muft be ufed conjcionatiy as well as a common perfon.

Tajlin's Holy Living.
Co'nscious. adj. [confizus, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not confcious of its own exiftence.

Bentley's Siermons.
'Among fubtances fome are thinking or confcicus beings, or have a power of thought.

W'atts's Logich.
2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damfel then to Tancred fent,
Who confcious of th' occafion, fear'd th' event. Dryder.
3. Arlmitted to the knowledge of any thing; with to.

The reft ftood trembling, ftruck with awe divine,
Æneas only confcious to the fign,
Prefag'd th' event.
Dryden's Fn.
Rofes or honey cannot be thought to fmell or tafte their own fweetnefs, or an organ be confcious to its mufick, or gunpowder to its flafhing or noife.

Bentliy's Sermons.
4. Bearing witnefs by confcience to any thing.

The queen had heen folicitous with the king on his behalf, being confcious to herfelf that he liad been encouraged by her.

Clarcidon, 6. viii.
Co'nsciously. adv. [from confcious.] With knowledge of one's own actions.
If thefe perceptions, with their confcioufnefs, always remained in the mind, the fame thinking thing would be always confioufly prefent.

Co'riscioliness.

## CON

Cu'NscolosNpes. af. [from confiours.]

1. The perceprinu of what pattes in a man's own mind. Loike If prite be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing Lett; cherefore on:fcionyinifs muit be its efiential att ibute. Watts. Such ideas, no dubt, they would have lad, had not their co:fai ufinfs to themelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from fo idte an attempe.

Locke.
2. Lnternall fenfe of guilt, or innocence

No man douhts of a Supreme Being, until, from the confoconnerfs of his provocations, it become his intereft there mould be none.

Goviranicht of the Tonsue, $\int .3$.
An honelt mind is not in the power of a difhoneft: to break its peace, there muft be fome guilt or confciouffefs. Pope.
Conscrint. alj. [from cong ribo, Latin.] A term ufed in freaking of the Roman fenators, who were called Patres coinfirifti, from their names being written in t! e regifter of the fenate.
Conscríption. n. f. [confirptio, Latin.] An enrolling or regiftering.

Dict.
To CO'NEECRATE. \%.a. [ionfocro. Latin.]

1. To make facred; to appropriate to facred ufes

Enter into the holiett by the blood of Jefus, by a new and living way which he hath confecrated for us. Heb. x. 20. the water confecrate for facrifice,
Appears all black.
Waller.
A bithop ought not to confecrate a church which the patron has built fur fithly gain to himfutf, and not for true devotion.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. To dedicate inviolably to fome particular purpofe, or perforn; with to.

He fhall c:nfecrate unto the Lord the days of his feparation, and fhatl bring a lamb of the firtt year for a trefpafs offering.

Num. vi. 12
3. 'Io canonize.

Co'n:ecrate. adj. [from the verb.] Confecrated; facred; deroted; devote; duclicated

Shouldft thou but hear I were licentious:
And that this body, confecrate to thee,
By ruffian huft thould be contaminate. Sbak. Com. of Err.
The cardinal flanding before the choir, lets them know that they were aflembled in that confecrate place to fing unto Gud.

Eacon's Henry VII.

- Into thefe fecret ीhades, cry'd fhe,

How dar'ft thou be fo bold
To enter, confecrate to me
Or touch this hallow'd mold? Drayton's Qucen of Cyntb.
Co'nsecrater. $n f$. [from confecrate.] One that perform the rites by which any thing is devoted to facred purpofes.
Whether it be not againit the notion of a facrament, that the confecrater alone fhould partake of it. Atterbury.
Consecralimon. n.f. [from ionjecrate.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perfons to the fervice of God, with an application of certain proper folemnities.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
At the crection and confectation as well of the tabernacle as
of the temple, it pleafed the Almighty to give a fign. Hooker The confecration of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7 We muft know that confecration makes not a place facred, but only folemaly declares it fo: the gift of the owner to (rod makes it God's, and confequently facred.
2. The act of dectaring one holy by camonization.

The Roman catendar fiwells with new cenfecrations of faints.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
CONSECTARY. alj. [from confedarius, Lat.] Confequent; confequentiat ; forlowing by confequence.
From the inconfifent and contrary determinations thereof, confectury impieties and conclufions may arife.

Briwn.
Co'nseciary. $n$.f. [from the adjective.] Deducion from premifes; confequence ; corothary:
Thefe propofitions are confectaries drawn from the obfervations.

W'oodward's Aatural Hijfory.
Consicu'rion. n. S. [comfecutio, Latin.]

1. Train of confequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propofitions.

Some conficutions are fo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premifes, that the conclufion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progrefs.
2. Succeflion.

In a quick cor jciation of the colours, the impreffion of every colour remains in the fenforium.

Ncwiton's Opt.
3 In aftromomy.
The month of confoution, or, as feme term it, of progreffion, is the face between one conjunction of the moon with the fun unto another. Firozun's Kulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12 CONSE'CUTIVE. adj. [confen tif, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; fuccefiive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into difufe but by fifty cimficutive years of excmption. Avtuth. on Cioins, 2. Confequential; regularlv fucceeding.

This is feeming to cumprechend only the actions of a man, confecutive to volition

Locie. Consécutively. adj. [from confoutive.] A torm ufud in the

## CON

fchool philoiophy, in oppofition to antecedently, and fometimes to effectively or caufally.
To Consf:'minater. r. a. [coinfemino, Latin.] To fow diffe runt feeds together.
Conse'nsion. $\because$. $\int$. [confenfio, Latin.] Agreement; accord.
A great number of fuch living and thinking partictes could not poffibly, by their mutual contact, and preffing and friking, compore one greater individual animal, with one mind and underftanding, and a vital conforifon of the whole body. Ecritey.
CONSE'NT. $n$./. [conjenfus, 1 atin.]
I. The act of yielding or confenting.

If you thatl cleave to my conjont, when 'tis,
It fhall make honour for you. Shakefieare's Nacbeth.
I am far from excufing or denying that compliance; for plenary c"nfent it was not.

When thou can'ft truly call thefe virtues thine,
Be wife and free, by heav'n's coriferit and mine. Diyd. Perf. . Concord; agrcement ; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighing winds would ftop there and admire,
Learning, confent and concord from his lyre. Coziley's David 3. Coherence with; relation to ; correfpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air; flond, or under ground,
Whofe power hath a true conjent
With planet or with element.
4. Tendency to one point ; joint operation.

Such is the world's sreat harmony that fprings
From union, order, full confont of things. Pofe's Eff. an Man. 5. In phyfick.
the perception one part has of another, by means of fome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ftone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effeet and draw them fo into fpafms, as to affeet the bowels in the fame manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and caufe a colick; and extend their twiches fometimes to the ftomach, and nccafion vomitings.

2uincy.
To Conse'nt. v. n. [confentio, Latin.]
I. To be of the fame mind ; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the fame end.
3. To yield; to give confent ; to allow; to admit. With $t 0$.

Ye comets, fcourge the bad revolting ftars
That have confented unto Henry's death. Shakef. Henry VI.
In this we confent unto you, if ye will be as we be. Genefis.
Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n conjent To all they wrote.

Wa'ler.
Consenta'neous. adj. [confentaneus, Latin.] Agreeable to; confiftent with.
In the picture of Abraham facrificing his fon, Ifaac is defcribed a little boy; which is not conjentaneous unto the circumftance of the text Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 8 .

It will coft no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and confentancous to every one's nature.

Hammond's Prociica! Catechis m.
CONSINTA'NEOUSLY. adv. [from con:entancous:] Agreeably; confiffently; fuitably.

Paracelfus did not always write fo confertancoufly to himfelf, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he feems to exprefs it. Boyle. Consenta'neousness. n.f. [from confontaniecus.] ment; confiftence

Agrec-
Diet.
Conse'nilent. adj. [confentiens, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in fentiment.
The authority due to the confentient judgment and practice of the univerfal church Oxford Reafons againgl the Coienant. CO'NSEQUENCE. n. $f$. [comjequentia, Latin:]

1. That which follows from any caufe or principle.
2. Event ; effect of a caufe.

## Spirits that know

All mortal confiquences have pronounc'd it. Shatef. Macdecth. Shun the bitter confcquence; for know,
The day thon cateft thercof, thou fhalt dic. Milt. Pa. Ioft. 3. Propofition collected from the agreement of other previous propofitions ; deduction; conclufion.
It is no good confequence, that becaufe reafon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary fufierings.

Inccay of Piety:
4. The laft propofition of a fyllogifin ; as, what is con manded by our Saviour is our duty: frajor is comm, anded, therefore fra, er is our duty.

Can fyllogifin fet things right?
No, majors foon with minors fight
Or both in friendly confort joinid,
The confequence limps falfe behind.
Prior.
5. Concatenation of caules and cffects.

Sorrow heing the natural and direct offer of fin, that whinh firf brought fin into the worlit, muft, by necefiary corifequence, bring in for row too.

I felt
That I muft after thee, with this thy fon:
Such fatal confrquence unites us three. Nilton's Paradife Loft.
6. That which produces confequences; infuence; tendency.

As it is afiertcd without any colour of fcripture-proof, fo it is of very ill confiquence to the fuperftrubting of grood life.

## ? Importance ; moment. <br> The inftruments of darknefs

Win us with honeft triffes, to betray us

## In deepeft co:n fiquerce.

Sbakepfeare's Naibith.
The anger of Achilles was of fuchocoincquence, that it enibroiled the kings of Grecec. Addijon's Spcciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .267$.
Their common people are funk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little confequen: as women and children.

Swift's Preligterian Plea of Merit.

## Co'nseouent. adj. [i nequisis, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a caufe. With $t$.

It was not a power pofible to be inherited, becaufe the right was corjighent to, and built on, an act perfectly perfunal.

Locke.
3. Sometimes with uton.

This fatisfantion or diffatisfaction, confequent upon a man's acting fuitably or unfuitably to confcience, is a principle not cafly to be worn out.

South's Sermons.
CO NSFRUENT. \%.f.

1. Confequence; that which follows from previous propofitions by iational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This conficquicht were good, if only the cultom of the people of God is to be cbferved. Hooker.
2. Effert; that which follows an acting caufe.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a confequent of ill payment.

Davies on Ircland.
He could fee confequents yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn.

South's Sermons.
Conseque'ntial. adj. [from confequent.]

1. Produced by the neceffary concatenation of effects to caufes.

We fometimes wrangle, when we fhould debate;
A confequential ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble caufe,
Prior.
2. Having the confequences juftly connected with the premifes; conclufive.

Though thefe kind of arguments may feem obfcure; yet, upon a due confideration of them, they are highly confequential, and concludent to my purpofe. Hale's Origin of Mankind. CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. adv. [from confequential.]

1. With jult deduction of confequences; with right connection of ideas
No body writes a book without meaning fomething, though he may not have the faculty of writing conficquentially, and expreffing his meaning.

Addijon's Whig Examiner.
By confequence; not immediatcly; eventually.
This relation is fo neceffary, that God himfelf cannot difcharge a rational creature from it; although confcquentially indeed he may do fo, by the annihilation of fuch creatures. South.
3. In a regular ferics.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt confequentially, and in continued unbroken. fchemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? Addifon.
Conseque'ntialness. n. f. [from confequential.] Regular confecution of difcourfe.

Dict.
Co'nsequently, adv. [from confequent.]
. By confequence; neceffarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their caufes.
In the moft perfect poem a perfcet idea was required, and confcquently all posts ought rather to imitate it. Dryd. Dufrefn.
The place of the feveral forts of terreftrial matter, fuftained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are confequently fo.
2. In confequence; purfuantly.

There is confequently, upon this diftinguifhing principle, an inward fatisfaction or diffatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil.

Soutli's Sermons.
CO'NSERI, ENTNESS. n. S. [from confequcnt.] Regular connection of propofitions; confecution of difcourfe.

Let them examine the confequentuc/s of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. Digby on the Soul, Dcdication.
Conse'rvable. adj. [from confervo, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.
Conse'rvancy. $n \int$. [from confervans, Latin ] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the prefervation of the fifhery on the river Thames, are called Courts of Confervancy.
Conserva'rion. n.f. [onfervatio, Latin.]

1. I he act of preferving; care to keep from perifhing; continuance ; protection.

Though there do indeed happen fome alterations in the globe, yet they are fuch as tend rather to the benefit and comgervation of the earth, and its productions, than to the diforder and deftruction of both.
2. Prefervation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent ufe, to enquire of the means of preventing or ftaying of putrefaction; for therein confiftcth the means of confervation of budies. Bacon's Nat. Hifl ry. Conse'rbative adj. [from cnicroo, Latili.] Having the power of oppofing diminution or injury.

Vor. I.

## CON

The fpherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, fo it agreec eth to light, as the mont perfect and conjervative of all others.

Pcacham.
Conserva'tor. n. f. [Latin.] Preferver; one that has the care or office of keeping an:y thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.
For that you declare that you have many fick amonyft you, he was warned by the confervator of the city, that he finould keep at a diftance.

B'acon's New Atlantis.
The lords of the fecret council were likewife made conforvators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament
Such individuals as are the fingle cinfervators of their own fpecies. Hale's Orizin of Mankind. Cunse'rvatory. n.f. [from confervo, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fifh in a pond, comin a granary.
A confervatory of fnow and ice, fuch as they ufe for delicacy to cool wine in fummer. Bacon's Natural hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{c}} .7 \mathrm{O}$.

You may fet your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhoufes and confervatories open, for eight or ten days before April. Evelyn's Kalendar.

The water difpenfed to the earth and atmofphere by the great abyfs, that fub.erranean confcrvatory is by that means reftored back. Woodward's Natural Hiftory. Conse'rvatory. adj. Having a prefervative quality. Dict. To CONSE'RVE. v. a. [confervo, Latin.]

1. To preferve without lofs or detriment.

Nothing was loft out of thefe flores, fince the part of conferving what others have gained in knowledge is eafy. Temple.

They will be able to conjerve their properties unchanged in paffing through feveral mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.

Nevetun's Opit.
2. To cardy or pickle fruit.

Conse'rve. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A fweetmeat made of the infipiffated juices of fruit, boiled with fugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't pleafe your honour, tafte of thefe conferves? Sbak.
They have in Turkey and the Eaft certain confections, which they call fervets, which are like to candied conferues, and are made of fugar and lemons. Pacon's Natural Hiflory.

The more coft they were at, and the more fweets they befowed upon them, the more their conferves ftunk. Demnis. 2. A confervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This fenfe is unufual.

Fuberofes will not endure the wet of this feafon, therefore fet the pots into your conferve, and keep them dry. Evelyn. Conse'rver. n. f. [from conferve.]
I. A layer up; a repofiter; one that preferves any thing from lofs or diminution.

He hath been moft induftrious, both collecter and conferver of choice pieces in that kind. Hayward on Edzuard VI. In the Eaftern regions there feems to have been a general cuftom of the prietts having been the perpetual confervers of knowledge and fory.

Tempte.
2. A pr-parer of conferves.

Conse'ssion. n. f. [confeffin, Latin.] A fitting together. Ditf. Conse'ssor. n. \%. [Latin.] One that fits with others. Dict. To CONSI'DER. v.a. [confidcro, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to fift; to ftudy.

At our more confillcr'd time we'll read,
Anfwer, and think upon this bufineis.
Shakefp. Ham'st.
It is not poffible to act otherwife, confidering the weaknefs. of our faculties.

Spcctator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .465$.
2. To take into the view ; not to omit in the examination.

It feems neceflary, in the choice of perfons for greater employments, to conjuder their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and heath as well as their abilities.

Tomp'.
3. To have regard to; to refpect; not to defpife.

Let us confider one another to provoke unto love, and to good works.
$H_{c} b$, x. 24.
4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is fummoned.

Confldir,
Thy life laath yet been private, moft part fent
At home. Miton's Parcdije Regained, b. iii. l. 229.
5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

I ake away with thee the very fervices thou haft done, which, if I have not enough confidered, to be more thankful to thee flall be my ftudy.

Shakefpeare's Winter's Taic.
To Consider. v. $n$.

1. To think maturely; not to judge haftily or rafhly.

None confidercib in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underftanding.

Ifaiab xliv. 1.
2. 'To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will confider of your fuit ;
And come fome other time to know our mind. Shak. H.VI.
Such a treatife might be confulted by Jurymen, before they confuder of their verdiet.
3. To doubt ; to hefitate

Many maz'd confilerings did throng,
And prefs'd in with this caution. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one Within her foul; at laft 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in fucceffion dries
The tears that ftood confidering in her eyes. Dryden's Fables. Consi'derabie. adj. [from confidet.]
I. Worthy of confideration ; worthy of regard and attention. Eternity is infinitely the mont confulerable duration. Tillot fon. It is conffderable that fome urns have had infcriptions on them, expreffing that the lamps were burning. Wilkins.
2. Refpectable; above neglect; deferving notice.

Men confiderable in all worthy profeflions, eminent in many ways of life.

Sprat's Sermons. I am fo confideralle a man, that I cannot have lefs than forty fhillings a year.

Addijon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{0}$. I.
3. Important; valuable.

Chrift, inftead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abfurdity that could think his mean aids confiderable to him, who could command legions of angels to his refcue. Dec. of Pi.
In painting, not every action nor every perfon is cinfulerable enough to enter into the cloth. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

Many can make themfelves mafters of as confiderable eftates as thofe who have the greateft portions of land. Addifon. 4. More than a little. It has a middle fignification between little and great.

Many had brought in very conficerable fums of moncy.
C'arendon, b. viii.
Thofe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conftitute a body of a very conficlerable thicknefs and folidity.

Burnet's Tbeory of the Eartl.
Consi'derableness. $n$. f. [from confiderable.] Importance;
dignity ; moment; value ; defert; a claim to notice.
We muft not always meafure the confiderablenefs of things by their moft obvious and immediate ufefulnefs, but by their fitnefs to make or contribute to the difoovery of things highly ufeful.

Boyle's Proemial Effay.
Their moft night and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a cinfiderablenefs, and are forcibly impofed upon the company. Goverrument of the Tongue, $f .9$.
Considderably. adv. [from confiderable.]
I. In a degree deferving notice, though not the higheft.

And Europe ftill confiderably gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. Rofionmon.
2. With importance ; importantly.

I defire no fort of favour fo much, as that of ferving you more confuderably than I have been yet able to do.
Consi'derance. n. $f$. [from confider.] Confideration; reflection ; fober thought.

After this cold confid'rance, fentence me;
And, as you are a king, fpeak in your ftate,
What I have done that mifecame my place. Sba\%. HI. IV,
Consíderate. adj. [confideratus, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to confideration; prudent; not rafh; not negligent.

I will converfe with iron-witted fools, And unrefpective boys: none are for me, That look into me with confd'rate eyes. Shakefp. Ricb. III. Æneas is patient, confiderate, and careful of his people.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
I grant it to be in many cafes certain, that it is fuch as a confiderate man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath ne juft caufe to doubt of.

Tillot fon, Preface.
The expediency in the prefent juncture, may appear to cuery confilderate man.

Addijon's Frecholder, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 16. 2. Having refpect to ; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be prefumed more confiderate of praife.

Decay of Piety.
3. Moderate; not rigorous. This fenfe is much ufed in converfation.
Consíderateli: adv. [from confiderate.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumftances are of fuch force, as they fway an ordinary judgment of a wife main, not fully and confiderately pondering Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.
Cone matter. CONSÍDERATENESS. $n . \int$. [fr
being confiderate ; prudence.
Considera'tion. n. $\rho$. [from confider.]

1. The act of confideriug; mental view; regard; notice.

As to prefent happinefs and mifery, when that alone comes in confideration, and the confequences are removed, a man never chufes amifs.
2. Mature thought ; prudence ; ferious deliberation.

Let us think with confuleration, and confider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration.

Sidney.
The breath no fooner left his father's body,
But that his wildnefs mortified in him;
Confileration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. Sbakc/p. HI. V.
3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopfa hath brought you to the com $/$ ideration of her virtues, and that confideration may have made you the more virtuous, and fo the more worthy. Sidney.
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthinefs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of conffideration among the Latin

## CON

poets, who was not explained for the ufe of die dauphin, pocts, who was not explained the whole Pharfalia would have been a fatire upon the French form of government. Addijon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .40$. 5. Equivalent ; compenfation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ferviceable to our bodies under a good confideration, but make litthe account of our fouls. Ray on the Creation.
Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pafs as valuable confiderations among your own people.
6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated confider ations. Cilarendor, $b$. viii.
He was obliged, antecedent to all other confiderations, to fearch an afylum. Dryden's Virg. Atn. Dcdication.

The world cannot pardon your conccaling it, on the fame c'nfideration. Dryden's fuv. Dedication.
7. Reafon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with fuch confiderations as have been before fet down. Hooker, b. v. f. 95 .
Ufes, not thought upon before, be reafonable caufes of retaining that which other confuleraticns did procure to be inflituted.

Hooker, 6. v. S. 42.
8. [In law.] Confideration is the material caufe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either exprefied, as if a man bargain to give twenty fhillings for a horfe ; or elfe implied, as when a man comes into an imn, and taking both meat and lodging for himfelf and his horfe, without bargaining with the hoft, if he difcharge not the houfe, the hoft may ftay his horfe.

Cowel.
The confideration, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth thefe things, was not becaufe thofe nations did ufe them. Hook. Consíderer. n.f. [from confider.] A man of reflection; a thinker.
A vain applaufe of wit for an impious jeft, or of reafon for a deep confiderer.

Government of the Tongue. To CONSI'GN. v. a. [configno, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with to, fometimes over to.

Men, by free gift, confign over a place to the Divine Worthip.

South.
Muft I pafs
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
At eafing, configns me o'er to reft and death? Prior. At the day of general account, good men are then to be configned over to another ftate, a ftate of everlafting love and charity.
2. To appropriate ; to quit for a certain purpofe.

The French commander configned it to the ufe for which it was intended by the donor.
3. To commit ; to entruft.

The four evangelifts configned to writing that hifory. Addif. Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Conforgn'd the youthful confort to his care. Pope's Odyfeg'.
To Consígn. v. n.

1. To yield; to fubmit ; to refign. This is not now in ufe.

Thou haft finifh'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers muft
Conffgn to thee, and come to duft. Shakeffeare's Cymbeline.
2. To fign ; to confent to. Obfolete.

A maid yet rofed over with the virgin crimfon of modefty:
it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to $c \mathrm{c} n / \mathrm{fg} n \mathrm{t}$ to. $S / \%$.
CONSIGNA'TION. n. $\int$. [from configni.]
I. The act of configning ; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of falvation is a good difpofition towards it, fo is defpair a certain confignation to eternal ruin.

Taylo. 2. The act of figning.

If we find that we increafe in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy facramental fymbols as a direct confignation of pardon.

Taylor's Wortby Commanicarit.
CONsi'gnment. n. f. [from confign.]

1. The act of configning.
2. The writing by which any thing is configned.

Consi'milar. adj. [from coinfinilis, Latin.] Having one common refemblance.
To CONSI'ST. v. n. [conffito, Latin.]
r. To fubfift; not to perifh.

He is before all things, and by him all things cont 3 3 . Col. i.
2. To continue fixed; without diffipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pafs betwixt confiffing bodies. Bacon's Nat. Hifory:
It is againft the nature of water, being a fexible and ponderous body, to comfist and flay itfelf, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

Brctervood on Languagcs.
3. Tobe comprifed; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artifts, whofe fkill conff/s only in a certain manner which they have affected. Dryden.
A great beauty of letters does often comfig in little paffages of private converfation, and references to particularmatters. Wallh. Tu be compofed.

The land would confijt of plains and vallers, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and difpofed.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
5. To agree; not to oppofe ; not to contradict.

Neceffity and clection cannot con $/ \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{I}$ together in the fame act.

Brambal againft Hobbs.
His majefty would be willing to confent to any thing that could con $/ j f$ with his confcience and honour. Clarendon; b. viii. Nothing but what may cafily con $j_{j} / \mathrm{t}$ with your plenty, your profperity, is requefted of you.

Sprat's Sermons. You could not help befowing more than is conffing with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
It cannot confif with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys fhould, upon the whole, exceed thofe of the upright.

Atterbury.
Health confffs with temperance alcne. Pope's Eff: on Man.
The only waly of fecuring the conftitution will be by leffening the power of domeftick adverfaries, as much as can conjift with lenity. Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Consi'stence. } \\ \text { Consistency. }\end{array}\right\}$ r. $\int .[$ com $/$ ifientin, low Latin.]

1. State with refpect to material exiftence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it reftore itfelf to the natural confifience. Bacon's Natural HiRory.
The conffilencies of bodies are very divers: denfe, rare, tangible, preumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and foft. Bacon's Natural Hifory, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o} .839$

There is the fame neceflity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conferve and keep together the univerfe in that confifence it hath received, as it was at firft to give it, before it could receive it. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rifing world, when formed and finifhed, would continue always the fame, in the fame form, ftructure, and confifency. Burnet.
2. Degree of denfenefs or rarity.

Let the expreffed juices be boiled into the confiftence of a fyrup.
3. Subftance; form ; make

His friendhip is of a noble make, and a lafting confifency.
South's Sermons.
4. Agreement with itfelf, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That confifency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purfues thofe meafures, which appear the moft juft and equitable.

Addifon's Frceholder, N•. 2.
5. A fate of reft, in which things capable of growth or decreafe continue for fome time at a fand, without either; as the growth, confifence, and return of a tree
Consi'stent. adj. [confifens, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppofed.

With reference to fuch a lord, to ferve and to be free, are terms not confflent only, but equivalent. Soutb's Sermons.
A great part of their politicks others do not think confifent with honour to practife.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the fun;
So two confifent motions act the foul,
And one regards itfelf, and one the whole. Pope's Effays. Shew me one that has it in his power
To act confifent with himfelf an hour. Pope's Epif. of Hor. The fool conjiflent, and the falfe fincere;
Priefts, princes, women, no diffemblers here. Pope's Epift. 2. Firm; not fluid.

The fand, contained within the fhell, becoming folid and confifient, at the fame time that of the fratum without it did.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory, p. v.
Consi'stentey. adv. [from confiftent.] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phoenicians are of this character, and the poet defcribes them confifiently with it : they are proud, idle, and effeminate.

Broon's Notes on the Odyffey, b. vii.
Consisto'rial. adj. [from conffifory.] Relating to the ecclefiaftical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the fame confiftorial audience with the bifhop himfelf that deputes him. Ayliff's Parcrgon. CONSISTORY. n. f. [confiforium, Latin.]

1. The place of juitice in the court Chriftian.

Cowel.
An offer was made, that, for every one minfter, there fhould be two of the people to fit and give voice in the ecclefrattical confifery.

Hooker, Preface.
Pius Quintus was then hearing of caufes in conffory.
Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .98$.
Chrift himfelf, in that great confifory, fhall deign to ftep down from his throne.
2. The affembly of cardinals.

## How far I've proceeded,

Or how far further fhall, is warranted
By a commiffion from the confiffory,
Yea the whole confifiry of Rome. Sblakefpeare's Hen. VIII.
A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole confifory.

Attervury.

## C O N

## 3. Any folemn affembly.

In mid air
To council fummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv' $d_{\text {, }}$
A gloomy confiflory. Milton's Paradife Regained, b. i.
At Jove's affent the deities around,
In folemn ftate the confiflory crown'd.
4. Place of refidence.

My other felf, my counfel's confifiory, my oracle,
I, as a clild, will go by thy direction. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Consociate. n.f. [from confocio, Latin.] An accom-
plice; a confederate; a partuci.
Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as confociates in the confpiracy of Somerfet.

Hayward.
To CONSO'CIA TE. v. a. [confocio, Latin.]
I. To unite; to join.

Generally the beft outward fhapes are alfo the likelieft to be confociated with good inward faculties. Wotton on Educat. 2. To cement ; to hold together.

The ancient philofophers always brought in a fupernatural principle to unite and confociate the parts of the chaos. Burnet.
To Co'nsociate. v. $n$. To coaletce; to unite.
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be feparated again, without ever confociating into the huge condenfe bodies of planets. Dentley's Scrmons. Consucia'tion. n. . [from confociate.]

1. Alliance.

There is fuch a confociation of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to fuftain his power, as he their knowledge. Ben. Fohnforis Dificueries.
2. Union ; intimacy ; companionflip.

By fo long and fo various confociation with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatnefs. Wottor. Conso'lable. adj. [from confole.] That which admits comfort.
To Co'nsolate, va. [confulor, Latin] To comfort; to confole; to eafe in mifery.

> I will be gone,

That pitiful rumour may report my fight,
To confolate thine car. Sbakefp. All's well that ends well.
What may fomewhat confolate all men that honour virtue, we do not difcover the latter feene of his mifery in authors of antiquity. Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. I7. Consola'tion. n. . [confolatio, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of mifery; fuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but comfolations. Bacon. Againft fuch cruelties,
With inward corfolations recompens'd;
And oft fupported fo, as fhall amaze
Their proudeft perfecutors. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
Let the righteous perfevere with patience, fupported with this confolation, that their labour fhall not be in vain. Rogers: Consola'tor. n. f. [Latin.] A comforter.
Conso'latory. n. f. [from confolate.] A fpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conjolatories writ
With ftudied argument, and much perfuafion fought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. Milton's Agoniffes. Conso'latory. adj. [from confolate.] Tending to give comfort.
To CONSO'LE. v. a. [confolor, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the fenfe of mifery.

Others the fyren fifters compals round,
And empty heads conjole with empty found. Pope's Dunciad. CONSO'LE. n. f: [French ] In architecture, is a part or member projecling in manner of a bracket, or houlder-piece, ferving to fupport a cornice, buft, vafe, beam, and frequently ufed as keys of arches.

Chambers.
Conso'ler. $n$. ऽ. [from confole.] One that gives comfort.
Pride once more appears upon the fage, as the great con-
Soler of the miferies of man. Comment. on Pope's Efl. on Mwn Conso'midant. adj. [from confolidate.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSO'LIDATE. v. a. [confolider, Fr. Jolidus, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact and folid body; to harden; to unite into a folid mafs.
The word may be rendered either he fretched, or he fixed and confolidated the earth above the waters. Burnet's Theory.

The effects of fpirits in ftopping hemorrhages, and confolidating the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. Arbuthnit.
2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To Consolidate. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or folid.
In hurts and ulcers in the head, drynefs maketh them more apt to confolidate. Bucon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .785$.
The fand, fparry, and flinty matter was then foft, and fufceptible of any form in thefe fhelly moulds; and it confolidated, and became hard afterwards. IWoiliward's Nat. Hiflory. Consolid.a'Tion. n.f. [from confolidate]

1. The act of uniting into a folid mals.

## CON

The conjoidation of the marble, and of the flone, did not full out at random.

IVoodzard's Natural Hiffory. 2. The amexing of one bill in parliament to anotler.
3. In law, it is ufed for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one.

Cuvel.
Conso'lidative. alj. [from confolidate.] That which has the quality of healing wotuds.
Co'nsonance.
Co'nsonancy. $\}$ n. f. [ionfonance, Fr. confonans, Latin.]

## 1: Accord of found.

'Ilse two principal confonances that moft ravifh the ear, are, by the confent of all nature, the fifih and the octave. Wotton. And winds and waters flow'd

## In confonance.

2. Confiftency; congruence ; agreeablenefs.

Such decifions held confonancy and congruity with refolutions and decifions of former times. Halle's Law of England.
I have thus largely fet down this, to fhew the perfect confonancy of our perfecuted church to the doctrine of feripture and antiquity.

Hammond on Fundamental's.
3. Agreement; concord; friendfhip. A fenfe now not ufed.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowhip, by the conforiancy of our youth.

Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
CONSONANT. adj. [confonans, Lat.] Agreeable; according; confiftent: followed by either with or to.
Were it confonant unto reafon to divorce thefe two fenrences, the former of which doth hew how the latter is reftrained

Hosker.
That where much is given there fhall be much required, is
a thing confonant with natural equity. Decay of Piety.
Religion looks confonant to iticlf. Decay of Piety.
He difcovers how confinant the account which Mofes hath
left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. Woodwarrd. $\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ nsonant. n. $\int$. [confonans, Latin.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itfelf.
In all vowels the paffage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulfe of an organ of fpeech to another: but in all confonants there is an appulfe of the organs, fometimes (if you abfract the confonants from the vowels) wholly precluding all found; and, in all of them, more or lefs checking and abetting $i t$.

Hilder's Elements of Speech.
He confidered thefe as they had a greater mixture of vowels or confonants, and accordingly employed them as the verfe required a greater imoothnefs.
Co'nsonantly. adv. [from confonant.] Pope's Effiftently; agree$a^{\prime}$ ly.

This as confonantly it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did fpeak for all. Hooker, b. v. f. 42 . Ourfelves are formed according to that mind which frames things confonantly to their refpective natures. Glanv. Sccpf. c. 1 .

If he will fpeak confonantly to himfelf, he muft fay that happened in the original conftitution.

Tillotfon.
Co'nsonantaess. n.f. [from confonant.] Agrecablenefs; confiftency.

Dict.
Co'nsonous. adj. [conforms, Latin.] Agreeing in found; fymphonious.
Consopia'tion. n.f. [from confipio, Latin] The act of laying to fleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abftinence from intemperance is no more philofophy than a total confopiation of the fenfes is repofe.

Digby to Pape.
CONSOR'I'. n. f. [confors, Latin. It had anciently the accent out the latter fyilable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion ; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or hufband.

Male he created thee ; but thy confort
Female for race : then blefs'd mankind, and faid,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. Milton's Par. Lof.
Thy Bellona, who the confort came,
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame.
Denham.
He fingle chofe to live, and fhun'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a confort of his bed. Diryden's Fables.
His warlike amazon her hoft invades,
Th' imperial confort of the crown of Spades. Pope.
2. An affembly; a divan; a confultation.

In one confort there fat
Cruel revenge, and rancornous defpite,
Difoyal treafon, and heart-burning hate. Fairy Quen, $^{2}$. ii.
3. A number of inftruments playing together; a fymphony. This is probably a miftake for concert.

A confort of mufick in a banquet of wine, is as a fignet of carbuncle fet in gold.

Ecchus. xxxii. $5 \cdot$
4. Concurrence; union.

Take it furgly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in confort with the reft, you fee, has a meaning quite different.
To Conso's t, y r. [from the und
unite with; to keep company with. To affociate with; to
What will you do? Let's with.
What will you do? Let's not confort with them. Shakesp.
Which of the Grecian chiefs conjorts with thee? Drydon.
lo Consórt. v. a.

1. '「o join ; to mix ; to marry.

## CON

## He, with his confortcd Eve,

The flory heard attentive. Miiton's Paradife Loft, l. vii. He begins to confort himfelf with men, and thinks himfelf onc. Locke on Education, Jait 213.
2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward confort you 'till hel-time.
Slakefpeare.
Conso'rtable. adj. [from confoet.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; fuitable.
He was confortable to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him.

Wotton.
Consórtion. $n$ S. [cinfortio, Latin.] Partnerfhip; fellowfhip; fociety.
Conspe'ctable. adj. [from confpertus, Latin.] Eafy to b feen.
to bs Dict.
Conspectu'ity. n.f. [from confpcotus, Latin] Sight; view; fenfe of feeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your biffon con/pcetuities glean out of this character?

Shakejpeare's Ccriolanus.
Conspe'rsion. n. f. [confperfio, Lat.] A fprinkling about. Dict.
Conspicu'itr. n.f. [from conjpicuous.] Brightnefs; favourableners to the fight.
If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for confticuity with noon.
CONSPI'CUOUS. [conficuus, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the fight; feen at diffance.

Or come I lefs confpicuous? Or what change Alfents thee?

Milton's Paradife L.gft, b. x. l. 107.
2. Eminent ; fanous; diftinguifhed.

He attributed to each of them that virtuc which he thought moft conjpicuous in them. Dryden's fuven. Didication.

Thy fatier's merit points thee out to view,
And fets thee in the faireft point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults confficuous. Addif. Cato. The houfe of lords,
Con $/$ picuous fcene!
Pope's Epif. of Horace. Conficuous fcene!
Conspr'cuouss y. adv. [from confficuous.]

1. Obvioufly to the view.

Thefe methods may be preferved con $/$ picuou $/ f y$, and intirel; diftinct.

Watts's Logick, p.iv. c. i.
2. Eminently; famoufly; remarkably.

Conspićcuousness. r.f. [from confjichous]

1. Expofure to the view; ftate of being vifible at a diftance.

Looked on with fuch a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear fo but in that twilight, which is requifite to their confpicuoufnc/s. Eogle's Proem. Ejfay.
2. Eminerce; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's con $/ p i$ icuounfrs.
Consp! ${ }^{\text {RaCy. n. }}$. [confiriratio, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among feveral perfons to commit fome crime; a plot; a concerted treafon.
O confpiracy!

Sham'ft thou to fhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moft free? Shakefpcare's Julius Cafar.
I had forgot that foul confpiracy
Of the beaft Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againft my life.
Shakefpare's Tempef.
When farce he had efcap'd the blow
Of faction and confpiracy,
Death did his promis'd hopes deftroy.
Diyden.
2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the leaft, falfely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. Cozvel.
3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many caufes to one event.
When the time now came that mifery was ripe for him, there was a confpiracy in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occafions to lead him unto it. Sidney, b. ii.
Consprirant. adj. [confpiraus, Latin.] Confpiring; engaged in a confpiracy or plot; plotting.

> Thou art a traitor,

Confpirant 'gainft this high illuftrious prince. Sijak. K. Lear.
Conspira'tion. n.f. [confivatio, Lat.] A plot. Dict.
Conspi'rator. n. $f$. [from conjpiro, Latin. $]$ A man engaged
in a plot; one who has fecretly concerted with others commiffion of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the conpipirators with Abfalom. 2 Sam:
Stand back, thou manifeft confirator;
Thou that contriv'ft to murder o:r dread lord. Sl. Hch. VI.
But let the bold con! pirator beware;
For heav'n nakes princes its peculiar care. Dryd. Spa. Fryar.
One put into his hasid a note of the whole confpiracy againt him, together with all the names of the conlpirators.

Soutb's Sernims.
To CONSPI'RE. v. n. [cor/piro, Latin.]
. To concert a crime; to plot; to latch fecret treafon.
Tell me what they deferve,
That do conffire my death with devilifh plots
Of damued witcheraft? Sbakefpeari's RithardIII.

## CON

What was it
That mov'd pale Caffus to conffire? Shak. Ant. and Chcop. They took great indignation, and confpired againft the king. Bel. 28. Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and compireth with the fipirit of the body to difiolve it. Bacon. There is in man a natural poffibility to deftroy the world; that is, to confpire to know no woman. Brorun's Vulgar Errours. The prefs, the pulpit; and the ftage,
Conspire to cenfure and expofe our age.
Rofiommon.
2. To agree together; as, all things confpire to make him happy. ConspíRer. n. $\int$. [from con/pire.] A confpirator; a plotter.

## Take no care,

Who chafes, who frets, and where conftiecrs are;
Macbeth fhall never vancquifh'd be. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
Cosispíring Powers. [In mechanicks.] All fuch as act in direction not oppofite to one another. Harris.
Conspurca'tion. n. $\int$. [from con/purco, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.
CONSTABLE. n. $\int$. [comes /iabuli, as it is fuppofed.]

1. Lord high confable is an ancient officer of the crown, long difufed in England, but lately fubfifting in France; where the confable commanded the marefchals, and was the firtt officer of the army. The function of the comfable of England confifted in the care of the cominon peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the conftable and marfhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blafonry of arms within it. The firft confable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid afide, as being fo powerful as to become troublefome to the king. From thefe mighty magiftrates are derived the inferiour' confables of hundreds and franchifes; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chofen in evcry hundred for the confervation of the peace, and view of armour. Thefe are now called high confables, becaure continuance of time, and increafe both of people and offences, have occafioned others in every town of like nature, but inferiour authority, called petty confables. Befides thefe, we have conffables denominated from particular places; as conflable of the Tower, of Dover cafle, of the caftle of Carnarvon; but thefe are properly caffellani, or governours of caftles.

Cawel. Clambers.
When I came hither, I was lord high confable,
And duke of Buckingham, now poor Edward Bohun. Shak.
The knave cenfable had fet me i' th' focks, i' th' common ftocks, for a witch.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor
The confable being a fober man, and known to be an enemy to thofe acts of fedition, went among them, to obferve what they did.

Clarendon.
2. Toover-run the Cons table. [Perhaps from conte flable, Fr. the fettled, firm and ftated account.] To fpend more than what a man knows himfelf to be worth: a low phrafe.
Co'nstableship. n.f. [from confable.] The office of a conftable.
This keeperfhip is annexed to the conftablefhip of the caftle, and that granted out in leafe.

Carcu's Survey of Cornwal. Co'nstancy. n. f. [conftantia, Latin.]

1. Immutability ; perpetuity ; unalterable continuance

The laws of God himfelf no man will ever deny to be of a different conftitution from the former, in refpect of the onc's confancy, and the mutability of the other. Hookir, b. i.
2. Confiftency; unvaried ftate.

Incredible, that conftancy in fuch a variety, fuch a multiplicity, fhould be the refult of chance. Ray on the Crcation. . Refolution ; firmnefs; feadinefs; unfhaken deternitiation.
3. Refolution; frmners;
In a fmail ifie, amidft the wideft feas,

Triumphant conffancy has fix'd her feat;
In vain the fyrens fing, the tempefts beat.
Prior.
4. Lefing affection; continuance of love, or friendfhip.

Comftancy is fuch a fability and firmnefs of friendinip, as overlooks and paifes by leffer faiiures of kindnefs, and yet fill setains the fame habitual gond-will to a friend.

South.
5. Certainty; veracity; rcality.

But all the ftory of the night told over,

## More witneffeth than fancy's images,

And grows to fomething of great confani,',
But, however, ftrange and admirable.
Shakefpeare.
CONSTANT. adj. [conftans, Latin.]
x. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified fpirit of wine, and dephlegmed firit of urine, and mix them, you may turn thefe two fluid liquors into a conftant body. Boyle's Hiflory of Firmne/s.
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; refolute; determined; immoveable; unihaken. Some fhrewd contents,
Now fteal the colour from Baffanio's cheek :
Some dear friend dead; elfe nothing in the world
Could turn fo much the conftitution
Of any conflant man. Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venicc.
4. Free from change of affection.

Voi. I.

Boih loving one fair maid, they yet remained comfart friends. Sidney, b. it.
5. Certain ; not various? Ateady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of fouls he Atretch'd;
And like a prinitive apofte preach'd;
Still chearful, ever conflant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moft, adnir'd by all. Dryden.
He fhewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national conftitution, and was conflant to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his fannily. Addifon, Freetholder. Co'nstantly. adv. [from conflant.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly ; fteadily.
It is ftrange that the fathers flould inever appeal; nay, that they fhould not conftantly do it. Tillotfon:
To CONSTE'LLATE. v. n. [confecllatus, Latin.] To join luftre ; to fhine with one general light.

The feveral things which moft engage our affections; dồ in a tranfcendent manner, shine forth and conffellate in God.

Boyle.
To Constéllate. v. a. To unite feveral fhining bodies in one fplendour.
Thefe fcattered perfections, which were divided amorig the feveral ranks of inferiour natures, were fummed up and conffellated in ours.

Glanv. Scepf..c. I:
Constelea'tion. n. $\int$. [from confellate.]

1. A clufter of fixed ftars.

For the ffars of heaven, and the confellations thereof; fhall not give their light.

If. xiii. 10. The earth; the air refounded,
The heav'ns and all the conftellations rung. Milt. Par. Lofo A conftellation is but one;

Dryden. Though 'tis a train of ftars.
2. An affemblage of fiplendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a conffellation or conjuncture of all thofe gofpel-graces, faith, hope, claarity, felf-denial, repentance, and the reft. Hamnond's Prati. Cat. Consternaition. n.f. [from conferno, Latin] AftonifhCONSTERNATION. n. f. [from confterno, Latin ] Aftonilh-
ment; amazement; alienation of mind by a furprife; furprife; wonder.

They find the fame holy confernation upon themfelves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. South. The natives, dubious whom
They muft obey, in confernation wait,
'Till rigid conqueft will pronounce their liege.
Pbilips: To CO'NSTIPATE. v.a. [from confipo, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenfe.

Of cold, the property is to condenfe and confipaté. Bacono It may, by amaffing, cooling, and conftipating of waters, turn them into rain.

Ray on the Creation.
There might arife fome vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thruft and crouded to the midale of thofe whirlpools, and there conffipate one another into great folid globes. Bentley.
2. To ftuff up, or ftop by filling up the paffages.
; It is not probable that any aliment fhould have the quality of intirely conflipating or fhutting up the capillary veffels.

Arbutbnot on Aliments:
3. To bind the belly ; or make coftive.

Constipa'tion. n. $f$. [from confipate.]

1. The act of crouding any thing into lefs room ; condenfation.

This worketh by the detention of the firits, and conffipation of the tangible parts. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 34 I .

It requires either abfolute fulnefs of matter, or a pretty clofe confipation and mutual contact of its particles. Bentley. 2. Stoppage ; obftruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occafions a conflipation of the belly

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Consti'tuent. adj. [confituens, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; neceffary to exiftence ; elemental; effential; that of which any thing confifts.

Body, foul, and reafon, are the three parts neceffarily confitucnt of a man. Dryden's Dufrefnoy-

All animals derived all the confituent matter of their bodies; fucceffively, in all ages, out of this fund. Woodw. Nat. Hif:

It is impofible that the figures and fizes of its confittuent particles, fhould be fo juftly adapted as to touch one another in every point.
hich confitates or fettles any thing in

1. The perfon or thing which conflitutes or fettles any thing in its peculiar ftate.
Their firt compofure and origination requires a higher and nobler conflituent than chance. Hale's Orig. of Mankind:
2. That which is neceffary to the fubfiftence of any thing.

The obftruction of the mefentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in thofe glands is a neceffary confituent of the aliment.
3. He that deputes another.

5o CO'NSTITUTE. v.a. [confituo; Latin.]
I. To give formal exiftence; to make any thing what it is ; to produce.

Prudence

## CON

Pruience is not only a moral but chnifian virtue, fuch as is neceflary to the conflituting of all others. Decay of Picty. 2. 1o erect ; to cflablifh.

We mult wey laws appointed and confituted by lawful authority, not againtt the law of God. Taylor's Holy Living. 3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co'nitruter. n. f. [from ionfitute.] He that conflitutes or appoints.
Constitu'tion. n. f. [from compitute.]

1. The act of conftituting; enacting; deputing; eftablifhing; producing.
2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial to us than any other confitution.
Bentley's Sernon
Bentley's Sermons.
This light being trajected through the parallel prifms, if it fuffered any change by the refraction of one, it loft that impreffion by the contrary refraction of the other; and fo, being reftored to its priftine conffitution, became of the fane condition as at firft.

Newion's Opt.
3. Corporeal frame.

Amongft many bad effects of this oily confitution, there is one advantage ; fuch who arrive to age, are not fubject to ftricture of fibres.
4 Temper of body, with refpect to health or difeafe.

- If fuch men happen, by their native confitutions, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leifure to be fick, or they ufe it like a dog.
Beauty is nothing elfe but a juft accord and mutual har mony of the members, animated by a healthful conflitution.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the confitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to fhew himfelf wife than by fufpecting every thing in his way.

Some dear friend dead; elfe nothing in the world
Could turn fo much the confitution
Of any conftant man. Shakeppeare's Merclant of Venice.
He defended himfelf with undaunted courage, and lefs paffion than was expected from his confitution. Clarendon.
5. Eftablifhed form of government; fyftem of laws and cuftoms.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our cuftoms, and the form of right,
With foreign conffitutions he had brought. Daniel's Civ. War.
7. Particular law ; eftablifhed ufage ; eftablifhment ; inftitution.
We lawfully may obferve the pofitive confitutions of our own churches.

Hocker, b. iv. fect. 5 .
Confitution, properly feeaking in the fenfe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by fome king or emperor; yet the canonifts, by adding the word facred to it, make it to fignify the fame as an ecclefiaftical canon. Ayliffe.
Constitu'tional. alj. [from confitutioin.]

1. Bred in the conftitution; radical.

It is not probable any confitutional illnefs will be communicated with the fmall-pox by inoculation. Sharpe's Surgery. 2. Confiftent with the conflitution; legal.

Constitu'tive. adj. [from confitute.]
I. That which conftitutes any thing what it is ; elemental ; effential; productive.
Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, fuch as neither naturally conffitutive, nar merely defructive, do preferve or deftroy. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.

The very elements and conf/itutive parts of a fchifmatick, being the effeem of himfelf, and the contempt of others.

Decay of Piety.
2. Having the power to enact or eftablifh.

To CONS'TRA'IN. v. a. [conftraindre, Fr. conftringo, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to fome action.

Thy fight, which fhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Congtrains them weep.
Sbakefprare's Coriolanus.
2. To hinder by force; to reftrain.

My fire in caves conflains the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeafe;
They fear his whiftle, and forfake the feas.
Dryden.
3. To necefitate.

The fcars upon your honour, therefore, he
Docs pity as confirainced blemifhes,
Nothing deferv'd. Sbakefpeare's Antbony and Cleopatra.
When to his luft Ægyfthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act conffrain? Pope's Ody $f(e y$. 4. To violate ; to ravifh.

Her fpotlefs chaftity,
Inhuman traitors, you conftrain'd and forc'd. Shak. Tit. And.
5. To confine; to prefs.

How the ftrait ftays the fiender wafte conflrain? Gay. Constraínabr.e. adj. [from conflrain.] Liable to conftraint; obnoxious to compulfion.

Whereas men before ftood bound in confrience to do as

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reafon teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, conflrainable; and, if they outwardly tranfgrefs, punifhable. Hooker. Constra'iner. n. f. [from conflrain.] He that conftrains.
Constra'int. n. $\int$. [contrainte, French.] Compulfion; compelling force; violence; at of over-ruling the defire; confincment.

I did fuppofe it fhould be on conflraint ;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. Sbak. K. Folm.
Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by conffraint, but by my choice, I came. Dryd. In. Emp. The conftant defire of happinefs, and the conftraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty.

Lockie.
To CONSTRI'CT. v. a. [conffingo, confrietum, Latin]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compafs.
2. To contract ; to caufe to fhrink.

Such things as comfrict the fibres and flrengthen the folid parts.
Constriction. n. f. [from conffrict.] Contraction; compreffion.

The air which thefe receive into the lungs, may ferve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the conAriction or dilatation of it, may probably affift them to afcend or defcend in the water. Ray on the Creation. Constri'ctor. n. $f$. [conflicior, Latin.] That which compreffes or contracts.
He fuppofed the confriciors of the eye-lids muft be ftrengthened in the fupercilious. Arbuth. and Pope's Mart Scrib.
To CONSTRI'NGE. v. a. [confiringo, Lat.] To comprefs; to contract ; to bind.

The dreadful fpout,
Which fhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conftring'd in mafs by the almighty fun. Sh. Tro. and Crefi. Strong liquors, efpecially inflammatory fpirits, intoxicate, conffringe, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. Arbuth. Cons'rri'ngent. adj. [conffringens, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or comprefing.

Try a deep well, or a confervatory of fnow, where the cold may be more conflingent. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$. 380 . It binds
Our ftrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Confringent.
CONBTMfon's Winter, $l .700$.
To CONSTRRU'CT. v. a. [confructus, Lat.] To build; to form ; to compile; to conflitute.
Let there be an admiration of thofe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whofe manifefting he was pleafed to conflruft this valt fabrick. Boyle's UJefulnefs of Natural Pbilofophy.
Constru'ction. n.f. [confructio, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.
2. The form of building; ftructure; conformation.

There's no art
To fhew the mind's conffruction in the face. Shak. Nacleth. The ways were made of feveral layers of flat ftones and flint: the conffruction was a little various, according to the nature of the foil, or the materials which they found. Arbuth.
3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chofen, together in fuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete fenfe.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.
Some particles conftantly, and others in certain conflructions, have the fenfe of a whole fentence contained in them. Locke.
4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by difentangling tranfpofitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whofe containing
Is fo from fenfe in hardnefs, that I can
Make no collection of it, let him fhew
His fkill in the conflruction.
Shakefpcare's Cymbcline.
5. The fenfe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which fenfe although we judge the apofte's words to have been uttered, yet hercunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other confluution more found. Hooker.
He that would live at eafe, fhould always put the beft con-
Aruction on bufinefs and converfation. Collicr on the Splcen.
Religion, in its own 11ature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildeft conflrucion upon every accident that befals them.
6. Judgment; mental reprefentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reafonable confoructions feem frrange, or favour of fingularity, that we have examined this point.

Brawn's Valgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.
7. The manner of defcribing a figure or problem in geometry.
8. Construcrion of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonftration.
Constru'cture. n. f. [fron comfruct.] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They thall the earth's confructure clofely bind,
And to the center keep the parts confin'd.
Blackmore.
To CO'NSTRUE. v. a. [conflruo, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to difentangle tranfpofition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;

Which her decp wit, that true heart's thought can fiell, Will foon conceive, and learn to conffrue well. Spenfer Virgil is fo very figurative, that he requires (I may almon fay) a grammar apart to conftitue him. ss. Dryden. Thus we are put to conftrue and paraphrafe our own words, to free ourfelyes either from the ighorance or malice of our adverfaries. Stillingicer!'s Defonce of Dijcourje on Roman Idol
2. To interpret; to explain ; to fhew the meaning.

I muft crave that I be not fo underftood or confrueid, as if any fuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and affiftance of God's moft blefled fpirit. Hooker, b. iii.

Conftrue the times to their necefities,
And you fhall fay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. Shak. Hen. IV.
When the word is conjlrued into its idea, the double meaning vanifhes.

Addifon on Ancient Medals.
To CONS'TUPRATE. v. a. [conftutro, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.
Constupra'tion. i. f. [from comfiuprate.] Violation; defilement.
CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. adj. [comfibftantialis, Latin.]

1. Having the fame effence or fubfiftence

The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indivifible unity, notwithftanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himfelf, we glorify that confubfantial word which is the Son; we blefs and magnify that co-efiential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoft. Hooker, b. v.
2. Being of the fame kind or nature.

It continueth a body coufub/tantial with our bodies; a body of the fame, both nature and meafure, which it had on earth.

Hooker, b. v. f. 54.
In their conceits the human nature of Chrift was not confub/fantiai to ours, but of another kind.

Brerewcod. Cunsubstantia'lity. n.f. [from confiuffantial.] Exiftence of more than one, in the faine fubftance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and confubflantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven

Hammond on Fundamentals.
To Consubstántiate. v. a. [from con and fubfantia,
Lat.] To unite in one common fubftance or nature.
Consubstantia'tion, $n$, . [from confibfiantiate.] The union of the body of our bleffed Saviour with the facramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of confubffantiation, toward the latter end of his life, be changed his mind.

Atterbury.
CO'NSUL. n. $\int$ [conful, conffulendo, Latin.]

1. The chicf magiftrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be fo noble as a conful,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Confulls of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one fole dictator fway'd. Dryden.
2. An officer commiffioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.
Co'sisular. adj. [confularis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conful.

The confu'ar power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .287$.
2. Consular Man. One who had been conful

Rife not the confular men, and left their places,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { So foon as thou fat'ft down? } & \text { Ben. Fohnfon's Catiline. } \\ \text { nsulate. n. f. [confulatus, Latin.] The office of conful. }\end{array}$
Co'nsulate. n. $\int$. [confulatus, Latin.] The office of conful. His name and confulate were effaced out of all publick regifers and infcriptions. Addifon's Remarks on Italy, Co'nsulship. n. f. [from conful.] The office of conful.

The patricians hould do very ill,
To let the confulbip be fo defil'd. Ber. Fobufon's Catiline.
The lovely boy, with his aufpicious face,
Shall Pollio's confu'blip and triumph grace
Dryden.
To CONSU'LT. v. n. [conifulto, Latin.] To take counfel together; to deliberate in common. It has with before the perfon admitted to confultation.

## Every man,

After the hidcous ftorm that follew'd, was
A thing infpir'd; and, not confulting, broke
Into a gencral prophecy, that this tempeft,
Dafhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The fudden breach on't. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII. A fenate-houfe, wherein threc hundred and twenty men fat confultiug always for the people. 1 Mac. viii. 15 . Confult not with the flothful for any work. Ecclus. xxxvii. He fent for his bofom friends, with whom he moft confidently confulted, and fhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive:

Clarcndon.
To Consu'lt. v.a

1. To afk advice of; as, be confulted bis friends.
2. To regard; to act with view or réfpect to.

We are, in the firft place, to confult the neceffities of life, sather than matters of ornament and delight. L'Efrange. The fenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with fo great a foul confults its fafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his owa. Add. Cato.
3. To plan ; to contrive.

Thou liant confulted fiame to thy houfe, by cutting off many pcople.

Hels. ii ${ }^{2} 10$
Many things were there confulted for the future, yet inthing was politively refolved.

Clarer:don, b. viii.
4. To fearch into ; to examine ; as, to confult an autbor.

Co'nsul.'T. n. $\int$. [from the verb. It is varioully accouted.]

1. The act of confulting.

Yourfelf in perfon head one chofen half,
And march t' opprefs the faction in confu't
With dying Dorax.
Drydu's Don Sebafiano
2. The effect of confulting ; determination.

He faid, and rofe the firft the council broke;
And all their grave con fults diffolv'd in fmoke. Dryd. Fables.
3. A council; a number of perfons affembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and confults of our whole number, to con-
fider of the former labours.
A confult of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau.
Suift.
Consulta'tion. n. $f$. [fiom confult.]

1. The act of confulting; fecret deliberation.

The chief priefts held a confultation with the elders and fcribes.

Mark, xv. 1。
2. A number of perfons confulted together; a council. A confultation was called, wherein he advifed a falivation.
iVifeman of Abjeeffes.
3. [In law.] Confultatio is a writ, whereby a caufe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclefiaftical coust, or court chriftian, to the king's court, is returned thither again for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the fuggeftion of the party, they do find the fuggeftion falfe, or not proved, and therefore the caufe to be wrongfully called from the court chriftian; then, upon this confultation or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. Cowel. Consu'lter. n. f. [from confult.] One that confults of afks council or intelligence.

There thall not be found among you a charmer, or a confulter with familiar fpirits, or a wizard. Deutr. xviii. 11: Consu'mable. adj. [from confume.] Sufceptible of deftruction; polible to be wafted, fpent, or deftroyed.
It does truly agree in this commoin quality afcribed unto both, of being incombuftible, and not confumable by fire; but yet there is this inconvenience, that it doth contract fo much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with fome of the pureft oil which is ordinary to be bought, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguifh the flame.

Wilkins's Mathen. Magick.
Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or lefs, our importation or exportation of confumable commodities.
To CONSU'ME. v. a. [confumo, Latin.] To wafte; to fpend; to deftroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do confume the thing that feeds their fury. Sbakefpeare. Thou fhalt carry much feed out into the field, and fhalt gather but little in; for the locufts fhall confume it. Daut.xxviii。 Thus in foft anguifh fhe confonmes the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. Thomfon's Spring.
To Consu'me. v. n. To wafte away; to be exhaufted.
Thefe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they mect, couf fume. Sharefp. Romeo and fuliet.
Consu'mer. n. f. [from confume.] One that fpends, waftes; or deftroys any thing.

Money may be confidered as in the hands of the confumer, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export.
To CONSU'MMATE. v.a. [confommer, Fr. confunmare; Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finifh; to end. Anciently accented on the firft fyllable.

Yourfelf, myfelf, and other lords, will pafs
To coufummate this bufinefs happily. Shakeff. King Jobn.
There fhall we confummate our fpoufal rites. Sbakiefpare.
The perfon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker fufficient to confimmate the fraud in the fronger.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. I.
He had a mind to confummate the happinefs of the day. Tatl. Consu'mmate. alj. [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finifhed; omnibus numeris abfolutus.

I do but ftay 'till your marriage be confummate. Shakefpears. Earth, in her rich attire
Confummate, lovely fmil'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
Gratian, among his maxims for raifing a man to the moft confummate greatnefs, advifes to perform extraordinary actions, and to fecure a good hiftorian. Addifon, Freeholder, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 35 .

If a man of perfect and confunmate virtue falls into a miffortune, it raifes our pity, but not our terrour. Addif. Specfat. Consumma'tion. n.f. [from confunmate.]
I. Completion; perfection; end.

That juft and regular procefs, which it muft be fuppofed to take from its original to its confummation. Addij. Spectatro. 2. The end of the prefent fyftem of things; the end of the world.
From the firf beginning of the world unto the laft con-

## CON

fummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwife.

Hooker, b. ii. Ject. 4
D. Death ; end of life

Ghoft, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee
Quiet confummation have,
And renowned be thy grave!
Sluakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Consu'mption, n. $\int$. [confiumptio, Latin.]

1. The act of confuming; wafte ; deftruction.

In commodities the value rifes as its quantity is lefs and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its confunption.

Locie.
Etna and Vefuvius have fent forth flames for this two or three thoufand years, yet the mountains themfelves have not fuffered any confiderable diminution or confumption; but are, at this day, the higheft mountains in thofe countries. Woddw. The ftate of wafting or perifhing.
3. [In phyfick.] A wafte of mufcular flefh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyficians into feveral kinds, according to the variety of its caufes. 2uincy. Confumptions fow
In hollow hones of man.
Shakefpeare's Timon
The ftoppage of women's courfes, if not fuddenly looked to, fets thein into a confumption, dropfy, or other difeafe.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Consu'mptive. adj. [from confume.]

1. Deftructive; wafting; exhaufting; having the quality of confuming.
A long confumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than difable France. Addijon on the Siate of the War.
2. Difeafed with a confumption.

Nothing taints found lungs fooner than infpiring the breath of conjumptive lungs.

Harvey on Confumptions.
The lean, confumptive wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and flender maid. Dryden.
By an exact regimen a confumptive perfon may hold out for years.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Consu'mptiveness. $n$. $\mathcal{C}$. [from confumptive.] A tendency to a confumption.
Consu'tile. adj. [confutilis, Latin.] That is fewed or ftitched together.

Dict.
To CONTA'BULATE. v. a. [contabulo, Latin.] To floor with boards.
Contabula'tion. n. f. [contabulatio, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.
CO'NTACT. n. f. [contactus, Latin.] Touch; clofe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonifs hold, that the fpirit of the lover doth pafs into the fpirits of the perfon loved, which caufeth the defire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N®. 944.
When the light fell fo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it feemed in that place of contact to be wholly tranfmitted. Newton's Opt.
The air, by its immediate contact, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. Arbutbnot on Diet.
Contáction. m. f. [contaclus, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at fome diffance, and deftructive without corporal contaction, there is no high improbability. Browen's Tulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7 .
CON'TA'GION. n. . . [contagio, Latin.]
r. The emifion from body to body by which difeafes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falfe,
I do digeft the poifon of thy flefh,
Being ftrumpeted by thy contagion. Shakef. Com. of Errours.
In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body pafive ; but yet is, by the ftrength and good difpofition thereof, repulfed.

Bacor.
2. Infection; propagation of mifchief, or difeafe.

Nor will the goodnefs of intention excufe the fcandal and contagion of example.

King Cbarles.
Down fell they,
And the dire hifs rencw'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by contagion. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 544.
3. Peftilence ; venomous emanations.

Will he fteal out of his wholfome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night? Shak. Ful. Cafar.
Conta'gious. adj. [from contagio, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poifonous; peftilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholly night,
From their mifty jaws
Breathe foul, contagious darknefs in the air. Sbak, Hen. VI,
We ficken foon from her contagious care,
Grieve for her forrows, groan for her defpair.
Prior.
Con'ta'ciousness. n.f. [from, contagious.] The quality of being contagious.
To CONTA'IN. v. a. [contineo, Latin.]
x. 'To hold as a veffel.

## CON

2. To comprife; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jefus did, the which, if they fhould be written every one, I fuppofe that even the world itfelf could not contain the books that fhould be written.

Fobn, xxi. 25:
Wherefore alfo it is contained in the fcripture. I $P_{t}$. ii. 6.
3. To reftrain; to with-hold; to kecp within bounds.

All men fhould be contained in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike furces.

Spenjer on Ireland.
I tell you, firs,
If you fhould fmile, he grows impatient.

- Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourfelves.

Shakefp.
To Conta'in. v. n. 'To live in continence.
, till I could no longer contain.
Conta'inable, adj. [from contain.] Poffible to be contained. The air, containable within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains.
To CONTA'MINATE. v. a. [contanino, Lat.] To defik; to pollute ; to corrupt by bafe mixture. Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with bafe bribes? Shak. Ful. Cajar. A bafe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilft by a flave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireft daughter is contaminated. Shakefp. Henry V.
Do it not with poifon; ftrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed fhe hath contaminated. Shakefpeare's.Otbello.

## I quickly fhed

Some of his baftard-blood; and, in difgrace,
Befpoke him thus: contaminated, bafe,
And mifbegotten blood I fill of thine. Shak. Hen. VI. p. i.
Though it be neceffitated, by its relation to flefh, to a terreftrial converfe; yet 'tis like the fun, without contaminating its beams.

Glanv. Apol.
He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies. Ayliffe's Parergon. Conta'minate. adj. [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, confecrate to thee,
By ruffian luft thould be contaminate? Shak. Com. of Err.
Contamina'tion. n.f. [from contaminate.] Pollution; defilement.
Conte'merated. adj. [contemeratus, Latin.] Violated; polluted.
To CONTE'MN. v.a. [contemno, Latin ] To defpife; to fcorn ; to fight; to difregard; to neglect ; to defy

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than ftill contemned and flattered. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Pygmalion then the 'Tyrian fceptre fway'd;
One who contenn'd divine and human laws,
Then ftrife enfu'd.
Dryden's Virgil's 厓neid.
Contémner. n. f. [from contemn.] One that contemns; a defpifer; a fcorner.
He counfels him to perfecute innovators of worlhip, not only as contemners of the gods, but difturbers of the ftate. South. To CONTE'MPER. v. a. [contempero, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing fomething of oppofite qualities.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moifture. Ray on the Creation. Contémperament. n. $\int$. [from contempero, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteft part of the atmofphere. Derh.
To Contémperate. v.a. [from contemper.] To diminifh any quality by fomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.
The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiften and contemperate the air, but refrefh and humectate the earth. Brown.
If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and contemperating the humours.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Contempera'tion. n. f. [from contemperate.]
r. The act of diminifhing any quality by admixture of the contrary ; the act of moderating or tempering.

The ufe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the contemperation of fervour in the heart.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. Proportionate mixture ; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the contemperations of their natural humours, than there is in their phantafies. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To CONTE'MPLATE. v. a. [contemplor, Lat.] To confider with continued attention; to fludy; to meditate.
There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemflate what we have a great defire to know.

Wotts
To Contemplate. v. n. To mufe; to think fadioufly with long attention.

So many hours muft I take my reft ;
So many hours muft I content linte. Stakefpeare's Henry VI. Sapor had an heaven of glafs, which he trod upon, contemplating over the fame as if he had been Jupiter. Pracham. How can I confider what belongs to myfelf, when I have been fo long contcmplating an you. Dryd. Furv. Preface.

Dryd. Fur. Preface.
Contrmpla'tion.

CON
Contemplation. n.f. [from contemplate.]

1. Meditation ; ttudious thought on any fubjeet ; continued at tention.

How now, what ferious contemplation are you in?
Shake:peare's King Lear.
Contem? ation is keeping the iden, which is brought into the nind, for fome time actually in view.
2. Holy meditation; a holy exercife of the foul, employed in attention to facred things.

I hase breathed a fecret row,
To live in prayer and contomp!ation,
Oniy attended liy Nerift: herc. Siake/p. Merch. of Venice.
3. The faculty of ftudy; oppofed to the power of action.

There are two functions, contenplation and practice, according to that general divifion of objects; fome of which en tertain our ipeculation, others employ our actions. South
CONTE'MPLATIVE. adj. [from contimplate.]

1. Given to thought or ftudy; fudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and contemplative their looks,
Still turning over naiure's books.
Dinham.
2. Employed in ftuly ; dedicated to ftudy.

I am no courtier, nor verfed in fate affairs: my life hath rather been coitem; lative than aciive. Eacon's Atvice to Villiers. Contenplat ve men may be without the pleafure of difcovering the furets of fate, and men of action are commonly without the pleafure of tracing the fecrets of divinc art. Growu's Cofino!.
3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercife the contemplative faculty of man. R.ay on the Creation. Conitimplativele. adu. [from contemplative.] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.
Contempla'tor, n. f. [Latin.] One employed in fudy; an enquirer after knowledge; aftudent.
In the Perfian tongue the word magus imports as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly fcience. Raleigb's Hijfory.
The Platonick contcmplators reject both thefe defcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
CONTE'MPORARY. adj. [contcmporain, French.]

1. Living in the fame age ; coetancous.

Albert Durer was contcmporary to Lucas. Dryd. Dufrefnoy. 2. Born at the fame time.

A grove born with himfelf he fecs,
And loves his old contemporary trees.
Cowley.
3. Exifting at the fame point of time.

It is impoffible to make the ideas of ycferday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the fame; or bring ages paft and future together, and make them contemporary.

Locke.
Conte'mporary. n. f. One who lives at the fame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd contemporaries griev'd.
Dryden.
As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindnefs from our contemporaries; for we are fallen into an age ilFiterate, cenforious, and detracting. Dryd. Furv. Preface.

The active part of mankind, as they do molt for the good of their contemprarics, very defervedly gain the greateft thare in their applaufes.

Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .40$.
To Conte'mporise. v. a. [con and temfus, Latin.] To make contemporary ; to place in the fame age.

Tie indifferency of their exiftences contomporifed into our actions, admits a farther confideration.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. II.

## CONTEMPT. n. $\int$. [contemptus, Latin.]

1. The act of defpifing others ; fight regard ; fcorn.

It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did not bow. Efth.
The fhame of being miferable,
Expofes men to fcorn. and bafe contempt,
Denbam. Even from their neareft friends.
There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards contempt; it being a thing made up of theie two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter ufeleffnefs and inability, and a fpiteful endeavour to engage the reft of the world in the fame belief and fight efteem of him.

South's Sermons.
His friend fmil'd fcornful, and with proud contempt
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. Dryden's Fables.
2. The fate of being defpifed; vilenefs.

The place was like to come unto contempt. 2 Naac. iii. 18: Conte'mitible. adj. [from curtcimpt.]
i. Worthy of contempt; deferving fcom.

No man truly knows himfelf, but he groweth daily more contemptible in his own eyes.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
From no one vice exempt,
And moft contemptible to thun contempt. Pope's Epiflles.
2. Defpifed; fcorned; neglected.
There is not fo conternetillc a plant or animal that does not There is not fo contenpetillc a plant or animal that docke. confound the moft enlarged underftanding.
3. Scoriful ; apt to defpife. This is no proper ufe.

If fhe fhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poffible he'll fcorn it ; for the man hath a contemptible Spirit. Sbakefpeare. Conte'mptibleness. $n$. $\int$. [from contemptible.] The ftate of Vol.I.
being contemptible; the ftate of being defpifed; meannefs ; vileners; bafenefs; cheapnefs.

Who, by a fteddy pracice of virtue, comes to difcern the contcomptiblenefs of thofe baits wherewith he allures us.

Decay of Picty.
Conte'mptibly. adv. [from contemtible.] Meanly; in a mauner deferving contempt.

## Know'ft thou not

Their language, and their ways? They alfo know,
And reafon not conitemptibly. Milton's l'ararife Loft, $l$. viii.
Conte'mplyous. adj. [ffrom contempt.] Scornful; apt to defipife; ufing words or actions of contempt; infolent.

To neglect (rod all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offiend him, cafting our hopes on the peace which we truft to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious prefumption, and even a contemṕthous laughing to fcorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts.

Raleigh's Hifitary of the World.
Some much averfe I found, and wond'rous harh,
Contcmpttuous, proud, fet on revenge and fpite. Milt. Agon.
Rome, the proudeft part of the heathen world, entertained the moft contemptuous opinion of the Jews. Aticrbury. Conte'mptuously. add. [from contemptuous] With feorr; with defpite ; fcornfully ; defpitefully.

I throw my name againt the bruifing fone,
Trampling contemptuoufly on thy diadem.
Sbakcpeare.
The apolles and molt eminent Chriftians were poor, and ufed contcmptusulfy.

Taylor's Holy Living.
If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contemptuoufly in age; and the bafer his enemies, the more intolerable the affiront. L'Efirange, Fab. 14. Moral.
A wife man would not [peak contemptucufly of a prince, though out of his dominions. Tillutfon.
CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. n.f. [from conteng'tuous.] Difpofition Dict. to contempt ; infolence. To CONTE'ND. v. n. [contendo, Latin.]
I. To ftrive ; to ftruggle in oppofition.

> Hector's forehead rpit forth blood

At.Grecian fwords contending. Shakefteare's. Coriolanus. When he reads
Thy perional venture in the rebels flight,
His wonders and his praifes do contend
Which fhould be thine or his. Shakef
Death and nature do contend about them
Death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die.
Sbake peare's Macbeth.
Diffrefs not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. Deutr. ii. g. 2. To vie ; to act in cmulation.
3. It has for before the ground or caufe of contention.

You fit above, and fee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beftow. Dryden.
The queftion which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what perfons have a right to be obeyed. Locke. 4. Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely contended about were trivial.
5. It has with before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light. Sh. H. VI.
If we confider him as our maker, we cannct contend with) him.
6. Sometimes againft.

In ambitious flrength I did
Contend againft thy valour. Sbakefpeare's Coriclanus.
To ContéND. v. a. To difpute any thing; to conteft.
Their airy limbs in fports they exercife,
And on the green contend the wrentler's prize. Dryd. Incid.
A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage fhall contend the world with Rome. Dryd. Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that contended fky. Dryden.
Conte'ndent. n. f. [from contend.] Antagonift; opponent; champion ; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the contendents have been fill made a prey to the third party. L'Effrange, Fab. 15 Conte'nder. n. $f$. [from contend.] Combatant ; champion. The contenders for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth.

Thofe difputes often arife in good earnef, where the two contenders do really believe the different propofitions which they fupport. Watts's Improvement of the Mind, $p$. i. c. 10 .
CON'TE'NT. adj. [contentus, Latin.]

1. Satisfied fo as not to repine; cafy, though not highly pleafed.

Born to the fpacious empire of the Nine,
One wou'd have thought fhe fhou'd have been centent,
To manage well that mighty government. Dryden.
Who is content, is happy. Locke.
A man is perfectly content with the fate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uncafinefs.

Foe to loud praife, and friend to learned eafe.
Content with fcience in the vale of peace. Pope's Epiftles. 5 M
2. Satisfied

## C O N

2. Satisfied fo as not to oppofe

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be content To fuffer lawful cenfure.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
To Contri'nr. v.a. [from the adjective.]

1. To fatisfy fo as to fop complaint; not to offend ; to appeafe without plenary happinefs or complete gratification.
Content thyfelf with this much, and let this fatisfy thee, that I love thec.

Sidncy.
To hear hit doth much content me
Shakefpeare's Hamlet temper his actions, as in fome one of them he $n t$ every faction, the mufick of praife will be fuller. Bac. Great minds do fometimes content themfelves to threaten, when they could deftroy.

Tillot on, Preface.
Do not content yourfelves with obfcure and confufed ideas, where clearer are to be attained. W'atts's Logick.
2. To pleafe; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becaufe his painted fkin contents the eye?
Shakefpeare. Conte'nt. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happinefs; fuch fatisfaction as, though it does not fill up defire, appeafes complaint.

Nought's had, all's fpent,
Where our defire is got without content. Shakefp. Macbeth. One thought content the grod to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident deftroy'd.
A wife content his even foul fecur'd
By want not Thaken, nor by wealth allur'd. Smith on Pbilips.
2. Acquiefcence; fatisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care exprefs,
And value books, as women men, for drefs :
Their praife is ftill-the fyle is excellent;
The fenfe they humbly take upon content. Pope's Epiflies.
3. [From conitentus, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that fhall from mine eyes appear. Sbakefpeare.
Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular contents of any fingle mats of ore by mere infpection.

Woodward's Natural Hifiory, p. iv.
Thefe experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit fuch a ferum might afford other contents.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
4. The power of containing; extent ; capacity.

This ifland had then fifteen hundred ftrong fhips, of great content. Bacon
It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and fituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
5. That which is comprifed in a writing. In this fenfe the plural only is in ufe.

I have a letter from her
Of fuch contents, as you will wonder at.
Shakespeare.
I fhall prove thefe writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original.

Grew's Cofnol. b. iv. c. I. . . I.
The contents of both books come before thofe of the firft book, in the thread of the fory. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .267$. Contenta'tion. n. $\int$. [from content.] Satisfaction; content. I feek no better warrant than my own confcience, nor no greater pleafure than mine own contentation.

Sidney.
The fhield was not long after incrufted with a new ruft, and is the fame; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned. Arbu. and Pope. Conte'nted. participial adj. [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet ; not repining; not demanding more; eafy, though not plenarily happy.
Barbarofla, in hope by fufferance to obtain another kingdon, feemed contented with the anfwer. Knolles's Hifiory. Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of higheft heav'n. Milt. Par. Lof. If he can defery
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls.
Deribam.
To diftant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, contented with his native groves.

## Conténtion. n. $\int$. [contentio, Latin.]

1. Strife ; debate; conteft; quarrel ; mutual oppofition.

Can we with manners afk what was the difference?
-Safely, I think; 'twas a contention in publick. Shakefp.
But avoid foolifh queftions and genealogics, and contentions and ftrivings.

Tit. iii. 9.
Can they keep themfelves in a perpetual contention with their eafe, their reafon, and their God, and not endure a fhort combat with a finful cuftom.

Dccay of Piety.
The ancients made contention the principle that reigned in the chaos at firft, and then love; the one to exprefs the divifions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond.

Burnat's Theory of the Earth.
2. Emulation ; endeavour to excel.

## CON

Sons and brother at a frife!
What is your quarrel? how began it firft
-No quarrel, but a fweet contention. Sbukefp. Hen. VI.
3. Eagernefs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneffnefs and contcntion to effect what you are about, will continually fuggeft to you feveral artifices. Holder. This is an end, which, at firft view, appears worthy out utmoft contention to obtain.
Conte'ntrous. adj. [fiom contend] Quarrelfom; given to debate; perverfe; not peaceable.

Thou think'ft much that this contentious form
Invades us to the R Kin
Shakeffeare's King Lear.
There are certain contcntious humours that are never to be pleared.

L'Eftrange.
Reft made them idle, idleneís made them curious, and curiofity contentious.

Decay of Piety.
Conte'ntious furifiietion. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and deternine differences between centending parties. The lord chief juftices, and judges, have a contentious jurifdiction; but the lords of the treafury, and the commiffioners of the cuftoms, have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranfactions. Cbambirs.
Conte'ntiously. adv. [from contentious.] Perverfely; quarrelfomely.

We fhall not contentioufly rejoin, or only to juftify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer affertions. Brown.
Conténtiousness. n. $\int$. [from contentious.] Pronenefs to conteft ; perverfenefs; turbulence; quarrelfomenefs.

Do not contentioufinefs and cruelty, and ftudy of revenge, feldom fail of retaliation?

Bentley's Sermons.
Conte'ntless. adj. [from content.] Difcontented; diffatiffied; uneafy.

Beft ftates, contentlefs,
Have a diffracted and moft wretched being,
Worfe than the worft, content. Shakefreare's Timon.
Conte'ntment. n. f. [from content, the verb.]

1. Acquiefcence without plenary fatisfaction.

Such men's contentment mult be wrought by ftratagem: the ufual method of fare is not for them. Hooker, b. iv. $\int .8$. Submiffion is the only reafoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the beft remedy we can apply to misfortunes.

Temple.
Contcntment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleafure of eatine temperance Grew's Cofnol

Some place the blifs in action, fome in eafe,
Thofe call it pleafure, and contentment thefe. Pope's Efays. But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all blank fadnefs, or continual tears.
Pope.
2. Gratification

At Paris the prince fpent one whole day, to give his mind fome contentment in viewing of a famous city. Wotton. Conte'rminous. adj. [conterminus, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This infenfibly conformed fo many of them, as were con. terminous to the colonies and garrifons, to the Roman laws.

Hale's Law of England.
Conterra'neous. adj. [contciraneus, Lat.] Of the fame country.
To CONTE'ST. v.a. [contefter, Fr. probably from contra tefari, Latin.] To dirpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queftion.
'Tis evident, upon what account none have prefumed to conteft the proportion of thefe ancient pieces. Dryd. Dufrefn. To Conte'st. v.n. Followed by with.

1. To ftrive ; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleafure of contefing with it, when there are hopes of vistory. Burnet. 2. To vie; to emulate.

I do conteft
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious frength I did
Contend againft thy valour.
Shake/peare's Coriolanus.
Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove conteft,
Unchang'd, immortal, and fupremely bleft? Yope's Ody fey.
Conte'st. n.f. [from the verb.] Difpute; difference; debate. This of old no lefs contefts did move,
Than when for Homer's birth fev'n cities ftrove. Denbam. A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for conteft about it. Locke. Leave all noify contefts, all immodeft clamours, and brawling language.

Watts.
Conte'stable. adj. [from conteff.] That may be contefted; difputable; controvertible.
Conte'stableness. n.f. [from contefable.] Poffibility of conteft.

Dict.
Contesta'tion. n.f. [from conteff.] The act of contefting; debate; fttife.

Doors fhut, vifits forbidden, and, which was worfe, divers conteffations, even with the queen herfelf.

Wotton.
After years fpent in domeftick, unfociable contefations, fhe found mcans to withdraw. Clarendon, b. viii.

## C O N

To CONTE'X. v. a. [contexo, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpofition of parts.
The fluid body of quickfilver is contexed with the falts it carries up in fublimation.

Boyle.
Co'ntext. n. f. [contcxtus, Latin.] The general feries of a difcourfe; the parts of the difcourfe that precede and follow the fentence quoted.
That chapter is really a reprefentation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifeft from the content.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Context. adj. [from contex.] Knit together; firm.
Hollow and thin, for lightnefs; but withal context and firm, for ftrength.

Derham's Pbyfic-Theology.
Contéxture. $n$. f. [from contex.] The difpofition of part one amongit others; the compofition of any thing out of feparate parts; the fyftem ; the conftitution ; the mamner in which any thing is woven or formed.
He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather fturdy than dainty.

Wotton.
Every fpecies, afterwards expreffed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful contexture of created beings.

## Hence 'gan relax,

The ground's contexture; hence Tartarian dregs, Sulphur, and nitrous fpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkfome caves.
Pbilips.
This apt, this wife cortext:re of the fea,
Makes it the fhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants fail from hore to fhore. Blackm.
Contigna'tion. in.f. [contignatio, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together

We mean a porch, or cloifter, or the like, of one cortignation, and not in floried buildings.

Wotton's Architecture. 2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

Contigu'ity. n. $\int$. [from contiguous.] Actual contact ; fituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.
He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and difpofition conforming unto contiguity. Brown, b. ii.

The immediate contiguity of that convex were a real fpace.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
CONTI'GUOUS. adj. [contiguus, Latin.]

1. Meeting fo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not feparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to pafs betwixt confilting bodies. Bacon's Nat. Hifory, N${ }^{\circ}$. 3 I .

The loud mifrule
Of chaos far remov'd; left fierce extremes,
Contiguius, might diftemper the whole frame. Milt, Pa. Lof. The Eaft and Weft
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides : thus happinefs and mifery,
And all extremes, are ftill contiguous. Denbam's Sophy.
Diftinguifh them by the diminution of the lights and hadows, joining the contiguous objects by the participation of their colours.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but feemed contiguous at one of their angles.

Newton's Opt.
2. It has fometimes with.

Water, being contiguous with air, cooleth it, but moifteneth it not.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N®. 865 .
Contíguously. adv. [from contiguous.] Without any intervening fpaces.

Thus difembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin contiguoufly embrace,
And foes are funder'd by a larger fpace. Dryden's Ovid. $\}$
Contíguousness. n.f. [from contiguous.] Clofe connection; coherence.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cóntinence. } \\ \text { Cóntinency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [continentia, Latin.]

1. Reftraint ; command of one's felf.

He knew what to fay; he knew alfo when to leave off, a continence which is practifed by few writers. Dryd. Fab. Pref.
2. Chaftity in gencral.

Where is he? -
-In her chamber, making a fermon of continency to her, and rails, and fwears, and rates. Shak. Tam. of the Shrewv. Suffer not difhonour to approach
Th'imperial feat; to virtue confecrate,
To juftice, continence, and nobility. Shak. Titus Andronicus.
3. Forbcarance of lawful pleafure.

Content without lawful vencry, is continence; without unlawful, chaftity.
4. Moderation in lawful pleafures.

Chaftity is either abftinence or continence: abftinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married perfons. Taylor. 5. Continuity ; uninterrupted courfe.

Anfwers ought to be made before the fame judge, before whom the depoftitions were produced, left the continence of the courfe fhould be divided; or, in other terms, left there fhould be a difcontinuance of the caufe.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

## CON

CO'NTINENT. adj. [continens, Latin.]

1. Chafte ; abftemious in lawful pleafures.

Life
Hath been as continent, as chafte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. Shakefpeare's Winter's Jale.
2. Reftrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a continent forbearance, 'till the fpeed of his rage goes flower.

Shatiefpeare's King Lear.
3. Continuous; connected.

The North-calt part of Afia is, if not continent with the Weft lide of America, yet certainly it is the leaft disjoined by fea of all that coaft of Afia.

Brerewood on Langruats.
Co'ntinentr. n. §. [continens, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the fea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were ren
By the rude ocean, from the continent;
Or thus created, it was fure defigu'd
To be the facred refuge of mankind.
The declivity of rivers will be fo much the lefs, and therefore the continents will be the lefs drained, and will gradually increafe in humidity. Dentley's Sermonis.
2. That which contains any thing. This fenfe is pealape only in Shakefieare.
You fhall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would fee. Shakejpcare's Hamlet.

O cleave my fides!
Heart, once be ftronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail cafc. Shakefp. Anthony and Cleopatra. Clofe pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending continents. Shakefpeare's King Lear. To CONTINGE. v. n. [contingo, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen.
Contíngence. $\}^{n}$. . [from contingent.] The quality of being Contringency. $\}$ fortuitous; accidental pofibility.

Their credulities affent unto any prognofticks, which, confidering the contingcracy in events, are only in the prefcience of God. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. $3 \cdot$

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaft the fecond page of great contingency,
Such as confifts with wills originally free.
Dryden.
Ariftotle fays, we are not to build certain rules upon the contingency of human aetions. $\quad$ South's Sermons. Contingent. adj. [contingens, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.
Hazard naturally implies in it, firf, fomething future; fecondly, fomething contingent.

South.
I firt thoroughly informed myfelf in all material circumftances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing cafual or contingent in any one of thofe circumftances.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
Contíngent. n. f.
I. A thing in the hands of chance.

By contingents we are to underftand thofe things which come to pafs without any human forecaft. Grew's Cofimol. b. iii. c. 2 .
His underfanding could almoft pierce into future contingents, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. South's Sermons.
2. A proportion that falls to any perfon upon a divifion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnifh his contingent of men, money, and munition.
Conti'ngently. adv. [from contingent.] Accidentally; without any fettled rule.
It is digged out of the earth contingently, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. Woodward's Natural Hifory, p. iv. Contíngentness. n. $\int$ : [from contingent.] Accidentalnefs.
Contívual. adj. [continuus, Latin.]

1. Inceffant ; proceeding without interruption; fucceffive without any fpace of time between. Contintial is ufed of time, and continuous of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feaft. Prov. 15:
'Tis all blank fadnefs, or continual tears. Pope.
2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in fome refpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diffeifed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beft opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live ; and fo I fave the right of entry to my heir.
Contínually. adv. [from continual.]

1. Without paufe; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the infide of a room, where a fire is continually kept, hath been tried with grapes.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .405$.
2. Without ceafing.

Why do not all animals continually increafe in bignefs, during the whole fpace of their lives? Bentley's Sermins. Conti'nuance. $n$. $\int$. [from continue.]
I. Succeffion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own prefervation, or the continuance of his fpecies.

Addijon's Sfecintor, No. 120.
2. Permanence

## CON

2. Permanence in one flate.

Conitiniacmince of evil doth in itfelf increafe evil. Sidney. A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ftay, yet with the continuance continually hath its heat increafed. Sidncy, b. ii.
There Rominh cafuifts fpeak peace to the confciences of men, by fuggefting fomething which fhall fatisfy their minds, notwithitanding a known, avowed continuance in fins. South. 3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; latlingnefs.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in queftion the conitinuance of his love. Shak. Twelfth Nigbt.
Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of in greater continuance than the other. Hayward.
Thatepleafure is not of greater continuance, which arifes from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. Addif. Friceloo'der. 5. Pericverance.

To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, feek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. Ro. ii. 7 . 6. Progrefion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fafhioned.
Contínuate. adj. [continuatus, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flef and bones fhould be made continuate with his. Hooker, b. v. 2. Uninterrupted; urbroken.

A moft incomparable man breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and continuatc goodnefs. sbake/p. Timon. Continua'tion. is [from continuate.] Protracion, or fucceffion uninterrupted.

Thefe things muft needs be the works of providence, for the conitinuation of the fpecies, and upholding the world. Ray.
The Roman poem is but the fecond part of the Illias; a continuation of the fame fory. Contínuative. n.f. [from continuate.] All expreffion noting permanence or duration.

To thefe may be added continuatives; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaft two propofitions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

Watts's Logick.
Continua'tor. n.f. [from continuate.] He that continues or keeps up the fcries or fucceffion.
It feems injurious to providence to ordain a way of production which fhould deftroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the fpecies by the deffruction of the continuator.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 15.
To CONTINUE. v. n. [continuer, Fr. continuo, Latin.]
I. To remain in the fame flate.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to cat.
2. To latt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom fhall not continue.
Mat. xv. $3^{2}$.
For here have we no contimue.
I Sa. xiii. 14 . come.
reek one to
3. To perfevere.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my difciples indecd.

7o. viii. $3^{\text {r. }}$
To Contínue. v.a.
I. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O continue thy loving kindnefs unto them. $P \int$. xxxvi. 10.
2. To unite without a chafn, or intervening fubftance.

The dark abyfs, whofe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell continu'd reaching th' utmoft orb
Of this frail world. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. l. 1029.
Here Priam's fon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whofe face and limbs were one continu'd wound;
Difhoneft, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nofe, and fhorten'd of his ears. Dryd. En.
Where any motion or fucceffon is fo flow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ferics of a conftant continued fucceffion is loft ; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of reft between.

Lock.
You know how to make yourfelf happy, by only continuing fuch a life as you have been long accuftomed to lead. Pope. Contínuedly. adv. [from continued.] Without interruption; without ceafing.

By perfeverance, I do not underfand a continuedly uniform, equal courfe of obedience, and fuch as is not interrupted with the leaft act of fin.

Norris.
CONTINUER. $n$. $f$. [from continue.] Having the power of perfeverance.

I would my horfe had the fpeed of your tongue, and fo good a continuer. Shake fpeare's Muich ado about Notbing. Continu'iry. n. $f$. [continuitas, Latin.]

1. Connection minterrupted; cohifion; clofe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of folution of continuity. Baion's Nat. Hifory.

After the great lights there mult be great fhadows, which we call repores, becaufe in reality the fight would be tired, if it were attracted by a comtinuity of glittering objects. Dryd.

## CON

It wraps itfelf about the flame, and by its continuity hinders any air or nitre from coming. Addifon's Remark's on Itai's. 2. In phyfick.
'That texture or cohefion of the parts of an animal body, upon the dettruction of which there is faid to be a folution of continuity.

Quincy.
tinuity is
As in the natural body a wound or folution of continuity is worfe than a corrupt humour, fo in the fpiritual.' Bar. Efjays.

The folid parts may be contracted by diffolving their contimuity; for a fibre, cut through, contracts iffelf. Arbutbnit. Continuous. adj. [iontinuus, Latin.] Joined together with-- out the intervention of any face.

As the brealth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muft be diminifhed, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended.

Newton's Opt.

> To whofe dread expanfe,

Contimuous depth, and wond'rous length of courfe,
Our floods are rills. Thomfon's Sumnier, 1.835.
To CONTO'RT. v.a. [contortus, Latin.] To twift; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are varioufly contorted. Ray.
Air feems to confift of fires contorted into fmall fpheres, through the interftices of which the particles of light may freely pars.
freely pafs.
Conto'rion. n.f. [from contert.] Twift; wry motion; flexure.

Difruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and fudden fretch or contortion. Ray on the Creation. How can fhe acquire thofe hundred graces and motions, and airs, the contortions of every mufcular motion in. the face?

Swift.
CONTO'UR. n. .f. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CO'NTRA. A Latin prepofition ufed in compofition, which fignifies againft.
CCNTRA'BAND. adj. [contrabando, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.
If there happen to be found an irreverent expreffion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be flaved or forfeited, like contraband goods. Dryden's Fables, Preface.
To Co'ntraband. v.a. [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.
To CONTRA'CT. v. a. [contraÊus, Latin.]
r. To draw together; to fhorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,
Is, that love contracts them all in one.
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beftow;
But firft contracted, that, if ever found,
His head fhould pay the forfeit.
Dryden's Fables.
3. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, the and I, long fince contracted,
Are now fo fure that nothing can diffolve us. Shakefpeare.
She was a lady of the higheft condition in that country, and contrakled to a man of merit and quality. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 5^{8}$.
To procure ; to bring; to incur ; to draw ; to get.
Of enemies he could not but contract good fore, while moving in fo high a fpherc.

King Cbarles.
He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u v}$.
Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each contract new ftrength and light. Pope. Such behaviour we contract by having much converfed with perfons of high ftations.

Swift.
To fhorten; to abridge; to epitomife.
'「o Contra'ct. v. $n$.

1. To fhrink up; to grow fhort.

Whatever empties the vefiels, gives room to the fibres to contract.

Arbutbout on Alimerits.
2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provifions.

Contra'ct. fart. adj. [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.
Firft was he contraft to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witnefs to that vow. Shakef. Ricl. IHf.
Co'ntract. n. S. [from the verb. Anciently accented on the firf.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual contract, with the confent to execute them by common ftrength, they make the rife of all civil governments.

Tandle.
Shall Ward draw contracts with a fatefman's filll?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will?
Pofe.
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the baftardy of Edward's children? --I did, with his contract with lady Lucr,
And his contract by deputy in France. Sbakef. Ricluard III. 3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Contra'ctedness. n. f. [from contracied.] The fate of being contracted; contraction.

Dic. Contractibi'lity. n. $\int$. [from contracible.] Pofibility of being contracted; quality of fuffering contraction.

By

## CON

By this continual contracibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conftant motion. Arbutbn. Contra'ctible. adj. [from contrait.] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contrantible, are capable to be inflated by the admiffion of air, and to fubfide at the expulfion of it.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Contra'ctibleness. $n$. $\int$. [from contradibli.] I he quality of fuffering contraction.
Contra'ctile. adj. [from contrael.] Having the power of contraction, or of hortening itcelf.

The arteries are elaftick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they fqueeze and drive the blood ftill forward.

Arbutbnot on Alinents.
Contra'ction. n.f. [contractio, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or thortening.

The main parts of the poem, fuch as the fable and fentiments, no tranlator can prejudice but by omiffions or contractions. The act of fhrinking or fhriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the ftomach into involuntary contrafions.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. The ftate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compals.

Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ftomach, which is a great caufe of appetite. Bacon. Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greateft in the red: Newton's Opt.
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or fyllables to one.
5. Any thing in its ftate of abbreviation or contraction; as, the writing is full of contractions.
Contra'ctor. n.f. [from contract.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.
Let the meafure of your affirmation or denial be the underftanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the feller by feaking what is true, in a fenfe not underftood by the other, is a thief. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

All matches, friendfhips, and focieties are dangerous and
inconvenient, where the contractors are not equals. L'Eftrange.
To CONTRADI'CT. v. a. [contradico, Latin.]

1. To oppofe verbally; to affert the contrary to what has been afferted.

It is not lawful to contradict a point of hiftory which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander.

Dryden's Dedication, En.
2. To be contrary to ; to repugn ; to oppofe.

No truth can contradict any truth. Hooker, b. ii. Sect. 7. I contradict your banes
If you will marry, make your loves to me. Shak. K. Lear. Contradicter. n.f. [from contradict.] One that contradicts; one that oppores; an oppoler.
If no contradicter appears hercin, and the fuit was only commenced againft fuch as openly reproached him, in refpect of his legitimacy, it will furely be good for the inheritance itfelf.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
If a gentleman is a little fincere in his reprefentations, he is fure to have a dozen contradicters. Swift's View of Ireland.
Contradiction. n.f. [from contradict.]

1. Verbal oppofition ; controverfial affertion.

## That tongue,

Infpir'd with contradiffion, durft oppofe
A third part of the gods. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi. 2. Oppofition.

Confider him that endureth fuch contradiction of finners againft himfelf, left ye be wearied. Heb. xii. 3 .
3. Inconfiftency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apoftle's advice to be angry and fin not, was a contradiction in their philofophy. South's Sermons.
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby alfo perccive whatfoever is falfe in contradiction to it. Grew's Cofmol. b. ii. 4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All contradiczions grow in thofe minds, which neither abfolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely fink into the fea of vanity.

Sidncy, b. ii.
Laws human muft be made without contradiction unto any pofitive law in fcripture.

Hooker, b. iii.. . 9 .
Can he make deathlefs death? That were
Strange contradiction, which to God himelf
Impoffible is held; as argument
Of weaknefs, not of pow'r. Milton's Paradife Loft, b, x.
Convradi'ctious. adj. [from contradict.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconfiftent.

The rules of decency, of government, of juftice itfelf, are fo different in one place from what they are in another, fo party-coloured and contradizious, that one would think the fpecies of men altered according to their climates. Collier. 2. Inclised to contradict; given to cavil.

Contrantictiousness. n. $f$. [from contradiefious.] Inconfiftency ; contraricty to itfelf.

Vow. I.

## CON

This opinion was, for its abfurdity and contradienioufiefts unworthy of the contemplation and refined fpirit of Plato.

Norris's Mijcellanies.
Contradictorily, adv. [from contradiciory.] Inconfiftently with himfelf; oppofitely to others.
Such as have difcourfed hercon, have fo diverfely, contrarily, or contradicforily delivered thenfelves, that no affirmative from thence can be reafonably deciuced. Broun's Vulg. Err.
Contradictoriness. n. f. [from contradieiory.] Oppofition in the higheft degree.
Con'radictory. adj. [ichtradiflorius, Latin ]

1. Oppofite to; inconfiffent with.

The Jews hold, that in cafe two rabbies fhbuld happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the contradiciory affertions of both. Soutb's Sermons.

The fchemes of thofe gentlemen are moft abfurd, and coutradictory to common fenfe. Addifon's Freebolder, N ${ }^{\circ} .7$.
2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleft oppofition, where both the terms of one propofition are oppufite to thofe of another.
Contradictory. n. f. A propofition which oppofes another in all its terms ; contraricty ; inconfiftency.

It is common with princes to will contradictories; for it is the folecifin of power to think to command the enid, and yet not to endure the mearis.

Bacon, Elday 20.
To afcribe unto him a power of election, not to chufe this or that indifferently, is to make the fame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are contralictories. Branhb. Anfwer to Hobbs
Contrádistínction. n. f. [from contradifinguifb.] Diftinction by oppofite qualities.

We muft trace the foul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the diftinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in contradifitition to fome other powers. Glanville's Scepf. c. 13. That there are fuch things as fins of infirmity, in contradifinction to thofe of prefumption, is a truth not to be queftioned.

South.
To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. v. a. [from contra and diftingui/b.] To diftinguifh not fimply by differential but by oppofite qualities.
The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as contradiftinguibed to fpirit, are the cohefion of folid, and confequently feparable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulfe.

Locke.
'There are our complex ideas of foul and body, as contradiffinguihed.

Locke.
Contrafi'ssure, n. $\int$. [from contra and fifure.]
Contufions, when great, do ufually produce a fiffure or crack of the fcull, either in the fame part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fiffure ; or in the contrary part, in which cafe it obtains the name of contrafifure. Wifeman.
To CONTRAI'NDICATE. v. a. [contra and indico, Lat.] To point out fome peculiar or incidental fymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.
Vomits have their ufe in this malady; but the age and fex of the patient, or other urgent or contraindicating fymptoris, muft be obferved.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Contraindica'tion. n.f. [from contraindicate.] An indication or fymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main fcope of a difeafe points out at firf. $2 u n c y:$
I endeavour to give the moft fimple ideä of the diftemper, and the proper diet, abftracting from the complications of the firf, or the contraindications to the fecond. Arbuth. on Aliments.
Contramu're. n. f. [contremir, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. Cbarnbers.
Contrani'tency. n.f. [from contra and nitens, Latini.] Reaction; a refiftency againft preffure.
Contraposi'tion. n. $\int$. [from contra and pofition.]

1. A placing over againft.
2. In logick. See Convérsion.

Contraregula'rity. n.f. [from contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule.
It is not only its not promoting, but its oppofing, or at leaft its natural aptnefs to oppofe the greateft and beft of ends; fo that it is not fo properly an irregularity as a contraregnlarity.

Norris.
Contra'riant. adj. [contrariant, from contrarier; French.] Inconfiftent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depofitions of witnefles therffelves, being falfe, various, contrariant, fingle, inconcludent. Ayliffe's Parergon. Co'ntraries. n. $\int$. [from contrary.] In logick, propofitions which deftroy each other; but of which the fallhood of one does not eftablifh the truth of the other.
If two univerfals differ in quality, they are contrarics; as, every vine is a tree, no vinie is a tree. Thefe call never be both true together, but they may be both falfe. Watts's Logick. CONTRARI'ETY. n. $\int$. [from contrarietas, Latin.]

1. Repugnance ; oppofition.

The will about one and the fame thing may, in contrary

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reipects, have contrary inclinations, and that without contraricts:

Hooker, b. v. Jeer. 48.
It principally failed by late fetting out, and by fome contra-
riety of weather at fea. Wotlon.
I lacir religion had more than negative contrariety to virtue
Decay of Piety.
There is a contrariety between thofe things that confeience inclines to, and thofe that entertain the fenfes. Southb.
There is nothing more common than contrariety of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly difhelieves what another only doubts of, and a third ftedfafly believes and firmly adheres to.

Locke.
2. Inconfintency; quality or pofition deftructive of its oppofite.

Making a contrariety the place of my memory, in her foulnefs I beheld Pamela's fairnefs, ftill looking on Mopfa, but thinking on Pame'a.

Sidney.
He which will perfecly recover a fick and reftore a difeafed body unto health, muft not endeavour fo much to bring it to a ftate of fimple contraricty, as of fit proportion in contrariety unto thofe evils which are to be cured Hooker, b. iv. S.8.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can thefe contraricties agrec? Shakejp. Hcary IV. p. i.
Thefe two interefts are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will alfo prove oppofite, and not refting in a bare diverfity, quickly rife into a contrariety.
Contrárily, adv. [from contrayy.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them confpire to one and the fame action, and all this contrariy to the laws of fpecifick gravity, in whatever pofture the body be formed. Ray on the Creation.
2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men defire happinefs, yet their wills carry them fo contrarily, and confequently fome of them to what is evil.
Contra'riness. n.f. [from contrary.] Contrariety; oppofition.
Contra'rious. adj. [from contrary.] Oppofite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That Thou towards him, with hand fo various,
Or might I fay contrarious,
Temper'ft thy providence through his fhort courfe? Milton.
Contra'riously. adv. [from contrarious.] Oppofitely; contrarily.

> Many things, having full reference

To one confent, may work contrarioufly. Sbakefp. Henry V.
Contra'riwise. adv. [contrary and wife.] See Wise.
I. Converfely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move ftool, and in fmaller urine; and fo, contrariwife, fome in greater quantity move urine, and in finaller ftool. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Every thing that acts upon the fluids, muft, at the fame time, act upon the folids, and contrariwife. Arbuth. on Alim. 2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is conftant, the matter, contrarizuif, of actions daily changeable.

Hooker, b. iii. f. 10
1 his requeit was never before made by any other lords; but, contrariwife, they were humble fuiters to have the benefit and protection of the Englifh laws. Davies on Ireland.

The fun may fet and rife:
But we, contrariwife,
Sleep, after our fhort light,
One everlafting night. Raleigh's Hifory of the World. CONTRARY. adj. [contrarius, Latin.]

1. Oppofite ; contradiśtory; not fimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, fo that one deffroys or obffructs the other.

Perhaps fome thing, repugnant to her kind,
By ftrong antipathy the foul may kill;
But what can be contrary to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord fill. Davies. 2. Inconfiftent; difagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives contrary to it, knows that he hath no reafon for what he does.

Tillotfon, Serm. v.
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all purfue good; but that the fame thing is not good to every man alike. Locke. 3. Adverfe ; in an oppofite direction.

The fhip was in the midft of the fea, tofied with the waves; for the wind was contrary.

Mat. xiv. 24 .
Co'nerary. i.f. [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of oppofite cualitiec.

No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and fuch a knave.
Shakeficare's King Lear. He fung
Why contraries feed thunder in the cloud. Cozulcy's Davideis. Honour Thould be concern'd in honour's calule;
That is not to be cur'd by contrarics,
As bodies are, whore health is ofteu drawn
From rankeft poifons.
Southervis Oroonoko.

## C O N

2. A propofition contrary to fome other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The infances brought by our author are but flender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the firft-born, and do rather fhew the contrary.
3. On the Contrary. In oppofition ; on the other fide. He pleaded ftill not guily ;
The king's attorney, on the contraiy,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, coufeffions
Of diverfe witnefles. Sliakeffcare's IIenry VIII. If juftice flood on the fide of the fingle perfon, it ought to give good men pleafure to fee that right fhould take place; but when, on the contrary, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private intereft, what good man but muft lament?
4. To the Contrary. To a contrary purpofe; to an oppolite intent.

They did it, not for want of inftruttion to the contrary. Still. To Co'ntrary. v.a. [contrarier, French.] To oppofe; to thwart; to contradiç.
When I came to court I was advifed not to centrary the king.

Latimer.
Finding in him the force of it, he would no further centrary it, but employ all his fervice to medicine it.

Sidne:-
difinim-
CONTRAST. n.. . [contrafte, Fr.] Oppofition and difimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the vifibility or effect of another.
To Co'ntrast. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place in oppofition, fo that one figure flews another to advantage.
2. To fhew another figure to advantage by its colour or fituation.

The figures of the groups muft not be all on a fide, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the fame way; but muft contraft each other by their feveral pofitions. Dryd. Dufrefnoy.
Contravalla'tion. $n . \rho$. [from contra and vallo, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the befiegers, round a city, to hinder the fallies of the garrifon.

When the late czar of Mufcovy firft acquainted himfelf with mathematical learning, he practifed all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the fiege of a town in Livonia.

Watts's Logick.
To CONTRAVE'NE. v. a. [contra and venio, Lat.] To oppofe; to obftruct; to baffle.
Contrave'ner. n.f. [from contravene.] He who oppofes another.
Contrave'ntion. n. f. [French.] Oppofition.
Yet if Chriftianity did not lend its name to ftand in the gap, and to employ or divert thefe humours, they muft of neceffity be fpent in contraventions to the laws of the land. Swift.
Contrayérva. n. $\int$. [contra, againft, and yerva, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, fometimes poifon in general.] A fpecies of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much ufed as an alexipharmick. Miller. Contrect a'tion: n.f. [contreflatio, Latin.] A touching or handling.

Dict.
Contri'butary. adj. [from con and tributary.] Paying tribute to the fame fovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks muft be contributary, and to them all nature pays a fubfidy. Glanville's Scepf. c. 25 .
To CONTRI'BUTE. v. a. [contribuo, Latin.] To give to fome common ftock; to advance towards fome common defign.

England contributes much more than any other of the allies.

Addifon on the State of the IVar. His mafter contributed a great fum of money to the Jefuits church, which is not yet quite finifhed. Addifon on Italy.
To Contríbute. v.n. To bear a part; to have a fhare in any act or effect.
Whatever praifes may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a firgle beauty in them to which the invention muft not contribute.

Pope's Effay on Homer.
CONTRIBU'TION. $n, f$. [from contribute.]
I. The act of promoting fome defign in conjunction with other perfons.
2. That which is given by feveral hands for fome common purpofe.

It hath pleafed them of Macedonia to make a certain contribution for the poor faints.
R.m. xv. 26.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary contributions.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
3. That which is paid for the fupport of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do ftand but in a forc'd affection ;
For they have grudg'd us contribution. Shakef. Ful. Cafar. Contri'butive. adj [from contribute.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpofe in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promifes renders them moft proper in-
centives

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centives to virtue, fo the manner of propofing we hiall find afro highly contributive to the fame end.

De:ay of Picty.
Convridutor. n. f. [froni contribute.] One that bears a part in fome common defign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to fome end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be contributors,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatfoe'er. Shakefpeare.
A grand contributor to our diflentions is paffion. Dic. of Piety.
Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zcalous for its religious and civil liberties? And a chearful contributor to all thofpubiick expences which have been thought neceflary to fecure them?

Atcerbury.
Contríbutory. adj. [from contribute.] Promoting the fame end; bringing afiftance to fome joint defign, or increafe to fome common ftock.
To CON ! RI'STATE. v. a. [contriflo, Latin.] To fadden; to make forrowful; to make melancholy.

Blacknefs and darknefs are butoprivatives, and therefore have little or no activity: fomewhat they do contriflate, but very little.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .73$
CONTRISTA'TION. n. $\int$. [from contriffate.] The ant of making fad; the fate of being made fad; lorrow; heavinefs of heart; fadnefs; forrowfulneis; glocminefs; grief; moan; mournfulnefs; trouble ; difcontent; melancholy.

Incenfe and nidorous fmeils, fuch as were of facrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to difpofe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of fadnefs and contriffation of the fpirits, and partly alfo by heating and exalting them.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 9 \mathrm{j}^{2}$
CONTRITE. adj. [contritus, Latin.]

1. Bruifed; much worn.
2. Worn with forrow; harraffed with the fenfe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines contrite is forrowful for fin, from the love of God and defire of pleafing him; and attrite is forrowful for fin, from the fear of punifhment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have beftow'd more contrite tears,
Than from it iffu'd forced drops of blood. Shak. Hcnry V With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our fighs the air
Frequenting, fent from hearts contrite, in fign
Of forrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. Milt. Pa. Lof.
The contrite finner is reftored to pardon, and, through faith
in Chrift, our repentance is intitled to falvation. Rogirs's Serm.
Contri'teness. n. f. [from contrite.] Contrition; repentance.
Contrition. n. $\int$. [from contrite.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Sonie of thofe coloured powders, which painters ufe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I fee not what can be juftly pretended for thofe changes, befides the breaking of their part into lefs parts by that contrition.

Newton's Opt
2. Penitence; forrow for fin: in the frict fenfe, the forrow which arifes from the defire to pleafe God, diftinguifhed from attrition, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is forrow and contrition for fin? A being grieved with the confcience of fin, not only that we have thereby incurred fuch danger, but alfo that we have fo unkindly grieved and provoked fo good a God.

Hammond's Pract. Cat.
Fruits of more pleafing favour, from thy feed
Sown with contrition in his heart, than thofe
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradife could have produc'd. Miton's Paradife Lof.
Your fafting, contrition, and mortification, when the church and ftate appoints, and that efpecially in times of greater riot and luxury.

Sprat's Sermons.
My future days fhall be one whole contrition;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.
Dryden.
Contrívable. adj. [from contrive.] Poffible to be planned by the mind; poflible to be invented and adjufted.
It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may feem cafily contrivable.

Wilkins's Dadlalus.
Contrivance. n. f. [from contrive.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoffible to thefe contrivances, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination.

Wilkins's Math. Mag. nation.

Inftructed, you'll explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. Blackmore's Creation.
2. Scheme; plan ; difinofition of parts or caufes.

Our bodies are made according to the moft curions artifice, and orderly contrivance.

Glanville's Scepf. c. 7.
3. A conceit; a plot ; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my cont, ivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? Dryden.
There might be a feint, a contrivance in the matter, to draw him into fome fecret ambufh.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To CONTRIVE. v. a. [controuver, French.]

1. To plan out ; to excogitate.

One that flept in the contriving luft, and waked to do it. Sbakefineare's King Lear.
What more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the univerfe than infinite wifdom. Tillo for.
Our poet has always fome beautiful defign, which he firft eftablifhes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Dryden.
2. To wear away. Out of ufe.

Three ages, fuclı as mortal men contrive. Fairy 2 ueen. To Contri've. v. n. To form or' defign; to plan; to fcleme; to complot.

Pleafe ye, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaft caroufes to our miftrefs' health. Sbakefpeare. Contri'vement. $n f$. [from contrive.] Invention. Dict. Contríver. n. $\int$. [íron contrive.] An inventer; one that plans a defign; a fchemer.

1, the miftrets of your charms,
The clofe contrizer of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. Shakeffeare's Macbeth. Epeus, who the fraud's contrizer was. Denbam. Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to jour contriver, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever lefs their debtor.
Swift.
Scenes of blood and defolation, I had painted as the common effects of thofe deftructive machines; whereof, he faid, fome evil genius, enginy to mankind, muft have been the firft contriver.

Gulliv. Travels.
CONTRO'L. n. f. [controle, that is, contre role, French.]

1. A regifter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; reftraint.

Let partial fpirits ftill aloud complain,
Think themfelves injur'd that they cannot reign ;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without control, upon their fellows prey.
Walle:
He fhall feel a force upon himfelf from within, and from the control of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily.

South.
If the finner fhall win fo complete a victory over his confrience, that all thofe confiderations fhall be able to frike no terrour into his mind, lay no reftraint upon his lufts, no csntrol upon his appetites, he is certainly too frong for the means of grace.

Soutb's Sermons.
Speak, what Phoebus has infpir'd thy foul
For common good, and fpeak without control. Dryd. Hom. 3. Power; authority; fuperintendence.

The beafts, the fifhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's fubjects, and at their controls. Shakefpeare. To Contról. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern; to reftrain; to fubject.

Authority to convent, to control, to punifh, as far as with excommunication, whomfoever they fhould think worthy.

Hooker, Preface.
Give me a ftaff of honour for mine age;
But not a fceptre to control the world. Sizakef. Tit. Andron.
Who fhall control me for my works
Ecclus. v. 3.
I feel my virtue ftruggling in my foul;
But ftronger paffion does its pow'r control. Dryd. Aurengz.
O , deareft Andrew, fays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou control.
Prior.
3. To overpower; to confute; as, be controlled all the evidence of bis adierfary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own efcape, fhe knew they were things that a vcry few could control. Bacon's Henry VII. Contróllable. adj. [froin control.] Subject to control; fubject to command; fubject to be over-ruled.

Paffion is the drunkennefs of the mind, and therefore, in its prefent workings, not controllable by reafon. South. Contróller. n. f. [from control.] One that has the power of governing or reftraining; a fuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious fpirit,
Nor ceafe to be an arrogant controlier. Sbakcfp. Henry VI. The great controller of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eftate. Dryden.
Contro'llership. n.f. [from controller.] The office of a controller.
Contrólment, n. $\int$. [from centrol.]

1. The power or act of fuperiutending or reftraining; reftraint; fuperintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without controlnent.

Davies on Ireland. 2. Oppofition ; refiftance; confutation.

Were it reafon that we fhould fuffer the fame to pafs without controlment, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth.

Hooker, 6. iii. je.7. 7.
Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for controlment. Shakefpeare's King Fobr.
Controve'rsial. adj. [from controverfy.] Relating to difputes; difputatious.

## CON

It happens in controverfial difcourfes as it does in the affaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the hatteries are erected, there is 1:o firther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, fo it aftords but a fit ife for the prefent purpofe.
Co'ntroversy. n. $f$. [controverfin, Latin.]

1. Difpute ; delaate; agitation of contrary opinions: a difpute is commonly oral, and a controverfy in writing.
How cometh it to pafs that we are fo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is fo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all thefe controverfies might have died the very day they were firft brought forth. Hooker, b. i
Without controvery great is the myftery of godlinefs. I Tim Wild controverfy then, which long had flept,
Into the prefs from ruin'd cloifters leapt.
Denbamz
This left no room for controverfy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others.
2. A fuit in law

If there be a controverfy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they fhall juftify the righteous and condemn the wicked. Deutr. xxv. I. 3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a controverfy with the nations. Fer. xxv. 31 4. Oppofition ; enmity: this is an unufual fenfe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lufty finews; throwing it afide,
And ftemming it with hearts of controver fy. Sbak. Ful. Caf. To CONTROVERT. v. a. [controverto, Lat.] To debate ; to ventilate in oppofite books; to difpute any thing in writing.

If any perfon thall think fit to controvert them, he may do it very fafely for me.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ
Controve'rtible. adj. [from controvert] Difputable; that may be the caufe of controverfy.

Difcourfing of matters dubious, and many controvertible truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther afient than the probability of our reafons and verity of our experiments. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
Controvertist. $n$ f. [from controvert.] Difputant; a man verfed or engaged in literary wars or difputations.

Who can think himfelf fo confiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonftration, this prince of controvertifts, this great lord and poffeffor of firt principles. Tillot fon, Preface.
Contu'macious. adj. [contumax, Latin.] Obftinate; perverfe; ftubborn; inflexible.
He is in law faid to be a contumacious perfon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. Ayliffe.

There is another very efficacipus method for fubduing of the moft obftinate contumacious finner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chrift. Hammond's Fundamentals.
Contuma'ciously. adv. [from contumacious.]. Obftinately; ftubbornly; inflexibly; perverfely.
Contuma'cio sness. n. $\int$. [from contumacious.] Obftinacy; perverfenefs; inflexibility; ftubbornnefs.
From the defcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and contumacioufnefs of cure. Wijeman.
CO'NTUMACY. n.f: [from contumacia, Latin.]

1. Obftinacy ; perverfenefs; ftubbornnefs; inflexibility. Such acts
Of contumacy will provoke the Higheft
To make death in us live. Nilton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and difobedience to any lawful fummons or judicial order.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Thefe certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's contumacies and difobedience.

Ayliffe's Parerg'n.
Contume'tious. adj. [contume'iofus, Latin.]

1. Reproachful ; rude; farcaftick; contemptuous.

With fcoffs and fcorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick fpectacle. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. i.
In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contumelicus language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. Swift on the Difent. in Atbens and Rome.
2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another fort of contumelious perfons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumftance of ill employing their wit ; for they ufe none in it. Govcrnm. of the Tongue.

Giving our holy virgins to the ftain
Of contumelious, beaftly, madbrain'd war. Shakefp. Timon.
3. Productive of reproach; thameful; ignominious.

As it is in the higheft degree injurious to thicm, fo is it contumelious to him.

Decay of Piet?.
Contume'liously. adv. [from contumelious] Reproachfully; contemptuounly; rudely.

The people are not wont to take fo great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their perfons are contunclioufy trodden upon.

Hooker, b. i. fect. 10.
Fie, lords; that you, being fupreme magiffrates,
Thus contumelioufly fhould break the peace. Shakef. Hen. VI. Contume'liousness. $n$. $f$. [from conturnelious.] Rudenefs; reproach.

## CON

CONTUMELY. n. f. [coniumelia, Latin.] Rudenefs; contemptuoufinefs; bitternefs of language ; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieft, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, muft make the punifhment of contumely and wrong, offered unto any of the common fort, fharp and grievous, that fo the evil may be prevented.

Hooker, b. i. Sect. 10.
Th' oppreffor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pang of defpis'd love, the law's delay. Shakef: Hamlet. It was undervalued and depreffed with fome bitternefs and contumely.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Why fhould any man be troubled at the contumelies of thofe whofe judgment deferves not to be valued? Tillot fon.

Eternal contumely attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. Aiddifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .123$.
To CONTU'SE. v.a. [contufus, Latin.]
I. To beat together; to bruife.

Of their roots, barks, and feeds, contufed together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. Bacon's Nat. Hiff.
2. To bruife the fein without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature contufos the lips in cutting them, fo that they require to be digefted before they can unite. Wijeman's Surgery.
Contu'sion. n. $\int$ [from contu $f_{i 0}$.]

1. The act of beating or bruifing.
2. The flate of being beaten or bruifed.

Take a piece of glafs, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contufion a multitude of minute furfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. Boyle on Colour's.
3. A bruife; a comprefion of the fibres, diftinguifhed from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged contufions, and all bruife of time. Shakefp. Henry VI.
The bones, in fharp colds, wax brittle; and all contufions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory. Conval Lily. See Lily of the Valley.
Convale'scence. ] n.f. [from convalefor, Latin.] Renewal Convale'scency. $\}$ of health; recovery from a difeafe.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, fhe recovered her fpirits to a reafonable convalefcence. Clarendon, $b$. viii. CONVALE'SCENT. adj. [convalcfeens, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a ftate of health.
Conve'nable. adj. [convenable, French.]
I. Confiftent with; agreeable to ; accordant to. Not now in ufe.

He is fo meek, wife, and merciable,
And with his word his work is convenable. Spenfer's Paft. 2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE. v.n. [convenio, Latin.]. To come together; to affemble; to affociate; to unite.

The fire feparates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they convene into a liquor. Bogle.
There are fettled periods of their convening, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legillature. Locke.
In Chort-fighted men, whofe eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and convene in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. Newton's Opt.
To Conve'ne. v.a.
I. To call together; to affemble ; to convoke.

No man was better pleafed with the convening of this parliament than myfelf. King Charles. All the factious and fchifmatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themfelves by the found of a bell.

Clarendon
And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the bleft abodes.
Pope's Statius
2. To fummon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil caufes, cannot be convened before any but an ecclefiaftical judge. Ayliffe
Conve'nience. $\} n . \rho$ [convenientia, Latin.]
I. Fitnefs; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becaufe permitted, the queftion is, what light fhall fhew us the conveniency which one hath above another. Hooker, 6. ii. S. 4.
2. Commodioufnefs; eafe; freedom from difficultics.

A man putting all his pleafures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel : the value is the fame, and the convenience greater. South's Sormons.
Every man muft want fomething for the convenicncy of his life, for which he muft be obliged to others. Calamy's Serm.

There is another convenience in this method, during your waiting.

Swift's Diresions to the Footman.
3. Caufe of eafe; accommodation.

If it tave not fuch a convenience, voyages muft be very uncomfortable. Willins's Math. Magic.
A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that convenience more, of which he had not thought when he began. Dryden's Fabies, Preface.

## $\mathrm{C} O \mathrm{~N}$

Thiere was a pair of fpectacles, a pocket perfpective, and feveral other litle convenien_ies, I did not think myfelf bound in homour to dificover.

Gullizer's Traucls.
3. Fituefs of time or place.

## Ufe no farther me:uns;

But with all brief and plain conceniency,
Let me have judgment. S/ cikeficarc's Merchant of Vonice.
CONVENIENT: adj. [comenicus, Latim.]

1. Fït ; fuitable; proper; well adipted; commodious.

The leaft and moft trivial enifodes, or under actions, are eithor neceflary or conemient ; cither fo mecelary that without them the poen mult be imperfect, or fo comvenicht that no others can be imagined more fuitable to the place in which they are.

Drych. Dcdication to the EEneid.
Health itfelf is hut a kind of temper, groten and preferved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. Arbuti). on Aimimits. 2. It has cither to or for before the following noun : perhaps it ourgit generally to have for before perfons, and to before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food conser.ient for me.

Prov. xxx. 8.
These are fome arts that are peculiarly convenient to fome particular nations.

Tillotfon.
Cove'mintiy. adv. [from convenient.]

1. Commudioully ; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we fhall find him moft conveniently. Shakefs Hamlet.
2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect propofed.
It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable fails, whofe force may be impreffed from their motion, equivalent to thofe in a wind-mill. Wilkins's Mat. Nag. CO'NVENT. n. $f$. [conventus, Latin.]

1. An affembly of religious perfons; a body of monks or nuns. He came to Leicefter;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably recciv'd him. Sh. H. VIII.
2. A religious houfe; an abbey; a monaftery; a nunnery.

One feldom finds in Italy a fpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covercd with a convent. Addijon. To Conve'nt. v. a. [convenio, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

## He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's convented. Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
They fent forth their precepts to attach men, and convent them before themfelves at private houfes. Bacon's Henry VII.
Co'nventricle. n. f. [conventiculum, Latin.]

1. An affembly; a mecting.

They are commanded to abftain from all conventicles of men whatfoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick bufinefs. Ayliffe's Parer gon.
2. An affembly for worfhip. Generally ufed in an ill fenfe, including herefy or fchifin.
It behoveth, that the place where God fhall be ferved by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy convemiticles, which, covered with pretence of religion, may ferve unto dangerous practices. Hooker, b. v. lect. I2.

A fort of men, who are content to be ftiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its fervice in the morning, and go with their vives to a conventicle in the afternoon. Swift. . A fecret affembly; an affembly where confpiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
(Myfelf had notice of your conventicles)
And all to make away my guiltefs life. Shakefp. Hemry VI.
Conve'nticier. n. $\int$. [from conventicle.] One that fupports or frequents privaic and unlawful affemblies.
Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the conventiclers be permitted ftill to fcatter. Dryd.
Conve'ntion. n.. . [ionventio, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union ; coalition ; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongft the moft general affections of the conventions, or affociations of feveral phrticles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination.

Boyle.
2. An affembly.

An aflembly.
Publick conventions are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men.

Suift.
3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.
Conve'ntionai. alj. [from convention.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.
Conventional fervices referved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights fervice. Hale's Com. Law of Engl.
Conve'ntionary. adj. [from convention.] Acting upon contract ; fettled by ftipulations.

The ordinary covenants of moft conventionary tenants are, to pay duc capon and due harveft journeys. Ciarecu's Survcy. Conve' ntual. adj. [conventuel, French.] Belonging to a convent: monaftick.
'rhofe are called conventual priors that have the chief ruling power over a monaftery.

Ayliffe's Parcrgon.

Vol. I.
2

Conve'ntual. n.f. [from convicht.] Amonk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.
I have read a fermon of a conventual, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. Addifon's Spectator. To CONVE'RGE. v. n. [convergo, Latin.] To tend to one point from difierent places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, aftur they have been made to converge by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a piêure of the object upon a white body.

## Enfweeping firft

The lower fkies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven.
Thomfon's Autumn.
Conve'rgeint. \}adj. [from converge] Tending to one point Conve'rging. from different places.
Conve'rang Series. Sec Series.
CONVE'RSABLE. adj. [from converfe. It is fometimes written convcryblic, but improperly; converfant, converfation, convcrfable.] Qualified for converfation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones fcarce conscrible, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age.

Guardian, No 10 I .
Conve'rsableness. $n$. $\int$. [from converfable ] The quality of being a pleafing companion; fluency of talk.
Convérsably. adr. [from converfablc.] In a converfable manner ; with the qualitics of a pleafing communicative companion.
Conve'rsant. adj. [converfaint, French.]
I. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar : with in.
The learning and fkill which he had by being converfant in their books.

Hookcr, b. iii. fect. 8.
Let them make fome towns near to the mountain's fide, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be converfant in the view of the world. Spenjer's State of Ireland.

Thofe who are converfant in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. Dryden's Dufrefroy.

He ufes the different dialects as one who had been converfant with them all. Pope's Efay on Homcr.
2. Having intercourfe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowfhip; cohabiting: with among or with.

All that Mofes commanded, Jofhua read before all the congregation of Ifrael, with the women, and the little ones, and the francers that were converfant among them. Fof. viii. 35 Never :o be infected with delight,
Nor converjaint with) eafe and idlenefs. Shakesp. King Fobn.
Old men who have loved young company, and been converfant continually with them, have been of long life. Bacon. Gabriel, this day by proof thou fhalt behold,
Thou, and all angels con".rfant on carth
With main, or mes's arfurs, how. J begin
To verify that folemn meflage. Niiton's Farad. Regained. To fuch a one, an ordinary coffeehoufe-gleaner of the city is an arrant flatefman, and as much fuperiour too, as a man converfant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary fhopkeeper.

Locke.
. Relating to; having for its object ; concerning: with about, formerly in.

The matters zuberein church polity is converfant, are the publick religious duties of the church. Hooker, b. iii. If any think education, becaufe it is converfant about children, to be but a private and domeftick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himfelf. Wotton on Education.
Difcretion, confidered both as an accomplifhment and as a virtue, not only as is converfant about worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole exiftence. Acldifon, Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .226$.
Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is converfant about objects which are fo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheft importance to ourfelves and our country. Addifon's Freebolder, No. 13. Addifon's Fir
our country.
Conversa'tion. n.. . [comverfatio, Latin.]
I. Familiar difcourfe; clat; cafy talk: oppofed to a formal conferencc.
She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the fweet converfation of her fifter. Sidney, b. ii.
What I mentioned fome time ago in converfation, was not a new thought, juft then ftarted by accident or occafion. Swift. 2. A particular act of difcourfing upon any fubject; as, we had a long converfation on that queftion.
3. Commerce ; intercourfe ; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converfation with the beft company of both fexes.

Dryden.
His apparent, open guilt ;
I mean his converfation with Shore's wife. Shakef. Rich. III. 4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your converfation honeft among the Gentiles. I Pet. Conve'rsative, adj. [from converfe.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little ftudious and contemplative, the chofe to endue lim with convorfative qualities of youth. Wotton.

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## C O N

Tü CONVERSE. v. n. [converfer, Fr. converfor, Latin.]
x. To cohabit with; to hold intercourfe with; to be a companion to: followed by with.

Men then come to be furnihhed with fewer or more fimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converfe quith afford greater or lefs variety.

Lockic
By approving the fentiments of a perfon with whom he converfed, in fuch particulars as were juit, he won him over from thofe points in which he was miftaken. Aldif. Fireebolder. For him who lonely loves
To feek the diftant hills, and there converye
ivith nature.
Thomifori's Summer, l. 130.
2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will converfe witi) iron-witted fools,
And unrefpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confiderate eycs Shakcf. Rich. III
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converfe with Adam. Milton's Paradifo Loft, 6. v. l. 230.
Much lefs can bird with beaft, or fith with fowl, So well conver fe. Miton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. l. 39 s.
4.To difcourfe familiarly upon any fubject: with on before the thing. We had converfed fo often on that fubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it fo fully to me, that I had not the leaft remaining difficulty.
5. To have commerce with a different fex.

Dryiden's Dufrefroy.
B'eing afked by fome of her fex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having convorfed with a man? If it were a hufband, fays fhe, the nex day; if a ftranger, never.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .165$
Converse. $n$. f. [from the verb. It is fometimes accented on the firft fyllable, fometimes on the laft. Pope has ufed both: the firt is more analogical.]
. Converfation; manner of difcourfing in familiar life.
His conver $f_{e}$ is a fyftem fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit.
Gen'rous converfe; a foul exempt from pride
And love to praife with reafon on his fide. Pope's Eff. on Crit.
Form'd by thy convcr $f$ c, happily to fteer
From grave to gay, from lively to fevere. Pope's EJJ. on Man
2. Acquaintance ; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be neceffitated, by its relation to flefh, to a ter reftrial converfe; yet it is like the fun, without contaminating its beams.

Glanville's Apol
By fuch a free converfe with perfons of different fects, we flall find that there are perfons of good fenfe and virtue, perfons of picty and worth. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
3. [In geometry.] A propofition is faid to be the converfe of another, when, after drawing a conclufion from fomething firft propofed, we proceed to fuppofe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been fuppofed. Thus, if two fides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppofite to thofe fides are alfo equal : the converfe of the propofition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the fides oppofite to thofe angles are alfo equal.

Chambers.
Conve'rsely. adv. [from converfe.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.
Conve'rsion. n. f. [conver/io, Latin.]

1. Change from one ftate into another; tranfmutation.

Artificial converfion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's fpace. Bacon.
There are no fuch natural gradations, and converfions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
The converfion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Change from rebrobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.
3. Change from one religion to another.

They paffied through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the convcrfion of the Gentiles.

AEts xv. 4.
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vicc; no vice is vintue.

Chambers.
5. Conversion of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.
Conve'rsive. adj. [from comver/c.] Converfable; fociable.
To CONVE'RT. v.a. [converto, Latin.]
3. To change into another fubftance; to tranfmute.

If the whole atmofphere was converied into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. Burnet. 2. To chaure from one religion to another.
3. T'o turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the finner from the errour of his way, fhall fave a foul from death, and fhall hide a multitude of fins. 7a. v. 20 .
Then will I teach tranfgreffors thy ways, and finners fhall be converted unto thee.

Pf. li. 13 .
4. To turn towards any point.

Cryftal will calify into electricity, and convert the needle freely placed.

Bronun's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. i.
5. To apply to any ufe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the fea fhall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles thall come unto thec.

1f. 1x. 5.

He acquitted himfelf not like an honeft-man; for he con. verted the prizes to his own ufe.

Arbut)not on Coins.
6. 'To change one propofition into another, fo that what was the fubject of the firft becomes the predicate of the fecond

The papifts cannot abide this propofition convertcd: all fin is a tranfgreffion of the law; but every tranfgreffion of the law is fin. The apoflle thetefore turns it for us: all unrighteoufnefs, fays he, is fin ; but every tranfgreff:on of the law is unrighteoufnef, fays Autin, upon the place. Hale. To Conve'rt. v. n. To undergo a change; to be tranfmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear;
That fear, to hate. Shakeffeare's Richard II.
Co'nvert. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A perfon converted from one opinion or one praćtice to another.

The Jefuits did not perfuade the converts to lay afide the ufe of images. Stillingfieet's Defence of Difcourfe on Rcm. Idol.
When Platonifm prevailed, the converts to Chriftianity of that fchool, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philofophy.
Let us not imagine that the firft converts only of Chriftianity were concerned to defend their religion. Rogers, Scrmonix. Convérter. n. f. [from convert.] One that makes converts. Convertibility. n. $\int$. [from comucritille.] The quality of being poffible to be converted.
ConVe'r Tible. adj. [from convert.]

1. Sufceptible of change; tranfmutable; capable of tranfmutation.
Minerals are not convertible into another fpecies, though of the fame genus; nor are they reducible into another gertus.

Harvey on Confumptions.
The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcalefcent, conceptible and convertible into a corrofive alcali. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. So much alike as that one may be ufed for the other.

Though it be not the real effence of any fubftance, it is the fpecifick effence, to which our name belongs, and is convertible with it.

Locke.
Many, that call themfelves Proteftants, look upon our worThip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papifts, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms convertible. Swift.
Conve'rtibly. adv. [from convertible.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perfon ungrateful, who was not alfo proud; nor, convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

South's Sermons.
Co'nvertite. n.f. [converti, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue fhall hufh again this ftorm of war. Sh. K. Fohm. Nor would I be a convertite fo cold,
As not to tell it.
Donne.
CO'NVEX. adj. [convexus, Latin.] Rifing in a circular form; oppofite to concave.
It is the duty of a painter, even in this alfo, to imitate the convex mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture.

Dryden's Dufrefnoj.
An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a diftance hurl
Whatever duft or fand you on it place,
And drops of water from its convex face? Blaikm. Crcation.
Co'nvex. n. f. A convex body; a body fwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From Eaft to Weft burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.
Tickel.
Convéxed. particip. adj. [from convex.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.
In their natural figure they are fraight; nor have they their fpine convexed, or more confiderably embowed than either fharks, porpofes, whales, and other cetaceous animals.

Brozun's Vulgar Errcurs, b. v. c. 2.
Conve'xedly. adv. [from convexed ] In a convex form.
They be drawn convexcdiy crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavounly inverted, and hath its fpine deprefficd. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 2.
Conve'xity. n.f. [from convex,] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaffes fupply the defect of plumpnefs in the cye, and, by increafing the refraction, make the rays converge fooner, fo as to convene diftimelly at the bottom of the eye, if the glafs have a duc degree of contexity. Newton's Oft.
If the eye were fo piercing as to defery even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little fervice; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largeft and eveneft plain, by the very convexity of the earth.

Bintlcy.
Conve'xiy. adv. [from convex.] In a convex form.
Alnoft all, both blunt and fharp, are convexly conical, i.e. they are all along convex, not only fer ambitum, but between both ends.

Greaw's Musaum.
Convéxness. n. f. [from convex:] Sphcroidical protuberance; convexity.

Conexxo-

## CON

Convfio-concave. adj. Having the hollow on the infide, correponding to the external protuberance.

Thele are the phenomena of thick convexo-crucave plates of glafs, which are every where of the fame thicknefs. Newton.
ToCUNVE'Y. v. a. [conuch;, Latin.]

1. 'I'o carry; to tranfort from one place to another.

Let letters be given mie to the fovernours beyond the river, that they may cmery me nver 'till I come into Judea. $N_{e}^{\top} \%$.ii. 7 . I will onecy them by faa in floats, unto the place thou haile appoint me.

1 Kings, v. 9.
2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed dowis, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. Locke. 3. To remove lecretly

There was one comveled out of my houfe yenterday in this bafket.

Shathefpare's Merry Li'ives of Windjor.
4. To bring any thing, as an inflrument of tranimifion; to tranfmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the fenfes have convejed any in, I conceive that ideas in the underftanding are cocval with fenfation.

Locke.
5. To transficr ; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not convey any fovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's pofieffions, could not thereby come to have any fovereignity over his brethren.
6. To impart, by means of fomething.

What obfcured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but conve; unto cur fearful minds
A doubtrul warrant of immediate death. Shak. Com. of Err. Men fill one another's heads with noife and founds, but conecy not thereby their thoughts.

That which ufes to produce the idea, though convejced in by the ufual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no fenfation.

Some fingle imperceptible bodies muft come from them to the eyes, and thereby convey to the brain fome motion which produces thofe ideas.

Locke.
They give cnergy to our exprefions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intenfe phrafes, than any in our own tongue.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .405$.
7. To impart ; to introduce.

Others convey themfelves into the mind by more fenfes than
8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the bufinefs as I mall find means, and acquaint you withal.

Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Conve'yance. n. f. [from convcy.]

1. The act of removing any thing

Tell her, thou mad'ft away her uncle Clarence,
Fer uncle Rivers ; ay, and for her fake,
Mad'ft quick conveyance with her good aunt Ann. Sh. R. III.
2. Way for carriage or tranfportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text. Raleigh's Hiflory of the World. - Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, fo as to quit the coft of the carriage.

Temple.
3. The method of removing fecretly from one piace to another. Your hufband's here at hand; bethink you of fome conveyance: in the houfe you cannot hide him. Shakefpear
The means or inftrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive ; but when we've
Stuft'd thefe pipes, and thefe conve'ances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have fuppler fouls. Sh. Coriolan.
5. Tranfiniffion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the defcending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to pofterity.
6. Act of transferring property ; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or convegance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? Spenf. on Ircland.
7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very convegances of his lands will hardly lic in this box; and muft the inheritor himfelf have no more? Shakef. Hamlet. This hegot a fuit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the convejances in law to be fo firm, that in juftice 'he mulf decree the land to the earl.' Clarendon, b. viii.
8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; fecret fubtitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pafs with men, unadvifedly fallen into error, as with them whofe fate hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by fubtile conveyance, they draw out of cafual cevents, arifing from day to day, 'till at length they be clean fpent.

Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.
Clofe contegance, and cach pratice ill
Of cofinage and knavery. Spenfor's Hubberl's Tale.
I ann this day come to furvey the Tower;
Since Heury's death, I fear, there is convegance. Sh. H. VI.
Can they not juggle, and with nighit
Coriverance phyy with wrong and right. Hudibras, p. ii. c. 2.

## C O N

Conve'yancer. n. f. [from conregance.] A lawyer who draw's writings by which property is transferred.
Conve'yer, n. f. [from convey.] One who carries or tranfmits any thing from one place or perfon to another.

The convejers of waters of thefe times content themfelves with one inch in fix hundred fect. Brerewood oil Languages.
Thofe who ftand before earthly princes, in the neareft degree of approach, who are the difpenfers of their fivour's, and convejers of their will to cthers, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themfelves. Atterlury's Semons.
To CONVI'C'T. v.a. [contin:o, Latin.]
I. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convifaci by their ovin conScience, went out one by onc.
for viii. 9
Things, that at the firtt fhew feemed poffible, by ripping up the performance of them, have becn convicfed of impoffivility.
2. To confute; to difonver to be faife.

Although not only the reafon of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. Lroun's V u'gar Errours, b.ii. c. 6.
Convict. adj. [rather the farticiple of the verb.] ConviEted; detected in guilt.

Before 1 be conviaf by courfe of law,
To threaten me with death is moft unlawful. Shak. R. III.
By the civil law a perfon convict, or confefing his own crime, cannot appeal.

Ay'iffe's Parergcn.
Convict a papift he, and I a poet. Pope's Eiff. of hior.
Co'nvic's. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A perfon catt at the bar ; one found guilty of the crime charged againft him; a criminal detected at his trial.
On the fcore of humanity, the civil law allows a certain fpace of time both to the conviGz and to perfons confeffing, in order to fatisfy the judgment.
Convíction. n. f. [from convict.]

1. Derection of guilt, which is, in law, cither when a man is outlawed, or appears and confefles, or elfe is found guilty by the inqueft.

The third beft abfent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law ;
Conviction to the ferpent none belongs. Milton's Par. Loft.
2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a pofition.
When therefore the apoftle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to ufe the principal inftrument of their conviction, the light of reafon. Hooker, b. iii. S. S:
The manner of his conviciion was defigned, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a fanding miracle, a lafting argument, for the conviEtion of others, to the very end of the world.

Atterbiry's Sermons.
Their wifdom is only of this world, to put falfe colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againft the conviction of their own confciences.

Swift.
Convi'ctive. adj. [from conviet.] Having the power of convincing.
To CONVINCE. v. a. [convinco, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a contefied pofition.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to convince men of, and to perfuade them to, is no other but what God himielf doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human confideration.

Tillof fon.
But having fhifted ev'ry form to 'fcape,
Convinc'd of conqueft, he refum'd his ihape. Dryd. Wirg. Hiftory is all the light we have in many cafes, and we receive from it a great part of the ufeful truths we have, with a convincing evidence.
2. To convict ; to prove guilty of.

To convince all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds.

Fude 15.
The difcovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather convinee man of ignorance, than nature of errour. Raleigh.

O feek not to convince me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. Dryden. 3. To cvince; to prove; to manifeft; to vindicate.

Your Italy contains none fo accomplifhed a courtier, to convince the honour of my miftrefs. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
4. To overpower; to furmount. This fenfe is now obfolete.

There are a crew of wretched fouls
That ftay his cure; their malady convinces
The great eflay of art. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Knaves be fuch abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate fuit,
Or voluntary dotage of fome miftrefs,
Convinc'd or fuppled then, they cannot chufe
But they muft blab. Shakefpeare's Otbello.
When Duncan is afleep, his two chamberlains
Will J, with wine and waffel, fo convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume.
Shakefpeare's Macluetl:
Convíncrment. n.f. [from convince.] Conviction.

## CON

If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other alfo.

Decay of Piety
Convi'ncible. adj. [from convince.]

1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently difproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertaintics, and alfo convincible falfities, they often erected fuch emblems, we have elfewhere delivered.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9 .
Convi'ncingly, adv. [from convince.] In fuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt or difpute; fo as to produce conviction.

This he did fo particularly and convincingly, that thofe of the parliament were in great confufion.

Clarenclon, b. viii
The refurrection is fo convincingly attefted by fuch perfons, with fuch circumflances, that they who confider and weigh the teftimony, at what diftance foever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the refurrection than the crucifixion of Jefus. Atterbury's Sermons.
Convincingness. n.f. [from convincing.] The power of convincing.
To CONVI'VE. v. a. [convivo, Latin.] To entertain; to feaft. A word, I believe, not elfewhere ufed.

Firft, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full convive you. Sbake $\int$ p. Triilus and Creffila.
Convival. \}adj. [convivalis, Latin.] Relating to an enter-
Convívial. $\}$ tainment; feftal; focial.
I was the firft who fet up feftivals;
Not with high taftes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with converfation and difcourfe;
Which feafts, convivial meetings we did name. Denham
Conu'ndrum. $n . \int$. A low jeft; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he fmoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or conundrum quaint.
Pbilips.
To CO'NVOCATE. \%. a. [convoco, Lat] To call together; to fummon to an affembly.
Convoca'tron. n. f. [comvocatio, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an affembly.

Diaphantus making a general convocation, fpake to them in this manner.

Sidnes.

## 2. An affembly.

On the eighth day fhall be an holy convocation unto you.
Lev. xxiii. 20.
3. An affernbly of the clergy for confultation upon matters ecclefiaftical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament confifts of two diftinct houfes, fo does this; the one called the upper houfe, where the archbifhops and bifhops fit feverally by themfelves; the other the lower houfe, where all the reft of the clergy are reprefented by their deputies.

I have made an offer to his majefty,
Upon our fpiritual convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater fum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predeceffors part withal. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV.
This is the declaration of our church about it, made by
thofe who met in convocati.n. Stillingfl. Def. of Difc. on Ro. Idol.
To CONVO'KE. v. a. [convoco, Latin.] To call together; to fummon to an affembly.

Aftemblies exercife their legiflature at the times that their conflitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prefcribed to convoke them.

Locke.
When next the morning warms the purple Eaft,
Convoke the peerage. Pope's Odyfey, b. i. 1. 354.
The fenate originally confifted all of nobles, the people being only convoked upon fuch occafions as fell into their cognizance.

Suift.
To CONVO'LVE. v. a. [convolvo, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro convolv'd.
Milton.
Us'd to milder feents, the tender race
By thoufands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the duft. Thomfon's Autumn.
Co'nvoluted. part. [of the verb I have found no example ]
Twifted; rolled upon itfelf.
This differs from Mufcovy-glafs only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas thefe are convoluted and inflected.

Woodward on Foffls.
Convolu'tion. m.f. [convolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itfelf; the fate of beirg rolled upon itfelf.
Obierve the convolution of the faid fibres in all other glands,
in the fane or fome other mamer. Grew's Cofmol. b. i. c. 5 .
A thoufand fecret, fubtle pipes beftow,
From which, by num'rous convolutions wound,
Wrap'd with th 'attending nerve, and twifted round. Blacknt.
2. The fate of rolling torether in company.

And tofs'd wide round,
O'er the calm fea, in convolution fwift
The feather'd edly floats. Thoonfon's Autumn, 1.845 .
To CONVO'Y. v. a. [convoyer, Fr. from conviare, low Latin.] 'To accompany by land or fea for the fake of defence ; as, he was convoyed by filips of wiar.

Co'nvor. n. f. [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laft fyllable; it is now on the firm.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Sifter, as the winds give bencfit,
And concoy is afliftant, do not flece,
But let me hear from you.
Shainfterre's Hamlet.
Such fellows will learn you by rote where fervices were done; at fuch a bretch, at fuch a convor. Sbakefp. Henry V.
Had not God fet peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have nade himfelf his people's convoy to fecure them in their paffage to it.

Soutio's Sermons.
My foul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your convoy makes the dangerous way fecure. Dryd. Aureng.
Convcy fhips accompany their merchants 'till they may pro-
fecute the voyage without danger. Dryderi's Pref. Dufirefnoj.
2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a fparkle of a clancing ftar,
I hoot from heav'n to give him fate convoy. Milt. Par. Reg.
Co'nusancr. n. $\int$. [conoifance, French ] C'ognilance; notice; knowledge. A law term.
To CONV U'LSE. v. a. [convulfus, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loofen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crufh'd horrible, convulfing heaven and earth. Thomf. Sumn. Convu'lsion. n. f. [convilf:o, Latin.]

1. A convilfion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and mufcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diftorted.
indiffe-
If my hand be put into motion by a convalfion, the indiffe-
Locke. rency of that operative faculty is taken away. Locke
2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diffurbance.

All have been fubject to fome concuffions, and fallen under the fame convulfions of fate, by diffentions or invafions. Temple. Convu'lsive. adj. [convulfif, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twiches or fpafms.

They are irregular and convulfive motions, or frugglings of the fpirits. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Shew me the flying foul's convulfive ftrife,
And all the anguifh of departing life. Dryden's Alrengzebe.
Her colour chang'd, her face was not the fame,
And hollow groans from her deep firit came:
Her hair ftood up ; convulfive rage poffers'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breaft. Dryd. In filence weep,
And thy convulfive forrows inward keep.

## Prior.

CONY. n. f. [kanin, Germ. connil or connin, Fr. cuniculus, Latin.] A rabit; an animal that burroughs in the ground. With a fhort-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for fauce; to thefe a cony
Is not to be defpair'd of, for our money. Ben. Fobnf. Epig.
The hufbandman fuffers by hares and conys, which eat the corn, trees. Mortimer's Huflandry.
Cony-borough. n.f. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.
To Co'nycatch. v. $n$. To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat ; to bite; to trick.
I have matter in my head againft you, and againft your conycatcling rafcals. Shakejp. Merry Wives of Windfor. Co'nycatcher. n. f. A thief; a cheat; a harper; a tricking fellow; a rafcal. Now obfolete.
To Coo. v. $n$. [from the found.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.
The ftock-dove only through the foreft cooes, Mournfully hoarfe.

Thomfon's Summer, 1.6 ro.
COOK. n. f. [coquus, Latin.] One whofe profeflion is to drefs and prepare victuals for the table.
One miftrefs Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurfe, or his dry-nurfe, or his cook, or his laundry, his wather, and his wringer.

Sbakefpare's Merry IVives of IVindfor.
The new-born babe, by nurfes overlaid,
And the cook caught within the raging fire he made. Dryder.
Their cooks could make artificial birds and fifhes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquifitenefs of the tafte. Artutbrot on Coins.
Cook-maid. n. f. [cook and maid.] A maid that dreflies provifions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the beft cook-miaids in England.

Addifon's Fractollater, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 3^{2}$.
Cook-room. n. f. [cook and room.] A Room in which provi-
fions are prepared for the fhip's crew.
To Cook. v. a. [coqu, Latin.]

1. 'To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed meffes.

Decay ff Picty.
2. To prepare for any purpofe.

Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that, you are well cookt.

Sbakefpiare's Cymbiline.
Co'OKERY, $\quad$. $\int$. [from cook ] The art of drefling victuals.
Some man's wit

## COO

Found th' art of cook'ry to delight his ferfe: More bodies are confum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the fword, famine, or peffilence. Davie: Ev'ry one to cookery pretends. King's Art of Cookiry. Thefe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by cookery.
COOL. alj. [koelen, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He fet his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew cool.

Temple.
2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paffion.
Coos. n. f. Freedom from heat; foft and refrefhing coldnefs.
But fee, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the co:l of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the ncon-day breeze.
Addijon's Cato.
Philander was enjoying the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a frefnnefs.

Mdiifon on Ancicnt Medals.
To Cool. v. a. [koclen, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they ufe in Naples inftead of ice, becaufe, as they fay, it cools or congeals any liquor fooner. Addijon on Italy. Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe fubacid fruit, is co: linis, and very agrecabie to the fomach, Arbuthonot on Diet. z. To quiet pafion ; to calm anger ; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body night diftemper'd,
Which to its former ftrength may be refor'd,
With good advice and little medicine;
My lord Northumberland wili foon be col'd. Shak. H. IV.
He will ketp his jealoufy to himfelf, and repinte in private, becaufe he wiii be apt to fear fome ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. Addifon's spetaior, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .17 \mathrm{I}$.
They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their zeal.

Szuift.
To Cooi. v. n.

1. To grow lefs hot.
2. To grow lefs warm with regard to paffion or inclination.

My humour fhall not cool; i will incenfe Ford to deal with poifon ; I will poffers him with yellownefs. Sh. M. W. of W. You never cool while you read Homer. Dryd. Fab. Preface. I'm impatient'till it be done; I will not give myfelf liberty to think, left I fhould cool.

Congreve's Old Batchelor.
Cóoler. n. f. [from ciol.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Conlers are of two forts; firft, thofe which produce an immediate fenfe of cold, which are fuch as have their parts in lefs motion than thofe of the organs of feeling; and fecondly, fuch as, by particular vifcidity, or grofinefe of parts, give a greater confiltence to the animal fluids than ther had before, whereby they cannot move fo faft, and therefore will have lefs of that intertine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are fuch as cucumbers, and all fubitances producing vifcidity.

In dogs or cats there appeared the fame necefity for a cooler as in man.

Harvey on Coñfumptions.
Acid things were ufed only as coolers. Aibutbin. on Aliments.
2. A veffel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firft wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolcrs, or cool-backs, in which leave tine fullage behind, and let it run off fine.

Mortimer's IIt of Husbandry.
Co'oley. adv. [from cool.]

1. Without heat, or fharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And frefh bedew d with ever-fpouting freams,
Sits coolly calm.
Thanfon's Summer, l. 455.
2. Without paffion

Motives that addrefs themfelves coolly to our reafon, are fitteft to be emplowed upon reafonable creatures. Atterbury. Co'olness. r.f. [from cool.]

1. Gentle cold; a foft or mild degree of cold.

Tbis difference confifteth not in the heat or coolnefs of fpirits; for cloves, and other fpices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot fpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. Bacon's Natural Hifory.

The toad loveth fhade and cosluefs. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.
Yonder the harveft of cold months laid up,
Gives a frefh coolnefs to the royal cup;
There ice, like ci; ftal, firm and never loft,
'Fempers hot July with December's froft.
Waller.
The fheep enjoy the coolnefs of the fhade. Diyd. Virg.
2. Want of affection; difinclination.

They parted with fuch coomefs towards each other, as if they fearce hoped to meet agrain. Clarendon, b. viii. 3. Frecdom from paffion.

Coon. n.f.

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

Philips.
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. Bailey.
3. It is ufed in Scotland for the ufelefs duft which falls from large coals.
VeL. I.

Cоомв, or Comb, n.f. [comble, Fr. cumulus, Lat, a heaps Shimer.] A meafure of corn containing four bufhels. Bailey: COOP. n. f. [kuypc, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veflel for the prefervation of liquids:
2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or ficeep.

When Gracchus was fain, the fame day the chickens refufed to eat out of the coop; and Claudius l'ulcher underwent the like fuccefs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations.

Briwn's Vulgar Errours, l. i. c..II.
There were a great many crammed capons together in a coos.

L'Efrange.
To Coor. v. a. [from the noun.] To fhut up in a narrow compars; to confine; to cage ; to imprifon.

That pale, that white-fac'd fhore,
Whofe foot fpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
Aid coops from other lands her iflanders. Shakefp. K. Fobn: The Englifhmen did coop up the lord Ravenftein, that he ftirred not; and likewife held in ftrait fiege the maritime part of the town. Bacon's Henry VII.
In the takurg of a town the poor efcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and cooped up.

L'Efrange.
Twice conquer'd cowards, now your fhame is fhown,
Coop'd up a fecond time within your town!
Who dare not iflue forth in open field.
One world fuffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he feem'd in earth and feas confin'd. Dry. Fwv. Coop'd in a narrow ifle, obferving dreams
With flattering wizards. Dryden's Juv. Sat. 10.
The Trojans, coop'd within their walls fo long,
Unbar their gates, and iflue in a throng. Dryden's EEneid. The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparifon of law or phyfick, of aftrology or chymiftry, cooss the underftanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world.

Lockes
They are cooped in clofe by the laws of their countries, and the ftrict guards of thofe whofe intereft it is to keep them ignorant, left, knowing more, they fhould believe the lefs in them.
.What! coop whole armies in our walls again.
E. n. f. [coupè, French.] A motion in dancing.
Coope'e. n. f. [coupè, French.] A motion in dancing.
A Co'oper. n. f. [from coop.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradefmen, belonging to fome towns corporate, fuch as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurifdiction. Cbild. Co'operage. n. f. [from cooper.] The price paid for cooper's work.
To COOPERATE. v.n. [con and opera, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the fame end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwife cooperate with him, and makes a man walk almoft alone to his own ends. Bacon, Effay 6 .

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheit fatiffaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity. Boyle. 2. To concur in producing the fame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity cooperate to their converfions. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. z. All thefe caufes cooperating, muft, at laft, weaken their motion.

Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
The fpecial acts and impreffions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty cooperates - with it, are fubjects beyond our reach and comprehenfion.

Rogers, Sermon 14.
Coopera'tion. n.f. [from cooperate.] The act of contributing or concurring to the fame end.

We might work any effect without and againft matter; and this not holpen by the cooperation of angels or fpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. Eacon's Natural Hiffory.
Coo'perative. adj. [from cooperate.] Promoting the fame end jointly.
Coopera'tor. n.f. [from cooperate.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the fame end with others.
Coopta'rion. n. f. [coppto, Latin.] Adoption; affumption.
COO'RDINATE. alj. [con and ordinatus, Latin.] Holding the fame rank; not being fubordinate. Thus fhell-fifh may be divided into two coordinate kinds, cruftateous and teftaceous; each of which is again divided into many fpecies, fubordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word Analyfis fignifies the general and particular heads of a difcourfe, with their mutual connexions, both coordinate and fubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. Watts, Coo'rdinately. adv. [from cosrdinatc.]. In the fame rank; in the fame relation; without fubordination.
Coo'rdinateness. n. f. [from coordinate.] The fate of being coordinate.
Coordina'tion. n. f. [from coordinate.] The ftate of holding the fame rank; of fanding in the fame relation to fomething higher; collateralnefs.

In this high court of parliament there is a care coordination ${ }_{5} \mathrm{P}$

## COP

of prwer, a wholfome mixture betwixt monarehy, optimacy, and democracy. Howel's Pre-cminence of Parliament: When thefe petty intrigues of a play are fo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muft grant that Lyfidius has reafon to tax that want of due connexion; for crordination in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ftate.

Dryden on Dramatick Poefy. Coor. n. .f. [mber-koet, Dut. cotee, French.] A fmall black water-fowl, feen often in fens and marfhes.

## A lake, the haunt

Of coots, and of the fifhing cormorant. Dryden's Fables. COP. n. f. [kop, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rifing to a head. As a cop, vulgarly cock of hay; a cob-cafle, properly cop-cafle, a fmall cafte or houfe on a hill. A cob of cherryftones for cop, a pile of ftones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.
Co'pal. n. f. The Mexican term for a gum.
Copa'rcenary. n.f. [from coparcener.]. Joint fucceffion to any inheritance.
In the defcent to all the daughters in coparcenary, for want of fons, the chief houfe is allotted to the eldeft daughter. Hale's Hiftory of Common Law.
COPA'RCENER. n.f. [from con and farticeps, Lat.]
Coparcencrs are otherwife called parceners; and, in common law, are fuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceftor.

Cowel.
This great lordfhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of there portions, the coparceners feverally exercifed the fame jurifdiction royal, which the earl marfhal and his fons had ufed, in the whole province.

Davies on Ireland.
Copa'rceny. n.f. [See COPARCENER] An equal Mare of coparceners. .Pbilips's World of Words.
COPA'RTNER. n. f. [co and partner.] One that has a fhare in fome common ftock or affair; one equally concerned; a fharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,
Th' affociates and copartners of our lofs. Mill. Parad. Lof. Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiners with me? Or rather not ;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without copartner? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. 1.825. Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in thefe regions of the world. Milt. Parad. Reg. Copa'rtanership. n. f. [from copartner.] The flate of bearing an equal part, or poffeffing an equal fhare.
In cafe the father left only daughters, and no fons, the daughters equally fucceeded to their father as in copartnerfhip. Hale's Hiftory of Common Lave.
Co'patain. adj. [from cope.] High raifed; pointed. Hanmer.
Oh, fine villain! a filken doublet, a velvet hofe, a fcarlet
cloke, and a copatain hat. Shakeppeare's Taming of the Shrew.
Coratrva, n.f. [It is fometimes written capivi, copivi, capayva, copayva, cupayva, cuppayba.] A gum which diftils from a tree in Brafil. It is much ufed in diforders of the urinary paffagcs.
Cope. n. f. [Sce Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A facerdotal cloak, or veftment worn in facred miniffration.
3. Any thing which is fpread over the head; as the concave of the flies; any archwork over a door.

All thefe things that are contained
Within this goodly cope, both moft and leaft,
Their being have, and daily are increaft.
Over head the difmal hifs
Of fiery darts in fiaming volleys flew ;
And, flying, vaulted either hoft with fire;
So, under fiery cope, together rufh'd
Both battles main. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi. l. 215 .
The fcholar believes there is no man under the cope of heaven, who is fo knowing as his mafer. Dryd. Dufrefnoy. To Cope. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and coped over head.

Spenfer.
2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wifdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thoufand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely cope your courtcous pains withal.
Shakeffeare.
3. To contend with; to oppofe.

Know my name is loft;
By treafon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit ;
Yet I am noble as the adverfary I come to cope. Sh, K, Lear. To Core. v. $n$.

1. To contend; to ftruggle; to ftrive. It has with before the thing or perfon oppofed.
In this fenfe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of $\mathcal{F u n i u s}^{2}$ derives it from koopon, to buy, or fome other

## C O P

word of the fame import; fo that to cope with, fignifies to interchange blows, or any thing elfe, with another.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may perufe the men
We fhould have cop'd wuithal. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this fhame,
That copes with death itfelf, to 'fcape from it. Shakefpeare. But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, felf-deceiv'd
And rafh, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The ftrength he was to cope with, or his own. Milt. P. R.
They perfectly underftood both the hares and the enemy they were to cope withal.

L'Efrange's Fables.
On every plain,
Hoft cop'd with hoit, dire was the din of war. Pbilips.
Their generals have not been able to cope zvith the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. Addifon's Whig Examiner.
If the mind apply itfelf firft to eafier fubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known ; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by flow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to cope with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy fuccefs.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. To encounter ; to interchange kindnefs or fentiments.

Thou frefh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muft know
The royal fool thou cop' $f$ with. Sbakefp. Winter's Tale. I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to cope your wife. Shake $\int p$. Othello. Thou art e'en as juft a man,
As e'er my converfation coped withal. Shakeffeare's Hamiet. Co'pel. See Coppel.
Co'pesmate. n.f. [perhaps for cuffmate, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the fame cope, for houfe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ftaid in place, ne fpake to wight,
'Till that the fox his copefmate he had found. Hubberd's Tale.
Co'pier. u. f. [from copy.]

1. One that copies; a tranfcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by sopicis and tranfcribers.

Addijon on Ancieit Coins.
2. One that imitates; a plagiary ; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poct but a plagiary of others.

Dryden's Dufrefnog.
Let the faint copier, on old Tyber's fhore,
Nor mean the tafk, each breathing buft explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.
Tickel.
Co'ping. n. f. [from cope.] The upper tire of mafonry which covers the wall.
All thefe were of coftly ftones, even from the foundation unto the coping.

Kings, vii. 9.
The cofing, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble fhew by their graceful projections. Addifon's Freebolder, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .415$. CO'PIOUS. adj. [copia, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the cofious ufe of vinegar and acid fruits.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its copious treafures forth
In various converfe.
Thomfor's Spring.
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concife.
Co'prously. adv. [from copious]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or concifenefs; diffufely.

Thefe feveral remains have been fo copioufly defcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new difcoveries on fo beaten a fubject. Addif.
Co'piousness. $n$. $\int$. [from cofious ]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffufion; exuberance of fille.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the copiculicis of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his bufinefs to reach the concifenefs of Demofthenes.

Drydcr.
Córist. n.f. [from copy.] A copyer; a tranferiber; an imitator.
Co'pland. n. f. A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle.
Cósped. adj. [from cop.] Rifing to a top or head.
It was broad in its bafis, and rofe cupped like a fugar loaf.

IVIJeinan's Surgery.
Co'prel. n. f. [This word is varioufly fpelt ; as copel, cupel, cuple, and cuppel; but I cannot find its etymology ] An infrument ufed in chymiftry in the form of a difh, made of afhes, well wafhed, to cleanfe them from all their falt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its ufe is to try and purify gold and filver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expofing it in the coppel to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in drofs,
which is called the litharge of gold and filver. The refiners call the coppel a teft. Harris. CO'PPER. n. S. [kepcr, Dut. cuprum, Latin.] One of the fix primitive metals.

Copper is the moft ductile and malleable metal, after gold and filver. Of a mixture of copter and lapis calaminaris is formed brafs; a compolition of copper and tin makes bellmetal; and copper and brafs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, ufed for figures and ftatues.

Chainbers.
Copier is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than filver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable ftate, but in fimall quantities. In the ftate of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer copper ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have fome in England little inferior to the fineft Swedifh. Hill on Foolz/s.
Two veffels of fine copper, precious as gold. Ezra, viii. 27.
Co'pper. n. f. A veffel made of copper; commonly ufed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.
They boiled it in a copper to the half; then they poured it into earthen veflels.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 848.
Copper-nose. n.. . [copfer and nofe.] A red nofe.
He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praife for a good complexion : I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue bad commended Troilus for a copper-rofe.

Sbakifpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
Gutta rofacea arifeth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itchịg, which, being fcratched, looks red, and rife in great welks, rendering the vifage fery; and, in progrefs of time, make copper-nofes, as we generally exprefs them.

Wif.man.
Copper-plate. n. f. A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreffion: diftinguifhed from a wooden cut.
Copper-work. n. $\int$. [copper and work.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.
This fort is like thofe now wrought at the copper-uorks. Woodward on Fo ${ }^{2}$ lis
Co'pperas. n. $\int$. [kopperoofe, Dut. couperoufe, Fr. fuppofed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three forts of vitriol; the green, the bluifh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly fold here for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ftones found on the feathore in Effex, Hamphire, and fo weftward, ordinarily called gold ftones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expofed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diffolves the ftones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firft put old iron, which, in boiling, diffolves. When the boiling is finifhed, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it fhoots into cryftals of a fine green colour. This factitious copperas, in many refpects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is ufed in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink.

Chambers. Hill.
It may be queftioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or copperas be tranmmuted, from the cognation of coppcras with copper, and the iron remaining after converfion. Brown
Co'ppersmith. n. $\int$. [copper and fmith.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad copperfinitl) of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep.
Co'PPERWORM. n.f. [teredo, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in fhips.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

Ainfworth.
Co'ppery. adj. [from copter.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some fprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick falts, difiolve the body of one metal, fuppofe iron, put into the fpring, and depofite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, coppery particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines.

Wo dward on Fcifls.
COPPICE. n. f. [coupeaux, Fir. from coufer, to cut or lop. It is often written $\operatorname{cop} f f_{c}$.] Low woods cut at flated times for fuel; a place over-run with brufhwood.
A land, each fide whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and copfes of far more humble growth. Sidney.

Upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A ftand, where you may have the faireft hoot. Shakefpeare.
In coppice woods, if you leave ftaddles too thick, they will sun to bufhes and briars, and have little clean underwood

Bacon's Henry VII.
The willows and the hazel copfes green,
Shall now no more be feen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their foft lays. Dilton.
Raife trees in your feminaries and nurferies, and you may tranfplant them for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. Mortim. The rate of coppice lands will fall upon the difcovery of coalmines.
mines.
COPPLE-DUST. n. f. [probably for coppel, or cupcl duff.] Pow-

## COP

der ufed in purifying metals, or the grofs parts feparated by the cupel.
It may be alfo tried by incorporating powder of fteel, or cop: $/ l-$ duff , by pouncing into the qquickfilver. Bacon's Pby. Rem. COPPLE-stones are lumps and fragments of fone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. Woodward
Co'ppied. adj. [from cop.] Rifing in a conick form; rifing to a point.

There is fome difference in this fhape, fome being flatter on the top, others more coppied. Woodward on Foffils. Copse. n.f. [abbreviated from coppice.] Short wood cut at certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with fiort wood.
The Eaft quarters of the fhire are not deffitute of copse woods.

Carezu's Survey of Cornval.
Oaks and brambles, if the copfe be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the fame afhes turn'd.
Waller.
But in what quarter of the coppe it lay,
His eye by certain level could furvey.
Dryden's Falles.
To Copse. v. a. [from the noun.] To preferve underwoods
The neglect of copfing wood cut down, hath been of very evil confequence. Swift's Addrefs to Parizament. CO'PULA. n. f. [Latin.] The word which unites the fubject and predicate of a propofition; as, books are dear.
The copula is the form of a propofition; it reprefents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. Watt's Lo ick. To CO'PULATE. v. a. [coprito, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuftom, fimple and feparate, be great, the force of cuftom copulate and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater.

Bucon, Efay 40.
To Co'pulate. v.n. To come together as different fexes., Not only the perfons fo cof ulating are infested, but alfo their children.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Copula'tion. n.f. [from copulate.] The congrefs or embrace of the two fexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal copulation, are prohibited as unhoneft.

Hookicr, $b$ iv. Jeit. II.
Cópulative. adj. [cop ulativus, Latin.] A term of grammar.
Copulative propofitions are thofe which have more fubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride: Cefar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nar jewels will purchafe immortality, Watt's Logick.
CO'PY. n. ऽ. [copie, Fr. copia, low Latin. 2uod cuipiam facta eft copia exfcribendi. Funius much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from кóme, labour ; becaufe, fays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]
I. A tranfcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's felf were loft, we might
From your fair mind new copies write. Waller. I have not the vanity to think my copy equal to the original. Denluam.
He ftept forth, not only the ropy' of God's hands, but alfo the coty of his perfections, a kind of image or reprefentation of the Deity in fmall. South's Sermons.

The Romans having fent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the copies of the beft laws, chofe ten legiflators to put them into form. Swift on the Diffent. in Athens and Rome. 2. An individual book; one of many books; as, a good or fair copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no fmall charge, as they could not be had otherwife than in written copies.

Hooker, b. v. fiet. 22.
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the copy of our conference:
In bed he flept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. Sbak. Com. of Err. Let him firf learn to write, after a copy, all the letters in the vulgar alphahet. Holdcr's Elcmients of S:ceit.

The firft of them I have forgotten, and cannot eafily retrieve, becaufe the coty is at the prefs.

Dryder.
4. An infrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ft that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's copy's not eternal. Sbake/p. Macbetb. 5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. n.f. [copy and book.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ py-hold. n. $\int$. [copy and bold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to fhew but the copy of the rolls made by the fteward of his lord's court: for the fteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, fo he regifters fuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranfeript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenaut takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence: This is called a bafe tenure, becaufe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not fimply, but according to the cuftom of the manor: fo that if a copy-holder break not the cuflom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleafirre. Thefe cuftoms of manors vary in one point or other,
almof in every manor. Some copy-bolds are finable, and fome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleafes, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuftomary; becaufe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuftomary finc, as two fhillings for an acre, or fo, cannot be denied his admiffion. Some copy-holders have, by cuftom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demefne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if fuch a one commit felony, the king hath annumn, die:", and vafium, as in cafe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere copy-b:ld; and they committing felony, their land efcheats to the lord of the manor. Cowel.
If a cuftomary tenant die, the widow fhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his copy-bold lands. Addlif. Spectat. COPY-HOLDER. n. f. [from copybold.] One that is poffeffed of land in copyhold.
To Co'py.va. [from the noun]
I. To tranfcribe ; to write after an original.

Hie who hurts a harmlefs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame flander helps about,
Pope's Epifles.
2. To imitate ; to propofe to imitation; to endeavour to refemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this defign of co, ying it out, pofiefles himfelf of one of the greateft advantages.

Decay of Piety.
Set the examples, and their fouls inflame,
To copy out their great forefathers fame. Dryd. K. Avthur. To cofy her few nymphs afpir'd,
Her virtues fewer fwains admir'd.
Suvift.
To Co'py. $\because . n$.
r. To do any thing in imitation of fomething elfc.

Some imagine, that whatfoever they find in the picture of a - malfer, who has acquired reputation, muft of neceffity be excellent; and never fail, when they copy, to follow the bad as well as the good things.

Dryder's Dufrefnoy.
2. It has fometimes from before the thing imitated.

When a painter cofies from the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better.
3. Sometimes after.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, feem very often to have copied after it in their dramatick writings, and in their pooms upon love. Addifon's Spectator.
To Coque't. v. a. [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tendernefs.

You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord looking on to fee how the gamefters play, and I railing at you both. Swift. To Cogu'et. v. n. To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I faw coquett ing t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight.
Swift.
Co'Quetry. n. $\int$. [coqueterie, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; defire of attracting notice.
I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and be uty one could defire in female companions, without a dafh of coquetry, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. Addif. Spect.
COQU'ETTE. n. $\int$. [coquette, Fr. from coquart, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who cndeavours to attract notice.

The light coquettes in fylphs aloft repair,
And fort and flutter in the fields of air. Pope's Ra. of Lock.
A coquette and a tinder box are farkled. Arbutbn. and Pope. Co'racle. $n$ f. [curwgle, Welfh, probably from corium, leather, Lat.] A boat ufed in Wales by fifhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicket work.
CO'RAL. n. $\int$. [corallium, Latin.]

1. Red coral is a plant of great hardnefs and fony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expofure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is foft, while in the fea, proceeds from a foft and thin coat, of a cruftaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for ufe. This external bark is of a fungous fpongy texture, of a yellowifh or greenifh colour, and is full of an acrid juice refembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is cafily feparated from the internal or ttony part by friction, while it is moift ; but adheres to it very firmly, if fuffered to dry on it. 'The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is varioufly ramified. It is thickeft at the ftem, and its branches grow gradually fimaller to the extremitics. It grows to ftones, or any other folid fubflances, without a root, or without any way penctrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether coral were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourifhment in the manner of plants, , and to produce flowers and feeds, or at leaft a matter analogous to feeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom, The
ancients afcribed great virtues to red coral; but now it is only ufed internally as an aftringent and abforbent, with other medicines of the fame intention. We hear of white coral, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is fold under this name is a fipecies of the madrepora, another fea-plant. There is a black coral of the fume ftony fubfance with the red, and as glofly as the blackeft marble; but what is fold in the fhops under that name, is a plant of a dificrent genus, and of a tough horny texture.

Hill's Materia Micdica.
In the fea, upon the fouth weft of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a fubmarine plant: it hath no lcaves: it brancheth only when it is under waier. It is foft, and grreen of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and fhining red, as we fee. Bacon's ATatural Hifory, NV. 780.

This gentleman, defirous to fuld the nature of coral, caufed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the fea, with exprefs orders to take notice whether it were hard or foft in the place where it groweth.

Errwn's Vulgar Eirrcurs, b. ii. c. 5 .
He hears the crackling found of coral woods,
And fees the fecret fource of fubterrancan floods. Dryd. Virg. A turret was inclos'd
Within the wall, of alabafter white,
And crimfon coral, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan fuorts iner chafte delight. Dryden. $\}$
Or where's the fenfe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are corai? Prior. 2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to affift them in brecding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew;
The bells fhe gingled.
Pope.
Coral-TREE. n. $\int$. [corallodendron, Latin.]
It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful fearlet flowers; but never any feeds in the European gardens.

Miller.
Co'ralline. adj. [corallimus, Latin.] Confifting of coral; approaching to coral.

At fuch time as the fea is agitated, it takes up into itfelf terreftrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the coralline matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm.

Woodward on Fofzls:
Co'ralline. n. f. [from the adjective.]
Coralline is a fea-plant ufed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardnefs. It is naturally very ramofe or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thicknefs of a fmall packthread, and jointed. They are fometimes greenifh, fometimes yellowifh, often redifh, and frequently white. Hill.
In Falmouth there is a fort of fand, or rather coralline, that lies under the owfe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of fand. Mortimer's Husbandry. Co'ralloid. $\}$ Co'ralloidal. $\} a d v$. [xog $\alpha \lambda \lambda$ oéiors.] Refembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions. Brown.

The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are compofed of plates fet lengthways of the body, and paffing from the furface to the axis of it.
CorA'NT. n. $\int$. [courant, French.] A nimble frightly dance.

It is harder to dance a corant well than a jigg; fo in converfation, even, eafy, and agrecable, more than points of wit. Temple.
I would as foon believe a widow in great grief for her hufband, becaufe I faw her dance a corant about his coffin. IValf $f$. Co'rban. n. $\int_{0}$ [.נב7ק] An alms-bafket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to fatisfy all obligations to duty by their corban of religion. King Charles.

Corban ftands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews fometimes fwore by corban, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune corlam, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to ufe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared corban, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceffary fubfiftence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by confecrating their debt to God. Our Savicur reproaches the Jews, in the Gofpel, with thefe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word fuch perfons were likewife meant as devoted themfelves to the fervice of God and his temple. Corban fignifies alfo the treafury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depofited.
Corbe. adj. [courbe, French.] Crooked.
For fiker thy head very tottic is,
So thy corbe fhoulder it leans amifs.
Stenfer's Paftorals. Co'rbeils. n. f. Little bakkets ufed in fortification, filled with earth, and fet upon the parapet, to fhelter the men in firing upon the befiegers.
Co'rbel. n. f. [In architecture.] The reprefintation of a bafket, fometimes placed on the heads of the carratides.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Córbel. } \\ \text { Córbil. }\end{array}\right\} n \int$.

## COR

1. A fhort piece of timber fticking out fix or eight inches from a wa l, fometimes placed for ftrength under the femi-girders of a pla:form.
2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ftatues. Cbembers. CORD n. J. [crrt, Welh; chorda, Latin; cord, Freuch.] 1. A rope; a ftring compofed of feveral ftrands or twifts. Such fimiling togues as theri,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cizds in twain,
'Too intrinficate t' unloofe. E'bakefpeare's King Lear, She let them down ty a cord through the window. "fof. ii. 5. Form'd of the fineft complicated thread,
Thefe num'rous cords are through the body fipread. Plackim. 2. The cords extended in fetting up tents, furnifl feveral metaphors in feripture.

Thine eyes fhall fee Jerufalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that fiall not be taken down; none of the fakes thereof fha'l ever be removed, neither fhall any of the cords thereof be broken.

Ifaiah, xxxiii. 20
3. A quantity of wood for fuel, fuppofed to be meafured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
Cord-maker. n.f. [cord and make] One whofe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.
Cord-wond. n.f. [corl' and wood.] Wood piled up for fucl, to be fold by the cord.
To Cord. va. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faften with cords; to clofe by a bandage.
Co'rdage. n.f. [from cord.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a fhip.

They faftened their fhips to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor cordage.

Raleigh, Efay 1
Spain furnifhed a fort of rufh called fpartum; ufeful for corclage and other parts of flipping. Arbutbrot on Coins.

To the cordage olued
The failor, and the pilot to the helm. Thomfon's Winter.
Co'rded. arlj. [from cord.] Made of ropes.
This night he meaneth, with a corded ladder,
To climb celeftial Silvia's chamber-window. Shakefpeare.
Cordelifer. n. fo A Francifcan frier; fo named from the cord which ferves him for a cincture.

And who to affift but a grave cordelier.
Prior.
CO'RDIAL. n. f. [from cor, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increafes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increafes ftrength.

A cordial, properly feaking, is not always what increafeth the force of the heart ; for, by increafing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory difeafes. Whatever increafeth the natural or animal frength, the force of moving the fluids and mufcles; is a cordial: thefe are fuch fubitances as bring the ferum of the blood into the propereft condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal fubftances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholfome but not pungent tafte.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens; and exhilerates.

Then with fome cordials feek for to appeafe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body fhall have fhortly eafe;
But fuch fweet cordials pafs phyficians art.
Comfort, like cordials after death, comes late.
Spenfer.
Your warrior offspring that upheld the crowin,
The fearlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moft pleafing objects I can find,
Charms to my fight, and cordia!s to my mind. Dryden.

## Co'rdial. adj.

1. Reviving ; invigorating ; reforative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more cordial.
He only took cordial waters, in which we infufed fometimes purgatives.

Wijeman's Surgery.
2. Sincere; hearty; procceding from the heart; without hypocrify.
Doctrines are infufed among Chriftians, which are apt to obftruct or intercept the cordial fuperftructing of Chriftian life or renovation, where the fomedation is duly laid. Hammmd. With looks of cordial love,
Hung over her enamour'd.
Miititon.
Cordia'lity. r.f. [from cordiel.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any fuch refpeet of cordiality, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted

Brown.
2. Sincerity ; freedom from hypocrify.

Co'rdially. add. [from cordial.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrify.
Where a ftrong inveterate love of fin has made any doctrine or propofition, wholly unfuitable to the heart, no argument or demonftration, no nor miracle whatfoever, fhall be able to bring the heart cordially to clofe with and receive it.

Soutb's Sermons.
Córdiner. $n$. [corilounicr, Erencl2.] A fhoemaker. It is fo ufed in divers fatutes.

Vol. I.

## COR

CORDON. n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of fones jutting out before the rampart and the bafis of the parapet. Chambers: CO'RDWA.IN. n f. [Corilowan Ieather, from Corclor a in Spain.] Spunifh leather.

Her ftraight legs moft bravely were embay'd
In golden bukins of coftly cordwowin. Fiairy 2uccn, b. ii:
Cordwa'iner. n. $\int$. [Uncertain whether from Cordorun, Spanifh laather, or from cord, of which fhoies were formerly made, and are now ufed in the Spinifl Weft Lidies. Tievoux.] A fhoemaker.
CORE. n.f. [ccemr, French; cor, Latin. $]$

1. 't he heart.

Give me that man
That is not paffion's flave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of heart. Sibak. Fiumlet. 2. The inner part of any thing.

In the care of the fquare the raifed a tower of a firtong high.

Rateigh's Hiftory of the World.
Dig out the cores below the furface. Mor tincr's Hushandry. They wafteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd core. Thoomfon. 3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no core or fone. Facon. 4: The matter contained in a boil or fore.

Launce the fore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the core be found,
The fecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. Dryd. Wirgil.
5. It is ufed by Bacon for a body or collection [from corfs, French, pronounced iore.]

He was more doubtful of the raifing of forces to refift the rebels, than of the refiftance itfeif; for that he was in a core of people whofe affections he furpected. Eacon's Henry VII.
Coria'ceous. adj. [coriacicus, Latin.]
r. Confifting of leather.
2. Of a fubftance refembling leather.

A fronger projectile notion of the blood muft occafion greater fecretions and lofs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps fpifitude and coriaceous concretions. Arbuthnot on Alim. Coria'nder. n. f. [coriandrum, Latin.]

It hath a fibrofe annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five fegments : the petals of the flower are unequal, and fhaped like an heart: the fruit is compofd of two hemifpherical, and fometimes fpherical feeds. The fpecies are, I. Greater coriarder. 2. Smaller tefticulated coriander. The firft is cultivated for the feeds, which are ufed in medicine: the fecond fort is feldom found:

Miller.
Ifrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like coriander feed, white. Excd. xiii. 31.
CO'RINTH. n. ک. [from the city of that name in Grecce.] A finall fruit commonly called currant.

The chicf riches of Zant confiftech in corinilhs, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. Eroom's Notes on ths Odyff. Cori'nthian Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by fome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moft noble, rich, anci delicate of them all. Vitruvius afcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian fculptor, who is faid to have taken the hint by pafing by the toinb of a young lady, over which a bafket with fome of her playthings had been placed by her nurfe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it fprung up, the branches encompaffied the hafket ; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Calimachus imitated the bafket by the vafe of his capital, the tile in the abacts, and the leaves in the volute This fory is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the Corintlian capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whofe leaves were thofe of the palm-trec. This order is diftinguifhed from the reft by feveral characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves between which little ftalks arife, of which the fixteen volutes are formed, which fupport the abacus. Harris:
Behind thefe figures are large columns of the Corintbian Order, adorned with fruit and flowers. Dryden. CORK. n. $\int$ [cortex, Lat. karch, Dutch.

Hic dies; anno redeunte, fefius
Corticem aftricam pice dimovel it
Amphora, fumum biberc infitute
Confiule Tullo. HंOr ]
r. A glandiferous tree, in all refpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, fpongy, and foft. Miller.

The cork tree grows ncar the Pyrenzan bils, and in feveral parts of Italy, and the North of New England. Miortiner.
2. The bark of the cork tree ufed for flopples, or burnt into Spanifh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.
3. A piece of cork cut for the ftopple of a bottle or bariel.

I pr'ythee take the cork out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings.

Shakeifcare's As you like it.
Be fure, nay very filre, thy cork be good;
Then future ages fhall of l'eggy tccll,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale fo well.
King.

Nor ftop, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. Pope. Corking-pin. $\quad$ I. $\int$. A pin of the largett fize.

When you put a clean pillow-cafe on your lady's pillow, be fure to faften it well with threc corking-pins; that it may not fall off in the night. Swift's Direit, to the Cbambermaid. Co'rex. alj. [from cork.] Confifting of cork.

Bind fant his corky arms.
Shakefpeare's King Lenr.
Co'rmorant. \%. . [cormoran, Fr. from corvus marinur, Latin]

1. A bird that preys upon fifh. It is nearly of the hignefs of a capon, with :a wry bill and broad fect, black on his body, but greenifh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all huntwilter in their lives,
Live regifter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, fpight of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endcavour of this prefent breath may buy
That honour which flall 'bate his feythe's keen cdge. Sbak.
Thofe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and cormorant.

Peacham on Drawing.
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a cormorant. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. 194. Not far from thence is feen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fifhing cormorart. Dryden's Fables. 2. A glutton.

CORN. n. $\int$. [comn, Sax. korn, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er koldaftur corna.
Hail is the coldeft grain.]

1. The feeds which grow in ears, not in pods; fuch as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alonc.

Fohn xii. 25.

> The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. Sh. Coriolan.
2. Grain yet unreaped, ftanding in the field upon its ftalk.

Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel. and all the idle weeds that grow
In our fuftaining corn. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Landing his men, he burnt the corn all thereabouts, which was now almoft ripe.

Knolles's Hifiory of the Turks.
Still a murmur runs
Along the foft inclining fields of corn. Thomforis fiutumn.
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthrefled.

Thou fhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a fhock of corn cometh in in his feafon.

Fob, v. 26.
probably fo
4. An excrefcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably fo called from its form, though by fome fuppofed to be denominated from its corneous or horny fubftance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. Shake $\int$.
The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart fhould make,
Shall of a corn cry woc,
And turn his fleep to wakc.
Sbakcfteare's King Lear. Even in men, aches and hurts and corns do engrieve cither towards rain or towards froft.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
The hardeft part of the corn is ufually in the middle, thrufting itfeif in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of clavis.

Wijeman's Surgery.
He firft that ufeful fecret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gath'ring rain. Gay's Paft.
It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in fome people as corns. Arbutb.

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting corns,
An offer'd fee from Radeliff fcorns.
Suift.
To Corn. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. 'To falt ; to fiprinkle with falt. The word is fo ufed, as Skinner obferves, by the old Saxons.
2. To granulate.

Corn-field. n. $\int$. A field where corn is growing. It was a lover and his lafs,
That o'er the green corn-fie'd did pafs. Shakef. As you like it.
You may foon enjoy the gallant fights of armies, encampments, and ftandards waving over your brother's cornfieds. Pope. Conn-flag. n. f. [corn and flag.]

It hath a fefhy double tuberofe root: the leaves are like thofe of the fleur-de-lys: the flower confints of one leaf, flaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imhricated, the under divided into five fegments : the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundifh feeds wrapt up in a cover. Miller enumerates eleven fpecies of this plant, fome with red flowers, and fome with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.
Curn-floonr. n.f. The floor where corn is fored.
Thou haft loved a reward upon every corn-floor. Hof. ix. i. Corn-flower. $n f$. [from corn and $f$ izuer.]

There be certain com-flozers, which come feldom or never in other places, unlefs they be fet, but only amongft corn ; as the blue bottle, a kind of yellow inarycrold, wild poppy, and furmitory. Bacon's Natural Hilfory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .4 \mathrm{~B}_{2}$.

Corn-ficwers are of many forts: fome of them flower in

June and July, and others in Auguft. The feeds forould be fown in March : they sequire a good foil. Montimer's Husband. Corn-land. n.. . [com and land.] Land appropriated to the produćtion of grain.

Paftures and meadows are of fuch advantage to hufbandry, that many prefer them to corn-lands. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Corn-master. n.f. [corn and mafler.] One that cultivates corn for fale.
1 knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateff audits of any man in my time; a great grafier, a great fheep-mafter, a great timberman, a great collier, a great corn-mafter, and a great leadman.

Racon, Efliy 35.
CORN-marigold. n. $\int$. [from corn and marigisld.]
It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemifpherical and fcaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the moft part, of a yellow fiower, and the feeds are furrowed.
Corn-mile. n. f. [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corri into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the corn-milis longer thann ordinary, and placing pins in it to raife large hammers. Niont. Hushaard.
Corn-pipe. n. f. [from corn and pife.] A pipe made by flitti!g the joint of a green ftalk of corn.

Now the thrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ftraggling fwarms.
Ti:kc!.
Corn-Rocket. n. S. [from corn and rocket.]
The flower confifts of four leaves, in form of a crofs: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, refombling a crefted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundifa feeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain.
Corn-rose. n. f. See Poppy, of which it is a fpecies.
Corn-sallam. n.f. [from corn and fallad.]
The leaves grow by pairs oppofite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower confifts of one leaf, cut into many fegments, and fucceeded by one naked feed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some forts of it grow wild.

Millcr.
Corn-fallad is an herb, whofe top-leaves are a fallet of themfelves.

Niortimer's Hustandry.
Co'rinage. n. f. [from corne, Fr. cornu, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invafion by blowing a horn.
Co'rnchandler. i.f. [corn and chandler.] One that retails corn.
Co'rncutter. u.f. [from corn and cut.] A man whofe profeffion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loofe, nor did feem to prefs into the flefh; for there had been a corncutier, who had cleared it. Wiferman. I have known a corncutter, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyfician. Spectat,r, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 307$. Co'rnel. $\}^{n}$ n. . [cornus, Latill] Sec Cornelian-Cornelian-tree. $\}$ cherry.

The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the corncl or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian fone, the colour whereof it fomewhat reprefent: The fruit is good in the kitchen and confervatory. The wood is very durable, and ufeful for wheelwork. Miortim. Husbanciry.

Take a fervice-tree, or a cornclian-tree, or an elder-trec, which we know have fruits of harfh and binding juice, and fet them near a vinc or fig-tree, and fee whether the grapes or figs will not be the fweeter. Bacon's Natural Hifloy, N. 485.

Mean time the goddcfs, in dicdain, beftows
The maft and acorn, brutal food! and frows
The fruits of corncl, as they feaft around. Po c's Odyfey. Córnel.

## \}n.f. [cormis, Latin.]

Cornelian-cherry. panded in form of a crofs; from the center of which are pro-- duced many fmall yellowifh flowers, coniniting of four leaves, difpofed in form of ain umbrella: thefe flowers are fucceeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, fomewhat like an olive, containing an hard fonc, which is divided into two cells, each containing a fingle feed. The fpecies are ten, of which the cornclian-chorry, or male conncl-tice, is very common, being propegated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preferved to make tarts: it is alfo ufed in medicine as an aftringent and cooler. There is likewife an officinal preparation of this fruit, called Rob de cornus. Dogberry, or gattelltree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is ofeen brought into the markets, and fold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one flone, and in the buckthorn four. The faflafras fort is a native of America; and its root is nuch ufed in England to make a te:, which is greatly commended by fome againft violent defluxions. Moft of the other forts are brought from $\Lambda$ meerica, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeyfuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern commes; but is with difficulty prefenved in gardens.

On wildings and on Atrawherties they fed;

## COR

Cormils and brambleberries gave the reft, Ard falling acorns furnifh'd out a feant.

## COR

Connt'grrous. adj. [comiger, Latin.] Horned; haviné horns.

Nature, in other cornigerous animals, lath placed the horns higher, and reclining; als in bucks. Brown's ''ul , ir Lryour $^{2}$ CORNUCOPIF. n.j. [Lat.] The hom of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddefs.
To Çornu'te. via. [cornutus, Latin.] To beftowhorns; to cuckold.
Cornu'trid. alj. [comutus, Latin.] Grafied with horns; horned; cuckolded.
Cornu'to. n.f. [from cormutus, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.
The peaking cortuto her huffand, dwelling in a continual larum of jealoufy. Sllakefical e's Nicrry Wives of IV indfor. Co'rny. adj. [from cornu, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horri ; horny.
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ftood the corry reed,
Embattel'd in her field. Miton's ''aradife Loft, b. vii.
2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn
'Fell me why the ant,
'Midit Summer's pienty, thinks of Winter's want,
By conftant journeys, carcful to prepare
Her fitores; and bringing home the $c$ my car.
Frior.
Co'rollary. n. f. [cor:llariun, Lat. from cơol!a; finis cororat opus; or from corollair, Irr. a furplus.]
r. The conclution: a corollary feems to be a conclufion, whether following from the premifes neceffarily or not.

Now fince we have confidered the malignity of this fin of detraction, it is but a natural coroilary, that we enforce our vigilance againft it. Govcrnment of the Tongure. As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done juftice to others, I owe fome what to myfelf. Dryden's Fab. Preface: 2. Surplus.

Rather than want.
Shakepeare's Tinpeft.
$\operatorname{CORO} N A . n . \int$. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice; fo called becaufe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. Chambers. In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble thew by their graceful proiections. Spctzator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 415 Co'ronal. n. $\int$. [corona, Latin ] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a cironal,
And Hymen alfo crown with wreaths of vine.
Spenfor.
Co'ronal. allj. Belonging to the top of the head
A man of about forty-five ycars of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the fagittal and coronal future. Wifeng: Co'ronary. adj. [coromarius, Latin]

1. Relating to a crown; feated on the top of the head like a crown.

- The bafilifk of older times was a proper kind of ferpent, not above three palms long, as fome account; and differenced from other ferpents by advancing his head, and fome white marks, or coronary fpots upon the crown. Brown's Vulg. Err.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompafs the heart in the manner of a garland.
The fubftance of the heart itfelf is nioft certainly made and nourifhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries.

Benticy's Sern.012.
Corona'tion. n. f. [from corona, Latin.]

1. The act or folemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune fmiling at her work therein, that a fcaffold of execution fhould grow a fcaffold of cororation.

Sidncy, b. ii. Willingly I came to Denmark,
To fhew my duty in your caronation. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
A cough, fir, which I caught with tinging in the king's affairs upon his cororatio: day. Sbakeffare's Eiciry IV. p. ii.

Now emprefs fame had publifh'd the renown
Of Sh- 's coronation through the town. Dryden's Maiff. 2. The pomp or affiembly prefent at a coronation.

In penfive thought recal the funcy ${ }^{2} d$ feene,
See coronations rife on ev'ry grecn.
Pope.
Co'ronfr. n. f: [from corora.]. An officer whofe eluty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occafioned; for which purpofe a jury of twelve perfons is impannelled.

Go thou and feek the coroncr, and let him fit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. Sheckifp. Co'ronet. n.. . [corometta, Ital. the diminutive of corma, a crown.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with Arawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpofed; that of an carl raifes the pearls above the leaves; that of a vifcount is furrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The reft was drawn into a corinet of gold, richly fet with pearl.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coroncts, realms and inands were
As plates diopt from his pocket. Shalk. Ant. ared Cleo atra. All the reft are countelfes.
_Their coronets firy fo. S'hakes eare's Henry VIII. Under

## COR

ttider a dor wet his flowing hair,
lı curls, on cither clicek play'l. Mititon's Paradije Lcff.
Nor contld our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Whor ruin'd crowns, would coroncts exempt.
Dryden.
Peers and dukes, and all their fweeping train,
And garters, ftars, and coronets appear. Pole's Ra. of Lock.
Cu'rporal.. n.f. [corrupted from caporal, French.] The loweft officer of the infantry, whofe office is to place and remove the fentinels.
'The cruel corp'ral whifper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would fet me clear.
Gay:
Co'rporal of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of fetting the watches and fentries, and relieving them; who fees that all the foldiers and failors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to ufe them. He has a mate under him.
CO'RP'ORAL. adj. [corporel, Fr. corpus, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint fouls, paft corporal toil,
A hundred alms-houfes, right well fupplied. Sbak. Hen. V.
Render to me fome corforal fign about her,
More evident than this. $\quad$ Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
That God hath been otherwife feen, with corporal eyes, exceedeth the fmall proportion of my underfanding. Raleigh.

They enjoy greater fenfual pleafures, and feel fewer corporal pains, and are utter ftrangers to all thofe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and difquiet mankind.

Atterbury.
2. Material; not fpiritual. In the prefent language, when bocly is ufed philofophically in oppofition to fpirit, the word corforeal is ufed, as a corporcal being; but otherwife corporal. Corforeal is having a body; corporal relating to the body. This diftinction feems not ancient.

Whither are they vanifh'd?
Into the air: and what feem'd corporal
Melted, as breath, into the wind. Shakefpeare's Macbeth. And from thefe corporal nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laft turn all to fpirit. Milt. Par. Lof. Corpora'lity. n. f. [from corporal.] The quality of being embodied.
If this light be not firitual, yet it approacheth neareft unto Spirituality; and if it have any corforality, then, of all other, the moft fubtile and pure. Raleigh's Hijf. of the World. Co'rporally. adv. [frem corporal.] Bodily.

The fun is corporally conjoined with bafilifcus.
Brown.
ÇO'RPORATE. adj. [from corpus, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceflies as an individual.
Breaking forth like a fudden tempeft, he over-run all Munfter and Comnaught, defacing and utterly fubverting all cirprate towns that were not ftrongly walled. Spenfer on Ireland.

They anfwer in a joint and corporatc voice,
That now they are at fall. Sbakefpeare's Timon.
The nobles of Athens being not at this time a corporate affembly, therefore the refentment of the commons was ufually turned againft particular perfons. Swift.
Co'rporateness. $n$. $\int$. [from corporate.] The fate of a body corporate ; a community.
Corpora'tion. n. $\int$. [from corpus, Latin.]
A corporation is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common feal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common confent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compafs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the fucceflors, as a fingle man binds his executor or heir.

Cowel.
Of angels we are not to confider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alfo which conectneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation among ft themfelves, and of fociety or fellowhip with men.

Hooker, b. i. Ject. $4 \cdot$
Of this we find fome foot-fteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thoufand men fhe doth together draw,
And of them all one corioration make.
Davics.
Comporature. n.f. [from corpus, Latin.] The ftate of a being embodied.

Dict.
Corfóreal. adj. [corporius, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See Corporal

The fwiftnefs of thofe circles attribute,
Though numberlefs, to his omnipotence,
That to corporeal fubitances could add
Speed almoft fpiritual. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. viii
Having furveyed the image of God in the foul, we are not (0) Onit thofe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a fpiritual fubftance could be pictured upon a corporeal.

South's Sermons.
God being fuppofed to be a pure fipirit, cannot be the object of any cerporcal feufe.

Tillot fon.
The courfe is fuifh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy corporeal prifon freed. Dryden's Fablis.

## COR

Fix thy corpoteal and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly.
Prior.
2. It is ufed by Equift inaccurately for corporchl.

I am not in a condition to make a true ftep even on Aimfbury Downs; and I declare, that a cerporcal falfe ftep is worfe than a political one.

Swift.
Corpore'i y y n.. $\int$. [from corporcus, Latin.] Materiality ; the quality of being embodied; the ftate of having a body; bodilinefs.

Since philofophy affirmeth, that we are middle fubftances between the foul and the body, they mult admit of fome corporcity which fuppofeth weight or gravity. Brcwn's Vulg. Err.

It is the faying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemifphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of corporcity. Glanville's $S c c p f$. c. iv.
The one attributed corporeity to God, and the other Chape and figure.
CORPORIFICA'TION. n. f. [from corporify.] The act of giving body or palpability.
To Corpórify. v. a. [from corpus, Lat.] To embody; to infpiffate into body.

A certain fpirituous fubftance, extracted out of it, is miftaken for the fpirit of the world corporified. Boyle's Sceft. Chym.
Corps.
Corpse. \}n.. [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.]

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little feems
To fuff this man, this vaft unbide-bound corps.
Milton.
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That fcorns his brittle corps, and feems afham'd
He's not all fpirit.
Dryden's Don Sclafian.
2. A carcafe; a dead body; a curfe.

Not a friend greet
My poor corps, where my bones fhall be thrown. Shakefp.
There was the murder'd corfs in covert laid,
And violent death in thoufand fhapes difplay'd. Dryd. Fables
See where the corps of thy dead fon approaches. Addijon.,
The corpfe was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ftand about the dead body. Addijon's Guardian, No. 99.

## 3. A body of forces.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Co'rpulence. } \\ \text { Córpulency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. [corfulentia, Latin.]
x. Bulkinefs of body ; flefhinefs; fulnefs of flefh.

To what a cumberfome unwieldinefs,
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown.
Dome.
It is but one fpecies of corpulency; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of mufcular flefh, the cafe of robuft people.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
. Spiffitude; groffnefs of matter.
The mufculous flefh ferves for the vibration of the tail, the heavinefs and coriulency of the water requiring a great force to divide it.

Ray on the Creation.
Co'rpulent. adj.. [corpulentus, Latin.] Flefhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk

We fay it is a flefly ftile, when there is much periphrafes, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and corpulent.

Ben. 'Fobnjon's Difcoveries.
Excefs of nourifhment is hurtiul; for it maketh the child corpulent, and growing in breadth rather than in height. Baccn. CO'RPUSCLE. n. f. [corpuiculum, Lat.] A finall body; a particle of matter ; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our fatisfaction, if thofe corpulcles can be difcovered with microfonpes.

Nezuton's Opt.
Who knows what are the figures of the little corpufcies that compofe and diftinguifh different bodies? Watts's Logick. Corpu'scular. Corpuscula'rian. alj. [from corfufculum, Lat.] Relating Corpuscula'rian. $\}$ to bodies; comprifing hodies. It is the diftinguifhing epithet of that philofophy which attempts the rational folution of ail phyfical appearances by the action of one body upon another.
As to natural philofophy I do not expect to fee any principles propofed, more comprehenfive and inteiligible than the corpufiularian or mechanical.

Boyle.
This may be faid, that the modern corpufiularians talk, in moft things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. Bontice.
The mechanical or corpufcular philofophy, though peradventure the eldeft, as well as the beft in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. Benth.y's Scrm. Córracle. Sec Corricle.
To Corra'de. v. a [iorrado, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbings to fcrape together.
Corradia'tion. n. f: [con and radius, Lat.] A conjunctiou of rays in one point.

The impreflion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the bafis is in the object, and the vertical point in the cye; fo as there is a corradiation, and conjunction of beams. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{3} .277$. 'To CORRE'CT. v. a. [corrigo corrcifum, Latin.]

1. To punifh; to chaftife; to difcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ftate of athiction, is a fchool of virtuc; it correfts levity, and interrupts the confidence of funing. Tail

After be has once been corrected for a lie, you muft be fure never alter to pardon it in him. Locke on Education. Children being to be reftrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to corred them, when they do amifs.

Locke on Education.
2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the firft make of fome men's minds, which can fearce ever be correfied afterwards, either by learniing or age. Burnct's Theory of the Earth, Prefaie. Carrecting nature, from what actually fhe is ini.individuals, to what fhe ought to be, and what fhe was created. Dryden.
I writ, becaufe it amufed me; I corrected, becaufe it was as pleafant to me to corveof as to write.

Pope's Preface.
The mind may cool, and be at leifure to attend to its domeflick concern: to confider what habit wants to be correcied, and what inclination to be fubdued. Rogers's Sermons.
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or ftone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to correct your drink and dict,
And keep the inward foe in quiet.
Prior.
In cafes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be corrected by boiling it with fome animal fubftances; as ivery or harthorn.

Arbutbnot on A.in.ents. 4. To remark faults.

Corre'ct. adj. [correfus, Latin.] Revifed or finifhed with exactnefs; free from faults.

What verfe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he prefumes the moft correet of his. Dryd. Aur. Prol.
Always ufe the moft correct editions: various readings will be only troublefome where the fenfe and language is complete.
Corréction. n.f.[from correet.]

1. Punifhment ; difcipline; chaftifement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy correction mildly, kifs the rod? Sbake/p. Rich. II. An offenfive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ftrokes,
As he is ftriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs-refolv'd correstion in the arm
'That was uprear'd to execution. Shakefp. '̇̈enry IV. p. ii. We are all but children here under the great mafter of the family; and he is pleafed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and corrections, to inftruct us in virtue. Watts.
2. Alteration to a better ftate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, make take the fame liberty with my writings; if, at leaft, they live long enough to deferve correction.

Dryden's Falles, Preface.
ce of any thing wrong.
3. That which is fubfituted in the place of any thing wrong. Conrections or improvements fhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places:

IW atts.
4. Reprehenfion; animadverfion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eftablifhing their affertions not only with great folidity, but fubmitting them alfo unto the correction of future difcovery. Brown.

One fault was too great lenity to her fervants, to whom fhe always gave good counfel, but often too gentle correction.

Arbutbnot's Hiffory of Fobn Bull.
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of fomething contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholefome, do not take A dram of country's dulnefs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymifts purge the bad.
Donne.
Corréctioner. n.f. [from correction.] One that has been in the houfe of correction; a jayl-bird. This fcems to be the meaning in Sbakefpare.

I will have you foundly fwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famifhed correefioner. Shakefp. Henry IV.
Corre'ctive. alj. [from correct.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.
Mulberries are pectoral; corrective of the bilious alcali.
Arbutibnot on Alinnents.
Corréctive. n. f.
I. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amifs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and fcales, which all animals of prey do fwallow, are a feafonable and neceffary corresivie, to prevent their greedinefs from filling themfelves with too fucsuient a food.

Ray on the Creation.
Humanly fpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little correctives fupplied by art and difcipline, it feldom fails but an ill principle has its courfe, and nature makes good its blow.
2. Limitation; reftriction.

There feems to be fuch an inffance in the regiment, which the human foul exercifetir in relation to the body, that with certain correctives and exceptions, may give fome kind of cxplication or adumbration thereof. Hal's Origin of Manhiv:id.
Corre'ctay. adv. [from correct.] Accurately; appofitely'; exactly ; without faults.
Vol. I.

## COR

There ate ladics, without knowing what tenfes and participlez, adverbs and prepolitions arre, fpeak as properly and as correctly as moft genticmen who have been bred up in the ordinary mechods of grammar fchools.

Locke cin Liducation:
Such lays as ncither ebb nor flow,
Correvily cold, and regularly !ow. P'ope's Efiay in Cititicimpo. Corre'ctiness. n. f. [from comet.] Acculacy; exaanefs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the fipirit, by adding to the polifhing; fo that there remains nothing but a dull correcinefs, a piece without any confiderable faults, but with few beauties.

Dryden's Dufrefingy:
The foftnefs of the fleff, the delicacy of the fhepte, air and pofture, and the correcincts of defign in this fatue, are inexpreffible.

Addifin on Italy.
Late, very late, corvcitnefs grew our çare,
When the tir'd nation breath d from civil war. . Pcpe. Thofe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degrec of correcinefs. Ewift. Corre'ctor. n. $\int$. [from correct.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punifhment or animadyerfion. How many does zeal urge rather to do juftice on fome fins, than to forbear all fin? How many rather to be correctors than? practifers of religion.

Sprat's Sermons.
With ali his faults he fets up to be an univerfal reformer and corrector of abufes, and a remover of grievances. Sruift. 2. He that revifes any thing to free it from faults; as the corrector of the prefs, that amends the errours committed in printing.
I remember a perfon, who, by his ftyle and literature, feems to have been the corrector of a hedge prefs in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author.
3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compofition, as guards againft or abates the force of another; as the lixivial falts prevent the grievous vellications of refinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhefion to the inteftinal membranes, whereby they fometimes occafion intolerable gripings; and as ficices and carminative feeds alfo affift in the cafier operation of fome catharticks, by diffipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, fuch a thing is called a correcter which deftroys or diminifhes a quality that it could not otherwife, be difpenfed with: thus turpentines are corrciors of quickfilver, by deftroying its fuxility; and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified firit, of wine breaks of the points of fome acids, fo as to make them become fafe and good remedies, which before were deffructive. ... 2 uincy.
To CO'RRELATE. v. n. [from con and relaius, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and fon.
Co'rreitate. $n$. $f$ : One that ftands in the oppofite relation.
It is one thing for a father to ceafe to be a father, by cafting off his fon; and another for him to ceafe to be fo, by the death of his fon: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a correlate.

Soutb's Sermons.
Corre'I ative. adj. [con and rclativus, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, fo that the exiftence of one in a particular ftate depends upon the exiftence of another.

Father and fon, huband and wife, and fuch other correla. tive terms, feem nearly to belong one to another. Soutb.

Giving is a relative action, and fo requires a corrclative to anfwer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unlefs there be an accepting on the othẹr. Soutb's Sermons.
Correilativeness. $n$. $f$. [from correlatioc.] The fate of being correlative.
Corréprion. n. f. [corripio correptum; Latin] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenfion; reproof.

If we mutt needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal correpGeverininent of the Tonguc, To CORRESPO/ND. v. n. [aven and refpondeo, Latin.]
I. To fuit ; to anfwer, ; to be proportionate ; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another fucceffively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juftly correfpond with any artificial or mechanical equal meafures of time.

Holde on Time
Words being but empty founds, any farther than they are figns of our ideas, we cannot but affent to them, as they correfpond to thofe ideas we have, but no farther than that. Locke: 2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

Correspóndence. $\}$ n. f. [from correfponid.]

1. Relation ; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our flate of mortality, fuch cor refpondence there is as maketh it expedient to know in fome fort the one, for the otheis more perfect direction.

Hooker, b. i.
Whatever we fancy, things leep their courfe; and their habitudes, correfiondericies, and relations keep the fame to one another.
2. Fintercourfe; reciprocal intelligence.

## COR

I had difcovered thofe unlawful correfpondencics they had wed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms.

King Cbarles.
Sure the vilkins hold a correfpondence
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. Denbam.
It happens very oddly, that the pope and I fhould have the f:ane thought much about the fame time: my enemies will be apt to fay, that we hold a correfponelence together, and act by concert in this matter.

Aidifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 116.
3. Friendhip; inteschange of offices or civilities.

Let fuch military perfons be affured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular ; holding alfo good correfpendince with the other great men in the ftate. Bacon, EfJay 17. Correspo'ndent. adj. [from cortefpond.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anfwerable.

What good or evil is there under the fun, what action correfpondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath impofed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himfelf hath eternally purpofed to kcep.

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five corrcfpondent arc to earth affign'd. Dryden's Ovid.
Correspóndent. u.f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meffages or letters.

He was pleafed to command me to fend to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his correfpondents at home and abroad.

Denbam's Dedication.
Correspónsive. alj. [from correfpond.] Anfwerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's fix gates i' th' city, with mafy ftaples,
And correfponfive and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the fons of Troy; Sbakef. Troilus and Creffida.
CO'RRIDOR. n. f. [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compars of the fortifications of a place.
2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long ifle round about a building, leading to feveral chambers at a diftance from each other.

Hars.
There is fomething very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almoft intirely ruined.
Corri'giele. adj. [from corrigo, Latin.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. He who is a proper object of punifhment; punifhable.

He was taken up very fhort, and adjudged corrigible for fuch prefumptuous language.

Howel's Vocal Foref.
3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; fo that, if we will either have it fteril with idlenefs, or manured with induftry, the power and corrivible authority of this lies in our will.

Shakeppeare's Otbcllo.
Corrival. n. f. [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.
They had governours commonly out of the two familics of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverfaries and corrivals one againft the other.

Spenfer on Ireland.
He that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without corrizal all her dignities. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
Corri'valry. n.f. [from corrival.] Competition; oppofition.
Corróborant. allj. [from corroborate.] Having the power to give ftrength.
There be divers forts of bracelets fit to comfort the firits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, corroberant, and aperient. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. $9^{61 .}$
To CORRO'BORATE. v. a. [con and roboro, Latin.]

1. To confirm ; to eftablifh.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inflance, there is no trufting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by cuftom. Bacon.
2. To ftrengthen ; to make ftrong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and corroborate the imagination, and means to repeat it and refref it. Bacon.
It was faid that the prince himfelf had, by the fight of foreign courts, and obfervations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his fpirits, and corroborated his judgment. Wotton.
As any limb well and duly exercifed grows ftronger, the nerves of the body are corroborated thereby. Watts.
Corrobora'tion. n.f. [from corroborate.] The act of ftrengthening or confirming; confirmation by fome additional fecurity ; addition of ftrength.

The lady herfelf procured a bull, for the better corroboration of the marriage.

Bacon's Henry VII. Corróborative. adj. [from corroborate.] Having the power of increating fletigth.
In the cure of an uleer, with a moift intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix corroboratives of an aftringent faculty; and the ulcer alfo requireth to be dried.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To CORRO'DE. v. a. [corrodo, Latin.] To eat away by decreces, as a menftruum; to prey upon; to confume ; to weas wway gradually,

## Cor

Statefmen purge vice with vice, and may corrcde
The bad with bad, a fpider with a toad;
For fo ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againt her will.
Domné:
We know that aqua-fortis corroding copper, which is it that glves the colour to verdigreafe, is wont to reduce it to a green blue folution.

Boyle on Colours.
The nature of mankind, left to itfelf, would foon have fallen into diffolution, without the inceffant and corroding invafions of fo long a time. Hale's Origin of Monkind.
Hannibal tlic Pyreneans paft,
And fteepy Alps, the mounds that nature caft,
And with corroding juices, as he went,
A paffage through the living rock he rent. Dryd. Yuvenal.
Fifhes, which neither chew their mieat nor grind it in their ftomachs, do, by a diffolvent liquor there provided, cortcde and reduce it into a chylus.

Ray on the Creation.
The blood turning acrimonious, corrolles the veffels, producing almoft all the difeafes of the inflammatory kind. Arbuth.

Through the heart;
Should jealoufy its venom once diffufc,
'Tis then delightful mifery no more,
But agony unmixt, inceflant gall,
Corroding every thought, and blafting all
Love's paradife.
Thomfon's Spining; l. 10,5.
Corródent. adj. [from corrode.] Having the power of corroding or wafting any thing away.
Corro'dible. adj. [from corrode.] Poffible to be confumed or corroded.

Metals, although corrodible by waters, yet will not fuffer a liquation from the powerfuleft heat communicable unto that element. Brown's Vellgar Etrours, b. ii. c. 1. Co'rrody. n.f. [from corrodo, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or falary for fome other than the original purpofe.
In thofe days even noble perfons, and other meaner men, ordered corrodies and penfions to their chaplains and fervants out of churches.
Corrosibínity. n.f. [from corrafible.] The quality of being corrofible; poffibility to be confumed by a menftuum.
Corro'sible. adj. [from corrode.] Poffible to be confumed by a menftruum.
Corro'sibleness. n.f. [from corrofible.] Sufceptibility of corrofion.

Dict.
Corro'sion. n.f. [corrodo, Latin.] The power of cating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrofion is a particular fpecies of diffolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a faline menftruum. It is almoft wholly defigned for the refolution of bodies moft ftrongly compacted, as bones and metals; fo that the menftruums here employed, have a confiderable moment or force. Thefe liquors, whether acid or ürinous, are nothing but falts diffolved in a little phlegm ; therefore thefe being folid, and confequently containing a çonfiderable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are alfo more attracted by the particles of the body to be diffolved; fo when the more folid bodies are put into faline menitruums, the attraction is ftronger than in other folutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: fo that we may cafily conceive, when the motion is in fuch a manner increafed, it fhould drive the falts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loofen their cohefion, though ever fo firm. Quincy.
If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath neither of the firf two manifeft qualities, it is to be held furpected as a kind of poifon; for that it worketh cither by cerrofion, or by a fecret malignity and enmity to nature. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory;

That corrofion and difolution of bodies, even the moft folid and durable, which is vulgarly afcribed to the air, is caufed merely by the action of water upon them; the air being fo far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their ficurity and prefervation. Wrodw.
Corrosive. adj. [from corrodo, Latin. It was ancientiy pronounced with the accent on the firf fyllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of confuming or wearing away

Gold, after it has been divided by corrofive fiquors into invifible parts, yet may prefently be precipitated, fo as to appear again in its own form. Grew's Cofmol. b. i. c. 2. J. 12.

The facred fons of vengeance, on whofe courfc
Corrofive faminc waits, and kills the year. Thoonfon's Sprixg. 2. Having the quality to fret or vcx.

If the maintemance of ceremonies be a cerrefioc to fuch as oppugn them, undoubtedly to fuch as maintain them it can be no great pleafure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned.
Corrosive. n. f.

1. That which has the quality of wafting any thing away, as the ficfh of an ulcer.

He meant his corrofives to apply,
And with ftrict diet tame his ftubborn malady. Fairy Qnecz. 2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such foceches favour not of God in him that utcth them,

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and unto virtuounly difpofed minds they are grievous corrolives. Hooker, b. v. ject. 33. Away; though parting be a fretful corrofive,
It is applied to a deathful woind. Shakef/p. Heny VI. p. i. Care is no cure, but rather corvofive,
For things that are not to be remedied. Shake $\beta_{0}$. Henry VI. Corrósively. adv. [from coriofive.]

1. Like a corrofive.

At firft it tafted fomewhat corrofively. Boyle on Saltpetie.
2. With the power of corrofion.

Corro'siveness. n. $\int$. [from carrofive.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infufe, to what he meant for meit, Corrofivene/s, or intenfe cold or heat.

Donne. Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrofivenefs at all, but coldne's, mixt with a fomewhat languid relifh retaining to bitternefs.
Co'rrugant. adj. [from corrugate.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
To CO'RRUGATE. v. a. [corrugo, Latin.] To wrinkle or purfe up; as the finin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other caufe.

Quincy.
The crainp cometh of contraction of finews: it cometh either by cold or drynefs; for cold and drynefs do both of them contract and corrugate. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, N ${ }^{\circ}$. g. 64.
Corruga'tion. m.f. [from corrugate.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the folid parts is the corrugation or violent agitation of fibres, when the fpirits are irritated by harp humours.

Floyer on the Hunnours.
To CORRU'PT. v. a. [corrumpo corruptus, Latin.]

1. To turn from a found to a putrefcent ftate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deftroy integrity ; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear left by any means, as the ferpent beguiled Eve through his fubtilty, fo your minds fhould be corrupted from the fimplicity that is in Chrift.

2 Cior. xi. 3 .
Even what things they naturally know, in thofe very things, as hearts void of reafon, they corrupted themfelves. 'Jude, v. Io.

Evil communications corrupt good manners. I Cor. xv. 33.

> All that have mifcarried

By underhand, corrupted, foul injuftice. Shak. Richard III.
I have heard it faid, the fitteft time to corrupt a man's wife,
is when the's fallen out with her hufband. Sliateff. Coriolanus.
But ftay, I fmell a man of middle earth;
With tryal fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chafte, the flame will back defcend;
And turn him to no pain; but if he ftart,
It is the flefh of a corrupted heart. Sbak. M. W. of Windfor.
Language being the conduit whereby men convey their
knowledge, he that makes an ill ufe of it, though he does not
corruft the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he fops the pipes.

Locke.
Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be corrupted is the fhame.
Pofe.
3. To fpoil; to do mifchief.

To Corru'pt. v. n. To become putrid ; to grow rotten ; to putrefy.

The aptnefs or propenfion of air or water to corruft or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifeft effects of difeafes, blaftings or the like. Bacon.
Corru'pr. aidj. [from corrupt.] Vitious; tainted with wickednefs; without integrity.

Let no corrupt corhmunication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the ufe of edifying. Eph. iv. 29.

Corrupt, corrupt, and tainted in defire. Sh. M. W. of IVindj:
Thefe kind of knaves I know, which in this plainnefs
Harbour more craft, and more corrut ter ends,
Than twenty filky ducking obfervants. Sliakef. King Lear.
Some, who have been corrupt in their morals, have yet been infinitely folicitous to have their cirldren pioully brought up.

Soutb's Sermons.
Corru'pter. n.f. [from corrupt.] He that taints or vitiates; he that leffens purity or integrity.

> What is herc?

The fcriptures of the loyal Leonatus;
All turn'd to herefy ? Away, away,
Corrupters of my faith!
Sbatrefpeare's Cymbeline.
From the vanity of the Grecks, the corricters of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the errour firft of all. Raleigh's Hiftory of the Worid, b. i.

Thofe great corrupters of Chriftianity, and indeed of natu:-
ral religion, the Jefuits.
Addijon's Freebolder; No. 6.
Corruptibi'lity. n. f. [from corruptible:] Poffibility to be corrupted.
Corru'ptible. adj. [from corruft.]
r. Sufceptible of deftruction by natural decay, or without violence.
Our corruptible bodies could never live the life they fhall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a caufe of immortality.

Hooker.
It is a devouring corruption of the effential mixture, which

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confifting chiefly of an oily moifture, is corruptible through diffipation. Harvey on Confuriptions.

The leveral parts of which the world confits; beine in their nature corruptible, it is mose than probable, thiat, in ant infinite duration, this frame of things would lung fince have been diffilved:

Tillotjou's Sermons.
2. Sufceptible of corruption; pofible to be tainted or vitiated.

Corru'ptrabeness. n. f. [from corruptible.] Sufecpribility of corruption.
Corru'p'tibly: adv. [from corruttibie.] In fuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late ; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd corrtiftibly.
Shakefprare's Kirg Lear.
Corríution. n.f. [corruftio, Inat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the feparation of their parts.
2. Wickednefs; perverfion of principles; lofs of integrity.

Precepts of morality, befides the natural corrution of our tempers, which makes us averfe to them, are fo abftracted from ideas of fenfe, that they feldom get an opportunity for defcriptions and images. Addifon's ${ }^{-}$Efaj" on the Georgich's.

Amidft corruption, luxury and rage,
Still leave fome ancient virtue's to our age.
Pote 3. Putrefcence.

The wife contriver; on his end intent;
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from corruption free,
Mix'd them with falt, and feafon'd all the fea. Btackircre:
4. Matter or pus in a fore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wifh no other herald;
No other fpeaker of my living actions,
To keep inine honour from cerruption,
But fuch an honeft chronicler as Griffith. Strak. Her: VIII: The region hath by conquelt, and corraption of other languages, received new and differing names. Raleigh's Hiflory:
All thofe four kinds of corruption are very common in their language; for which reafons the Greek tongue is become much altered. Brerewood on Languages.
6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treafon, and to his lifue: for as he lofeth all to the princes or other lord of the fee, fo his iffue cannot be heir to him, ot to any other anceftor, of whom they might have claimed by him ; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in refpect of the father.
father.
Corru'ptive. adj. [from corrupt.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not refembling themfelves according to feminal condition, yet carrying a fettled habitude unto the corruptive originals.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b: ii. c. 6.
It fhould be endued with an acid ferment, of fome corraptive quality, for fo fpeedy a diffoliution of the meat and preparation of the chyle:

Ray on the Cireation.
Corru'ptess. adj. [front corrupt.] Infufceptible of corruption; undecaying.

The borders, with corruptlefs nyyrrh are crown'd. Diyden. Corrúptiy. adv. [from corrupt.]
r. With corruption ; with taint ; with vice ; without integrity.

O , that eftates, degrees, and ofices,
Were not deriv'd corruptly, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. Shakeffeare.
We have dealt very corriptly againft thee, and have not kept the commandmei.ts.

Neb. i. 7.
2. Vitioully ; improperly ; contrary to purity.

We have corriptly contracted moft names; both of men and places.

Camden's Remains.
Corru'ptness. n.f. [from corrupt.] The quality of corruption; pitrefcence; trice.
$C O^{\prime} R S A I R$. n. f. [Frencli.] A pirate; one who profeffes to feize merchants.
Coirse. n. f. [corps, Ftench ]

1. A body.

For he was ftrong; and of fo mighty corfe,
As ever wielded fpear in warlike hand Spenjer, cain. iiio
2. A dead body; a carcafe: a poctical word.

That from her body, full of filthy fing,
He reft her hateful head, without remorfe;
A fream of coal-black blood forth guthed from her cor $\int$ c. Fai, y Quen, b: i. cant. 1. Jtan. 24.
Set down the corles or, by faint Paul,
Ill make a corfe of him that difobeys. Shakefp: Richard HIF: What may this mean?
That thou, dead corfe, again, in complete fteel,
Revifit'ft thus the glimpfes of the mbon,
Making night hideous? Shakefpeare's Fiam'ct:
Here lay him down, my friends, Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in niy fight; that I may view at leifure
The bloody corfe, and count thofe glorious wounds. Addifon. You heard the groans,
Heard ni hatly plung'd, amid' the fullen waves;
The frequent cor $f_{i}$.
Thonfon's Summer, l. 1035 .


Coissimit. n.f. [arfolet, French.] A light armour for the Corepart of the body.

Some fhirts of maile, fome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, fome a corflet bright. Fairfax, b. i. Tliey lafh, they foin, they pals, they ftrive to bore
Their cirllats, and their thinneft parts explore. Dryd. Fab. But heroes, who o'crcome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The frings of which, in battle's heat,
Againft thcir very cors'lets beat.
Prior.
CO'R TICAL. adj. [cortex; bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laft extremitics form a little gland, (all thefe little glands together make the cortical part of the brain) terminating in two little veffels.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
Co'rticated. alj. [from corticatus, Lat.] Refembling the bark of a tree.
This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and depilous ; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. Eroven.
Co'r'ricose. adj. [from corticfolus, Lat ] Full of bark. Dict.
Corve'tro. n./. The curvet See Curvet.
You muf draw the horfe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the corvetto and leaping. Peacham on lirazuing. CORU'SCANT. aidj. [corufico, Latin.] Glittering by flafhes; flafhing.
Corusca'tron. n.f. [corufatio, Latin.] Flafh; quick vibration of light.
We fee that lightnings and corufactions, which are near at hand, yield no found.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, N2. 14.
We may learn that fulphureous fleams abound in the bowels of the carth, and ferment with mincrals, and fometimes take fire with a fudden corrucation and explofion. Newton's $O_{p}$ t.

How heat and moifture mingle in a mafs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble coruffations frike the eye,
And boid tornado's blufter in the fky. Gartb's Difjenfatory.
Cory'mbiated. adj. [corymbus, Latin.] Garniihed with branches of berries.
Corymbi'ferous. adv. [from cormmbus and fero, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diftinguifhed into fuch as have a radiate flower, as the fun-flower ; and fuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort : to which are added thofe a-kin hereunto, fuch as fcabious, teafel, thiftle, and the like.

2uincy.
CORY'MBUS. n.f. [Latin.]
It in general fignifies the top of any thing; but amongft the ancient botanifts it was ufed to exprefs the bunches or -clufters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongft modern botanifts it is ufed for a compounded difcous flower, whofe feeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down ; fuch are the flowers of daifies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be fuch as have a compound difcous flower, without any downy wings to carry of their feeds.
$2_{2}{ }^{2 n i n y}$.
Coscinomancy. n. f. [from róoruvo, a fieve, and marréa, divination.] The art of divination by means of a fieve. A very aricient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and fill ufed in fome parts of Engliand, to find out perfons unknown. Chambers.
Cose'cantr. n.f. [In geometry.] The fecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Harris. Co'shering. n. f. [Irih.]

Cofferings were vifitations and progreffes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the Englifl proverb is) out of houfc and home. Davies. Co'sier. n.f. [from coufer, old Fr. to few.] A botcher. Hianmer. Do you make an alehoufe of my. lady's houfe, that ye fqueak out your coficr catches, without any mitigation or remorfe of voice?

Sbakefpeare's 7 welft Night.
Co'sine. n.f. [In geometry.] The right fine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Harris. Cosme'rick. allj. [woountrucis.] Having the nower of improving beauty ; beautifying.
No better cof/meticks than a fevere temperance and purity, modefly and humility, a gracious temper and calnnefs of fpirit; ; ro true beauty without the fignatures of thefe graces in the very countenance.

Ray on the Creation.
Firft, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the cofinctich pow'rs.

3. Relating to the world.
2. Rifing or fetting with the fun; not acronychal.

The cofinical aifcenfion of a flar we term that, when it arifeth togetlicr with the fun, or in the fame degree of the ecliptick whicrein the fun abideth. Erown's Vulgar Eircurs, $b$. iv. c, I 3 . Co'smicali.\%. alcu. [from cofmical.] With the fun; not acronychailly.
From the rifing of this flar, not crfmically, that is, with the fun, but heliacally, that is, its cmerlion from the rays of the fun, the ancients computed their canicular days. Brcour.
Con'smogony. n. f. [xiona , and roin.] The rife or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmógrapher, $\because$. $\int$. [x́ono and rigàpw.] One who writc3 a defcription of the wordi; diftinct from geographer, who defcribes the fituation of particular countrics.
Thus the antient cofinograplee: co place the divifinn of the Eaft and Weftern hemifphere; that is, the firft term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Inauds, conceiving thefe parts the extremeft habitations weftward. Brown's Vuigar Errours. Co mográpuical. adj. [from cofing orafly ] Relating to the general defeription of the world.
Cosmogra'phically. adv. [from cofmograpbical.] In a manner relating to the fcience by which the ftructure of the world is difcovered and deferibed.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or fiherical magnet, cofmographically fet out with circles of the globe.

Brown's Vulgar Errcurs, b. ii. c. ?.
 the gencral fyftem or affections of the world, diftinct from geography, which delivers the fituation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might fee the world without travel ; it being a lefier fcheme of the creation, nature contrached;' a little 'cofrography, or map of the univerfe.

Soutli's Sernions.
 Cosmopo'lite. $\}_{\text {world ; one who is at home in every place. }}^{n}$. Co'ssët. n. f. A lamb brought up without the dam. .

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I fhall thee give yond cofjet for thy pain. Spenfer's Paff. $\operatorname{COST} . n$. $\int$. [koft, Dutch. "As this word is found in the remoteft Teutonick dialects, even in the iflandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin corfio; though it is not unlikely that the French couffor comes from the Latin.]
r. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuoufnefs ; luxury.

The city woman bears
The coft of princes on unworthy thoulders.
Shakefteare.
Let foreign princes vainly boaft
The rude effects of pride and coft
Of vafter fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay.
3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his coft, he was content to be deaf to any noife of infamy. Sidney, $b$.ii. I fhall never hold that man my friend,
Whofe tongue fhall afk me for one penny coft,
To ranfom home revolted Mortimer. Shakefp. Henry IV. Have we eaten at all of the king's coft? or hath he given us any gift ?

2 Sa. xix. 4 .
And wilt thou, O cruel boaft !
Put poor nature to fuch coft ?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of fuch ansther.

## Craßarw.

It is ffrange to fee any ecclefiaftical pile, not by ecclefiaftical coft and infuence, rifing above ground; efpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againft the church, but their hands fhut towards it.

Soutb's Sermons.
He whofe tale is beft, and pleares moft,
Should win his fupper at our common cof. Dryden's Fables. Fourteen thoufand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchafe of his patent: what were his other vifible cofis 1 know not; what his latent, is varioully conjectured.

## 4. Lofs; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wifhed, proved afterwards to their cofts over true. Kinolies's Iifiory of the Tuikis. To Cost. v.n. pret. coft; particip. coft. [couficr, French.] To be bought for ; to be had at a price.
The dagger and poifon are always in readinefs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and coft him many a pang.

Dryder.
Co'stal. adj. [cofta, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.
Hereby are excluded all cetaccous and cartilaginous fifhes, many pectinal, whofe ribs are rectilineal; and many colial, which have their ribs embowed. Lrown's Villgar Err. Co'stard. n.f. [from coftir, a hcad.]

1. A head.

Take him over the coflard with the belt of thy fword.
Shake/parar's Kicbard III.
2. An apple round and bulky like the heat!

Many country vicars are driven to fhifts; and, if our grecdy patrons hold us to fuch conditions, they will make us turn coffard mongers, grafiers, or fell ale Burton on Míclaricholy. CO'S ? IVE. adj. [con'it a atus, Lat. comfipe, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obftucted.

When the pafiage of the gall becomes obiftuccad, the body grows cofire, and the excrements of the belly white. Brown\%.

While fafter than his cofire brains indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His cale appears to me like homeft Teague's,
When he was run away with by his leggs.
Pricr.
2. Clofe; unpermeable.

Clay in dry feafons is cofivic, hardening with the fun an:l wind, 'till unlocked by induftry, fo as to admit of the air and heavenly influences.

Motimer's Lutardy:
Cóstuenfas.

## COT

Co'stiveness. n. f. [from cofive.] The flate of the body in which excretion is obfructed.

Coflivenefs difperfes malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mefentery into all parts of the body, occafioning head-aches; fevers, hifs of appetite, and difturbance of concoction. Harvey: Coftivemefs has ill effeets, and is hard to be dealt with by phyfick; purging medicines rather increafurg than removing the evil.
Co's'tinness. n. . [from cofily.] Sumptuoufiefs; expenfive nefs.
Though not with curious coflimefs, yet ivith cleanly fufficiency it entertained me.

Siducy, b. i.
Nor have the frugaller fons of fortune any reafon to object the coftinecls; fince they frequently pay dearer for lefs advantageous pleafures Gianville's Scepf. Preface.
Co'stly. adj. [from cof.] Sumptuous; expenifive; of a high price.

Cogly thy habit as thy purfe can buy,
But not expreft in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel of proclaims the man. Sbakefp. Hamlet. Leave for a while thy cofily country-feat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The naufeous pleafures of the great. Diyden.
The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moft coftly piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. Addijon's cmar:s on Italy.
He is here fpeaking of Paradife, which he reprefents as a moft charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only ufeful and convenient, but even the moft rare and valuable, the moft cofly and defireable. Woodzu. Nat. Hiffory. Co'stmary. n. . [coficus, Latin.] An herb whofe flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the ftalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the edges.
Co'strel. n.f. [fuppofed to be derived from coftir.] A bot. At the end of the names of places, come geneCore. $\}$ rally from the Saxon cor, a cottage.
Coat. $\}$ Giibfon's Camden.
COT. n. f. [cor, Sax. cwot, Welh.] A fmall houfe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that ufage meant,
Which in her cot fhe daily practifed. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. c. 6
Befides his cot, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on fale ; and at our fheep cot now,
By reafon of his abfence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. Shakefpeare's As you like it: Hezekiah made himfelf ftalls for all manner of beafts, and cots for flocks.

2 Cbron. xxxii. 28.
My feeble goats,
With pains I drive from their forfaken cotes. Dryden's Virgil. A fately temple fhoots within the fkies:
The crotchets of their cot in columns rife;
The pavement, polifh'd marble they bchold;
The gates with fculpture grac'd, the fpires and tiles of gold.
Dryden's Baucis and Pbiilemon.
As Jove vouchfaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis faid,
At poor Philemon's cot to take a bed.
Fenton.
CoT. n. $\int$. An abridgment of cotqucan.
Co:A'NGENT. n.f. [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Harris.
To Cote. v. a. This word, which I have found only in Chapman, feems to firgify the fame as To leave bchind, To over pefs.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and coted far his fleeds. Cbapman's Iliads. Cote'mporary. adj. [con and tempus, Latin.] Living at the fame time ; coetaneous ; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, cotemporary with the firft voucher, have appeared probable, is now ufed as certain, becaufe feveral have fince, from him, faid it one after another. Locke. another.
Co'tland. n. $\int$. [cot and land.] Land appendant to a cottage.
Co'truean. n.f. [probably from uguin, French.] A man who bufies himifelf with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coft.

## -Go, go, you cutquean, go; <br> \section*{Get you to bed.}

Shakefpeare's Romeo and 'fuliet.
A flatefwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean. cach of the fexes fhould keep within its particular bound.
Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .38$

Adai on' s Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .38$.
You have çiven us a lively picture of hufbands hen-peck d; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of cotquean. Add. Spect. Co'rtage. n.f. [from cot.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houlfe.
The fea-coaft tha!l be dwellings and cottages for thepherds, and folds for flocks.

Zeph. ii. 6.
Vol. I.

## COU

They were right glad to take fome corner of a poor cottage; and there to ferve God upon their knees. Hooicr, 6. iv. J. 2.

The felf-fame fun that fhines upon his court,
Hides not his vifage from our cottage, but
Looks on both alike.
Slakefpeare's Winter's Talc.
Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurfe their children, look to the affairs of the houfe, vifit poor cottages, and relieve their necelfities. Taylor's Holy Living.

It is difficult for a peafant, bred up in the obfcurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unfeen fplendors of a court.

Soutb's Sermons.
Beneath our humble cottage let us hafte,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties tafte. Pope's Odyfer.
Co'tirager. $n$. $\int$. [from cottage]

1. One who !ives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Swift.
Call forth our cottagers to arms.
The moft ignorant lifh cottager will not fell his cow for a groat.

Swift's Addrefs to Parliancht.
2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.
The hubandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or elfe mere cottager s, which are but houfed. beirgars. Bacon's Henry VII.
the yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentiemen and cottagers.

Bacon's Henry VII.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ 'tier. n.f. [from cot.] One who inhabits a cot. Dict.
CO'TTON. n. f: [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the mala cotonea, or quince, called by the Italians cotogni; whence cottone, Ital. cotton, French.] The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with cotton, that its hardnefs may not be offenfive. Wifeman. Co'tron. n.f. A plant.

The flower confifts of one leaf, cut into feveral fegments almoft to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell thape: from the center rifes a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chives: from the empalement fhoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundifh fruit, divided into four or more feminal cells, gaping at the top, and inclofing feeds, covered over and wrapped within that foft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The fpecies are, 1. Hot or fhrubby cotton. 2. The moft excellent American cotion, with a greenifh feed. 3. Annual fhrubby cotion, of the ifland of Providence, with a large quinquefid vine-leaf. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotion with a yellow flower. The firft fort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as alfo between Jerufalem and Damafcus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into thefe northern parts of Europe. It is fown upon tilled grounds in the fpring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harveft, as corn with us. This cotton is the wool which inclofes or wraps up the feeds, and is contained in a kind of brown hufk or feed-veffel growing upon this fhrub. It is from this fort that the valt quantities of cotton are taken, which furnifh our parts of the world. It is brought from the iflands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are feveral forts of cotton fold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The firft is the cotton in the wool that is, that which comes from the fhell, from which only we take the feed: thofe come from Cyprus, Smyrna, \&cc The fecond is the cotton in the yarn: the fecond and third forts are alfo annual: thefe are cultivated in the W eft Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth forts grow in Egypt thefe abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhatitants are annually furniflued with great quantities of cotton. One of thefe trees has a purplifh and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ t Ton. n. §. Cloath or fluff made of cotton.
To Co'tron. v. $n$.

## I. To rife with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with : a cant word

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which cafe it will not be eafy to cotton with another. Swift's Directions to the Cook.
To COUCH. v. n. [coucher, French.]
I. To lie down on a place of repofe.

If I court more women, you'll couch with more men. Shis.
Doth not the gentleman
Deferve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice fhall coulch upon.
Sbaképeare.
When love's fair goddefs
Couch'd with her hubband in his golden bed. Dryden's IEn.
2. To lic down no the knees, as a beaft to reft

Trees bent their heads to hear hin fing his wrongs, Fierce 'tygers could'd around, and loll'd their fawning toncues. Dryden's Virg. Gror. b. iv. l. 11.
Thefe when death
$5 乌$
Comes

## COU

Comes like a rufhing lion, couch) like fpaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. Dryden. 3. To lye down in fecret, or in ambufh.

We'll coutb i' th' cafte-ditch, 'till we fee the light of our fairies. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. The earl of Angus coucbed in a furrow, and was paffed over for dead, until a horfe was brought for his efcape. Hayward. 4. To lye in a bed, or ftratum.

Bleffed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath.

Deutr. xxxiii. 13.
5. To ftoop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in refpect.

To couch down between Iffachar, is a ftrong afs coucbing down between two burdens.

Gen. xlix. 14.
Thefe couchings, and thefe lowly curtefies,
Might ftir the blood of ordinary men. Shakefp. Iful. Cafar. To Couch. v.a.

1. To repofe; to lay on a place of repofe.

Where unbruifed youth, with unftuff'd brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden feep doth reign. Sbakefp.
2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ftratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter feafon require it, we fpread it on the floor much thinner.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
The fea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch themfelves, as clofe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a fpherical convexity.

Burnct's Theory of the Earth.
3. To bed ; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in ufe at Gaza, to couch potfherds, or veffels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pafs it down in fpouts into rooms. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
4. To involve; to include; to comprife.

But who will call thofe noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whofe only title to our father's fame,
Is coucb'd in the dead letters of their name? Dryden's Fuv.
That great argument for a future fiate, which St. Paul hath conched in the words I have read to you. Atterbury's Sermons:
5. To include fecretly; to hide: with under.

The foundation of all parables is fome analogy or fimilitude between the topical or allufive part of the parable and the thing couched under it, and intended by it. South's Sermons.
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally coucbed under this allegory.

L'Efrange, Fable 3.
The true notion of the inftitution being loft, the tradition of the deluge, which was couched under it, was thereupon at length fufpended and loft. Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
6. To lay clofe to another.

And over all, with brazen fcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of fteel, fo couched near,
That nought might pierce. Fairy $2 u e e n$, b. i. cant. II.
7. 'To fix the feear in the reft ; in the pofture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly caucb his fteady fpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. Fairy 2 ueen. Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and couch their fpears,
'Till thickeft legions clofe. Milton's Paradife Laft, b. ii. The former wav'd in air
His flaming fword, Æneas couch'd his fpear. Dryden's 压n. S. To deprefs the film that overfpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they fometimes fpeak of couching the patient.

Some artift, whofe nice hand
Coucbes the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rufhing on his eyes.
Dennis.
Whether the cataract be wafted by being feparated from its vefficls, I have never known pofitively, by diffecting one that had been couclied.

Sharp.
Couch, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A feat of repofe, on which it is common to lye down dreffed.

So Satan fell ; and ftraight a firy globe
Of angels on full fail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him foft,
From his uneafy ftation, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. Milt. Par. Reg.
To loll on couches, rich with citron fteds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. Dryd. Virg. Geo. 2. A bed; a place of repofe.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned inceft. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Dire was the toffing! deep the groans! defpair
Tended the fick, buficft from couch to couch. Milt. Pa. Loff.
This geatle knight, infpir'd by jolly May,
Foifook his early coucls at early day. Dryden's Fables. O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the juft,
Watch round his couib, and foften his repore. Addif. Cato. 3. A lajer, or itratum.

This heap' is called by maletters a couch, or bed of raw malt.

Cóuchant. adj. [coucliant, Fr.] Lying down; fquatting. If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather couclant or dormant.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.
As a tiger, who by chance hath fpy'd,
In fome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches clofe ; then rifing, changes oft
His coucbunt watch.'Milton's Paradije Loft, b. iv. l. 403.
CO'UCHEE. n.f. [French.] Bedtime; the time of vifiting late at night.

None of her fylvan fubjects made their court ;
Levees and coucbees pafs'd without refort.
Dryden.
Co'ucher, n.f. [from couch.] He that couches or depreffes cataracts.
Co'vchfellow. n. f. [couch and fellow.] Bedfcliow; companion.
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your coucbe.low, Nim; or elfe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. Shakefpeare.
Co'uchgrass. n. $\int$. A weed.
The couchgrafs, for the firf year, infenfibly robs moft plants in fandy grounds apt to graze. Mortimer's Husbandiry. COVE. n. $\int$.
I. A fmall creck or bay.
2. A fhelter ; a cover.

CO'VENANT. n.f. [convenant, Fr. conventum, Latin.]

1. A contract ; a ftipulation.

He makes a covenant never to deftroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the fea
Surpafs his bounds. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 892.
The Englifh make the ocean their abode,
Whofe ready fails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' unconftant fky.
Waller.
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A covenant is a mutual compact, as we now confider it, betwixt God and man ; confifting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.
Some men live as if they had made a covenant with hell: let divines, fathers, friends fay what they will, they fop their ears againft them.

L'Efirange.
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I fhall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be covenants drawn between us.

Sbakefpeare's Cymbelinc.
To Co'venant. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To bargain ; to ftipulate.

His lord ufed commonly fo to covenant with him, which if at any time the tenant difliked, he might frecly depart at his pleafure.

Spenfer's State of Ircland.
It had been covenanted between him and the king of England, that neither of them fhould treat of peace or truce with the French king.

Hayward on Edward VI.
By words men come to know one another's minds; by thefe they covenant and confederate.

Soutb's Sermons.
Jupiter covenanted with him, that it hould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant fhould direct. L'Eft.
2. To agree with another on certain terms: with for.

They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of filver. Mat. Pointing to a heap of fand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand ;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to covenant for youth and prime.
Garth's Ovid.
Covenantée. n. $\int$. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a ftipulator; a bargainer.
Both of them were refpective rites of their admiffion into the feveral covenants, and the corcnantces become thereby entitled to the refpective privileges. Ayliffe's Parergon. Covena'nter. n. $\int$. [from covenant.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The covenanters thall have no more affurance of mutual affiftance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. Oxford Reafons againft the Covenant.
Co'venous. adj. [from covin.] Fraudulent; collufive; trickifh.
I wifh fome means devifed for the reftraint of thefe inordinate and coverous leafes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thoufands of years.

Bacon's Off. of Alienation. To CO'VER. v. a. [couvrir, French.]
I. To overfpread any thing with fomething elfe.

The paftures are cloathed with flocks, the vallers alfo are covered over with corn.

P/. lxv. 13.
A man ought not to cover his head.
${ }_{1}$ Cor. xi. 7.
Go to thy fellows, bid them cover the table, ferve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. Shat. Niorch. of Venice.
2. To conceal under fomething laid over.

Or lead me to fome folitary place,
And cover my retreat from human race. Dryd. Firg. Geor.
3. To hide by fuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wif ferve only to corer nonfenfe with fhame, when reafon has fult proved it to be mere nonfenfe. Watts. 5. To fhelter ; to conceal from harm,

## COV

## COV

Charity fhall coor the multitude of fins
6. To incubate ; to brood on.

Natural hiftorians obferve, that only the male birds have voices; that their fongs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilft the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ftand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amufes and diverts her with his fongs during the whole time of her fitting. Add. Sjcit.
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of fuperiority.
That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or fignification to him, than to be covered in the prefence of that king. L'yjd. Dedicat. AEn
Co'ver. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another

The fecundine is but a general iover, not flaped according to the parts, but the fkin is thaped according to the parts.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .73^{2}$
The fountains could be flrengthened no other way than by making a firong coi, or or arch over them. Burnet's Theory

Oreftes' bulky rage,
Unfatisfy'd with margins clofely writ,
Foams n'er the covers, and not finifh'd yet. Dryd. Fuv. Sat.
With your hand, or any other cover, you fop the vefiel fo as wholly to exclude the air.

Ray on the Creation
2. A concealment; a fcreen; a veil; a fuperficial appearance under which fomething is hidden.

The truth and reafon of things may be artificially and ef fectually infinuated, under the cover either of a real fact, or of a fuppofed one.

L'Eftrange.
As the fpleen has great inconveniences, fo the pretence of it is a handiome cover for imperfections. Collier on the Spleen. 3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilit his army was under cover, they might be forced to retire. Clarendon, b. viii.
Cover-shame. n. $\int$. [cover and fame.] Some appearance ufed to conceal infamy.
Does he put on holy garments for a cover- Shame of lewdnefs? Dryden's Spanilh Fryar
Co'vering. n. $f$. [from cover.] Drefs; vefture; any thing fpread over another.
The women took and fpread a covering over the well's mouth.

2 Sam. xvii. 19.
Bring fome covering for this naked foul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. Shakefpeare's King Lear. Sometimes providence cafts things fo, that truth and intereft lie the fame way ; and when it is wrapt up in this covering, men can be content to follow it.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With cov'rings of Sidonian purple fpread. Dryden's Fables. Co'verlet. n. f. [courvelict, French.] The outermoft of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reft are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,
And filken curtains over her difplay,
And odour'd heets, and arras covcrlets. Sfenfer's Epithal.
With filken curtains and gold covcrlets,
Therein to fhrowd her fumptuous Bellamoure. Fairy $2 u c e n$.
This done, the hoft produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no coftly coverlet they fpread. Dryden's Fables. The difficulties I was in, for want of a houfe and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my coverlet.
Co'vert. n. f. [from couir, woilvert, French.],
I. A thelter; a defence.

Let mine outcafts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the fpoiler.
There flatl be a tabernacle for a fhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from ftorm and raill.

If. iv. 6.
They are by fudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under fiy or covert, according to the feafon, as was the Roman wont. Milton on Education

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in filent walk, then laid hins down
Under the hofpitable covert nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. "Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to covert.

Evelyn's Kalendar

## 2. A thicket, or hiding place. .

Tow'rds him I made; but he was'ware of me,
And fole into the covert of the wood. Sjakef. Rom. and 'ful. I Thall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy covert wide.
Thence to the coverts, and the confious groves,
The feenes of his paft triumphs and his loves. Denbam. Deep into fome thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the ftars or fun. Dryden's State of Imocence.
The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her covert:
Be fure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rulh in at once, and feize upon your prey. Addif. Cato.

Cu'vert. alij. [chivert, French.]
Sheltered; not open; not expofed.
You are, of either fide the green, to plant a covert alley? upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in fhate into the garden. Bacon, E.fay 47.
The fox is a beaft alfo very prejudicial to the humandman, efpecially in places that are near foreft-woods and covert places.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. Pope's Efays. 2. Secret; hidden; private; infidious.

And let us prefently go fit in council,
How covert matters may be beft difclos'd,
And open perils fureft anfwered. Shakeff. Furitus Caffur. By what beft way,
Whether of open war, or covert guile,
We now debate. Milton's Paradife Lo,f, b. ii. l. 4 I
Co'vert. adj. [couvert, French.] The fate of a woman fheltered by marriage under her hufband; as covcrit baron, fenie coucrt.
Inftead of her being under covert baron, to be under covert feme myfelf; to have my body difabled, and my head for tified.

Drydén's Spanifl Fryar.
Cover t-way. n. f. [from covert and way.]
It is, in fortification, a fpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half inoons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatelt difficulties in a fiege is to make a lodgment on the covert-way, becaufe ufually the befieged pallifade it along the middle, and undermine it on all fides. It is fometimes called the corridor, and fometimes the counterfcarp, becaufe it is on the edge of the fcarp. Harris. Co'vertly. adv. [from covert.] Secretly; clofely; in private; with privacy.

Yet fill Aragnol (fo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, covertly him to furprife. Spenfer's Muiopotmos.
How can'ft thou crofs this marriage?
-Not honefly, my lord; but fo covertly, that no difhonefty fhall appear in me. Shake/p. Much ado about Nothing. Amongft the poets, Perfius covertly ftrikes at Nero ; fome of whofe verfes he recites with fcorn and indignation. Dryden. Co'vertness. n. $\int_{\text {. [from covcrt.] Secrecy; privacy. Dici. }}$ Co'verture. n.f. [from covert.]

1. Shelter ; defence; not expofure.

It may be it is rather the fhade, or other coverture, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. Bacon's Nat. Hijt. He faw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, feconded
Upon her huband; faw their flame that fought
Vain covertures. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. x. l. 337.
The winds being fo fierce, and the weather fo fevere, as not to fuffer any thing to profper or thrive beyond the height of a fhrub, in any of all thofe iflands, unlefs it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like coverture. Woodward. 2. In law.

The eftate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in potefate viri, and therefore difabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herfelf or her hufband, without his allowance or confirmation. Cczel.

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact, difable them to accomplifh the conqueft of Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.
To CO'VET. v. a. [convoiter, French.]

1. To defire inordinately; to defire beyond due bounds:

If it be a fin to covet honour,
I am the moft offending man alive. Shakefpeare's Henry V I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forfworn;
Scarcely have coveted what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
O father! can it be that fouls fublime,
Return to vifit our terreftrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs and mortal breath ?
Dryden's Eni.
2. To defire carnefly.

But couct earnefly the beft gifts.
i Cor. xii. $\hat{\jmath}^{I}$
To Co'vet. v.n. To have a ftrong defire.
The love of money is the root of all evil, which while fome coucted after, they have erred from the faith. I Tim. vi. Co'vetable. adj. [from covet.] To be wifhed for; to be coveted.

Dict.
$\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ vetise, n. f. [convoitif, French.] Avarice; covetoufinefs of money.

Moft wretched wight, whom nothing might fuffice,
Whofe greedy luft did lack in greateft tore;
Whofe need had end, but no end covetife. Fairy Queen, b, i.
Co'vetous. adj. [convoiteux, French.]
I. Inordinately defirous.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetois of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unhofpitable coaft. Dryden's 在n 2. Thordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heat they have exercifed with coverous practicce.
2 Pet. ii. 14.
What he cannot help in bis nature, you muft not account a vice in him: lon nuft in no ways fay he is covettus. Shakc/p. Let never fo much probability hang on one fide of a covetous man's reafoning, and moncy on the other, it is cafy to forefee which will outweigh.
Defirous; cager: in a good fenfe.
Sheba wàs never
More covetous of wiflom and fair virtue,
'Than this fair foul fhall be. Shakeffeare's Henry VIII.
He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not covetous of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
Co'vetously. adv. [from covctsus.] Avariciouily; eagerly.
If he care not for't, he will fupply us eafily; if he ccvetoufly referve it, how fhall's get it?

Shakefpeare.
Co'vetousness. n. $\int$. [from covetous.] Avarice; inordinate defire of money; eagernefs of gain.

When workmen ftrive to do better than well,
They do confound their filll in covetoufnefs. Shakef. K. Fohn.
He that takes pains to ferve the ends of covetounnefs, or minifters to another's luft, or keeps a fhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worft fenfe. Taylor's Holy Living.
Covetoufnefs debafeth a man's fpirit, and finks it into the carth.

Tillotfon.
Co'vey. n. f. [cour'ee, French.]
i. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together.

A flight of walps and covey of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a fup of him to quench their thirft. L'Eftrange.
A covcy of patridges fringing in our front, put our infantry in diforder.

Addifon's Frcebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 3$
There would be no walking in a fhady wood without fpringing a covey of toafts. Addijon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .112$. COUGH. n. f. [kuch, Dutch.] A convulfion of the lungs, vellicated by fome fharp ferofity. It is pronounced coff.
In confumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the cough, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 63 .
For his dear fake long reflefs nights you bore,
While rattling coughs his heaving veffels tore.
Smith.
To Cough. v. n. [kuchen, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulfed; to make a noife in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didft drink
The fale of horfes, and the gilded puddle
Which beafts would cough at. Shakefp. Anth. and Cleopatra.
Thou haft quarrelled with a man for coughing in the ftreet, becaufe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain afleep in the fun.

Sbakeppare's Romeo and 'fuliet.
The firt problem enquireth why a man doth cough, but not an ox or cow ; whereas the contrary is often obferved. Brown.

If any humour be difcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themfelves, and cafting it up by coughing.

Ray on the Crcation.
T here are who to my perfon pay their court,
I cough like Horace, and though lean, am fhort. Pofe's Ep. To Cough. v.a. To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be difcharged by expectoration, it muft firft pafs into the fubftance of the lung-, then into the afpera arteria, or weafand, and from thence be coushod up, and fpit out by the mouth.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Co'vaher. n.f. [from cough.] One that coughs.
Dist
Co'vin: $\}^{n}$. $\int$. A deceitful agreement between two or more, Covine. $\}$ to the hurt of another. Cozvel.
Co'ving. n. f. [from couvc.] A term in building, ufed of houfes that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaiftered.

Harris.
Could. [the imperfect preterite of can. See Can.] Was able to ; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ftory, it is that which I defired; but if flenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto. 2 Mac. xv. $3^{8}$
What if he did not all the ill he could?
Am I oblig'd by that $t$ ' affit his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? Dryden's Spanifh Fryar. Co'ul.ter. n. $\int$. [culter, Latin.] The fharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the fhare.
The Ifraclites went down to fharpen every man his fhare, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. I Sa. xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindfone to flarpen the conters, to whet their inatural faculties.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
The plough for fliff clays is long and broad, and the coulter long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. Mortim. CO'UNCIL. n.. [concilium, Latin]

1. An affembly of perfons met together in confultation.

The chief priefts, and all the council, fought falfe witnefs.
Mat. xxvi. 59.
In hiftories compofed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpctual fcheme of caufes and events, and preferving a
conftant correfpondence between the camp and the council table.

Addifon's Sicelator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .1 \% \mathrm{o}$.
2. An affembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriftian church, or from their fynods or councils. Watts.
3. Perfons called together to be confulted on any occafion, or to give advice.

They being thus affembled, are more properly a council to the king, the great council of the kingdom, to advife his majefty in thofe things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. Bucm's Adv. 10 'rilliers. 4. The body of privy counfellors.

Without the knowledre
Either of king or council, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great feal. Shatefp. Henry VIII.
Council-loard. n. $\int$. [council and board.] Council-table; table where matters of fate are deliberated.

## He hath commanded,

To-morrow morning to the council-board;
He be ronvened.
Sbakeffeare's Henry VIII.
When fhip-money was tranfacted at the council-boar-l, tlicy looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to truft.

Clarchion.
And Pallas, if fhe broke the lavzs,
${ }^{\prime}$ Muft yield her foe the ftronger caufe;
A fhame to one fo much ador'd
For wifdom at Jove's council-board.
CO'UNSEL. n. f. [confilium, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee counfe?, that thou maycf fave thine own life. ${ }^{1}$ Kings, i. I ${ }^{2}$.
There is as much difference between the counfel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himfelf, as there is between the counfel of a friend and of a fatterer. Bac:n, Effay 28 . The beft courfel he could give him was, to go to his parliament.
2. Confultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my foul, take counjel together.
I hold as little counfel with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. Shake/peare's Henry IV. 3. Deliberation; examination of confequences.

They all confefs therefore, in the working of that firft caufe, that counfel is ufed, reafon followed, and a way obferved.

Hozker, b. i. Sect. ?.
4. Prudence; art ; machination.

O how comely is the wifdom of old men, and underfanding and counfel to men of honour.

Ecclus. xxy. 5 -
There is no wifdom, nor underftanding, nor counfcl againft the Lord.

Prov. xxi. 30.
5. Secrecy; the fecrets intrufted in confulting.

The players cannot keep counfel; they'll tell all. Sbakeffcare:
6. Scheme ; purpofe; defign.

The csunfel of the Lord fandeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

Pfal. xxxiii. 1 :.
The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darknefs, and will make manifeft the counfels of the heart. I Cor. iv. 5 .
7. Thofe that plead a caufe ; the counfellors. This feems only an abbreviature ufual in converfation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have thefe things fet down by lawful counfel.

Shakeficare's Cymbcitie.
For the advocates and counfel that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an effential part of jufice; and an olerfpeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. Eacon, Elay $5 \%$

What fays my counfel learned in the law? Pope.
To Co'unsel. v. a. [cmifilior, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counfel to any perfon.

But fay, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'ft thou then counfol me to fall in love? Shakefpeare. Truth fhall murfe her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts ftill counfel her. Shak. Hcr.VIII. Ill fortune never crufhed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have comnjelled my friends never to truft to her fairer fide, though the feemed to make peace with them. Ren. Tohn fon's Dificueries.
He fupports my poverty with his wealth, and I co:mifcl and inftruct him with my learning and experience. Tay!or. 2. 'To advife any thing.

The lefs had been our fhame,
The lefs his courfell'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

Dinden's Fablis.
Cóunsellable: adj. [from colin'cl] Willing to reccive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of fo great parts were more cosefollalle than he; fo that he would feldom be in danser of great crrou:s, if he would communicate his own thoughts to difquifition. Clar. Co'unsellor. n.f. [from courfel.]

1. One that gives adrice.

IIs mother was his cornfelior to do wickedly. 2. Cler. xxii. 3 .
She would be a compfilor of grod thinge, and a comfors in cares.
l: ifici. viii. 9.

Death of thy foul! Thofe linen checks of thine Are counfollors to fear.
2. Confidant ; bofom friend.

In fuch green palaces the firft kings reign'd,
Slept in their fhades, and angels cntertain'd;
With fuch old counjellors they did advife,
And by frequenting facred groves grew wife.
Waller.
3. One whofe province is to deliberate and advife upon publick affairs.

You are a.counfellor,
And by that virtue no man dare accule you. Sbak. H.VIII. Of counfellors there are two forts: the fuft, confiliarii nati, as I may term them ; fuch are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's fons: but the ordinary fort of counfellors are fuch as the king, out of a due confideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his perfon and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government.

Bacon's Advice to Villicrs.
4. One that is confulted in a cafe of law; a lawyer.
${ }^{4}$ Co'unsellorship. n. $f$. [from counfellor.] The office or poft of a privy counfellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moft part are fuch as cannot well be fevered from the counSellorbip.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
To COUNT. v. a. [compter, Fr. computare, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can count every one,
And view the Frenclimen. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p.i.
The vicious count their years; virtuous, their acts. Jobnf.
For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to count the fands, or to fum up infinity. South's Sermons.

When men in ficknefs ling'ring lie,
They count the tedious hours by months and years. Dryden.
Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy flaughter'd fons now fmile, and think they won,
When they can count more Theban ghofts than theirs. Dryd.
2. To preferve a reckoning.

Some people in America counted their years by the coming of certain birds amongft them at their certain feafons, and leaving them at others.
3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteoufnefs.

Gen. xv. 6
Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of thofe who broke the oxen, muft all be charged on the account of labour.
4. To efteem; to account; to reckon; to confider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in fpeech, we then count it to have fome ufe of natural reafon.

Hooker, b. i. Sect. 6.
Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. I Sam. i.
Nor fhall I count it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me.
Milton's Agonif. l. 991.
You would not wifh to count this man a foe !
In friendfhip, and in hatred, obftinate. Philips's Briton.
5. To impute to ; to charge to.

All th' impoffibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loofe defcriptien,
Shall fooner be.
Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.
To Count. q. $n$. To found an account or fcheme: with upon.
I think it a great errour to count upon the genius of a nation
as a ftanding argument in all ages.
Count. n.. . [compte, French; computus, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleffed faints for to increafe the count. Spenfer's Epitlacl. By my count,
I was your mother much upon thefe years. Sh. Ro. and Jul.
2. Reckoning.

## Since I faw you laft,

There is a change upon you.
Well, I know not
What counts hard fortune cafts upon my face. Sbakefpeare.
Count. n. $\int$. [comtc, Fr. comes, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.
Co'untable. adj. [from count.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you defire to be recounted are very many, and almoft countable with thofe which were hidden in the bafket of Pandora. Spenfer's State of Ireland.
COUNTENANCE. $n . \int$. [contenance, French.]

1. The form of the face; the fyftem of the features.

So fpake our fire, and by his count nance feem'd
Entering on fludious thoughts abfrufe. Milton's Parad. Loft
Io whom, with count nance calm, and foul fedate,
Thus Turnus.
2. Air; look.

Voz. I.

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Well, Suffolk, yet thou fhalt not fee me bluifh;
Nor change ny countciance for this arreft:
A heart unfpotted is not eafily daunted. Shake/p. Hcnry VI. 3. Calmnefs of look; compofure of face.

She fnil'd fevere; nor with a trbubled look;
Or treinbling hand, the fun'ral prefent took;
Ev'n kept her count'naise, when the lid remov'd,
Difclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. Dryden's Fables:
The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countcnanic, and never to keep his word. Swift: 4. Confidence of mien; alpect of aflurance.

The night begimang to perfuade fome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of countenance before the began her fpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. Sidney.

We will not make your countenance to fall by the anfwer ye Mall reccive.

Baion's New Atlantis.
Their beft friends were out of counterance, becaufe they found that the imputations, which their encmics had laid upon them, were well grounded. Clarendon, b. viii
Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of countenance in every place; even in private corners it will foon lofe confidence.

Sprat's Sermons.
If the outward profeffion of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceffary confequence. Swift:
If thofe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other afleep.

Swift.
It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countcnance that thould gain the fuperiority in fuch a conteft: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. Addifon's Freeboider, No. 32.
It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fafhionable part of mankind. Addijon's Freeholder:
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the flout fairy, mongft the middeft crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
'And that great princefs too, exceeding proud;
That to ftrange knight no, better countenance allow'd. Fa. 2 :
The king hath on him fuch a countenance,
As he had loft fome province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himfelf. Shakc/peare's Winter's Tale.
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any fide; fupport.

The church of Chrift, which held that profeffion which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not fo long ufe the exercife of Chriftian religion but in private. Hooker, b. v. Sect. 1 I .
His majefty maintained an army here, to give ftrength and countenance to the civil magiftrate. Davies on Ireland. Now then, we'll ufe
His countenance for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devife
His fpeedy taking off. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
This is the magiftrate's peculiar province, to give countenance to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profanenefs. Atterb. 7. Superficial appearance; fhow; refemblance.

The election being done, he made countenance of great difcontent thereat.

Afchan's Schoolmafter.
Oh, you bleffed minifters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In countcnance. Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure. Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ftate with Tranio,
While he did bear my countenance in the town. Shakefpeare.
To Co'untenance. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fupport ; to patronife ; to vindicate.

Neither fhalt thou countenance a poor man in his caufe. Exod.
This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reafon. Brown's Vulg. Err:
This national fault of being fo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to countenance it. Addif.
2. To make a fhew of.

Each to there ladies love did'countenance,
And to his miftrefs each himfelf ftrove to advance. Fai. $2 i$.
3. To act fuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rife up, and walk like fprights, To countenance this horrour.

Shakcpeari's Macbeit):
4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firft defcent on fhore he was not immured witik a wooden veffel, but he did countenance the landing in his longboat.
Co'untenancer. n. f. [from countenanie.] One that countenances or fupports another.
Co'unter. n. f. [from count.]
I. A falfé piece of money ufed as a means of reckoning.

Though thefe half-pence are to be received as nooney in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than counters.

Swiff's Confiderations on Wood's Coin.
2. Moncy in contempt.
${ }_{5} \mathrm{~T}$
Whea

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When Marcus Britus grows fo covetous,
To lock fuch rafcal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts, Dath him to pieces.

Shakefpeare's Julius Ccefar.
3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a fhop.
A fine gaudy minx, that robs our counters every night; and
then goes out, and fpends it upon our cuckold-makers. Dryden.
In half-whipt munin, needles ufelefs lie;
And fhuttle-cocks a-crofs the counter fly:
Thefe fports warm harmlefs.
Gay's Trivia.
Sometimes you would fee him behind his counter felling broad-cloth, fometimes meafuring linen. Arbuth. Hiff. of J.B.

Whether thy counter fhine with fums untold,
And thy wide-grafping hand grows black with gold. Swift.
4. Counter of a Horfe, is that part of a horfe's forehand that lies between the fhoulder and under the neck. Farrier's Dict. Co'un'rer. adv. [contre, Fr. contra, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ; in oppofition to.

Shall we erect two wills in Gods, and make the will of his purpofe and intention run counter to the will of his approbation?

South's Sermons.
The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are fo far from being always parallels, that frequently they run counter one to the other.

Child's Difcourfe on Trade.
He thinks it brave, at his firft fetting out, to fignalize him-
felf in running counter to all the rules of virtue. Locke.
2. The wrong way.

How chearfully on the falfe trail they cry,
Oh, this is countcr, you falfe Danifh dogs. Sbakefp. Hamlet.

## 3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to ufe perfuafions to another, which, at the fame time I am fpeaking, I may wifh may not prevail on him : in this cafe, it is plain, the will and the defire run counter.

Locke.
4. This word is often found in compofition, and may be placed before any word ufed in a fenfe of oppofition.
That defign was no fooner known, but others of an oppofite party were appointed to fet a counter-petition on foot. Clar.
To Countera'ct. v. a. [counter and aEZ.] To hinder any thing from its effeet by contrary agency.
In this cafe we can find no principle within him ftrong enough to counteraet that principle, and to relieve him. South. To Counterba'lance. v.a. [counter and balance.] To weigh againft; to act againft with an oppofite weight.
There was fo much air drawn out of the veffel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder.

Boyle.
Few of Adam's children are not born with fome biafs, which it is the bufinefs of education either to take off, or counterbalance.

Locke.
Counterba'lance, n.f. [from the verb.] Oppofite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people fet,
Each others poize and counterbalance are. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchafeable by it, and lying, as it were, in the oppofite fcale of commerce.
To Counterbu'ff. v.a. [from counter and buff.] To impell in a direction oppofite to the former impulfe; to ftrike back.

The giddy fhip, betwixt the winds and tides, Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stumn'd with the diff'rent blows; then fhoots amain,
'Till counterbuff'd fhe ftops, and fleeps again. Dryden.
COUNTERBU'FF. $n_{0} f$. [countor and buif.] A blow in a contrary direction; a ftroke that produces a recoil.
He at the fecond gave him fuch a counterbuff, that, becaufe Phalantus was not to be driven from the faddle, the faddle with broken girths was driven from the horfe. Sidney.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and fhow
What houfe you come of, by the blow
You give fir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'fcape o' th' fandbags counterbuff.
Ben. Foinnon.
Co'untercaster. n. $f$. [from counter, for a falfe piece of money, and cafter.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caftcr of accounts ; a reckoner.

I, of whom his cyes had feen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muft be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this countcrcafter. Shakefp. Othello.
Co'unterchange, n. $\int$. [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmlefs lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her mafter, hitting
Each object with a joy. The ciunterchange
Is fev'rally in all.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline..
To Co'unterchange. v.a. To give and receive.
Countercha'r. n. f. [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is diffilved; that which has the power of deffroying the effects of a charin.

Now touch'd by countercharms they change again,
And ftand majeftick, and recall'd to men, Pope's Odijfes.

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To COUNTERCHA'RM. v. a. [from counter and charm.] To deffroy the effect of an enchantment.
Like a fpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and fo countercharm all our crimes, that they fhould only be adive to pleafe, not hurt us.
To Counterche'ck. v. a. [counter and checti.] To oppofe; to ftop with fudden oppofition.
COUNTERCHE'CK. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.
If again I faid his beard was not well cut, he would fay I lye: this is called the countercheck quarrelfome. Shatefieare.
O COUNTERDRA'w.
To Counterdia'w. v.a. [from count,r and drave.] With painters, to copy a defign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other tranfparent matter, whereon the ftrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. Chamb. Countere'vidence. n. f. [counter and cuidence.] Teftimony by which the depofition of fome former witnefs is oppofed.
Seinfe itfelf detects its more palpable deccits by a counterevidence, and the more ordinary impofturcs feldom outlive the firf experiments.

Glanvill's Sapf. c. 10.
We have little reafon to queftion his teftimony in this point, feeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all becaufe there is no counterevidence, nor any witnefs that appears againft it.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
To CO'UNTERFEIT. v. a. [contrefaire, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pafs the copy for an original ; to forge.

> What art thou,

That counterfeits the perfon of a king? Shakefp. Hcnry IV. It came into this prieft's fancy to caufe this lad to counterfeit and perfonate the fecond fon of Edward IV. fuppofed to be murdered.

Bacon's Henry VII.
There have been fome that could counterfeit the diftance of voices, which is a fecondary object of hearing, in fuch fort, as when they fand faft by you, you would think the fpeech came from afar off in a fearful manner. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.

Say, lovely dream, where could'ft thou find
Shadows to counterfeit that face?
Waller.
It happens, that not one fingle line or thought is contained in this impofture, although it appears that they who counter-
feitcd me had heard of the true onc.
Szuift.
2. To imitate; to copy ; to refemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whofe rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours counterf eit,
Farewel!
O Eve! in evil hour thou did'f give ear
O Eve! in evil hour thou did'ft give ear
To that falfe worm, of whomfoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
To counterfeit, is to put on the likenefs and appearance of fome real excellency: Briftol-ftones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. Tillotfon's Serm. Co'unterfeit. adj. [from the verb.]
r. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pafs for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their fuperfcription; in profperous days
They fwarm, but in adverfe withdraw their head. Milton.
General obfervations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great ftore in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, left, if we take counterfeit for true, our fhame be the greater, when our ftock comes to a fevere fcrutiny. Locke. 2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear lefs mov'd than counterf feit. Rof comm. Co'unterfeit. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. One who perfonates another; an impoftor.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfcit of a man, who hath not the life of a man.

Sbakefpcare's Henry IV. p. i.
This prieft, being utterly unacquainted with the true perfon, according to whofe pattern he fhould fhape his courterfeit, yet could think it poffible for him to inftruct his player, either in gefture or fafhions, or in recounting paft matters of his life and education, or in fit anfwers to queftions, any ways to come near the refemblance of him whom he was to reprefent. Bacon.

- But truft me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear

Some countcrfeit in this your Jupiter. Addifon's Ovid. Metam. 2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pais for that which it refembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was ftampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a countcrfeit ; yet my mother feem'd
The Dian of that time.
Skakefpcare's Cymbeline.
There would be no countcrffits but for the fake of fomething that is real ; for though all pretenders feem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be fomething that really is.

Tilitifon's Sermons.
A forser; one who
Co'Unterfeiter. n.f. [from counterfcit.] A forger; one who coutrives copies to pafs for originals.

Henry the fecond altered the coin, which was corrupted by connterfeitcrs, to the great good of the commonwealth. Camden.

Cóunterfictiy. adv. [from counterfeit.] Falicly; ficiliouly; with forgery
Since the widdom of their choice is rather to have my cap. than my heart, I will practife the infinuating nod, and be off to them moft counter feitiy.

Stakirfpare's Coriolamus.
Counterfeirment. n. $\int$. [counter and ferment.] Ferment oppofed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and counterferments muft a medly of intemperance produce in the boriy! When I behold a fafhionable table, I fancy I fee innumerable diftempers lurking in amburcade among the difhes. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 195.
Counterfesance. n. f. [contrefaifanie, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfefance,
Supports his credit and his countenance. Hubberd's Tale.
Such is the face of falfhood, fuch the fight
Of foul Dueffa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and counterfefonce known.
Co'unterfort. n. f. [from counter and fort.]號 port walls or terrafles, fubject to bulge, or be thrown down.
Countergáge. n. f. [from counter and gage.] In carpentry, a method ufed to meafure the joints by transferring the breadh of a mortife to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

Chambers.
Countergua'rd. n.f. [from counter and guard.] A fmall rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover fome part of the body of the place.

Military Dict.
Counteria'ght. n. $f$. [from counter and light.] A window or light oppofite to any thing, which makes it appear to a difadvantage.

Chambers.
To Countermánd. v.a. [contremander, French.]
I. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.
In ftates notorioufly irreligious, a fecret and irrefiftible powier countermands their deepeft projects, and finites their policies with fruftration and a curfe. South's Sermons.
Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, be-
caufe he efteems the blood a bridle of the gall.
Harvey.
2. To oppofe; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourfelves againft God, and, as it were, to countermand him.

Hooker.
Counternia'nd. n. $\int$. [contrmand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.
Have you no countermand for Claudio yet,
But he mult die to-morrow? Shakef. Meafure for Meafure.
To Counterma'rch. v. n. [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.
Counterma'rch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Retroceffion ; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are fuch an infinite number of things placed with fuch order in the memory, notwithftanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal fpirits? Collier on Thought.
2. Change of meafures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by fuch countermarches and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wifdom.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Countermárk. n. f. [from counter and mark.]

1. A fecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to feveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the prefence of them all.
2. The mark of the goldfmiths company, to fhew the metal is ftandard, added to that of the artificer.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horfes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to difguife their age.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is fruck, by which the curious know the feveral changes in value which they have undergone.

Cbámbers.
To Counterma'rk. v. a. [counter and mark.]
A horfe is faid to be countermarked when his corner-tecth are artificially made hollow, a falfe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the hore's age.

Farrier's Dict.
Countermi'np. n. $\int$. [counter and mine.]
I. A well or hole funk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to feek out the enemy's mine, and difappoint it.

Military Dič.
After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a countermine, and thereinto they poured fuch a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired.

Hayward.
2. Means of oppofition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himfelf contemned, knowing no countermine againft contempt but terror, began to let nothing pafs, which night bear the colour of a fault, without fharp punifhment. Sidney, b. ii.
3. A ftratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of fkill, the countermine was only an act of felf-prefervation. L'Efrange, Fab. 37.
To Countermine. v. $a$. [from the noun]
t. To delve a paflage into an enemy's mine; by which the powder may evaporate without mifchief.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by fecret meafures

Thus infallibly it mult be, if God do not miraculouny coimtermine us, and do more for us than we can do againtt ourfelves. Decay of Piety.
Countermotron. n.f. [counter and motion.] Contrary motion ; uppofition of motion.

That refiftance is a countermotion, or equivalent to onc; is plain by this, that any body which is preflied, muift needs prefs again on the body that preffes it. Digity on the Soul.
If any of the returning fpirits frould harpen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, thefe countermotions would overfet them; or occafion a later arrival. Collier.
Countermu're. n.f. [contremur, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to fupply its place.
The great fhot flying coitinually through the breach, did beat down houfes; but the conatermure, new built againft the breach, ftanding upon a lower ground, it feldom touched.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
Counterna'tural. adj. [counter and natural.] Contrary to hature.
A confumption is a countcrnatural hectick exteniation of the body.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Counterno'ise. n. $f$. [counter and noife.] A found by which any other noife is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a conftant fucceffion of fenfual delights, to charm and lull afleep, or clfe, by a courtervoife of revellings and riotous exceffes, to drown the fofter whifpers of their confcience.

Calaniy's Sernons
Counterópening. n. $f$. [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary fide.
A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part difpofed to receive it, and mark the place for a counteropening.

Sharp's Surgery.
Counterpa'ce: n. $f$. [counter and pace.] Contrary meafure; attempts in oppofition to any fchene.
When the leaft counterpaces are made to thefe refolutions, it will then be time enourh for our malecontents. Sruift. Co'unterpane. n.f. [contrepoint, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elfe woven in fquares. It is fometimes written, according to etymology, counterjoint.

In ivory coffers I have ftufft my crowns;
In cyprefs chefts my arras counter $\hat{i}$ anes.
Shakefpeare. Counterpa'rt. n.f. [counter and part.] The correfpondent part ; the part which anfwers to ancther, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

In fome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; fo that they feem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. Hale's Cornmon Law of England.
An old fellow with a young wench, may pafs for a counterpart of this fable.

L'Efrange, Fab. 82.
Oh counterfart
Of our foft fex ; well are you made our lords
So bold, fo great, fo god like are you form'd,
How can you love fo filly things as women? Dryd. K. Avth.
He is to confider the thought of his author, and his words; and to find out the counterpart to each in another language.

Drjden.
In the difcovery the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another. Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .267$. Counterple'a. n. f. [from counter and plea.] In law, a replication: as if a ftranger to the action begun, defire to be admitted to fay what he can for the fafeguard of his eftate; that which the demandant allegeth againtt this requeft is called a counterplea. Cowel.
To Counterpio't. v.a. [counter and plot.] 'To oppofe one machination by another ; to obviate art by art.
Counterplo't. n.f. [from the verb.] An artifice oppofed to an artifice.
The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid's upon the wolf; and fuch a counterplot it was too, as the wolf, with all his fagacity, was not able to fmell out.

L'Effrange, Fab. $174^{\prime}$
Co'unterpoint. n.f. A coverlet woven in fquares, commonly foken counterpain. See Counterpane.
To Counterpóise. v. a. [counter and poije.]
x. To counterbalance ; to be equi-ponderant to ; to act againft with equal weight.

Our fpoil we have brought home,
Do more than counterpoife a full third part
The charges of the action. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
The force and the diftance of weights, connterpoifing one another, ought $t \mathrm{t}$ be reciprocal. Digly on the Soul. 2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heavinefs of thefe hodies muft be counterpoijed by a plummet, that may be faftened about the pullcy to the axis.

IVilkins's Math. Niagi.
3. To act with cqual power againft any perfon or caufc.

So many frecholders of Englifh will be able to beard and to counterp:ife the relt.

Spenfer on Ireland.

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Co'unterpoise. n. f. [from counter and poife.]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight ; equal force in the oppolite fcale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell ler fhe is thine; to whom I promife A counterpoife, if not in thy eftate, A balance more replete. Stakefp. All's well that ends well. Faftening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline counterpoife into the oppofite fcale. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. The ftate of being placed in the oppofite lcale of the bałance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden fcales,
Wherein all things created firtt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air In counterpoife.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. 999:
3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The fecond nobles are a counterpoife to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.

Bacon, E fay 20.
Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiftrates and other civil officers, a fort of counterpoife to the power of the people. Swift on the Difjent. in Aibens and Rome. Counterpóison. n. f. [counter and poifon.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poifon are obviated.

Counterpoifons muft be adapted to the caufe; for example, in poifon from fublimate corrofive, and arfenick. Arbutbnot.
Counterpre'ssure. n. $\int$. [counter and preflure.] Oppofite forcé ; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this fingle point direct their courfe;
That fo the counterprefure ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ftay,
And, by a fteady poife, the whole in quiet lay? Blackm. Counterprooject. n. f. [counter and project.] Correfpondent part of a fcheme.
A clear reafon why they never fent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ftruck out of the counterproject by the Dutch. Swift.
To Counterpróve. v. a. [from counter and prove.] To take off a defign in black lead, or red chalk, by paffing it through the rolling-prefs with another piece of paper, both being moiftened with a fponge.

Chambers.
To COUNFERRO'L. v. a. [counter and roll. This is now generally written as it is fpoken, control.] To preferve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.
Counterrólment. n.f. [from counterrol.] A counter account; controlment.

This prefent manner of exercifing of this office, hath fo many teftimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterroiments, whereof each, running through the hands, and refting in the power of fo many feveral perfons, is fufficient to argue and convince all manner of falfhood.

Bacon.
Co'UnTERSCARP. n. f. [from counter and fcarp.] In fortification, is that fide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that fupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underfood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and fo it is to be underftood when it is faid the enemy lodged themfelves on the counterfcarp.
To Countersígn. v. a. [from counter and fign.] To fign an order or patent of a fuperiour, in quality of fecretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are figned by the king, and counterfigned by a lecretary of ftate, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.
Counterte'nor. n. f. [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of mufick; fo called, as it were, oppofite to the tenor.

Harris.
I am deaf for two months together: this deafnefs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with countertenor voices.

Swift.
Countertide. n.f. [counter and tide.] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our countertides at land, and fo
Prefaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow.
Dryden.
Countertime. n. $\int$. [counter and time, contretemps, French.]

1. The defence or refiftance of a horfe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meafure of his manage. Farrier's Dicz.
2. Defence; oppofition.

Let cheerfulnefs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countertime to fate. Dryd. Aurengz.
COUNTERTURN. n. S. [counter and turn.]
The cataftafis, called by the Romans ftatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which deflroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diftant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden on Dramatick Poefy.
'To COUNTERVA'IL. v. a. [contra and valeo, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againft with equal power.

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In fome men there may be found fuch qualities as are whe to countervail thofe exceptions which might be taken abainit them, and fuch men's authority is not lightly to be fhaken off.

Hooicr, b. ii. feí. 7.
And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him affail'd;
Who, foon prepar'd to field, his fword forth drew,
And him with equal valour counter vail'd. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
The outward ftreams, which defeend, muft be of io much force as to countervail all that weight, whereby the afcending fide, in every one of thefe revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be fo flow, that the ferew will not be able to fupply the outward freams. Wilkins's Dedalus.
We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at laft will hardly countervail the inconveniencies that go along with it.

L'Eftrange, Fable 112. Counterva'il. $n$, f. [from the verb.]
I. Equal weight ; power or value fufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with fomething elfe.

Surely, the prefent pleafure of a finful act is a poor countervail for the bitternefs of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lafts for ever.
Countervie'w. n.f. [counter and view.]

1. Oppofition; a pofture in which two perfons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was fin'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell fat fin and death,
In counterview.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 23r.
2. Contraft; a pofition in which two diffimilar things illuftrate each other.
I have drawn fome lines of Linger's character, on purpofe to place it in counterview or contraft with that of the other company. Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converfation.
To Counterwo'rk. v. a: [counter and work.] To counteract ; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That counterworks each folly and caprice ;
That difappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. Pope's E/f.cn Man. Co'untess. n. f. [comitifa, Lat. comte fe, French.] The lady of an carl or count.

I take it, fhe that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutchefs of Norfolk
-It is, and all the reft are counteffes. Shakef. Henry VIII. It is the peculiar happinefs of the countefs of Abingdon to have been fo truly loved by you, while fhe was living; and fo gratefully honoured after the was dead. Dryden.
Counting-house. n. $\int$. [count and boufe.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.
Men in trade feldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their countingboufes, put them upon emptying them. Loche. Co'untless. adj. [from count.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kifs for kifs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the fum of thefe that I fhould pay
Countlefs and infinite, yet would I pay them. Shakefpeare.
But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of mifchief, countlefs multitudes
Of former curfes.
By one countlefs fum of woes oppreft,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reft,
We find the vital fprings relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. Prior.
I fee, I cry'd, his woes, a countlefs train;
I fee his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. Pope's Ody $\int$.
The feats which, fhining through the chearful land,
In countlefs numbers, bleft Britannia fees. Thomf. Autumn. CO'UNTRY. n. f. [contréé, Fr. contrata, low Latin; fuppofed
to be contracted from conterrata.]
I. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horfes, fkirre the ccuntry round,
Haing thofe that talk of fear. Shakefpeare's Macleth.
They require to be examined concerning the defcriptions of thofe countries of which they would be informed.
2. The parts of a region diftant from cities or courts; rural parts.
I fee them hurry from country to town, and then from the town back again into the country.
3. The place which any man inhabits.
4. The place of one's birth; the native foil.

The king fet on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our country.

O, fave my country, heav'n, flall be your laft. Pope.
5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were fet on Hereford. Shatefpeare's Herry IV. p. ii.
Co'untry. adj. [This word is fearcely ufed but in compofition.]
I. Ruftick;

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I. Ruftick ; rural ; villatick.

Cannot a country wench know, that having received a fhilling from one that owes her three, and a fhilling alfo from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal?

Locke.
I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot fhould confine himfelf to co intry dances.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .30 .8$.
He comes no nearer to a pofitive, clear idea of a pofitive infinite, than the country fellow had of the water which was yet to pals the channel of the river where he flood. Locke.
Ialk but with c'untry people, or young people, and you fhall find that the notions they apply this name to, are fo odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. Locke.

The low mechanicks of a country town do fomewhat outdo hin.

Come, we'll c'en to our countri'y feat repair, The native home of innocence and love.

Norits.
2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an intereft oppofite to that of courts.
A country gentleman, learning Latin in the univerfity, removes thence to his manfion-houfe.
3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to fiorn, fpake in her country language.
4. Rude ; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country main dumb, whom we will not allow to fpeak but by the rules of grammar. Dryden's Dufrefnoy. Co'untryman. n.f. [from conntry and man]

1. One born in the fame country, or tract of ground.

See, who comes here?
My countryman; but yet I know him not. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Macbeth.
Horace, great bard, fo fate ordain'd, arofe;
And bold as were his countrymen in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading profe,
And fct their battles in eternal light.
The Britifh foldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not confider only as their leader, but as their countryman.

Addifon on the State of the War.
2. A ruftick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have bufinefs to the court, and all countrymen coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. Graunt. 3. A farmer; a hubbandman.

A countryman took a boar in his corn.
L'Efirange.
Co'unty. n. ऽ. [comtè, Fr. comitatus, Latin.]

1. A fhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more eafy adminiftration of juftice; fo that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within fome county. Every county is governed by a yearly officer, called a fheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of thefe counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancafter, Chefter, Durham, and Ely. A countypalatine is a jurifdiction of fo high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot pafs in the name of any other; the chief governors of thefe, by fpecial charter from the king, fent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching juftice as abfolutely as the prince himfelf in other counties, only acknowledging him their fuperior and fovereign. But this power has, by a flatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Befides the above counties of both forts, there are likewife counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beftow extraordinary liberties. Of thefe London is one, York another, the city of Chefter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to thefe may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingfon upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordweft, and the county of Litchfield. Co:nty is, in another fignification, ufed for the county-court which the fheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himfelf or his deputy. Of thefe counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-feven in England, befides twelve in Walcs.

Difcharge your powers unto their feveral counties,

## As we will ours.

Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
He caught his death the laft county feffions, where he would go to fec juftice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherlefs children.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 517$.
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord : now wholly obfolete.

The callant, young, and noble gentleman,
The county Paris.
Shakejpeare's Romes and 'Yuliet.
He made Hugh Lupus county palatinc of Chefter, and gave that earldom to him and his hcirs, to hold the fame ita liberè ad gladium ficut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam. Davies. $\operatorname{COUP} E^{\prime} E$. n. $\int$. [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and fufpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards.
CO'UPLE. n. f. [couple, Fr. copula, Latin.]
Vox. I.
I. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.
l'll keep my table-ftand where
I lodge my wife ; I'll go in couples with her,
Than when I feel and fee no further truft her. Shakefpo
It is in fome fort with friends as it is with dogs in couples; they fhould be of the fame fize and humour. L'Efltange's Fab. 2. Two ; a brace.

He was taken up by a coufle of Thepherds, and by them brought to life again.

Sidney.
A fchoolmafter, who fhall teach my fon and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do coft me a coufle of hundred

pounds.

Afcbarn.

A piece of chryftal inclofed a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were fhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. Addifon's Rcmark's on Italy.
By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple.

Locke.
3. A male and his female.

So fhall all the couples three,
Ever true in loving be. Shakefperre's Midfum. Night's Dream.
Oh! alas!
I loft a couple, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ftood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious couple do.
Sbakefficare's Winter's Tale.
I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married couple are permitted, before they contract, to fee one another maked.

Bacon's Nerw Atlantis.
He faid : the careful couple join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. Dryden. All fucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple.
To Co'upree. ข. a. [copulo, Latin.]
I. To chain together.

Huntfman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imboft;
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. Shakefp.
2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heaven's in fore,
To couple coming harms with forrow paft. Sidncy, b. ii.
And wherefoc'er we went, like Juno's fwans,
Still we went coupled and infeparable. Shakef. As you like it.
Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together, that it may be one.

Exod. xxvi. 1 I.
They behold your chafte converfation coupled with fear.
${ }_{1}$ Pet. iii. 2.
Their concernments were fo couplcd, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. South.
That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reafon, who is meafuring fyllables and coufling rhimes, when he fhould be mending his own foul, and fecuring his own immortality. Pope. 3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I fhall rejoice to fee you fo coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your ratisfaction. I am juft going to affift with the archbifhop, in degrading a parfon who couples all our beggars, by which I fhall make one happy man.
To Cóvple. v. n. To join in embraces.
The fountains of waters there being rare, divers forts of beafts come from feveral parts to drink; and fo being refrefhed, fall to couple, and many times with feveral kinds.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 77•
Thou with thy lufty crew,
Caft wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And coupled with them, and begot a race. Milt. Porad: Reg.
That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reafon of the meeting together of brutes of feveral fpecies, and waters, and the promifcuous couplings of males and females of feveral fpecies.

Hale's Origin of Mankind - After this alliance,

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with theep,
And every creature couple with his foe. Dryd. Span. Fryar. Couple-begGar. n. f. [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his bufinefs to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land,
E'er join'd fuch numbers hand in hand.
Swifft.
Co'uplet. n. f. [French.].

1. Two verfes; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caft away their pipes, and, hodding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would ufe in finging fome fhort couplets, whereto the onc half beginning, the other half fhould anfwer. Sidney, b. i.

Then at the laft, an only couplet fraught
With fome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needlefs Alexandrine ends the fong?
That, like a wounded firake, drags it flow length along.
Pope's Eflay on Criticijin.
In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a figh I wifh it mine;
When he can in one couplet fix
More fenfe than I can do in fix,
It gives me fuch a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit.
Swift.

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2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
E're that her golden coupicts are difclos'd
His filence will fit drooping. Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
CO'URAGE. n. f. [courage, Fr. from cor, Latin.] Bravery; adive fortitude; fpirit of enterprife.

## The king becoming graces,

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude ;
I have no telifh of them. Shakefpeare's Maibeth.
Their difcipline
Now mingled with their courrage. Sbakifpcare's Cymbeline.
Hope arms their courage: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. Dryden.
Courage, that grows from conftitution, very often forfakes
a man when he has occafion for it ; and when it is only a kind of inftinct in the foul, it breaks out on all occafions, without judgment or difcretion. That courage which arifes from the fenfe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reafon.

Aldifon's Guurdian.
Nothing but the want of common courage was the caufe of their misfortunes. Szvift. Coura'geous. alj. [from courage.] Brave; daring; bold; enterprifing ; adventurous; hardy; ftout.
His is very courarcous mad, about his throwing into the water. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Winifor. And he that is cour ageous among the mighty, fhall flee away naked in that day.

Amos, ii. 16.
Let us imitate the courageous example of St. Paul, who chofe then to magnify his office when ill men confpired to lefícn it.

Atierbury's Sermons.
Coura'geousiy. adv., [from courageous.] Bravely; ftoutly; boldly.

The king the next day prefented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign : the earl courageoufly came down, and joined battle with him. Bacon's H. VII.
Coura'geousness. r. $\int$. [from cownagcous.] Bravery; boldnufs; fpirit ; courage.
Nicanor hearing of the manlinefs and the courageoufnefs that they had to fight for their country; durft not try the matter by the fword.
Couránt.
Cou'ranto. $\}$ n. $\int$. [courante, French.] See Corant.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a couranto. Shakefpeare. 2. Any thing that fpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To Courb. v. n. [courber, French.] To bend; to bow; to ftoop in fupplication.

In the fatnefs of thefe purfy times,
Virtue itfelf of vice mult pardon beg,
Yea, courb and woo, for leave to do it good. Shak. Hamlct.
Co'urier. $n . \rho$. [courier, French.] A meffenger fent in hafte; an exprefs; a runner.

I met a courier, one mine ancient friend. Shakesp. Timon. This thing the wary baffa well perceiving, for more affurance, by fpeedy couricrs advertifed Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enenn's purpofe, requefting him with all fpeed to repair with his army to Tauris.

Kinollcs's Hifory.
COURSE. n. f. [ccurfe, Fr. curfus, Latin.]

## I. Race ; career.

And fome the arms with finewy force,
And fome with fwiftne's in the cour $f$ e.
Cozeley.
2. Paflage from place to place; progrefs. To this may be referred the courlis of a river.

And when we had funihed our couve from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais.

AETs xxi. 7.
A light, by which the Argive fquadron fteers
Their filent courfe to Ilium's well known fore. Denham. 3. Tilt; act of ruming in the lifts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third courle, he received of Phalantus.
Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a fhip fails, or any motion is performed.
6. Sail ; means by which the courfe is performed.

To the conves we have devifed ftudding-fails, fprit-fails, and top-fails,

Raleigh's Effays.
-. Progrefs from one gradation to another.
If fhe live long,
And in the end mect the old courfe of death,
Women will all turn monifters. Shakefpeare's King Lear. When the ftate of the controverfy is plainly determined, it muft not be altered by another difputant in the courfe of the diiputation.
8. Order of fucceffion; as, every one in bis courfe.

If any nian fpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moft by three, and that by courfe; and let one interpret.

1 Cor. xiv. $2 \%$.
9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the courfe of law. Shakefieare.
If God, by his revealed declaration, firft gave rule to any

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man, he, that will claim by that title, muft have the fame pofitive grant of God for his fucceflion; for, if it has not directed the courre of its defcent and conveyance, no body can fucceed to this title of the firft Ruler.
10. Series of fucceffive and methodical procedure.

The glands did refolve during her courje of phyfick, and flie continuetl) very well to this day.

IVifoman's Surgery.

1. 'I he elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical feries Hence our couryes of philofophy, anatomy chemiffry, and mathematicks.

Chomber's.
2. Conduct ; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himfelf what courfe were beft for him to take. Knolies,

That worthy deputy funding nothing but a common mifery; took the beft courfe he poffibly could to eftablifh a commonwealth in Ireland.

Davies on Ircland.
He placed commiffioners there, who governed it only in a courfe of difcretion, part martial, part civil. Davies on Ircland.

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your fafelt courje. Dryd. Aurengz.
But if a right courfe be taken with children, there will not be fo much need of common rewards and punifliments. Loche. Fis time we floould decree
What courfe to take.
Addifon's Cato.
The fenate obferving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wifeft ccurle to give way alfo to tire.

Swift.
13. Method of lite; train of actions.

A woman of fo working a mind, and fo vehement fpirits, as it was happy the took a good courfe; for otherwife it would have been terrible.

His addicion was to courfes vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and fhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, fports. Shak. H.V. Men will fay,
That beauteous Emma vagrant couryes took,
Her father's houfe and civil life forlook.
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is beft to leave nature to her cour $\sqrt[c]{ }$, who is the fovereign phyfician in moft difeafes.

Temple.
So every fervant took his courfc,
And, bad at firf, they all grew worfe.
Prior.
15. Catamenia

The like happens upon the ftoppage of women's courfes, which, if not fuddenly looked to, fets them undoubtedly into a confumption, dropfy, or fome other dangerous difeafe.

Harvey on Confumptions.

## 16. Orderly ffructure

The tongue defileth the whole body, and fetteth on fire the courfe of nature.
fames, iii. 6.
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ftones, level or of the fame height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture.
18. Series of confequences.

Senfe is of courfe annex'd to wealth and power ;
No mufe is proof againft a golden fhow'r.
Garth.
With a mind unprepoffeffed by doctors and commentators of any fect, whofe reafonings, interpretation and language, which I have been ufed to, will of courfe make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, feem harfh, firained, and uncouth to me. Locke.
19. Number of difhes fet on at once upon the table.

Worthy fir, thou bleed'it:
Thy exercife hath been too violent
For a fecond courfe of fight.
Sbakeffeare's Coriolanus.
Then with a fecond courfe the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. Dryden's En.
You are not to wafh your hands 'till after you have fent up your fecond courfe. Swift's Directions to the Cook.

So quick retires each flying crurfe, you'd fwear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. Pope.
20. Regularity; fettled rule.

Neither fhall I be fo far wanting to myfelf, as not to defire a patent, granted of courfe to all ufeful projectors. Sevift. 21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they beliered in Good, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promifes are no more than words of courle.

L'Eftange, Fab. 47.
To Course. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To huint; to purfue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his inmocent nofe
Shakejpeare's As you like it.
In piteous chafe.
The king is hunting the deer; I am curjing inyfelf.
Shakeptare's Lovc's Labcur lof.
Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We cours'd him at the heels, and had a purpofe
To be his purveyor.
Sbaksp:arcis Mabcth.
2. To puffue with duns that hunt in view.

It would be tricd alto in flying of hawks, or in com fing of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. Bacon's Natural Fly!ory. I an continually ftarting hares for you to courje: we were

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certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour juft where thine takes it up. Congreve's Cld Butcleior. 3. To put to fpeed; to force to run

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And courle them oft, and tire them in the lieat. May's Virg. To Course. v. h. 'To ruil to rove about.

Swift as quickfilver it courfos through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body. Shakesp. Hanlet.
The blood, before cold and fettled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pufillanimity and cowardice; but the therris warms it, and makes it courfi from the inwards to the parts extreme.

Sbakefpcare's Henry IV. p. ii.
She did fo courfe o'er my exteriours, with fuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did feem to forch me up like a burning-glafs. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, fnowy fair,
And tall as ftags, ran loofe, and cours'd around his clair. Dry. All, at once
Relapfing quick, as quickly re-afcend
And mix, and thwart, extinguifh, and renew,
All ether courfing in a maze of light. Thomfon's Autumn Co'vrser. II. . [ [from courfe; courfier, French.]

1. A fwift horfe; a war horfe : a word not ufed in profe.

So, proudly pricketh on his courfer ftrong,
And Atin ay him pricks with fpurs of fhame and wrong.
Fairy 2$)^{2}$ ent, b. ii. cant. $;$ - Janz. $3^{8}$.
Then to his abfent gueft the king decreed
A pair of courfers, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their noftrils breath'd ctherial fire,
Whom Circe ftole from her celeftial firc.
'Th' impatient cour fer pants in every vein, And, pawing, feems to beat the diftant plain
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crofs'd,
And, e're he ftarts, a thoufand fteps are loft.
2. One who purfues the fport of courfing hares.

A leafh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courfir leads his greyhound.
COUR T. n.. . [cour, Fr. koert, Dut. curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince refides; the palace.

Herc do you keep a hundred knights and fquires,
Men fo diforderly, fo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurifm and luft,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
It fhall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for owls.
Ifaiah, xxvi. I 3.
fhould have his
His care and exactnefs, that every man hould have his due, was fuch, that you would think he had never feen a court : the politenefs and civility with which this juftice was adminiftred, would convince you he never had lived out of one.

Prior's Dedication.
A fuppliant to your royal court I come. Pope's Ody'fey.
The hall or chamber where juftice is adminifired.
Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this prefent queftion in the court? Sbakefpeare. St. Paul being brought unto the higheft court, in Athens, to give an account of the doetrine he had preached, concerning jefus and the refurrection, took occafion to imprint on thofe magiffrates a future ffate.

Alterbury's Sermons.
3. Open fpace before a houle.

You muit have, before you come to the front, three counts: a green cont plain, with a wall about it; a fecond court of the fame, but more garnifhed, with little turrets, or other embellifments upon the wall; and a third court, to fquare with the front, not to be built but inclofed with a naked wall.

Bacon, Effay 46.
Suppofe it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meaneft man in the tragedy muft come and difpatch his bufiners, rather than in the lobby or court yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the ftage fhould be cleared, and the feenes broken. Dryd.
4. A fmall opening inclofed with houfes and paved with broad ftones.
5. Perfons who compofe the retinue of a prince.

Their wifdom was fo highly efteemed, that fome of them were always employed to follow the courts of their kings, to advife them.

Temple.
6. Perfons who are affembled for the adminiftration of juftice.
7. Any jurifdiction, military, civil, or ecclefiaftical.

If any noife or foldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by fome apparent fign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard. Shak. H: VI.
The archbifhop
Of Canterbury, accompanied witls other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late court at Dunftable. Shakeffeare's Henry VIII.
I have at laft met with the proceedings of the court baron, held in that behalf.

Specfator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .623$.
8. The art of pleafing; the art of infinuation.

Haft thou been never bafe? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy court, and fay it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. Dryd. Aureng. Some fort of people, placing a great part of their happineis in flrong drink, are always forward to make court to my young mafter, by offering that which they love beft thenncives.

Locke, fect. 18.
Thave been confidering why poets have fuch ill fuccefs in making their court, fince they are allowed to be the greateft and beft of all flatterers : the defect is, that they fatter only in print or in writing.

Swift to Gay.
9. It is often ufed in compofition in moft of its fenfes.

To Court.' 'ข. a. [from the noun.]
I. To woo; to folicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a fhadow, it fics you;
Seem to fly it, it will purfue:
So court a miftrefs, fhe denies you;
Let her alone, the will court you. Ben. Fobnfon's Forcff.
Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led
The neighb'ring princes court her nuptial bed. Dryden's EET.
Alas! Sempronius, wouldit thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilft her fathar's life's in danger?
Thou might'f as well court the pale trembling veftal,
While fhe beholds the holy flame expiring. Addijon's Cato.
Ev'n now, when filent fcorn is all they gain,
A thoufand court you, though they. court in vain. Pope. 2. To folicit; to feek.

Their own eafe and ratisfaction would quickly teach children to cou't commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemmed

Locke on Education, fect. 59. 3. To fatter; to endenvour to pleafe.

Court-chaplain. n. f. [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous court-chaplain. $\therefore$ Suift.
Court-day. n. f. [court and day.] Day on which juftice is folemnly adminiftred.
The judge took time to deliberate, and the next court-day he fpoke.

Arbutb, and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
Court-dresser. n.J. [court and dreffer.] One that dreffes the court, or perfons of rank; a flatterer.
There are many ways of fallacy; fuch arts of giving colours, appearances and refemblances, by this court-dreffer, fancy.

Locke.
Court-favour. n.f. Favours or benefits beftowed by princes,
We part with the bleffings of both worlds for pleafures, court-favours, and commiffions; and at laft, when we have fold ourfelves to our lufts, we grow fick of our bargain. L'E $f$. Court-hand. n. f. [court and band.] The hand or manner of writing ufed in records and judicial proceedings.
He can make obligations, and write court-band. Sh.H. VI. Court-iady. n.f. [court and lady.] A lady converfant or employed in court.

The fame ftudy, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the fame clothes or fafhion is to a court-lady.
Co'urteous. adj. [cou tois, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of refpect.

He hath deferved worthily of his country;
And this afcent is not by fuch eafy degrees,
As thofe who have been fupple and courteous to the people.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
They are one while couricous, civil, and obliging; but, within a fmall time after, are fupercilious, tharp, troubleforne, fierce, and exceptious.

Soutio's Sernoris. Co'urteously. adr. [from courtious.] Refpectílly; civilly; complaifantly.
He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them courteculfy pafs.

Wotion.
Whilft Chrift was upon earth, he was not only cary of accefs, he did not only courtecufly receive all that addreffed themfelves to him, but alfo did not difdain himfelf to travel up and down the country.

Calamy's Sermons.
He arrived at the coaft of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him courtcoufly.
Co'urteouress Broom's Notes on the Ody/fey. plaifance. plaifance.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CóURTESAN. } \\ \text { Co'URTEZAN. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [cortifana, low Latin.] A woman of the Co'urtezan. $\}$ town; a profitute; a frumpet.
'T is a brave night to cool a courtezan. Shakef. King Lear.
With them there are no flews, no diffolute houfes, no courtefans, nor any thing of that kind; may, they wonder, with deteftation, at you in Europe, which permit fuch things. Bucon's New Atlantis.
The Corinthian is a column, lafcivioully decked like a courtefan. Wortorn.
Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtezan, fpent his whole eftate upon her. Adijion's Specilut.r. Co'urtesy. n.f. [courtoifie, Fr. cor ofla, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaifance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our houle:

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It muit appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I fcant this breathing courtefy. Shak. Merch. of Ven. Who have feen his eftate, his hofpitality, his courtefy to ftrangers.

Peacham.
He, who was compounded of all the clements of affability and contrely towards all kind of people, brought himfelf to a habit of neglect, and even of rudenefs, towards the queen.

Clarendon.
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtefy was blown. Dryd. Fab. 2. An act of civility or refpect.

Fair fir, you fpit on me laft Wednefday;
You fpurn'd me fuch a day ; another time
You call'd me dog; and for thefe courtefies,
I'll lend you thus much money. Sbakef. Merchant of Venice.
Repofe you there, while I to the hard houfe
Return, and force their fcanted courtefy. Sbakefp. K. Lear. When I was laft at Exeter,
The mayor in courtefy fhew'd me the caftle. Shakef. R. III. Sound all the lofty inftruments of war,
And by that mufick let us all embrace;
For heav'll to earth fome of us never ftall
A fecond time do fuch a courtcfy. Shatefpeare's Henry IV.
Other fates, affuredly, cannot be juftly accufed for not
ftaying for the firf blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's
courtely, to be the laft that fhall be eaten up.
Bacon.
3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, fcarce to a court'fy bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, fupercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. Dryd. Fuven.
The poor creature was as full of courtefies as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look fomething Chrifian-like.

Cingreve's Old Batcielor.
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to bold upon courtefy.
5. Courtesy of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman feifed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if the were in poffeffion, fhall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant per legem Anglia, or by the courtefy of England. Cozvel. To Co'urtesy. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence.

Toby approaches, and court'fies therc to me. Sbake/peare. The petty traffickers,
That court' $' y$ to them, do them reverence.
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I fhould mect her in my way,
We hardly court'fy to each other.
Sbatefpeare.

Co'URTIER. n. $\int$. [ffom court.]
I. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a courtier, he fwears.
Prior.

If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I
have trod a meafure; I have flattered a lady; I have been have trod a meafure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, fmonth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought on'e. Shakefpeare's As you like it.
You are a flattering boy; now, I fee you'll be a courtier.
Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
You know I am no courticr, nor verfed in fate-affairs. Bac.
The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his courtiers, who ought to dim the luftre of all his attendants.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. One that courts or folicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honeft Roman Brutue,
With the arm'd reft, courtiers of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? Shakef. Anthony and Cleopatra.
There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of
There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear, but wifdom.
Cóurtine. See CURTAIN.
Co'urtioke. adj. [court and like.] Elegant; polite.
Our Englifh tongue is, I will not fay as facred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanifh, as courtilik as the French, and as amorous as the Italian.

Camden's Remains.
Co'urtliness. n. f. [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaifance ; civility.
Co'urtly. adj. [from court.] Relating of retaining to the court ; clegant; foft ; flattering.

In our own time, (excufe fome courtly frains)
No whiter page than Addifon's remains. Pope's Ep. of Hor.
Co'Urtly. adu. In the manner of courts; elegantly.
They can produce nothing fo courtly writ, or which expreffes fo much the converfation of a gentleman, as fir John Suckling.

Drjden on Dramatick Pootry.
Co'URTship. n.f. [from court.]

1. The act of foliciting favour.

He paid his courthip with the croud,
As far as modeft pride allow'd.
Suift.

## COW

2. The folicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeft thoughts
To courthip, and fuch fair oftents of love,
As fhall convenicntly become you there. Shak.M.rch. of Ver.
In tedious cour thaip we declare our pain,
And e're we kindnefs find, firft meet difdain. Dryd. Ind. Emp. Every man in the time of cour theit, and in the firft entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correfpondent's holiday fuit.

Addijon's Guardian, No.113.
3. Civility ; elegance of manners.

My courtfisip to an univerity,
My modefly I give to foldiers bare;
My patience to a gamefter's fhare.
Donne.
CO'UsIN. n. f. [coufill, Fr. confanguineus, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or fifter.

Macbeth unfeam'd him from the nape to th' chops;
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
-Oh, valiant coulfin! worthy gentleman. Shakef. Mailicth.
Tybalt, my coufin! O, my brother's child!
Unhappy fight! alas, the blood is fill'd
Of my dear kinfnan. Slakelpeare's Romeo and ' Gulict.
Thou art, great lord, my father's fifter's fon,
And coufm german to great Priam's feed. Sh. Troil. and Creff.
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thofe of the council.
COW. n. $\int$. [in the plural, anciently kine, or keen, now commonly cozus; cu, Sax. Koe, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We fee that the horns of oxen and cows, for the moft part, are larger than the bulls; which is caufed by abundance of moifture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. Bacon.
After the fever is diminifhed, affes and goats milk may be neceffary; yea, a diet of cows milk alone. IV ifeman's Surgery.

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing coous,
He fought himfelf fome hofpitable houfe:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike gueft. Dryden's Fables.
To Cow. v. a. [from coward, by contraction.] To deprefs with fear; to opprefs with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

## Untimely ripp'd.——

For it hath cow'd my better part of man. Shake $\int p$. MacbetJ.
By reafon of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themfelves the preffures of war fo often, that it feems to have fomewhat cowed their fpirits.

Howel's Vccal Foreft.
For when men by their wives are cow'd,
Their horns of courfe are underftood. Hudibras, p.ii. c. 2.
Cow-herd. n. f. [cow and hẏb, Sax. a keeper.] One whofe occupation is to tend cows.
COW-HOUSE. n. f. [cow and boufe] The houfe in which kine are kept.

You muft houfe your milch-cows, that you give hay to in your cow-boufe all night. Mortimer.
Cow-leech. n. $f$. [cow and lecth.] One who profefies to cure diftempered cows.
To Cow-leech. v.n. To profefs to cure cows.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and corw-leeching, yet many of them are very ignorant, efpecially in the country.

Murtimer's Husbandry.
Cow-weed. n. $\int$. [cow and weed.] A fpecies of chervil; which fee.
Cow-wheat. n. f. [from cow and wheat.]
The leaves of this plant grow oppofite by pairs: the flower confifts of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided into two lips, the uppermoft of which has a fpur, but the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two cells, containing feeds refembling grains of wheat. This plant is very common in woods, and hady places. Miller. $\mathrm{CO}^{\prime}$ WARD. n. . [couard, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]
I. A poltron; a wretch whofe predominant paffion is fear.

Pyrocles did fuch wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Mufidorus to courage, though he had been born a cozvard.

Sidnicy, b.ii.
There was a foldier that raunted, before Julius Cæfar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Crefar knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were beft take heed, next time you run away, how you look back Bacon, Apoplitb. 188.
Some are brave one day, and cowar ds another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and obfervation.

Temple.
A coward docs not always efcape with difgrace, but fometimes alfo he lofes his life.

What can cmoble fots, and flaves, and courards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.
Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and cowards Ay;
Doom'd by the feern Telemachus to dic! Pope's Ody eys.
2. It is fometimes ufed in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the houfe with loud and cosuard cries Shakefratro. Invading fears repel my cozvard joy,
And ills forefeen the prefent blifs deftroy.

## C O W

Co'wardice. n.f. [from coward.] Fear; habitual timidity; pufillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, fir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul cowardice his carcafe thame,
Whofe living hands immortaliz'd his name. Fairy 2ucen. Gallant and fearlefs courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them lsate the cozvardice of doing wrong

None was difgrac'd ; for falling is no fhame,
And cowardice alone is lofs of faine;
The vent'rous knight is from the faddle thrown,
But'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. Dryden's Fables
This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is prefent to al our affections; fees every treacherous inclination of our heart to defert his fervice ; and treafures up, againft the day of hi wrath, the fecret cotuaraice which deters us from affierting his caufe, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane.

Rogcrs, Serinon 4
Co'wardiness. r. $\int$. [from ciucardly.] Timidity; cowardice. Co'wardey. adj. [from cawald.]

1. Féarful ; timorous ; pufillanimous.

An Egyptian foothfayer made Antonius believe that his renius, othervife brave and confident, was in the prefence of Octavius poor and cowardly. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .94^{\circ}$
Let all fuch as can enlarge their confciences like hell, and fyle a coivardly filence in Chrift's caufe difcretion, know, that Chrift will one day foorn them.

South's Sermons.
2. Meain ; befitting a coward

1 do find it cowardly, and vile,
For fear of what might fall, fo to prevent
The time of life.
Sbakefpcare's Julius Cafar.
Co'wardly. adu. In the manier of a coward; meanly vilely.
He fharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had moft cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. Knollcs. Co'wardship. n.f. [from coward.] The character or qualities of a coward; meannefs: a word not now in ufe.
A very difhoneft paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare : his difflonefty appears in leaving his friend here in neceffity, and denying him; and for his cowardhip, afk Fabian.

Sbakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
To Co'wer. v.n. [cwrrian, Welfh; courler, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow finks on her knees.] To fink by bending the knees; to ftoop; to fhrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he cower down, and the pail be preffed down with him.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .155$.
The fplitting rocks cower'd in the finking fands,
And would not dahh me with their ragged fides. Sbakefpcare.
As thus he fpake, each bird and beaft beheld,
Approaching two and two ; thefe cswiring low
With blandifhment, each bird ftoop'd on his wing. Milton.
Our dame fits cow'ring o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw frefh air, and nature's works admire. Dryden's Fables. Co'wrsh. adj. [from To cow, to awe.] Timcrous; fearful; mean ; pufillanimous ; cowardly.

It is the cowifh terrour of his fpirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an anfwer. Shakefpeare's King Lear. Co'wkeeper. n. $\int$. [cozu and kecper.] One whofe bufinefs is to keep cows.

The terms cowkeeper and hogherd, are not to be ufed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.

Broom's Notes on the Ody $y_{\text {ley }}$.
COWWL. n. .. [cuzle, Saxon; cucullus, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did feratch his elbow, when he had fweotly invented, to fignify his name, faint Francis with his friery cuzv/ in a cornfield. Camden's Rem What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl?
I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool. Pope's Elfays.
2. A vefiel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowlestaff. $n$. $\int$. [cowl and faff.] The faff on which veffel is fupported betwcen two men.

Mounting him upon a cozul-faff,
Which (toffing him fomething high)
He apprehended to be Pegafus.
Suckling.
The way by a cowl-faff is fafer: the faff muft have a bunch in the middle, fomewhat wedge-like, and covered with a foft bolfter.
l'ifamun.
Co'wslip. n. ©: [curlippe, Sax: as fome think, from their refemblance of fcent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pafture-grounds, and often meeting the covu's lip.]
Corufip is alfo called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a fpecies of Primrose, which fee.

Millcr
He might as well fay, that a couflip is as white as a lily.

Where the bee fucks, there fuck I;
In a couvfip's bell I lie.
Vol. I.

## C O Z

Thy little fons
Permit to range the paftures: gladly they
Will mow the couflip pofies, faintly fweet.
Pbilips.
Cows-lungwort. n.f. See Mullen, of which it is a fpecies.

Miller.
Co'x ${ }^{\prime}$ сомв. $n$. $f$. [cock and romb, corrupted from cock's comb.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when the put them i' the pafty alive; flte rapt them o' th' coxcombs with a flick, and cried down; wantons, down. Siake/pearc's Kin? Lear.
2. The comb refembling that of a cock, which licenfed fools wore formerly in their caps.
There take my coxcomb: why, this fellow has banifhed two of his daugliters, and did the third a bleffing againft his will: if thou follow him, thou muft nceds wear iny coxcomb. Shakef. 3. A fop; a fuperficial prctender to lenowledge or accomplifhmenis.

## I fent to her,

By this farie coxcomb that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which fhe did refend
I foorn, quoth fhe, thou coxcomb filly,
Quarter or council from a foe. Hudibras, i. ait.
It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending coxcomb to make himfelf one of the party ftill with his beters.

L'Eftrange, lable 155.
They overflowed with finart repartees, and were only diftinguifined from the intended wits by being called coicombs, though they deferved not fo fcandalous a name. Dryd. Dufief.

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of fchools,
And fome made corcombs, nature meant but fools. Pope. Coxco'mical. adj. [from concomb.] Foppifh; conceited: a low word unworthy of ufe.

Becaufe, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepoffeffion, without affeciation, and without the influence of coxcomical, fenfelefs cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impreffions which things naturally made on their minds.

Deniits.
COY. adj. [coi, French, from quietus, Latin.]
I. Modeft ; decent

Jafon is as coy as is a maide ;
He loked piteoully, but naught he faid.
Cbauccr.
2. Referved; not acceffible; not eafily condefcending to familiarity

And vain delight fhe faw he light did pars,
A foe of folly and immodeft toy
Still folemn fad, or ftill difdainful co\%. Fairy Queen, b. ii
Like Phoebus fung' the no lefs am'rous boy;
Like Daphne the, as lovely and as coy. Wa.ler.
At this feafon every fmile of the fun, like the fmile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uricominon.

Popr.
To Coy. v. n. [from the adjective.]
r. To behave with referve; to reject familiarity.

What, coying it again!
No more ; but make me happy to my guft,
That is, without your ftruggling. Drjden's King Arthur. Retire! I beg you, leave me.
-Thus to coy it!
With one who knows you too! Rowe's Fane Shire.
2. To make difficuity; not to condefcend willingly.

If he $\operatorname{cog}^{\prime} d$
To hear Cominius fpeak, Ill keep at home. Sbak. Coriolan. $\mathrm{Co}^{\prime}$ y y y. adv. [from coy.] With referve; with difinclination to familiarity.

This faid; his hand he cogly fnatcht away
From forth Antinous' hand. Gbapman's Ody Jey, ll. ii. Co'yness. n. f. [from coy.] Referve; unwillingnefs to become familiar.

When the fun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and the putting on a feeming coynefs, they force her through weeds and flags. Walton. When the kind nymph would coynefs feign,
And hides but to be found again.
Dryder.
Co'ystrel. n. f. A fpecies of degenerate hawk
One they might truft, their common wrongs to wreak :
The mufquet and the coyflocl were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon.
Dryden's Find and Panther.
Coz. n. f. A cant or familiar word, contracted from coufin.
Be merry, $c z$; fince fudden fortow
Serves to fay thus, fome good thing comes to-morrow. Shak. To CO'ZEN. v. a. [To cofe is in the old Scotch dialect, as 7unius obferves, to chop or change; whence cozen, to cheat, becnufe in fuch traffick there is commonily fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never fo fully, let the mufter-mafter view them never fo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never fo exactly, yet they can cozen them all. Spenfer.

Goring loved no man fo well but that he would cozch him, and theif expofe him to publick misth for having been cozeci'd.

Clarendon, b. viii
He that fuffers a government to be abufed by careleffncfs or neglect, does the fame thing with him that malicioufly and corruptly fets himfelf to cozen it. L.'Eftrange, Fab. 21. Reflct. 5 X
¥ou

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet fays; but you are pleafed with the image, without being cozened by the fiction.

Dryden.
What if I pleafe to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a fport.

Locke on Education.
Co'zenage. n. f. [from cozen.] Fraud; deceit ; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wifdom without honcfty is meer craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honefty muft firf be gotten, which cannot be but by living well : a good life is a main argument.

Ben. Fompon's Difcoveries.

## There's no fuch thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer cozenage all;
For though fome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd fo and fo,
That doth not tie me now from chufing new.
Suckling.
Imaginary appearances offer themfelves to our impatient minds, which entertain thefe counterfeits without the leaf fuppicion of their cozenage.

Glarv. Scepf. c. 14
Strange coz'nage! none would live paft years again,
Yet all hope pleafure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the firft fprightly running could not give. Dryd. Aur. But all thefe are trifles, if we confider the fraud and cozenage of trading men and hopkeepers.

Swift.
Co'zener. n. f. [from cozcn.] A cheater; a defrauder.
Indeed, fir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. Shakefpeare's IViuter's Tale. CRAB. n.f. [crabba, Sax. krabbe, Dutch.]
I. A cruftaceous fifh.

Thofe that caft their fiell are, the lobfter, the crab, the crawfin, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoife. The old Thells are never found ; fo as it is like they fcale off and crumble away by degrees.

Bacon's Nat. Hift.
The fox catches crab fifh with his tail, which Olaus Magnus faith he himfelf was an eye-witnefs of.
2. A wild apple ; the tree that bears a wild apple. Noble fock
Was graft with crab-tree flip, whofe fruit thou art. Shake $\int p$.
Fetch me a dozen crab-tree flaves, and ftrong ones: thefe are but fwitches.

Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
When roafted crabs hifs in the bowl,
Then nightly fings the ftaring owl.
Sbakefpeare.
Imagine you fee him laid forth, newly flain, upon a bier of crab-tree and oaken rods.

Peacham on Drawing
Let him tell why a graft, taking nourimment from a crab flock, fhall have a fruit more noble than its nurfe and parent. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
3. A peevifh morofe perfon.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of fhips, or heaving them into the dock.

Pbilips.

## 5. The fign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. Creech's Manil.
Crab. adj. It is ufed by way of contempt for any four or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.

Better gleanings their worn foil can boaft,
Than the crab vintage of the neighb'ring coaft.
Crábbed. adj. [from crab.]

1. Peevilh; morofe ; cynical ; four.

A man of years, yet frefh, as mote appear,
Of fwarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did fhew:'Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. O , fhe is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's crabbed;
And he's compos'd of harfhnefs. Sbakefpeare's Tempeft.
2. Harlh; unpleafing.

## That was when

Three crabbed months had four'd themfelves to death,
'Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyfelf my love. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
How charming is divine philofophy!
Not harfh and crabbed, as dull fools fuppofe,
But mulical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaft of nectar'd fweets,
Where no crude furfeit reigns.
Lucretius had chofen a fubject naturally crabled.
Milton.
3. Difficult ; perplexing.

Befide, he was a fhrewd philofopher,
And had read ev'ry text and glofs over;
Whate'er the crabbed'f author hath,
He underftood b' implicit faith. Hudibras, p. i. cant. I
Your crabbed rogues that read Lucretius,
Arc agaiuft gods, you know, and teach us,
The god makes not the poct.
Cra'sbenly. adv. [from crabbed.] Pecvifhly:
Crábbedness. n. $\int$. [from crabbed.]

1. Sourneis of tafte
2. Souruefs of countenance; afperity of manners.
3. Difficulty.

CRA'Ber. n.f.
The poor fifh have enemies enough, befide fuch unnatural fifhermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the craber, which fome call the water-rat.

Walton's Angler.
Crabs-eyes. n.f. They are whitifh bodies, from the bignefs of a pea to that of the largeft horfe-bean, rounded on one fide and depreffed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without fmell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfifh : the large fea crawfifh alfo affords them ; and the ftones arc bred in two feparate bags, one on each fide of the ftomach. In July, and part of June and Auguft, when the creature cafts its fhell, the fones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Mufcovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, abforbent, and in fome degree diuretick. Hill's Miat. Med. Scveral perfons had, in vain, endeavoured to fore themfelves with crabs-eges.

Boyle's Experiments.
CRACK. n. f. [kraeck, Dutch.]

1. A fudden difruption, by which the parts are feparated but a little way from each other.
2. The chink, fiflure, or vacuity made by difruption; a narrow breach.

Contufions, when great, do ufually produce a fiffure or crack of the Ikull, either in the fame part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. Wifemar.

At length it would crack in many places; and thofe crack's, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obfcure and dark fky -colour.

Newton's $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{t}$.
3. The found of any body burfting or falling.

If I fay footh, I muft report, they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks. Shakef. Ma:betlo.
Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whofe early care had robb'd him of his reft:
Far off the cracks of failing houfes ring,
And fhrieks of fubjects pierce his tender breaft. Dryden. 4. Any fudden and quick found.

> A fourth?-ftart eye!

What will the line ftretch out to th' crack of doom ? Sbakef.
Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flafhes.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}, 103$.
5. Any. breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannifh crack, fing him to th' ground. Shakef. I cannot
Believe this crack to be in my dread miftrefs,
So fovereignly being honourable. Shakefp. Winter's Tals.
6. Crazinefs of intellect.
7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raifing millions, without burthening the fubject; but cannot get the parliament to liften to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector. Addif. Spect.
8. A whore; in low language.
9. A boaft.

Leafings, backbitings, and vain-glorious cracks,
All thofe againft that fort did bend their batteries. Spenfer.
10. A boafter. This is only in low phrafe.

To Crack. v. a. [kraecicm, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.
Look to your pipes, and cover them with frefh and warm litter out of the ftable, a good thicknefs, left the frofts crack them.
2. To break ; to fplit.

O, madam, my heart is crack' $d$, it's crack'd. Sliakefpeare.
Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reafon but becaufe thou haft hafel-eyes. Sh. Rome and ' 7 ul.

Should fome wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would crack the marble titles, and difperfe
The characters of all the lying verfe. Dryd. Fuv. Sat. ro.
Or as a lute, which in moift weather rings
Her knell alone, by cracking of her ftrings.
Honour is like that glafly bubble,
That finds philofophers fuch trouble;
Whofe leaft part crack'd, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2. 3. To do any thing with quicknefs or fmartnefs.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jokes. Pope's E $\hat{\hat{F} i f f}$. 4. To break or deftroy any thing.

You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not? Slsakefp.
Love cools, friendhip falls off, brothers divide : in cities, mutinies; in countries, difcord; in palaces, treafon; and the bond cracked'twixt fon and father. Shakefpeare's King Lear. 5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philofophers ftone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wore their feather in their heads:

Bacon's Holy IVar.
He thought none poets'till their brains were crackt. Rofc.

To CRACK. थ.n.

1. To burft; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it cracked in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make ufe of one part, which was ftraight and intire.

Bogle's Spring of the Air.
2. ' To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out. Dryd. Dedic. IE $n$. 3. 'o utter a loud and fudden found.

I will board her, though the chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. Shakefpeare. 1. 'To boaft: with of.

To look like her, are chimney-fweepers black.
And fince her time are colliers counted bright.
And Ethiops of their fweet complexion crack
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakef.
Crack-erained. adj. [crack and brained.] Crazy; without right reafon.
We have fent you an anfwer to the ill-grounded fophifms of thofe crack-brainedl fellows. Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib. Crack-hemp. n. f. [crack and bemp.] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. Furcifer.

Come hither, crack-licmp.

- I hope I may chufe, fir.

What, have you forgot me? Sbakef. Taining of the Sbrew.
Crack-rope. n. f. [from crack and rofe.] A fellow that deferves hanging.
CRA'CKER. n. $\int$. [from crack.]

1. A noify boafting fellow.

What cracker is this fame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of fuperfuous breath. Shak. K. Fobn. 2. A quantity of gunpowder confined fo as to burft with great noife.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almof
like a cracker.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.
And when, for furious hafte to run,
They durft not ftay to fire a gun,
Have don't with bonfires, and at home
Made fquibs and crackers overcome. Hudibras, p. iii. c. 3
Then furious he begins his'march,
J)rives rattling o'er a brazen arch,

With fquibs and crackers arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below.
To Cráckle, v. n. [from crack] To make night cracks; to make fmall and frequent noifes; to decrepitate.

All there motions, which we faw',
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw.
I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice

## That crackles underneath them

Donne.
Dryden:
Caught her difhevell'd hair and rich attire;
Dran.
Her crown and jewels crackled in the fire. Dryden's. 庄neid. Marrow is a fpecifick in that fcurvy which occafions a crackling of the bones; in which cafe marrow performs its natural function of moiftening them.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Cra'cknel. n. f. [from crack.] A hard brittle cake.
Albee my love he feek with daily fute,
His clownifh gifts and curtefies I difdain,
His kids, his crackncls, and his early fruit. Spenfer's Paf.
Pay tributary cracknels, which he fells;
And with our offerings, help to raife his vails. Dryd. Fuv. CRA'DLE. n. f. [crabel, Saxon.]
8. A moveable bed, on which children or fick perfons are agitated wilh a finooth and equal motion; to make them fleep.
Shie had indeed, fir, a fon for her cradle, e're fhe had a hurband for her bed.

Sbakefpeare's King Lear.

## No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant craclle. Shakef/p.
His birth, perhaps, fome paltry village hides,
And fets his cradle out of fortune's way. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
A child knows his nurfe and his cradle, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.

Locke.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! fo nigh :
To live, is farce diftinguifh'd from to die.
Prior.
Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of repofing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor fmile, and fmooth the bed of death. Pope.
2.' It is ufed for infancy, or the firft part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their cradles, in arms and military exercifes.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
The new duke's daughter, her coufin, loves her; being ever, from their cradles, bred together. Sbakeff. As you like it.
They fhould fcarcely depart from a form of worthip; in which they had been educated from their cradle. Clarendion.
3. [With furgeons.] A cafe for a broken bune, to keep off preflure.
4. [With thipwrights.] A framie of timber raifed alorig the
outfide of a flip by the bulge, ferving more fecurely and commodiounly to help to launch her. Harris. To Cra'dle. v. a. [from the fubffantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been cradled in majenty; will not leave the throne to play with beggars.

Glanv. Apol.
The tears fteal from our cyes, when in the Atreet
With fome betrothed virgin's herfe we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and cradled in a tomb.
Dryden.
He thall be cradled in my ancient fhield, fo famoüs through the univerfities.

Arbutbnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus:
CRADLE-cioaths. n. $\int$. [from cradle and cloaths.] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd;
That fome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In cradle-cioaths, our children where they lay;
And call mine Piercy, his Plantagenet ;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. Shakef. H.IV; CRAFT. n. $\int$. [cnæfr, Sax. crefft, in old Wellh.]

1. Manual art ; trade.

I hear an objection, even from fome well-meaning men, that thefe delightful crafts may be divers ways ill applied. in a land.

Wotion's Architedure.
2. Fraud ; cunning ; artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that the hath committed ;
And this deceit lofes the name of craft,
Of difobedience, or unduteous title.
Shokefpare.
This gives us a full view of woiderful art and craft, in raifing fuch a ftructure of power and iniquity. Ayliffe's 'Parerg. 3. Small failing vefiels.

To Craft. $v . n$. [from the noun:] To play tricks; to pracitife artifice. Now out of ufe.

You've made fait hands,
You and your crafts ! You've crafted fair. Sbakef Coriolanus. Cra'ftily, adv. [from crafty.] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honefty.

But that which moft impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Chrifitans; and had, for that caufe, craftily perfuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perfian war. Knolles's Higt. of the Turks. May he not craftily infer
The rules of friendihip too fevere,
Which chain him to a hated truft;
Which make him wretched to be juft? Prior.
CRA'finess. $n \cdot \int$ [from crafty.] Cunning; ftratagem.
He taketh the wife in their own craftinefs. Job, v. 13.
Craffsman. n.f. [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer ; a mechanick.

That her becamic, as polifh'd ivory,
Which cunning craft man's hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. Fairy 2 ucen, b'. ii. cant. ix. fañ. 4 I.
What reverence he did tlirow away on ीlaves;
Wooing poor craftfmen with the craft of fmiles. Shak. R. II.
What a refemblance this advire carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow craftfmen!

Dccay of Picty.
Cra'ftsmaster. nof. [craft and mafter.] A man fikilled in his trade.

He is not hiscraftfmaftcr, he doth not do it right. . Shakefp. There is art in pride: a man might as foon learn a trade. Thofe who were not brought up to it, feldom prove their craffimafter.

Collier on Pride.
Cra'fty. adj. [from craft.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent ; fly.

Nay, you may think my love was crafty love,
And call it cunning.
Shatefpcare's King Fobni.
This oppreffion did, of force and neceffity, make the Irifh a crafty people; for fuch as are opprefled, and live in flavery, are ever put to their fhifts.

Davies on Ireland.
Before he came in fight, the crafty god
His wings difmifs'd, but ftill retain'd his rod. Dryden.
No body was ever fo cunning as to conceal their being fo; and every body is fhy and diffruifful of crafty men. Lockic. CRAG. $n$. $f$.
I. Crag is, in Britifh, a rouigh fteep rock; and is ufed in the fame fenfe in the northern counties at this day. Gilfon's Candid. 2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits fulphur out,
With clifts of burning crags, and fire and fmoke. Fairfax. Who hath difpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where fprings down from the fteepy crags do beat. Woiton.
A lion fpied a goat upon the crag of a high rock. L'Efran.
3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg fo fíffi and fo flate. Sponjer's Paff.
4. The fmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word

Cra'cged. adj. [from crag.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and fteep, truth ftands.
Crafhaw.
Cra'cgedneis. n.f. [from cragged.] Fulnefs of crags or prominent ročks.

## C R A

That craggednefs or fteepnefs of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inacceffible.

Brerewood.
Cra'gainess. n. $\int$. [from craggy.] The ftate of being craggy. Cra'ggy. adj. [from crag.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

## That fame wicked wight

His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. Fairy Queen, b. i.
It was impoffible to pafs up the woody and craggy hills, without the lofs of thofe commanders.

Ra.'eigli's Efays.
Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the craggy cliffs of 'Tetrica. Lryden's Ein. b. viii.
The town and republick of St. Marino ftands on the top of a very high and craggy mountain.
To CRAM. v a. [cnamman, Saxou.]
I. To ftuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a fheet of paper,
Writ on both fides the leaf, margent and all. Slakefieare.
Being thus crammed in the bafket, a couple of ford's knaves were called. Sbakefit. Merry Wives of Windfor.

Thou haft fpoke as if thy eldeft fon fhould be a fool, whofe Ikull Jove cram with brains. Sbakefpeare's Tuelftb Night.

Cram not in people by fending too faft company atter company; but fo as the rumber may live well in the plantation, and not by furcharge be in renury. Bacon, Efay 34. 2. To fill with food beyond fatiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would cram a fquire ;
Or elfe fome fmiles from court you may defire.
King.
I am fure children would be freer from difeafes, if they were not rammed fo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flefh the firft three years. Locke.
As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeftion, is never nourifhed; fo thefe endlefs readers may crann themfelves in vain with intelleclual food. Watts's Improvenient. But Annius, crafty feer,
Came cramm' $d$ with capon, from where Pollio dines. Dunciad. 3. To thruft in by force.

You crann thefe words into mine ears, againft
The ftomach of my fenfe. Shakefleare's Timpef.
Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this fiword
Shall down thy falfe throat cran that word. Hudilras, p. ii.
Fate has cramm'd nus all into one leafe,
And that even now expiring. Dryden's Cleomenes.
In another printed paper it is roundly expreffed, that he will cram his brafs down our throats.
To Cram. v. u. To eat beyond fatiety.
The godly dame, who flefhly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain crams.
Pote's Epilogue to Fane Shore.
Cra'mbo. n. $\int$. [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A
play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mrevius, when he drain'd his fkull
To celebrate fome fuburb trull,
His fimiles in order fet,
And ev'ry crambo he could get.
Suvift.
CRAMP. n. f. [krampe, Dut. crampe, French:]

1. A fpafm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be fure, to night thou fhalt have crami,
Side-ftitches that fhall pen thy breath up. Sbake/j. Tompeff.
In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on,
he has the cramp. Sbakejfeare's All's woll that ends well.
The cramp, no doubt, cometh of contraction of finews; which is manifeft, in that it cometh either by cold or drynefs.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 964.
Hares, faid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that obforves what vertigoes, cramps, and convulfrons follow thereon, in thefe animals, will be of our belief. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. 'c. 27.
2. A reftriction; a confinement; obftruction; Backle.

A narrow fortune is a cram? to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ferving his friend. L'Effrange.
3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermof of thefe there fhould be faftened a fharp graple, or ciamp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights.

IV ilkins's Matbem. Magick.
Rramp. adj. Dificult; knotty: a low term.
Cramp. ady. Dificut; knoty. a

1. To pain with cramps or twiches.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, ev'n then A wat'rifh humour fwell'd, and coz dagain. Dryden's.Virgil. 2. To refrain; to confine; to obftruct ; to hinder.

It is impoffible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will enfue; if borrowing be cramped. Bacon, Effay 42.

There are few but find that fome companies benumb and cramp them, fo that in thern they can neither fpeak nor do any thing that is handfome. Glanville's Sceff. c. 24.
He, who ferves, has fill reftraints of dread upon his fpirits,

## C R A

which, even in the midft of action, cramps and ties up his activity. and ties up his
South's Sermons. Dr. Hammond loves to contract and cramp the feufe of prophecies. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
The antiquaries are for cramping their fubjects into as narrow a fpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a fcience into a few general maxims. Addifon on Italy.
Marius ufed all endeavours for depreffing the nobles, and raifing the people; particularly for cramping the former in their power of judicature. Swifi on the Difent. in Ath. and Rome. No more
'Th' expanfive atmofphere is cramp'd with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying foul. Thomfon's spring. 3. To bind with crampirons.

Cramp-Fish. n. f. [from cramp and fifl.] The torpedo which benumbs the hands of thofe that touch it.
Crampiron. n.f. [from cramp and irom.] See Cramp, Senfe 3.
Cra'nace. n. f. [cranagium, low Latin.] A liberty to ufe a crane for drawing up wares from the veffels, at any creck of the fea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It fignifics alfo the money paid :nid tiken for the fame. Cowel.
CRANE. n. f. [cran, Sax. kraen, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a crane, or a fwallow, fo did I chatter. If. xlviii. I4. That fmall infantry warr'd on by cranes. Milt. Par. Lof? 2. An inftrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raifed.
In cafe the mould about it be fo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raife it with a crane.

Mortinner's Art of Husbandry.
Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The bufy merchant, the big warehoufe built,
Rais'd the ftrone cranc. Thomfon's Autumn.
A fiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cafk.
Cranes-bilel. $n$. $\int$. [from ciane and bill.]
The leaves are conjugate: the cup confifts of one leaf, ivided into five parts, expanded in form of a tar: the flowers confift of five leaves, fomewhat refembling a crefted or lipped fower, with ten ftamina furrounding the ovary. The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five feedveffels, in each of which is one tailed feed, which, when ripe, is caft forth by the twifting of the beak. It is common in feveral parts of England, growing in almoft any foil or fituation.

Nilice.
2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, ufed by furgeons.

CRA'NIUM. n. f. [-Latin.] 'The fkull.
In wounds made by contufion, when the cranium is a little naked, you ought not prefently to croud in doffils; for if that contufed flefh be well digefied, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty.

Wijeman's Surgery.
CRANK. n. f. [This word is perhaps a contraction of craneneck, to which it may bear fome refemblance, and is part of the infrument called a craue.]
I. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned fquare down, and again turned fquare to the firft turning down; fo that, on the laft rurning down, a leather thong is fipt to tread the treddle-wheel about

Nooo.n's Mecl). Exercijes.
2. Any bending or winding paffage.

I fend it through the rivers of your blood,
Evcin to the court, the heare; to th' feat o' th' brain ;
And, through the cranks and offices of man,
The flrongelt nerves, and fmali inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural compctency,
Whereby they live.
Shatefpeari's Corio'anus.
3. Any conceit formed by twifting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Hafte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeft and youthful jollity,
Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed finiles,
Such as hang on Hete's cheek.
And love to live in dimple neek.
Milton.
Crank. adj. [from onkrarch, Dutch. Skinver.]

1. Healthy ; fprightly: fometimes corrupted to cranky.

Thev looken bizge, as bullis that been bate,
And bearen the cragg fo fiff and fo ftate,
As cockle, on his dunghil crowing cranke. Slenfer's Paft. 2. Among failors, a finip is faid to be ciank, when, by the form of its hottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overfet. [from kranck, Dit. fick.]
To Crasiklf. v.u. [from crami.] To run in and out; to run in tlexures and windings.

Sce how this river comes me crankling in,
And cuts me from the heft of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monftrous cante out. Sbak. Hen IV. To Cra'nkle. r.a. To break into unequal furfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's Atream,
Forc'd by the fuiden fhock, her wonted track
Forfook, and drew her humid train aflope,
Crankling her banks.
Plilips.
Cra'nikes.

## CR A

CráNixirs n.f. [from the verb] Inequalities; angulat prominences.

## Cra'nkness. \%. f. [from crank.]

1. Heath); vigour.
2. Difpufition to ():erfet,

Cráanimil. adj. [fiom aramy.] Full of chinks.
A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a cramied hole or chink.
Shakefpeare.
A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron ; but fomewhat ou:gher chopt and crammied, vulgarly conceived the marks of Atlan's teeth. Lrown's Vulyar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.
CRiNNY. u. f. [cren, Fr. cicia, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a finfure.

The eye of the underfanding is like the cye of the fenfe; for as you may fee great objects through finall crannies or holes, fo you may fee areat axioms of nature through fmall and contemptible inftunces. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. gI . And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a cramy to crecp out. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. r. In: a firm buiiling, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbifh, but with brick or ftone, fitted to the crannics. Dryden's Dedication to the Eneid.
Within the fuaking of water and fprings, with ftreams and currents in the veins and ciannies. Burnet's Theo. of the Earth. He fripped from room to room, ran up ftairs and down ftairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every cranty.

Arbutbnot's Hiflory of folm Bull.
Crape. n. . . [crepa, low Latin.] A thin fuuff, loofely woven, of which the drefs of the clergy is fometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of crape mall fweep the fage.
Sruift.
Nor thou, lord Arthur, fhall efcape:
To thee I often call'd in vain,
Againft that affafinn in crape;
Yet thou could'ft tamely fee me flain.
Sruift.
${ }^{\prime} T$ is from high life high characters are drawn ;
A faint in crape, is twice a faint in lawn. Pope, Epille i. Crápulence. n. $\int$. [crapula, a furfeit, Latin.] Drunkennefs; ficknefs by intemperance.

Dici.
Cra'pulous. adj. [crapulofus, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; fick with intemperance.

Dict.
To CRASH. v. $n$. [a word probably formed from the thing.] 1. To make a loud complicated noife, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There ihall be a great crafing from the hills. Zeph.i. 10. When convulfions cleave the lab'ring earth, Before the difmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houfes crafb.
Smith.
To Crash. v.a. To break or bruife.
My mafter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the houfe of Montague, I pray you come and crafin a cup of wine. Sbakefpeare's Romeo and 'Juliet.
Nir. IWarLurton has it, crufh a cup of wine.
To crafl, fays Hanmer, is to be merry : a crafh being a word ftill ufed in fome counties for a merry bout.

It is furely better to read crack. Sec Crack.
Crash. n. f. [from the verb.] A loud fudden mixed found, as of many things b-oken at the fame time.

Senfelefs Ilium,
Sceming to fecl this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his bafe; and, with a hideous crafb,
Takes prifoner Pyrrhus' ear.
Shakeffeare's Hamict.
Moralizing fat I by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the craf/s of uncertainty of riches, the decay of beaut, a did. Pope.
words, with as much contempt as ever Plato did.
CRA'SIS. n.. . [ $x_{i}$ ciorr. $]$ Temperature; conftitution arifing from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are fo immediately diverfified by the individual crafis, that every man owns fomething wherein mone is like him.

Glanville's Scetf. c. 15 . none is like hime. A man may be naturally inclined to peculiar crafis, and conas thefe inclinations are founded in a peculiar crajis, and con-
ftitution of the blood and fipirits.
South's Sermons. Ititution of the blood and ipirits.
CRASS. acts. [cra/jus, Latin.] Grofs; coarle; not thin; not comminuted; not fubtle; not confifting of fmall parts.
Metals are intermixed with the common terreftrial matter, fo as not to be difcoverable by human induftry; or, if difcoverable, fo diffuifed and feattered amonget the craffer and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poffible to feparate and extract it

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{r}}$ ásititude. n. $^{\prime}$. [crafitudo, Latin.] Groflinefs; coarfenefs; thicknefs.

They murt be but tbin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater craflitude, they will alter in their own body, though they fpend not. Bacn's Nat. Hift. The Dead Sca, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that craffitude, as livinr ${ }_{2}$ bodies, bound hand and foot, caft into it, have been born up, and not funk. Bacon's Natural Hiflory. The terreftrial matter carried by rivers into the fea, is fuftained thercin partly by the greater craffitude and gravity of the fea-water, and pastly by its conitant agitation. Woocizuard.

## C R A

Crastina'tion. n.f. [from ciafino, Latin, to-morrow.]
Delay. Dist.
Crarch. n. $f_{:}$[crecle, French; crates, Latin.] The palifaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
When being expelled out of Paradife, by reafon of fim, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclofed in the virgin's woinb, I was laid in the cratch, I was wrapped in fwathlingcloaths. Hakervill on Providence. Crava't. n.f. [of uncertain etymology.] A neck cloath; any thing worn about the neck.

Lefs delinquents have been fourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for cravats have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. Hudibras, $p$. iii. cant. I:
The reffrictives were applicd, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a cravat. $\quad W / j /$ cman's Surgery. To CRAVE. v. a. [cnazan, Saxon.]

1. To afk with earneftnefs; to afk with fubmiffion; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we fhall ever be able at any time to fay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein craved at God's hands?

Hooker. ands?

## ,

As for my nobler friends, I craue their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-icented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flater. Shake/p. Coriolanus.
The poor people not knowing where to hide themfelves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to crave help, fled as men and women difmayed. Knolles's Hifl. of the Turks.

I would crave leave here, under the word action, to comprchend the forbearance too of any action propofed. Locke.

Each ardent nymph the rifing current craves,
Each fhepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.
Prior: 2. To ank infatiably
'The fubjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to crave.
Him doft thou mean, who, ppite of all his fore,
Him doft thou mean, who, pite of
Is ever craving, and will fill be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,
To fave a farthing in a ferry-boat. Dryden's Perf. Sat. iv. 3. To long; to wifh unreafonably.

Levity pufhes us on from one vain defire to another, in a regular vicifitude and fucceffion of cravings and faticty. L' Eft .
He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the fway of an impetuous luft; both hurrying him to fatisfy the cravings of it, by fome wicked action.

South's Sermons.
4. To call for importunately.

Our grod old friend,
Lay comforts to your bofom; and beftow
Your needful counfel to our buimefles,
Which crave the inftant ufe. Shakefpeare's King Lear:
The antecedent concomitants and effects of fuch a conftitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; four eructations, and a craving appetite, efpecially of terreftrial and abforbent fubftances.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
5. Sometimes with for before the thing fought.

Once one may crave for love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great.
Suckling.
Cra'ven. n. f. [derived by Shimer from crave, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noife made by a conqueted cock.]

1. A cock conquered and difpirited.

What, is your creft a coxcomb : $\qquad$
A comblefs cock, fo Kate will be my hen.
-No cock of mine; you crow ton like a craven. Shakeffo 2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breaft
A bloody crofs, and on his craven creft
A bunch of hairs difcolour'd diverfly. Fairya Quen, b.i.
Is it fit this foldier keep his oath?-
-He is a craven and a villain elfe. Shakefpeare's Henry V. Whether it be
Beftial oblivion, or fome cravien fcruple,
Of thinking too precifely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wifdom,
And ever three parts coward. Sbakefpearc's Ham'ct.
Yet if the innocent fome mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;
His noble foes durft not his craven kind
Exafperate by fuch a bloody deed. Fairfax, b. i. fan. 88. To Cra'ven. v.a. [from the nouir.] To make recreant or cowardly.
'Gainft felf-llaughter
There is a probibition fo divine,
That cravens my weak hand.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Cra'ver. n. f. [from crave.] A weak-hearted fpiritlets fellow: It is ufed in Clarifa.
To Craunch. v.a. [ fibrantfen, Dutch; whence the vulgar fay more properly' to furcumch.] To cruh in the mouth. The word is ufed by Szuift.
Craw. n. f. [kroe, Danifh.] The crop or firft ftomach of birds.

## C R A

In birds there is no maftication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in fuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately fwallowed into the crop or craw, or at leaft into a kind of ante-ftomach, which I have obferved in many efpecially pifcivorous birds.

Ray on the Creation.
Cra'wfish. n. $^{\prime}$. [fometimes written crayfifh, properly crevice: in Frenche ecreviffe.] A fmall cruftaceous fifh found in brooks; the finall lobiter of frefh water.
Thofe that caft their fhell are the lobfter, the crab, the crawfifh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoife. Bacon.

Let me to crack live crawfifh reconmend. Pope's Hor. Im.
The common crawfif, and the large fea crawfig, both produce the ftones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguft, this animal not only cafts its fhell, but its very fomach is alfo confumed and digefted, by a new one growing in its place.

Hill on the Materia Mectica.
To CRAWL. v. n. [krielen, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a flow motion; to move without rifing from the ground, as a worm.

That crawling infect, who from mud began ;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! Dryd. Anrer.
The ftreams but juft contain'd within their bounds,
By flow degrees into their channels crawl;
And earth increafes as the waters fall.
A worm finds what it fearches after, only by feeling, as it crazuls from one thing to another. Grew's Cojimol. b: ii. c. 8.

The vile worm, that yefterday began
To crazul; thy fellow-creature, abject man!
Prior.
2. To move weakly, and flowly
'Tis our firft intent
To fhake all cares and bulinefs from our age,
While we unburthen'd crawl tow'rd death. Shakef. K. Lear.
They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and fecretly crawling up the battered wails of the fort, got into it. Knolles. A look fo pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs feem ciawling to a grave. Dryd. Tuvenal.
He was hardly able to crawl about the room, far lefs to look after a troublefome bufinefs. Arbutbon. Hijtory of Fohn Bull. Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he crawls upon the earth,
Then fhrinks to earth again.
Swift.
It will be very neceffary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can crawl, to watch the fields at harvefttime.

Swift.
3. To move about hated and defpifed.

Cranmer
Hath crawl'd into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. Shakefpeare's Henry VIIII.
Reflect upon that litter of abfurd opinions that crawl about

- the world, to the difgrace of reafon. South's Sermons.

How will the condemned finner then crawl forth, and appear in his filth and fhame, before that undefiled tribunal?

South's Sermins.
Behold a rev'rend fire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a namelefs race,
Crawl through the ftreet, fhov'd on, or rudely prefs'd
By his own fons, that pafs him by unblefs'd! Pope, Efif. i.
Cra'wler. n. $\int$. [from crawl.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
Cra'yfish, n.f. [See Crawfish ] The river lobfter.
The cure of the muriatick and armoniack faltnefs requires to ufe flimy meats; as fnails, tortoifes, jellies, and crayfifbes.
Cra'yon. n. f. [crayon, French.]

1. A kind of pencil ; a roll of paite to draw lines with.

Let no day pafs over you without drawing a line; that is to
' fay, without working, without giving fome ftrokes af the pencil or the crayon.

Dryden's Dufre noy.
2. A drawing or defign done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. v. a. [ecrafer, French, to break to pieces.]
. To break ; to crulh ; to weaken
In this confideration the anfwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popifh parents, doth feem crazed. Hcok. Relent, fweet Hermia; and, Lyfander, yield
Thy crazed title to my certain right.
Then through the firey pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth. will trouble all his hoft,
And craze their chariot-wheels. Miton's Parad. Loff, b. xii
2. To powder.

The tin ore paffeth to the crazing mill, which, between two grinding ftones, bruifeth it to a fine fand. Carew's Survey..
3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.
llov'd him, friend,
No father his fon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath craz'd my wits. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Wickednefs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chofen diffraction; and every fiuner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is crazed and out of his wits, only with this fad difference, that he knows better what he does.

Tillotjon.
Cra'zrdness, n. f. [from crazed.] Decrepitude; brokennefs;

## C R E

The nature, as of men that have fick bodies, fo likewife of the people in the crazedne/s of their minds, poffeffed with diflike and difcontentment at things prefent, is to imagine that any thing would help them.

Hooker, Preface.
Cráziness. n. f. [from crazy.]

1. State of being crazy ; imbecillity; weaknefs.

Touching other places, the may be faid to hold them as one fhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I fpeak now of the crazinefs of her title to many of them. Howel's Vocal Foreft. 2. Weaknefs of intellect.

Crázy. adj. [ecrasè, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beftow you in fome better place;
Fitter for ficknefs and for crazy age. Shakefp. Henry VI.
When people are crazy, and in diforder, it is natural for them to groan.

L'Efrang?
2. Broken witted; fhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whofe large command
Rules all the fea and half the land,
And over moift and crazy brains,
In high fpring-tides, at midnight reigns. Fiudiluas, f.iii. 3. Weak; feeble; fhattered.

Phyfick can but mend our crazy flate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. Dryden's Fables.
Were it poffible that the near approaches of exernity, whether by a mature age, a crazy conftitution, or a violent ficknefs, thould amaze fo many, had they truly confidered. Wate.
Creaght. n. .f. [an Irifh word.]
In thefe faft places they kept their creaghts, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without hubandry or tillage.
To Creak. v. n. [corrupt from crack.]
I. 'To make a harfh protracted noife.

Let not the creating of fhoes, nor the rufling of filks, betray thy poor heart to women. Shakefprare's King Lear.

No door there was th' unguarded houfe to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his fleep. Lryd. Fables. 2. It is fometimes ufed of animals.

The creaking locufts with my voice confpire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce defire. Dryd. Virsil. CREAM. n. f. [cremor, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black filk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my fpirits to your wormip. Shakefpeare.
I am as vigilant as a cat to fteal cream. Shakefp. HenryIV.
Cream is matured and made to rife more fpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it feemeth, getteth down the whey.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 314.
How the drudging goblin fwet,
To earn his cream-bowl duly fet;
When in one night, ere glimple of morn,
His hadowy fail hath threfh'd the corn.
Let your various creams incircled be
Milk, ftanding fome time, naturally feparates into an oily liquor called cream, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called fkimmed milk. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. It is ufed for the beft part of any thing; as, the cream of a jeft.
To Cream. v. n. [from the noun.] To gather cream.
$T$ here are a fort of men, whofe vifages
Do crean and mantle like a flanding pond;
And do a wilful fliffnefs entertain,
With purpore to be dreft in an opinion
Of wifdom, gravity, profound conceit. Shak. Merch, of $V^{\prime}$ cn.
To Cream. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To kim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quinteffence of any thing: fo ufed fomewhere by Swift.
Cream-faced. adj. [cream and faced.] Pale; cowardlooking.

Where got'ft thou that cream-fac'd lown,

REAMY. adj [from cream.] Full of cream; having the mature of cream.
$C R E E^{\prime} A N C E . n$. f. [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine fmall line, faftened to a hawk's leafh when the is firft lured.
CREASE. n. f. [from creta, Latin, chalk. Skimer.] A mark made by doubling any thing.
Men of great parts are unfortunate in bufinefs, becaufe they go out of the common road: I once defired lord Bolingbroke to obferve, that the clerks ufed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ftrong hand; whereas a fharp penknife would go out of the creafe, and disfigure the paper.

Swift.
To Crease. v.a. [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, fo as to leave the impreffion.
To CREA'TE. v.a. [cres, Latin.]

## C R E

1. To form out of nothing; to caufe to exift In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Gen. i. I.
We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into greai difficulties about free created agents, which reafon cannot well extricate itfelf out of.

Locke.
2. To produce; to caufe; to be the occafion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would create foldiers, and make women fight,
'To doff their dire diftreffes. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
His abilities were prone to create in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies.

King Charles.
They eclipie the cleareft truths, by difficulties of their own creating, or $n 0$ man could mifs his way to heaven for want of lighc.

Decay of Piety.

None knew, 'till guilt created fear,
What darts or poifon'd arrows were.
Rofommon. Muft I new bars to my own joy create,
Refufe myfelf what I had forc'd from fate? Dryd. Altrengz Long abftinence is troublefome to acid conflitutions, by the uneafinefs it creates in the ftomach. Arbutbnot on Aliments. 3. To beget.

And the iffue there create,
Ever fhall be fortunate. Sbakefp. Midfummer-Night's Dream.
4. To invert with any new character

Arife my knights of the battle: I create you
Companions to our perfon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eftates. Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ftate.

The beft Britith undertaker had but a proportion of three thoufand acres for himfelf, with power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davies on Ireland.
Crea'rion. n. f. [from create.]

1. The at of creating or conferring exiftence.

Confider the immenfity of the Divine Love, expreffed in all the emanations of his providence; in his creation, in his confervation of us.

Taylor.
; as, the
2. The aft of invefting with new qualities or character ; as, the creation of peers.
3. The things created; the univerfe.

As fubjects then, the whole creation came;
And from their natures Adam them did name.
Denbam.
Such was the faint, who thone with ev'ry grac
Reflecting, Mofes like, his mafter's face:
God faw his image lively was exprefs'd,
And his own work as his creation blefs'd. Dryden's Fables.
Nor could the tender new. creation bear
Th' exceffive heats or coldnefs of the year. Dryden's Virgil. In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Bcfore the low creation fwarm'd with men.
Parnel.
4. Any thing produced, or caufed.

Art thou not, fatal vifion, fenfible
To feeling as to fight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falfe creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreffed brain? Sloakef. Macbeth.
Crea'tive. adj. [fromcreate]

1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firf inflance, and of his creative power, is a refearch too great for mortal enquiry.

So:th's Sermons.
But come, ye generous minds, in whofe wide thought,
Of all his works, creative beauty burns
With warmeft beam.
Thomfon's Spring
Crea'tor. n.f. [creator, Latin.] The being that beftows exiftence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great creator, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his fix days work, a world Milt. Parad. Lof When you lie down, clofe your cyes with a fhort prayer, commit yourfelf into the hands of your faithful creatur; and when you have done, truft him with yourfelf, as you muft do when you are dying.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
Cre'ature. n. j: [creatura, low Latin.]

1. A being not felf-exiftent, but created by the fupreme power.

Were thefe perfons idolaters for the worfhip they did not give to the Creator, or for the worthip they did give to his creatures. Stillingfeet's Defence of Difcourfe on Rom. Idol.
2. Any thing created.

God's firft creature was light.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
Imperfect the world, and all the crcatures in it, muft be acknowledged in many refpects to be. Tillof on, Sermon i.
3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended fatisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs. Shakef. Cymbeline.
4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never creature find;
But for his love, and for her own felf-fake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. Fairy 2!een, b. i.

## CRE

## Moft curfed of all creatures under lky ,

Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. Fairy Qucen, b. ii. c. 7 Though he might burft his lungs to call for help,
No creature would affift or pity him.
5: A word of contempt for a human being.
Hence; home, you idle creatures, get you home;
Is this a holiday?
Sbatefpearc's Fulius Cafar.
And from the com
on crcatures pluck a glove,
l've heard that guilty creatures, at a play, Richard III.
Have, by the very cunning of the fcene,
Been ftruck fo to the foul, that prefently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. Shakefp. Hamlet. Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle creature.
Prior.
A good poet no fooner eommunicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature, given up to the ambi-. tion of fame.
6. A word of petty tendernefs.

Pope.
And then, fir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh fweet creature, and then kifs me hard. Sbakefpeare Ah, cruel creature, whom do'ft thou defpife?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the flies. Dryd. Virg
Some young creatures have learnt their letters and fyllables
by having them pafted upon little tablets.
A perfon who owes his rife or his fortune to another
A perfon who owes his rife or his fortune to another.
He fent to colonel Maffey to fend him men, which he,
being a creature of Efiex's, refufed. Carendon.
The duke's creature he defired to be efteemed. clarcndon.
Great princes thus, when favourites they raife,
To juftify their grace, their crcatures praife. Dryd. Aurengz.
The defign was difcovered by a perfon whom every body knows to be the creature of a certain great man.

Swift.
Cre'aturely. adj. [from creature.] Having the qualities of a creature.
The feveral parts of relatives, or creaturely infinites, may
have finite proportions to one another. Cheync's Pbil. Frin. Cre'britude. n. $\int$. [from crdeb, frequent, Latin.] Frequentnefs.
Cre'brous. adj. [from creber, Latin.] Frequent. Dict.
CRE'DENCE. $n$. fr. [from credo, Lat. crcience, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it feem, that credence this exceeds;
For he that made the fame was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Meriin was. Fairy 2uecn, b. i. cant. 7. Atan. $3^{6 .}$ Love and wifdom,
Approv'd fo to your majefty, may plead
For ample credence. SJakefpeare's All's well that ends zuell.
They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding lome credence in the people, took boldnefs in the pulpit to declare as much. Bacon's H. VII. 2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly furnifhed. - Hajward. CREDE' $\triangle D$ A. n. .f. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles - of faith; diftinguifhed in thoology from agenda, or practical dutics.

Thefe were the great articles and credenda of Chrifianity, that fo much ftartled the world.

South's Sermons. Cre'dent. ackj. [crcdens, Latin.]
I. Believing; cafy of belief.

Then weigh what lofs your honour may fuftain,
If with ton credent ear you lift his fongs. Sbakeff. Hamlet. 2. Having credit; not to be queftioned.

> My authority bears a credent bulk,

That no particular fcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. Shakefp. Meafure for Nicafure. Crede'ntial. n.f. [from credens, Latin] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.
A few perfons of an odious and defpifed country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not fhown undoubted credentials from the Divine Perfon who fent them on fuch a meflage. Adififon on the Clorifiann Religion. Credibílity. n. f. [from credible.] Claim to credit; poffibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The firt of thofe opinions i fhall fhew to be altugether incredible, and the latter to have all the arecibibility and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable Tillotfon, Eerm. i.

Calculate the feveral degrees of credilility and conviction, by which the one evidence furpaffeth the other. Atterbury. Crédible. adj. [credibilis, Latin.] Worthy of credit; de-- ferving of belief; having a jurt claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible, either by the known-condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeft likelihood of truth in themfelves.

Hooker, b. ii. S. 4.
None can demonftrate to me, that there is fuch an ifand as Jamaica; yet, upon the teftimony of credible pienfons, I am free from doubt.

Tillotfon, Frcfoce.

## CRE

Crfínibleness. $n \mathrm{f}$.[fromicredible.] Credibility; worthinefs of belief; juft claim to belief.

The crediblentis of a good part of thefe narratives has been confirmed to me by a practifer of phylick in the Eaft Indies.

Bcyle's Hifiory of Fir mnefs:
Crédibly, ade. [from crdible.] In a manner that claims. belief.

This, with the lofs of fo few of the Englifh as is fcarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than crectib!y reported, but of one ntan, though not a few hurt. 'Bacon: CREMITT. $n \mathrm{f}$. [iredit, French.]

1. Belict.

When the people heard thefe words, they gave no credit unto then; nor received them. I Mac. x. 46.

I may give credit to reports. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .130$. Some fecret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
'To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What through no credit doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent fhall fill believe. 'Pope's Ra. of Lock. 2. Honour ; reputation.

I publifhel, becaufe I was told I might pleafe fuch as it was a cridit to pleafe.
3. Efteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath fo many tricks to uphold the credit of their wenlth, as thefe empty perfons have to maintain the credit of their fufficiency. Bacon.

His learning, though a poet faid it,
Before a play, would lofe no credit.
Swift.
Yes, while I live, no rich or noble kinave,
Shall walk the world in creclit to his grave. Pope's Hor. b. ii.
4. Faith; teftimony.

We are contented to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be.

Hosker, b. iv. Sect. 12.
The things which we properly believe, be only fuch as are received upon the credit of divine teftimony. Hooker, b. v.
The author would have done well to have left fo great a paradox ouly to the credit of a fingle affertion. Locke.
5. Truft repofed.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, with fome limited time.
6. Promife given.

They have never thought of violating the publick credit, or of alienating the revenues to other ufes than to what they have been thus affigned.

Addifon's Remarks on Ital'y.
7. Influence; power not compulfive; intereff.

She employed his uttermoft tredit to relieve us, which was as gteat as a beloved fon with a mother.

Sidney.
They fent him likewife a copy of their fupplication to the king, and defired him to ufe his credit that a treaty might be entered into.

Clarendon, b. ii.
Having credit enough with his mafter to provide for his own intereft, he troubled not himfelf for that of other men. Claren.
To Crédit. v.a. [credo, Latin.]
f. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly credit things that do prefage. Shakefp. Yul. Cakf.
To credit the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to confider it. Glanv. Scepf. c. 4.
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument ftand fo,
To credit this rude age; and fhow
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue fee. Waller.
It was not upon defign to credit there papers, nor to compliment a fociety to much above flattery. Glanv. Scepf. Pref.
At prefent you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the fchool formerly by your wit. South. 3. To truft ; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

Cre'ditable. adj. [from credit.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He fettled him in a good creditable way of living, having procured him by his intereft one of the beft places of the country.

Arbuthnot's Hifory of Foinn Bull.
2. Honourable ; cftimable

The contemplation of things, that do not ferve to promote our happinefs, is but a more fpecious and ingenious fort of idlenefs, a more pardonable and creditable kind of ignorance.

Tillotforn, Sermoni.
Créditableness. n. $\int$. [from creditable.] Reputation; cftimation.

Among all thefe fnares, there is none more entangling than the creditablene/s and repute of cuttomary vices. Decay of Piety. Cre'ditably. adv. [from creditable.] Reputably; without difgrace.

Many will chufe rather to neglect their duty fafely and cruditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's fervice, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. Soutl's Sermons.
Cre'mitor. n.f. [creditor, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to deltor.

## CRE

There came divers of Anthonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that fwear he cannot chufe but break. Slakeffeare. I am fo ufed to confider myfelf as creditor and debtor, that I often ftate my accounts after the fame manner, with regard to heaven and my own foul. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{r}} .549$. No man of honour, as that word is ufually underftood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chafte or tempera'e, to pay his creditors, to be ufeful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wife or learned, to regard his word, his promife, or his oath. Squift.
Credulitity. 1\%. . [credu'itè, French; crecdulitas, Latin.] Eafinefs of belief; readinefs of credit.

The poor Plangus, being fubject to that only difadrantage of honeft hearts, credulity, was perfuaded by him. Silncy.
The prejudice of credulity may, in fome meafure, be cured by learning to fet a high value on truth. Watts's Logick.
CRE'DULOUS. adj. [credulus, Latin.] Apt to believe; unfufpecting; eafily deceived.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whofe nature is fo far from doing harm,
'That he fufpects nene. Sbakeffeare's King Lear.
Cre'dulousness. n. $\int$. [from creduluus.] Aptnefs to believe; credulity.
Creed. n. $f$. [from creclo, the firlt word of the apoftles creed.]
A Arm of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is fet down in the creeds of the church.

Hammand on Fundamentals.
Will they, who decry creeds and creedmakers, fay that one who writes a treatife of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts?

Fideles's Sermons.
2. Any folemn profeffion of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him ; there's my creed. Shakefp.
To Creek. y. a. [See To Creak.] To make a harih noife.

Shall I fay here,
Creeking my fhoes on the plain mafonry.
Shakefpeare.
CREEK. n. $\int$. [crecca, Sax. kreke, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coalt.

As ftreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their crecks, run foftly through the plain. Davies.
They on the bank of Jordan, by a creek,
Where winds with reeds and ofiers whifp'ring play,
Their unexpected lofs and plaints outbreath'd. Parad. Reg.
2. A friall port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to ftop their paffage in every port and creek.
3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a Thoulder-clapper; one that commands
The paffages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands. Sbake/p. Créeky. adj. [from creek.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whofe outgufhing flood
Ran bathing all the creeky fhore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince fpilt Turnus' blood. Spenfer. To CREEP. ฆ. n. [preter. crept; cnyंpan, Sax. krepan, Germ.] 1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and ftately tread, or lowly crecp! Nifit. Pa. Lof.
And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. Miltsn.
If they cannot diftinguih creeping from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. Dryz. Dedicat. KEn.
2. To grow along the ground, or on other fupports.

The grottos cool, with fhady poplars crown'd,
And creeping vines on arbours weav'd around. $\quad D_{r y d e n}$. 3. To move forward without bounds or leaps ; as infects.
4. To move flowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laft fyllable of recorded time. Shake/p. Macbetl.
Why fhould a man
Sleep when he wakes, and crecp into the jaundice
By being peevifh? Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
He who creepts after plain, dull, common fenfe, is fafe from committing abfurdities; but can never reacl the excellence of wit.

Dryden's Tyrannick Love.
5. To move fecretly and clandeftinely.

I'll creep up into the chimney.
-There they always ufe to difcharge their birding-pieces: creep into the kiln-hole. Shakefp. Merry Wives of it indjor.

Whate'er you are,
That in this defart inaccefible,
Under the fhade of melancholy boughs,
Lofe and neglect the creeping hours of time. Shakefpeare.
Of this fort are they which creep into houfes, and lead cap-
$\qquad$
Thou makeft darknefs, and it is night wherein all the beafts of the foreft do creep forth. Pfal. civ. 20.

## C R E

Now and then a work or two has crept in to keep his firf defign in countenance.

Atterbury. 6. To move timoroully without foaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradife Loft is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongt his elevations, when it is evident he creeps along fometimes for above an hundred lines together?

Diyden.
We here took a little boat, to creep along the fen-fhore as far as Genoa.

Aldijon's Remarks on Ital:.
7. To come unexpected; to fteal forward unheard and unfeen.

By thofe gifts of nature and fortune he creeps, nay he flies, into the favour of poor filly women.

Sidiney, b. ii.
It feems, the marriage of his brother's wife

## Has creft too near his confcience.

## -No, his confcience

Has crept too near another lady. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Neceffity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to fpread themfelves, and creep out of Shinar, or Babylonia.

Raleigb's Hiflory.
None pretends to know from how remute corners of thofe frozen mountains, fome of thofe fierce nations firft crept out.

Temple.
It is not to be expected that every one fhould guard his underftanding from being impofed on, by the fophiftry which crecps into moft of the books of argument.
8. To behave with fervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To fend their fmiles before them to Achilles;
To come as humbly as they us'd to creep
To holy altars.
Sbakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
Créeper. $n$ f. [from creep.]
It A plant that fupports itfelf by means of fome ftronger body. Plants that put forth their fap haftily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or creepers; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
2. An iron ufed to flide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

Cree'phole. n. f: [creep and bele.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to efcape danger.
2. A fubterfuge; an excufe.

Cree'pingly. adv. [from creeping.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.
The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even fuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, creepingly entered into Philoclea's.

Lock.
8. To behave with fervility; to fawn; to bend
-

EMAR. n.. . [crematio, Latin.] A burning
E MOR. n. $\int$. [Latin.] A milky fubflance; a foft liquor refembling cream.
The food is fwallowed into the ftomach, where, mingled with diffolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or cremor. Ray.
Cre'nated. adj. [from crena, Latin.] Notched; indented.
The cells are prettily crenaticd, or notched quite round the edges; but not ftraited down to any depth. Woodw. on Foffls. Cre'pane. n. f. [With farriers.] An ulcer feated in the midft of the forepart of the foot, caufed by a bilious, fharp, and biting humour that frets the fkin, or by a hurt given by friking of the hinder feet.

Farrier's Dict
To CRE'PITATE. v. $n$. [crepits, Latin.] To make a finall crackling noife.
Crepita'tron. n.f. [from crepitate.] A fmall ciackling noife.
CRE'PT. particip. [from crece.]
There are certain men crept in unawares.
Fude, iv.
This fair vine, but that hei arms furround
Her marry'd elm, had crept along the ground.
Pope. CREPU'SCULE. n.f. [crepufculum, Lat.] Twilight. Dict. Crepu'sculous. adj. [crefufculum; Latin.] Glimmering; in a ftate between light and darknefs.

A clofe apprehenfion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepufculous glance of the other. Brown.
The beginnings of philofophy were in a crepufculous obfcurity, and it is yet fcarce paft the dawn. Glanv. Scepf. c. 22. CRE'SCENT. adj. [from crefoo, Latin.] Increafing ${ }^{\text {r }}$ growing; in a ftate of increafe.

I have feen him in Britain: he was then of a crefient note.

Sbakefpeare's Cumbelino
With thefe in troop
Came Aftoreth, whom the Phœenicians call'd
Aftarte, queen of heaven, with crefcent horns. Miit. P. L. Cre'scent. n. $\int$. [crefeens, Lat.] The moon in her fate of increafe ; any fimilitude of the moon increafing.

My pow'r's a crefcent, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. Shakefp. Anthony and Cleopiatra. Or Bactrian fophy, from the horns
Of Turkifh crefcent, leaves all wafte beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. Milton's Parad. Lof.
Jove in dufky clouds involves the fkies,
And the faint crefcent thoots by fits before their eyes. Dryd. And two fair crefcents of tranflucent horn,
The brows of all their young increafe adorn. Pope's Ody $/ \int_{i f}$. Cre'scive. adv. [from crefco, Latin.] Increafing; growing.

So the prince obfcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildnefs, which, no doult,
Grew like the fummer-grafs; fatteft by night,
Unfen, yet crefcive in his faculty. Shakefp. Henry V
Cress. n.f. [perhaps from crefco, it being a quick grower. 1 Ail herb.

Its flower confifts of four leaves; placed in form of a ctofs : the pointal arifes from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a romndifh fimooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnifhed with feeds, genierally finooth. It is cultivated as a fallad-herb, and chiefly efteened in the Winter and Spring; being one of the warm kind.

His court with nettles and with creffes for'd,
With foups unbought, and fallads, bleft his board. Pope. Cre'sset. n.f. [roifite, Fr. becaufe beacons had croffes anciently on their tops] A great light fet upon a beacon, lighthoufe, or watch-tower. Hammer. They ftill raife armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire crofs.

## At my nativity

The front of heav'n was full of firy fparks,
Of burning creffets. Shakefpeare's Henry IV: p.i. From the arched roof,
Pendent by fubtle magick, many a row
Of ftarry lamps, and blazing creffets, fed
With naphtha and afphaltus, yielded light
As from a fky. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. i. l: 726:
CREST. n. f. [crifta, Latin.]
1; The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.
His valour, Thewn upon our crefts to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherifh fuch high deeds,
Ev'n in the bofom of our adverfaries. Sbakejp. Henrg IV: 2. The comb of a cock.

Others, on ground
Walk'd firm ; the crefed cock, whofe clarion founds The filent hours.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l.442. 3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what efteem crefts were, in the time of king Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himfelf had formerly born, for a creft to William Montacute, earl of Salifbury.

Camden's Remains:
The horn;
It was a creff ere thou waft born:
'Thy father's father wore it. Sbakefpeare's As you like it. 4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as fome which the posts affign to ferpents.

Their crefts divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride: Drjd. Firgil.
5. Pride ; fpirit ; fire ; courage; loftinefs of mien.

When horfes fhould endure the bloody fpur, Shakeffeareo
They fall their crefts.
Cre'sted. adj. [from creff; crifatus; Latin.]
I. Adorned with a plume or creff.

The bold Afcalonites,
Then grov'ling foil'd their crefted helmets in the duft. Miit.
At this, for new replies he did not flay;
But lac'd his crefted helm, and ftrode away.
Dryden.

## 2. Wearing a comb

The creffed bird fhall by experience know,
Jove made not him his mafter-piece below. Dryden's Fables. Crest-fallen. adj. [creff and fall.] Dejected; funk difpirited; cowed; heartlefs; fpiritlefs.
I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, 'tiil I were as crefl-fallen as a dried pear. Sh. Mer. $W$. of W'indf.
'They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ftill complaining and crefl-fallen. Howe!'s Cre'stless. adj. [from creff.] Not dignified with coatarmour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third fon to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung creftlefs yeomen from fo deep a root. Sbakefpeare
CRETA'CEOUS. adj. [creta, chalk, Lat.]. Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.
What gives the light, feems hard to fay; whether it be the cretaceous falt, the nitrous falt, or fome igneous particles. Grezv.

Nor from the fable ground expect fuccefs,
Nor from cretaceous, ftubborn and jejune. Philips Creta'ted. adj. [cretatus, Latin.] Rubbied with chalk. Dict. Cre'vice. n. $\int$. [from crever, Fr. crcpare, Latin, to burft ] A crack; a cleft ; a narrow opening.

I pried ine through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two fons heads. Sbakefieare.
I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a crevice, and look in at people fo well employed. Addijon's Spectator. CREW. n. f: [probably from cnub, Sax̃on.]

1. A comipany of people affociated for any purpofe; as gailant criw, for troops. Chery-chafs.

There a noble cricu
Of lords and ladies ftood on every fide,
Which, with their prefence fair, the place much beautify'd
Fairy 2ucen, b. i. cant. 4. flanz. 7.
2. The company of a thip.

## CRI

The anchors drop'd, his crew the voffels moor, Dryd.En. 3. It is now generally ufed in a bad lenfe.

One of the banifh'd creve,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raife
New troubles.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. 573 .
He with a creze, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weft, fhall find
The plain. Rilton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. 1. $3^{8}$. The laft was he, whofe thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel crevo.
Addifon.
Crew. [the preterit of crow.]
Créwfel. a. f. [kilezuel, Dutch.] Yarn twifted and wound on a knot or ball.

Take filk or crewel, gold or filver thread, and make thefe faft at the bent of the hook.

Walton's Angler.
CRIB. n. $\int$. [cnybbe, Sax. crib, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a ttable.

Let a beaft be lord of beafts, and his crib thall fand at the
king's meffe.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
The fteer and lion at one crib fhall meet,
And harmlefs ferpents lick the pilgrim's feet.
2. The ftall or cabbin of an ox.
3. A fmall habitation ; a cottage.

Why rather, fleep, lieft thou in fmokey cribs,
Upon uneafy pallets ftretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? Shakefteare.
To Crib. v. a. [from the noun.] To thut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To faucy doubts and fears.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Críbbage. n. f. A game at cards.
Críbsle. n. f. [crilirum, Latin.] A corn-fieve. Dict.
Cribra'tion. n. $\int$. [cribro, Latin.] The act of fifting, or feparating by a fieve.

## Crick. n.f.

1. [from cricco, Italian.] The noife of a door.
2. [from cnyce; Saxon, a ftake.] A painful ftiffnefs in the neck.
Cri'cket. n.f. [krekel, from kreken, to make a noife, Dutch.]
3. An infect that fqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didft thou not hear a noife?
-I heard the owl fcream, and the crickets cry. Shakef. Macb. Far from all refort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the hearth.
Milton.
The folemn death-watch click'd the hour fhe dy'd,
And fhrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. Gay's Pafiorals.
2. [from cnyce, Saxon, a flick.] A fport, at which the contenders drive a ball with fticks in oppofition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother ferjeant call ;
The fenator at cricket urge the ball. Pope's Dunciad, b. iv.
3. [from kriechen, Germ. to creep.] A low feat or ftool.

Críer. n. f. [from cry.] The officer whofe bufinefs is to cry or make proclamation:

He openeth his mouth like a crier.
Ecclus. xx. 15.
The criers command filence, and the whole multitude prefent ftand in a fufpence. Brerewood on Languages.
. The crier calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. Dry. CRIME. n. j. [crimen, Lat. crime, French.] An act contrary to right ; an offence; a grcat fault; an act of wickednefs.

High God be witnefs, that I guilters am ;
But if yourfelf, fir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With crime do not it cover, but difclofe the fame. Fairy $2 u$.
No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love.
Pope.
Cri'mfful. adj. [from crime and full.] Wicked; criminal;
faulty in a high degrce ; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.
You proceeded not againft thefe feats,
So crimeful and fo capital in nature. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Cri'meless. adj. [from crime.] Innocent; without crime.
My foes could not procure me any fcathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and crimelefs. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
Críminal. adj. [from crime.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attef,
That clear fhe died from blemifh criminal. Fairy Quen, $^{2}$. ii.
What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think criminal in ourfelves.

Rogers, Serm. iv.
2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us criminal in the fight of God.

Rogers's Sermons.
3. Not civil; as a criminal profccution.

Criminal. n.f. [from crime.]

1. A man accufed.

Was ever criminal forbid to plead ?
Curb your ill-manner'd zcal. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
2. A man guilty of a crime

All three perfons, that had held chief place of authority in tbcir countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other
difafter, but by juftice and fentence, as delinquents and criminals.

Bucon.
Críminally. adv. [from criminal.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all fubjects, they may be criminally employed on all.

Rogers's Sermons.
Criminalness. n.f. [from crininal.] Guiltinefs; want of imnocence.
Crimina'tion. n. f. [criminatio, Latin.] The act of accufing; accufation ; arraignment ; charge.
Criminatory. adj. [from crimina, Latin.] Pelating to accufation; accufing; cenforious.
Cri'minous. adj. [criminofus, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormoully guilty.
The punifhment that belongs to that great and criminous guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Chrift. Hammond on Fundam.
Cri'minously. adv. [from criminous.] Enormoufly; very wickedly.

Some particular dutics of piety and charity, which were moft criminoufy omitted before. Hammond's Pratt. Catech $C_{\text {ri'minousness. b. } . \int \text {. [from criminous.] Wickednefs; guilt; }}$ crime.
I could never be convinced of any fuch criminoufnefs in him, as willingly to expofe his life to the ftroke of juttice and malice of his enemies.

King Cibarles.
Cri'mosin. adj. [crimofino, Italian.] A fpecies of red colour.
Upon her head a crimofin coronet,
With damafk rofes and daffadilies fet, Bay-leaves between,
And primrofes green,
Embellifh the white violet.
Spenfer's Paftorals.
Crimp. adj. [from crumble, or crimble.]

1. Friable ; brittle ; eafily crumbled; eafily reduced to powder. Now the fowler, warn'd
By thefe good omens, with fwift early fteps,
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades.
Pbilips.
2. Not confiftent; not forcible: a low cant word

The evidence is crimp; the witneffes fwear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants ftick by him.

Arbutbnot's Hiftory of Jolm Bull.
To Crímple. v.a. [from rumple, crumple, crimple.] To contract ; to corrugate ; to caufe to flrink or contract.

He paffed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimpled them up.

W'ifeman's surgery.
CRI'MSON. n. f. [cremofino, Italian.]

1. Red, fomewhat darkened wi.h blue.

As crimfon feems to be little elfe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; fo fome kinds of red feem to be little elfe than heightened yellow.

Boyle on Coliurs.
2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rofed over with the virgin crimfon of modefty, if fhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked feeing felf? Shakef. Henry V. Beauty's enfign yet
Is crimfon in thy lips, and in thy cheeks.
Sbakefpeare.
The crimfon ftream diftain'd his arms around,
And the difdainful foul came rufhing through the wound.
Dryden's Eneis.
Why does the foil endue
The blufhing poppy with a crimfon hue?
Prior.
To Cri'mson. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimfon.

Pardon me, Julius.-Here waft thou bay'd, brave hart:
Here didft thou fall; and here thy hunters ftand
Sign'd in thy fpoil, and crimfon'd in thy lethe. Slakefpeare.
Cri'ncum. n.. . [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimfy.

For jealoufy is but a kind
Of clap and crincum of the mind. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. ..
Cringe. n.f. [from the verb.] Bow; fervile civility.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and falfe diffembling looks.
Pbilips:
To CRINGE. v.a. [from kriechen, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
'Till, like a boy, you fee him cringe his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. Sbakef. Anthony and Cleopatra.
To Cringe. v. n. kriechen, German.] To bow; to pay couit with bows; to fawn; to flatter.
Flatterers have the flexor mufcles fo ftrong, that they are always bowing and cringing.

The cringing knave, who feeks a place
Without fuccefs, thus tells his cafe.
Suift.
Crini'gerous. adj. [criniger, Latin.] Hairy; overgrowl with hair.
To CRINKLE. v. n. [from krincke'cn, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

Unlefs fome fweetnefs at the bottom lie,
Who carcs for all the crinkiling of the pre? King's Cookery.

To Crínkle. z: a. To mould into inequalitics. Crínkle. n. f. [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a finuofity CRINOSE. adj. [from crinis, Latin] Hairy. . Dict. Crinósity. n.f.[from crinofe.] Hairyniefs. DiE.
CPI'PPLE. n. J. [cnypel, Sax. krefel, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has loft or never enjoyed the ufe of his limbs. He, poor man, by your firft order died, And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too lag to fee him buried. Sbakefpeare's $R$ III. I am a cripple in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader muft determine. Dryden's Fables, Pref. Among the reft there was a lame cripple from his birth, whom Paul commanded to ftand upright on his feet. Bentle)' See the blind beggar dance, the cripple fing,
The fot a hero, lunatick a king. Pcpe's Efay on Man.
To Crípple. v. a. [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the ufe of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. Dryden's Perf.
Tettyx, the dancing-miafter, threw himfelf from the rock, but was crippled in the fall.

Addifon.
Cri'ppleness. n. $\int$. [from cripple]
] Lameners;
vation of the limbs.

Dict.
CRI'sIs. n. $\int$. [xériri.]

1. The point in which the difeafe kills, or changes to the better.

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
${ }^{\text {' }}$ Till fome fafe crifis authorize their fkill.
Dryden.
2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very crifis of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now.
Dryden's Spanifs Fryar.
The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very crifts of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmoft affiftance to the government, in a manner fuitable to his ftation and abithe government, in a manner fuitable to his idation and abi-
lities.
CRISP. adj. [crijpus, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more crijp on the forehead than cows. Bacon. The Ethiopian black, flat nofed, and crifp haired. Hale.
2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your fedg'd crowns, and ever harmlefs looks,
Leave your crijp channels, and on this green land
Anfwer your fummons, Juno does command. Shakef. Temp, 3. Brittle ; friable.

In frofty weather, mufick within doors foundeth better; which may be by reafon not of the difpofition of the air, but of the wood or ftring of the inftrument, which is made more cri $i f$, and fo more porous and hollow. Bacon's Natural Hift.
To Crisp. v.a. [crijpo, Latin ]

1. To curl ; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his crijp'd head in the hollow bank. Shak. Hen. IV Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with crifped hair,
Caft in thoufand finares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. Ben. Fobnjon's Under zvoods.
The hafty application of firits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but alfo crifps up the veffels of the dura mater and brain, and fometimes produces a gangrene.
2. To twift.

Along the crifped fhades and bow'rs,
Revels the fruce and jocund fpring.
Sharp's Surgery.

To indent; to run in and out.
From that faphine fount the crijped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and fands of gold,
Ran nectar, vifiting each plant. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b_{\mathrm{i}}$ iv.
Crispa'tion. n. $\int$. [from crijp.]

1. The act of curling.
2. The ftate of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, crifpation, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirfute, and have great manes; the fhe's are fmooth, like cats. Bacon
Crisping-pin. n. $f$. [from crifp.] A curling-iron.
The changeable fuits of apparel, and the mantles, and the
wimples, and the crifping-pins.
If. iii. 22.
Crispi'sulcant. adj. [crijpifulcans, Latin.] Waved, or un-
dulating; as lightning is reprefented.
Dict.
Crispness. n. f. [from cri/p.] Curle
Crispy. adj. [from crijp.] Curled.
So are thofe crijpy fnaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a fecond head. Sbakefp. Merch. of Ven.
Crite'rion. n. $\int$, [ $\times$ grtigeov.] A mark by which any thing is
judged of, with regard to its goodnefs or badncis.
Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-

## C R I

mitive believets; but we may be known by the contrary cri-
terion. terion.

Glanz. Scept. c. 27
We have here a fure infallible criterion, by which every man may difcover and find out the gracious or ungracious difpofition of his own heart. South's Sermons.

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for fweetnefs, that for flink ? Pope's Hor. CRI'TICK. n. $f$. [ng!тixos.]

1. A man fkilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to diftinguifh the faults and beauties of writing.
This fettles truer ideas in men's minds of feveral things, whercof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large ald laborious arguments of criticks. Lockic

Criticks I faw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place.
Pope.
Where an author has many beauties confiftent with virtue,
piety, and truth, let not little criticks exalt themfelves, and fhower down their ill-nature.

Watt:.
2. A cenfurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief defign, next to feeing you, is to be a fevere cri tick on you and your neighbour. Swift
Crítick. adj. Critical; relating to'criticifm; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er a'l the northern world advance,
But critick learning flourifh'd moft in France. Pope.
Cri'tick. n. f.

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadverfions

I fhould be glad if I could perfuade him to continue his good offices, and write fuch another critick on any thing of mine.

Dryden.
I fhould as foon expect to fee a critique on the poefy of a ring, as on the infcription of a medal. Addijon on Medals. 2. Science of criticifm.

If ideas and words were diftinctly weighed, and duly confidered, they would afford us another fort of logick and critick than what we havc bcen hitherto acquainted with. Locke
What is every year of a wife man's life, but a cenfure and critique on the paft?

Not that my quill to criticks was confin'd,
My verfe gave ampler leffons to mankind.
Pope.
To Cri'tick. v.n. [from critick.] To play the critick; to criticife.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, critick, and flourifh upon them.
Crítical. adj. [from critick.]

1. Exact ; nicely judicious; accurate ; diligent.

It is fubmitted to the judgment of more critical ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. Holder.

Virgil was fo critical in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in fuch prayers as thefe, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman cuftoms. Stillingfieet.
2. Relating to criticifm; as, be wrote a critical difertation on the laft play.
3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldft thou write of me, if thou fhouldft praife me? -
-O, gentle lady, do not put me to't ;
For I am nothing, if not critical. Shakefpeare's Othello. 4. [from crifis.] Comprifing the time at which a great event is determined.
The moon is fuppofed to be meafured by fevens, and the critical or decretory days to be dependent on that number.

Brown's Valgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
Opportunity is in refpect to time, in fome fenfe, as time is in refpect to eternity: it is the fmall moment, the exact point, the critical minute, on which every good work fo much depends.

Sprat's Sermons.
The people cannot but refent to fee their apprehenfions of the power of France, in fo critical a juncture, wholly laid afide.

Swift.
Cri'tically. adv. [from critical.] In a critical manner; exactly; curioufly.
Difficult it is to underfand the purity of Englifh, and critically to difcern good writers from bad, and a proper ftile from a corrupt one.

Thefe fhells which are digged up out of the earth, feveral hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and critically examined by very many learned men Woodward: Cri'ticalness. n f. [from critical] Exactnefs; accuracy; nicety.
To Críticise. v. n. [from critick.]
I. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can criticife fo weakly, as to imagine I have done my worft, may be convinced, at their own coft, that I can write fevercly with more eafe than I can gently. Didden.

Know well each ancient's proper character,
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Civil you may, but never criticife. Pope's Effay on Critici,m.
2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look fo narrowly into thefe ac-
counts,
counts, as to take occafion from thence to criticife on his expences.
To Críticise, v.a. [from critc ] To judgment upon.

Nor fhall I look upon it as any breach of charity to criticife the author, fo long as I keep clear of the perfon. Addifon. Cri'ticism. n. $f$. [from critick.]

1. Criticijm, as it was firft inflituted by Ariftotle, was meant a ftandard of judging well.

Dryden's Innocence, Pref.
2. Remark; animadverfion; critical obfervations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not fhewn, even in the file of his criticifins, that he was a mafter of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. Addif. Spect.
To CROAK. v.n. [cracezzan, Saxon; crocare, Italian; crocitare, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarfe low noife, like a frog:

The fubtle fwallow flies about the brook
And querulous frogs in muddy pouls do croak. May's Virgil.
So when Jove's block defcended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom fhook the bog,
And the hoarfe nation croak'd. Pope's Dunciad, b. i. l. 264.
Blood, ftuf'd in skins, is Britifh chriftians food; And France robs marMes of the croaking brood.

Gay.
2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himfelf not hoarfe,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements.

Sbakefpeare's Macbeth. The hoarfe raven, on the blafted bough,
By croaking from the left, prefag'd the coming blow. Dryd. At the fame time the walk of elms, with the croaking of the ravens, looks exceeding folemn and venerable. Addif. Spectat.
3. It may be ufed in contempt for any difagreeable or offenfive murmur.
Their underftandings are but little inftructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to ftill the croaking of their own bellies.
Croak. n.f. from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The fwallow skims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their loquacious race. Dryd.
Was that a raven's croak, or my fon's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. Lee's Oed.
Cro'ceous. adj. [croceus, Latin.] Conffiting of faffron; like faffion.
Crocitaltion. n.f. [crocitatio, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.
CROCK. n. $\int$. [kruick, Dutch.] A cup; any veffel made of earth.
Cróckery. n. f. Earthen ware.

An amphibious voracious animal, in fhape refembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard fcales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced ; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with feveral rows of teeth, fharp and feparated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very fhort, it runs with great fwiftnefs; but does not eafily turn itfelf. It is long lived, and is faid to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Its fight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it fees but dimly; and it is faid to fpend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it fmells very agreeably. Crocodiles, lay their eggs, refembling goofe-eggs, fometimes amounting. to fixty, on the fand near the waterfide, covering them with the fand, that the heat of the fun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is faid to break the crocodile's eggs wheneverit finds them; and alfo, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is afleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it.

Calnet.
Glo'fter's fhow
Beguiles him ; as the mournful crocodile,
With forrow, fnares relenting paffengers. Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. Hen. VI.
Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. Brown.
Cæfar will weep, the crocodile will weep. Dryden.
Enticing crocodiles, whofe tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath.
Granville.
Crocodile is alfo a little animal, otherwife called ftinx, very much like the lizard, or fmall crocodile. It lives by land and water; has four fhort fmall legs, a very farp muzzle, and a fhort fmall tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little fcales of the colour of filver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always rcmains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and in the Indies.

Trevoux.
Cro'codiline. adj. [crocodilinus, Lat.] Like a crocodile. Dict. Crócus. n.f.

The beft place to plant the Spring croous's is clofe to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of thofe of a feafon together. The feed muft be kept in the husk'till fown, and a light rich ground fhould be

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chofen for them. They muft not be placed tor thick: they may be increafed alfo by off-fets. Nerimer's Husbandy'. Fair handed Spring unbofoms every grace,
Throws out the frow-drop and the croius firft. Thbomfon. Croft. n.f: [chofe, Saxon.] A little clofe joming to a houfe, that is ufed for cort or pafture.

## This have I learn'd,

'Tending my flocks hard by, $i$ ' th' hilly wofts
That brow this bottom glade.
Miilton.
Croisa'de. $\}^{\text {n. } \int .}$ [croifach, Fr . from croix, a crors.] A holy Crorsa'do. $\}$ war; a war carried on againft infizels under the banner of the crofs.

See that he take the name of Urban, becaufe a pope of that name did firft inftitute the croifado; and, as with an holy trumpet, did fir up the voyage for the Holy Land. Bacon. Cróises. n. f.

1. Pilgrimis who carry a crofs.
2. Soldiers who fight againft infidels under the banner of the crofs.
crofs.
Crone. n. f. [yıone, Sax. according to Verfegan ; kronie, Dut. according to Skimer:]
I. An old cwe.
3. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the baftard;
Take't up, I fay; give't to thy crone. Sbalef. Winter's Tale. The crone being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his averffon, endeavours to win his afiection by reafon.

Dryden's Fables, Priface.
Cro'nft. n. $f$. The hair which grows over the top of an horfe's hoof.
Cro'ry. n. f. [a cant voord.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long fanding.

So when the Scots, your confant cronies,
Th' époufers of your caufe and monies. Hudibras, p. iii. To oblige your crony Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's giff.
Strange, an aftologer fhouid die,
Without one wonder in the sky!
Not one of all his crony ftars,
To pay their duty at his berfe?
CROOK. n. f. [croc, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inffrument.
2. A fheephook.

He left his crook, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks
He nourifh'd endlefs woe.
3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fail thofe faphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit like, with curious cro ks,
Sweet illands make in that fweet land.
Siducy, b. in
To Crook. v. a. [crocher, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this difeafe proceeds from a redundant acidity, becaufe vinegar will foften and crook tender bones.

Arbiutbnot on Diet.
2. To pervert from rectitude ; to divert from the orgigal end.

Whatfoever affairs pafs fuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which muft needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his mafter or fate.

Bucon, Efjay 24.
Cróoкваск. n. $\int$. [crook and back.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous fhoulders.

Ay, crookback, here I ftand to anfwer thee,
Or any he the proudeft of thy fort. Shakefpiare's Henry VI.
Cróokbacked. adj. Having bent fhoulders.
A dwarf as well may for a giant pafs,
As negroe for a fwan; a crookback'd lafs
Be call'd Europa. Dryden's Furerce!, Sat. 8.
There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himfelf, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was crookbacked or no.

Loikt.
Croóked. adj. [crocher, French.]

1. Bent ; not ftrait ; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the fight of the founding body ; and founds are propagated as readily through cro.hed pipes as through flraight ones.

Mathematicians fay of a fraight line, that it is an well index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a cicoled one.
iv odzuara's Aaturai Fiiflory.
2. Winding; oblique; anfra£.uous.

A man fhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thisks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the fcutfeps of others to follow.

Lacki.
Among the crocked lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. TVom. 3. Perverfe; untoward; without recitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themfelves: they are a perverfe and crooked gencration.

Dcutr. xxxii. 5 .
Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigefted lump!
As crockei in thy manners as thy fhape. S! akeff. Heary VI.

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ive were not born crooked; we learned thofe windings and turnings of the ferpent.

South's Sernions.
Crou'kedly. adv. [from crooked.]

1. Not in a ftrait line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk pervcrfely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
Croókedness. n. f. [from crooked.]

1. Deviation from flraituefs; curvity; the fate of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is flraight, doth even thereby dif cern what is crooked; becaufe the abfence of ftraightnefs, in bodies capable thcreof, is crookedncfs.

Hooker.
2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a facrifice to their falfe gods, they would make a fevere fearch to fee if there wcre any crookednefs or fpot, any uncleanncfs or deformity, in their facrificc.

Taylor's W'orthy Communicont.
CROP n. $\int$. [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the firf fromach into which her meat defcends.
In birds there is no maftication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in fuch as arc not carnivorous, it is immediately fwallowed into the crop or craw.

Ray on the Creation.
But futt'ring there, they nefllc near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and corny gizzards known. Dryden. $\}$
Crupfule adj. [crop and full.] Satiated; with a full belly.
He Aretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy ftrength;
And, ciop-full, out of door he fings,
Erc the firft cock his matin rings.
Milton
Cro'psick. adj. [cros and fick.] Sick with repletion; fick with excefs and debauchery.

Strange odds! where crop-fick drunkards mult engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with fober rage. Tate's 'fuv. Sat
Cror. n.. . [choppa, Saxon.]

1. The higheft part or cnd of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.
2. The harveft; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harveft hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy crop of carc. Spenfer's Paft.
Lab'ring the foil, and reaping plenteous crop,
Corn, wine, and oil. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
'That facred ftrcam, fhould never water weeds,
Nor make the crop of thorns and thiftles grow. Rofommon
Nothing is more prejudicial to your crop than mowing of it too foon, becaufe the fap is not fully come out of the root.

Mortiner's Hufbandry
3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltlefs of ftcel, and from the razor frec,
It falls a plenteous crop rcferv'd for thee. Dryden's Fables.
To Crop. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-dc-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. Shakef. Hen. VI. He, upon whofe fide
The feweft rofes are crop'd from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. Sbakef. Henry VI
All the budding honours on thy creft
I'll crop, to make a garland for my head. Sbakef. Henry IV. I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and cminent. Ezok. xvii. 22.
There are fome tears of trees, which are combed from the brards of goats; for when the goats bite and crop them, cfpesially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh Forth, and hangeth upon their beards. Bacon's Natural Hifory. O Fruit divine
Sweet of thyfelf, but much more fweet thus crop'd. Milton.
Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bofom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely crops. Denbam. Death deftroys
The parent's hopes, and crops the growing boys. Creech.
No more, my goats, fhall I behold you climb
The feepy cliffs, or cro, the flow'ry thyme! Dryd. Virgil.
To Crop. थ. $n$. To yield harveft.
Royal wench!
She made great Cafar lay his fword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and the cropt. Shakeff. Anth. and Cleopatra.
Crotpper. n. f. [from crop.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are feveral kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be croppers, carriers, runts.

Waiton's Angler.
Cro'sier. n. f. [croifer, Fr. from croix, a crofs.] The paftoral ftaff of a bifhop, which has a crofs upon it.

When prelates are great, there is alfo danger from them ; Vol. I.

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as it was in the times of Anfelmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their crofiers, did almoft try it with the king's fword.

Bacon, Effay 20.
Grievances there were, I muft confefs, and fome incongruities in my civil government ; wherein fome fay the croffer, fome fay the diftaff, was too bury. Howel's Engiand's Tears.

Her front crect with majefty fle borc,
The crofier wielded, and the nitere wore
Dryden.
Cro'siett. n. f. [croiffelet, French.]
x. A fnall crofs
'Then Una'gan to afk, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true
That in his armour bare a cryfet red. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Here an unfinifh'd di'mond croflet lay,
To which foft lovers adoration pay.
Gay's Fan.
2. It feems to be ufed in the following faffage, by miftake, for corfelet.

The crofet fome, and forne the cuifhes mould,
With filver plated, and with ductile gold. Dryden's En. CROSS. n. f. [croix, Fr. croce, Ital. crux, Latin.]

1. One flrait body laid at right angles over another; the inftrument by which the Saviour of the world fuffered death
They make a little crofs of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crofsways of that piece of the quill without pith. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .494$.
You are firft to confider ferioufly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himfelf for you as a facrifice upon the crofs. Tay'or's Guide to the Penitent. 2. The enfign of the Chriftian religion.

Her holy faith and Chriftian crofs oppos'd
Againft the Saxon gods.
Rowe.
3. A monument with a crofs upon it to excite devotion; fuch as werc anciently fet in market-places.

> She doth ftray about

By holy croffes, wherc fhe kneels and prays. Sbakefpeare. 4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obftrufls; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppofition; mifadvcnture; trial of patience.
Wifhing unto mc many crofes and mifchances in my love, whenfoever I fhould love.

Sidncy, b. i.
Then let us teach our trial patience
Becaufe it is a cuftomary crofs.
Shakefpeare.
Hcaven prepares good men with croffes; but no ill ran happen to a good man. Ben. Fohnfon's Difcoveries.
A great eftate hath great crofes, and a mean fortune hath but finall ones.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
6. Money fo called, becaufe marked with a crofs.

He was faid to make foldiers fpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a crofs to pay them falary.

Howel's Vical Foreft.
Whereas we cannot much lament our lofs,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one crofs. Dryden.
7. Crofs and Pile, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the fide, which bears a crofs, fhall lie upward, or the other

Whacum had neither crofs nor pile;
His plunder was not worth the while.
Hudibras, $p$. ii.
This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; crofs, I win, and pile, you lofe; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own.

Swift. Cross. adj. [from the fubftantive.]

1. Tranfverfe; falling a-thwart fomething elfe.

Whatfoever penumbra fhould be made in the circles by the crofs refraction of the fecond prifm, all that penumbra would be confpicuous in the right lines which touch thofe circles.

Newton's Opticks.
The fun, in that fpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaftward, will be advanced near a degrec of the ecliptick, crofs to the motion of the equator. Holler on Time.

The fhips muft needs cncounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct limes, or meet in the interfection of crofs oncs.

Bentley's Sermons. 2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To ftand againft the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the moft terribic and nimble ftroke
Of quick cro/s lightning
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
3. Adverfe; oppofitc.

Were both love's captives; but with fate fo crofs,
One muft be happy by the other's lofs. Dryden's Ahrengzebe.
Crofs to our intercfts, curbing fenfe and fin
Opprefs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. Dryden.
It runs crofs to the belief and apprehenfion of the reft of mankind; a difficulty, which a modeft and good man is fcarce able to cucounter.

Aiterlu'y's Sermons.
4. Perverfe; untractable.

When, through the crofs circumftances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleafure would certainly expofe him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it.

Scuith's Sermons.
5. Peevif;

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5. Pecrifh; fretful ; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack aftlict himfelf, becaufe he had received a crofs anfwer from his miftrefs?

Taylor.
All crofs and diftafteful humours, and whatever elfe may render the converfation of men grievous and uneafy to one another, mult be fhunned.

Tillot fon, Sermon 5
6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothefis together; fees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and foclears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that feemed to lie crofs and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible.
. Contrary to wifh; unfortunate
We learn the great reafonablenefs of not only a contented, but alfo a thankful acquiefcence in any condition, and under the croffef and fevereft paffages of providence. Soutb's Sermons.

I cannot, without fome regret, behold the crofs and unlucky iffue of my defign; for by my dinlike of difputes, I am engaged in one.
8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a crofs marriage alfo with Dorilaus's fifter, and Thortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. Sidney.
They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon crofs marriages, to be had between the king's fon and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's fon and the king's daughter.

Bacori's Henry VII.
Cross. trep.

1. A-thwart; fo as to interfect any thing.

They were advertifed, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to pafs, cut down great trees crofs the ways, fo that their horfe could not pofibly pafs that way.

Betwixt the midft and thefe, the gods affign'e
Two habitable feats of human kind;
And crofs their limits cut a floaping way,
Which the twelve figns in beauteous order fway. Dryd.Virg. Crofs his back, as in triumphant fcorn,
The hope and pillar of the houfe was born. Dryd. Fables. 2. Over; from fide to fide.

A fox was taking a walk one night crofs a village. L'Eftran.
To Cross. v. a. [from the noun.]
s. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another.

This forc'd the flubborn'th, for the caufe,
To crofs the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them't had gain'd,
By their fupport might be maintain'd. Hudibras, p.iii. c. 2.
The loxia, or cros-bill, whofe bill is thick and ftrong, with the tips croffing one another, with great readinefs breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kerncls; as if the crol $\sqrt{2} \mathrm{ig}$ of the bill was defigned for this fervice.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
I fhall moft carefully obferve, not to crofs over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin.

Pofe.
A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and croffes and confounds her former track.

Watts.
2. To fign with the crofs.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to crofs an article.
4. To pafs over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellefpont, which he croffed, and made a vifit to the Greek emperor at Conftantinople.

Temple.
We found the hero, for whofe only fake
We fought the dark abodes, and crofs' $l$ the bitter lake. Dry.
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in oppofition; not in the fame line.

But he them fpying, 'gan to turn afide,
For fear, as feem'd, or for fome feined lofs;
More greedy they of news, faft towards him do crofs. Spenf.
6. To thwart ; to interpofe obifruction; to embarrafs; to obfruct ; to hinder.

Still do I crofs this wretch, whatfo he taketh in hand. Hooker. The king no longer could endure
Thus to be crofs'd in what he did intend. Daniel's Civ. IWar.
He was fo great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only prefent in debates of the war with the officers, that he croffed all they propofed.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Bury'd in private, and fo fuddenly !
It croffes my defign, which was $t$ 'allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. Dryd. Span. Fryar.
Swell'd with our late fucceffes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to crofs,
We urge an unfeen fate.
Dryden.
The firm patriot there,
Though ftill by faction, vice, and fortune croft,
Shall find the generous labour was not loft. Addifon's Cato.
7. To counteract.

Then their wills clath with their underftandings, and their appetites crofs their duty.

Lock.
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is fuffered to go on with any one courfe,

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but upon the leaft information he is either ftopped and crofed, or other courfes appointed him from hence. Spenfer on Ireland. It may make my cafe dangerous, to crofs this in the fmalleft.

Sbakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.
9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a fyllable which any ways croffeth us.

Hooker, b. ii. Sect. 6
It is certain, howfoever it crofs the received opinion, that founds may be created without air. Bacon's Natural Hifory. 10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch fhall fpring,
To crofs me from the golden time I look for. Sbakef. H. VI. To Cross. v. n.

1. To lye a-thwart another thing.
2. To be inconfiftent.

Men's actions do not always crofs with reafon. Sidney.
Cross-bar-shot. n. f. A round fhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

Harris.
To Cross-examine. v. a. [crofs and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious queftions of the contrary party. If we may but crofs-examine and interrogate their actions againft their words, thefe will foon confefs the invalidity of their folemneft confeffions.

Decay of Piety.
The judges fhall, as they think fit, interrogate or crofjsexamine the witnefies.

Spectintor, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .608$.
Cro'ss.staff, n. $\int$. [from crofs and faff.] An inftrument commonly called the foreftaff, ufed by feamen to take the meridian altitude of the fun or ftars. Harris.
A Cro'ssbite. n.f. [crofs and bite.] A deception; a cheat.
The fox, that trufted to his addrefs and manage, without fo much as dreaming of a cro/s-bite from fo filly an animal, fell himfelf into the pit that he had digged for another. L' $\dot{\prime}$ fir.
To Cro'ssbite. v.a. [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.
No rhetorick muft be fpent againft crofs-biting a country
evidence, and frighting him out of his fenfes. Colier.
That many knotty point there are,
Which all difcufs, but few can clear ;
As nature fily had thought fit,
For fome by-ends, to crofs-bite wit.
Prior.
Cro'ssbow. n. $\int$. [crofs and bow.] A miffive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a ftock.
Gentlemen fuffer their beafts to run wild in their woods and wafte ground, where they are hunted and killed with cro $/ \mathrm{s}$ bows and pieces, in the manner of deer. Carew's $S$. of Cornwal.

The mafter of the croos-bows, lord Rambures. Sb. H. V:
Cro'ssbowers. n. f. [from crofs-bow.] A fhooter with a crofs-bow.
The French affifted themfelves by land with the crofsbowers of Genoa againft the Englifh.

Raleigh's Efays.
Cro'ssgrained. adj. [crofs and grain.]

1. Having the fibres tranfverfe or irregular.

If the ftuff proves croffgrained in any part of its length, then you muft turn your ituff to plane it the contrary way, fo far as it runs crofs-grained. Moxan's Mach. Exir.
2. Perverfe; troublefome ; vexatious.

We find in fullen writs,
And crofs-grain'd works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. Hudilras, p. i. cant. r.
The fpirit of contradiction, in a crofs-grained woman, is incurable.

L'Efrange.
She was none of your crofs-grainen, termagant, fcolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the houle with.

Arbutbnot's Hifory of 'Fohn Bull.
But wifdom, peevifh and cra/s-grain'd,
Muft be oppos'd, to be fuftain'd.
Pior.
Cro'ssly. adv. [from crofs.]

1. A-thwart; fo as to interfect fomething elfe.
2. Oppofitely; adverfely; in oppofition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wife for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and crofsly to the reafon of things, as can be imagined.

Tillotfon's Sermions.
3. Unfortunately.

Cro'ssness. n. $\int$. [from crofs.]

1. Tranfverfenefs; interfection.
2. Perverfenefs; peevifhnefs.

The lighter fort of malignity turneth but to a croffiefs, or aptnefs to oppofe ; but the deeper fort, to envy, or mere mifchief.

Bacon, Efay 13.
I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of croffrefs or humour.

King Charles.
Who would have imagined, that the ftiff croffrefs of a poor captive fhould ever have had the power to make Haman's feat fo uneafy to him?

L'Efirange, Fab. 38.
They help us to forget the croffiefs of men and things, compofe our cares and our paffions, and lay our difappointments aflecp.

Collier of the Entertainment of Boots. Cro'ssrow. n.. . [crofs and row.] Alphabet; fo named becaufe a crofs is placed at the beginning, to thew that the end of learning is picty.

## CRO

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the crofsrou plucks the letter $G$;
And fays a wizand told him, that by G
His iffue difmherited fhould be. Shakefpeare's Richard III. Cro'sswind. n. $\int$. [crofs and wind.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The leaft unhappy perfons do, in fo fickle and fo tem peftuous a fea, as we all find this world, meet with many more cither croffrinds or formy guits than profperous gales.

Boy e's Serapbick Love
Crossway. r.f. [orofs and quay.] A inall obfcure path interfecting the chief road.

Damn'd fpirits all,
That in croffiays and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone.
Sbakefpeare.
Cro'ssw.rt. n. f. [from crofs and wort.]
It hath foft leaves, like the ladies bedfraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint ; which in this are only four, difpofed in form of a crofs. The rough or hairy coffwort is fometimes ufed in medicine and is found wild on dry fandy banks.

Miller.
Crotch. n. f. [croc, French.] A hook
There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton ufed to raife the benevolence to higher rates; and fome called it his fork, and fome his crotch.
Ceotchet, in. $\int$. [crochct, French.]
. [In m:fick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Cbambers.
As a good harper, ftricken far in years,
Into whole cunning hands the gout doth fall,
. 41 his old crotubets in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.
Davies.
2. A fupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to fupport a buiding.

A fately temple Thoots within tie fries,
The wotcijets of their cot in columns rife.
Dryden:
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

1. A perverfe conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and crotchets of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy. Howel.
The horfe fmelt him out, and prefently a crotchet came in his head how he might countermine him. L'Eflrange, Fab. 37 To Crouch. v. n. [crochu, crooked, French.]

1. To foop low; to lye clofe to the ground; as the lion croucbes to his mafter
2. To fawn; to bend fervilely ; to ftoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine houfe, hall come and crouch to him for a piece of filver and a morfel of bread. I $S a$. ii. $3^{6}$. At his heels,
Leafht in like hounds, fhould famine, fword and fire,
Crouch for employment.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
They fawn and crouch to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are prefent; and, when they are abfent, fteal their jefts. Dryden's Aur cngzebe, Pref.

Too well the vigur of that arm they know,
They lick the duft, and crouch beneath their fatal foe. Dryd. Your thameful ftory thall record of me,
The men all croucb'd, and left a woman free. Drgd. In. Emp CROUP. n. f. [crouppe, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horfe.

Croupa'des. n.f. [from croup.] Are higher leaps than thofe of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horfe in an equal height, fo that he truffes his legs under his belly withuut yerking, or fhooting his fhoes

Farrier's Dict
CROW. n. f. [cnape, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaffes of beafts

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew fcarce fo grofs as beetles. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
To crows he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and fuch republick birds. Dryden. 2. To pluck a Crow, is to be induftrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you difpute, we muft even pluck a crow about it.
L'Efrange, Fable 7.
Refolve before we go,
Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ii.
That you and I muft pull a crow. Hudibras, p.ii. cant. ii. 3. A piece of iron ufed as a lever; as the Laiins called a hook corius.

The crow is ufed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thruft the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or fome fuch ftuff, behind the crow, they draw the other end of the fhank backwards, and fo raife the timber.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Get me an iron crow, and bring it fraight
Unto my cell.
Againft the gate employ your crows of iron. Soutbern.
4. [From crow.] The voice of a cock, or the noife which he nakes in his gaicty.
Cro'wroot. n. f. [from crow and foot; in Latin, ranunculus.] The flower confifts of feveral leaves, which expand in
form of a rofe, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower rifes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or fpiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked feeds. The fpecies are fixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.
Cro'wfout. $1 . \int$ [from croze and foit.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; fo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is ufed in war for incommoding the cavalry. . Military Dict.
To Crow. preterit. I crew, or crowed; I bave crowed. v. n. [cnapan, Saxon.]
To make the noife which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance

But even then the morning cock crew loud. Shakef. Ham:
Diogenes called an ill phyfician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes anfwered, Becaufe when you crew, men ufe to rife.

Bacon, Apophth. 284
That the lyon trembles at the criwing of the cock, king
James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. Hakewill.
Within this homeftead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer, So hight her cock

Dryiden's Fables.
2. To boait ; to bully; to vapour ; to blufter; to fwagger.

CROWD. n. f. [cnur, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confufedly prefled together
2. A promifcuous medly, without order or diftinction

He could then compare the confufion of a multitude to that tumult he had obferved in the Icarian fea, dafhing and breaking among its crowd of illands.

Efay on Homer.
3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the crowd to fee a fhrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine. Dryden's Fables.
4. [from crizth, Welfh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchafe,
Won in the fervice of the churches;
And by your doom muft be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a crowd. IYudibras; p. i. cant. 2. To Crowd. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confufed multitudes.

A mind which is ever crowding its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itfelf. Watts. 2. To prefs clofe together.

The time miforder'd, doth in common fenfe
Crowd us and crufh us to this monftrous form,
To hold our fafety up. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
It feems probable, that the fea doth ftill grow narrower from age to age, and finks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thofe fubterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of them.

Burnet's Theory of the Eartb:
As the mind itfelf is thought to take up no fpace, fo its actions feem to require no time; but many of them feem to be crowded into an inftant.

Locke.

## Then let us fill

This little interval, this paufe of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it. Addijon's Cato: 3. To incumber by multitudes

How fhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And crozud a vainer monarch for a fmile? Granville.
4. To Crowd Sail. [A fea phrafe.] To fpread wide the fails upon the yards.
To Crowd. v. $n$.

1. To fwarm ; to be numerous and confufed.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The fhocking fquadrons meet in mortal fight. Drjd. Virgil.
2. To thruft among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not fome cunning fin,
Amidtt fo many virtues, crowied in. Cowley's Davideis. Cro'wder. n. f. [from crowd.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chafe fung by a blind croweler. Sidncy
Cro'wkeeper. n. f. [crow and keep.] A fcarecrow. The following paffage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkecfer. Shakefpeare
CROWN. n. f. [couronne, Fr. kroone, Dut. corona, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy crown? -
-My crown is in my heart, not on my head:
My crown is call'd content;
A crown it is that feldom kings enjoy. Shakefp. Henry VI. Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleffed crooun. Shakefp. Tempeft. I would the college of the cardinals
Would chufe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And fet the triple crown upon his head. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Edward put to death a citizen,
Only for faying, he would make his fon
Heir to the crown.
Sbakefpeare's Ricbard III.
2. A garland.

Keceive a crown for thy well-ordering of the feaft.
Ecclus. xxxii. 2
3. Reward

## CRO

## 3. Reward; honorary diftinction

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible.

I Cor. ix. 25 .
Let merit crowns, and juftice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. Drjden's Epifles.
4. Recral power ; royalty.

The fucceffion of a crown in feveral countries, places it on different heads.
5. The top of the head.

If he awake
From toc to crown he'll fill our fkins with pinches;
Make us frange ftuff. Shakcjpeare's Tempe ef.
While his head $u$ as working upon this thought, the toy
took him in the crowen to fend for the fongfter. L'Effrange.
Behold! if fortune, or a miftrefs frowns,
Some plunge in bufinefs, others fave their crowns. Pope.
6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the crovon o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? Shakefpeare's King Lear. Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the fteepy crown
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. Dryden's EEn. 7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underncath the pectoral mufcle.

Sharp's Surgery.
8. A piece of money, anciently ftamped with a crown; five fhillings.

Truft not to your fervants, who may miflead you, or mifinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is fo brown,
May fatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown. Suckling.
An ounce of filver, whether in pence, groats, or crownpieces, fivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of filver. Locke.
9. Honour ; ornament; decoration ; excellence ; dignity.

Much experience is the crown of old men. Ecclus. xxv. 6.
Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, ftand faft in the Lord.

Pbilip, iv. I.
10. Completion; accomplifmment.

Crown-imperial. n.f: [corona imitrialis, Lat.] A plant.
The flowers confift of fix leaves, are beil-fhaped, and hang downwards: thefe are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great bufh of leaves. The pointal of the fiower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with flat feeds. It hath a coated root, furnifhed with fibres at the bottom.

Miller.
To Crown. v. a. [from the noun.]
1: To inveft with the crown or regal ornament:
Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Haftings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for crowning of the king. Slakef. R. III.
Her who faireft docs appear,
Crows her queen of all the year. Dryden's Indian Emperor.
2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the prieft, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head. Dryden's En.
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuftrious.

Thou haft made him a little lower than the angels, and haft crowned him with glory and honour.
$P \int$. viii. 5 .
She fhall be, to the happinefs of England,
An aged princefs; many days fhall fee her,
And yet no day without a deed to crown it. Shakcf. HI.VIII.
4. To reward; to recompenfe.

Urge your fuccefs ; deferve a lafting name,
She'll crown a grateful and a conftant flame.
Rofommon.
5. To complete; to perfect.

The lafting and crowuning privilege, or rather property of friendfhip, is conftancy.

Soutb's Sermons.
6. To terminate ; to finifh.

All thefe a milk-white honeycomb furround,
Which in the midft the country banquet crown'd. Dryden.
Cro'wnglass. n. f. The finett fort of window-glafs.
Cro'wnpostr. n. f: A poft, which, in fome buildings, ftands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
Cro'wnscab. n. f. A ftinking filthy fab, that breeds round about the corners of a horfe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful fore.

Farricr's Dict.
CRO'wnWHEEL. n. $\int$. The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.
Cro'wnworks. n. f. [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain fome hill or rifing ground. Harris.
Crównet. n. $\int$ [from crozun.]

1. The fame with coronct.
2. In the following paffage it feems to fignify chief end; laft purpofe; probably from finis coronat opus.

Oh, this falle foul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whofe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whofe bofom was my crouenet, my chief end;
Like a right gipfy hath, at faft and loofe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of lofs. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

## C R U

Crofyestone. n. f. Cryftallized cauk. In this the cryftals arc fmall.

IVoodward's Foff.
Cru'cial. alj. [crux crucis, Latin.] Tranfverfe; interfecting one another.

Whocever has feen the practice of the crucial incifion, muft be fenfible of the falfe reafoning ufed in its favour. Shart.
To Cru'ciate. v. a. [crucio, Latin.] To torture; to torment ; to excruciate.
Cru'cible. n. f. [crucibulum, low Latin.] A chymift's melting pot, made of earth; fo called, becaufe they were formerly marked with a crofs.

Take a quantity of good filver, and put it in a crucible or melting crife, and fet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. Pracham on Drawing.
Cruci'ferous. adj. [crux and fero, Latin.] Bearing t!e crofs.
CRU'cifier. n. f. [from crucify.] He that iuficts the punifhment of crucifixion.

Vifible judgments were executed on Chrifts crucificrs.
Hammond on Fumdumentals.
Cru'cifix. n. . [crucifixus, Latin.] A reprefentation in picture or ftatuary of our Lord's paffion.
There ftands at the upper end of it a large crucifix, very much eftemed. The figure of our Saviour reprefents him in his laft agonics of death. Addifon on Ita'y.
Crucifi'xion. n.f. [from crucifixus, Latin.] 'I he puniíhment of nailing to a crofs.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, bappened at our Saviour's crucifixion. Addifon on Italy. $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{RU}} \mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ IFORM. adj. [criix and forma, Latin.] Having the form of a crofs.
To CRU'CIFY. v.a. [crucifigo, Latin.] To nut to death by nailing the hands and feet to a crufs let uprigit.

They crucify to themfelves the fon of God afrefh, and put him to an open fhame.

Heur. vi
But to the crofs he nails thy enemies,
'The law that is againft thee, and the fms
Of all mankind, with him there crucify'd. Mi't. Par. Lof. Crucígerous. adj. [cruciger, Latin.] Bearing the crofs.
CRUD. n.f. [commonly written curd. See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardnefs or ftifinefs; coagulation.
CRUDE. adj. [crudus, Latin.]
I. Raw ; not fubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any procefs or preparation.

Common crude falt, barely diffolved in common aqua fortis, will give it power of working upon gold. Boyle on Fluidity. Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itfelf; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of winc.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. Harfh; unripe.

A juice fo crude as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourifhment.

Bacon's Natural Hiftry, N'. 6;2.
4. Unconcosted; not well digefted in the ftomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ftrong for the efficient that fhould convert or alter it, whereby it refifteth and holdeth faft, in fome degree, the firft form or confiftence, it is, all that while, crude and inconcoet; and the procefs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. Bur. Nat. Hijf.
5. Not brought to perfection; unfinifhed; immature.

In a moment up they turned,
Wide the celeftial foil; and faw beneath
'Th' originals of nature, in their crude
Conception. Milton's Paradije Loff, b. vi. i. 5 II.
6. Having indigefted notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and hallow in himfelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. Miltsin's Paradife Res.
7. Indigefted; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their crude hopes, and 1 as amply promis'd. B. Gominfon.
What peradventure may feem full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a ftranger.

Digby on the Sowl, Didicat.
Abfurd exprefions, crucle abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults.
Rsfonmion.
Cru'dely. adv. [from crude.] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had feiz'd the moft,
And all good counfel is on cowards loft:
The queftion crudcly put, to fhun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to ftay.
Drydcn.
Cru'deness. n. $f$. [from crude.] Unripenefs; indigeftion.
Cru'dity. n. $\int$ [from crude.] Indigeftion; inconcuction.
They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeftion
and crudities, and confequently putrefcence of humours. Brown.
A diet of vifcid aliment creates flatulency and cruditics in the ftomach.

Arluthaot.
2. Unipenefs ; want of maturity.

To Crúdle. v.a. [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my crudled blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour ftood. Digd. Enno

## C R U

The Gelons ufe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their crudled milk with hurfes blood. Dryd. Firg. CRU'D : ald. [from cruad ]
i. Concreted ; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with crudy blood congeal'd,
They binden up fo wifely as they may. Fairy $Q_{\text {Uecn, }}$ b. i.
2. [from ciude] Raw; chill.

Sherris fack afcends into the brain; dries me there all the foolin, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it. Shakefpeare. CRU'EL. adj. [cruel, trench; crudelis, Latin.

1. Pleafed with hurting others; inhuman ; hard-hearted; without pity; without compaffion; favage; barbarous; unselenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that feern time,
Thou fhould't have faid, Go, porter, turn the key
All cruci's elie fubfcrib'd. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
If thou art that cruel god, whofe eyes
Delight in blood, and human facrifice. Dryden's Ind. Emp.
2. [Of things.] Bloody; mifchievous; deftructive; caufing pain.
Confider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with crial hatred. P/. xxv. 19.
We beheld one of the cruelcf $f$ fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moft martial ftory. Sidney, b. ii Cru'elly. adv. [from crucl.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbaroufly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only bafely fails, but alfo cruelly pierces the hand that refts upon it. Soutlis Sermon.

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in bands. Dryd. Aurengz. Cru'elness. $n$. $\int$. [from cruel.] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But fhe more cruel, and more favage wild,
1 han either lion or the lionefs,
Shames not to be with guiltlefs blood defi'd;
She taketh glory in her cruelnefs. Spenfer, Sonnet 20 Crúelty. i. f. [cruaut;, French.] Inhumanity; favagenefs; barbarity.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daftard nobles,
Have fuffer'd me by the voice of flaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the cruelties of conquering, and the calamities of enflaved nations.

Temple.
Crutentate. adj. [cruentatus, Latin.] Smeared with blood.
Atomical aporrheas pafs from the cruentate cloth or weapon to the wound.

Glanv. Sceff. c. 24
CRu'et. n. f. [kruicke, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl, with a ftopple.

Within thy reach I fet the vinegar !
And fill'd the cruet with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait fupply'd.
Cruise. n.f. [kruicke, Dutch.] A fmall cup. a little oil in a cruife.

Kinas
The train prepare a cruife of curious mold,
A cruife of fragrance, form'd of burnifh'd gold. Pope's Od ff.
A CRUISE. n.f. [croife, Fr. from the original cruifers, who bore the crofs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in fearch of pluider.
To Cruise. v. n. [from the noun.] To rove over the fea in fearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the fea without any certain courfe.
Cru'iser. n. f. [from cruife.] One that roves upon the fea in fearch of plunder.
Amongft the cruifers it was complained, that their furgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. Wifentan. CRUM. $\}^{n}$ n. . [cpuma, Saxon; kruync, Dutch; krummel, CRUMB. $\}$ German.
I. The foft part of bread; not the cruft.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the crumb only thin cut; ; and let it be boiled in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. Bacon.
2. A fmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table crums
Aitract his flender feet.
Thomfon's Winter, 1.255.
To Cru'mble. v. a. [from crumb.] To break into finall pieces; to comminute.

Flefh is but the glafs which holds the duft
That meafures all our time, which alfo fhall
Be crumbled into duft.
Herbert.
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And crumble all thy finews.
Milton.
By frequent parcelling and fubdividing of inheritances, in procefs of time they became fo divided and crumbled, that there were fcw perfons of able eftates. Hale's Com. Law of Eng.

At the fame time we were crumbled into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interefts, without any fincere regard for the publick good.

Atterbury's Sermons.
The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act paffed fome years ago, they can divide likewife, and crumble as low as their will and pleafure will difpofe of them. Swift.

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## C R U

To Crúmble. थ. n. To fall into fmall pieces.
There is fo hot a fummer in my brain,
That all my bowels crumble up to duft. Shakesp. King Fobize
Nor is the profit fmall the peafant makes,
Who fmonths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling clods.
Dryden's Gearg.
Ambitien figh'd: fle found it vain to truft
The faithlefs column, and the crumbling buft. Pope's Epifo.
If the ftone is brittle, it will oftell crumble, and pats in the form of gravel. Aibutbrict on Diet.

What houfe, when its materials crumble,
Muft not inevitably tumble?
Swift.
For the little laud that remains, provifion is made by the
late act againft popery, that it will daily crumble away. Szuift. Cru'menal. n.f. [from crumena, Latin.] A purfe.

The fat ox, that woon ligye in the ftall,
Is now faft ftalled in her crumenal. Spenfer's Pafora!'s. CRU'mmy. adj. [from cıum.] Soft.
CRUMP. adj. [cpump, Saxon; krom, Dutch; krumm, Germ.] Crooked in the back
When the workman took meafure of him, he was crunip fhouldered, and the right fide higher than the left. L'Eftrange. To Cru'mple. v. a. [from crump; or corrupted from rumple, rompelen, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crufh together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horfe, and expofing his paln to two or three that flood by him, they crumpled it into all fhapes, and diligently fcanned every wrinkle that could be made. Addif. Cru'mpling. n.f. A fmall degenerate apple.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { To Crunk. } \\ \text { To Crúnkle. }\end{array}\right\}$ v.n. To cry like a crane.
Cru'prer. n. f. [from croupe, Fr. the buttocks of the horfe.] That part of the horfeman's furniture that reaches from the faddle to the tail.
Clitophon had received fuch a blow, that he had loft the reins of his horfe, with his head well nigh touching the crupa per of the horfe.

Siducy.
Where have you left the money that I gave you?
-Oh-fixpence, that I had a Wednefday laft,
To pay the faddler for my miftrefs' crupper. Sbakefpeare.
Full oft the rivals met, and neither far'd
His utmoft force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the faddle bent,
The other backward to the crupiser fent. Dryden.
CRU'rat. adj. [from cruscrur is, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. The fharpnefs of the teeth, and the fitength of the crural mufcles in lions and tygers, are the caufe of the great and habitual immorality of thofe animals. Arbutbnot.
Crusa'de.
Crusádo. $\}$ n. f. See Croisade.
Crusa'do. $\}$

1. An expedition againft the infidels.
2. A coin ftamped with a crofs

Believe me, I had rather have loft my purfe
Full of crufadoes. Shakefpeare's Othello.
Cruse. Sec Cruise.
Cru'set. n. f. A goldfmith's melting pot.
Plitips.
To CRUSH. v. a. [ecrafor, French.]

1. To prefs between two oppofite bodies; to fqueeze.

You fpeak him far.
-I don't extend him, fir: within.himfelf
Crufb him together, rather than unfold
His meafure fully.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline,
The afs thruft herfelf unto the wall, and srufed Balaam's foot againtt the wall.
.Vum. xxii. 25.
Bacchus that firft, from out the purple grape,
Cru/b'd the fweet poifon of mifufed wine. Milt. Par. Lof.
I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To crufb my foul out.
2. To prefs with violence.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rüfh,
Vaft clouds encount'ring, one another crufb. Waller. 3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruifing irons of wrath
That they may crulb down, with a heavy fall,
'Th' ufurping helmets of our adverfaries! Sbakcf. Rich. III. The fad weight of fuch ingratitude
Will crufh me into earth.
Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To crufh the pillars which the pile fuftain. Dryden's $E$ En,
4. To fubdue ; to dieprefs; to difpirit.

They ufe them to plague their enemies, or to opprefs and crufl fome of their own too ftubborn freeholders. Stenfer on Ireland.

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to $c r u / b$ him in an equal force,
True fword to fword.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
This act
Shall bruife the head of Satan, cru/h his ftrength,
Defeating fin and death, his two main arms. Milt. Pa. Loft
What can that man fear, who takes care to pleafe a Being that is fo able to $c r u f b$ all his adverfaries? a Being that can

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divert

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divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any fuch misfortune to his advautage? Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .107 \cdot$ To Ca usir. ข. $n$. To be condenfed ; to come in a clofe body. - Poverty, cold wind, and cruffing rain,

Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. Thomf. Autumn. Crüsh. n. f. [from the verb.] A collifion.

Thou thalt flourifh in immortal youth,
Uuhurt amidft the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the cruflh of worlds. Addif. Cato. CRUST. $n$. $f$. [c ufla, Latin.]

1. Auy fhell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped. I have known the ftatue of an emperor quite hid under a cruft of drofs.

Addifon on Ancient Medals.
2. An incruftation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confufion of never fo many different bodies, if they had been all actually diffolved, they would at leaft have formed one continued cruft; as we fee the feorium of metals always gathers into a folid piece. Addifon on Italy.
The vifcuous crup ftops the entry of the chyle into the Arbutbnot on Aliments:
3. The cafe of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never fuffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he fhould have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's fide learning how to feafon it, or put it in cruft.

Addifon's Spectator, Nº. 462.
4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable cruf thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, fecurely lies. Dryden's ${ }^{\text {fuv. Sat. v. }}$ 5. A wafte piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wifh me choak'd with every cruft of bread. Dryden,
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crufts. L'Eftrange.
To Crust. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard cafe.

Why gave you me a monarch's foul,
And crusfed it with bafe plebeian clay. Dryd. Span. Fryar.
Nor is it improbable but that, in procefs of time, the whole furface of it may be crufted over, as the iflands eularge themfelves, and the banks clofe in upon them. Addifon on Italy.

And now their legs, and breafts, and bodies ftood
Crufted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. Addijon.
In fome, who have run up to men without education, we may obferve many great qualities darkened and eclipfed; their minds are crufted over, like diamonds in the rock. Felton.
2. To foul with concretions.

If your mafter hath many mufty, or very foul and crufcd bottles, let thofe be the firft you truck at the next alehoufe.

Swift's Directions to the Butler.
To Crust. v.n. To gather or contract a cruft; to gain a hard covering
I contented myfelf with a plaifter upon the place that was burnt, which cruffed and healed in very few days. Temple.
Crusta'ceous. adj. [from cruffa, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teftaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted fhell. Lobfter is cruftacoous, oyfter teftaceous.

It is true that there are fome fhells, fuch as thofe of lobfters, crabs, and others of cruftaceous kinds, that are very rarely found at land.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
Crusta'ceousness. n.f. [from cruflaceous.] The quality of having jointed fhells.
Cru'stily. adv. [from crufly.] Peevifhly; fnappifhly.
Cru'stiness. n. f. [from crufly.]

1. The quality of a cruft.
2. Peevifhnefs; morofenefs.

CRU'sty. adj. [from cruff.]

1. Covered with a cruft

The eqg itfelf deferves our notice: its parts within, and its crufly coat without, are admirably well fitted for the bufinefs of incubation.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
2. Sturdy; morofe; fnappifh: a low word.

CRUTCH. n. f. [croccia, Ital. croce, Fr. crucke, Germ.] A fupport ufed by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. Sbakefp. Hen. VI.
Beauty doth varnifh age, as if new born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.
Hence, therefore, thou nice crutch:
Shakefpeare.
A fealy gauntlet now, with joints of ftecl,
Muft glove this hand. Sbakc/peare's Henry IV. p. ii.
On thefe new crutches let them learn to walk. Dryd. Geor.
This fair defect, this helplefs aid call'd wife,
The bending crutch of a decrepit life.
Dryden.
At beft a crutch that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the ftrong.
Smith.
The dumb fhall fing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. Pope's Meffal. To Crutch. v. a. [from crutch.] To fupport on crutches as a cripple.

I haften Og and Doeg to rehearfe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble fenfe on verfe. Dryden. To CRY. v. n. [crier, French.]

1. To fpeak with vehemence and loudnefs.

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Methought I heard a voice cry, fleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther flecp! the innocent fleep! Staticfp.
While his falling tears the flream fupply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddefs c'y'd. Dryden's Virg.
2. To call importunately.

I cried, by reafon of mine aflliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me.
3. To talk eagerly or inceffantly ; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they cry, faying let us go. Ex. v. 8 .
4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and cry in the ears of Jerufalem.
Fer. ii. 2.
The Egyptians fhall help in vain, and to no purpofe; therefore have I cried, concerning this, their ftrength is to fit ftill.

IJ. xxx .7 .
5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mifchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltlefs blood muft cry againft them. Shakefp.
What's the matter,
That in the feveral places of the city
You cry againft the noble fenate. Sbakefpcare's Coriolanus.
If dreffing, miftreffing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the fun himfelf will cry
Againft thee.
Herbert.
Lyfimachus having obtained the favour of feeing his fhips and machines, furprifed at the contrivance, cricd out that they were built with more than human art. Arbuthnot on Coins.
6. To utter lamentations.

## We came crying hither:

Thou know'ft, the firft time that we fmell the air,
We wawle and cry. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Behold, my fervants fhall fing for joy of heart ; but ye fhall cry for forrow of heart, and fhall howl for vexation of fpirit.

If. 1 xv .14.
When any great evil has been pon philofophers, they certainly figh and groan as pitifully, and cry out as loud, as other men.

Tillot fin, Sermin v.
To fquall, as an infant.
Should foine god tell me, that hould I be born,
And cry again, his offer I fhould fcorn. Denbam.
Thus, in a ftarry night, fond children cry
For the rich fipangles that adorn the fky.
Waller.
He ftruggles for breath, and cries for aid;
Then helplefs in his mother's lap is laid. Dryden's Fables.
The child certainly knows that the wormfeed or muftardfeed it refufes, is not the apple or fugar it cries for. Locke.
8. To weep; to fhed tears.

Her who ftill weeps with fpungy cyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never cries.
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beaft his food, and to the young ravens which cry.

Pfahn, cxlvii. g.
The beafts of the field cry alfo unto thee.
Foel, i. 20.
10. To yelp, as a hound on a feent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He cried upon it at the meereft lofs;
Truft me, I take him for the better dog.
Shakefteare.
To $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{Ry}}$. v. a. To proclaim publickly fomething loft or found, in order to its recovery or reftitution.

She feeks, fhe fighs, but no where fies him:
Love is loft, and thus fhe cries him.
Crafbave.
To CRy down. v.a.
I. To blame; to depreciate ; to decry.

Bavius cries down an admirable treatife of philofophy, and fays there's atheifm in it. Watts's Improvement, p. i. r. 6. Men of diffolute lives cry down religion, becaufe they wiould not be under the reftraints of it.

Tillot fon, Secinon ii.
2. To prohibit.

By all means cry down that unwerthy courfe of late times, that they fhould pay money. Bacon's Advice to Villiers. 3. To overbear.

## I'll to the king,

And from a mouth of honour quite cry down
This Ipfwich fellow's infolence. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
To Cry out. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to ferean! ; to clamour.

They make the oppreffed to cry; they cry out by reafon of the arm of the mighty.
.7ol, xxxv. 5 .
With that Sufanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders cried out againft her.

Suf. xxik.
2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to cry out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine adminiffration. Attcrbury's Sermons. 3. To blame; to cenfure: with of, againf, upon.

Are thefe things then neceffities?
Then let us meet them like necefitics;
And that fame word even now cries out on us. Shakefpeare. Giddy cenfure
Will then cry out of Marcius: oh, if lie
Had borne the bufinefs. Shakefpcarc's Ccriolanus. Behold, I cry out of wrong, but I am not heard. Fob, xix. 7:

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## Cy) out upor the fars for doins

IIt offices, to crofs their wooing. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. r. Epiphanius cries out upon it as rank idolatry, and deftructive to the ir fouls who did it.
T'umult, fedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothefis iry out againfl?

Lock.
I find every fect, as far as reafon will help them, make ufe of it gladly; and where it fails them, they cry out it is matter of faith, and above reafon.
To declare loud.
Locke.
5. To be in labour.

What! is The crying out?
So faid her woman; and that her fuffirance made

## Each pang a death

Sbakeffeare's Henry VIII.
То CRy up. ข.a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praife.

Inftead of ciying up all things which are brought from beyond fea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
The philofopher defervedly furpected himifelf of vanity, when cried up by the multitude. Glanville's Scepf. c. 18 .
The aftrologer, if his predictions come to pafs, is cricd up to the flars from whence he pretends to draw them. South.
They flight the ftrongeft arguments that can be brought for religion, and cry up very wcak ones againft it. Till.tfon's Serm.
He may, out of intereft, as well as conviction, cry up that for facred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himfelf camnot be fafe, nor fecure. Locke.

Poets, like monarchs on an Eaftern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can c'y up, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they pleafe, give infamy or fame.
Walh.
Thofe who are fond of continuing the war, cry up our con-
itant fuccefs at a moft prodigious rate.
To raife the price by proclamation
2. To raife the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by coring up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that fpecies, inftead of others current here.
Cry. n.f. [cri, French.]

1. Lamentation; fhriek; fcream.

And all the firft-born in the land of Egypt thall dic, and there fhall be a great cry throughout all the land. Exod. xi. 5 .

## 2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement feizes all ; the general cry
Proclaims Laocoon juftly doom'd to die. Dryden's Virg. Ein.
Thefe narrow and felfin views have fo great an influence in this cry, that there are feveral of my feliow freehoiders who fancy the church in danger upon the rifing of bank-ftock. Add.
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paffion.

In popifh countrics fome impoftor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and fo the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat. Swift. 5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be fold in the ftreet; as, the cries of London.
7. Acclamation ; popular favour.

The ciry went once for thec,
And ftill it might, and yet it may again.
8. Voice; utterance; mauner of vocal expreffion.

Sounds alfo, befides the diftinct cries of birds and beafts, are modified by diverity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. Locke.
9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them.

Jer. vii. I 30
10. Yelping of dogs.

He forns the dog, refolves to try
The combat next ; but if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He frait refumes his wonted care.
Waller.

1. Yell; inarticulate noife.

There fhall be the noife of a cry from the fiffigate, and an howling from the fecond, and a great crafhing from the hills.

Zeph. i. 10.
12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A cry of hell-hounds never ceafing bark'd. 'Milt. Par, Lof. You common cry of curs, whofe breath I hate
As reck o' th' rotten fens; whofe loves I prize
As the dead carcaffes of unburied incn,
That do corrupt my air.
Shakefpcare's Cori ilanus.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {ryidi. n. f. The heron. }}$ Ainfworth.
Cry'er. See Crier.
Cry'er. n. $\int$ : A kind of ha $k$ called the falcon gentle, an encnyy to pigcons, and very fwift.

Ainfworth.
CRY'PTICAL. [adj. [кfómx.] Hidden; fecret; occult; pri-
CRY'PTICK. $\}$ vate; unknown; not divulged.
The fudents of nature, confcious of her more cryttick ways of working, refolve many ftrange effects into the near efficiency of fecond caufes.

Glanuille's Apolgy.
Speakers, whofe chief bufinefs is to amufe or delight, do

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not confine themfelves to any natural order, but in a cryprical or hidden metholl adapt every thing to their ends. Whatts.
Cry'prically. ado. [from crypical] Occultly; fecretly: perlaps in the following example, the author might liave written critically:
We take the word acid in a familiar fenfe, without cryptically diftinguifhing it from thofe fapors that are a-kins to it.


1. The act of writing fecret characters.
2. Secret charaders; ciphers.

Cryptólogy. n.f. [\% \% minw and róro.] Finigmatical language.
CRY'STAL. n. $\int$. [rgúvion $\Theta$.]

1. Cryftals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourlefs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compofed of fimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or claftick, giving fire with flect, not fermenting with acid menfrua, and calcining in a frong fire. There are many various fpecies of it produced in ditferent parts of the globe.

Ifand-cry/al bears a red heat without lofing its tranfparency, and in a very intenfe heat calcines without fufion: fteeped a day or two in water, it lofes its natural polifh: rubbed on cloth, it attracts fraws, like ainler Cbambers. Ifand cryfal is a genuine fpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, feldom cither blemifhed with Haws or fpots, or fained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallclopiped of fix planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very foft, and is eafily ferated with a pin. It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the ifland of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France A remarkable property of this body, which has much cmployed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; fo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the fame colour and thicknefs, and running parallel to one another at a fmall diftance. Hill.
Water, as it feems, turneth into $\mathrm{cr} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { fac }}$; ; as is feen in divers caves, wherc the cryftal hangs in fitilicidis. Fiacon's P'y.: Rem. If cryytal be a fone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral firit. Browerz.
Cryftal is certainly known, and diftinguifhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alfo of its bardnefs, which are ever the fame.

IVoodward's Math. Folf:
3. Cryfal is alfo ufed for a factitious body caft in the glafs-houfes, called alfo cry/tal glafs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glafs; though it comes far fhort of the whitenefs and vivacity of the natural cryfal. Cbambers.
4. Cryfals [in chymiftry] exprefs falts or other matters fhot or congealed in manner of cryftal. Cbambers.
If the menftruum be overcharged, within a flort time the metals will fhoot into certain cryfals. Bacon. Cry'stal. adj.

1. Confifing of cryftal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy cryflal window ope, look out. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline. 2. Bright ; clear; tranfparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moffy beds
By cry/ial ftreams, that murmur through the meads. Dryden. Cry'stalline. adj. [cryytallinus, Latin.]

1. Confifting of cryftal.

Mount cagle to iny palace cryfalline. Shakefp. Cymieline. We provided ourfelves with fome fimall reccivers, blown of
2. Bryfiliint ; clear; pellucid; tranfparent.

Byle's Spring of the Air.
The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; befides the pleafure of the eye, winen water is cryjtalline. It is effected by cafting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may frain through them.

Bacoin's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\cup} \cdot 7$.
crub rode fublime
He on the wings of cherub rode fubline
On the cryfalline flyy, in faphir thron'd
Illuftrious far and wide.
liiiton's Paradife Lof, b. vi. Cry'stalline Humour. n. f. The fecond humour of the eye, that lics immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppofite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. it is the leaft of the humours, but much more folid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex' on both fides, refembles two unequal fegments of fpheres, of which the moft convex is on its backfide, which makes a fimall cavity in the glafly humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made cenvex, and efpecially the ciryffalline bumour, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both fides.

Kay on the Cration.
Crystalliza'tion. n.f. [from cryplallize.] Congelation inte cryftals.

Such a combination of faline particles as refembles the form of a cryftal, variouny modified, according to the nature and texture of the falts. The method is by difolving any faline body in water, and filtering it, to cvapunite, till a film appear at the top, and then let it ftand to thoot; and this it

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does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in falt, by reafon of its folidity: whereby, when the menftruum or fluid, in which fuch particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, fo that the faline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into cry ftals. And this is peculiar to thofe, that let them be ever to much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into cryftals, they each of them reaffume their proper fhapes; fo that one might as eafily diveft them of their faltnefs, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the cryftals, we may underftand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form thofe cryftals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the cryptals.
2. The mafs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral cryftallizations were effected by the water, which firft brought the particles, whereof cach confifts, out from amongft the matter of the ftrata.

Woodzard's Natural Hifory, p. i.
To Cry'stallize. v. a. [from cryffal.] To caufe to congeal or concrete in cryftals.
If you diffolve copper in aqua fortis, or fpirit of nitre, you may, by cryflallizing the folution, obtain a goodly blue.

Boyle's Scept. Cbym.
To Cry'stallize. v.n. To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or thoot into cryftals.
Recent urine will likewife cryfallize by infpiffation, and afford a falt neither acid nor alkaline. Arbutbnot on Aliwunts.
CUB. n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]
r. The young of a beaft; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outfare the fterneft eyes that look,
Pluck the young fucking cubs from the fhe-bear. Sbakefpeare. This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
In the eagle's deftroying one fox's cubs, there's power executed with oppreffion.

L'Effrange, Fable 72.
2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fifh. Two mighty whales, which fwelling feas had toft,
Onc as a mountain vaft, and with her came
A cub, not much inferior to his dame.
3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diffembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy cafe?
Or will not elfe thy craft fo quickly grow,
That thine own trip fhall be thine overthrow? Sbakefpeare.
O moft comical fight! a country fquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's fhop laft night; but, fuch two unlicked cubs!

Congreve.
To Cub. v. a [from the noun.] To bring forth: ufed of beafts, or of a woman in contempt.

Gub' $d$ in a cabbin, on a mattrefs laid,
On a brown George with loufy fwabbers fed;
Dead wine, that ttinks of the Borrachio, fup
From a foul jack, or greafy mapple cup. Dryden's Perf. Sat. Cuba'tion. n. f. [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down. Diet. Cu'zatory. adj. [from cuio, Lat.] Recumbent. Dift. Cu'bature. n. f. [from cube.] The finding exactly the folid content of any propofed body.

Waller.
content of any propoled body.
Harris.
CUBE. n. $f$. [from xüठos, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular folid body, confifting of fix fquare and equal faces or fides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

Cbambers.
2. [In arithmetick.] See Cubick Number.

All the mafter planets move about the fun at feveral diftances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being obferved in all of them, that the fquares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their diftances. Grew's Cofinolog. b. i. c. 2. J.6. Cube Root. $\quad$ n. $\int$. The origin of a cubick number; or a
Cu'bick Root. $\}$ number, by whofe multiplication into itfelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. Cbambers.
Cu'beb. n.f. A fmall dried fruit refembling pepper, but fomewhat longer, of a greyifh-brown colour on the furface, and compofed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a fingle and thin friable fhell or capfule, containing a fingle feed of a roundifh figure, blackifh on the furface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very ftrong finell, and is acrid and pungent to the tafte, but lefs fo than pepper. Cubels are brought into Europe from the ifland of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians fteep them in wine, and efteem them provocatives to venery. Hill.
Aromaticks, as cubebs, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are ufual14 put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily Spirits.

Floger on the Humour's. Cu'bical.
Cu'bick. \}adj. [from cube.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A clofe veffel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not fuffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be fuffocated.

Wilkins's Math. Mag.
It is above a hundred to one, againft any particular throw, that you do not caft any given fet of faces' with four cubical dice; becaufe there are fo many feveral combinations of the fix faces of four dice.

Bentlcy's Sermons.
2. It is applied to numbers.

Thie number of four, multiplied into itfclf, produceth the fquare number of fixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of fixty-four. If we fhould fuppofe a multitude actually infinite, there muft be infinite roots, and fquare and cubick numbers; yet, of receffity, the root is but the fourth part of the fquare, and thie fixteenth part of the cubick number. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers.

Brown's Vuigar Errours, b. iv. c. 12. Cu'bicalness. n. $\int$. [from cubical.] The fate or quality of being cubical.
Cubi'culary. adj. [cubiculum, Latin] Fitted for the pofture of lying down.

Cuftom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into difcubitory, and introduced a famion to go from the baths unto thefe.

Erazun's Vulyar Errours, b. v. c. 6.
Cu'biform. adj. [from cube and form.] Cf the shape of a cube.
CU'BIT. n. $\int$. [from cubitus, Latin] A meafure in ufe among the ancients; which was originally the diftaice from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This meafure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's flature. Some fix the Hebrew culit at twenty inches and a half, Paris meafure; and others at cigh een. Calm.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the fature, and makes a culit; the firft meafure we read of, the ark of Noal being framed and meafured by culits.

Hoider on ITime.
Meafur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
The Jews ufed two forts of cubits; the facred, and the profane or common one.

Arbutbnot on Nienfures.
When on the goddefs firf I caft my fight,
Scarce feem'd her ftature of a cubit height.
Pope.
Cu'bital. adj. [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.
The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being fo high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a cutital ftature. Brown's Vuigar Errours, b. iv.
Cu'ckingstool. n. $\int$. An engine invented for the punifhment of fcolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel.

Cavel.
Thefe mounted on a chair-curale,
Which moderns call a cucking-foo.,
March proudly to the river's fide. Hudibras, $p$. ii. cant. 2.
CU'CKOLD. $n f$. [cocu, Fr. from coukoo.] One that is married to an adultrefs; one whofe wife is falle to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her hufband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I fhould venture purgatory for't.

Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, cuckolds ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this preient,
Now while I fpeak this, holds his wife by th'arm,
That little thinks fhe has been fluic'd in's abfence. Shakcsp.
For though the law makes null th' adultercr's deed
Of lands, to her the cuctold may fucceed: Dryden's furenal.
Ever fince the reign of king Charles II, the alderman is made a cuckold, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adaltery and fornication are committed behind the fcenes. Swift.
To Cu'ckold. v.a.

1. To corrupt a man's wife ; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canft cuckold him, thou do'ft thyfelf a pleafure, and me a fport. Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
2. To wrong a hufband by unchaftity.

But fuffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor ftrut in ftreets with amazonian pace ;
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face. Dryd. Juv Sat. 6. Cu'ckor.dly. adj. [from cucho'd.] Having the qualities of a cuckold ; poor ; mean; cowardly; fucaking.
Poor cuckoldly knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they fay the jealous knave hath mafles of money. Shate, 'feare's Ricriry Wives of Windlor. Cu'ckoldmaker. n.f. [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.
If I pared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or fhe, cuckold or cuciolimaker, let me never hope to fee a chine again.

Sbakefpeare's Herry Vill.
One Hernando, cu:koldmaker of this city, contrived to feal her away.

Dijden's S/anifa Fiyar.
Cu'cкопром. n. f. [from cuikold.]

1. The ant of adulery.

## C U D

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and confpiring cuckoldom againft me.
2. The ftate of a cuckold.

It is a true faying, that the laft man of the parifh that knows of his cuckoldom, is himfelf. Arbutbon. Hi/f. of 7. Bull. CU'CKOO. n. $\delta$. [cwccw, Welhh; coch, Fr. kockock, Dutch.] 1. A bird which appears in the Spring ; and is faid to fuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which prachice, it was ufual to alarm a hufband at the approach of an adulterer by calling cuckeo, which, by miftake, was in time applied to the hufband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in moft tongues feems to have heen formed.
Finding Mopfa, like a cuchoo by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in.

Sidney.
The merry cuckoo, meffenger of Spring,
His trumpet fhrill hath thrice already founded.
The plainfong cuckoo gray,
Whofe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anfwer, nay.
Spenfer.

Shakefpeare.
Take heed ere Summer eye; for thieves do foot by night: Take heed ere Summer comes, or cuckioo birds affright. Shak. I deduce,
From the firft note the hollow iuctioo fings,
The fymphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paffion of the grove. Thom, String. 2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rafcal art thou then, to praife him fo for running? -
-A horfeback, ye cuckoo; _-but a-foot, he will not budge a foot.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { CU'CKOO-bUD. } \\ \text { CUCKOO-FLOWER. }\end{array}\right\} n$.f. The name of a flower.
When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight.
Shakefpeare.
Nettles, cuckoo-flowcrs,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our fuftaining corn.
Shakefpeare's King Lear. Cuckoo-spittie. n. f.

Cuckoo-fpittle, or woodfeare, is that fpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, efpecially about the joints of lavender and rofemary; obferveable with us about the latter end of May.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cu'cullate. } \\ \text { Cu'cullated. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [cucullatus, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the refemblance or hhape of a hood.

They are differently cucullated, and capuched upon the head and back. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 3: Cu'cumber. n. f. [cucumis, Latin.] The name of a plant, and alfo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower confifting of one fingle leaf, bell-fhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many fegments; of which fome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large fyle in the middle, charged with the farina: others are female, or fruitful, being faftened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a flefhy fruit, for the moft part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclofing many oblong feeds. The fpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The firf of thefe kinds is the moft common in the Englifh gardens. The fecond fort, which is by far the better fruit, as being lefs watery, and containing fiveet feeds, is the moft common kind cultivated in Holland. The third fort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and alfo its having lefs water, and fewer feeds; but it is not fo fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come fo early. The common fort is cultivated in three different feafons; the firf of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early fruit : the fecond is under bell or hand glaffes, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or to pickle.

Miller.
How cucumbers along the furface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. Dryden's Virgil. Cu'cumber Wild. See Wild Cucumber.
CUCURBITA'CEOUS. adj. [from cucurbita, Latin, a gourd.]
Cucurbitacezus plants are thofe which refemble a gourd;
fuch as the pumpion and melon
Chambers.
Cu'curbite. n. $\int$. [cucurbita, Latin.] A chymical veffel, commonly called a bocly, made of earth or glafs, in the flape of a gourd, and therefore called cucurlite.

2uincy.
I have, for curiofity's fake, diftilled quickfilver in a cucurbite, fitted with a capacious glafs-head.

Buyle on Colours.
Let common yellow fulphur be put into a cucurúite glafs, upon which pour the ftrongeit aqua fortis. Mortimer's Husb.
CUD. n. $\int$ [cuס, Saxon.] That food which is repofited in the
firft fomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.
Many times, when my mafter's cattle came hither to chew their cud in this frefh place, I might fee the young bull teflify his love.

Vol. I.
Sidncy.

## C U F

You range the pathlefs wood,
While on a fow'ry bank he chews the cud.
Dryden.
Cu'DDEN. $\}^{n}$.f. [without etymology.] A clown;
The flavering cudden, propp'd upon his ftaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grimning laugh.
Dryden.
To Cu'dple. v.n. [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lye clofe; to quat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh ?
She caddles low behind the brake;
Nor would fhe ftay, nor dares fhe fy.
Pricr
CU'DGEL. n. f. [kudfe, Dutch.]
I. A fick to ftrike with, lighter than a club, fhorter than pole.
Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was ufed by the captains of armies, amongft the Romans, for their cudgels. Bacon's N. Hift.

Do not provoke the rage of. ftones
And cudgels to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vanifh.
Hudilras, p:i. cant. 2.
The afs was quickly given to underftand, with a good cudgel, the difference betwixt the one playfeliow and the other.

His furly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
L'Eftrange, Fab. 15.
His knotty culdgel on his tougher back. Dryden's Yuvenal.
This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the ufe of the rod and the cudgel.

Locke.
The wife Cornelius was convinced, that theefe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgel-playing. Arbutbnot and Pope's Martinus Scribicrus.
2. To crofs the CuDGELS, is to yield, from the practice of cudgelplayers to lay one over the other.
It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at firft, and then either to crofs the cudgels, or to be baffed in the conclufion. L'Eflrange.
To Cu'dgel. y. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flick.

My lord, he fpeaks mort vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and faid he would cudgel you. Sbakefp. H. IV.
The afs courting his mafter, juft as the fpaniel had done, inftead of being ftroked and made much of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his courthip. , Soutb's Sermons.

Three ducls he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was cudgell'd again by his wife. Swift.
2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it ; for your dull afs will not mend his pace with beating. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
A good woman happened to pafs by as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a wallnut-tree, and afked them what they did that for.

L'Eftrange.
Cudgel-proof. alj. Able to refít a ffick.
His doublet was of fturdy buff,
And though not fword, yet cudgel-proof. Fiudibras, p. i. Cu'Dween. n. $\int$. [from cud and weed.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is fcaly, neither fhining nor feecious: the flowers are cut in form of a flar. It is cultivated for medicinal ufe.

Miller.
Cue. n. S. [queut, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing ; as, the long curl of a wig.
2. The laft words of a fpeech which the player who is to anfwer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.
Pyramus, you begin: when you have fpoken your fpeech, enter into that brake; and fo every one according to his cue. Shakefpeare's Midfummer Night's Dream.
3. A hint; an intimation; a fhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he fhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the cue for paffion
That I have? He would drown the ftage with tears. Sbakefp.
Let him know how many fervants there are, of both fexes, who expect vails; and give them their cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houre.

Swift.
an is to play in his turn.
Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reft:
Were it my cue to fight, I fhould have known it
Without a prompter.
Stiakefpeare's Othelio.
Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. Rumer's Trasedies of the tift 5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. n. $\int$. [Spanifh.] To be in cueve, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, fo as to difcover the true haxpe of the cuerpo or body.

Expos'd in cucrpo to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. Hudilras, p. iii. cant. 3 . CUFF. $n . \int$. [zuffa, a battle, zuffore, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fift; a box; a flroke.

The prief let fall the book,
And as he ftoop'd again to take it up,
6 C

## C U L

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him fuch a cuff,
That down fell prieft and book, and book and prieft Shak.
There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unlefs the poet and the phayer went to cuffs in the queftion.

Sbakefpeare's Humlet.
He gave her a cuff on the ear, and fhe would prick him with her, knitting. needle. Arbutbnot's Hiffory of 'Jobn Bull.

Their own feets, which now lie dormant, would be foon at cuffs again with each other about power and preferment.
2. It is ufed of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff. v n. [from the noun.] To fight; to fcuffle.
Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers cuff, to make the rabble fport. Diyd. Fuv. To Cuff. v. a.

1. To ftrike with the fift.
l'll after him acgain, and beat him._-
Do, cuff him foundly; but never draw thy fword. Shakef.
Well, fir Jofeph, at your intreaty; but were not you, my friend, abufed and cuffed, and kicked? Congreve's Old Batcheior. 2. To ftrike with talons.
'Thofe lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortuie's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rife
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. Otway.
The daftard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, fafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.
They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And cuff' $d$ the tender chickens from their food. Dryden. 3. To ftrike with wings. This feems improper.

Hov'ring about the coafts they make their moan,
And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own. Dryd. IEn. Cufr, n. $f_{\text {: }}$ [coeffe, French.] Part of the flecve.

He railed at fops; and, inftead of the common fafhion, he would vifit his miftrefs in a morning-gown, band, fhort cuffs, and a peaked beard. E'rbuthnot's Hiftory of Jobn Bull.
Cu'inage. n. f. The making up of twine into fuch forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places Cowel.
CU'IR ASS. $n f$. [crivafie, Fr. from cuir, leather; coraccia, Ital.] A breaftplate.

The lance purfu'd the voice without delay, And pierc'd his cuirafs, with fuch fury fent, And fign'd his bofom with a purple dint.

Dryden.
Cuira'ssier. n.f. [from cuirafs.] A man at arms; a foldier in armour.
The field all iron, caft a gleaming brown, Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn Cuirafliers, all in fteel, for ftanding fight. Miit. Parad. Reg. The picture of St. George, wherein he is defcribed like a cuiraffer, or horfeman completely armed, is rather a fymbolical image than any proper figure. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Cuish. n. $\int$. [cuiffe, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I faw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His cuifbes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rife from the ground like feather'd Mercury. Sbak. Hen.IV.
The croflet fome, and fome the cuibes mould,
With filver plated, and with ductile gold. Dryden's EAn.
But what had our author to wound Æneas with at fo critical a time? And how came the cuifhes to be worfe tempered than the reft of his armour? Dryden's Firg. En. Dedicat. Cu'rdees. n. f. [colidei, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.
Cu'lerage. n. f. The fame plant with Arse-smart. Ainfu.
Cu'linary. adj. [culina, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condenfe thofe vapours and exhalations, as foon as they fhall at any time begin to afeend from the fun, and make them prefently fall back again into him, and by that action increafe his heat; much after the manner that, in our eart!, the air increafes the heat of a culinary fire. Newton.

To thofe, who, by reafon of their northern expofition, will be fill forced to be at the expence of culinary fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. Arbutbot. To CULL. v. a. [cueillir, French.] To felect from others; to pick out of many.
The beft of every thing they had, being cul'ed out for themfelves, if there were in their flocks any poor difeafed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.

Hooker, b. v. ject. 34.
Our engines fhall be bent
Agaiuf the brows of this refifting town:
Call for our chiefeft men of difcipline,
To cull the plots of beft advantage. Sbakefp. King John. Like the bee, culling from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. Sh. In this covert will we make our ftand,
Culling the principat of all the deer. Shakef. Hen. VI. p. iii.
I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Cislinge of fimples.
Sbatcpeare's Romeo and Julict.

## C U L

Then in a moment fortume nall cull forth,
Out of one fide, her happy minion. Skake/p. King of bon
The choiceft of the Britifl, the Roman, saxon, and Norman laws, being culled, as it were, this grand charter was extracted.

Howel's Parley of Ecafts.
When falfe flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'it cuil,
Truft nature, do not labour to be dull.
Di)yden.
from his herd he culls,
For flaughter, four the faireft of his bulls. Dighl. Virg. Geor.
When the current pieces of the fame deromintion are of different weights, then the traders in money cull out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.

With humble duty and officious hafte,
I'll $c: l l$ the fartheit mead for thy repaft.
Lock:
$p_{\text {rior }}$.
From each fhe nicely culls with curid appear
And decks the goddefs with the glitt'ring fpoil.
Cu'lefr. n. f. [from cull.] One who picks or choofes,
CU'LLION. n. f. [coglione, a fool, Ital. perhaps frem jiullion. It feems to import meannefs rather than folly. $\rfloor$ A fecundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentlemant,
And makes a god of fiuch a cullion. Sbak. Tam. of the Sirew.
Up to the breich, you dogs; avaunt, you cullions. Shakef. Cu'llionly. alj. [from cullion.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; ba'e.
I'll make a fop o' th' moonfhine of you: you whorfon, cullion'y, barber-monger, draw.

Slakefpcare's King Lear.
Cu'llumbine. n. J. [more properly fpelt Columbine, which $f \in e$.$] The flowers of this plant are beatifully variegated$ with blue, purple, red, and white.

Niiler.
Her goodly bofom, like a ftrawberry-bed ;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullurbines. "A Nfor's Sonnets. CU'LLY. n. $\int$. [cogizone, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impofed upon; as, by fharpers or a ftrumpet.

Why fhould ycu, whofe mother wits
Are furnith'd with all perquifits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our cu'ly fex, and we ufe none?
Yet the rich cullies may their boafting fpare:
Huaibras, f . iii.
They purchafe but fophifticated ware.
Dryder.
He takes it in mighty dudgeon, becaufe I won't let hins make me over by deed as his lawful cully. Arbuthrot.
To Cu'mey. v. a. [from the noun] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impore upon.
Culmíferous. adj. [culmus and fero, Latin.]
Culmiferous plants are fuch as have a fmooth jointed falk, and ufually hollow; and at each joint the falk is wrapped about with fingle, narrow, long, fharp-pointed leaves, and their feeds are contained in chaffy hufks.
There are alfo feveral forts of graffes, both of the Cyprus and cu!miferous kinds; fome with broader, others with narrower leaves. Woodward on Foflil.

The propereft food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy feeds of fome culmifcrous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. Arlutbn. To CU'LMINATE. v.n. [culmen, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For fight no obftacle found here, or fhade,
But all funfhine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. Miltcn's Paradife Loft, b. iii. Culmina'tion. n.f. [from culminate.] The tranfit of a p:anet through the meridian.
Culpabíliry. n.f. [from culpable.] Blamcableneefs.
CU'LPABLE. adj. [cilipalilis, Latin]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no ftraiter 'gainft our uncle Glo'fter,
Than from true evidence of good efteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. Shahefp. Hemy VI. f. ii.
2. Guilty.

Thete being perhaps chlfable of this crime, or favourers of their friends.

Spenjer's State of Ircland.
3. Blameable ; blameworthy.

The wifuom of God fetteth before us in Scripture fo many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without fomewhat noted wherein they were cilpalli, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledsed, Ilou ond citt boly, Thou only art juft.

Hooker's Frifize.
All fuch ignorance is voluntary, and therefore cul: alic: for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevelited it.

Sonth's Scin.mis.
Cu'spablenfess. n.f. [from calitalo] Blame, guit.
Cu'lpably. adre. [from culpollte.] Blameably, criminally.
If we perform this duty pitifully and it.!ably, it is not to be expected we fhould communicate holily
Cu'lprit n. $f$ : [about this word there is great difpute. It is ufed by the judge at crimimal trials, who, when the prifoner declares himfelf not guitev, and puts himfelf upon his tial, anfwers; Cinlprit, Goil genit the a good ce iverance. It is likely that it is a corruption of ewat faroit, diay it jo atpar, will

## C U M

7. hh of the judge being that the prifoner may be found innot.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knicht appear'l, and filence they proclaim;
Then firft the cu'prit anfwer'd to his mame ;
And, after forms of law, was laft requir'd
To name the thing that woman moft defin'd.
Dryden.
An nuthor is in the condition of a culprit; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condefcending too far, he may injure his own caufe; and by pleading and afferting too boldly, he may difipleafe the court. Hrior's Pref. to Solomon. Cu'ster. n. f. [cuter, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the fheare. It is commonly written coulter.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rufts
That fhould deracinate fuch favagery. Sbakefpeare's Hen. V.
To ©LLILVATE. v.a. [cultivor, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induitry.

Thofe excellent feeds implanted in your birth, will, if cultivated, be moft fourinhing in production; and, as the foil is good, and no coft nor care wanting to improve it, we muft entertain hopes of the richen harveft. Feltori on the Clafficks.
2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but lefs indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to cultivate cur thoughts, Our mufe would fourifh.

W'al.er.
To make man mild and fociable to man,
To cultivate the wild licentious favage
With wifdom, difcipline, and liberal arts, Th' embellifhments of life.

Adidion's Cato.
Cultiva'tion. n. $\int$ : [from cuitivate.]

1. The art or practice of improving foils, and forwarding or melierating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general ; promotion; melioration. An innate light difcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by cultivation and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter difcoveries. Soutb's Sermons.

A foundation of good fenfe, and a cultivation of learning, are required 'to give a feafoning to retirement, and make us taffe the blefling.

Dryden.
Cultiva'tor. n. $\int$. [from cultivate.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elfe capable of improvement.
It has been lately complained of, by fome cultivators of clover-grafs, that from a great quantity of the feed not any grafs frings up.

Boyle's Unfuccesfful Experiments. CU'LTURE. n. $\int$. [cultura, Latin.]
I. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us feed unto our heart, and culture to our underftanding, that there may come fruit of it.

2 Efd viii. 6. Thefe three laft were flower than the ordinary wheat of itfelf, and this culture did rather retard than advance. Bacon. The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or culture, but yielding its increafe freely, and without labour and toil. Wo:dward.

Where grows ? - Where grows it not? If vain our toil, We ought to blame the culture, not the foil.
Fix'd to no fpot is happinefs fincere. Pope's Efay on Mian. They rofe as vigorous as the fun;
Then to the culuare of the willing glebe. T'bem/on's Spring. 2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any puffon out of a family by culturs, as fkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .75$.
To Cu'Lture. y. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is ufed by Thomfon, bi:t without authority.
Cu'lver. n. $f$. [culgne, Saxon.] A pigcon. An old word.
Had he fo done, he had him fnatch'd away,
More light than culver in the faulcon's fift. Fairy Queen. Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The found culver fhoots.
Tl:omfon's Spring.
Cu'lverin. n. f. [colourvine, French.] A fpecies of ordnance. A whole caminon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of fixty-four pounds; a culverin, fixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-culverin, itine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds.

Hilkins's Math. Magic.
Here a well-polifhd mall gives us the joy
To fee our prince his matchlefs force employ:
No fooner has he touch'd the llying ball,
But'tis already more than half the mall;
And fuch a fury from his arm't has got,
As from a fmoaking culverin' 'twere fhot.
Waller.
Gu'lverkey. i. $\int$. A fipecies of flower.
Looking down the meadows I could fee a girl cropping culverkeys and cowfips, to make garlands. Walton's Angler.
To CU'MBER. v. a. [kommeren, komberen, to difturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrafs; to entangle; to obftruct.

Why afks he, what avails him not in fight, And would but cumber, and retard his flight,

In which his only excellence is plac'd!
Your give him death, that intercept his hafte. Dryd. Fable: Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and cumber' $d$ with his years. Dryd. The learning and maftery of a tongue, being uneafy and unpleafant enough in itfelf, thould not be cumbered with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. Locke. 2. To croud or load with fomething ufelefs.

I come feeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?

Lu. xiii. 7.
Let it not cumber your better remembrance. Shakefp. Timon
The multiplying variety of arguments, efpecially frivolous ones, is not only loft labour, but cumbers the menory to no purpofe.

Locke.
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diffrefs.

Domeftick fury, and fierce civil ftrife,
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy. Sbakeffeare's Yul. Carfar.
4. To bufy; to diftract with multiplicity of cares

Martha was climbered about much ferving. Luke, X. 40.
5. To be troublefome in any place.

Doth the bramble cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge ; where, if it cbances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief.

Grew's Cofmol. b. iii. c. 2. fcct. 47 .
Cu'meer. n. f. [komber, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraffinent; obftruction; hindrance; difurbance; diftrefs.
By the occafion thereof I was brought to as great cumber. and danger, as lightly any might efcape.

Sidncy, b. ii.
Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumbers fpring. ©ipenfer.
The greateft fhips are leaft ferviceable, go vely deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber. Raleigh. Cu'mbersome. aljj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublefome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off fo pleafing a company, with going to peiform a cumber fome obedience.

Sidnc;, b.ii!.
2. Burthenfome; embarraffing.

I was drawn in to write the firft part by accident, and to write the fecond by fome defecis in the firft : thefe are the cum--berfome perquifites of authors. Arbutbnot on Alimenits.
3. Unweildy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are cumterfome, and fearce to be readily managed.

Newton's Opt
Cu'mbersomely. alj. [from cumberfome.] In a troublefome mamer; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.
Cu'mbersomeness, $n$. $\int$. [from cumberfome.] Encumbrance; hindrance ; obftruction
Cu'mbrance. n. $\int$. [from cumber.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wife man's cumbrance, if rot fnare ; more apt
To fiacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praife. Mit. P. L: Cu'mbrous. aid. [from cumber.]

1. Troublefome; vexatious; diffurbing.

A cloud of cumbrous gnats do him moleft;
All friving to infix their feeble ftings,
That from their noyance he no where can reft. Fairy 2uccn.' 2. Oppreffive; burthenfome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Faireft and eafieft, of this czmb:ous charge. Milt. Par. Loff.
Black was his counthance in a little fpace;
For all the blood was gather'd in his face:
Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground,
And from his cumbirous arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein.
Poffeffion's load was grown fo great,
He funk beneath the cunbl rous weight.
Dryden.
Sucift.
3. Jumbled; obftructing each other

Swift to their feveral quarters hafted then
The cumb'rous element, , earth, flood, air, fire. Milt. P. L $\mathcal{A}$. Cu'mprey. n. f. A medicinal plant.
Cu'min. n. f. [cuminum, Latin.] A plant
The root is annual, the leaves like thofe of fenel: the feeds fmall, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which fucceed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The fceds of this plant are ufed in medicine, which are brought from the inland of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. Niller.

Rank-finelling rue, and cumin, good for eyes. Spenf(cr. To CU'MULATE. r.a. [cumulo, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty froals of fhells, bedded and cumulated heap upon heap, amongft earth, will fcarcely conceive which way thefe could ever live. Woodward's Nat. Hiff. Cumula'tion. n. f. The act of heaping together. Dict. Cuncta'tion. n.f. [cunnatio, Latin.] Delay; procraftination ; dilatorinefs.

It is moft certain, that the Englifh made not their beft improvements of thefe fortunate events; and that efpecially by two miferable errours, cmelation in profecuting, and hafte in departure.

Hayward.
The fwifteft animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies

## C U N

that common moral, fefina lenté; and that celerity fhould always be contempered with cunctation. Brown's $F$ ulg. Errours.
CUNCT ATOR. n. $\int$. [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a fluggard.

Others, being unwilling to difcourage fuch cunctators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the laft hour.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
To Cund. v. n. [from kionnen, to know, Dutch.] To give notice : a provincial or obfolete word. See Conder.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, difcerning the courfe of the pilchard, cundeth, as they call it, the mafter of each boat.

Carew's Survey of Cornzual.
CUNEAL. adj. [cuneus, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.
Cunea'red. adj. [cuneus, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.
Cu'neiform. adj. [from cuneus and formo, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.
Cuneiform-bones. n. f. The fourth, fifth, and fixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like fhape, being large above and narrow below.

DiEz.
Cu'NNER. n. $\int$. A kind of fifh lefs than an oyfter, that fticks clofe to the rocks.

Ainfworth.
CU'NNING. adj. [from connan, Sax. konnen, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well inftructed; learned.

Schoolmafters will I keep within my houfe,
Fit to inftruct her youth.-To cunning men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. Shakefpcare. I do prefent you with a man of mine,
Ctuning in mufick and the mathematicks,
To inftruct her fully in thofe fciences.
Shakefpeare.
Wherein is he good, but to tafte fack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein cunning, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing.

Shakcpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Send me now therefore a man cunning to work in gold, and
in filver, and that can fkill to cut and to grave. 2 Cbron. ii. 7.
When Pedro docs the lute command,
She guides the cunning artif's hand.
Prior.
2. Peformed with Rkill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and fpread her fubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul fmoak, and clouds more black than jet. Spenfer's Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. cant. 7. Jan. 28.
And there befide of marble ftone was built
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery;
On which true Chriftians blood was often fpilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. Spenfer's Fairy 2 ueen.
Once put out thy light,
Thou cunning' $f$ pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. Sbake/peare's Othello.
3. Artfully deceitful; fly; defigning; trickifh; full of fetches and ftratagems; fubtle; crafty; fubdolous.
Men will leave truth and mifery to fuch as love it; they are refolved to be cunning: let others run the hazard of being fincere.

South's Sermonis.
4. Acted with fubtilty.

The more he protefted, the more his father thought he diffembled, accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falhood.

Sidney, b. ii.
Cu'nning. n. §. [cunninze, Saxon.]

1. Artifice ; deceit; flynefs; fleight; craft; fubtilty; diffimulation, fraudulent dexterity.
What if I be not fo much the poet, as even that miferable fubject of his cunning, whereof you fpeak.

Sidney.
We take cunning for a finifter or crooked wifdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wife man, not only in point of honefty, but in point of ability.

Eacon, Efay 23.
Thefe fmall wares and petty points of cunning are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a lift of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men pafs for wife. Bacon.
2. Art ; fkill; kuowledge.

Cu'nningiy. adv. [from cunning.] Artfully; Ayly; fubtily; by fraudulent contrivance ; craftily.
Amongft other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of fuch as had raifed and difperfed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was fuppofed, that many fuccours were cunningly put off and kept back. Bacon's Henry VII.

I muft meet my danger, and deftroy him firft;
But cunningly and clofely. Denbaan's Soply.
When tonck is high, they come between,
Making by fecond-hand their offers;
Then cunningly retire unfeen,
With each a million in his coffers.
Suift.
Cu'nningman. n.f. [cunning and man.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ftolen goods,

## C U P

He fent him for a ftrong detachment Of beadle, conftable, and watchmen,
T' attack the cunningman, for plunder
Committed fally on his lumber. Hudibras, p. iii. cant r
Cu'nningness. n. $\mathcal{C}$. [from cumning.] Deceitfulnefs; flyicfs.
CUP. n. . [cup, Sax. kop, Dut, coupe, French.]

1. A fmall vefiel to drink in.

Thou fhalt deliver Pharauh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou waft his butler. Genefis, xi. 13. Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The Britifl ifles, fuch dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from focial cups.
Phiaiks.
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanterefs perceiv'd,
How that my lord from her I would reprieve,
With cup thus charm'd, imparting fhe deceiv'd. Fairy Queen. All friends fhall tafte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cups of their defervings. Shokefpeare's King Lear.
Wil't pleafe your lordhip, drink a cup of fack. Shakefo.
They that never had the ufe
Of the grape's furprifing juice,
To the fift delicious cup
All their reafon render up.
Waller.
The beft, the deareft fav'rite of the 1 ky ,
Pope's Odyff.
Muft tafte that cup; for man is born to die.
3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then fall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houfhold words,
Be in their flowing cups frefhly remember'd. Shakef. H.V.
Let us fuppofe that I were reafoning, as one friend with another, by the firefide, or in our cuts, without care, without any great affection to either party. Knolles's Fiffory of the Turks.
It was near a miracle to fee an old man filent, fince talking is the difeafe of age; but amongft cups, makes fully a wonder.

Ben. Fobnfon's Dijcoveries.
Marrying, or proftituting, as befiel
Rape or adultery, where paffing fair
Allur'd them : thence from cups, to civil broils !
Milton.
Amidft his cups with fainting fhiv'ring feiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er difeas'd,
His hand refufes to fuftain the bowl.
Dryden's Perfius.
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the hurk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.
A pyrites of the fame colour and fhape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemifpherick figure, in much the ame manner as an acorn in its cup. Wocdward on Fofflis. 5. Cup and Can. Familiar companions. The can is the large veffel, out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a conftant affociate.

You boafting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordmip was fo kind; Swear he's a moft facetious man;
That you and he are cup and can:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite miftake preferment's road.
Swift. To Cup. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fupply with cups: this fenfe is obfolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
2. To fix a glafs-bell or cucurbite upon the fkin, to draw the blood in fcarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in fpite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor cupting will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. Dryden's Fables.
You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingfgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deferve to be cupped and fcarified at this rate.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .59$.
Bliftering, cupping, and bleeding are feldom of ufe but to the idle and intemperate. Addifon's Speritator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 195

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they cutp' $d$, they purg'd; in fhort they cur'd. Por. Cupbe'arer. $n$ f.

## 1. An officer of the king's houfhold.

There is conveyed to Mr. Viiliers an intimation of the king's pleafure to wait and to be fworn his fervant, and fhortly after his cupbearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary.

Wotton.
2. An attendant to give wine at a feaft.

This rine was faid to be given to Tro', the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his fon Ganymede to be his cupleater.

N tes co the Udjici.
Cu'ploard. n.f. [cup and bond, a cafe or receptacle, Saxon.] A cafe with thelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are beft for planchers, as deal; fome for tables, cupboards, and defks, as walnut. Bricon's Niatural lititory.

Codrus had but one bed；fo flort to boot，
That his fhort wife＇s fhort legs hung dangling out：
His cupboardl＇s head fix earthen pitchers grac＇d，
Beneath them was his trufty tankard plac＇d．Dryden＇s Juv．
Yet their wine and their victuals thefe curmudgeon－ lubbards，
Lock up from my fight，in cellars and cupboards．Sruift Io Cu＇pboard．v．a．［from the noun．］Totreafure in a cup board；to hoard up．

The belly did remain
I＇th＇midft o＇th＇body，idle and unactive
Still cupboarding the viand，never bearing
Like labour with the reft，
Shakefpeare＇s Coriolanus．
Cup＇rimy．n．f．［cupiditas，Latin．］Concupifcence；uslaw－ ful or unreafonable longing
$C U^{\prime} P O L A$. n． $\int$ ．［Italian．］A dome；the hemifpherical fummit of a building．
Nature feems to have defigned the head as the cupola to the moft glorious of her works；and when we load it with fuper－ numerary ornaments，we deftroy the fymetry of the human figure．

Addijon＇s Spectator， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .28$.
Cúprel．See Coppel
＇There be other bodies fixed，which have little or no fpirit； fo as there is nothing to fly out，as we fee in the ftuff whercof cuppels are made，which they put into furnaces，upon which fire worketh not．Bacon＇s Natural Hifory， $\mathrm{N}^{\prime} .799$ ． Cu＇pper．n．f．［from cup．］One who applies cupping－glaffes； a fcarificr．
Cupring－glass．n．f．［from cup and glafs．］A glafs ufed by fcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air．

A bubo，in this cafe，ought to be drawn outward by cupping－glafles，and brought to fuppuration．Wifeman＇s Surgery． Cu＇preous．adj．［cupreus，Latin．］Coppery；confifting of copper．

Having，by the intervention of a little fal armoniack， made copper inflammable，I took fome finall grains，and put them under the wiek of a burning candle，whereby they were with the meited tallow fo kindled，that the green，not blue， flame of the cupreous body did burn for a good while．Boyle．
Cur．n．f．［korre，Dutch．See Curtal．］
1．A worthlefs degenerate dog．
How does your fallow greyhound，fir？－
＇Tis a good dog．－
－A cur，fir．
－Sir，he＇s a good dog，and a fair dog．
Sbatefpeare．
Here＇s an old drudging cur turned off to thift for himfelf， for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loft in his mafter＇s fervice．

L＇Efrange，Fable 25.
The name of tiger，A cur may bear
Denotes the nobleft or the faireft beaft．Dryden＇s fuvenal． 2．A term of reproach for 2 man

What would you have，ye curs，
That like not peace nor war？Shakespeare＇s Coriolanus． This knight had occafion to inquire the way to St．Anne＇s－ lane；upon which the perfon，whom he fpoke to，called him a young popih cur，and afked him，who made Anne a Cuint．

Adaifon＇s Spectator，No． 125 ．
may be healed．［from cure．］That admits a remedy；that
A confumption of the lungs，at the begimning，herein dif－ fers from all other curable difeafes，that it is not to be worn away by change of diet，or a chearful fpirit．Harvey on Confump．

A defperate wound muft fkilful hands employ，
But thine is curable by Philip＇s boy．Dryden＇s＇fuvenal＇s Sat． Cu＇rableness．n． $\int$ ．［from curable．］Poffibility to be healed． $\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ racy．n．f．［from curate．］Employment of a curate，dif－ tinct from a benefice ；employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary．
＇They get into orders as foon as they can，and，if they be very fortunate，arrive in time to a curacy here in town．Swift． CU＇RATE．n．$f$ ．［curator，Latin．］A clergyman hired to per－ form the duties of another．

He fpar＇d no pains；for curate he had none；
Nor durft he truft another with his care．Dryden＇s Fables． 2．A parifh prieft

I thought the Englifh of curate had been an ecclefiaftical hireling．－No fuch matten；the proper import of the word fignifies one who has the cure of fouls．Collier on Pride． $\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$＇ateship．n． $\mathrm{S}_{\text {．［from curate．}] \text { The fame with curacy．}}$
Cu＇rative．adj．［from care．］Relating to the cure of dif－ eafes；not prefervative．
The therapeutick or carative phyfick，we term that which reftores the patient unto fanity．Brozun＇s Vulgar Errours，$b$ iv．
＇There may be taken proper ufeful indications，both prefer－ vative and curative，from the qualities of the air．Arbutbnot． $C U R A^{\prime} T O R$ ．n．$f$ ．［Latin．］－One that has the care and fuper－ intendence of any thing．
The curators of Bedlam affure us，that fone lunaticks are perfons of honour．
CURB．n． $\int$ ．［courber，to bend，French．］
1．A curb is an iron chain，made faft to the upper part of the Vol．I．
branches of the bridle，in a hole called the eye，and running over the beard of the horfe．Farrier＇s D：EE．
＇The ox hath his bow，the horre his curb，and the faulcon
his bells；fo man hath his defire．Shakef．As you like it． So four fierce courfers，flarting to the race，
Scow＇r through the plain，and lengthen ev＇ry pace；
Nor reins，nor curtis，nor threat＇ning cries they fear．$D_{y ⿱ 亠 乂}^{\text {y }}$ d． 2．Reftraint；inhibition；oppofition；hindrance．

The Roman ftate，whofe courfe will on
The way it takes，cracking ten thoufand curbs
Of more ftrong links afunder；than can ever
Appear in your impodiment．
Shakefpeare＇s Corio＇anus． We remain
In ftrictef bondage，though thus far remov＇d，
Under th＇inevitable curb，referv＇d
His captive multitude．Milton＇s Paradife Loft，b．ii．1． 32.2 By thefe men，religion，that fhould be
The cirrb，is made the fpur to tyranny．Denham＇s Sophy． Even they who think us under no other tie to the true inl－ tereft of our country，will allow this to be an effectual carb upon us．

Atterbury＇s Sermions．
3．A curb is a hard and callous tumour，which runs along the infide of a horfe＇s hoof；that is，on that part of the hoof that is oppofite to the leg of the lame fide．Farrier＇s Dict． To Curb．v．a．［from the noun．］
1．To guide or reftrain a horfe with a curb
Part wield their arms，part curb the foaming fteed．Milt．
2．To reftrain ；to inhibit；to check；to confine；to hold back．
Were not the laws planted amongft them at the firft，and had they not governours to curb and keep shem ftill in awe and obedience？

Spenfer on Ireland．
Then thou，the mother of fo fweet a child，
Her falfe imagin＇d lofs ceafe to lament，
And wifely learn to curb thy forrows wild．
Milton．
If fenfe and learning are fuch unfociable imperious things， he ought to keep down the growth of his reafon，and curb his intellectuals．

Collier on Pride．
At this fhe curb＇d a groan，that elfe had come；
And paufing，view＇d the prefent in the tomb；
Then to the heart ador＇d devoutly glew＇d
Her lips，and raifing it，her fpeech renew＇d．Dryd．Fables． ＇Till force returns，his ardour we reftrain，
And curb his warlike wifh to crofs the main．
Dryden．
Knowing when a mufe fhould be indulged
In her full flight，and when the fhould be curbed．Rofcommons Some poor cottage on the mountain＇s brow，
Where pinching want muft curb thy warm defires，
And houfhold cares fupprefs thy genial fires．
Prior．
Nature to all things fix＇d the limits fit，
And wifely curb＇d proud man＇s pretending wit．
2．Sometimes with from；fometimes with of．
Yet you are curb＇d from that enlargement by
Yet you are curb＇d from that enlargement by
The confequence of the crown．Shakefpeare＇s Cymbeline． CURD．n．f．［See Crudle．］The coagulation of milk；the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor．
．Milk of itfelf is fuch a compound of cream，curds，and whey，as it is eafily turned and diffolved．Bacon＇s＇Nat．Hiflcty；

This night，at leaft，with me forget your care ；
Chefnuts and curd，and cream thall be your fare．Dryden． Let Sporus tremble．－What！that thing of filk！
Sporus，that mere white curd of afs＇s milk ？
Pope．
To Curd．v．a．［from the noun．］To turn to curds；to caufe to coagulate．

Maiden，does it curd thy blood，
To fay I am thy mother ？Sbakefp．All＇s well that ends well： To Cu＇rdle．v．n．［from curd．］To coagulate；to fhoot to－ gether；to concrete．
Powder of mint，and powder of red rofes，keep the milk fomewhat from turning or curding in the ftomach．Bacon Some to the houfe，
The fold，and dairy，hungry bend their flight，
Sip round the pail，or tafte the curdling cheefe．Thom．Sum
To Cu＇rdee．v．a．To caufe to coagulate；to force into con－ cretions．

His changed powers at firft themfelves not felt，
＇Till curdled cold his courage＇gan $t$＇affail．Fairy＇Queen，b．i．
Mixed with the fixth part of a fpoonful of milk，it burnt
to the fpace of one hundred pulfes，and the milk was curdled．
Bacon＇s Natural Fif：ory，${ }^{\mathrm{N}}$ ． 366 ． My fou！is all the fame，
Unmov＇d with fear，and mov＇d with martial fame ；
But my chill blood is curdled in my veins，
And fcarce the fhadow of a man remains．Dryden＇s Virgil． Ev＇n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs；
Ev＇n now a fatal draught works out my foul；
Ev＇n now it curdles in my flarinking veins
The lazy blood，and freezes at my heart．
Snith．
There is in the fpirit of wine fome acidity，by which brandy curdles milk．
Cu＇rdy．adj．［from curd］Coagulatad；concreted；full of curds；curdled．

## C U R

It differs from a vegetable emulfion, by coagulating into a cuidy mifs with acids. Arbutbnot on Aliments. CURE. n. $\int$. [arra, Latin.]

1. Remedy; reflorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her faduefs very little curc.

## Brother of England, how may we content

This widow lady?
Shakefpeare's King Fobn.
Cold, hunger, prifons, ills without a cure,
All thefe he' muft, and gुuiltlefs oft', endure. Dryden's Fables.
Now we're ador'd, and the next hour difpleafe;
At firft your cure, and after your difeafe. ... Granville.
Horace advifes the Romans to feek a feat in fome remote part, by way of a cure for the corruption of their manners. Sw. 2. ACt of healing.

I do cures to-day, and to-morrow. Lu. xiii. 32
3. The benefice or enpiployment of a curate or clergyman.

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be faid againft entangling property, fpinning out caufes, fqueezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than thofe who break thern.
To Cure. v.a. [curo, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reftore to health; to remedy; to recover: with of before the difeafe. Ufed of patients or difeafes.

The bones, in fharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contufions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .688$.
Here the poor Lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's feorn, of his fond paffion's cur'd. Waller.
I never knew any man cured of inattention. . Swift.
Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the fole difeafe thou canft not cure. Pope.
2. To prepare in any manner, fo as to be preferved from corruption.
The beef would be fo ill chofen, or fo ill cured, as to ftink many times béfore it came fo far as Holland. $\quad$ Temple.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ keless. adj. [cure and lefs.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootlefs are plaints, and curelefs are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor ftreingth to hold out fight. Shak. H. VI.
Repair thy wit,' good youth, or it will fall
To curelefs ruin.
Shakejpeare's Merchant of Venice.

## If, faid he,

Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A curelefs ill, fince fate will have it fo. Dryden's Fables. Cu'rer. n. $\int$. [from cure.] A healer; a phyfician.

He is a curer of fouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you fhould fight, you go againft the hair of your profeffions. Shak.

The indexterity and worfe fuccefs of the moft famous of our confumption curers, do evidéntly demonftrate their dimnefs in beholding its caufes. Harvey on Confumptions.
Cu'rfew. n. f. [courre feu, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man hould 'rake up his fire, and put out his light; fo that in many places at this day, where a bell is cuftomarily rung towards bed time, it is faid to ring curferv.

You whofe paftime
Is to make midnight mufhrooms, that rejoice
To hear the folemn' curfew. 'Shakefpeare's Tempef.
Oft on a plat of rifing ground,
IThear the far off curfect found,
Over fome wide-water'd fhoar,
Swinging flow with fullen roar.
Milton.
2. A cover for a fire; a fircplate.

But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like, the beauty will nat be fo much refpected, fo as the compound ftuff is like to pars.

Bacon's Phyf. Rem.
Curia'lity. n. $\int$. [from curialis, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinuc of a court.

The court and curiality. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
Curio'sity. n. . [from curious:]

1. Inquifitivenefs; inclination to enquiry.
2. Nicety ; delicacy.

When thou waft in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiofity; in thy rags thou knoweft none, but art defpifed for the contrary. Shakeffeare's Timon.
3. Accuracy ; exactnefs.

Qualities are fo weighed, that curiofity in neither can make eloice of either's moiety. Shake/peare's King Lear.
Our eyes and fenfes, however armed or affifted, are too grofs to difcern the curiofity of the workmanfhip of nature.

Ray on the Creation.
4. An act of curiofity ; nice experiment.

There hath becn practifed alfo a cur iofity, to fet a tree upon the north-fide of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and fpread it upon the fouth-fide; concciviing that the root and lower part of the ftock fhould enjoy the frefhuefs of the fhade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the fun; but it forted not. . Bacon's Nat. Hiffory. 5. An object of curiofity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to fee the curiofities of this great town. Addifon's frieebolact, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}: 47$. CU'RIOUS. adj. [curiofus, Latin.]

1. Inquifitive ; defirous of information ; addicted to cnquiry.

Be not curious in unneceffary matters; for more things are
fhewn unto thee than men underftand.
Ecilus. iii. 23.
Even then to them the fipirit of lyes fuggefts,
That they were blind, becaufe they faw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breafts
A curious wifh, which did corrupt their will.
Davies.
2. Attentive to ; diligent about: fometimes, with after.

It is pity a gentleman fo very curious after things that were elegant and beautiful, fhould not have been as curious as to their origin, their ufes, and their natural hiftory. Woodward. 3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a fenior of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. Dryden's Fables.
4. Accurate ; careful not to miftake.
'Till Arrianifm had made it a matter of great fharpnefs and fubtlety of wit to be a found believing Chriftian, men were not curious what fyllables or particles of fpecch they ufed. Hook.
5. Difficult to pleafe; folicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate perfon is not curious of fancies and deliciournefs; he thinks not much, and fpeaks not often of meat and drink.

Taylour.
6. Exact ; nice; fubile.

- Both thefe fenfes embrace their objects at greater diftance, with more variety, and with a more curious difcrimation, than the other fenfe.

Holdcr.
7. Artful; not neglectful ; not fortuitous.

A vaile obfcur'd the funfhine of her eycs,
The rofe within herfelf her fweetnefs clofed;
Each ornament about her feemly lies,
By curious chance, or. carclefs art, compofed. Faivfax, b. ii. 8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finifhed.

Underftanding to devife curicus works, to work in gold. Ex.
9. Rigid ; fevere; rigorous.

For curious I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptifta, of whom I hear fo well.
Shakefpeare. Cu'riously. adv. [from curious.]
I. Inquifitively; attentively; ftudioufly.

At firf I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but obferving it more curioufly, I faw within it feveral fmaller round fpots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the reft.

Newton's Opt.
2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and fprings, though never fo curiouly wrought, and artificially fet, but the winding of them up, that muft give motion to the watch. South's Sermons.
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captioufly.

Curl. n. $\int$ [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appareled herfelf like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the fhort curls to cover that noble head. Sid.

Juft as in act he ftood, in clouds enfhrin'd,
Her hand the faften'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow curls the drew
To him, and him alone confefs'd in view. Dryden's Fables.
2. Undulation; wave; finuofity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glafs of the prifms be free from veins, and their fides be accurately plain and well polifhed, without thofe numberlefs waves or curls, which ufually arife from the fand holes, a little fmoothed in polifhing with putty.

Nequton's Opt. Prop. ii. Th. 2.
To CURL. v. a. [kroller, Dut. cýnnan, Sax. krilie, Dạn.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What haft thou been?-.
-A ferving man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, ferved the luft of my miftrefs's heart, and did the act of darknefs with her. shakejp. K. Lear. 2. To writhe; to twift.
3. To drefs with curls.

If the firft meet the curled Antony,
He'll make demand of her kifs. Shake $\bar{p}$. Ant. and Cleopatia. Up the trees
Climbing, fat thicker than the fnaky locks
That curl'd Megara. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 560.
4. To raife in waves, undulations, or finuofities.

The vifitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monftrous heads. Shakirpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Seas would be pools, without the brufhing air
To curl the waves.
Diyden's Falles.
To Curli. v. n.

1. To fhrink into ringlets.

Thofe flender aerial bodies are feparated and ftretched out, which otherwife, by reafon of their flexiblenefs and weight, woild flag or curl.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. To rife in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,

## C U R

The curling billows roul their reftlefs tide;
In parties now they flraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide.
While curling. fimoaks from village tops are feen.
To twift itfelf
Then round her flender waift he curl'd,
And ftamp'd an image of himfelf, a fov'reign of the world.
Dryden's Fables.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime} \mathrm{rlew}$. n. $\int$. [courlieu, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black foots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very fwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and fometimes in France

Treioux.
CURMU'DGEON. $n . \rho$. [ It is a vitious manner of pronouncing creur mechant, Fr. an unknown correfpondent.] An avaritious churlifh fellow; a mifer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

## And when he has it in his claws,

He'll not be hide-bound to the caufe;
Nor fhalt thou find him a curmudgeon,
If thou dipatch it without grudging. Fludibras, p. iii. c. 2.
Both their wine and their victuals there eurnudgeon lubbards
Lock up from my fight, in cellars and cupboards. Sruift. A man's way of living is commended, becaufe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than
CU'RMUDGEONLY. adj. from curmudseon ] armugcon. Locke.
Cu'rmudgeonly. adj. [from curmudgeon.] Avaricious; covetous ; churlift; niggardly.
In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a curmudgeonly fellow advifed with his companions
how he might lave the charge
Cu'rrant. n. f.

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower confifts of five leaves, placed in form of a rofe: the ovary, which arifes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A fmall dried grape, properly written corinth.

They butter'd currants on fat veal beftow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ftew'd
Infipid tafte, old friend, to them who Paris know
Where rocombole, fhallot, ánd the rank garlick grow. King.
Cu'rrency. n.f. [from current.]

1. Circulation ; power of paffing from hand to hand.

The currency of thofe half-pence would, in the univerfal opinion of our people, be utterly deftructive to this kingdom.
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readinefs of utterance; eafinéfs of pronunciation.
4. Continuance ; conftant flow ; uninterrupted courfe

The currency of time to eftablifh a cuftom, ought to be with a continuando from the beginning to the end of the term prefcribed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
5. General efteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.
He that thinketh Spain to be fome great over-match for this eftate, affifted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatnefs of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinfick value. Bacori'sWar with Spain.
6. The papers ftamped in the Englifh colonies by authority, and paffing for money.
CU'RRENT. adj. [currens, Latin.]
I. Circulatory ; paffing from hand to hand

Shekels of filver, current money with the merchant. Gen. That there was current moncy in Abraham's time is paft doubt, though it is not fure that it was ftampt; for he is faid to be rich in cattle, in filver, and in gold. Arbutbriot.
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many ftrange bruits are received for current.
Sidney.
Becaufe fuch as openly reprove fuppofed diforders of ftate, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plaufible colour, whatfoever they utter paffeth for good and current.

Hooker, b. i.
I have collected the facts, with all poffible impartiality, from
curvent hiftorics of thofe times.
3. Cominon; gencral.

They have been trained up from their infancy in' one fet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind. Waits's Improvenent.

About three months ago we had a current report of the king of France's death

Addifon's Spectator.
4. Popular; fuch as is eftablifhed by vulgar eftimation.

We are alfo to confider the difference between worth and merit, ftrially taken; that is, a man's intrinfick; this, his current value; which is lefs or more, as men have occafion for him.
5. Fafhionable ; popular

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The current folly proves our ready wit
And authors think their reputation fafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

## CUR

6. Paffable ; fich as may be allowed or admitted

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canft make
No excufe eurrent, but to hang thyfelf. Shakefp. Rich. IIf
7. What is now paffing ; what is at prefent in its courfe; as, th current year.
Cu'rrent, $n$ f.

1. A running ftream

The currcht, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ft, being ftopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair courfe is not hindered:
He makes fweet mufick with th' enamel'd ftones. Shakefo, Thefe inequalities will vanifh in one place, and prefently appear in another, and feem perfectly to move like waves, fucceeding and deftroying one another; fave that their motion oftentimes feems to be quickeft, as if in that vaft fea they were carrice on by a curvent, or at leaft by a tide. Boyle

Heav'n her Eridanus no more fhall boaft,
Whofe fame in thine, like leffer currents loft
Thy nobler 'Atreams fhall vifit Jove's abodes,
To fhine among the flars, and bathe the gods.
Not fabled Po more fivells the poct's lays,
While through the fky his fhining current frays.
2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progreffive motions of the water of the fea in feveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a fhip may happen to be carried more fwiftly or retarded in her courfe, according to the direction of the current, with or againt the way of the fhip.
Cu'rrently. adj. [from curvent.]
I. In a conftant motion.
2. Without oppofition.

The very caufe which maketh the fimple and ignorant to think they even fee how the word of God runneth eurreintly on your fide, is, that their minds are foreft lled, and their conceits perverted beforehand.

Hooker, Preface.
3. Popularly; fafhiönably; generally
4. Without ceafing.

Cu'rrentess. n. $\int$. [from currcut.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eafinefs of pronunciation.

When fubftantialnefs combincth with delightfulnefs, and currentnefs with flayednefs, how can the language found other than moft full of fweetnefs? Camden's Remains
Cu'rrier. n.f. [coriarius, Latin.] One who dreftes and pares leather for thofe who make floes, or other things.
A currier bought a bearfkin of a huntfnan, and laid him down ready money for it.

L'Efrange.
Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathfome carrion under ground;
For ufelefs to the currier were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flefh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. Dryden's Virg. Geor. b. iii 1.833 . Cu'rrish. adj. [from cur.] Having the qualities of a dege nerate dog; brutal; four; quarrelfome; malignant; churlifh; uncivil; unitractable; impracticable.

Sweet fpeaking oft à currifb lieart reclaims. Sidncy, b. ii No care of juftice, nor no rule of reafon,
No temperance, nor no regard of feafon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the fign of cur rifh kind. Hubberd's Tale.
In fafhions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a currift mind. Fairfax, b. iv,
I would the wéte in heaven, fo the could
Entreat fome pow'r to change this curriß Jew. Shatefpeare She fays your dog was a cur; and tells you, currifh thanks is good enouigh for fuch a prefent. Shakef. Two Gent. of Vercna.
To CURRY. v. a. [corium, leather, Latin.]

1. To drefs leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to threfh; to chaftife.

A deep defign' in't to divide
The well affecied that confide;
By fetting brother againft brother,
To claw and curry one another.
Hudibras, p. i. cant I. I may expect her to take care of her family, and curry her hide in cafe of refufal.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .21 \mathrm{I}$.
3. To rub a horfe with a feratching inftrument, fo as to fmooth
his coat, and promote his flefh.
Frictions make the parts more flefhy and full; as we fee both in men, and in the currying of horfes: the caufe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of fpirits and blood to the parts.

Bacon.
4. To fcratch in kindnefs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a fuit to mafter Shallow, I would humour his men;
if to his men, I would curry with mafter Shallow. Shakefp. 5. To Curry Favour. To become a favourite by petty officioufnefs, flight kindneffies, or flattery.

He judged them ftill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to curry favour with infidels. IFroker, b. iv. א. 7 . This humour fucceeded fo with the puppy, that an afs would go the fame way to work to curry fivour for himfelf.

L'Eftrauge.

Cu'rricome.

Cu'rricomb. n. f. [from curry and comb.] An iron inftrument ufed for currying iovifes.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and fo he would have of Arigil and fiffrum, if, inftead of a currycomb and cymbal, he could fee ftamped in the margin fmall pictures of thefe inftruments.

Lockr.
To CURSE. v.a. [cumpan, Saxon]

1. To wifh evil to ; to execrate ; to devote.

Curfe me this people; for they are too mighty for me. Num.
After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly curfed the fame, he caufed a great weight to be tied unto it, and fo cait unto the fea. Knolles's Hiflory of the Tirks.
What, yet again! the third time haft thou curft me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou haft wifhed me like him. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.
2. To mifchief; to afflict ; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impofe
Thy plagues, and $\operatorname{cur} \int_{c}$ 'em with fuch fons as thofe. Pope. To Curse. v. $n$. To imprecate; to deny or affirm with im precation of divine vengeance.
The filver about which thou curfedff, and fpeakeft of alfo in my ears, behold the filver is with me.

Jud. xvi. 2.
Curse. II $f$. [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wifh of evil to another.

Neither have I fuffered my mouth to fin, by wifhing a curfe to his fuul.

Fob, xxxi. 30
I never went from your lordfhip but with a longing to return, or without a hearty curfe to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the neceffity of withdrawing. Dryden. 2. Afficion; torment; vexation.

Cur $/ e$ on the fripling! how he apes his fire !
Ambitioufly fententious!
Cu'rsed. participial adj. [from curfe.]

1. Under a curfe; hateful; deteftable; abominable; wicked. Merciful pow'rs !
Rcftrain in me the curfed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repofe.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
2. Unholy ; unfanctified ; blafted by a curfe.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this curfed place,
Left the forcerer us entice
With fome other new device;
Not a wafte or needlefs found,
'Till we come to holier ground.
Milton.
3. Vexatious; troublefome.

This curfed quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be , as becomes a wife, obedient fill;
Though griev'd, yet fubject to her hurband's will. Dryden. One day, I think, in Paradife he liv'd;
Deftin'd the next his journey to purfue,
Where wounding thorns and curfed thiftles grew. Prior.
Cu'rsedly. adv. [from curfed.] Miferably; fhamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and reftitution lies fo curfedly hard on the gizzards of our publicans.

L'Effrange.
Sure this is a nation that is curfeclly afraid of being over-run with too much politenefs, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another.

Pope.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ rsedness. $n$. $f$. [from curfed.] The ftate of being under a curfe.
Cu'rship. \%.f. [from cur.] Doghip; meannefs; fcoundrelHhip.

How durft he, I fay, oppofe thy cur/hip,
'Gainft arms, authority, and worfhip. Hudibras, p. i. UURSITOR. n. S. [Latin ] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of courfe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of thefe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain fhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out fuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themfelves.

Cowel.
Then is the recognition and value, figned with the handwriting of that juftice, carried by the curfitor in Chancery for that Thire where thofe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroffed in parchment. Bacon.
Cu'rsorary. adj. [from curfus, Latin.] Curfory; hafty; carelefs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

O'erglanc'd the articlcs.
Cu'rsorin,y. adv. [from curfory.] Haftily; without care; without folicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther difowns, as any one that views the place but chrorily muft needs fee.

Atterbury. Cu'rsoriness. n. $\int$. [from curfory.] Slight attention.
CU'RSORY. adj. [from curforius, Latin.] Hafty; quick; inattentive ; carelefs.

The firf, upon a curfory and fuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man. Addifon.
Curst. adj. Froward; pecvifh; malignant; mifchicvous; malicious; fiarling
Mr. Mafon, after his manner, was very merry with both
parties, pleafantly playing both with the fhrewd touches of many curft boys, and with the fmall difcretion of many lewd fchoolmaiters. Afcham's Schoolinafter.
I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never curft;
I have no gift at all in threwifhnefs:
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not ftrike me. Shakef. Midfunmer Night's Dream.
I'll go fee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten : they are never curfl but when they are hungry.

Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that the is intolerably curf,
And fhrewd and forward, fo beyond all meafure,
That, were my fate far worfer than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. Eloakeppare.
Go, write in a martial hand; be curfl and brief. It is no
matter how witty, fo it be eloquent, and full of invention. Sh.
When I diffuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with $\operatorname{curff}$ fpeech,
I threaten'd to difcover him.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
And though his mind
Be ne'er fo curft, his tongue is kind Crafharv.
Cu'rstness. n. f. [from curff.] Peevifhnefs; frowardne's; malignity.

## Then, noble partners,

Touch you the fow'reft points with fwceteft terms,
Nor cur/fne/s grow to the matter. Sbakef. Ant. and Ceopat.
Her mouth fhe writh'd, her forehead taught :o frown,
Her eyes to fparkle fires to love unknown:
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did thew,
And ev'ry feature fpoke aloud the curfinefs of a fhrew. Dryd.
Curt. adj. [from curtus, Latin.] Short.
To CU'RTAlL. v. a. [curto, Latin. It was anciently written curtal, which perhaps is more proper ; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called curtal dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally fo cui the tail, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut fhort ; to Morten.

I, that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinifi'i, fent before my time
Into this breathing world.
Shakefpeare's Richard III.
Then why fhould we ourfelves abridge,
And curtail our own privilege? Hudibras, p ii. cant. 2. Scribblers fend us over their trafh in profe and verie, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernifms. Swift.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as affuredly curtail and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would fhorten the opportunities of vice.

IFoodward.
Perhaps this humour of fpeaking no more than we muft, has fo miferably curtailed fome of our words; and, in familiar writings and converfations, they often lofe all but their firft fyllables.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .135 \cdot$
2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count affured the court, that Fact his antagonift had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact, but Faction. Addijon.
Cu'rtail Dog. n: f. A dog whofe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courfing. Perhaps this word may be the original of cur.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breaft had not been made of faith, and my heart of fteel, fhe had transformed me to a curtail doo, and made me turn $i^{\prime}$ th' wheel.

Shakefpeare's Comedy of Errours.
CU'RTAIN. n.f. [cortina, Latin.]

1. A cloath contracted or expanded at pleafure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or difcover any thing; to fhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their curtains ought to be kept open, fo as to renew the air. Arbutbnct on Dict.
So through white curtains fhot a tinn'rous ray,
And op'd thofe eyes that muft eclipfe the day.
Pcpe.
Thy hand, great dulnefs! let's the curtain fall,
And univerfal darknefs buries all. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.
2. To draw the Curtain. To clofe it fo as to thut out the light, or conceal the object.

I muft draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in fufpence, 'tiil materials are prepared.

Purnet's Theory of the Earth.
Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laft: the curtain will foon be diawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wifh you a long good might. Poje.
3. To open it fo as to difern the object.

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Fmilia:
Soft, by and by; let me the curtains draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? Shakef.
So foon as the all-checring fun
Should in the fartheft Eaft begin to draw
The Chady curtain, from Aurora's bed. Shakef. Rom. and Ful.
Pcace, the lovers are afleep:
Theys

## C U S

They, fweet turtles! folded lie In the laft knot that love could tie Let them fleep, let them fleep on,
'Till this formy night be gone ;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Thèn the curtain will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whore day flall never fleep in night.
Crabaw.
4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baftions. Military Dist The governour, not difcouraged, fuddenly of timber and boards raired up a curtain twelve foot high, at the back of his foldiers.

Knolles's shiftory of the Turks.
Curtain-lecture. n.f. [from curtain and lecture.] A reproof given by a wife to her hufband in bed.

What endlers brawls by wives are bred!
The cirtain-lecture makes a mournful bed. Drydon's fuven.
She ought to exert the authority of the curtain-lesture, and
if the finds him of a rebellious difpofition, to tame him. Addif.
To CU'R'TAIN. v.a. [from the noun.] To inclofe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature feems dead, and wicked dreams abufe
The curtain'd fleep.
Sbakefpear és Macbeth. The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ftorm they were furpriz'd,
And curtain'd with a counfel-kceping cave.
But in her temple's laft recefs inclos'd,
On dulneef' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him clofe fhe curtain'd round with vapours blue,
And foft befprinkled with cimmerian dew. Pote's Dunciad.
Cu'r tate Diffonce. n.f. [In aftronomy.] Thie diftance of a planet's place from the fun, reduced to the ecleptick.
Curta'tion. n.f. [from carto, to fhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diftance from the fiw and the curtate diffance.

Chambers.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cu'ritelasse. } \\ \text { Cu'rtelax. }\end{array}\right\}$ See Cutlass.
Cúrisy. See Courtesy.
Cu'rvated. alj. [arriatus, Latin.] Bent.
Curva'tion. n.f. [curvo, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.
Cu'rvature. n.f. [from curve.] Crookednefs; inflexion; manner of bending.
It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is fafeff for the included marrow. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the mufcle, and curvature of the officles, to give it a due tenfion. Holder.
Curve. adj. [curvus, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not freight.
Unlefs an intrinfick principle of gravity or attration, may make it defrribe a curve line about the attracting body. Bentley.
CuRve. n. $f$. Any thing bent; a fexure or crookednefs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful curve,
With eye intentive mark the fpringing game. Thomfon.
To CURVE. v. a. [curvo, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.
And the tongue is drawn back and curved. Holder on Speech.
To CU'RVET. v. n. [corvettare, Italian.]

1. To teap ; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I prythee: it curvets unfeafonably.

Himfelf he on an earwig fet,
Yet fcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
'Ere he himfelf could fettle.
Drayton's Nympbid.
Seiz'd with unwonted pain, furpriz'd with fright,
The wounded fleed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before : his hoofs behind
Sprin'g up in air aloft, and lafl the wind. Dryden's Eneis.
2. To frifk ; to be licentious.

Cu'rvet. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

Curvili'Near. adj. [curvis and linea, Lat]

1. Confifting of a crooked line.

The impulfe continually draws the celeftial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a curvilinear orbit; fo that it muft be repeated every minute of time.
2. Compored of crooked lincs.

Cu'rvity. n. f. [from curve] Crookednefs.
The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joynt, and give a greater curvity to the pofture of the officles. Holder's Elements of Specech.
CU'SHION. n. $f$. [kuflen, Dutch; coufin, French.]
I. A pillow for the feat ; a foft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Chaucius, and fonc other of my men;
Ill have them fleep on cufhions in my tent. Sbak. Ful. Cafar. If you are tearn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are niot,

Let them have culfions by youl. Slakefpeare's Cariolankr. But c're they fat, officious Baucis lays
Two culbions fluff'd with frraw, the feat to raife;
Coarfe, but the beft fhe had. $\quad$ Dryden's Fables. An Eaftern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous fentence; and ordered his hide to be fuffied into a calfibion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the fon to fit on. Swift.
Cu'shionen, allj. [from cuffion.] Seated on a culfhion; fupported by culhions.
Many, who are cuffioned upon thrones, would have remained in obfcurity.

Differtation on Parties.
CUSP. n. $\int$. [culfis, Latin.] A term ufed to exprefs the points or horns of the moon, or other luniuary. Harris. Cu'spated. $\}$ alj. [from cufpis, Latin.] When the leaves Cu'spidated. $\}$ of a flower end in a point. 2 uincy. Cu'stard. n. f. [creflarl, Welfh.] A kind of fweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and fugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mafs. It is a food much ured in city feafts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, cuffard, and plumb cake. Hudil ras, cant. ii.
Now may'rs and flrieves all hufh'd and fatiate lay;
Yet ert. in dreams, the cuffarld of the day. Pope's Duinciad.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ 'stody. n. f. [cuflodia, Latin.]

1. Imprifonment; reftraint of liberty.

The council remonftranced unto queen Elizabeth the confpiracies againft her life, and therefore they advifed her, that the fhould go lefs abroad weakly attended, as the ufed; but the queen anfwered, flie had rather be dead than put in cufforly.

Bacon's Apopbtucgms.
For us enflav'd, is cuffody fevere,
And frripes, and arbitrary punifhment
Inficted?
Milton's Paralije Lof, b. ii. l. 335.
2. Care ; guardianfhip; clarge.

Under the cufody and charge of the fons of Merari, fhall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Num. iii. 36. We being ftrangers here, how dar'ft thou truft
So great a charge from thine own cuffody. Shakefpeare.
An offence it were, raflyly to depart out of the city committed to their cufocty.

Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
There is generally but one coin flampt upon the occafion, which is made a prefent to the perfon who is celebrated on it: by this ineans the whole fame is in his own cuffocoly. Addijon. 3. Defence ; prefervation; fecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty flips for the cuffody of the narrow feas.

Bacon's War with Spain.
CU'STOM. n.f. [couffume, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deffruction fhall be fo in ufe,
That mothers fhall but fmile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with cufform of fell deeds. Shak. J̌ul. Ccfars:
Cuftom, a greater power than nature, feldom fails to make them worthip.
2. Faftion; common way of acting.
3. Eftablifhed manner.

According to the cuffom of the prief's office, his lot was to burn incenfe when he went into the temple of the Lord. Luk. i. And the priefts cuffom with the people was, that when any man offered facrifice, the prieft's fervants came, while the feff was in, with a flefh-hook of three tecth in his hands. x Sa. ii.
4. Practife of buying of certain perfons.

You fay he is affiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your cuffom, but not your votes. Add. 5. Application from buyers; as, this trader bas good cuftom.
6. [ln law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eftablifhed by long ufe, and the confent of our anceftors, has been, and is, daily practifed. We cannot fay that this or that is a cuffom, except we can juftify that it hath continued fo one hundred years ; yet, becaufe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a cuflom, if two or more can depore that they heard their fathers fay, that it was a cuffonn all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alfo fay, that it was likewife a cuffom in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ferve. Ciufom is either general or particular : gencral, that which is current through England ; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordfhip, city, or town. Cuffom differs from prefription; for cuffom is common to more, and prefrciption is particular to this or that man : prefcription may be for a far fhorter timie than cufform.
7. Tribute ; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The refidue of there ordinary finances be cafual or uncertain, as be the efcheats and forfeitures, the cuffoms, butlerage, and impofs.

Bacon.
Thofe commodities may be difperfcd, after having paid the cufoons, in England.

Tcmple.
Cuffoms to fteal is fuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defriaud their king. Dryden.
Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, efpecially the cuffoms on the importation of the Gallick trade. Ailutbonot.

Cu'stominouse. n. $f$. The houfe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.
Some cufoomboulf officers, birds of paffage, and opprefive thrifty fquires, are the only thriving people amongt us. S'wift.
Cu'stomable. aj. [from cuffom.] Common; habitual; frequent.
Cu'stomableness. n. $\int$. [from cuflomable.]
I. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuftom

Cu'stomably. adv. [from cuftomable.] According to cuftom.
Kingdoms have cuflomably been carried away by right of fuccefion, according to proximity of blood. Hayward.
Cu'stomarily. adv. [from ciffornaty.] Habitually; commonly.
To call God to witnefs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occafion, in common difcourle, cuftomarily without any confideration of what we fay, is one of the higheft indignities and affronts that can be offered him.

Ray on the Creation.
Cu'stomariness. n.f. [from ciffomary] Frequency; commonnefs; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may juftify the fharpeft, and for its cufomarine/s the frequentef invectives, which can be made againft it.

Government of the Tonguc, fect. 3. Cu'stomary. adj. [from cuffom.]

1. Conformable to eftablifhed cuftom; according to prefcription.

Pray you now, if it may ftand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conful: I have here the cuftomary gown. Sbokef.
Several ingenious perfons, whofe affiftance might be conducive to the advance of real and ufeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and cuftomary belief. Glanv. Scepf. 2. Habitual.

We fhould carefully avoid the profane and irreverent ufe of God's name, by curfing, or ciffon:ary fwcaring, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worfhip, or any thing belonging to it.

Tiliot fon, Sernon 5.
3. Ufual ; wonted

## Ev'n now I met him

With crffomary compliment, when he,
W: fting his cyes to th' contrary, and falling
$\Lambda$ lip of much contempt, fpeeds from me.
Sbakespeare.
Cu'stomed. adj. [from cuffom.] Ufual; common; that to which we are accuftomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the fky,
No common wind, no cuflomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral caufe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and figns. Sbak. K. Jobn.
Cu'stomer. n.f. [from cufom.] One who frequents any place of fale for the fake of purchafing.
One would think it Overdone's houfe; for here be many old cuftomers.

Sbakeppeare's Meafure for Meafure.
A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradefmen do
To perfuade cuftomers to buy their goods.
Rofcommon.
Don't you hear how lord Strut has befpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's fhop? Don't you fee how that old fox fteals away your cuflomers, and turns you out of your bufinefs every day.

Arbutbrot.
Thofe papers are grown a neceffary part in coffeehoufe furniture, and may be read by cuflomers of all ranks for curiofity or amufement. Swift's Prject for the Advancem. of Religion.
I fhewed you a piece of black and white ftuff, juft fent from the dyer, which you were pleafed to approve of, and be my cuflomer for.

Swift.
2. A common women. This fenfe is now obfolete.

I marry her!-What, a cufoner? Pr'ythee, bear fome charity to my wit; do not think it fo unwholfome. Shakef. Othello. Cu'strel. n. $\int$.

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veffel for holding wine.

Ainfworth.
To CUT. pret. cut; part. paff. cut. [probably from the French couteau, a knife.]
. To penetrate with an edged inftrument; to divide any continuity by a fharp edge.

Ah, cut my lace afunder,
That my great heart may have fome foope to beat,
Or elfe I fwoon with this dead killing news. Sbakef. R. III.
And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The fword of juftice cuts upon the knot,
And fevers 'em for ever. $\quad D_{r y d e r ' s ~ S p a n i f b ~ F r y a r . ~}^{\text {ren }}$
Some I have cut away with fciffars.
Wifeman's Surgery.
2. To hew.

Thy fervants can fkill to cut timber in Lebanon. a Cbro. ii. 3. To carve ; to make by fculpture.

Why fhould a man, whofe blood is warm within, Sit like his grandfire cut in alabafter ?

Sbakefpeare.
The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly cut upon the wall of a neighbouring building.
4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires.

Ex. xxxix. 3.

## C U T

Before the whiftling winds the veffels fly,
With rapid fiviftnefs cat the liquid waj,
And reach Gereftus at the point of day. Pore's Odifes', b. iii.
To pierce with any uneafy fenfation.
The man was cut to the heart with thefe confulations. Adidif. 6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paffion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To cut and haufle for ourfelves.
We fure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourfives both cut and fhuffed them.
Take a frefh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who cuits or huffes with our dirty leaving. Granville.
7. To interfect; to crofs; as, one line cuts another at right angles.
8. To Cut down. To fell ; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mourtains of Cilicia.

Knoiles's Hiflory of the Turks.
9. To Cur down. To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural cloquence, that he cuts down the fineft orator, and deffro's the beft contrived argument, as foon as ever he gets himfelf to he heard.

Adid Jon' Count Trriff.
10. To CuT off. To feparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. Fud. i. 6 .
11. To CuT off. To deftroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firft conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were fill increaled, and the native Spaniards ftill cut off.

Spenfr on Ireland.
By whofe fell working I was firt advancid,
And by whofe pow'r I well might lodge a fear
To be again difplac'd; which to avoid,
I cut them off. Shakeffearc's Honty IV. p. ii. Were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands. Shakefp. Macbeth.
This great commander was fuddenly cut off by a fatal Atroke, given him with a fmall contemptible inftrument. Howel.
Irenæus was likewife cut off by martyrdom. . Addifon.
Ill-fated nrince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freih, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life.
Pbilits's Diflreft Mother.
12. To Cu'r off. To refcind.

Fetch the will hither, and we fhall determine
How to cut off fome charge in legacies. Siakef. Ful. Caf. He that cuts off twenty years of life,
Cuts off fo many years of fearing dieath. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. Ful. Cad.
Prefume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath cut off
Quite from lis people. Mi:ton's Agon. l. irs6.
The propofal of a recompence from men, cuts off the hopes of future rewards.
13. To Cut off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this ifland, a wife man and a great warrior, handled the matter fo, as he cut off their land forces from their fhips.

Bacor.
His party was fo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be cut off.

Clarendon, b. viii.
14. To Cut off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contentions, commifioners were appointed to make certain the limits. Hayward.
To cut off all further mediation and interpofition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuf. Clarendon.

It may compofe our unnatural feuds, and cut off frequent occafions of brutal rage and intemperance. Addij. Fiechslder.
15. To Cur off. To take away; to withold.

We are concerned to cut off all occafion from thofe who feek occafion, that they may have whereof to accufe us. Rogers. 16. To Cut off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary fin, actually cuts himfelf off from the bencits and profefion of Chriftianity.

Aldijon.
This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to defpair,
In fome few pofing fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world Pr.
Why fhould thofe who wait at aliars be cait off from partaking in the general benefits of law, (I of nature. Suift.
17. To Cut off. To interrupt; to filcnce.

It is no grace to a judge to ficw quicknefs of conceit in cutting off cvidence or counfel too fibort. Bain, Efly 37 . 18. To Cur of: To apofrophife; to abbeviate.

No vowel can be cut off before inuther, when we cannot fink the pronunciation of it. Dry dici's Didicat. Eino
19. To CuT out. To Mape; to fom.

By the pattern of mine own they'ints I $c$ : t out
The purity of his. Shakiofcare's IV inter's Tale.
I, for my part, do not like images sut out in juniper, or other garden ftuff: they be for chil. i. n. Facon, Eljay 47 .

There is a large table at Montmorancy cut o.t of the enicknefs of a vine-ftuck.

Temple.
The

## C U T

The antiquaries b ing but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigicunly about the cutting out the toga. Arluthrot on Coins. They liave a large forreft cut out into walks, extremely thick and glonmy.
20. To Cur out. To fclieme; to contrive

Huving a moft pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own furef, he had work enough cut him out to extinguilh it.

Howel.
Every man had cut out a place for himfelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lordtreafurers.

Addijon.
21. To Cut out. To adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatife, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly

Rymer.
22. To Cut o:t. To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowledgrients, or common difcourfe.

Pope.
23. To Cut out. To excel; to outdo.
24. To Cut hort. To hinder from proceeding by fudden interruption

Thus much he froke, and more he would have faid,
But the fterin heroe turn'd afide his head,
And cut him Bort.
Dryden's IEneis.
Achilles cut him $\operatorname{bort}$; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. Dryden.
25. To Cut fort. To abridge; as, the foldiers were cut fhort of their $\hat{y}$ ay.
26. ToCut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces. The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a fenfual man. L'Efrange. $2 \%$ To Cut up. To eradicate.

Who cut up mallows by the bufhes, and juniper-roots for their meat.
F. $b$, xxx. 4

This doclrine cuts up all government by the roots. Locke
To Cut. ข.n.

1. To make its way by dividing obftructions.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard fubftances, which infants, by a natural inftinct, affect.
2. To perforn the operation of lithotomy.

He faved the lives of thoufands by his manner of cutting for the fone.

Pope.
3. To interfere; as, a horfe that cuts.

Cut. part.adj. Prepared for ufe : a metaphor from hewn timber.
Sets of phrafes, cut and dry,
Evermore thy tongue fupply.
CuT. n. f. [from the noun.]

1. The action of a fharp or edged inftrument; the blow of an ax or fword.
2. The impreffion or feparation of continuity, made by an edge or fharp inftrument; diftinguifhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inffrument.
3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways, which cuts are called fedes, and are reckoned among the fractures.
4. A channel made by art.

This great cat or ditch Sefoftris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpofed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier tranfportation of the Indian merchandife to Cairo and Alexandria.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
5. A part cut off from the reft.

Suppofe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one cut is reckoned fo many foot.

Niortiner's Husbandry.
6. A fmall particle; a fhred.

It hath a number of fhort cuts or fhreddings, which may be better called wifhes than prayers. Hookcr, b. v. fect. 27. 7. A lot cut off a ftick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopfa may draw cuts, and the florteft cut fpeak firft.

Sidney, b. ii.
A man mav as reafonably draw cuts for his tenets, and regulate his perfuafion by the caft of a die.

Loike.
8. A near paffage, by which fome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inftead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a fhorter cut. Soutl)'s Sermons. There is a fhorter cut, an eafier pafiage. Decay of Piely. The evidence of my fenfe is fimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a fhorter cut therehy to the affent to the truth of the things fo evidenced. Hale's Origin of Mankind. But the gentleman would needs fee me part of my way, and carry me a fhort cut through his own ground, which faved me half a mile's riding

Swift's Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .20$.
9. A picture cut or carved upon a ftamp of wood or copper, and imprefled from it.
In this form, according to his defcription, he is fet forth in the prinits or cuts of martyrs by Cevallerius.

Brown. Niadam Dacier, from fome old chits of Terence, fancies

## C UT

that the larva or perfona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falfe hair to it. Addij, on on Italy. 10. The ftamp on which a picture is carved.
11. The act or pradice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the mufe her aid impart,
Unfkill'd in all the terms of art
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the fhuflic, and the cut.
Their cloths are after fuch a pagan cut too,
That, fure, they've worn out Chriftendom. Shaker. H. VIII His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wifdom and his face;
In $c: t t$ and dye fo like a tile,
A fudden view it would beguile. Hudibras, p. i. cant. t.
They were fo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very cut of his beard. Still.iggt. Def. of Difc. on Rom. Id:l. Children leve breeches, not for their cut or cafe, but becaufe the having them is a mark or ftep towards manhood. Locke.
A third defires you to obferve well the toga on fuch a reverfe, and afks you whether you can in conicience believe the fleeve of it to be of the true Roman cut.

Addijon.
Sometimes an old fellow fhall wear this or that fort of cut
in his cloaths with great integrity. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 264$.
Wilt thou buy there fome high heads of the neweft cut for my daughter.

Arbutbnot's Hiflory of Fobn Bull.
13. It feems anciently to have fignified a fool or cully.

Send her money, knight : if thou haft her not in the end, call me cut. Sbakejpeare's Twelfth Night. 14. Cur and long tail. A proverbial expreffion for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.-
Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under tne degree of a fquire

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. A quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee :
Come cut and long tail; for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. Ben. Folonfon's Underwood.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ taneous. adj. [from cutis, Latin.] Relating to the fkin.
This ferous, nutritious mafs is more readily circulated into
the cutaneous or remoteft parts of the body. Floyer on Fiumours.
Some forts of cutaneous eruptions are occafioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous fubftances. Arbuthn. Cu'ricle. n. f. [cuticula, Latin.]

1. The firft and outermof covering of the body, commonly called the fcarf-fkin. This is that foft fkin which rifes in a blifter upon any burning, or the application of a blifteringplaifter. It fticks clofe to the furface of the true finin, to which it is alfo tied by the veffels which nourifh it, though they are fo fmall as not to be feen. When the fcarf-fkin is examined with a microfcope, it appears to be made up of feveral lays of exceeding finall fcales, which cover one another more or lefs, according to the ciiferent thicknefs of the fcarf-fkin in the feveral parts of the body.

2uincy.
In each of the very fingers there are bones and griftles, and ligaments and membranes, and mufcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and fkin, and cuticle and nail.

Bentlcy's Sermons.
2. A thin fkin formed on the furface of any liquor.

When any faline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the falt concretes in regular figures; which atgues that the particles of the falt, before they concreied, floated in the liquor at equal diftances in rank and file. Newton's Opt: Cuti'cular. adj. [from cutis, Latin.] Belonging to the fkin. Curt, fignifies knowledge or kill. So Cutbwin is a knowing conqueror; Cutbred a knowing counfellor; Cuthbert, famous for fkill. Much of the fame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. Gib. Canden. $\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ Tlass. n. $f$. [coutelas, French. This word is written fometimes cutlace, fometimes cuttleax: in Shakefpeare, curtlcaxe; and in Pope, cutlafis ] A broad cutting fword: the word is much in ufe among the feamen.

Were't not better
That I did fuit me all points like a man ?
A gallant curtlcax upon my thigh,
A boar-fpear in my hand. Shakeffeare's As you like it.
To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets fept beneath the fun;
Of two his cutlafh launch'd the fpouting blood,
Thefe quarter'd, fing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. Pope. Cu'tler. n.f. [coutelier, French.] One who makes or fells knives.

## A paultry ring

That the did give, whofe poefy was
For all the world like cutter's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. Stakeffeare. In a bye cutler's fhop on 'Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny
knife : fo cheap was the infrument of this great attempt. $W_{\text {ott }}$.
He chofe no other inftrument than an ordinary knife, which
he bought of a common cutcer.
Clar rids.
Cu'rpurse. n. $\int$. [cut and pur $\sqrt[l]{ }$.] One who fteals ly the
method

## C Y G

method of cutting purfes: a common practice when men wore their purfcs at their girdles, as was once the cuftom. A thief; a robbcr.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceffiary for a cutpur $\sqrt{\text { e }}$

Sbake/peare's Winter's Tale.
A cutpurfe of the A vice of kings,
That from a fhelf the precious diadem fole, And put it in his pocket.

Shakefpeare's Hamlct.
$W$ as there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurfe, nor burglary abroad? Hudibras, p.i. cant. 2.
If we could imagine a whole nation to be cutpurfes and robbers, would there then be kept that fquare dealing and equity in fuch a monftrous den of thieves. Bentley's Sermons.
Cu'tter. n. f. [from cut.]

1. An agent or inftrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water
3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, neareft the center of motion, becaule there is a greater ftrength or force required to chow the meat than to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morfel from any folid food, to be tranfmitted to the grinders. Ray on the Creation.
4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the fum paid upon them; and then cafts the fame into the court to be written upon.
Cut-throat. n. $\int$. [cut and throat ] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an affaffin.

Will you then fuffer thefe robbers, cut-throats, bafe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriftendom, to wafte your countries, fpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your feas?

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Perhaps the cut-tbroat may rather take his copy from the Parifian maffacre, one of the horrideft inftances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known.

South's Sermons.
The ruffian robbers by no juftice aw'd,
And unpaid cut-throat foldiers are abroad;
Thofe venal fouls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To fave complaints and profecution, kill. Dryden's fuvenal.
Cut-throat. adj. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.
If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than cut-tbroat and abominable dealing. Carew's Survey of Cornwal. Cu'tring. \%. . [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the cuttings of vines, and cafting them upon land, doth much good. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 667. Many are propagated above ground by flips or cuttings. Ray.
CUTTLE. n. $\int$. A fifh, which, when he is purfued by a filh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and efcapes.

It is fomewhat ftrange, that the blood of all birds and beafts, and fifhes, fhould be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle fhould be as black as ink. Bacon's Nat. Hift He that ufes many words for the explaining any fubject, doth, like the cuttle fifh, hide himfelf for the moft part in his own ink.

Ray on the Creation.
$\mathrm{Cu}^{\prime}$ tтie. n.f. [from cuttle.] A foul mouthed fellow; a fel-
low who blackens the character of others.
Hanmer.
Away, you cutpurfe rafcal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thruft my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the faucy cuttle with mc. Shakefpcare's Henry IV. p. ii.


1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a fpace in which the fame revolutions begin arain; a periodical fpace of time.

We do more commonly ufe thefe words, fo as to ftile a leffer fpace a cycle, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof.

Holder on Time.
3. A method, or account of a mcihod continued 'till the fame courfe begins again.

We thought we fhould not attempt an unacceptable work if here we endeavoured to prefent our gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requifite to be done throughout every month of the year.

Evei'yn's Kalendar.
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To fave appearances; how gird the fphere
With centrick and excentrick, fcribl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. viii
$\mathrm{CY} \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{OiD}, n . f$. [from xurnaidrs, of xurdor and sider, fhape. A geometrical curve, of which the genefis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel : the line which the nail defcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.
Cyclóidal. adj. [from cycloid.] Relating to a cycloid; as the cicloidal fpace, is the face contained between the cycloid - and its fubflance.

Chambers.
 ledge; a courfe of the fciences.
CY'GNET, M. f. [from cychus, Latin.] A young fwan.

## C Y P

I am the cygnet to this pale faint fwan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. Shak. K. Fobnt.
So doth the fwan her downy cygnets fave,
Keeping them pris'ners underneath her wings. Shak. H. VI. Cygnets, from grey, turn white. Bacon's Nutural Hiftiry. Young cygnets are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they tafte fifhy. . Mortimer's Huflandly. CY'LINDER. n. $\int$. [xúnuodecu.] A body having two flat furfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be eafily found.

Wilkins.
The fquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bafes, pediffals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. Peacham Cylíndrical. ?adj. [from cylinder.] Partaking of the naCyli'ndrick. $\}$ ture of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.
Minera ferri ffalactitia, when feveral of the cylindrick frixe are contiguous, and grow together into one fheaf, is called brufhiron ore. Woolward's Natural Hiflory, $p$. iv.

Obftructions muft be moft incident to fuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaftick fibres are both fmalleft, and thofe are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. Arbutbnut on Aliments. Cyma'r. $n$ f. [properly written fimar.] A flight covering; a fcarf.

Her comely limbs compofed with decent care,
Her body fhaded with a flight cymar;
Drgden. $\}$
CTMMATIUM. n, S. [Lat. from xup.áric, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two forts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above.

Harris.
In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble fhow by their graceful projections. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .415$
Cy'mbal. n. f. [cymbalum, Latin.] A mufical inftrument.
The trumpets, fackbuts, pfalteries and fifes,
Tabors and cymbals, and the fhouting Romans,
Make the fun dance. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
If mirth fhould fail, I'll bufy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums fhall fright her from the throne,
As founding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. Dryd. Aurengz.
 madnefs in which men have the qualities of dogs.
Cynege'ticks. n. $\int$. [xuveryizea.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.
Cy'nical. \}adj. [ximue.] Having the qualities of a dog; $\mathrm{Cy}^{\prime}$ Nick. $\}$ currifh; brutal; fnarling; fatirical.

He doth believe that fome new fangled wit (it is his cynical phrafe) will fome time or other find out his art.

Wilkins.
Cx'Nick. n. f. [xúwre.] A philofopher of the fnarling or cusrifh fort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a fnarler; a mifanthrope.

How vilely doth this cynick rhime?-
Get you hence, firrah; faucy fellow, hence. Sbakefpeare. Cy'ngsure. n. f. [from mivouve.] The ftar near the Northpole, by which failors fteer.

Towers and battlements it fees
Bofom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps fome beauty lies,
The cynofure of neighbouring eyes.
Milton.
Cy'on. See Cion.
Gather cyons for graffs before the buds fprout.
Evelyn.
Cypress-tree. [cypreffus, Latin.]
Its leaves are fquamofe and flat: the male flowers, which are likewife fquamofe, grow at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree. The fruit is of a fpherical form, and is compofed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular fceds.

Miller.
The cyprefs is a tall ftrait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no ufe: its leaves are bitter, and the very fmell and fhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made ufe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the cyprefstree is always green, very heavy, of a good fmell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is diftinguifhed into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it werc, horizontal; and thofe of the female are upright, which is therefore generally ufed for paliffades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in fcparate places. The Latins call it conus, becaufe of its figure. This fruit is compofed of a kind of feales, in the clefts of whicla are hidden little feeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus.

Calmet.
In ivory coffers I have ftuft my crowns
In cyprefs chefts my arras counterpanes.
Shaksfprare.

## C Y S

He taketh the cyprefs and the oak, which he frengtheneth for himfelf among the trees of the foreft.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cyprefs form'd a fragrant thade. Pope's Odyy. 2. Being anciently ufed in funcrals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poifon be their drink,
Their fweeteft fhade a grove of cypref) trees. Shat Hen. VI. Cy'frus. n. $\int$. [I fuppofe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from cyprefs, as being ufed in mourning.] A thin tranfparent black ftuff

Lawn as white as driven fnow,
Cyp̀rus black as e'er was crow. Shakefp. Winter's Tale. To one of your receiving,
Enough is fhewn: a cyprus, not a bofom,
Hides my poor heart!
Sbakefpeare. CYST: $\}^{n .} \int$. [xisrs.] A bag containing fome motbid CY'STIS. $\}$ matter.

## $C 2 A$

In taking it out the cyfis broke, and flewed itfel! by its matter to be a meliceris. Wifeman's Surgery.

There may be a confumption, with a purulent fiiting, when the vomica is contained in a cyf or bag; , upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly fiffocated.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
Cy'stick. adj. [from cy 2 , a bag.] Contained in a bag.
The bile is of two forts; the cyfick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a fort of repofitory for the gall ; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Cysto'тому. n. f. [rústs and ríp,w.] The ate or practice of opening incyfted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.
CZAR. n. f. [A Sclavonian word, written more properly tzar.] The title of the emperour of Ruilia.
Czari'na. n. $f$. [from czar.] The emprefs of Ruffia.


## D Æ D

D.Is a confonant nearly approaching in found to T, but formed by a ftronger appulfe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The found of D in $E n g l i / h$ is uniform, and it is never mute. D A CAPO. [Ital.] A term in mufick, which fignifying from the head or the beginning; means that the firf
part of the tune fhould be repeated at the conclufion.
To DAB. v. a. [dauber, Fr.] To ftrike gently with fomething foft or moift.

A fore fhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. Sharp.
A DAb. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A fmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with fomething moift or foft.
3. Something moift or flimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artift; a man expert at fomething. This is not ufed in writing.
5. A kind of fmall flat fifh.

Of flat fifh there are rays, flowks, dabs, plaice. Carew.
Dab-CHICK. n. f. A chicken newly hatched ; a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A dab chick waddles through the copfe,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. Pope.
To DA'BBI.E. v. a. [dabbelen, Dutch.] To fmear; to daub; to fpatter ; to befprinkle; to wet

## Then came by

A fhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Datbled in blood. Shakefpeare's Richard III.
I fcarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine.
Wifeman's Surgery.
Mean while the South, rifing with dabbled wings,
A fable cloud athwart the welkin flings.
To Da'prle. v. $n$.
I. To play in water ; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a fpirit, that dwells with ftars, dabble in this impurer mud. Glanville's Apology.
The little one complained of her legs, that the could neither fwim nor dabble with them.

L'Eftrange.
But when he found the boys at play,
And faw them dabbling in their clay,
He ftood behind a ftall to lurk,
And mark the progrefs of their work.
Swift.
2. To do any thing in a flight, fuferficial, or fhallow manner; to tamper.

Shakefpeare fhall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbiing here and there with the text, I have had no more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing ftanding juft as I found it. Pope.
Da'bbler. n. $\int$. [from dabule.]
I. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maftery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a fuperficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, left our dabbiers in politicks hould be ready to fwear againft hin for difaffection. Swift's Intelligencer, No ${ }^{\circ} 19$.
DACE. n. F. [of uncertain derivation: in moft provinces called dare. $]$ A finall river fifh, refembling a roach, but lefs.

Let me live harmlefsly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may fee my quill or cork down fink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or dace. Walton's Ang!.
Da'cтyle. n.f. [yzzeri,o, a finger.] A poetical foot confifting of one long fyllable and two fhort, like the joints of a finger ; as canclidus.
DAD. ( $n$.. . [The child's way of exprefing father. It is DA'DDY. ${ }^{\prime}$ remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firit taught to chidren, is compounded of $a$ and $t$, or the kindred ietrer $d$ differently placed; as tad, Wella; aito, Greck; aita, Gothick; tuta, Latin. Niammas atque tatas bab t fra, Mlart.\} lowher.
$I$ was never to bethumpt with words,
Since furt I calld my brother's father clad. Shakef K. Tobn.
His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like bits stad as he could fare!
Gay.

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful : this is not the true meaning, nor fhould be imitated.

Nor hath
The dodal hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace.
Philips.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Da'ffodil. } \\ \text { Daffodilly. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [Suppofed by Skinner to be cor$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Daffodilly. } \\ \text { Daffodowndílly. }\end{array}\right\}$ rupted from ajphodelus.

This plant hath a lily-flower, confifting of one leaf, which is bell-haped, and cut into. fix fegments, which incircle its middle like a crown ; but the empalement, which commonly rifes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundifh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundifh feeds. Miller.

Strew me the green ground with daffodowndillies,
And cowlips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. Spenfer.
Bid Amaranthus all his beauty fhed,
And daffocililies fill their cups with tears,
To ftrew the laureate herfe where Lycid lies.-
Milton.
The daughters of the flood have fearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The fhort narciffus, and fair dafodil,
Pancies to pleafe, the fight, and caffia fweet to finell. Dryden. To Daft. v.a. [contracted from do aft; that is, to throw back, to tbrow off.] To tofs atide; to put away with contempt; to throw away flightly.

Where is his fon,
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world afide,
And bid it pafs? Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
I would fhe had beftow'd this dotage on me: I would have dafft all other refpects, and made her half myfelf. Sbakefp. Dag. n. f. [dague, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piftol: fo called from ferving the purpofes of a dagger, being carried fecretly, and doing mifchief fuddenly.
To DAG v. a. [from daggle.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.
$\mathrm{DA}^{\prime}$ GGER. n. f. [dague, French.]
I. A fhort fword ; a poniard.

She ran to her fon's dagger, and Atruck herfelf a mortal wound.

Sidney, b. ii.
This fword a dagger had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him fo,
As dwarfs upon knights crrant do. Hudibras, $p$ i. cant. I. He flrikes himfelf with his dagser; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he flabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs.
2. [In fencing fchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a bafket hilt, ufed for defence.
3. [With printers ] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [ $\dagger$ ].
Da'ggersdrawing. n.f. [dagger and dranu.] The aft of drawing daggers ; approach to open violence.

They always are at dagge jdraving,
And one another clapperclawing. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. z. I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at dagger/drawing, 'till one defired to know the fubject of the
quarrel. quarrel.

Sruift.
To DA'GGLE v a. [from dag, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lje, derived from the Danifh; according to Skinuer, from bay, fprinkled, or bearon, to dip. They are probably all of the fame root.] To dip negligently in nire or water; to bemire ; to befprinkle.
To Da'gule. 2. n. To be in the mire; to run through wet or diit.

Nor like a puppy; $d$ gsled through the town,
To fetch and carry fing-fong up and down. P:pe's Epifles. Da'grilediail. n.f. [daigle and tai.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud ; befpattered

The gentlemen of wit and pleafure are apt to be rhoaked at the fight of io many diage edtui parfons, that happen to fall in thcil way.

Srijit.

## D A I

DA'ILY. alj. [とaglic, Saxon.] Happening every d.yy, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us fuch a priuce. Sbak. H. VIII. Ceafe, man of woman born! to hope relief
From daily trouble, and continu'd grief.
Prior.
Da'ily. adv. Every day; very often.
Let that man with better fenfe advife,
That of the world leaft part to us is read,
And daily how through hardy enterprize
Many great regions are difcovered. Fairy Queen, b, ii.
I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I converfed aimoft dai\%, for years together. Dryd.Virg. Ded. DA'INTILI. adv. tron dainty.]

1. Elcgantly ; delicately.

This fame truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not fhew the mafks and mummeries, and tiiumphs of the world, half fo ftately and dairting as candle-light. Bacon. 2. Dcicicufly; pleafantly.

There is no region on earth fo dainitily watered, with fuch great n"vigable rivers.

Howel's Focal Toraf.
Thole young fuiters had been accufomed to nothing but to fieep well, and fare daintily. Broom's Viezu of Epick Poems.
PA'INTINESS. in.. . [from dainty.]

1. Delicacy; foftnefs.

What frould yet thy palate pleafe?

## Daintinefs and fofter eafe,

Sleeked limbs, and fineft blood?
Een. Gobnfon's Foref.
2. Elegance ; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the daintinefs of his $\operatorname{leg}$ and foot, and the carl in the fine fhape of his hands.

IV otton.
3. Squeamifhnefs ; faftidioufnefs

Or fand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath difcourfed without any daintine/s.

Wotton's Architecture.
DA'INTY. adj. [derived by Skinner from dain, an old French word for delicate; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleafing to the palate; of exquifite tafte; delicious.

They are all over watery; whereas an higher concoction is requircd for fweetnefs, or pleafure of tafte, and therefore all your diainty plumbs are a little dry. Eacon's Natural Hiffory.
2. Delicate ; of acute fenfibility ; nice; fqueamifh; foft; luxurious ; tender.

This is the floweft, yet the daintieft fenfe;
For ev'n the ears of fuch as have no fkill,
Perceive a difcord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. Davies.
They were a fine and dainty people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military.

Bacon's Holy War.
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty,
I'll fwear hath corns.
Sbakefpeare's Romeo and 'Yuliet.
Therefore to horfe;
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But Chift away. Shakeppeare's Mucleth.
4. Elegant; tenderly languifhingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My houfe, within the city,
Is richly furnifhed with plate and gold,
Bafons and ewers to lave her dainty hands.
Why fhould ye be fo cruel to yourfelf,
And to thofe dainty limbs, which nature lent
For gentle ufage, and foft delicacy?
5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your dainty fpeakers have the curfe,
To plead bad caufes down to worfe.
Sbakefpeare.
Milton.

Da'inty. n. f.
I. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; fomething of exquifite tafte.
Be not defirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.

Prov. xxiii. 3 .
A worm breedeth in meal, of the Chape of a large white magoot, which is given as a great dainty to nightingales. Bacen. She then produc'd her dairy fore,
And unbought dainties of the poor.
The fhepherd fwains, with fure abundance bleft,
Dryden.
In the fat flock, and rural dainties, feaft. Pope's Odyjey.
2. A word of fondnefs formerly in ufe.

Why, that's my dainty; I fhall mifs thee :
But yet thou fhalt have freedom. Shake/peare's Tempeft.
There is a fortune coming
Towards you, daint;, that will take thee thus,
And fet thee aloft.
Ben. 'Fobnfon's Catiline.
DAIRY. n. f. [from dey, an old word for milk. Mr. Lye.]

- The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.
Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, either to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade of Englifh butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when Ireland turns to it too.

3. The place where milk is manufactured.

## D A L

Thefe beauties will fulpect
That you have no more worth
Than the coarfe and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or dairy
What fores my drirics and my folds contain
A thoufand lambs that wander on the plain. Dryden's Virgil. She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy fore.
Dryden.
3. Pafturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.
Dairie, being well houfewived, are exceeding commodious. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
Children, in thiry countries, do wax more tall than where they feed mure upon bread and flefh. Bacon's Natural Hifiory.
Dalirymaid. n. f. [dairy and maid.] The woman fervant whofe bufinefs is to manage the milk.

The pooreft of the fex have ftill an itch,
To know their fortunes; equal to the rich:
The duirymaid enquires if the fhall take
The trufty taylor, and the cook forfake. Dryden's furenal.
Come up quickly, or we fhall conclude that thou art in love with one of fir Roger's dairymaids. Addifon's Spcctator Da'isy. n.f. [bæzercaze, day's eye. Chaucer.] A Springflower.

It hath a perennial root: the falks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is fealy and fimple, divided into many fegments to the foot-ftalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, refemble obtufe cones.

Miller.
When daifzis pied, and violets blue,
And lady finocks all over white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight.
Shakefpeare.
Then fing by turns, by turns the mufes fing,
Now hawthorns bloflom, now the daifies fpring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground :
Begin, the vales fhall ev'ry note rebound. Pope's Spring. of hay will find thee picking of daifles, or fmelling to a lock hay. Addifon's Spectator, No. 13 I .
Fair-handed Spring unbofoms every grace;
The daify, primrofe, violet, darkly blaze. Thiomfon's Spring.
Dale. n.f. [dalei, Gothick; dal, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toft with ftorms, and bet with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the dale,
She wandred many a wood and meafur'd many a vale. Fairy शuen, b. i. cant. 7. Atanz. 28.
Before the downfal of the fairy ftate
This dale, a pleafing region, not unbleft,
This dale pofiefs'd they, and had ttill poffers'd.
Tickell.
He fteals along the lonely dale-
In fillent fearch.
Thomfon's Spring, l. 220.
Da'lliance. n. $\int$. [from dally.]

1. Interchange of careffes ; acts of fondnefs.

Look thou be true: do not give dalliance
Too much the rein: the ftrongeft oaths are ftraw
To th' fire i' th' blood.
Sbaiefpeare's Tempef.
Nor gentie purpofe; nor endearing fmiles
Wanted; nor youthful dalliance, as befeems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. Milton's Paradife Loft, b.iv. l. 332。 I'll head my people;
Then think of dalliance when the danger's o'er:
My warlike firits work now another way,
And my foul's tun'd to trumpets. Dryden's Don Sebafiian. 2. Conjugal converfation.

The giant, felf-difmayed with the found,
Where he with his Dueffia dalliance found,
In hafte came rufhing forth from inner bow'r. Fairy 2 ueent.
That, not myftick, where the fapient king
Held dalliance wlth his fair Egyptian fpoufe. Milt. Par. Lofo Since thou claim'ft me for thy fire,
And my fair fon here fhow'ft me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in heav'n, and joys
Then fweet, now fad to mention. Milton's Paradife Loft.
3. Delay ; procraftination.

Nay, come, I pray you, fir, give me the chain;
Both wind and tide ftay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long. -

- Good lord, you ufe this dalliance to excufe

Your breach of promife. Shakefp. Comedy of Errours
Da'llier. n.f. [from dally.] A trifler; a fondler.
The daily dalliers with pleafant words, with fmiling countenances, and with wagers, purpofed to be loft, before they were purpofed to be made.

Afcham's Schoolnafter
Da'llop. n. $\int$. [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump.
Of barley the fineft and greeneft ye find,
Ledve flanding in dallops'till time ye do bind.
To DA'LLY. v.n. [dollen, Dutch, to trife.] play'; to lofe time in trifles.

Take up thy mafter:

## D A M

If thou fhouldtt dally half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in affured lofs.
Sbatejpeare's Fining Lear.
He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to dal $y$,
The enemy begin to rally.
Fiudiluas, p i. cant. 3.
We have trifled too long already: it is madnefs to clally any
longer, when our fouls are at ftake. Calany's Sermons.
One hundred thoufand pounds mult be raifed; for there is no dallying with huuger.

Sruift.
2. To exchange carefles; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not dallying with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. Shakefp. Ri b. III.
3. To fport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and fcorns the fun. Shak. R. III.
4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he dallied with them, fhall feel a judgment worthy of God.

Wifd. xii. 26.
To Da'ley. v. a. To put off; to delay ; to amufe' till a proper opportunity.
He fully fet down, after his wonted manner, to perform fervice; not by the hazard of one fet battle, but by clalying off the time with often fkirmifhes. Knolles's Hiftory.
DAM. n.f. [from dlame, which formerly fignified mother. Had - Nero never been an einferour, fou'de nezer bis dame bave be fiaine. Cbau er.]

1. The mother: ufed of beafts, or other animals not human.

The dam runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmlefs young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling lofs. Siak. H. VI.
Mother, fays a fick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers: alas, my child, fays the dam, which of the gods fhall I go to?

L'Effrange, Fab. 17.
They bring but one morfel of meat at a tume, and have not fewer, it may be, than feven or eight young in the neft together, which, at the return of their dams, do all at once, with equal greedinefs, hold up their heads and gape. Ray.
2. A human mother: in contempt or deteftation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the iffue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Dam. n. f. [dam, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.
As when the fea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Thofe banks and dams, that like a fkreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.
Not with fo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid courfe withfood;
Bears down the dams with unrefifted fway,
And fweeps the cattle and the cots away. Dryden's Eneis.
Let loofe the reins to all your wat'ry ftore,
Bear down the dam, and open every door. Dryden.
The infide of the dam muft be very fmooth and ftreight; and if it is made very floping on each fide, it is the better.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To DAM. v.a. [bemman, foneלemman, Saxon ; dammien, Dut.]
I. To confine, or thut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place damm'd up;
And here the fmug and filver Trent fhall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. Sbakef. Hen. VI. p.ii. Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will fpring. Otway.
Boggy lands are fed by fprings, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and caufes it to fpread in the ground, fo far as the earth is foft.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
'Tis you muft drive that trouble from your foul;
As ftreams, when damm'd, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. Smith.
2. It is ufed by Sbakefpeare of firc, and by Miltoy of light.

The more thou damm'/t it up, the more it burns. Shakefp.
Moon! if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black ufurping mifts, fome gentle taper,
Though a rufh-candle from the wicker hole
Of fome clay habitation, vifit us
With thy long levell'd rule of freaming light.
Milton.
DA'MAGE. n. $\int$ [domage, Frencli.]

1. Mifchief; hurt; detriment.

Grofs crrours and abfurdities many commit for want of a friend to :ell them of them, to the great damage both of their fame and fortunc.

Bac:n, FJay 28.
Such as were either fent from thence, or raifed here, did commonly do more hurt and damage to the Englifh fubjects than to the Irifh cucmies, by their continual fefs and extortion.

Davies on Irclarid.

## D A M

He repulfed the enemy very much to their damage. Clarend. 2. Lofs ; mifchief fuffered.

His heart exalts him in the harin
Already done, to have difpeopled heav'n,
My damare fondly deem'd! Milton's Paradife Iofl, b. vii.
3. The value of mifchief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they fhould be willing to fell all they have in Ireland, to pay the damages which had been fuftained by the war. Clarendon.
4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bifhop demanded reftitution of the forils taken by the Scots, or damages for the fame. Bacon's Henry VII.
Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the feveral particulars which I have related to you, I may not fue her for damages in a court of juftice?

Addijon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 97.
5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eitate. In the common law it particularly fignifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal caufe, they are likewife afked their confciences touching cofts, which are the charges of fuit, and damages, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath fufficed, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant.

Corvel.
When the judge had awarded due damages to 2 perfon, into whofe field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reverfed his own fentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mifchief, were his own. Watts's L.gick. To Da'mage. v.a. [from the noun:] To mifchief; to injure; to impair; to hurt ; to harm.

I confider time as an immenfe ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely fwallowed up, many very much fhattered and damaged, fome quite disjointed and broken into pieces.

Addifon's Sp-ctator. $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} \cdot 223$.
To Da'mage. v. n. To take damage, or be damaged.
Da'mageable. adj. [from damage.]

1. Sufceptible of huit ; as, damageable grods.
2. Mifchievous ; pernicious.

Obfcene and immodeft talk is offenfive to the purity of God, damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and moft pernicious to ourfelves. Governm. of the Tongue.
Da'mascene. n. f. [damafcenus, from Damajcus.] A fmall black plum; a Damfon, as it is now fpoken.
In April follow the cherry tree in blofiom, the damafiene and plum trees in bloffom, and the white thorn in leaf. Bacon.

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and damaficenes; and the choiceft plums are black. Bacon. DA'MASK. n. f. [damafquin, French; damafchino, Ital. from Damafcus.]

1. Linen or filk woven in a manner invented at Damafous, by which part rifes above the reft in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your fhoes, for want of a clout, with a damafk nap-
2. It is ufed for red colour in Fairfax, from the damask rofe.

And for fome deale perplexed was her firit;
Her damafk late, now chang'd to puref white. Fairfax, $b$.ii.
To Da'mask. va. [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon fuffs.
2. To variegate; to diverfify.

Around him dance the rofy hours,
And damafking the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient fweets perfume the morn.
Fenton.
3. To adorn ftecl-work with figures.

Damask-plum. See Plum.
Damask rose. n. f. The rofe of Damafcus; a red rofe. See R.se.

Damafk-rofes have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are fo common. Bacon's liat. Hiffory.

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay fpotted pinks,
Nor, fhower'd from every bufh, the damak-rofe. Thomfon.
Da'maskening. n. . [from damafquiner, Fr ] ithe art or act of adorning iron or fteel, by making incifions, and filling them up with gold or filver wire: ufed in enriching the blades of fwords, and locks of piftols.
DAME. n.f. [dame, French; dama, Spanifh.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word dame originally fignified a miftrefs of a family, who was a lady; and it is ufed fill in the Englifh law to fignify a lady: but in common ufe, now-a-day's, it reprefents a farmer's wife, or a miftrefs of a family of the lower rank in the country.

IVattJ's Logick.
Blefs you, fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your flate of honour I an perfect:
If you will take a homely man's advice,
Be not found here.
Not all thefe lords do vex me half fo much
As that proud dan.e, the lord protectur's wife. Shat. H. VI. Shut your mouth, dane,
Or with this paper 1 fhall fop it ;

- Thou worfe than any thing.

Shakeffea e's King Lear.
Sov'reign of creatures, univerfal dame! Mizit. Par. Lo, I. 2. It is till ufed in poetry for women of rank.

## D A M

His father Faunus : a Laurentian dame

His mother, fair Marica was her name. Who would not repeat that blifs, And frequent figh: of fuch a dame Buy with the hazard of his fame?

Dryden's IEncid

IValler. 3. Miftre's of a low family.

Thicy killed the poor cock; for, fay they, if it were not for his waking our dame, the would not wake us. L'Efirange. 4. Woman in general.

We've willing dames enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour fo many,
As will to greatnefs dedicate themfelves,
Finding it fo inclin'd.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
Dames-violet. $n$. $f$.
The flower of this plant, called alfo queen's gillyfiower, conlifts; for the moft part, of four leaves, which expand in form of a crofs: out of the flower-cup arifes the pointal, which becomes a long, taper; cylindrical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated valves adhere on both fides; and are furnifhed with oblong, cylindrical, or globular feeds.

Miller.
To DAMN. v. a. [damno; Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ftate.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd
In evils to top Macbeth. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
It is moft neceffary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do damn and fend to hell for ever thofe facts and opinions.

Bacon, Efay 3.
2. To procure or caufe to be eternally condemined.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoft lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it; thall not damn him.

South's Sermons.
3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will damn, and confcience will record the fault. Dryd. Fuv.
4. To hoot or hifs any publick performance; to explode.

They damn themfelves, nor will my mufe defcend
To clap with fuch who fools and knaves commend. Dryden. For the great dons of wit,
Phoebus gives them full privilege alone
To dann all others, and cry up their owni: Dryd. Ind. Emp.
You are fo good a critick, that it is the greateft happinefs of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and hext, that you are not fo arrant a critick as to damn them, like the reft, without hearing.
Da'mnable. adj. [from damn.]

1. Deferving damnation; juftly doomed to never-ending punifhment.
It gives him occafion of labouring with greater carneftnefs elfewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the fnares of his damnable opinion.

Hooker, b. 5. Sect. $4^{2}$.
He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And, to tranfport him in the mind he is,
Were damnable.
Sbakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.
As he does not. reckon every fchifm of a damnable nature, fo he is far from clofing with the new opinion of thofe who make it no crime

Swift.
2. It is fometimes indecently ufed in a low and ludicrous fenfe; odious ; pernicious.

Oh thou damnable fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nofe for thy fpeeches? Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.
Da'mnably. adv. [from damnable.]

1. In fuch a manner as to incur eternal punifhment; $f o$ as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propofe the queftion, whether thofe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chrift damnably, in refpect of thofe confequences that arife from them? South's Sermons.
2. It is indecently ufed in a ludicrous fenfe; odioufly; hatefully.

The more fweets they beftowed upon them, the more damnably their conferves funk.

Dennis.
DAMNA'TION. n.f. [from damn.] Exclufion from divine mercy ; condemnation to eternal punifhment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been fpared from an horrible damnation, will not be ready to ftrangle his brother for a trifle.

Taylor's Won thy Communicant.
Now mince the fin,
And mollify damnation with a phrafe:
Say you confented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
Da'mnatory.adj. [from damnatorius.] Containing a fentence of condemnation.
Da'mned. part. alj. [from damn.] Hateful; deteftable; abhorred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and damned inceft.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
But, oh, what damned minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; fufpects, yet ftrongly loves. Sbak. Dare not
To brand the fpotlefs virtue of my prince
With fallhoods of moft bafe and damn'd contrivances Rowe.

Da'minific. adj: [from damnify.] Procuring lofs; mifchievous.
To Da'mnify. v. a. [from damifico, Latin.]
I. To endamare; to illure; to caufe lofs to any
. To endanaare ; to iilijure; to caufe lofs to any.
He , who has fuffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone cain remit fatisfaction: the damnified perfon has the power of appropriating the goods or fervice of the offender, by right of felf-prefervation. Locke.
2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he faw himfelf fo frehly rear
As if late fight had nought him daminify'd,
He was difmay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. Fairy 2 ucen.
Da'mingeness. n.f. [from damning.] Tendency to procure damnation.
He may vow never to return to thofe fins which he hath had fuch experience of, for the emptinefs and dainningnefs of them, and fo think himfelf a complete penitenit. Hammond. Damp. adj. [dampe, Dutch.]

1. Moift; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She faid no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erfpread with a damp fweat and holy fear. Dryden's ZEn。 2. Dejected; funk; depreffed.

All thefe and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcaft and damp; yet fuch wherein appear'd
Obfcure fome glimple of joy. Milton's Paradfe Loff, b. i.
A DAMP. n. $\int$.

1. Fog; moift air; moifture.

Thus Adam to himfelf lamented loud,
Through the ftill night; not now, as ere man fell;
Wholfom and conl, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. Milt. P. L:
A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malig̀nant light,
A breathing-place to draw the damps away,
A twilight of an intercepted day.
Dryden's Fables:
2. A noxious vapour exhated from the earth.

The heat of the fun in tlie hoter feafons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites thofe mineral exhalations in fubterraneous caverns, which are called damps: thefe feldom happen but in the fummer-time,' when the hotter the weather is, the inore frequent are the damps. Woodward. 3. Dejection; depreffion of fpirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold fudden damp.
Recov'ring, and his fcatter'd fpirits return'd;
To Michael thus his humble words addrefs'd. Milt. P. Lof:
His name ftruck ev'ry where fo great a dam'p,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp.
Rof cimmon.
Even now, while thus I fand bleft in thy prefence,
A fecret damp of grief comes o'er iny thoughts. Add. Cato: An eternal ftate, he knows and confeffes that he has made no provifion for, that he is undone for ever: a profpect which is enough to caft a damp over his frightlieft hours.

Rogers, Sermon 19.
This commendable refentment againft me; frikes a damp upon that firit in all ranks and corporations of men. Swift. To Damp. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to mpiften; to make humid.
2. To deprefs; to deject ; to chill.

The very lofs of one pleafure is enough to damp the relifh of another.

L'Efrange, Fable 38.
Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, damps all his jollity. Atterb.

It would be enough to damp their warmth in fuch purfuits? if they could once reflect; that in fuch courfe they will be fure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. Sivift.
3. To weaken; to abandon.

A foft body dampeth the found much more than a hard. Bacoon's Natural Hiftory, N^. 158. Unlefs an age too late, or cold
Climate; or years, damp my intended wing
Deprefs'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix:
Da'mpishness. n.f. [from damp.] Tendericy to wetnéf; fogginefs; moifture.

It hath been ufed by fome with great fuccefs to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk, between the bricks; to take away all dampi/hnefs. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, No. 937.
Da'mpness. n.f. [from damp.] Moifture; fogginefs.
Nor need they fear the dampnès of the fky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly ;
'Twas oinly water thrown on fails too dry. Dryden. $\}$
By ftacks they often have very great lols, by the dampnefs of the ground, which rots and fpoils it. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Da'mpy. adi. [from damp.] Dejected; gloomy; forrowful.
The lords did difpel dampy thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle night raife, by applying him with exercifes and difports.

Hayward. Da'mse l. n. f. [diamoifelle; French ]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diftinction: now only ufed in verfe.

Knceling, I my fervant's fmiles implore;
And one mad damfel dares difpute my pow's.
Prier: 2. An attendant of the better rank:

## D A N

With her train of damfels the was gone
In thady walks, the foorching lieat to ihun. Dryden's Folles. 3. A wench ; a country lafs.

The clowns are whoremafters, and the damfels with child.
Gay's Prifuce to iVbat d'ye call it
Da'mson. n. f. [corruptly from damafiene.] A finall black plum. Sec Damascene.

My wife defir'd fome damfons,
And made me climb with danger of my life. Slak. H. VI.
Dan. n. f. [from dominus, as now don in Spanif, and donna, Italian, from domina.] The old term of honour for men; as we now fay mafler.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This fignor Junio's giant dwarf, dan Cupid. Shakefperre. Dick, if this ftory pleateth thee,
Pray thank dan Pope, who told it me.
Prior's Alma.
To DANCE. w. n. [danfor, lir. dansar, Span, as fome think from tanza, Arabick, a dance; as Fुunius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from Dounors ]

1. To move in meafure; to move with fteps correfpondent to the found of inftruments.

What fay you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verfes. Sh. Mer. W. of Windy: To Dance Attendance. v.a. To wait with fupplencfs and obfequioufnefs.

Men are fooner weary to dance attendance at the gates of foreigal lords, than to tarry the good leifure of their own magiftrates.

Ralcigh's Effays.
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus dance attendance for a word of audience. Dryd. Cleom To Dance. v. a.

1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion

Thy grandfire lov'd thee well ;
Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee. Sbak. Tit. Andron. That I fec thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt' heart,
Than when I firft my wedded miftrefs faw
Beftride my threfhold. : Slakefpeare's Coriolanus.
In peftilences the malignity of the infecting vapour dancetb the principal fpirits. Bacon's Natural Hifary, No. 333
Dance. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by mufick.

Our dance of cuftom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. Sbakefpeare's Merry IVives of Windfor.
The honourableft part of talk is to give the occafion, and again to moderate and pafs to fomewhat elfe; for then a man leads the dance.

Bacon, E Jay 33.
But you perhaps expect a modifh feaft,
With am'rous fongs and wanton dances grac'd. Dryd. Fuv. Da'ncer. n.f. [from dance.] One that practifes the art of dancing.

His fword c'en He at Philippi kept
The land like a dancer, while I frook
len and wrinkled Caffius. Shakef. Ant. and Cicopatra.
Muficians and dancers! take fome truce
With thefe your pleafing labours; for great ufe
As much wearinefs as perfection brings.
Donne.
The earl was fo far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful goer.

Wotton.
It is a ufual pradice in thefe times for our funambulours, or dancer's on the rope, to attempt fomewhat like to flying.

Wilkins's Math. Magic.
He, perfect dancor! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope.
Prior.
Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the mufician's hand
Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command.
Da'ncingmaster. n. $\cdot \int$. [dance and miafer.]. One who teaches the art of dancing

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a dancingmafter.
L'Eftrange.
The legs of a dancingmafer, and the fingers of a mufician, fall, as it were, naturaily, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. Liche on Underftanding, fect. 4. Da'ncingschool. n.f. [dancing and fobool.] is he fchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Englifin dancing fchools,
And teach lavolta's high, and fwift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our hcels. Shakefp. Henry V.
A certain kgyptian king endowed a dancing fobool for the infitution of apes of quality. L'Efrange. Dandefion. ul. $f$. [dent delion, French.] The name of a plant.
It agrees in all refpects with the hawkwecd, but only in its having a fingle naked ftalk, with one flower upon the top.

For cowlips fweet, let dandeions fpread;
For Blouzelinda, blithfome maid, is dead! Gay's Paforals.
Da'ndaprati. n.f. [dandiin, French.] A little follow; an

## D A N

urchin: a word ufed fometimes in fondnefs, fometimes in contempt.
[o DA'NDLE. v.a. [dandelen, Dutch.]

1. To fhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleafe and quiet him.

Then fhall ye fuck, and fhall be born upon her fides, and be dandled upon her knees.

If. 1xvi. 12.
Thy little bethren, which, like fairy fprights,
Oft fisip into our chamber thofe fweet nights,
And, kifs'd and dandid on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did fee. Dinio.
Courts are but fuperficial fihools to dand"e fools. TVotion.
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. Milton's Paratije Loff, b. iv. l. 34.
Motion accafions ncep Motion occafions fleep, as we find by the common ufe of rocking froward children in cradles, or danding. them in their nurfes arms.

Teimple.
2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child fhall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emp'ror's heir ;
And let the emperor dandle him for his own. Sh. Tit. Aidir.
They have put me in a filk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; and I am athamed to be clendled thus, and cannot look in the glafs without blufhing, to fee my fulf turned into fuch a little pretty mafler.

Addifon's Gumrdian, $\mathrm{ND}^{\mathrm{O}}, 113$.
3. To delay ; to procrafinate ; to protract by trifles.

Captains do fo clandle their doinds, and dally in the fervice to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy fubdued.

Spenfor on Ireland.
Da'nderer. n.f. [from dandle.] He that dandles or fondles children.
Da'ndruff. m. f. [often written dendriff, from tan, the itch, and brof, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; fcurf at the roots of the hair
Da'newort. n. ¢. A fpecies of clder; called alfo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
DA'NGER. n. $\int$ [danger, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skimner derives it frond damnuin, Mcnage from anga'ia, Ninfocw from $\delta_{x: 0}$, death, to which Funius feems inclined.] Rifque; hazard; peril.

They that fail on the fea, tell of the danger. Ecclus. xliii. 24. Our craft is in danger to be fet at nought. Aits, x. 27. I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of danger. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
More danser now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. Waller. To Da'nger. v.a. [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

## Pompey's fon ftands up

For the main foldier; whofe quality going on,
The fides o' th' world may clanger. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat. Da'ngerless. adj. [from dangcr.] Without hazard; without rifque; exempt from danger.

He fhewed no lefs magnanimity in dangerlefs defpifing, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. Sid. Da'ngerous. adj. [from danger.] Hazardous; perillous; full of danger.

A man of an iil tonguc is dangerous in his city. Ecclus. ix. All men counfel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects. Sidney, b. ii.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the lefs dangerous part is left behind. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
Da'ngerously. adv. [from dangerous.] Hazardouny; perilloufly; with danger.

But for your fon, believe it, oh, belicve it,
Moft dang'roufly you have with him prevail'd,
If not moft mortal to him. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. A fort of naughty perfons
Have practis'd dangeroufy againgt your fate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. Shak. Hen. VI.
It is juft with God to permit thofe, which think they ftand fo furely, to fall moft dangeroufly. Hammond on Fumdamentals.
Plutarch fays Tclefilla, a noble lady, being dangeroufly fick, was by the oracle advifed to apply her mind to the mufe and poetry.

Peacham on Poctry.
If it were fo; which but to think werc pride,
My conftant love would dangcroufly be tried. Drjeci:. Da'ngerousness. n. f. [from dangerous.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I thall not necd to mind you of judging of the dangeroufnefs of difcafes, by the noblencfs of that part affected. Eojle. To DiNGLE. v. n. [from bang, according to Skinner; as bang, bangle dangle.] '1'o hang loofe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks. Shak. R. II. He'd rather on a gibbet dangle,
Than mifs his dear delight to wrangle. Iudibras, p. iii. Codrus had but one leg; fo fhort to boot,
'That his thort wife's flort legs hung dangling out. Dryden.
With dangling hands he ftrokes th' imperial rube, And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.

## D A R

But have you not with thought behid
The fiword bing damgling o'er the fheld.
Prior.
2. To hang uponany one; to be an humble, ufelefs, hameifs foliower
The prehyterians, and other fanaticks that dangle after tiren, are well inclined to pull down the prefent citablith.. ment.
DANGLER, $n \int$.[from dangle.] A man that hangs about women only to wafte time.

A dangler is of neither fex.
Ra'plis Mifiel.
DAiN. adj [from turiticn, Germ. Skimer.] Damp; hunid; moilt; wet.

He lier the maiden floeping found
On the dank and dirty ground. Shakef. Midf. Night's Dream. Yct oft thev quit
The $d$ onk, and, riling on ftiff pinions, tour
The mid aereal sky. Miton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 4:0. Through each thicket, dank or dry,
I, ike a black inift low creeping, he held on
His midnight fearch. . Milton's Paradifo Loft, b. ix l. I79.
Lawrence, of vistuous father, virtuous fon,
Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire,
Where fall we fometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waite a fullen day?
Wilton's Paradife Rcgained. By the rufly-fininged bank,
Where grows the willow and the ofier dank, My fliding chatiot flays.

Milts.

## Me, in my vow'd

Picture, the facred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the ftern god of fea.
Milton.
To wafh the fains of beafts and fowls herewith, would
keep them from rrowing clank in moift weather. Grow.
Da'rikish. adj. Somewhat dank,
They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and daritifb vault at home,
There left me.
Shakefpearc's Comed; of E:ro:irs.
To Dap. v. $n$. [corrupted from dip.] To let fall gently into the water : a word, i believe, only ufed by anglers.
I have taught him how to catch a chub, by dapping with a grafshopper. Walton's Argler
DAPA'tICAL. adj. [from dapaticus, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer.

Bailey.
lively
DA'PPER. adj. [dapper, Dutch] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is ufually fpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny fands and fhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. Milton.
A pert dapper fpark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himfelf fiould fit at the helm. L'Eftr.
Da'pperling. $\quad$ n.f. [from dapper.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. Ainfworth,
DA'PPLE. adj. [from apple; as pommele.] Marked with various colours; variegated; ftreaked; imbricated: it. is ufed chiefly of animals.
My country neighbours do not find it impofible to think of a lame horfe, "ill they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on dapple.
Io Da'pple. v. a. [from the adjective.] To ftreak; to vary to diverfify with colours.

Certes, faid he, I wot not how he hight;
But under him a grey feeci did he weild,
Whofe fides with dappled circies were endight. Fairy 2 uecn The gentle day
Dafples the drowfy eaft with fpots of grey. Shakeffectre. Horfes that are dappled, turn white; and old fquirrels turn griny. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .85$
The lark begins his fight,
From his watch-tower in the fkies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rife.
Milton.
The daptl'd pink, and blufhing rofe,
To deck my charming Cloe's hair.
The gods, to curfe Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders nares.
Dar. $\left.{ }^{\text {Dart. }}\right\}_{\text {ni.f. A fift found in the Severn. }}$
io DARE. v. n. pret. I durl ; part. I bave dared. [beajulan, Saxon; derren, Dutch ] To have courage for any purpofe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.
I fay 'tis copper. Dai'f thou be as good as thy word now? -Why, Hal, thou know'ft, as'thou art but a mait, I dire; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. Sbakef. Hemy IV. p.i.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who durcs do more, is none. .Shakefpearc's Macbeti).
They are both hanged; and fo would this be, if he durfor fteal any thing advent'rounly. Shakeficare's Henry V.
Neither of them was of that temper as to dare any dangerous fact.

Haywood.
The father bore it with uadaunted foul,
Like one who durft his deftiny controul. $D_{\text {pyden }}$
Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to chave, as occafion offers.

## D A R

We dare not build much upon fuch a notion or doarine 'till it he very fully examined. Widts's 1\%, rove of the Mind To i) Ake. v. a. 'To chatenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more morefty,
Unlefs a hrother thould a brother dare
Io cemtle exercife and proof of arms. Shakefp. Henry IV Here flie fands:
Taise but pofieffion of her with a touch;
I dare thee but to breathe upon my love.
Shaticpeare.
He had many days, in this proud manner, come half feas over; and fometimes paffing further, came and liyy at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, daring them to fight. Knolles's Hiftory of the ? urks.
Manters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and dare providence to the face.

Soutb.
All cold, but in her breatt, I will defpife;
And dare all heat but that in Celia's eyes
Rofemmon. Time! I dare thee to difcover
Such a youth, and fuch a lover.
Dryden.
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. Granville.
To DABE Larks. To catch them by means of a looking-glafs, which keeps them in amaze 'till caught ; to amaze.
Shrimps are dipped up in fhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is ufed for daring larks. Carew.

As larks lie dar'd to fhun the hobby's fight. Dryden.
Dare. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cafar, and commands
The empire of the fea. Sbakesp. Antboriy and Clospatra.
Dalizeful. adj. [clarc and full] Full of defiance.
We might have met them da'efu', beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Da'ring. adj.. [from dare.] Bold; adventurous; fearlefs; couragcous ; intrepid; brave ; flout.

The lait Georgicl: has indeed many metaphors, but not fo daring as this; for husian thoughts and paffions may be more naturally afcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.

Addifon's Efays on the Georricks.
The fong too daring, and the theme too great. Prior.
Grieve not, $O$ daring prince ! that noble heart. Pope. Da'ringly. adv. [from daring.] Boldly; courageoully; fearlefsly; impudently; outrageoufly.
Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and daringly atiacked from the prefs. Atterbury.
Too daringly upon the foe did prefs.
Halifax.
Da'ringness. n. f. [from daring.] Boldnefs.
DARK. adj. [beonc, Saxon.]
I. Not light ; without light:

Fleance, his fon, who keeps him company,
Muft embrace the fate of that dark hour. Sbakef. Macbeth.
While we converfe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it darh.
Waller.
2. Not of a fhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be fomewhat dark, and the plague fpread not
in the fkin, the prieft Aall pronounce him clean. I Lcv. xiii. 6.
In Mufcovy iticlf the generality of the people are more inclined to have dark coloured hair than flaxen. Boyle. 3. Biind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man,
Conduct my weary fteps. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipzs.
4. Opake ; not tranfparent.
5. Obfcure; not perfipicuous.

What may feem dark at the firf, will afterwards be found more plain.

Hosker, b. i. Sect. i.
Mean time we fhall exprefs our darker purpofe. Shakefp. 6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was dark; but he
Could not want fight, who taught the world to fee. Denb.
7. Gloomy ; not chearful.

All men of dark tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthufiafin, may find convents fitted to their humours.

Addifon on Italy.
DARK. n..
I. Darknefs ; obfcurity; want of light

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneft fmoke of hell,
That my keen knife fee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,',
To cry hoid, hold!
Shakefpeare's Macbetin
Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men
Cut off.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. iii. l. 45
Whereas feeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can licar in the lark immured, and by curve lines.

Holdey's Elements of Speceb
2. Obfcurity; condition of one unknown

All he fays of himelf is, that he is an obfcure perfon; one I fuspofe he means, that is in the dark, and thinks it proper to continue fo.

- Attirbury.


## D A R

3. Waht of knowlelge.

Till we ourfelves perceive by our own underfandinigs, we are as much in the dark, and as void of knowledge, as before.
To Dark. v.a. [from the noun.] To darken; to obfcure: obfolete.

Fair when her breaft, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandize, the forth doth lay
Fair when that cloud of pride, which of doth dark
Her groodly light, with fmiles the drives away. Spenfer.
To Da'rken. v. a. [from dark.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with furrounding forefts then it ftood,
That hung above, and darken'd all the flood.
Whether the darken'd room to mufe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the fkew'r to write.
Addifon.
Pope.
2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wifdom, that his confidence did feldom darken his forefight, efpecially in things near hand. Bacon's Hen. VII. 3. To foul; to fully.

The lufts and paffions of men do fully and darken their minds, even by a natural influence.
To Da'rien. v. n. To grow dark.
Da'rking. [a participle, as it feems, from darkle, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou darkling leave me? do not fo. Sbakefpeare. Darkling ftands
The varying fhore o' th' world. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleofatra. The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and, in fhadieft covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal fhapes confin'd. Dryden's EEn.
Da'rkly. adv. [from dark.] In a fituation void of light; obfcurely; blindly

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but darkly down. Dryd.
Da'rkness. n. f. [from dark.]

1. Abfence of light.

Darknefs was upon the face of the deep.
Gen. i. 2.
I go whence I fhall not return, even to the land of darknefs and the fhadow of death.

Fob, x. 20.

## 2. Opakenefs.

3. Obfcurity.
4. Infernal gloom ; wickednefs.

The inftruments of darknefs tell us truths;
Win us with honeft trifles, to betray us
In deepeft confequence.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearnefs and validity of thofe proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the underftanding, is to put ourfelves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of darknefs. Locke.
5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of clarknefs, and tranflated us into the kingdom of his dear fon. Coloff. i. I 3. Da'rksome. adj. [from dark.] Gloomy ; obfcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a clarkfome narrow pafs,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
And her fair eyes, like ftars that dimmed were
With darkfome cloud, now fhew their goodly beams. Spenfer.
You muft not look to have an image, or the like, in any
thing that is lightfome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be feen, the light confounding the fmall differences of lightfome and darkjome which thew the figure. Bacon's N. Hift.

A darkfome cloud of locufts, fwarming down,
Muft eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. Milton. He here with us to be,
Forfook the courts of everlafting day,
And chofe with us a darkfome houfe of mortal clay. Milton. Miftaken bleffing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nafty, darkfome hofpital. Dryden's Fuvenal.
The darkfome pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind.
Da'rling. adj. [øeonlinz, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindncfs and tendernefs.
'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreffion and injuftice, even in his moft darling favouritcs. L'Efrange. Have a care left fome beloved notion, or fome darling fcience, too far prevail over your mind. W atts's Improvement. Da'rling. n. $\int$. A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they fuppofe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd darling. Shakepeare's Tempeft
In Thames, the ocean's clarling, England's pride,
The pleafing emblem of his reign does glide. Halifax.
She immediately became the darling of the princefs Suphia.
Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .21$.
To Darn. थ.a. [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the fluff.

Will the thy linen wafh, or hofen darn?

## D A S

He fpent every day ten hours in his clefet, in daining his Böckings, which he performed to admiration. Da'rnel. n. f. A weed growing in the fieldis. Sce Grass. He was met ev'in now
Crown'd with rank fuimiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuctoo flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our fuftainiing corn: . ibatefpente's King Lear. Want ye corn for bread!
'Twas full of darnel; do you like the tafte? Shak. H. VI. No frititful crop the fickly fields recurn;
But oats and darnel choak the rifing corn. Dryd Pafiorals.
To Da'rrain. v.a. [This word is by funius referred to dare:
it feems to rne more probably deducible from arranger la battaille.]

1. To prepare for battle ; to range troops for battle:

The town-boys parted in twain, the one fide calling themfelves Pompeians, the ot er Cæfarians; and then durraining a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæfarians got the over-hand.

Carew's Survey of Cornveal.
Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. Sbak. Hen. VI.
2. 'To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to darraine. Fairy Queen, b. ii. $^{2}$
DART. n. f. [dard, French.]

1. A miffile weapon thrown by the hand; a fmall lance.

Here one is wounded or flain with a piece of a rock or
fint; there another with a dart, arrow, or lance. Peacham.
O'erwhelm'd with darts, which from afar they fing,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. Drgden's .En. 2. [In poetry.] Any mifilile weapon.

To Dart. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenfively.

He whets his tufks, and turns, and dares the war
Th' invaders ciart their jav'lins from afar. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$.
Pan came, and ank'd what magick caus'd my fimart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances dart.
Pope.
2. To throw ; to emit ; as the fun durts his beams on the earth.

To Dart. v. n. Tofly as a dart ; to let fiy with hoftile intention.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou ftruck. Sh. Ant. and Cleof.
To DASH. v. a. [The etymology of this word, in any of its fenfes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing fuddenly againf fomething.

If you $d a \beta b$ a ftone againft a fone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a found. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 792.
A man that cuts himfelf, and tears his own flefh, and dafbes his head againft the flones, docs. not aet fo unreafonably as he.

Tillot fon, Serm. 1.
2. To break by collifion.

They that ftand high, have many blafts to fhake them;
And, if they fall, they dafh themfelves to pieces. Shatelj. David's throne fhall be like a tree,
Spreading and overfhad'wing all the earth;
Or as a ftone, that fhall to pieces $d a / h$
All monarchies befides throughout the world. Milt. P. Reg.
3. To throw water in flafhes.

Dafing water on them may prove the be?t remedy. Mortim. 4. To befpatter; to befprinkle.
'This tempeft,
Dafing the garment of this peace, aboded
The fudden breach on't. Sbakefpeare's Henry VII
5. To agitate any liquid, fo as to make the furface fy off.

At once the brufhing oars and brazen prow
Dafb up the fandy waves, and ope the depths below. Dryd.
6. To mingle ; to change by fome fmall admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to dafin and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholfome law. Hudibras, p. ii. c. 3 .
I take care to dafh the character with fuch particular circumftances as may prevent ill-natured applications. Addifon.
Several revealed truths are dafbed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .580$. 7. To form or print in hafte, carelefsly.

Never was dafh'd out, at one lucky hit,
A fool, fo juft a copy of a wit. Pofe's Dunciad, b. ii. l. 43.
8. To obliterate; to blot ; to crofs out.

To drfh over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may difpleafe you. Pope. . To confound; to make afhamed fuddenly; to furprife wish fhame or fear.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worí appear
The better reafon, to perplex and dafb
Matureft counfels. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ii. l. IIt.
Yearly enjoin'd, fome fay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To dafto their pride and joy for man feduc'd. Nift. Pa. Lca.
An unknown hand ftill check'd my forward joy,
Daff'd me with blufhes. İnd. and Lec's Oedipus.
To dofh this cavil, read but the praclice of Chriftian emperors.

Nothing dafped the confidence of the mule like the braying of the afs, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his gencaluyy.

L'Ejirange, tiab. 18.
The nymph, when nothing could Narcifius nove,
Still dafh'd with blufhes for her flighted love. Add. Cv. Mct.
After they had fufficiently blatted him in his perfonal capacity, they found it an eafy work to ciafb and overthrow him in his political.

Soutio's S rmons.
Some fironger pow'r eludes our fickly will;
Dafbes our rifing hope with certain ill.
Daflo the proud gamefter in his gilded car ;
Prior:
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ftar.
Pope. To Dash. v. $n$

1. To fly off the furface.

If the veffel be fuddenly fopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and dafber over the fides of the vefiel. Cheyne. 2. To fly in flafthes with a loud noife.

On each hand the guthing waters play,
And down the rough cafcade, while dafbing, fall. Tbomfon. 3. To rufh through water fo as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and dnffid through thick and thin,
Through fenfe and nonfenfe, never out or in. Dryden.
A Dash. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Collifion.

By the touch ethereal rou,'d,
The dafs of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below
They furious fpring. Thomfon's Summer, l. 1100.
2. Infufion ; fomething mingled in a fmall proportion.
$T$ here is nothing which one regards fo much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a dafh of folly.
3. A mark in writing; a line omifion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and dahes, which, fet together, do fignify nothing. Erown's Vulgar Err. In modern wit all printed trafh is
Set of with num'rous breaks and dafhes.
Swift.
4. Stroke; blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.

- She takes upon her bravely at firft dafh. Shaíefp. H. V. Dash. $a d v$. An expreffion of the found of water dafhed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring found,
Dafi, dajf, upon the ground,
To gentle flumbers call. Dryden's Indian Emperor.
DA'STARD. n.f. abařnıza, Saxon.] A eoward; a poltron; A man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daftard nobles,
And fufferd me by th' voice of flaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome.
Sbatefpeare's Coriolanus.
Who now my matchlefs valour dare oppofe?
How long will Dares wait his dafard foes. Dryden's EEn. Da,izard and drunkard, mean and infolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoft, but the laft in fight. Diyden.
Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them dafaards, and afraid of the fhadow of darknefs ever after.

Locke on Education, Ject. 138 .
Curfe on their daftard fouls, they ftand aftonifh'd. Addif.
To Da'stard. v. a. To terrify; to intimidate; to defert with cowardice; to difpirit.

I'm weary of this fe.h which holds us here,
And ciuftards manly foul with hope and fear. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
To Da'stardise. v.a. [from daftard.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to difpirit; to deprefs; to terrify ; to make an habitual coward.

He had fuch things to urge againft our marriage,

## As, now declar'd, would blunt my fword in battle,

And daftardife my courage. Dryden's Don Sebafian.
Da'stardiy. adj. [from daftard.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

This way of brawl and clamour is fo arrant a mark of a daffardly wretch, that he does as good as call himfelf fo that ufes it.

L'Eftrange.
Da'stardy. n.f. [from daflard.] Cowardilinefs; timoroufnefs.
Da'tary. n. $\int$. [from date.] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whofe hands moft benefices pafs.
DATE. n.f. [datte, Fr. from datum, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time flipulated when any thing fhall be done. His days and times are paft;

## And my reliance on his fracted dates

Has fmit my credit.
Shakefpeare's Timon.
My father's promife ties me not to time ;
And bonds, without a date, they fay are void.
Dryden.
4. End; conclufion.

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2

## D A Y

To DAUNT. v.a. [donter, French, domitare, Latin.] To difcourage ; to fright ; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whofe name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praife,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which daunt remoteft kings. Miiton.
Where the rude ax, with heaved froke,
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt.
Milton.
Some prefences daunt and difcourage us, when others raife us to a brifk affurance. Glanville's Scepf. c. 24.
Da'untless. adj. [from daunt.] Fearlefs; not dejected; not difcouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntlefs firit of refolution. Shakeppeare's King Fobri. Dauntlefs he rofe, and to the fight return'd:
With thame his glowing checks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Eneid.
He, not by wants or woes oppreft,
Stems the bold torrent with a daunteles breaft. Dryden.
The utmoft weight of affliction fiom minifterial power and popular hatred, were almoft worth bearing, for the glory of fuch a daintitess conduct as he has fhewn under it. Pope.

Daw. n. f. [fuppofed by Skinner fo named from his note ; by Junius to be corrupted from dawl; the German $t u l$, and $d o l$, in the Bavarian dialect, having the fame fignification.] The name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my fleeve,
For daws to peck it.
Shakefpeare's Otbello.
If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That daws, and trees, and rocks fhould laft fo long,
When we muft in an inftant pafs to nought.
The loud daw, his throat difplaying, draws
Davies.
The whole affembly of his fellow dews.
Waller.
DAWK. n. f. A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or incifion in their ftuff.
Obferve if any hollow or dawks be in the length. Moxon.
To DAwk. v. a. To mark with an incifion.
Should they apply that fide of the tool the edge lies on, the fwift coming about of the work would, where a frall irregularity of fuff hould happen, jobb the edge into the fuff, and fo dawk it.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
To DAWN. v. $n$. [fuppofed by the etymologifts to have been originally to dayen, or advance towards day.]
I. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my leep this night;
But daurning day new comfort hath infpir.d. Slak. Tit. Andr.
As it began to dawn, toward's the firft day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to fee the fepulchre. Mat. xxviii. I.

All night I lept, oblivious of my pain ;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phoebus fhin'd in vain. Pope's Odyffy.
2. To glimmer obfcurely.

A Romanift, from the very firft dawning of any notions in his uaderftanding, hath this principle conftantly inculcated, viz. that he mult believe as the church.
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give fome promifes of luftre or cminence.

While we behold fuch dauntlefs worth appear
In dawning youth, and fouls fo void of fear. Dryden's En. Thy hand ftrikes out fome free defign,
When life awakes and dawns at every line.
DA.WN. n. f. [from the verb.]
r. The time between the firft appearance of light and the fun's rife, reckoned from the time that the fun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's dawn your care employ,
To fearch the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. Dryden's ©En.
2. Beginning; firt rife.

There tender circumftances diffure a dawn of ferenity over the foul.

Pofe.
But fuch their guiltcefs paffion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence, and undiffembling truth. Thomfon's Summer.
DAY. n. f. [ゅæゐ, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rifing and fetting of the fun, called the artificial day.

Why ftand ye here all the day idle?
Mat.xx. 6.
Of night impatient, we demand the day;
The day arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and day fucceffive come and go,
Our lafting pains no interruption know. Blackmore's Creation. Or object new
Cafual difcourfe draws on, which intermits
Our day's work. Milton's Pararife Lof, b. ix. l. 224.
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the day?
How many days will finiif up the year? Shakefp. Henry VI.
3. Light; funfhine.

Let us walk honefly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkennefs.

Rom. xiii. 13.
The Weft yet glimmers with fome frcaks of day:

## D A Y

Now fpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn.
Shakispeare's Máabath.
Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and fnatch'd the day:
'Midft this was heard the fhrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghofts, which in the ftom did fly. Dryden.
Yet are we able only to furvey
Dawnings of beams, and promifes of day.
Prior.
4. Any time fpecified and diftinguifhed from other time; an age; the time. In this fenfe it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The jufteft man, and trueft, in his days. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
I think, in thefe days, one honeft man is obliged to ac-
quaint another who are his friends.
We have, at this time of day, better and more certain means of information than they had. W oocward's Nat. Hift.
5. Life: in this fenfe it is commonly plural. He never in bis
days broke bis word; that is, in bis whole life.
6. The day of conteft ; the conteft ; the battle.

His name ftruck fear, his conduct won the day;
He came, he filw, he feiz'd the ftruggling prey. Roformmon.
The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The day almoft itfelf profeffes your's,
And little is to do.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, ftriking firft, you were to win the day?
Dryden. 7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refufe to pay,
I muft with patience all the terms attend. Dryden's Fuveral.
8. A day appointed for fome commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crifpin Crifpianus. Shakefp. Hen. V.
9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and fervice doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. Bacon's War with Spain. ro-Day. On this day.

To-duy, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, Pf. The paft is all by death poffef,
And frugal fate, that guards the reft,
By giving, bids us live to-day.
Fentor.
Da'yerd. n. fo [day and bed.] A bed ufed for idlenefs and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a dajbed, where I have left Olivia fleeping.

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
Da'y
a book in which all the occurrences of the day are fet down.
DA'YBREAK. n.. . [day and break.] The dawn; the firt appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the Eaftern fkies. Dryd. In. Emp.
Dayla'bour. 2. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tarks.

Doth God exact daylabour, light deny'd,
I fondly ank.
Milton's Paradife Regained.
Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No ; but daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an eftate with two or three ftrokes of his pen. South.
Dayla'bourer. n. f. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimple of morn,
His fhadowy flail hath threfh'd the corn
That ten daylabourers could not end. Nilton.
The daylabourer, in a country village, has commonly but a
fmall pittance of courage.
Locke.
Da'yinght. n.f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as oppofed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to fad fuccceding night. Fairy $2 u e e n, b$. i. Nay, then thou mock'f me: thou fhalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight fee.
-Now go thy way. Shakefp. Midfummer-Night's Dream.
They by daylight paffing through the midft of the Turks fleet, fafely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the befieged Chriftians.

Knolles's Hiftrry of the Turks.
He ftands in daylight, and difdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd.
Dryden:
Will you nurder a man in plain davight? Dryd. Sp. Fryar.
Yet though rough bears in covert feek defence,
White foxes ftay, with reeming innocence;
That crafty kind with daylight can difpenfe.
Dryder.
If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prifmatick colours, they will appear neither of their own deyizght colours, nor of the colour of the light caft on them, but of fome middle colour between both. Ncuton's Op:
Day-hily. n. f. The fame with Asphodel, which fee.
Da'ysman. n.f. [day and man.] An old word for umpire. Ainif.
Perhaps rather, furety.
For what art thou,
That mak'ft thy felf his day man, to prolong
The vengeance preit?
Faily enucio, b. ii. cant. 8.
Da'ysprinc.

## D E A

Da'vispring. n.f. [day and fpring.] The rife of the day; the dawn ; the firf appearance of light.

So all ere day/pring, under confcious night,
Secret they finin'd, and in order fet. Milton's Parad. Loft. The breath of heav'n frefh-blowing, pure and fweet, With day/pring born, here leave me to refpire. Milt. Agon.
DA'ystar. n.f. [day and fiar.] The morning far.
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wife,
Of greateft blood, and yet more good than great :
I meant the dayfar fhould not brighter rife,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent feat. Bcn. Jobnfon. Sunk though lie be beneath the watry floor;
So finks the dayfar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head.
Milton.
Da'rume. n. $\int$. [day and time.] The time in which there is light, oppofed to night.
In the daytime fhe fitteth in a watch-tower, and fieth moft by night ; that fhe mingleth things done with things not done, and that fhe is a terror to great cities. Bacon, Efay 60. $M_{y}$ ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did fhine, and kept it under ground in the daytime.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{-1} \mathbf{I}^{6}$.
Da'ywork. n. f. [day and ruork.] Work impofed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haft th' impofed daywork done. Fairfax.
To DAZE. v:a. [bpæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to ftrike with too ftrong luftre; to hinder the adt of feeing by too much light fuddenly introduced.

They fmote the gliftering armies as they ftand,
With quiv'ring beams, which $d a z ' d$ the, wond'ring eye.
Fairfax, b. i. fan. 73.
Poor human kind, all daz'd in open day, Lirr after blifs, and blindly mifs their way.

Dryden.
Da'zied. adj. [rather dafied. See Dasy.] Befprinkled with daifies.

## Find out the prettieft dazied plot we can,

And make him a grave.
Shakeffeare's Cymbeline.
To Da'zzee. v. a. [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the fight by fudden luftre.

Fears ufe, many times, to be reprefented in fuch an imaginary fafhion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them.

Bacon's War with Spain.
How is it that fome wits are interrupted;
That now they dazzled are, now clearly fee?
Davics.
The places that have cither fhining fentiments or manners, have no occafion for them: a dazzling expreffion rather damages them, and ferves only to eclipfe their beauty. Pope.
2. To ftrike or furprife with fplendour.

> Thofe heav'nly fhapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Infufferably bright. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. l. 1083 . Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain defign;
To raife the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. Pope.
ToDa'zzle. v. n. To be overpowered with light; to lofe the power of fight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I fee three funs? Shak. Hen.VI.
Come, boy, and go with me; thy fight is young,
And you thall read, when mine begins to dazzle. Sbake/p.
An overlight maketh the eyes dazzle, infomuch as perpetual looking againft the fun would caufe blindnefs. Bacon.

Look, Dianet, for I dare not truft thefe eyes;
They dance in mifts, and dazzle with furprife. Dryd. Auren. DE'ACON. n. f. [diaconus, Latin.]

1. One of the loweft order of the clergy.

Likewife muft the deacons be grave.
2 Tim. iii. 8.
The conftitutions that the apoftles made concerning deacons and widows, in thofe primitive times, are very importunely urged by the difciplinarians. Bp. Sanderjon's fudgment.
2. [In Scotland.] An overfeer of the poor.
3. And alfo the mafter of an incorporated company.

De'aconess. $n$.f. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.
De'aconry. ${ }^{\text {n.f. }}$. [from deacon.] The office or dignity of De'Aconship. $\}_{\text {a deacon. }}$
DEAD. adj. [scab, Sax. dood, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is dead:
-She fhould have died hereafter. Sbakefp. Macbetb.
A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when dead. Hale's Origin of Mankind. She either from her hopclefs lover fled,
Or with difdainful glances fhot him dead.
2. With of before the caufe of death.

Dryder.
This Indian told them, that, miftaking their courfe, the crew, all except himfelf, were dead of hunger. Arbutbnot.
3. Witnout life ; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the prefs,
Like the laft gazette, or the laft addrefs. Pope, Dial. ii.
4. Imitating death; fenfelefs; motionlefs.

## D E A

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horfe are caft into a dead fleep.
$P$. Ixxivi. 6.
Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is ufed for procuring dead fleeps. Bacon's N'at.' Hiflory. 5. Unactive; motionlefs.

The tin fold fometimes higher, and foinctimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the dead fale and fearcety.

Carcw's Survey of Cornwall.
Nay, there's a time when ev'11 the rolling year
Seems to fand fill: dead calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath difturbs the droufy main. Lee's Oedipus.
They cannot bear the dead weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneafinefs it is to do nothing at all.

Locke on Education, Sect. 207.
6. Empty; vacant.

This colcur, neverthelefs, often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the fenfe; and it feemeth to the eye a fhorter diftance of way, if it be all dend and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the "eye may divide it.

Bacoin's C.l. of Good and Evil.
Nought but a blank remains, and a dead void fpace,
A ftep of life, that promis'd fuch a race. Dryden 7. Ufelefs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent. Bacon's Hen. VII. Perfuade a prince that he is irrefiftible, and 'he will take care not to let fo glorious an attribute lie dead and ufelefs by him.

Addijon's Whig Examiner.
8. Dull ; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep finow, they came in the dead Winter to Aleppo in Syria. Knolles's Hifory of the Turks. There is fomething unfpeakably chearful in a fpot of ground which is covered with trees, that fmiles amidft all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the moft gay feafon in the midft of that which is the moft diad and melancholy. Add.spect.
9. Still; obfcure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their diforders by the dead darkniefs of the night. Huyward.
10. Having no refemblance of life.

At a fecond fitting, though I alter not the draught, I muft touch the fame features over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole.
I. Obtufe ; dull ; not fprightly. Ufed of founds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was fupported, in the midit of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent ftick, by reafon of its fpring againft the oppofite parts of the infide of the veffel; in which, when it was clofed up, we obferved that the bell feemed to found more dead than it did when juft before it founded in the open air.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is compofed in the moft elegant forms of fpeech, when it is not heightened by folemnity of phrafe from the facred writings. Addij. Speet. 13. Taftelefs; vapid; fpiritlefs: of liquors.
14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under dead walls and dry ditches. Arbuthn:
15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a dead fire.
16. Without the power of vegetation; as, a dead bough.
17. [In theology.] The ftate of firitual death, lying under the power of fin.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in trefpaffes and fins.

Ephef. ii. . i .
The Dead. n. f. Dead men
Jove faw from high, with juft difdain;
The dead infpir'd with vital life again. Dryd. En. b. vii.
The ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.

That the dead fhall rife and live again, is beyond the difcovery of reafon, and is purely a matter of faith. Locke.

The tow'ring bard had fung in nobler lays,
How the laft trumpet wakes the lazy dead.
Snith.
Dead. n.f. Time in which there is remarkable fillnefs or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveft in the dead of winter. Soutb's Sermons. In the dead of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faft afleep.

L'Eftrange.
At length, in dead of night, the ghoft appears
Of her unhappy lord. Dryden's Virg. En.
To Dead. v. n. [from the noun.] To lofe force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as foon as it is out of the fire, desdeth ftraitways.
Bacoin's Natural Hifory, No. 774 .
To Dead.
To Déaden.

1. To deprive of any

That the of any kind of force or fenfation.
found may be extinguithed or diaded by dif the pent air, before it coneth to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. Bacon's Nat. Hiff.

It is requifite that the tympanum be tenfe, and hard ftretched.

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ftretched, otherwife the laxnefs of that membrane will certainly $d$ 'ad and damp the found. Hodder's Elements if Speech.

This motion would be quickly deadened by countermotions, and we fhould not remember any thing, but 'till the next impreflion.

Glanv. Sceff. c. 6
We will not oppofe any thing to then that is hard and ftubborn, but by a foft anfwer deaden their force by degrees.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth,
Our dreams are great inftances of that activity which is natural to the human foul, and which is not in the power of fleep to cleaden or abate.

Spectator, N: 487
Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are fuch things as relax the tenfion of the affected nervous fibres, or deftroy the particular acrimony which occafions the pain, or what deadens the fenfation of the brain by procuring fleep. Arbutbnst on Dict. 2. To make vapid, or fpiritlefs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or deaded at all. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. Dead-doing. participial adj. [dead and do.] Deftructive; killing; mifchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your dead-doing hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. Fai. Queen.
They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, fo they can
Make up fome fierce, dead-doing man. Hudibrar, p. i. can. I I.
Dead-lift. n.f. [dead and lift.] Hopelefs exigence.
And have no power at all, nor fhift,
To help itfelf at a dead-lift. Hudibras, p.ii. cant. 2.
Déadly. adj. [from dead.]

1. Deftructive ; mortal ; murthcrous.

She that herfelf will fhiver and difbranch
From her material fap, perforce muft wither,
And come to deadly ufe.
Sbakefireare's King Lear. She then on Romeo calls,

## As if that name,

Shot from the cieadly level of a gun,
Did murther her. Sbakefpeare's Romeo and Fuiliet.
Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give forrow vent, and let the fluices go. Dryden's Aurengb.
2. Mortal ; implacabie.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are deadly enemics unto the Turks. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Déadly, alv.
I. In a manner refembling the dead.

Like dumb ftatues, or unbreathing fones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd dcadly pale. Sbakesp. R. III.
Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with hafte
And ank'd him why he look'd fo deadly wan. Dryd. Fables.
2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he fhall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man. Ez. xxx. 24.
3. Implacably ; irreconcileably ; deftructively.
4. It is fometimes ufed in a ludicrous fenfe, only to enforce the fignification of a word.

## Mettled fchoolboys fet to cuff,

Will not confefs that they have done enough,
Though deadly weary.
Orrery.
Johin had got an impreffion, that Lewis was fo deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himfelf alone with him.

Arbutbnot's Hifory of Join Bull.
Deadness. n.f. [from dead.]

1. Frigidity ; want of warmth; want of ardour ; want of afcetion.
His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural deadnefs and difaffection towards them. Rogers.
2. Weaknefs of the vital powers; languour; faintnefs; inactivity of the firits.

Your gloomy cycs betray a deadne/s,
And inward languiilhing.
Dryd. and Lee's Ocdifíus.
3. Vapidnefs of liquors; lofs of fpirit.

Deadnefs or flatnefs in cyder is often occafioned by the too free admiffion of air into the veffels. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Déadnettre. n. f. A weed; the fame with archangel.
Dead-reckoning. n. $f$. [a fea-term.] That eftimation or conjecture which the feamen make of the place where a fiip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courfe they have ftecred by the compafs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; fo that this reckoning is without any obfervation of the fun, moon, and ftars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obfervation can be had.
DEAF. adj. [dsof, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the fenfe of hearing

Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf. Shakefpeare. Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will difclarge their fecrets. Sibak. Mae
The chief delign here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more cafy and expedite way to inftruct fuch as are cleaf and dumb, and dumb only by confequence of their want of hearing. Ho.der's Eiem of Sfecch.

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## With If any fus afflict our life

that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death fhall bring the kind relief,
We muft be paticut, or be deaf.
Thus you may ftill be young to me,
While I can better hear than fee :
Oh ne'er may fortune fhew her fpight,
To make me deaf, and mend my fight.
2. It has to before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be deaf to pleading and excufes;
Nor tears, nor prayers fhall purchafe out abufes. Shakefpeare. Ol, that men's ears fhould be
To counfel clenf, but not to flattery! Shakefpeare's Timon. Whilft virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondeft call, blind to her greateft charms. Rofe. Not fo, for once indulg'd, they fweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. Dryden. Hope, too long with vain delufion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. Pope's Odyfey.
3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noife, I took my hafty flight:
No mortal courage can fupport the fright. Dryd. Ind. Emp. 4. Obfcurely heãrd.

Nor fi'ence is within, nor voice exprefs,
But a deaf noife of founds that never ceafe;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' infulted fhoar.
Dryder.
The reft were feiz'd with fullen difcontent,
And a deaf murmur through the fquadrons went. Dryden:
Deaf. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.
To Deaf. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.
Hearing hath deaf' $d$ our failors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to fay. Domne.
A fwarm of their acrial hapes appears,
And, futt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears. Dryd. Fin.
To Déafen. v. a. [from denf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For juftice deafens, and difturbs the crowd. Dryden's Virgil.
From houting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ftunn'd with their promifcuous cries. Aiddifon.
De'Aply. adiv. [from deaf.]

1. Without fenfe of founds.
2. Obfcurely to the ear.

De'afness. $n$. $\int$. [from deaf] Want of the power of hearing; want of fenfe of founds.
Thofe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by confequence from their deafnefs.

Hiold، r's Elements of S'peech.
. The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeft, and for his deafnefs; for had he been able to converfe with me, do you think I had amufed my time fo ill ?
2. Unwillingnefs to hear.

I found fuch a deafnefs, that no declaration from the bifhops could take place.

King Cbarles.
DEAL. n. f. [decl, Dutch.]
A great deal of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church.

Hooker, b. 4. Sect. I4.
2. Quantity ; degree of more or lefs. It is a general word for expreffing much joined with the word great.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneft a great deal than, for the moft part, found believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which fcripture yieldeth.

Hooker, Preface.
There is, indeed, ftore of matters, fitter and better a great deal for teachers to fpend time and labour in. Hooker, b. iv.

To weep with them that weep, doth eafe fome deal;
But forrow, flouted at, is double death. Shakef. Tit. Andion.
What a deal of cold bufinefs doth a man mifpend the better part of life in! In fcattering compliments, and tendering vifits.

Ben. Jolinforis Difcoverics.
The charge, fome deal thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. Fairfax, b. v.
Poffibly fome never fo much as doubted of the fafety of their fpiritual eftate; and, if fo, let them reft affured, that they have fo much the more reafon a great deal to doubt of it.

South's Sermons.
The author, who knew that fuch a defign as this could not be carried on without a great deal of artifice and fophiftry, has puzzled and perplexed his caufe, by throwing his thoughts together in a ftudied confufien. Addifon's Freebilder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 3^{1}$
3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the mufe her aid fupport,
Unfkill'd in all the terms of art
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the fhuffe, and the cut.
Swift.
4. [del l, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have alfo found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one wou'd cafily inagine, being purpofely interpofed betwixt my eye, placed in a roons; and the clearer daylight was not

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nhily fomewhat tranfparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.
Io Deal. v.a. [deelen, Dutch.]

1. To diftribute; to difpofe to different perfons. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caft out, to thy houfe.

Ifa. lviii. 7
One with a broken trunclieon deals his blows. Dryd. Fab. The bufmefs of mankind in this life, being rather to at than to know, their portion of knowledge is dealt them accordingly.

Aldifon's Spestator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} \cdot 237$.
How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome deals out her bleffings and her gold.
Tickell.
iiad the philofophers and great men of antiquity been poffeffed of the art of printing, there is no queftion but they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their lesures to the publick.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .184$
If you daw out great quantities of ftrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. Watts's Improvement of the Mind
2. To fcatter; to throw about.

Keen me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted illue felt,
When hiffing through the fries, the featherdd deaths were dea!t.

Dryden's Fables.
3. To give gradually, or one alter another.

The nightly mallet deals refounding blows,
'Till the proud batements her tow'rs inclofe.
Gay.
His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And deal,, in whifling air, his empty blows. Dryd.Virgil. To Desix. v.

1. To traffick; to tranfact bufinefs; to trade.

It is generally better to deal by fpeech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himfelf. Bacon.

This is to drive a wholefale trade, when all other petty merchants dea! but for parcels.
They buy and fell, they dieal and traffick.
2. To act between two perfons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that deals between mans and man, raifeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereft than he hath in either.
3. To behave well or ill in any tranfaction.

I doubt not, if he will deal clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. Tillot fon's Sermons. 4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reft, and my fweet fleep's difturbers,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon. Sbake $\int p$. R. III.
5. To Deal by. 'To treat well or ill

Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own underftanding aright.

Locke.
6. ToDeal in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practife.
Suiters are fo diftafted with delays and abufes, that plaindealing, in denying to deal in fuits at firft, is grown not only honourable, but allo gracious.

Bacon, Efay 59.
The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his caufe; which is a popular way of preventing juftice, that fome men have dealt in, though without that fuccefs which they propofed to themfelves in it. Atterbury's Sermons.

Among all fets of authors, there are none who draw upon themfelves more difpleafure than thofe who deal in political matters.

Addifon's Frecholder, ${ }^{\mathrm{N}} .40$.
True logick is not that noify thing that deals all in difpute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debafed and confined it.

Watts's Lorick.
7. To Deal zuith. To treat in any manher; to ufe well or ill.

Neither can th: Irifh, nor yee the Englifh lords, think themfelves wronged, nor hardly dealt with, to have that which is none of their own given to them.

Who then fhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not deal
Worfe with his followers, than with him they dealt? Milton.
If a man would have his confcience deal clearly with him, he muft deal feverely with that.

Soutb's Scrmons.
God did not only exercife this providence towards his own people, but he dealt thus alfo zuith, other nations. Tillot fon. But I will deal the more civilly with his two poems, becaufe nothing ill is to be fpoken of the dead. Dryd. Fab. Preface. You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, dealing plainly zuith me in the matter of my own trifles.

Reqlect on the merits of the caufe, as well as of the men, who had been thus dealt with by their country.

Swift.
8. To Deal with. To contend with.

If fhe hated me, I fhould know what paffion to deal suith.

Sidney, b. ii.
Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, eafy to be dcalt with whilft they fland in fear.

Hayward.
Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to fee
You're not fo perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to deal with.
Dryden's Aurengzabe.
To DEA'LBATE. v. a. [dealbo, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.
Vol. I

## D E A

Dealba'tion. n.f. [dealbatio, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not fo before: a word which is now almoft gown into difufe.

All feed is white in viviparous animals, and fuch as have preparing veffels, whercin it receives a maniffeld dealbation.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.
Déaler. n. $\int$. [from cleal.]
I. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with thefe fnall dealers in wit and learning, to give themfulves a title from thair firf adventure. Sruift. 2. A trader or trafficker

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeft dea.er is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

Gulliver's Travels:
3. A perfon who deals the cards.

DéAling. n. f: [from deal.]

1. Practice ; action.

What thefe are!
Whofe own hărd dealings teach them to fufpect
The thoughts of others. Sbakejicare's Merchant of Verice Concerning the deaiings of men, who adminfter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who fitteth in heaven. Hooker, b. ii,
But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deftiny: he muft write a fory of the enspire, that means to tell of all their clealings in this kind. R.leigh's JJays.
2. Intercourfe.

It were to be wifhed, that men would promote it to the happinefs of one another, in all their private dealings, among thofe who lie more immediatcly within their influence. AddiJ.
. Meafure of treatment ; rules by which one treats an:other.
God's gracious dealings with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceflary to us in the purruit of piety. Hammond's Fundain.
4. Traffick ; bufinefs.

The doctor muft needs die rich; he had great dealings in his way for many years. Swift's Eicieiry aff detected. DEAMBULA'TION. n. f. [deambulatio, Latin.] the aft of walking abroad.
Dea'miunatory. adj. [deambuio, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
DEAN. n. f. [decinus, Latin; doyen, French.]
From the Gicek word Jisea; in Englifh, ten ; becaure he was anciently fet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaft in fome cathedral church. Aylife's Parcrgon.
As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are thofe which Henry VIII. upon fuppreffion of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) to there are two means of creating thefe deans; for thofe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bifhops, the king firft fending out his Conge de'eire to the chapter, the chapter then chufing, the king yielding his royal affent, and the bifhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inftal them. Thofe of the new foundation are, by a fhorter courfe, inftalled by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is alfo applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dean of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches, the dean of St. George's chapel at Windfor, and the dean of Bocking in Effex.

Cowel.
The dean and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their firft inftitution, were of great ufe in the church: they were not only to be of counfel with the bifhop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in caufes ecclefiaftical. Ufe your beft means to prefer fuch to thofe places who are fit for that purpofe.

## Déanery. n. f. [from dean.]

## 1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapelpoyal, he made him his fucceffor in that near attendance upon the king.
2. The revenue of a dean

Put both deans in one; or; if that's too much trouble, Inftead of the deans, make the dean'ry double. Swift
3. The houfe of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the deancry; and difpatch it quickly. Sbake ifeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. De'anship. n. f. [from dean.] The office and rank of a dean.
DEAR. adj. [beon, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darline

Your brother Glo'fer hates you.
-Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds medear. Sbak. $\dot{R}$. İI. The dear, dear name fhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. Addijon's Orid. Mctam. b. ii.
And the laft joy was dearer than the reft. Pope.
2. Valuable; of a high price ; coftly.

What made directors cheat the South fea year?
To feed on ven'fon when it fold fo dear.
Pope.
3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear yenr.

4: It feems to be fumetimes ufed in Shakefpeare for deer; fad; hateful; grievous.

What foolifh boldnefs brought thee to their mercies,

Whom thou in terms fo bloody, and fo dear,
Haft made thine enemies? Sbakefpeare's 'Twelfth Night. Let us return,
And ftrain what other means is left unto us
In our dear peril.
Shakefpeare's Timon.
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while :
When I am known aright, you fhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Would I had met my diareff foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had feen that day. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Thy other banif'd fon, with this dear fight
Struck pale and bloodlefs. Sbakefpeare's Titus Andronicus. Dear. n.f. A word of endearment.

## That kifs

I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er fince. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring. Dryden. Sce, my dear,
How lavifh nature has adorn'd the year.
Dr:den.
De'arbought. adj. [dear and bought.] Purchafed at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradife, dearbought with lafting woe. Milton's Par. Loft. Such dearbought bleffings happen ev'ry day,
Becaufe we know not for what things to pray. Dryd. Fables.
Forget not what my ranfom coft,
Nor let my dearbought foul be loft.'
Rofcommont.
De'arling. n. f. [now written darling.] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reft
Of Venus's dearlings, through her bounty bleft.
Spenfor.
De'arly. adv. [from dear.]

1. With great fondnefs.

For the unqueftionable virtues of her perfon and mind, he loved her dearly.

Wotton.
2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then alfo bought dearly enough with fuch a fine.

Bacon.
Turnus thall dearly pay for faith forfworn ;
And corps, and fwords, and fhields, on Tyber born. Dryd.
My father dotes, and let him ftill dote on;
He buys his miftrefs dearly with his throne. Dryd. Aurengz.
To Dearn. v. a. [byinnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. Sce Darn.
De'arness: $n$. f. [from dear.]

1. Fondnefs; kindnefs; love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in dearne/s of heart hath holp to effect your enfuing marriage. Shakefpeare.

The whole fenate dedicated an altar to fricndihip, as to a goddefs, in refpect of the great dearnefs of friendfhip between them two.
He who hates his neighbour mortally, Efay 28.
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wifely too, muft profefs all the dearnefs and friendifhip, with readinefs to ferve him.

Sontb's Sermons.
2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is feen in the dearnefs of corn.

Swift.
De'arnly. adv. [غeonn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unfeen. Obfolete.

At laft, as chanc'd them by a forreft fide
To pafs, for fuccour from the fcorching ray,
They heard a rucful voice, that dearnly cry'd
With piercing fhrieks. Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 1. Jan. 35.
Dearth. n. f. [from clear.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of dearth it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnifh us with corn from foreign parts. Bacon to Villiers.

There have been terrible ycars dearths of corn, and every place is ftrewed with beggars; but deartbs are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. Swift. 2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the deartb that I have pined in,
By longing for that food fo long a time.
Sbakefpeare.
Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no denrth. Milt.P.L. 3. Barrennefs; fterility.

They have brought on themfelves that dearth of plot, and narrownefs of imagination, which may be obferved in all their plays.

Dryden on Dramatick Poefy.
To Dearti'culate, n.f. [de and articulus, Latin.] To difjoint; to difmember.

Dict.
DEATH. n. $\int$. [ לeap, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the foul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Teftament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the tranfgreflions, they which are called might receive the promife of eternal inheritance.

Heb. ix. 15.
They fay there is divinity in odd numbers, cither in nativity or diath.

Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.

[^2]
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Will come, when it will come. Shake $\sqrt{\rho}$. Fulius Cafar. He muft his acts reveal,
From the firft moment of his vital breath,
 2. Mortality ; deftruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? Sbakefpeare's Macbcth.
3. The ftate of the dead.

In fwinifh fleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. Shakef. Macbeth.
4. The mainer of dying.

Thou fhalt die the deaths of them that are nain in the midft of the feas.

$$
\text { Ez. xxviii. } 8
$$

5. The image of mortality reprefented by a ficleton.

I had rather be married to a death's head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of thefe. Sbakef. Merch. of Venice.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to fee
What manner of deatl's head 'twill be, When it is free
From that frefh upper fkin;
The gazer's joy, and firl.
Suckling.
6. Murder, the act of deftroying life unlawfully.

As in manifefting the fweet infuence of his mercy, on the fevere ftroke of his juftice; fo in this, not to fuffer a man of death to live.

Bacon, EJJay 14.
7. Caufe of death.

They cried out, and faid, O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. 2 Kings, iv. 40.
He caught his death the làft county-feffions, where he would go to fee juftice done to a poor widow woman. Addif. Speciat. 8. Deftroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles ufed to meet with Hector, and be the death of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laft day.

Pope's View of Epic Puetry.
9. [In poetry.] The inftrument of death.

Deaths invifible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noife, and ftraight expire. Dry. In. Em.
Sounded at once the bow; and fwiftly flies
The feather'd death, and hiffes through the fkies. Dryd. Ann.
Oft, as in airy rings they fkim the Heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden death.
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray the will keep us from all f. nefs, from our ghoftly enemy, and from everlafting death.

Cburch Catechifm.
Death-bed. n. f. [death and bed.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ficknefs.

Sweet foul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy death-bed. Sha
Thy death-bed is no leffer than the land,
Wherein thou lieft in reputation fick. Shakef. Richard II.
Thefe are fuch things as a man fhall remember with joy upon his death-bed; fuch as fhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laft and bitter agony. Soutb's Sermons.

Then round our death-bed ev'ry friend fhould run,
And joyous of our conqueft early won. Dryden's Fables. A death-bed figure is certainly the mof humbling fight in the world.

Collier on the Value of Life.
A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected,
becaufe it is the laft thing that we can do. Atterbury's Serm.
Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a deathbed.

Pope.
De'athful. adj. [death and full.] Full of flaughter; deftructive ; murderous.'

Your cruelty was fuch, as you would fpare his life for many deathful torments.

Sidney, b. ii.
Time itfelf, under the deatbful thade of whofe wings all things wither, hath wafted that lively virtue of nature in man and beafts, and plants. Raleigh's Hiforry of the World.

Blood, death, and deathful deeds are in that noife,
Ruin, deftruction at the utmoft point. Milton's Agonift.

> Thefe eyes behold

The deathful fcene; princes on princes roll'd. Pope's Ody $\int$.
De'athless. adj. [from death.] Immortal; neverdying; everlafting.
God hath only immortality, though angels and human fouls be deathlefs.

Boyle.
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that fill renew;
For deathlefs laurel is the victor's due. Dryden.
Faith and hope themfelves fhall die,
While deathlefs charity remains.
Priar.
Déathlike. adj. [deaib and like.] Refembling death; fill; gloomy; motionlefs; placid; calm; peaceful; undifturbed; refembling either the horrours or the quietnefs of death.

Why doft thou let thy brave foul lie fuppreft
In' deatblike numbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand?
Crabiacu.
A deatbl:ke fieep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! Milton's Paradife Lof,
On feas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A deathlike quiet and deen filence fell.
IF alir.

## D E B

## Black melancholy fits, and round her throws

A death:ite ilumber, and a dread repofe.
atris-door. [death and cloor] A near approach to Pope. the gates of death, $\pi \pi^{\prime} \dot{\lambda} x=\ddot{a}^{\prime \prime} \cdots$. It is now a low phrafe.

I myfelf knew a perfon of great fanctity, who was afficted to diath's-door with a vomiting. Taylor's Woithy Communicant.

There was a poor young woman that had brought herfelf even to death's-door with grief for her fick huband. L'Eflrange. Déathiman. n.f. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headfman ; he that executes the fentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only forry
He had no other deathjiman. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
As deathfimen you have rid this fweet young prince. Shak De'athwatch. n. f. [death and watch.] An infect that makes a tinkling noife like that of a watch, and is fuperfitioufly imagined to prognofticate death.

The folemn deatbrwatch click'd the hour fhe dy'd. Gay.
We learn to prefage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a deathruatch. W atts. To DEA'URATE. v.a. [deauro, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold.

Dict.
Deaura'tion. n. f. [from deaurate.] The act of gilding.
Debaccha'tion. n.f. [debacchatio, Latin.] A raging; a nadinefs.

Dict.
To Deba'rb. adj. [from de and barla, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.

DiEf.
To Deba'rik v. a. [debarquer, Fr.] To difembark. Dict.
To Deba'r. v.a. [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude; to fhut out from any thing; to hinder.

The fame boats and the fame buildings are found in countries two thoufand miles diftant, debarred from all commerc by unpafiable mountains, lakes and deferts. Raleigli's Effiys.

Not fo ftrictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to debar us when we need
Refrefhment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l. 236
Civility, intended to make us cafy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in debarring us of our wifhes, and in croffing our moft reafonable defires. Swift's Examiner.
To DEBA'SE. v. a. [from bafe.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ftate.

Homer intended to teach, that pleafure and fenfuality delafe men into beafts. Notes on the Odylfey.
As much as you raife filver, you debafe gold ; for they are in the condition of two things, put in oppofite fcales; as much as the one rifes, the other falls.

Locke.
2. To make mean; to degenerate; to fink into meannefs; to make defpicable.
It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to debafo religion with fuch frivolous difputes. Hooker, b. v. Ject. 30.
A man of large poffeflions has not leifure to confider of every fight expence, and will not debafe himfelf to the management of every trifle.

Dryden.
Reftraining others, yet himfelf not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, debas'd by dignity.
3. To fink ; to vitiate with meannefs.

He ought to be carcful of not letting his fubject delafe his ftyle, and betray him into a meannefs of expreffion. Addifon. 4. To adulterate; to leffen in value by bafe admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and delafed in the times and troubles of king Stephen. Hale.

Words fo debas'd and hard, no ftone
Was hard enough to touch them on. Hudibras, p: i. cant. I.
Deba'sement. n.f. [from debafe.] The act of debafing or degrading.
It is a wretched debafement of that fprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.

Government of the Tonguc, feict. 12.
Deba'ser. n. f. [from debafe.] He that debafes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that finks the value of things, or deftroys the dignity of perfons.
Debs'table. adj. [from debate.] Difputable; that which is, or may be, fubject to controverfy.

The French requefted, that the fifhing of Tweede, the debatable ground, and the Scottifh hoftages, might be reftored to the Scots.

Hajward.

## A.DEBA'TE. n. ऽ. [debat, French.]

1. A perfonal difpute; a controverfy.

Another way that men ordinarily ufe, to force others to fubmit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in debate, is to require the adverfary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to affign a better.

Locke.
It is to diffufe a light over the underfanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnifh the tongue with debate and controverfy

Watts's Logitk.
2. A quarrel; a conteft.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give fucceffful end
To this debate that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no fwords but what are fanctified. Sbak. H.IV
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a flate;
Betwixt the deareft friends to raife debute. Dryden's EEn.

To Dera'te. v. a. [debatre, French.] To controvert; to difpute ; to conteft
Debate thy caufe with thy neighbour himfelf, and difcover not a fecret to another.

Prov. xxv. 9
He could not debate any thing without fome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. Cilarendon.

## To Debate. v.

1. To deliberatc.

Your fev'ral fuits
Have been confider'd and debated on. Shakefp. I'enry VI 2. T'o difpute.

He prefents that great foul debating upon the fubject of life and death with his intimate friends

Tatler, N®. 53 Deba'reful. adj. [from dibate.]

1. [Of perfons.] Quarrelfome; contentious.
2. [Of things.] Contefted; occafioning quarrels.

Deba'tement. $n$. $f$. [from debate.] Conteft; controverfy.
Without debatement further, more or lefs,
He fhould the bearers put to fulden death. Shakefp. Hamlet. DEBA'TER. n.f. [from defate.] A difputant; a controvertift. To DEBA'UCH. [defoucber, Fr. debaccbari, Latin.]
I. To corrupt ; to vitiate.

This it is to counfel things that are unjuft ; firt, to debauch a king to break his laws; and then to feek protection.

Dryden's Sfaniff Fryar.

## 2. To corrupt with lewdnefs:

Here do you keep a hundred knights and fquires,
Men fo diforder'd, fo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
3. To corrupt by intemperance

No man's reafon did ever dictate to him, that it is reafonable for him to debauck himfelf by intemperance and brutifh fenfuality

Tillot fon, Sermon 6.
Deba'uch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; excefs; lewdnefs.

He will for fome time contain himfelf within the bounds of fobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former debauch, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. Calamy.

The firft phyficians by debauch were made;
Excefs began, and floth fuftains the trade. Dryden's Fables.
Debauche'e. n. f. [from defbouché, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance

Could we but prevail with the greateft debauchees among! us to change their lives, we fhould find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.

Soutl's Sermons
Deba'ucher. n. $\int$. [from debauch.] One who feduces others to intemperance or lewdnefs; a corrupter.
Deba'uchery, n. f. [from debauch.] The practice of excefs; intemperance; lewdncts.
Oppofe vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrify by fober piety, and debauchery by temperance. Sprat's Sermons

Thefe magiftrates, inftead of leffening enormities, occafion juft twice as much debauchery as there would be without them

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.
Deba'uchment. $n$. $\int$. [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating ; corruptión.
They told them ancient fories of the ravifhment of chafte maidens, or the debauchment of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned perfons. Tayls's Rule of living boly
To DEBE'L. $\}^{\text {v. a. [debello, Latin.] To conquer; to }}$
To DEBE'LLATE. $\}$ overcome in war
It doth notably fet forth the confent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monfters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour.

Bacon's Holy War.

## Him long of old

Thou didft debel, and down from heaven caft
With all his army. Milton's Paradife Resained, b. iv.
Dedella'tion. n.f. [from debellatio, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.
Debe'nture. n. $\int$. [dehentur, Latin, from debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, fhould each man bring his claim,
Have defperate debentures on your fame
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. Swift.
De'bile. adj. [debilie, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without ftrength; imbecile ; impotent.

I have not wafh'd me nofe that bled,
Or foil'd fome debile wretch, which without note
There's many elfe have done. Shakelpeare's Coriolanus
To DEBI'LITATE. v. a. [debilito, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint ; to enfeeble ; to emafculate.
In the luft of the eye, the luft of the flefh, and the pride of life, they feemed as wcakly to fail as their debilitated pofterity ever after. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. I. cant. I The fpirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutriment for the parts. Harvey on Confumptions
Debinita'tion. n.f. [from debilitatio, Lat.] 'The at of weakening.

The weaknefs cannot return any thing of frength, honout; or fafety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin. K. Cbarles. Debilitry. n. f. [debilitas, Latin.] Weaknefs; feeblenefs; languor ; faintnefs ; imbecillity.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paffion,
And in thy cafe do glafs mine own debility.
Sidney.
Aliment too vaporous or perfpirable will fubject it to the inconveniencies of too ftrong a perfiration, which are debility, faintings, and fometimes fudden death. Arbuthn. on Alim. DEBONA'IR. adj. [deboninaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; wellbred; gentle; complaifant.

Crying, let be that lady debonair,
Thou recreant knight, and foon thyfelf prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. Fairy Queen. He met her once a maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And frefh blown rofes waflid in dew,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buckfom, blithe, and cicbonair.
Milton.
The nature of the one is debonair and accoftable; of the other, retired and fupercilious; the one quick and fprightful, the other flow and faturnine.

Howel's Vocal Foreft.
And the that was not only paffing fair,
But was withal difcrect and debonair,
Refolv'd the paffive doctrine to fulfil. Dryden's Nun's Priefl. Debonáirly. adv. [from debonair.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.
DEB'Г. n. .f. [debitum, Latin; dette, French.]

1. That which one man owes to a nother.

There was one that died greatly in debt: well, fays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.

Bacon, Apophtb. 14 I.
The debt of ten thoufand talents, which the fervant owed the king, was no flight ordinary fum. Duppa's Devotions.

To this great lofs a fea of tears is due;
But the whole debt not to be paid by you.
Walier.
Above a thoufand pounds in delt,
Takes horfe, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night.
2. That which any one is obliged to do or fuffer.

Your fon, my lord, has paid a foldier's debt;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Débied. part. [from debt. To Debt is not found] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I fand debted to this gentleman. Shak. Conn. of Errours. Débtor. n. f. [debitor, Latin.]
i. He that owes fomething to another.

I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wife and to the unwife.

Ro. i. 14.
The cafe of debtors in Rome, for the firft four centuries, was, after the fet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's flave.

Swift.
2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reft debtor for the firtt. Sbak. Mcrch. of Ven.
If he his ample palm
Should hap'ly on ill-fated fhoulder lay
Of debtor, ftrait his body, to the touch
Obfequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To fome enchanted caftle is convey'd.
There dy'd my father, no man's debtor;
And there I'll die, nor worfe, nor better.
Pbilips. One fide of an account-book.
When I look upon the debtor fide, I find fuch innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to caft them up; but when I look upon the creditor fide, I find little more than blank paper.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .549$.
Debulli'tion. n. $\int$. [dcbullitio, Lat.]. A bubbling or feething bver.
Decacu'minated. adj. [decacuminatus, Latin] Dict.
Decacu'minated. adj. [decacuminatus, Latin.] Having the
top cut off.
De'cade. n.f. [ə̀'ra, Gr. decas, Latin.] The fum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of fome days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers decades of years. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the ufe of computations in hiftory, chronology, and aftronomy. Holder on Time.

All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine,
Muft want a Trojan flave to pour the wine. Pope's Iliad.
Deca'dency. n.f. [decadince, French.] Decay; fall. Dict.
 plain figure in geometry, having ten fides and angles.
 ments given by God to Mofes.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the decalogne and other farts of facred writ.

Hammond?
To DECA MP. v. n. [decamper, 若ench.] To fhift the camp; to move off:

Deca'mpment. n.f. [from decamp] The act of fhifting the calnp.
To DECANT. v. a. [decanto, Lat. decanter, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

T ake aqua forti,, and diffolve in it ordinary coined filver, and pour the coloured folution into twelve times as much fair water, and then decant or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear.

Eoyle.
They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant hts wine, and carve his beef.
Swift.
Decanta'ticn. n. f. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decantint or pouring off clear.
Deca'nter. n.f. [from decint.] A glafs veffel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.
To Deca'pitate. v. a. [decapito, Latin.] To behcad.
'To DECA'Y. v. n. [decheoir, Fr. from de and cadere, Latin.] To lofe excellence; to decline from the flate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Threc centuries grows, and three he ftays
Suprome in fate, and in three more decays.
The garlands fade, the vows are worn away; So dies her love, and fo my hopes decay.
To De'cay. v.a. To impair ; to bring 10 decay.
Infirmity, that decays the wife, doth ever make better the fool. Sbakeff eare's Twelfth Niglt.
Cut off a ftock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to fee whether it will decay the reft of the flock.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 995.
He was of a very fmall and decayed fortune, and of no good education.

Clarendon.
Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love.
Dryden.
In Spain our fprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. Dryd. Ind. Entp. It is fo ordered, that almoft every thing which corrupts the foul decays the body.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{C}}$. 12c.
Deca'y. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the fate of perfection; ftate of diminution:

What comfort to this great decay may come,
Shall be applied. Sbaksfpeare's King Lcar.
She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her decays very well. Ben. Yohnfon's Catiline. And thofe decays, to fpeak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. Denbam.
By realon of the tenacity of Aluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weaknefs of elafticity in folids, motion is much more apt to be loft than got, and is always upon the decay. Newt. Each may fecl encreafes and decays,
And fee now clearer and now darker days. $H$ fiay on Critivifm:
Taught half by reafon, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pafs away.
Popo.
2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called oid muft have the decay of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottennefs.

Locke.
3. Declenfion from profperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou fhalt relieve him.

Levit. xxv. 35.
That, from your firf of difierence and decay,
Have follow'd your fad fteps. Shakefpeare's King Lcar. Dec'ayer. n. f. [from decay.] That which caufes decay.

Your water is a fore decayer of your whorfon dead body.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
DECE'ASE. n. f. [deceffus, Lat.] Death; departure from life.
Lands are by human law, in fome places, after the owner's deceafe, divided unto all his children; in fome, all defcendeth to the cldeft fon.

Hooker, b. i. fect. 10.
To Decéase. थ. u. [deceilo, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is deceas'd to-night. Shakef. King Jobon.
You fhall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, fhall but once deceafe. Chapm. Oij. $\int$. His lateft victories ftill thickeft came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increafe:
'Till he, prefs'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the veftal, under fpoils decenfe.
Dryatn。
DECE'I'T. n. $\int$. [dcccoptio, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falhood is made to pafs for truth.

My lips fha!l not fpeak wickednef, nor my tongue utter cieieit.
fob, xxvii. i.
2. Stratagem ; artifice.

## His demand

Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeft love,
But from deccit, bred by neceffity. Shoheffeare's Hemy VT. 3. [In law.] A fubtile wily fhift or devife; ail mamer of cralt, fubtilty, guile, fraud, wilinefs, flightnefo, cunning, covin, collufion, practice and offence, ufed to deccive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence.

## D E C

Decz'rtrur. adj. [deceit and full.] Fraudulent; full of deccit

## I grant him bloody,

Luxurious, avaricious, falfe, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, fmacking of ev'ry fin
That has a name.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune fmil'd, deceitful, on her birth. Thomfon's Autumn.
Decétrfully. adv. [from deccitful.] Fraudulently; with deceit.
Exercife of form may be deccitfully difpatched of courfe.
Dece'rtfulness, n.f. [from deceitful.] The quality of being fraudulent ; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the deceitfulnefs of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. Mat. xiii. 22. Dece'ivable. adj. [from deciive.]
I. Subject to fraud; expofed to impofture.

Man was not only deccivable in his integrity, but the angels
of light in all their clarity. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. I.
How would thou ufe me now, blind, and thereby
Decivable, in moft things as a child
Helplefs; hence eafily contemn'd and fcorn'd, And laft neglected.

Milton's Agonifes, l. $93^{8 .}$
z. Subject to produce errour ; deccitful.

It is good to confider of deformity, not as a fign, which is more deceivable, but as a caufe which feldom faileth of the effect.

Bacon's Efays.
He received nothing but fair promifes, which proved deceivable.

Hayward.

## In mortal Atrength! And oh, what not in man

Deceivable and vain ?
Miton's Agoniffes, l. 348.
Dece'ivableness. n.f. [from deceivable.] Liablenefs to be deceived.
He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and decivallenefs. . Government of the Tongue, f. 8.
To DECEIVE. v. a. [decipio, Latin.]

1. To caufe to miftake; to bring into errour ; to impofe upon. Some have been apt to be deceived into an opinion, that there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both eftate and power.
2. To delude by ftratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkih general, deccived of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks. I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes deceiv'd. Dryd. 4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice deceiv'd their gafping throats. Dryd. In $n$. Dece'tver. n. f. [from deceive.] One that leads another into errour ; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, figh no more ;
Men were decivers ever
One foot in fea, and one on fhore;
To one thing conftant never. Shak. Much ado about Nothing. As for his difmiffion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit deceiver. Baion's Henry VII.
Thofe voices, actions or geftures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the inftruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inftruments of deceiving, fo as to denominate the perfon ufing them a lyar or deceiver.

South's Sermons
It is to be admired how any deceiver can be fo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months muft of neceffity difcover the impofture.

Swift's Predictions.
Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl;
Pope's Horace.
And all the kind deceivers of the foul. Pope's Horace Dece'mber. n. f. [december, Latin.] The laft month of the year; but named december, or the tenth month, when the year began in March.
Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed.

Shakefpeare's As you like it.
What thould we fpeak of,
When we are old as you? When we fhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark December. Shakesp. Cymbeline.
Dece'mpedal. adj. [from decempeda, Latin.] Ten feet in length.

Dict.
Dece'mvirate. n.f. [decemviratus, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inftead of confuls. Their authority fubfifted only two years.
DE'CENCE.
DE'CENCY. n.f. [decence, French; decct, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. Thofe thoufand decencies, that daily fow
From all her words and actions. Milton's Paradife Loff.
In good works there may be goodnefs in the general ; but decence and gracefulpefs can be only in the particulars in doing the good.

Sprat's Sermons.

## D E C

Were the offices of religion ftript of all the external decencies of worfhip, they would not make a due impreffion on the minds of thofe who affift at them. Atterbury's Sermons.

She fpeaks, behaves, and acts juft as the ought;
But never, never reached gen'rous thought:
Virtue fhe finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever.
Pope.
2. Suitablenefs to character; propriety.

And mult I own, fhe faid, my fecret fmart?
What with more decince were in filence kept. Dryden's E $n$.
The next confideration, immediately fubfequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or difagrees with that thing ; what is fuitable or unfuitable to it ; and from this fprings the notion of decency or indecency, that which becomes or mifbecomes.

South's Sermons.
Sentiments which raife laughter; can very feldom be admitted with any deccncy into an heroick poem. Addif. Spectato 3. Modefty; not ribaldry; not obfcenity.

Immodeft words admit of no defence;
For want of decericy is want of fenfe.
Rofommon.
Dece'Nnial. adj. '[from decimium, Latin.] What continues
for the fpace of ten years. for the fpace of ten years.
Decennóval. \}adj. [decem and novem, Latin.] Relating Decennóvary. $\}$ to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponefian war, conffituted a decennsval circle, or of mineteen years; the fame which we now call the golden-number. Holder on 7 ime.

Seven months are retrenched in this whole decennovary progrefs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thofe of the fun.

Holder on Time.
De'cent. adj. [decens, Lat.] Becoming; fit ; fuitable.
Since there muft be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceffary, they muft at leaft be decent.; that is, in their due place, and but moderately ufed. Dryden.
De'cently. adv. [from decent.] In a proper manner; with fuitable behaviour; without meannefs or oftentation.

They could not decently refufe affiftance to a perfon, who had punifhed thofe who had infulted their relation. Broome. 2. Without immodefty.

Paft hope of fafety, 'twas his lateft care,
Like falling Cæfar, decently to die. Dryden's Ann. Mirab.
He performs what friendfinip, juftice, truth require ;
What could he more, but decently retire? Swift.
Deceptibility. n.f. [from deceit.] Liablenefs to be deceived.
Some errours are fo flefhed in us, that they maintain theit intereft upon the deceptibility of our decayed natures. Glanville.
Dece'ptible. adj. [from deccit.] Liable to be deceived; open to impofture; fubject to fraud.
The firtt and father caufe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whofe deceftible condition, perhaps, there fhould not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we fhall ourfelves commit. Brown. Dece'ptinn. n.f. [deceftio, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themfelves, they are yet
farther removed by advenient deception. Brown's Vulgar Err.
All deception is a mifapplying of thofe figns, which, by compact or inftitution, were made the means of mens fignifying or conveying their thoughts.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. The ftate of being deceived.

Reafon, not impoffibly, may meet
Some fpecious object by the foe fuborn'd,
And fall into deception unaware. Nilton's Paradife Lof.
Dece'ptious. adj. [from deceit.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.
Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteft of eyes and ears;
As if thofe organs had deceptious functions,
Created only to calumniate. Sbakefpeare's Troil. and Creffida.
Dece'ptive. adj. [from deceit.] Having the power of deceiving

Dict
Lecíptor y.adj. [from deceit.] Cóntaining means of deccit. Dict.
DECE'RPT. adj. [decerptus, Lat.] Diminilhed; taken off. Dict.
Dece'rptible. adj. [decerfo, Latin.] That may be taken off.

Dict.
Decérption. n.f. [from decerpt.] The act of leffening, or taking off.

Dict.
Decerta'tion. n. $\int$. [decertatio, Latin.] a contention; a ffriving; a difpute. Dict.
Dece'siion. n. f. [deceflio, Latin.] A departure; a going away.
To Decha'rm. v. a, [decharmer, French.] To counteract a charm; to difinchant.

Notwithftanding the help of phyfick, he was fuddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. Harvey on Confumptions. To DECIDE. v a. [decido, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of ; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune hould decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. Dryd. Fables.
2. To determine a queftion or difpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy mafter and the world decide.

## D E C

Who Thall decide, when doctors difagree, And foundeft cafuifts doubt?
De'cioence. n. f. [decido, Latin.]

1. The quality of being fhed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Men obferving the decidence of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and fucceffively reneweth again.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii: c. 7 .
Decíder. n.f. [from decide.]

1. One who deternines caufes.

I cannot think that a jefter or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or deciders of controverfy. Watts. It is faid that the man is no ill decider in common cafes of property, where party is out of the queftion.
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS. adj. [deciduus, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not lafting through the year.
In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is deciduous with the flower. 2 uincy.
Decríduousness. n.f. [from deciduous.] Aptnefs to fall; quality of fading once a year.

Diag.
De'cimal. adj. [decimus, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.
In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moff, four and twenty decimal progrefions, without confufion.

Locke.
To DE'CIMATE. v. a. [decimus, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.
Decima'tion. n.f. [from decimate]

1. A tithing ; a felection of every tenth by lot or otherwife.
2. A felection by lot of every tenth foldier, in a general mutiny, for punifhment.

By decimation and a tithed death,
Take thou the deffin'd tenth.
Shakefpeare's Timon.
A decimation I will ffrictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forfake;
And of each legion each centurion thall die. Dryden.
To DECITPHER. v. a. [dechiffrer, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmane, that had the fame character in her heart, could eafily decipher it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in fpeech, defired to know the conclufion of the matter, and how the honeft Dametas was efcaped. Sidney.

Affurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underfood, but by the confcience, to which the fpirit of God has vouchfafed to decipher it.

South's Scrmons.
2. To write out ; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively reprefentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I hew you the
condition of a finner hearing himfelf denied by Chrif. Soutl.
Then were laws of neceffity invented, that fo every particular fubject might find his principal pleafure, deciphered unto him, in the tables of his laws.
3. To ftamp; to characterife ; to mark.

You are both decipher' $d$
For villains' mark'd with rape. Shakefpeare's Titus Andrenicus.
4. To unfold; to unravel; as, to decipher a perplexed affair.

Decípherer. n. f. [from decipher.] One who explains writings in cypher.
Decision. n.f. [from decide.]
. Determination of a difference.
Pleafure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true decifion. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
The great number of the undertakers, the worth of fome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a decifion, are fure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. Woodward.
War is a direct appeal to God for the decifion of fome difpute, which can by no other means be poffibly determined.

Atterbury's Sermons.
2. Determination of an event.

> The time approaches,

That will with due decifion make us know
What we fhall fay we have, and what we owe. Shak. Macb.
Their arms are to the lat decifion bent,
And fortune labours with the vaft event. Dryden's Aurengz.
3. It is ufed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of feffion there.
Deci'sive. adj. [from decide.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly dccifive in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaft, and ftrengthens him much in his opinion. Atterbury's Sermons.

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their fide, and decifive of the controverfy between vice and virtue.

Rogers's Sermons.
2. Having the power of fettling any event.

> For on th' event,

Decifive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms.
Pbilips.

## D E C

Deci'sively. adv. [from decifive.] In a conclufive manner.
Deci'siveness. n.f. [from decifive.] The power of terminating any difference, or fettling an event.
Deci'sory. adj. [from decide.] Able to determine or decide.
To Deck. v. a. [decken, Dutch.]
I. To cover ; to overipread.

Ye mifts and exhalations, that now rife
From hill or fteaming lake, dufky or grey,
'Till the fun paint your fleecy fkirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, rife !
Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd ky ,
Or wet the thirfty earth with falling fhowers,
Rifing or falling, ftill advance his praife. Milt: Par. Lof.
2. To drefs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that dicks a thing divine. Shakejpeare.
Long may'ft thou live to wail thy children's lofs,
And fee another, as I fee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art ftall'd in mine. Sh. R. III.
She fets to work millions of fpinning worms,
That in their green fhops weave the fmooth-hair'd filk,
To deck her fons.
Milton.
3. To adorn ; to embelliih.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and deck the dreary tomb. Fai. शueen.
Now the dew with fpangles deck'd the ground,
A fweeter fpot of earth was never found.
Dryden.
The god fhall to his vot'ries tell
Each confcious tear, each blufhing grace,
That deck'd dear Eloifa's face.
Prior.
Deck. n. f. [from the verb.]
Her keel plows hell,
And deck knocks heaven.
B. Fohnfon.

We have alfo raifed our fecond decks, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. Ralei.

If any, born and bred under deck, had no other information but what fenfe affords, he would be of opinion that the fhip was as ftable as a houfe.

Glanv. Scepf. c. II.
On high-rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whofe fhade our humble frigates go. Dryden.
Day to night they brine,

With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king :
At fun-fet to their fhip they make return,
And fnore fecure on decks 'till rofy morn,
Pack of cards piled regularly on each other
Dryden's Iliad.
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Befides gems, many other forts of ftones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards.

Grew's C $\sqrt[f]{m z l}$ l. b. i. c. 2.
De'cker. n. $\int$. [from deck.] A dreffer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.
To DECLA'IM. v. n. [declamo, Latin.] To haranguc; to fpeak to the paffions; to rhetoricate; to fpeak fet orations.

What are his mifchiefs, conful? You declaim
Againft his manners, and corrupt your own. B. Fobnf. Cat.
The fplendid declaimings of novices and men of heat. South. It is ufual for mafters to make their boys declaim on both fides of an argument.

Swift.
Drefs up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and declaim aloud on the praife of goodnefs. Watts's Improvement.
Decla'tmer. n. f. [from declaim.] One who makes fpeeches with intent to move the paffions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual declaimer againft jealoufy.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .19^{8 .}$
Declama'tion. n.f. [declamatio, Latin.] A difcourfe addreffed to the paffions; an harangue; a fet feeech; a piece of rhetorick.
The caufe why declamations prevail fo greatly, is, for that men fuffer themfelves to be deluded. Hooker, b. i. S.8.
Thou mayft forgive his anger, while thou makeft ufe of the plainnefs of his declamation. Taylor's Rule of living boly:
Declama'tor. nf. [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.
Who could, I fay, hear this generous declamator, without being fired at his noble zeal.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .{ }_{5} 6$.
Decla'matory. adj. [declamatorius, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while fufpended his interment, and became a declamatory theme amongft the religious men of that age.
2. Appealing to the paffions.

He has run himfelf into his own declamatory way, and almoft forgotten that he was now fetting up for a moral poet.

Dryden.
Decla'rabie. adj. [from declare.] Capable of proof.
This is declarable from the beft writers. Brown's Vulg. Err: Declara'tion. n.f. [from declare.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation ; oral expreffion ; publication.

His promifes are nothing elfe but declarations, what God will do for the good of men.

Hooker, b. i. f.2.
Though wit and lcarning are certain and habitual perfec
tions of the mind, yet the decharation of them, which alone brings the repute, is fubject to a thonfand hazards. South
There are no where fo plain and full declarations of his mercy and love to the fons of men, as are made in the gofpel.

Tillotfon, Sermion 5.
2. An explanation of fomething doubtful. Obfolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (declaratio) is properly the fhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perfonal in any fuit, though it is ufed fometimes for both perfonal and real actions. Cowel.
Decla'rative. adj. [from declerc.] Making declaration; explanatory.
The names of things fhould be always taken from fonething obfervably declarative of their form or naturc. Grew. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the vox populi, fo declarative on the fame fide.

Swift's Examiner, No. $4^{-}$
Decla'ratorily. adv. [from declaratory.] In the form of a declaration; not promiffively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Francifcus de Cordua, have both declaratorily confirmed the fame. Brown's Vulg. Err Decla'ratory. adj. [from declare.] Affirmative; expreffive; not decretory; not promiffory.

Thefe bleffings are not only declaratory of the good pleafure and intention of God towards them, but likewife of the natural tendency of the thing.

Tillotfon, Serm. 4.
To DECLA'RE. v. a. [declaro, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obfcurity.

To declare this a little, we muft affume that the furfaces of fuch bodies are exactly fmooth.

Boyle on Colours.
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been declared unto fome of you, that there are contentions among you.

1 Cor. i. I 1
The fun by certain figns declares,
Both when the South projects a ftormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.
3. To publifh ; to proclaimi.

Declare his glory among the heathens. I Cbroni: xvi. 24. 4. To fhew in open view.

We are a confiderable body, who, upon a proper occafion, would not fail to declare ourfelves.

Addifon.
To Decla're. v.n. To make a declaration; to proclaim fome refolution or opinion, fome favour or oppofition.

The internal faculties of will and underftanding, decreeing and declaring againft them.

Taylor's Rule of living boly. God is faid not to have left himfelf without witnefs in the world, there being fomething fixed in the nature of men that will be fure to teftify and declare for him. South's Sermons:

Like fawning courtiers, for fuccefs they wait;
And then come fmiling, and declare for fate. Dryden.
Decla'rement. n.f. [from declare.] Difcovery; declaration; teftimony.
Cryftal will calify into electricity ; that is, a power to attract fraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a declarement of very different parts. Brown.
DECLA'RER. n.f. [from declare] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.
Decle'nsion. n. 欠. [declinatio, Latin:]

1. Tendency from a greater to a lefs degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and diftreffed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beft days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To bafe declenfion.
Shakefpeare's Ricbard III.
Take the picture of a man in the greennefs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declenfions of his drooping years, and you will fcarce know it to belong to the fame perfon.

South's Sermons.
2. Declination ; defcent.

We may reafonably allow as much for the declenfion of the land from that place to the fea, as for the immediate height of the mountain.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declenfion is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilft it continues to fignify the fame thing.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.
Decli'nable. adj. [from decline.] Having variety of terminations; as, a declinable noun.
Declina'tion. n. f. [declinatio, Latin.]

1. Defcent ; change from a better to a worfe ftate; decay

The queen, hearing of the declination of a monarchy, took it
fo ill, as fhe would never after hear of his fuit. Bacon, Eff.23.
Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And Summer, though it be lefs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay.
Waller.
2. The act of bending down; as, a declination of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Suppofing there were a declination of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and fo there will be no more concourfe than if they did perpendicularly defcend.

Ray on the Creation.
This declination of atoms in their defcent, was itfelf either neceflary or voluntary.

Bentley.
4. Varition from a fixed point.

There is no declination of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithftanding what fome have afferted. Woodward's N'atural Hifory.
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaft or Weft.
6. [In aftronomy.] The declination of a far we call its fhorteft diftance from the equator. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 13.
7. [In grammar.] The declenfion or inflection of a nound through its various terminations.
8. Declination of a Plane [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the Eaft or Weft ; or elfe between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South.

Harris.
Declina'tor. $\}^{n}$. f. [from decline.] An inftrument in dial-
Decli'natory. $\}$ ing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined.

Chambers.
There are feveral ways to know the feveral planes; but the readieft is by an inftrument called a declinatory, fitted to the variation of your place.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
To DECLI'NE. v. n. [declino, Latin.]
I. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kiffes,
And with declining head into his bofom,
Bid him thed tears; as being overjoy'd.
Shakefpeare.
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither fhalt thou fpeak in a caufe to decline after many, to wreft judgment.

Ex. xxiii. 2.
3. To hhunt ; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To fink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppofed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers declining, the father fhould be as a ward to the fon. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
They'll be by th' fire, and prefume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rife,
Who thrives, and who declines. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Sometimes nations will decline fo low
From virtue, which is reafon, that no wrong;
But juftice, and fome fatal curfe annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. Milton's Par. Lof:
That empire muft decline,
Whofe chief fupport and finews are of coin.
Waller.
And nature, which all acts of life defigns;
Not like ill poets, in the laft declines.
Denham.
Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears; • Dryden's AEn.
Next that, is when autumnal warmth declines;
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter fun. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
Faith and morality are declined among us. Swift.
God, in his wifdom, hath been pleafed to load our declining years with many fufferings, with difeafes; and decays of nature.

Swift.
To Declíne. थ. a:
I. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phoebus'gan deciline in hafte;

- His weary waggon to the weftern vale. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. And leaves the femblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. Thomfon's Spring, l. 1020.

2. To fhun; to avoid; to refufe; to be cautious of.

He had wifely declined that argument, though in their common fermons they gave it.

Clercndon; b. viii.
Since the mufes do invoke my pow'r,
I fhall no more decline that facred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great miftrefs, lies. Waller.
Though I the bufinefs did decline;
Yet I contriv'd the whole defign,
And fent them their petition. Denham.
If it fhould be faid that thefe minute bodies are indiffoluble, becaufe it is their nature to be fo, that would not be to render a reafon of the thing propofed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any.

Boyle's Hiftory of Firmness.
Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, fhe had them all laid before her; but the generoully declined them, becaufe the faw the acceptance of them was inconfffent with religion. Addifen's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .2 \mathrm{I}$.
Whatever they judged to be moft agreeable, or difagreeable, they would purfue or decline: Atterbury
3. To modify a word by various terminations; to infect.

You decline mufa, and confrue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with fome Englifh tranflation. Watts's Improvement. Decli'ne, $n$.f. [from the fubftantive.] The ftate of tendency to the worfe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increafe, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rife of fortune did I only wed;
From its decline, determin'd to recede.
Prior.
Thofe fathers lived in the decline of literature. Swuift.
DECLI'VI I'Y. n.. . [decilivis, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual defcent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow, unlefs upon deciivity, and their
fources

D E C
lources be raifed above the earth's ordinary furface, fo that they may run upon a defcent. Woodward's Nat. Hiftory. I found myfelf within my depth; and the declivity was fo fmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the fhore.

Gulliver's Travels.
Decli'vous. adj. [daclivis, Lat.] Gradually defcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly finking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately fteep.
To DECO'CT. v. a. [decoquo decoo7um, Latin.]

1. 'To prepare by boiling for any ufe; to digeft in hot water.
2. To digeft by the heat of the ftomach.

There the decocts, and doth the food prepare;
There fhe diftributes it to ev'ry vein,
There fhe expels what fhe may fitly fpare.
Davies.
3. To boil in water, fo as to draw the ftrength or virtue of any thing.
The longer malt or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is.

Bacon's Natu-al Hifory, N ${ }^{\circ} .308$.
4. To boil up to a confiftence; to ftrengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can fodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to fuch valiant heat. Sbakefp. H.V.
Decóctible. adj. [from decoci.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
Decóction. n. f. [decoilum, Latin.]
I. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infufion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the grofs body that goeth into the liquor; but in decoction, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or fettleth at the bottom.
at the bottom. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, No. 308.
2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diftil their hufbands land
In decoctions; and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the fpirit of amber.
Ben. Fobnfon.
If the plant be boiled in water, the ftrained liquor is called
the decoution of the plant.
Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Decócture. n.f. [from decoot.] A fubftance drawn by decoction.
Decolla'tion. n.f. [decollatio, Lat.] The act of beheading. He, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deftroyed his juftice. Brown.
Decompo'site. adj. [decompofitus, Latin.] Compounded a fecond time; compounded with things already compofite.
Decompofites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be fome compofitions of them already obferved.

Bacon's Pbyf. Rem.
Decomposítion. n.f. [decompofitus, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We confider what happens in the compofitions and decompofitions of faline particles.

Boyle.
To DECOMPO'UND. v.a. [decompono, Latin.] To compofe of things already compounded; to compound a fecond time; to form by a fecond compofition.
Nature herfelf doth in the bowels of the earth make decompounded bodies, as we fee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in fulphur itfelf.

Boyle's Scept. Chym.
When a word ftands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and decompounded, it is not eafy for men to form and retain that idea exactly.

Lock.
If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pafs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. Newton's Opt.
Decompóund. adj. [from the verb.] Compofed of things or words already compounded; compounded' a fecond time.

The pretended falts and fulphur are fo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decompound bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menftruum, or other additaments employed to difguife it.

Boyle.
No body fhould ufe any compound or decompound of the fubftantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. Arbutbnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
De'corament. n. $\int$. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellifhment.

Dict.
To DE'CORATE. v. a. [decoro, Latin.] To adorn; to embellifh; to beautify.
Decora'tion. n. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellifhment ; added beauty.
The enfigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; fuch as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war.

Dryden's Dufriffroy.
'This helm and heavy buckler I can fpare,
As only decorations of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need.
Dryden.
Dfcora'tor. n. f. [from decorati.] An adorner; an embellifher. Dict.
Deco'rous. adj. [decorus, Latin.] Decent; fuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; feemly.
It is not fo decorous, in refpect of God, that he Aould im-

## D E C

mediately do all the meaneft and triflingeft things himfelf, without making ufe of any inferiour or fubordinate minifter. Ray on the Creation.
To DECO'RTICATE. v. a. [dicortico, Latin.] To diveft of the bark or hufk ; to hufk ; to peel ; to ftrip.

Take great barley, dried and decorticated, after it is well wafhed $y_{2}$ and boil it in water. Arbutbnot on Coins.
Decortica'tion. r. $\int$. [from decorticate.] The act of fripping the bark or hufk.
DECO'RUM. n.f. [Latill.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentioufnefs, contrary to levity; feemlinefs.

If your mafter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muft tell him,
That majefty, to kecp decorum, muft
No lefs beg than a kingdom. Sbakefpcare's Ant. and Cleop.
I am far from fufpecting fimplicity, which is bold to trefpafs in points of decorum.

Wotton.
Beyond the fix'd and fettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the fchools,
The better fort fhould fet before 'cm
A grace, a manner, a decorum.
Prior.
Gentlemen of the army fhould be , at leaft, obliged to external decirum: a profligate life and character thould not be a means of advancement.

Swift.
He kept with princes due decorum;
Yet never ftood in awe before 'em.
Swift.
To DECO'Y. v. a. [from koey, Dutch, a cage.] To lure inte a cage; to intrap; to draw into a fnare.

A fowler had taken a patridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the fnare.

L'Efrange.
Deccy'd by the fantaftick blaze,
Now loft, and now renew'd, he finks abforpt,
Rider and horfe.
Thomfon's Autumn, l. 1165.
Deco'y. n. f. [from the verb.] Allurement to mifchiefs; temptation.
The devil could never have had fuch numbers, had he not ufed fome as decoys to enfnare others. Government of the Tongue.
Thefe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and fnare: they only excited and fomented lufts.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
An old dramdrinker is the devil's deccy.
Berkley.
DeCo'yduck. n. $\int$. A duck that lures others.
There is likewife a fort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. Niortimer's Husb. To DECRE'ASE. v. n. [decrefco, Latin.] To grow lefs; to be diminifhed.

From the moon is the fign of feafts, a light that decreafetb in her perfection.

Eccluf. xliii. 7.
Unto fifty years the heart annually increafeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the fame proportion, it decreafeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.
It is to be obferved, that when the fun comes to his tropicks, days increafe and decreafe but a very little for a great while together.

Nevton's Opt.
To Decréase. v. a. To make lefs; to diminifh.
He did difhonourable find
Thofe articles, which did our ftate decreafe. Daniel's C. War. Nor cherifh'd they relations poor,
That might decreafe their prefent fore.
Heat increafes the fluidity of tence. Prior. balfam, and honey; and thereby decreacous liquids, as of oil, Decre'ase. n. f. [from the verb.] The fate of erow. Newt. decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'crcome,
See thy decreafe, and haften to thy tomb.
Prior.
2. The wain; the time when the vifible face of the moon grows lefs.

See in what time the feeds, fet in the increafe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thofe that are fet in the decreafe of the moon. Bacon's Natural Hifory. To DECRE'E. v. n. [decretum, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eftablifh by law ; to determine; to refolve.

They fhall fee the end of the wife, and fhall not underftand what God in his counfel hath decreed of him. Wifd. iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to decree;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. 1.68.
Had heav'n decreed that I fhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had decreed to fave unhappy Troy. Dryden's $\mathbb{N} n$.
To Decrée. v.a. To doom or affign by a decree.
Thou fhalt alfo decree a thing, and it flall be eftablifhed. 70 b. The king their father,
On juft and weighty reafons, has decreed
His feeptre to the younger. Rowe's Anbitious Step-motker.
Decre'e. n. f. [decretum, Latin.]

1. An edict ; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the decrees of Venice.
There went a decree from Cxfar Auguftus, that all the world fhould be taxed.

## D EC

D E D

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuint dicree,
Nomore our houfes and our homes to fee? Diyden's Firg.
The Sureme being is fovereignly goocl; he rewards the juf, and punifines the unjuft: and the folly of man, and not the fichee of heaven, is the caufe of human calamity. Erooma 2. An eftablified rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lightaing of the thunder.
3. A deetmination of a fuis, or litirated caufe.
4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacled by the pupe himfelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aliembled, withont being confulted by any one thereon.

Ayriffe's Parercon.
De'criment. r.f. [decrementun, Latin.] Decreafic; the ftate of wrowing iefs; the quantity loft by decreafing.
Upon the tropick, and firft defcenfion from our folftice, we are farce finfible of declination; but declining farther, our decrement accelerates: we fet ajpace, and in our laft days precipitace into our graves. Brown's $V$ rulgar Errours. Rocks, nourtans, and the other elevations of the earth, fufier a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower. Woodvo.
DELREPPIT. aj [decropitus, Latin.] Wafted and worn out with age ; in the laft ftage of decay.

Hecrepit mifer! bale, ignoble wetch! Sbakefp. H. VI.
There years were fhort of many mens lives in this decrepit age of the world, wherein many exceed fourfcore, and fome an hundred years.

Nalcigh's Hiflory of the IVorld.
This pope is decrefit, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chofen a pope of frefh year. Bacon's H. War.

Decrepit fuperftition, and fuch as had their nativity in times beyond all hiftory, are frefl in the obfervation of many heads.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

## And from the North to call

Dreretit Winter. Milten's Paradife Lcff, b. x. l. 655. Who this obferves, may in his body find
Dicicpit age, but never in his mind.
Denham. Proppd on his ftaff, and ftcoping as he goes, A painited mitre filades his furrow'd brows;
The grod, in the wicepit form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits furvey'd.
The charge of witchcraft infpires people with a malevosence towards thofe poor decrepit parts of our fpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. Addif. To DECRE'PIT ATE. v.a. [decrepo, Latin.] To calcine falt till it has ceafed to crackle in the fire.
So will it come to pafs in a pot of falt, although decrepitated. Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
Decrepita'tion. n.f. [from decrepitate.] The crackling noife which falt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible.

2 uincy.
Decrépitness. $7 \%$. $\int$. [from decresit.] The laft fage of deDecrépitude. $\{$ cay; the laft effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrennefs and decrepitnefs of age, can procreate fuch fwarms of curious engines. Eentley's Sern.. DHCRE'SCENT. adj. [from decreficns, Latin.] Growing lefs; being in a ftate of decreafe.
De'cietal. adj. [decretum, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing ad decree
A decretal epiftle is that which the pope decrees cither by himfelf, or elfe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muft be on his being confulted by fome particular perfon or perfons thereon.
Décretal. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or cdicts; a body of laws.

The fecond room, whofe walls
Were painted fair with memorable gefts,
Of magiffrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of commonwealths, of fates, of policy,
Of law, of judgments, and of decretals. Fairy Q $_{\text {ueen, }}$ b.ii.
2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and lecrectuls were made of equal force, and as anthentical as the facred charter itfelf. Howel's Vgcal Forref. De'c:retist. u. . [from decrice.] One that fludies or profefles the knowledge of the decretal.
The decretijts had their ife and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick liarbarofla. Aylifie's Parergon. De'cre:Tory. adj. [from decrice.]

1. Judicial ; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendfip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemaing fentence.
2. Critical ; in which there is fome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, fuppofed to be'meafured by fevens, and the critical or decretory days, depend on that number. Prown's Vilgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.
DECRi'al. n. f. [from decry.] Clamorous cenfure; hafty or noify condemnation; concurrence in cenfuring any thing.
To DECRY ${ }^{\prime}$. v. a. [deveriei; Fiench.] To cenfure; to blame clamoroufly; to clamour againft.

Malice in criticks reims fo high.
That for finall errours they whole plays decry
Dryden.

Vol.. I.

Thoie meafures which are extolled by one half of the kingdon, are naturally decryed by the other. Addijon's Freeb. They appied themielves to lefien their a!thority, deci yed them as hard and umeceflary reftraints Rogers, com. I
(2uacks and impofiors are titll cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and dec $y$ others cheats only to make more way for their own.

Suift.
Decu'mbinch. ? \%.f. [decumbe, Latin.] The aft of lying Decnmbency. $\}$ down; the pofture of lying down.

This muft come to pars, if we hold opinion they lie not. down, and enjoy no decunbbence at all; for fation is properly no reft, but one kind of motion. Lrown's V yulgar Erirours, b, iii.

Not confide:ing the ancient manner of decumbenity, he imputed this gefturi of the beloved difciple unto rufticity, or an act of incivility.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.v. c. 6.
Decu'mbiture. n. f. [from decumbo, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a difeafe.
2. [In aftrology.] A fcheme of the heavens crected for that time, by which the prognofticks of recovery or death are difcovered.

If but a mile fhe travel out of town,
The planetary hour muft firft be known
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its decumbiture fhe takes. Dryden's ${ }^{\text {Fur }}$. Sat. vi.
De'cuple. adj. [decuplus, Latin.] Tenfold; the fame number ten times repeated.
Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the fole of the foot, is decuple unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaft and the fpine. Brown's i u.. Err.
Suppofing there be a thoufand forts of infects in this iffand, if the fame proportion holds betwcen the infects of England and of the reft of the world, as between plants domeftick and exotick, that is, near a decuple, the fpecies of infects wil amount to ten thoufand. Kay on the creation.
Decu'rion. n. $\int$. [decurio, Lat.] A commander over ten; an - officer fubordinate to the centurion.

He inftituted decurions through both thefe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. Temple.
Decu'rsion. n. $\int$. [clecurfus, Lat.] The act of running down.
What is decayed by that decurfion of waters, is fupplied by the terrene foeces which water brings. Hale's Orig. of Mankind.
Decurta'tion.. n.f. [decurtatio, Latin.] The aet of cutting fhort, or fhortening.
To DECU'SSATE. v.a. [decufo, Latin.] To interfect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable mufcle on each fide, of a great length, having the form of the letter $X$, made up of many fibres, decufating one another longways. Ray.
Decussa'tion. n.f. [from decufiate.] The act of croffing; ftate of being crofled at unequal angles.

Though there be decufation of the rays in the pupil of the cye, and fo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poflure. Ray on the Creation. To DEDECORATE. v.a. [dedecoro, Latin.] To difgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

Dict.
Dedecora'tion. n.f. [from dedecorate.] The act of difgracing; difgrace.

DiEt.
Dede'corous. adj. [dedecus, Lat.] Difgraceful; reproachful; fhameful.

Dict.
Dedenti'tion. n. $\int$. [de and dentitio, Lat.] Lofs or fhedding of the tecth.

Solon divided it into ten feptenaries, becaufe in every one thereof a man received fome fenfible mutation : in the firft is dedentition, or faliing of teeth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv: To DE'DICATE. v. a. [declico, Latin.]

1. To devote to fome divine power ; to confecrate and fet apart to facred ufes.

A pleafant grove
Was fhot up high, full of the ftately tree
That dedicated is to olympick Jove,
And to his fon Alcides, when as he
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. Fairy 2 2uen, $b$. ii. cant. 5-
The princes offered for dedicating the altar, in the day that it was anointed

Nuill. vii. 10.
Warn'd by the feer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and dedicatc this wond'rous frame. Dryden's $\not$ En $^{n}$
2. To appropriate folemnly to any perfon or purpofe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour fo many,
As will to greatncfs dedicate themfelves. Shakefp. Macbeth. Ladier, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he dedicates
To fair content and you. Sbakepeare's Henry VIII.
He went to learn the profeffion of a foldier, to which he had declicated himfelf.

Bid her iuftant wed,
And quict dedicate her remnant life
To the juft duties of an humble wife.
Prior:
3. 'To infcribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and dedicated them to the lord Burghley.

6 L
Peacham on Poetry.

## D E D

De'dicate. adi. [from the verb.] Confecrate; cievote; dedicated ; appropriatc.

## Prayers from preferved fouls,

From falting inaids, whofe names are deiizate
Ton nothing temporal. Shakejpeare's Meafure for Meerfure.
This tenth part, or tithe, being thus affigned unto him, leavcth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly neceffities, and becometh as a thing dedicate and appropriate unto God. Spelman.
Denica'tion. n.f. [d dicatio, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpofe ; confecration ; folemin appropriation.
It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been fo curious as to trouble bilhops with placing the firt ftone in the churches; or fo fcrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their dedication. Hooker, b.v. $\int .12$.
Among publick folemnities there is none fo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the dedication of the temple.
2. A fervile addrefs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by foft dedication all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in fong. Pope, Epift. xi.
Dedica'tor. n.f. [from dedicate.] One who infribes his work to a patron with compliment and fervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unfucceffful fatyrs,
And flattery to fulfome drdicators. Pope's Effay on Criticifin.
De'dicatory, adj. [from dedicate.] Compofing a dedication; complimental ; adulatory.

Thus I thould begin my epiftle, if it were a dedicatory one; but it is a friendly letter
Dedition. n. f. [ded.tio, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing ; furrendry.
It was not a complete conqueft, but rather a dedition. upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.
To DEDU'CE. v. a. [deduco, Lale's Hiftory of the Common Law.
I. To draw in a regular couc, Latin.]
event to another.
O goddefs, fay, flaall I deduce my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times !
2. To form a regular chain of confequential prepofitions.

Reafon is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known.
3. To lay down in regular order, fo as that the following fhall naturally rife from the foregoing.

Lend me your fong, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running foul of melody
Into my varied verfe! while I deduce,
From the firft note the hollow cuckoo fings,
The fymphony of Spring. Thomfon's Spring, l. 575.
Dedu'cement. n. f. [from deduce.] The thing deduced; the collection of reafon; confequential prepofitior.
Praife and prayer are his due worfhip, and the reft of thofe deducenicnt:, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.
Dedu'cible. adj. [from deduce.] Collectible by reafon; confequential ; difcoverable from principles laid down.
The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet Hall we evidence it but from few. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. The general character of the new earth is paradifaical, and the particular character that it hath no fea; and both are apparently deducible from its formation. Burnet's Theo. of the Earth. So far, therefore, as confcience reports any thing agrecable to, or deducible from thefe, it is to be hearkened to. South. All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible from, the complex idea of three lines, including a fpace. Locke.
Denu'cive, adj. [from deduce.] Performing the act of deduction.

Dict.
To DEDU'CT. v.a. [deduce, Latin.]

1. To fubftract ; to take away ; to cut off; to defalcate.

We deduct from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is fpent in incogitancy of infancy. Norris.
2. To feparate ; to difpart; to divide. Now not in ufe.

Having yet, in his deducted fpright,
Some fparks remaining of that heavenly fire
Dedu'ction. n. f. [deducrio, Lat.] Confequential collection. confequence; prepofition drawn from principles premifed.
Out of fcripture fuch duties may be duduced, by fome kind of confequence, as by long circuit of deduction it may be that cven all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. Hooker. Set before you the moral law of God, with fuch deductions fiom it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reafon, well informed, can make.

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.
That by diverfity of motions we thould fpell out things not refembled by them, we muft attribute to fome fecret deflucion; but what this deduction fhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. Glanv. Sceptf. You have laid the experiments torether in fuch a way, and made fuch deductions from them, as I have not hitherto met with.

Boyle's Scept, Cbym.

## D E E

All crofs and diftafteful humours are either exprefly, or by clear confeguence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teftament.

Tillotfon, Sirmon 5 .
A reflection fo obvious, that natural inftinct feems to have fuggefted it even to thofe who never much attended to deductions of reafon.

Rogers, Serm. 19.
. That which is deducted; defalcation.
Bring then thefe bleffings to a frict account;
Make fair deductions, fee to what they mount. Pope's E/rays.
Denvective. adj. [from deduct.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a pofition premifed.
Dedu'ctivfiy. adv. [from deductive.] Confequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination

There is fcarce a popular errour paffant in our days, which is not either directly expreffed, or decluctively contained in this work.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8.
DEED. n. f. [לæל, Saxon; dacd, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweft place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's deed. Sbakefpeare.
The monfter nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjuft maintain. Dryden.
The fame had not confented to the counfel and deed. Luke.
We are not fecluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable deeds.

Srralridge's Sermons.
2. Exploit ; performance.

I, on the other fide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my deeds;
The decds themfelves, though mute, fpoke loud the doer. Milt.
Thoufands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whofe deeds fome nobler poem fhall adorn. Dryd. Ann. Mir. 3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and deed created free. Milt. Paradife Lof. 4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They defire, with ftrange abfurdity, that to the fame fenate it fhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abfolve whom it pleafed them, clean contrary to their own former deeds and oaths.

Hooker's Preface.
5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The folicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent.

Bacon.
He builds his houfe upon the fand, and writes the deeds, by which he holds his eftate, upon the face of a river. South.
6. Fact ; reality; the contrary to fiction : whence the word indecd.

O that, as oft I have at Athens feen
The ftage arife, and the big clouds defcend;
So now in very deed I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. Lee's Oedipus.
Dre'dless. adj. [from diced.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and deedlefs in his tongue. Shakefpeare.
Inftantly, he cry'd, your female difcord end,
Ye cleedle/s boanters ! and the fong attend. 'Pope's Odyfcy.
To DEEM v. $n$. part. denupt, or deemed. [dimgan, Gothick; doemen, Dutch; \&eman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon confideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here cke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies difagreed,
'Till partial Paris demft it Venus' du
Do me not dy,
Ne deem thy force by fortune's doom unjuft,
That hath, maugre her fpite, thus low me laid in duft.
Fairy 2 ueen, b. ii. cant. 5. Aanz. 12.
not of fo heavenly matter,
But they that Tkill not of fo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to deen of her defert afpire. Spenfer, Sonnet 84.
So natural is the union of religion with juftice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. Hooker. He , who to be deem'd
A god, leap'd fondly into Itna flames. Milt. Parad. Lof.
Thefe bleffings, friend, a deity beftow'd;
For never can I deem him lefs than god. Dryd. Virg. Paff. Nature difturb'd,
Is deen'd vindictive to have chang'd her courfe. Themfon.
Deem. n. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; furmife; opinion. Not now in ufe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
-I true! how now? what wicked deem is this? Shakefpear.
Dee'mster, n. $\int$. [from deem.] A judge: a wordyet in ufe in
Jerfey and the Ine of Man.
DEEP. adj. [ סeep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; defcending far ; profound.

All trees in high and fandy grounds are to be fet deep, and in watery grounds more fhallow. Bacon's Natural Hijfory.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as deep as carth is diftant from the fkies. Dryden. 2. Low in fituation; not high.
3. Meafured from the furface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the fea in a diving veffel,

## D E E

funm, in a clear fun-fhine day, that when he was funk many fathoms dies into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the fun thone directly, appeared of a red colour. Newt. 4. Entering far ; piercing a grat way. This avarice
Strikes dieper; grows with more peanicious root. Sh. Matb. For, even in that feafon of the year, the ways in that vale were very deep.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Thou haft not frength fuch labours to fuftaiin:
Drink hellebore, my boy ! drink deep, and foour thy brain. Dryden's Porf. Sat.
5. Far from the outer part.

So the falfe fpider, when her nets are fpread,
Diep ambufh'd in her filent den does lie. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. 6. Nut fuperficial ; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the fenfe lies deep, the mind muft ftop and buckle to it, and ftick upon it with labour and thought, and clofe contemplation.

Locke.
7. Sagacious ; penetrating ; having the power to enter far into a fubject.

Who hath not heard it fpoken,
How*deep you were within the books of heav'n! Shakefp.
The fipirit of cleep prophecy fhe hath. Shakefp. Henry VI.
He's meditating with two deep divines. Shakefp. Rich. III.
He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects deep
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plaufible to the world, to me worth naught. Milt. Par. Reg.
I do not difeover the helps which this great man of deep thought mentions.
8. Full of contrivance ; politick; infiduous.

When I have moft need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and fuli of guile,

## Be he to me.

Shakefpeare's Richard III.
9. Grave ; folemn

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appeafe thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my mifdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Nor awful Phoebus was on Pindus heard
With deeper filence, or with more regard. Dryden's Silenius. 10. Dark coloured.

With deeper brown the grove was overfpread. Dryd. Fab.
11. Having a great degree of ftilnefs, or gloom, or fadnefs.

Their deep poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 Cor. viii. 2.

- And the Lord God caufed a deep fleep to fall upon Adam.

Gen. ii. 2 I.
12. Bafs; grave in found.

The founds made by buckets in a well, are decper and fuller than if the like percuffion were made in the open air.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 152.
Deer. n.f. [from the adjective.]

1. The fea; the inain; the abyfs, of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who fheweth his wonders in the deep. Bacon's New Gitlantis. What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies fafer in the deep.
IValler.
Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
Thefe rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep. Pope's Octyf. 2. The mof folemn or ftill part.

> There want not many that do fear,

In deep of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. Sbakefpeare. The decp of night is crept upon our talk. Shak. 'Jul. Caf. Virgin face divine,
Attracts the haplefs youth through furms and waves, Alone in deep of night.

Pbilips.
To Déepen. v.a. [from deep.]

1. To make deep; to fink far below the furface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raife the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber.

Addifon's Travels.
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muft deepen your colours fo, that the orpiment may be the highert.

P'cacham on Drawing.
3. To make fad or gloomy. See DEEP. adj.

Her gloomy prefence faddens all the feene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.
Pope.
Deep-mouthed. adj. [deep and mouth.] Having a hoarfe and loud voice.

Huntfman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the decp-moutlj'd Brach. Sbakefj. Behold the Englifh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whofe fhouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd fea. Shal.
Then toils for beafts, and lime for birds were föund,
And deep-moutli'd dogs did foreft walks furround. Dryden. Hills, dales, and forefts far behind remain,
While the warm fcent draws on the deep-moutb'd train. Gay.
Deep-mu'sing. adj. [deep and mufe.] Contemplative; loft in thought.

But he deep-mufing o'er the mountains fray'd,

## D EF

Through mazy thickets of the woodland Ahade. Pope's Oilf. De'erly. alj. [from decp.]
I. 'To a great depth; far below the furface.

Fear is a palfion that is moft deeply rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of felf-prefervation.

Tillotfon, Serm. 1.
Thofe impreffions were made when the brain was more fufceptive of them: they have been deeply engraven at the proper feafon, and thercfore they remain. Watts's Improvernent.
2. With great ftudy or fagacity; not fuperficially; not carelefly; profoundly.
3. Sorrowfully; folemnly; with a gieat degree of ferioufnefs or fadnefs.
He fighed deeply in his fpirit.
Mark viii. 12.
Klockins to deeply hath fworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-houfe, that he dares not go home.
Upon the deck our careful general ftood,
And deeply mus'd on the fuccecding day. Dryd. Am. Mirab.
4. With a tendency to darknefs of colour.

Having taken of the deep'y red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.

Bayle on Colour's.
5. In a high degree.

To keep his promife with him, he had deeply offended both his nobles and people

Bacon's Henry VII. De'epness. n. f. [from deep.] Entrance far below the furface; profundity; depth.
Cazzianer fet forward with great toil, by reafon of the
deepnefs of the way and heavinefs of the great ordnance.
Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Some fell upon ftony places, and they withered, becaufe they had no deepnefs of earth. Matt. xiii. 5.
Deer. n. $\int$. [ ©eof!, Saxon; tbier, Teutonick; Añp, Greek.] That clafs of animals which is hunted for venifon, containing many fubordinate fpecies.
You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.

The pale that held my lovely deer. Waller.
To DEFA'CE. v.a. [defaire, French.] To deftroy; to raze; to ruin ; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all.
Pay him fix thoufand, and deface the bond. Shakefpeare. Whofe ftatues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though defac' , the wonder of the eye. Dryden.
One nobler wretch can only rife;
'Tis he whofe fury fhall deface
The ftoick's image in this piece.
Prior.
DFA'CEMENT. n. f. [from deface.] Violation; injury; rafure; abolition; deftruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity ; and the defacement, fin.

Bacon's Fioly IVar.
Defa'cer. n. f. [from deface.] Deftroyer; abolifher; violater.

That foul defacer of God's handywork,
Thy womb let loofe, to chafe us to our graves. Sh. R. III. Defa'ilance. n.f. [defaillance, French.] Failure; mifcarriage: a word not in ufe.
The affections were the authors of that unhappy defailance.

Glanv. Sce f. c. 2.
To DEFA'LCATE. ย. a. [from falx falcis, a fickle; defalquer, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penfion or falary. It is generaliy ufed of money.
Defalca'tión. n. $\int$ [from defalia e.] Diminution; abatement; excifion of any part of a cuftomary allowance.

The tea table is fet forth with its cuftomary bill of fare, and without any defaleation. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 487$.
To Defa'lk. v. a. [See DeFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.
What he defalks from fome infipid fin, is but to make fome other more guffful.

Decay of Picty.
Defama'tion. n. f. [from defame.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenfure; detraction.
Defamation is the uttering of reproachful fpeeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raifing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and alfo to deeds, as by reproachful poitures, figns and geftures. Ayliffe's Parergon.

Be filent, and beware, if fuch you fee;
'Tis lefanation but to fay, that's he Dryden's $7 u v$. Sat.
Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and defamation, and many malicious fipies are fearcking into the actions of a great man. Addijon's spectalor, $\mathrm{N}^{2}=256$. Defa'matory. adj. [from defame.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjufly cenforious; libellous; falfely fatirical.

The moft eminent fin is the fpreading of defamatory reports.
Governmesit of the Tongue, fect. 5 .
Augufus, confcious to himfelf of many crimes, made an edict againft lampoons and fatyrs, and clefamatory writings.

Dryden's 'fuv. Dedication.
To DEFA'ME. थ. a. [de and fama, Latin.] To make infa-

## D E F

mous; to cenfure falfely in publick; to deprive of honour ; to difhonour by reports; to libel; to calumuiate; to deflroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the defaming of many.
For. $x \times .10$
They live as if they profefled Chrinianity merely in fpight, to clefame it.

Decay of I'ety.
My guilt thy growing virtucs did defame;
My blacknefs blotted thy unblemifh'd n:ame. Dryden's Sin.
Defa'me. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] Difgrace; difhonour.
Many doughty knights he in his dajs
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more defame
On gallowtrees. Fairy 2.een, b. ii. cant. 5. ftan. 26.
Defa'mer. n. f. [from defame.] One that injures the repu-
tation of a nother; a detracter; a calumniator.
It may be a ufeful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the defamer has not the lefs crime. Government of the Tongue.
To DEFA'TIGATE. v. a. [defatigo, Latin.] To weary; to tire.

Dis.
Defatiga'tion. n.f. [defatigatio, Latin.] Wearinefs; fatigue.

Dici.

## DEFA'ULT. n. f. [defaut, French.]

1. Omiffion of that which we ought to do ; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the default of governours than the peoples.

Haywood.
We that know what 'tis to faft and pray,
Are penitent for your default to-day. Sbak. Com. of Errours. Let me not rafhly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own default,
Whom have I to complain of, but myfelf? Milt. Agonifes. Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens defaults.
3. Defect ; want.

In default of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the fubject. Davies on Ircland. Cooks could make artificial birds and fifhes, in defa lt of the real ones.

Arbutbriot on Coims.
4. [In law; Non-appearance in court at a day affigned. Coucl.

To Defa'ult. v. a. [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or ftipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.
DEFE'ASANCE. in. . [defaifanee, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ftipulation.
2. Defeafance is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognifance, or ftatute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is difabled and made void, as if it had never been done.

Cawel.
3. The writing in which a defeafance is contained.
4. A defeat; conqueft; the act of conquering ; the ftate of being conquered. Obfolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion fout,
After his foe's defoafanae, did remain,
Hina goodly greets, and fair does entertain. Fairy 2ueen.
Defe'asible. adj. [from defaire, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a defiafible title, fo was never well fettled.

Davies on Ireland.
DEFE'AT. n. f. [from defaire, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finifh the defert. Addijon.
2. Act of deftruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whofe life
A damn'd clefeat was made.
Shatefóparc's Hamlet.
To Defe'at. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.

Ye gods, ye make the weak moft ftrong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do defeat. Sbakef. Yul. Crefar. They invaded Ireland, and were defcated by the lord Mountjoy.
2. To fruftrate.

Bacon on the IVar with) Spain.
He pleaded fill To his accufations
Many fharp reafons to defcat the law. Shakef. Henry VIII.
Death,

Then due by fentence when thou did'ft tranfgrefs,
Defeated of his feizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i. l. 254. Difcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You fkulk'd. Dryden's Virg. Paft. 3 .
He finds himfelf naturally to dread a fuperior Being, that can defcat all his defigns, and difappoint all his hopes. Tillot fon. 3. To abolifh.

Defeiature. $n$. $f$. [from de and feature.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

> Grief hath chang'd me,

And careful hours; with time's deformed hand,
Hath written ftrange def fatures in my face. Shakeffeare.
TODE'FECA'TE. e a. [defroco, Latin.]

## D E F

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulaefs; to purify; to cleanfe. I practifed a way to defecate the dark ind muddy oil of amber.

Boyle's Hijlory of Firmnefs.
The blood is not fufficiently defecated or clarificd, but remains muddy.

Harvey on Gionjumetions.

## Provide a brazen tube

Yiflext; fclf-taught and voluntary fies
The defecated liquor, through the vent
Afcending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into fubject veffels, lovely clear.
Pbilips.
2. To purify from any extrancous or noxious mixture; to clear ; to brighten.

We clefecate the notion from materiality, and abftract quantity, place, and all kind of corporcity from it. Glanz. Scepf. We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no abfurditics to defecate faculties. Glanv. Scepp: c. 13.
De'fecate. adj. [from the verb.] Purged from lecs or foulnefs.

This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleafing golden colour. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
Defeca'tion. n. f. [defacatio, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.
The fpleen and liver are obftructed in their offices of defocation, whence vicious and dreggih blood. Harvey on Conjum.
DEFE'CT. n. $\int$. [defectus, Latin.]
I. Want; abfence of fomething neceffary; infufficiency; the fault oppofed to fuperfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects fupplied. Davies.
Had this ftrange energy been lefs,
Defect had been as fatal as excefs. Blackmore's Creation.
2. Failing; want.

## Oft 'tis feen

Our mean fecures us, and our mere defects
Prove our commoditics. Shalefpeare's King Lear.
3. A fault; miftake; crror.

We had rather follow the peifegtions of them whom we like not, than in defeets refemble them whom we love. Liooker. You praife yourfelf,
By laying defects of judgment to me. Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.
Truft not yourfelf; but your defeds to know,
Miake ufe of ev'ry friend-and ev'ry foe. Pope's E Eay.
4. Any natural imperfection; a blemifh; a failure.

Men, through fome defeit in the organs, want words, yet
ail not to exprefs their univerfal ideas by figns. fail not to exprefs their univerfal ideas by figns. Loeke. To Deféct. v. n. [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall fhort of; to fail. Obfolete.

Some loft themfelves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of moft defected by the way, and tired within the fober circumference of knowledge. Brown's Vulgar Errours:
Defectibi'lity. $n$. $\mathcal{f}$. [from defectible.] The fate of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinfecal defectibility of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things.

Hule's Origin of Mankind.
Defe'ctible. adj. [from defect.]

1. Imperfect ; deficient ; wanting.

The extraordinary perfons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a defectibic condition. Hale. Defe'ction. n. f. [defectio, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoftacy.

This defoction and falling away from God was firft found in angels, and afterwards in men. Raleigh's Hiflory of the World. If we fall away after tafting of the good word of God, how criminal muft fuch a defection be? Atterbury's Sermons. But there is more evil owing to our original defeetion from God, and the foolifh and evil difpofitions that are found in fallen man.

Watts's Logick.
3. An abandoning of a king, or ftate; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general de-
fection of the whole realm. Davies on Theland.
Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of fome perverfenefs and defection in the very nation itfelf.

Bacon's Holy War.
Defe'ctive. adj. [from defectivus, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not fufficient; not adequate to the purpofe.
It fubjects them to all the difeafes depending upon a defictive projectile motion of the blood. Arbutbnot on Aliments, It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the beft of four or five hypothefes propofed, which are all defective.

Lackc. If it renders us perfect in one accomplifhment, it generally leaves us defective in another. Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. $25^{\circ}$.
2. Faulty ; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notorioufly defective in giving proper fentiments to the perfons they introduce. Addif. Defe'ctive or defficient Nouns [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or fuch as want a nuinber, or fome particular cafe.
Defectuve $V_{\text {eib }}$ [in grammar.] A verb which wants fome of its tenfes.

Defe'ctiveness.

Defe'ctiveness. n. f. [from defucive.] Want; the fate of eing imperfect ; faultinefs.
The lownefs often opens the building in breadth, or the defectiverefs of fome other particular makes any fingle part appear in perfection.
DE'E'NCE. n. f. [defenfro, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection ; fecurity.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerulalem, and built cities for defence in Judah.

2 Chro. ii. 5 . The Lord is your protection and ftrong ftay, a defence fron heat, and a cover from the fun. Lecluf. xxxiv. 16. Be thou my ftrong rock for an houfe of defence to fave me. me. Againgt all this there feems to be no defence, but that of
fupporting one eftablifhed form of doctrine and difcipline. Sw.
2. Vindication; juftification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.

Acts xix. 33.
With forn The youthful prince
3. Prohibition: this is a fenfe merely French defen:e. Dryden. Severe defences may be made French. Severe defences may be made againft wearing any linnen
under a certain breadth. under a certain breadth.
4. Refiftance.
5. [In law.] The d fendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DeFE'NCELess. adj. [from defence]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whofe chance on thefe defcincelefs doors may feize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleate,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. Aisilton.
My fifter is not fo defencelefs left
As you imagine: The has a hidden ftrength
Which you remember not.
Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my defencelefs head. Milton's P cir adije Loft, b. x. 1.815 .

## On a flave difarm d,

Dcfencelefs, and fubmitted to my rage,
A bafe revenge is vengeance on myfelf. Dryd. Don Sevaft. 2. Impotent ; unable to make refiftance.

Will fuch a multitude of men employ
Their ftrength againft a weak defencelefs boy? Addif. Ovid.
To DEFE'ND. v. a. [defendo, Latin ; defendre, French.]

1. To ftand in defence of; to protect; to fupport.

There arofe, to defend Ifrael, Tola the fon of Puah. Fudg.
Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rife up againft me.

Pf. lix. .
Heav'n defend your fouls, that you think
I will your ferious and great bufinefs icant. Shaiefp. Otbello.
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to affert ; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's affiftance, is able to defend herfelf againft all her majefty's enemies and allies put together.

Swift's Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.
3. To fortify; to fecure.

And here th' accefs a gloomy grove defends,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. Dryden's 压ieis.
4. To prohibit; to forbid. [defendre, French.]

Where can you fay, in any manner, age,
That ever God defended marriage?
O fons! like one of us, man is become
To know both gond and evil, fince his tafte
Of that defended fruit. Milton's Paradife Ioff, h. xi. l. 6
The ufe of it is little practifed, and in fome places defended by cuftoms or laws.

Terple.
5. To maintain a place, or caufe, againft thofe that attack it.

Defe'ndable. adj. [from defend.] That may be defended.
Defe'ndant. adj. [from defendo, Latin:] Defenfive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. Shakefp.
Defe'ndant. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againft affailants.

Thofe high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall, thofe allo were broken by his engines.

Wilkins's Math. Mag.
2. [In law.] The perfon accufed or fued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And read $y$ are th' appellant and defendant. Şbak. Henry VI.
Plaintiff dog, and bear defendant. Hudibras.
Defe'nder. n.f. [defenfor, Latiin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

You have the power ftill
To banifh your defenders, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moft abated captives, to fome nation
That won you without blows. Shateffearc's Coriolanus.
Do'f thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the defenders of our city flain?
Dryden.
2. An afferter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way fo effectual to betray the truth; as to procure it a weak defender.

South's Sermons.
3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juftice.
Defensa'tive. n. $\int$. [from defence.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unfafe defenfative it is againtt the fury of the lion; and furely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.

If the bifhop has no other defenfatives but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may furrender up his paitoral ftaff.

South's Sermons:
2. [In furgery.] A bandage, plaifter, or the like, ufed to fecure a wound from outward violence.
Defe'nsible. adj. [from defence.] That may be defended:
A field,
Which nothing but the found of Hotpur's name;
Did feem to make defensible. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. They muft make themfelves defenfible, both againft the natives and againft ftrangers. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Having ofteri heard Venice reprefented as one of the moft defenfible cities in the world, I informed myfelf in what its ftrength confifts.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
2. Juftifiable ; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very defenfifle to difarm an adverfary, and difable him from doing mifchief.
Defe'nsive. adj. [defenfif, Fr. from defendens, Latin.]

1. That ferves to defend ; proper for defence; not offenfive.

He would not be perfuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to ftand upon the beft defenfive guard he could Sidney. My unpreparednefs for war, teftifies for me, that I anm fet on the defenfive part.

King Cbarles.
Defenfive arms lay by, as ufelefs here,
Where maffy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. Waller.
2. In a ftate or pofture of defence.

What ftood, recoil'd,
Defenfive fcarce, or with pale fear furpriz'd;
Fled ignominious.
Milton.
Defe'nsive, n.f. [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon juft fears, are true defenfives, as
well as on actual invations. Bacon's War with spoin.
2. State of defence.

His majefty, not at all difmayed, refolved to ftand upon the defenfive only, Clarcndon, b. viii. Defe'nsively. adv. [from defonfive.] In a defenfive manner. DEFE'NST. part. palf [from defence.] Defended. Obfolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, defenf $/$ with Mlion's tow'r. Fairfax:
To DEFE'R. v. n. [from dijfero, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long defer
the glory of his name
To vindicate the glory of his name
Againft all competition, nor will long
Againft all competition, nor will long
Endure it. ${ }^{\text {Milton's }}$, Agoniftes, l. 473 .
Inure thyfelf by times to the love and practice of good
deeds; for the longer thou deferef $f$ to be acquainted with them,
the lefs every day thou wilt find thy felf difpofed to them. Atterb.
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion:

To Defér. v. a.

1. To withold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddefs cries,
Celeftial azure brightning in the eyes. Pope's $O d y \int_{f e y}, ~ b$. i. Neither is this a matter to be deferred 'till a more convenient time of peace and leifure.
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and dett. mination.

The commiffioners deferred the matter unito the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thofe parts.

Baion's Henry VII.
De'ference. n. f. [dcference, French.]
I. Regard ; refpect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of deference to his friends he attempted neither.

Dryden's 7uven. Dedicat.
He may be convinced that he is in an error, by obferving thofe perfons, for whofe wifdom and goodnefs he has the 2. Complaifance ; conce, to be of a contrary fentiment. Swift. 2. Complaifance ; condefcemfion.

A natural roughnefs makes a man uncomplaifant to others ; fo that he has no deference for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions.
3. Submiffion.

Moft of our fellow-fubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or a defirence to the judgment of thofe who, perhaps, in their own hearts, difapprove the opinions which they induftrioufly fpread among the mulitude. Addifon. De'ferent. adj. [from deferens, of defero, Latin.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which
founds pafs, or of other bedies different, conduce to the variety and alteration of the found. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 2.20$. De'ferfnt. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.
It is certain, however it croffes the received opinion, that founds may be created without air, though air be the moft favourable deferent of founds. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
De'ferfents [in furgery.] Certain veffels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another.

Chambers.
DEEFI'ANCE. n. $\int$. [from deffi, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The firey Tybalt, with his fword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd defiance to my ears,
He fwung about his head. Sbakefpeare's Romico and 'yuliet. Nor is it juft to bring
A war, without a juft defiance made. Dryden's Ind. Eimp. 2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expreffion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian herefy was very apt to attract well meaning fouls, who, feeing it bad fuch exprefs defiance to apoftacy, could not fufpect that it was itfclf any defection from the faith.

Decay of Piety.
No body will fo openly bid difiance to common fenfe, as to affirm vifible and direct contradictions. Locke.
DEFI'CIENCE. $\}^{n . f .}[$ from deficio, Latin.] Defect; failDEFI'CIENCY. $\}$ ing ; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reafon of Ariftotle, introduceth one of no lefs deficiency himfelf. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Thou in thyfelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no defficience found. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. l. 415 .
We fhall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficience, and deplorable confeffions of human ignorance.

Glanv. Sceff. e. 3.
What great deficicnce is it, if we come fhort of others?
Sfrat's Sermons.
The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with fome fpecks of frailty and deficience, fuch as they have been defcribed to us in hiftory.

Dryden's Dufrefinoy, Pref.
2. Want; fomething lefs than is neceffary.

What is to be confidered in this cafe, is chiefly, if there be a fufficient fulnefs or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken.

Arbutbnit on Diet.
There is no burden laid upon our pofterity, nor any deficiency to be hereafter made up by ourfelves, which has been our cafe in fo many other fubfidies. Addifon's Freebolder.
Defi'cient. adj. [deficiens, from deficio, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective ; imperfect.

O woman! beft are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them : his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or deficient left. Milton's Paradife Loff.
Figures are either fimple or mixed : the fimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals.

Wotton's Architect.
Neither Virgii nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties.

Dryden's Fab. Pref.
Several views, poftures, ftands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and feveral other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be fuclied.

Lock.
Defi'cient Verbs. See Defective Verbs.
Deficicient Nouns. See Defective Nouns.
Deficient Numbers [in arithmetick] are thofe numbers whofe parts, added together, make lefs than the integer, whofe parts they are.

Chambers.
Defier. in.f. [from deffi, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.
Is it not then high time that the laws fhould provide, by the moft prudent and effectual means, to curb thofe bold and infolent defiers of heaven. Tillotfon, Serm. 3 .
To DEFI'LE. v. a. [ayilan, Sax. from $f u l$, $f o u l$.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nafty or filthy ; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth clefile.

Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
He is juftly reckoned among the greatef prelates of this age, however his character may be defiled by mean and dirty hands. Swift's Letter concerning the Saciamental Teft.
2. 'To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itfelf he fhall not eat, to defle himfelf therewith.

Lev. xxii. 8.
Neither fhall he defle himfelf for his father. Lev. xxi. In.
3. To corrupt chaftity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The hufband murder'd, and the wife $d$ fil' $d$.
4. To taint ; to corrupt ; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulnefs of good turns, defiling of fouls, adultery and thamelefs uncleannefs. Widd. xiv. 26.
God requires rather that we fhould die than defile ourfelves with impieties
Let not any infances of fin dcfile your requefts.
Stillingfeet.

To Defi'te. v. u. [deffiler, French ] To march; to go off file by file.
Defíle. n. f. [deffile, Fr.' from file, a line of foldiers, which is derived from filum, a thread.] A narrow paffage; a long narrow pafs; a lane.
There is in Oxford a narrow defle, to ufe the military term, where the partifans ufed to encounter. Addif. Spectator. Defillement. n. $f$. [from defile.] The fate of being defiled; the act of dcfiling; naftinefs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luft,
By unchafte looks, loofe geftures, and foul talk,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts.
Milton.
The unchafte are provoked to fee their vice cxpofed, and the chafte cannot rake into fuch filth without danger of $d e$ filement.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .286$.
Defilar. n. §. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.
At the laft tremenduous day I fhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 128.
Defi'nabee. adj. [from define.]
I. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwife define, than by faying it is infinite, as if infinite were definable, or infinity a fubject for our narrow underftanding. Dryden.
2. That which may be afcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queftion is, whether that time be definabic or no. Burnet's Theorj;
To DEFINE. v. a. [definio, Lat. definir, French.]
. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumfances.

Whofe lofs can'ft thou mean,
That do'fl fo well their miferies defline?
Sidney, b.ii.
Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper fignification, yet there are fome words that will not be defined.
2. To circumfcribe; to mark the limit ; to bound.

When the rings, or fome parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very diftinct and well defined, and the blacknefs feemed as intenfe as that of the central fpot. Newt.
To Defíne. v. n. To determine; to decide; to decree
The unjuft judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amifs of lands and properties. Bacon, E $\int .57$.
Definer. n. f. [from define.] One that explains; one that defcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forfooth, is found
Incomprehenfible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain fearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition fhow,
That nothing you, the weak definer, know.
Prior.
DE'FINITE. adj. [from definitus, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the fight of the goddefs, who in a definite compafs can fet forth infinite beauty.

Sidney, b. i.
2. Exact ; precife.

Ideots, in this cafe of favour, would
Be wifely definite. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
In a charge of adultery, the accufer ought to fet forth, in the accufatory libel or inquifition, which fucceeds in the place of accufation, fome certain and definite time. Ayliffe's Parerg.
De'finite. n.f. [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If thefe things are well confidered, fpecial baftardy is nothing elfe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elfe but a definite of the fpecial. Ayliffe.
De'finiteness. n. f. [from definite.] Certainty; limitednefs.
Defini'rion. n. f: [definitio, Latin; definition, French.]

1. A fhort defription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular confideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful.

Dryden.
2. Decifion; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the effence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reafonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diftinguifhing definition. Bentley's Serm. Defínitive. adj. [definitivus, Latin.] Determinate; pofitive ; exprefs.
Other authors write often dubioully, even in matters wherein is expected a frict and definitive truth. Brown's Vulg. Eir.

I make hafte to the cafting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very definitive fum of this art, to diftribute ufefully and gracefully a well chofen plot. Wotton. Defi'nitively. adu. [from definitive.] Pofitively; decifively; exprefly.

Definitively thus I anfwer you:
Your love deferves my thanks; but my defert,
Unmeritable, Ahuns your high requef. Shakefp. Rich. III.

## D E F

That Metheufalah was the longeft lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it definitively fet down by Mofes. Brozun's Vulyar Errours, b. vi. c. 6. Beliarmine faith, becaufe we think that the body of Chrift may be in many places at once, locally and vifibly ; therefore we fay and hold, that the fame bondy may be circumferiptively and definitively in more places at once.

Siall.
Definitiveness. n. f. [from definitive.] Decifivenefs. Dict. Deflagrabi'lity. n. /. [from ciegiagro, Latiu.] Combuftibility ; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forceal to fend much more time than the opinion of the ready depagerability, if 1 may fo fipcak, of fattpetre did beforehand permit ns to imagine. liogie on Sceltpetre. Defin'grable. alj. ifrom defiagro, Lat.] Having the quality of watting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical cils, fuppofing that they were exactly pure, yet they would te, as the beit fpinit of wine is, but the more inlammable and difagrab e. Eoy.e's Scept. Chym. Deflagrítion. n.j. [deflagratio, Latin.].

A ierm frequently made uie of in chymiftry, for fetting fire to $f$. veral things in their preparation ; as in making 左thiops wit: fire, with fal pruncil:, and many others. 2uincy.

The true reafon, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays abont it, feems to be, that the aqueous part of the fipirit of wine. being imbibed by the paper, keeps it fo moift, that the flame of the fulphureous parts of the fame fpirit cannot taften on it; and therefore, when the defagration is over, you fhall always fund the paper moift; and tometimes we have found it fo moift, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it.
bogle.
To DEFLECT. v.n. [defiecio, Latin.] To turn afide; to deviate from a truc courfe, or right line.

At fome parts of the Azores the needle defiecte:b not, but lieth in the truc meridian: on the other fide of the Azores, and this fide of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the Weft. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Arifing beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almoft fifteen degrees; and defeiving after weftward, without meanders, continueth a ftrait courfe about forty degrees. Brown.

For did not fome from a flrait courfe deffict,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. Blackm. Defli'ction. n.f. [from deflecio, Latin.]

1. Deviation ; the act of turning afide.

Needles incline to the South on the other fide of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, ftand without deflection.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 2. c. 2.
2. A turning afide, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a fhip from its true courfe.

Defle'xure. n.f. [from deficcto, Latin.] A bending down; a turning afide, or out of the way.
Defloraition. n. f. [defloration, Fr. from deforatus, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.
2. A felection of that which is moft valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meafure, the defioration of the Englifh laws, and a tranfcript of them. Hiale. To DEFLO'UR. v. a. [deforer, French.]

1. To ravifh ; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luft of an eunuch to defour a virgin, fo is he that executeth judgment with violence.

Eccluf. xx. 4 .
Now will I hence to feek my lovely Moor,
And let my fpleenful fons this trull defour. Shakef. Tit. And.
2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

> How on a fudden loft,

Defac' $d$, defour'd, and now to death devote! Milt. Pa. L $L f$ f. If he died young, he died innocent, and before the fweetnefs of his foul was defloured and ravifhed from him, by the fiames and follies of a froward age. Taylir's Rule of living boly.
Deflo'urer. n. J. [from defour.] A ravifher; one that takes away virginity.
I have often wondered, that thofe defourers of innocence, though dead to all the fentiments of virtue and honour, are mot reftrained by humanity.

Addijon's Guardian.
Deflu'ous. adj. [defiuus, Latin.]
I. That flows down.
2. That falls off.

Deflu'xion. n. f. [deffuxio, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.
We fee that taking cold moveth loofenefs, by contraction of the fkin and outward parts; and fo doth cold likewife caufe rheums and defluxions from the head. Bacon's Natural Hi/ftry.
Defly'. adv. [from deft.] Dexteroufly; fkilfully. Obfolete. Properly deftly.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inftrument;
They dauncen deffy, and fingen foote,
In their merriment.
Spenfer's Paforali.
Defoeda'tion. n. f. [from defoedus, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.
What native, uncxtinguifhable beauty muft be impreffed

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and inftineted through the whole, which the defoclation of to many parts by a bad printer, and a worfe editor, could not hinder from fhining forth. Bentliy's Preface to Nilton. Deforcement. $n$. $j$. [from force.] A with holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.
To L.NEFO RM. v. a. [deformo, Latin.]

1. To disfigure ; to make ugly; to fpoil the form of any thinge I that ann curtaild of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by difiembling nature,
Deform'd, unfunifl'd, fent before my time
Into this breathing world, farce half made up. Sh. R. III. Wintry blafts
Deform the year delightiefs.
Thomfon's IV inter.
2. To difhonour ; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dufl deform'd their hoary hair. Dryd. Fab.
Defo'rm. adj. [difornits, Latin] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whofo kill'd that monfter moft defirm,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. Fairy 2 ueen.
So fpake the griefly terror ; and in fhape,
So fpeaking and fo threatning, grew tenfold
More dreadtul and deform. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b: ii: Sight fo deform, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd beiold. Milion's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 494. Deformátion. n.f. [deformatio, Látin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.
Defópmedly. adv. [from diform.] In an ugly manner.
Defo'rmedness. n. $f$. [from deformed.] Uglinefs; a difagreeable form.
Defo'rmity. n.. [defornitas, Latin.]
r. Uglincfs; ill-favourednefs.

1 , in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pafs away the time,
Unlefs to fpy my fladow in the fun,
And defcanc on mine own diformity. Shakefieare's Rich. III. Proper deformity feems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Where fits deformity to mock my body,
To fhape my legs of ain unequal fize;
To difproportion me in every part. Sbakefp. Henry VI. p. iii. Why fhould not man,
Retaining fill divine fimilitude
In part, from fuch deformities be free,
And, for his maker's image fake, exempt? Milt. Pa. Lof.
2. Ridiculoufnefs; the quality of fomething worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is fomewhat more of the worfe likenefs to be taken, becaufe it is often to produce laughter, which is - occafioned by the fight of fome defirmity. Dryd. Pref. Dufref. 3. Irregularity; inordinatenefs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ftate, when deformities are fuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.

King Cbarles.
4. Difhonour ; difgrace.

Defo'r sor. n. $f$. [from forceur, French.] One that overcomes and cafteth out by force. A law term.

Blount.
To DEFRA'UD. v. a. [defraudo, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With of before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, becaufe that the ford is the avenger of all fuch, as we alfo have forewarned you and teftified. 2 hef. iv. 6.

My fon, defraud not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. Eccluf. iv. r.
They feem, after a fort, even to mourn, as being injured and defrauded of their right, when places, not fanctified as they are, prevent them unneceffarily in that pre-eminence and honour.

Hosker, b. v. f. 16.
Then they, who brothers better claim difown,
Expel their parents, and ufurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.
Dryden's En. 6
But now he feiz'd Brifeis' heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize defrauds my arms. Pope's Iliad.
There is a portion of our lives which every wife man may juflly referve for his own particular ufe, without $d c$ frauding his native country. Dryden's Dedicat. to King Arthur. Defra'uder. n. f. [from defraud.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow fevere,
Defrouders juft, and fycophants fincere. Blackm. Creation. To DEFRA'Y. v. a. [defrayer, French.] To bear the charges of; to difcharge expences.

He would, nut of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the facrifices. 2 Mac. ix. 16
It is eafy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town ; but to forefee how the fame may be anfwered and defrajed, is the chief part of good advifement. Spenfer's Statc of Ireland

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It is long fince any ftranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the ftate will defray you all the time you fay; neither fhall you ftay one day the lefs for that. Bacon: Dffratyer. n.f. [from defray.] One that difcharges expences.
DeFRa'yment. n.f. [from defiay.] The payment of expences. DEHT. arlj. [bxjer, Saxon.] Obrolete.

1. Neat; handfome; fpruce.
2. Proper ; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muft call the watch that are their accufers.
-Yea, marry, that's the defteft way. Sbak. Much ado about $N$. 3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter feiz'd the guefts, to fee
The limping god fo deft at his new miniftry. Dryd. Iliad.
The wanton calf may fkip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play defteft feats around. Gay's Paft. Df'Ftly. adv. [from deft.] Obfolete.

1. Neatly; dexteroufly.
2. In a fkilful manner.

Come, high or low,
.Thyfelf and office deftly fhow.
Stiakefpeare's Macbeth.
Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and deftly tune the reed. Gay's Paff.
DEFU'NCT. adj. [defunclus, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceafed.

I therefore ber it not,
To pleafe the palate of my appetite
Nor to comply with heat, the young affecis,
In me defunct, and proper fatisfaction.
Share ejp. Othello. Here entity and quiddity,
The fouls of defunct bodies fly.
Hudib:as.
Drfu'nct. n.f. [from the adjective.] One that is deceafed; a dead man, or woman

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the defunct, or fleep upon the dead. Sbakef. Cymbeline.
In many of thefe cafes the fearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyfician who was with the patient, as they receive the fame from the friends of the defunct. Graunt. Defu'nction n. $\int$. [from definct.] Death.

Nor did the French poffefs the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After defunction of king Pharamond. Shakefpeare's Hen. V.
To DEFY'. v. a. [deffier, Fr. from de fide decedere,-or fome like phrafe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or infult.]
r. To call to combat ; to challenge.

I once again
Dify thee to the trial of mortal fight. Milton's Agonifes. Where feek retreat, now imnocence is fled!
Safe in that guard, I durft even hell defy;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. Dryden.
Agis, the Lycian, ftepping forth with pride,
To fingle fight the boldeft foe defy' $d$.
2. To treat with contempt; to flight.

I do know
As many fools that ftand in better place,
Garnifh'd like him, that for a trickfy word
Defy the matter.
Shakefpeare's Merclant of Vinice.
DefY'. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce defy,
His trumpet founds; the challeng'd makes reply :
With clangour rings the field, refounds the vaulted fky. Dryd. Defy'er. $n$.f. [from defy.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.
(iod may, fome time or other, think it the concern of his juflice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by fuch impudent clefyers of both, as neitherebelieve a God, nor ought to be believed by man. South's Sermons.
Dege'neracy. n. f. [from digeneratio, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceftors.
2. A forfaking of that which is good.
'T is true, we have contracted a great deal of weaknefs and impotency by our wilful degeneracy from goodnefs; but thit grace, which the gofpel offers to us for our affiftance, is fufficient for us.

Tillot fon, Serm. 6.
The ruin of a ftate is generally preceded by an univerfal degeneracy of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entircly our cafe at prefent.
3. Meannefs.

There is a kind of nluggifh refignation, as well as poornefs and deseneracy of fpirit, in a ftate of navery. Addifon.
To DEGENERATE. v. n. [degenerare, Lat. degenerer, Fr. degenerar, Spanifh.]

1. 'ro fall from the virtue of anceftors.
2. To f.ll from a more noble to a bafe fate.

When wit tranfgreffeth decency, it degenerates into infojence and impiety.

Tillotfon, Sermon 2.
3. 'To fall from its kind; to grow wild or bafe.

Moft of thofe fruits that ufe to be graffed, if they be fet of

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kernels or ftones, degenerate. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .519$. Dege'nerate. adu. [from the verb.]
I. Unlike his anceftors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceftors.

## Thou art like enough

To fight againt me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'fy at his frowns,
To fiov how mucl thou art degenerate. Sbakefp. Hen. IV.
Yet thou haft greater caufe to be
Afham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firt the court allow'd them food.
2. Unworthy; bafe.

So all thall turn degen'rate, all deprav'd;
Juftice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. Milton's Paradife Loft, b, xi. $l .806$.
When a man fo far becomes degenerate as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done fome perfon or other. Locke. Dige'nerateness. n.f. [from degenerate.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind.

Dict.
Degenera'tion. $n$.f. [from clegenerate.]
I. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceftors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ftate to one of lefs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ftate.

In plants, wherein there is no diftinction of fexes, thefe tranfplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thofe grains which generally arife among corn, as cockle, aracus, cegilops, and other desenerations.

Brown's V'u'sar Errours, b. iii. c. $17^{\circ}$ other degenerations. Brown's w'gar
DeGe'Nerous. adj. [from degener, Latin.]

1. Desenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceftors.
2. Vile ; bafe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of fome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that degenerous and unmanly flavery, which fhould make me ftrengthen them by my confent.

King Cbarles.
Shame, inftead of piety, reftrains them from many bafe and degenerous practices.

Soutb's Sermons.
Liegenerous paffion, and forman too bafe,
It feats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow fecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be fure. Dryden's Fuvenal.

- Dege'nerously. adv. [from degenerous.] In a degenerate manner; bafely; meanly.

How wounding a fpectacle is it to fee our greateft heroes, like Hercules at the diftaff, thus degeneroufly employed?

Decay of Piety.
Degluti'tion. n. f. [deglutition, Fr. from deglutio, Lat.] The act or power of fwallowing.

When the deglutition is totally abolifhed, the patient may be nourifhed by clyfters.

Arbutlinot on Dict.
Degrada'ticn. n.f. [desradation, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity

The word degradation is commonly ufed to denote a deprivation and remeving of a man from his degree. Ay:iffe's Par. 2. Degencracy; bafene's.

So deplorable is the degradation of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the irnare of men.

Soitl)'s Sernoons.
3. [In painting.] A term made ufe of to exprefs the leffening and rendering confufed the appearance of diftant objects in a land?ip, fo as they may appear there as they would do to an cye pliced at that diftance from them.
To DEGRADE. v. a. [degrader, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, digaity, or title.

## He fhould

Be quite degraded, like a hedgeborn fwain,
That doth prefume to boaft of gentle blood. Shak. Hen.VI.
2. To leffen; to diminifh the value of.

Nor fhalt thou, by defcending to affume
Man's nature, lefien or degrade thine own. Milt. Par. Lof.
All higher knowledge in her prefence falls
Degraded. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. i. 55 I .
Degrava'tion. n.f. [from degravate, of degravo, Lat.] The act of making heavy.
DEGRE'E. n. $\int$. [dंegré, French, from gradus, Latin.]

1. Quality ; rank; ftation; place of dignity.

Surely men of low degrec are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.

Pf. lxii. 9 .
It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great degree,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And fet in higheft feat of dignity. Fairy 2 geen, b. ii. cant. 4 . I embrace willingly the ancient received courfe and conveniency of that difcipline, which teashath inferior degrees and orders in the church of God.

Hooker" ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Desication.

Well then, Coleville is yout name; a knight is your degree, and your place the dale. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Degree beinz vizarded,
Th' unworthict thews as fairly in the matk. Sbakcppare. This noble youth to madncifs lov'd a dame
Of high degree, Honoria was her name.
Dryder.
He a good hufband, a good houlewife fhe:
Dryden.
But is no rank, no ftation, no degree,
From this contagious taint of forrow frec?
Prior.
2. The flate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wifdonn noteth degries of idolatry, making that of worfhipping petty and vile idols more grofs than fimply the worfhipping of the creature.

Bacon's Holy War. 3. A tep or preparation to any thing.

Her firft degree was by fetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miniked, but as much advanced to the eye as abared to the judgment by art.

Sidney, b. ii.
Which fight the knowledge of myfelf might bring,
Which to true wifdom is the firft degree.
4. Order of lineage; defcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn author of his family: Drjden's IEn. b. vii. l. $\boldsymbol{j}_{2}$. 5. The orders or clafics of the angels.

The feveral degrees of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to fet before them, as in one picture, all their paff knowiedge at cnce.
6. Meafure; proportion.

If you come to feparate them, and that all the parts are equaliy heard as loud as one another, they will ftun you to that ceegree, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

## Admits of no deǵrees; but muft be filll

Sublimely good, or defpicably ill.
Rofoommon.
7. [In geomerry.] The three hundred and fixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The fpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anfwer to fixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we fee;
In the fame fign, almoft the fame degree. Drjden's Perf. Sat.
To you who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three.
Dryden's Epifles.
8. [In arithmetick] A degree confifts of three figures, viz. of three places comprchending units, tens and hundreds; fo three hundred and fixty-five is a degree.

Cocker's Arithmetick.
9. The divifion of the lines upon feveral forts of mathematical inftruments.
10. [In mufick.] The intervals of founds, which are ufually marked by little lines.

Dict.
11. [In phyfick and chymiftry.] The vehemence or flacknefs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The fecond, third, and fourth degrees of heat are more eafily introduced than the firft : every one is both a preparative and a ftep to the next.

Soutb's Sermons.
By Dr Gre'es. adv. Gradually; by little and little.
Their bodies are exercifed in all abilities both of doing and fuffering, and their minds acquainted by degrees with danger.

Sidney, b. ii.
Doth not this ethereal medium, in paffing out of water, glafs, cryftal, and other compact and denfe bodies, into empty fipaces, grow denfer and denfer by degrees? Newton's Opt.

Exulting in triumph, now fwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild mufick floats;
Till by degrees remote and fmall,
The ftrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall.
Pope's Ceciiia.
A perfon who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at firft, by degrees contracts a ftrong inclination towards it. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .447$.
Degusta'rion. n.f. [degufatio, Latin.] A tafting. Dict.
To DEHO'RT. v. a. [dibortor, Latín.] To difuiade; to advife to the contrary.
One of the greateft flicklers for this fond opinion, feverely deborted all his followers from proftituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenfion or practice. Willins.
The author of this epiftle, and the reft of the apoftles, do every where vehemently and earneftly debort us from unbelief: did they never read thefe dehortations? Ward on Infidelity.
Dehorta'tion. n. f. [from debortor, Latin.] Diffuafion; a counfelling to the contrary.
The author of this epiftle, and the reft of the apoftles, do every where vehemently and earnefly dehort from unbelief, did they never read thefe debortations. Ward on Infidelity.
Demórtatory. adj. [from debortor, Latin.] Belonging to diffuafion.
Deho'rter. n f. [from debort.] A difluader; an advifer to the contrary.
DE'ICIDE. n. f. [from deus and creds, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only ufed in fpeaking of the death of our bleffed Saviour.

Explain how perfection fuffer'd pain,
Vol. I.

## DEI

Alinighty languifh'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was flaint;
And earth profan'd, yet blefs'd with deicide!
Prior.
To DEJE'CT. v.a. [deficio, Latin.]

1. To caft down; to affict ; to grieve ; to deprefs; to frak ; to difcourage, to crufh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ftart of me; I ani rejected; ; ignorance itfelf is a plummet o'er me; ufe me as you will. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of IV indfor. The loweft, moft dejecied thing of fortune,
Stands ftill in efperance ; lives not in fear! Sbakef. K. Lear. Nor think to die, dejects my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! Pope's R. of the Lock. 2. To change the form with grief; to make to look fad. Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godiike youth in glitt'ring armour fhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face. Dryd. AR Deje'ct, adj. [dejectus, Latin.] Caft down; aßlieted; lowfipirited.

I am of ladies moft deject and wretched,
That fuck'd the honey of his mufick vows. Sbakef. Ham̀let. Dejéctedl.y. adv. [from deject.] In a dejected manner; affictedly.

No man in that paffion doth look ftrongly, but dejectedly; and that repulfion from the eyes, diverteth the fpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. Bacon's N. Hift. Deje'ctedness. n. $\int$. [from dejecied.] A being caft down; 2 lownefs of fpirits.

Dici.
Deje'ction. n. $\int$. [dejection, Fr. from dijectio, Lat.]

1. A lownefs of fpirits; melancholy.

What befides
Of forrow, and dejecti.n, and defpair;
Our frailty can fuftain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. Milton's Paradife Loff.
Deferted and aftonifhed, he finks into utter dejeciion; and even hope itfelf is fwallowed up in defpair. Rogers's Sermons: 2. Weaknefs; inability.

The effects of fuch an alkalefcent ftate, in any great degree, are thirft and a dejection of appetite, which putrid things occafion more than any other.
3. [In medicine.] A going to ftool:

The liver fhould continually feparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteftines, where there is good ufe for it, not only to provoke dejection, but alfo to attenuate the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.
Dejécture: n.f. [from deject.] The excrements.
A difeafe oppofite to this fpiffitude is too great fluidity, the fymptoms of which are excefs of animal fecretions; as of perfíration, fweat, urine, liquid dejectures, leannefs, weaknefs, and thirft.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Dejera'tron. n.f. [from dejero, Lat.] A taking of a folemn oath.
Deifica'tion. n.f. [deification, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.
De'Iform. adj. [from deus and forma, Latin.] Of a godlike form.
To DE'IFY. v.a. [deifier, Fr. of dexs and fio, Latin ]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the fhepherds love;
Renown'd on earth, and deify'd above. Dryden. Even the feals which we have of Julius Cafar, which we know to be antique, have the ftar of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was deified.

Dryden's Virg. En. Dedicat.
Perfuade the covetous man not to deify his money, and the proud inan not to adore himfelf. South's Sermons. Half of thee
Is deify'd before thy death.

## ee

He did ain to extol and deity the pope, as made all that he had faid in praife of his mafter and miltrefs feem temperate and paffable. Bacon's Henry VIII To DEIGN. v.n. [from daigner, Fr. of dignor, Latin.] To vouchfafe ; to think worthy.

> Deign to defcend now lower, and relate

What may no lefs perhaps avail us known. Milt. Par. Lijf.
Oh deign to "vifit'our forfaken feats,
The moffy fountains, and the green retreats. Pope's Summer. To Deign. v.a. To grant ; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king; craves compofition; Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
'Till he difburs'd ten thoufand dollars. Sbakefp. Macbeth. De'igning. n.f. [from deign.] A vouchíafing; 2 thinking worthy.
To Dei'ntegrate. v. a. [from de and integro, Latin.] To take from the whole; to fyoil; to diminifh. Dict. Der'parnus. adj. [deiparus, Latin.] That brings forth a god;
the epithet applied to the bleffed Virgin.. the epithct applied to the bleffed Virgiri.
DEISM. $n . \int$. [deifme, French] The opinion of thofe that DE'ISM. n. f. [deifme, French] The opinion of thofe that
only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deifnn, or the principles of natural worfhip, are only the faint remuants or dying flames of revealed religion in the pofterity of Noah.

Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.
De'ist. n. f. [cleife, French.] A man who follows ino particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiftence of God, without any other article of faith.

The difcourfe is in the fecond epiftle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain deifts, as they feem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. Burnet.
Dei's TIICAL. alj. [from dejf.] Belonging to the herefy of the deifts.

But this folly and weaknefs of trifing, inftead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the fhare of Chriftian writers, but to fome who have taken the pen in hand to fupport the deifical or antichriftian fcheme of our days. Watts.
Déity. n. f. [dététe, French, from deiias, Latin.]
I. Divinity; the nature and effence of God.]

Some things he doth as God, becaufe his deity alone is the fpring from which they flow; fome things as man, becaufe they iffue from his meer human nature; fome things jointly as both God and man, becaufe both natures concur as principles thereunto.

Hooker, l. v. f. 53 .
With what arms
We mean to hold, what antiently we claim
Of deity, or empire. Nilton's Paradife Lof, b. v. l. 724.
2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddefies.
Will you fuffer a temple, how poorly built foever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be razed?

Heard you not what an humble fuppliant
Lord Haftings was to her for his delivery?
-Who humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. Shakefp. Richard III, Give the gods a thankful facrifice when it pleafeth their deities to take the wife of a man from him. Sh. Ant. and Cleop: 3. The fuppofed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pafs,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to feek;
With pains far paffing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refufed deity. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4
By what reafon could the fame deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? Raleigh.
Delacera'tion. n. $f$. [from delacero, Latin.] A tearing in pieces.

Sillney, b. ii.
 of the humours; the waterifhnefs of the eyes, or a weeping much.

Dici.
Delacta'tion. n.f. [delactatio, Latin.] A weaning from the breaft.
Dela'psed. adj. [With phyficians.]. [from delapfus, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is ufed in feeaking of the womb, and the like.

Dict.
To DELA'TE. v. a. [from delatus, Lat.] Carried; conveyed.
Try exactly the time wherein found is delated. Bacon.
Dela'tion. n.f. [delatio, Latin.]
I. A carrying ; conveyance.

In delation of founds, the inclofure of them preferveth them, and caufeth them to be heard further. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory.
It is certain, that the delation of light is in an inftant. Bacon.
There is a plain delation of the found from the teeth to the inffrument of hearing.
$\qquad$
Dela'tor. n. f. [delats, Latin.] An accufer; an informer Men have proved their own delators, and difcovered their own moft important fecrets.

Governmerit of the Tongue.
No fooner was that fmall colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a delator to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable fpectacle of their parent's nakednefs.

Government of the Tongue, $\int .2$.

## To DELA'Y. v. a. [from delayrr, French.]

I. To defer ; to put off.

And when the people faw that Mofes delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themfelves together unto Aaron.

Ex. xxxii. 1.
2. To hinder ; to fruftratc.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with thefe arts the Trojan match delays. Dryden's EEn.
Be mindful, goddefs, of thy promife made!
Muft fad Ulyfles ever be dilay'd? Pope's Odyffey, b. x.
To Dela'y. v.n. Toftop; to ceafe from action.
There feem to be certain bounds to the quicknefs and flownefs of the fucceffion of thofe ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither delay nor haften. Loike.
Dela'y. n. f. [from the verb.] A deferring ; procraftination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

## D E L

Is leaden fervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and fnail-pac'd bcrgary. Shakef. K. III.
The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear delay:

Locke.
2. Stay ; ftop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pafs'd on, and took the irremediable way. Dryden's 压n. 6. Dela'fer. n. f. [from delay.] One that defers; a putter off. DELE'CTABLE. adj. [delectabilis, Latin.] Pleafing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have alfo our ev'ning, and our morn ;
We ours for change delečable, not need. Milton's Par. Loft.
'Thence, as thou know'ft,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden; planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and tafte! Milton's Parad. Loft.
Some of his attributes, and the manifcttations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are fuitably and eafily conceptible by us, becaufe apparent in his works; as his goodnefs, beneficence, wifdom and power. Hule. The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witlefs fwain beguiles;
'Till that with writhen mouth, and fpattering noife,
He taftes the bitter morfel.
Dele'ctableness, $n$ [from delectable.] Delight pleafantnefs.
Dele'ctably. adv. Delightfully; pleafantly.
Delectátion. n. f. [delectatio, Latin.] Pleafure; delight.
To DE'LEGATE. v. a. [delego, Latin.]

1. To fend away.
z. To fend upon an embaffy.
2. To intruft; to commit to another's power and juriddifion.

As God hath imprinted his authority in feveral parts upon feveral eftates of men, as princes, parents, fpiritual guides; fo he hath alfo delegated and committed part of his care and providence unto them.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
We are to remember, that as God is the univerfal monarch of the world, fo we have all the relation of fellow-fubjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurifdiction over each other, than what he has delegeted to us. Decay of Piety.

Why does he wake the correfpondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with delegated pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and blefs the night?
Prior. 4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular caufe. De'legate. n.f. [delegatus, Latin.]
I. A deputy; a commiffioner; a vicar; any one that is fent to act for, or reprefent another.

If after her
Any fhall live, which dare true good prefer, Every fuch perfon is her delegate,
T' accomplifh that which fhould have been her fate. Donne. There muft be fevere exactors of accounts from their delegates and minifters of juftice. Taylor's Rule of living boly. Let the young Auftrian then her terrours bear; Great as he is, her delegate in war.

Prior.
Elect by Jove, his delegate of fway,
With joyous pride the fummons I'd obey. Pope's Ody
2. [In law.] Delegates are perfons delegated or appointed by the king's commifion to fit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.
Décegate. alj. [delegatus, Latin.] Deputed; fent to a\&t for, or reprefent another.
Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muft judge the caufes of all perfons uprightly and impartially. Taylor.
De'legates [Court of]. A court wherein all caufes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbifhops, are decided.
Delega'tion. n.f. [delegatio, Latin.]

1. A fending away.
2. A putting in commiffion.
3. The affigument of a debt to another.

Deleni'fical. adj. [delenificus, Latin.] Having virtue to affwage, or eafe pain.

To blot Dict.
To DELE'TE. v. a. [from deleo, Lat] To blot out. Dict.
Deletérious. adj. [deleterius, Latin.] Deadly; deftructive;
of a poifonous quality.
Many things, neither celeterious by fubftance or quality, are yet deftructive by figure, or fome occafional activity. Brown.
Dele'tery. allj. [from deleterius, Latin.] Deftructive; deadly; poifonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though for'd with deletery med'cines,
(Which whofoever took is dead fince)
E'er fent fo vaft a colony
To both the under worlds as he.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2,
Dele'tion. n. $\int$. [deletio, Latin.]

1. Act of rafing or blotting out.
2. A deftruction.

Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every perfon of the op-
pofing party or country, then the vietory is complete, becaufe none remains to call it in queftion. Hale's Co. Law of England. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Delf. } \\ \text { Delfe. }\end{array}\right\} n . \int$. [from belwan, Sax. to dig.]
I. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not fuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the delfs would be fo flown with waters, that no gins or machines could fuffice to lay and keep them dry.

Ray on the Crcations.
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delph.

Thus barter honour for a piece of delf:
No, not for China's wide domain itfelf.
Smart.
Deliba'tion. $n$. $\int$. [delibatio, Latin.] An effay ;'a tafte.
To DELI'BERATE. v. n. [delibero, Latin.] To think, in order to choice ; to hefitate.

> A confcious, wife, reflecting caufe,

Which frecly moves, and acts by reafon's laws;
That can deliberate means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end defign'd. Blackm. Creat.
When love once pleads admiffion to our hearts,
In fpite of all the virtue we can boaft,
The woman that deliberates is loft.
Addijon.
Deli'berate. adj. [deliberatus, Latin.]

1. Circumfpect; wary; advifed; difcreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not fudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous confiderations, that wifdom fo far prevaileth with men as to make them defirous of flow and deliberate death, againft the ftream of their fenfual inclination.

Hooker, b. v. f. 46.
Echoes are fome more fudden, and chop again as foon as the voice is delivered; others are more deliberate, that is, give more fpace between the voice and the echo, which is caufed by the local nearnefs or diftance. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Deifiberately. adv. [from deliberate.] Circumfpectly; advifedly; warily.
He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himfelf fo far as to fall; but plods on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, is fure to put his faff before him. Dryden.
Deli'berateness. $n$. $f$. [from deliberate.] Circumfpection; warinefs ; coolnefs; caution.
They would not ftay the ripening and feafon of counfels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and deliberatene/s befitting a parliament.

King Charles.
Delibera'tion. n. $f$. [deliberatio, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.
If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chufe good by free deliberation, it fhould never be guilty of any thing that was done.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Deli'berative. adj. [delibcrativus, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to confider.
Delíberative. $n$. f. [from the adjective.] The difoourfe in which a queftion is deliberated.
In deliberatives, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is lefs.
DELICACY. n.f. [delicateffe, French, of deicia, Latin.]

1. Daintincfs; furenefs in eating.

On hofpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chufe for delicacy beft. Milton's Parad. Lof.
2. Any thing highly pleaing to the fenfes.

Thefe delicacies,
I mean of tafte, fight, fmell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. Milton's Paradife Loft.
3. Softnefs; ferninine beauty.

She had never feen a man of a more goodly prefence, in whom frong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fiercenefs.

Sidney, b. ii.
4. Nicety ; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
5. Neatnefs; elegance of drefs.
6. Politenefs; gentlenefs of mamers.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Perfons in thofe pofts are ufually born of families noble and rich, and fo derive a weaknefs of conftitution from the eafe and luxury of their anceftors, and the deliancy of their own education.
8. Tendernefs; ferupuloufnefs; mercifulnefs.
9. Weaknefs of conflitution.

De'licate. adj. [delicat, French.]

1. Fine; not coarfe; confifting of fmall parts.

As much blood paffeth through the lungs as through all the reft of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely delicate. Ariuthnot on Aliments.
2. Beautiful; pleafing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleafing to the tafte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chufing of a delicate before a more ordinary difh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precife natural limits defcribed.

Taylour.
4. Dainty; defirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; felect; excellent.

## DEL

## 6. Politc ; gentle of manners

1. Soft ; effeminate; unable to bear hardhips

Witnefs this army of fuch mafs and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. Sbakejpeare's Hamlet.
Tender and delicate perfons muft need's be oft angry, they have fo many things to trouble them, which more robuft natures have little fenfe of.

Bacon; Effay $5^{8 .}$
8. Pure ; clear.

Where they moft breed and haunt, I have obferv'd
The air is delicate. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
De'licately. adv. [from delicate.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, fhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy foots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. Popc, Epif.ii. l. $4^{1 \text { : }}$
2. Finely ; not coarfely.
3. Daintily.

Eat not delicately, or nicely; that is, be not troublefome to thyfelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy fauces.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

De'licateness, n.f. [from delicate.] The ftate of being de-licate ; tendernefs; foftnefs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to fet the fole of her foot upon the ground, for delicatenefs and tendernefs. Deutr. xxviii. 56:
Di'Licates. n.f. [from delicate.] Niceties; raretics; that which is choice and dainty.

The fhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which fecure and fweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. Sbakefpeare's Henry VI.
They their appetites not only feed
With celicates of leaves and marihy weed;
But with thy fickle reap the rankelt lard,
And minifter the blade with bounteous hand. Dryd. Virgil:
With abftinence all delicates he fees,
And can regale himfelf with toaft and cheefe King's Cookery. Délices, n.f. pl. [delicia, Latin.] Pleafures. This word is merely French

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty delices and lavifh joys,
Having his warlike weapons caft behind;
And flowers in pleafures and vain pleafing toys. Fai. Quien.
Deli'crous. adj. [delicieux, French, from deicatus, Latin.]

1. Sweet ; delicate ; that affords delight; agreeable; charming ; grateful to the fenfe or mind.
It is highly probable, that upon Adam's difobedience Almighty God chafed him out of paradife, the faireft and moft delicious part of the earth, into fome other the moft barren and unpleafant of all the whole globe. Woodward's Nat. Hifory. In his laft hours his eafy wit difplay;
Like the rich fruit he fings, delicious in decay. Swiff.
Still on that breaft enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink delicious poifon from thy eye. Pope's El. to Abelard.
Deli'ciously. adv. [from delicious.] Swéetly; pleafantly; delightfully.
How much the hath glorified herfelf and lived deliciouly, fo much torment and forrow give her.

Rev. xviii. 7 Deli'ciousness. n.f. [from delicious.] Delight; pleafure; joy.

Let no man judge of himfelf, or of the bleffings and eff cacy of the facrament itfelf, by any fenfible relifh, by the guft and delicioulnefs, which he fometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. Taylor's IJ'orthy Communicant.
Deliga'tion. n.f. [celigatio, Latin.] A binding up.
The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts fo joined together.

Wijeman's Surgery
Deli'ght. $n f$. [delice, Fr. from delecior, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; fatisfaction.

And Saul commanded his fervants, faying, commune with David fecretly, and fay, behold the king hath delight in thee, and all his fervants love thee; now therefore be the king's fon-in-law.

I Sa. xviii. 22
2. That which gives delight.

Come, fufters, chear we up his fprights,
And fhew the beft of our deitghts:
We'll charm the air to give a found,
While you perform your antick round. Ŝbakefp. Macbetlo:
Titus Vefpafian was not more the delight of human kind: the univerfal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. Dird. Fur. Dedic.

She was his care, his hope, and his cielig't;
Moft in his thought, and ever in his fight. Diyden's Fables. To DELI'GHT. v. a. [delccior, Latin.]

1. To pleafe; to content; to fatisfy; to afford pleafure.

Delight thyfelf alfo in the Lord, and he fhall give thee the defires of thine heart.

## D E L

Poor infects, whereof fome are bees, delighted with flowers, and their fweetnefs; others beetles, delighteed with other kinds of viands.

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, fwill'd the large luxurious draught. Pope's'Odsff.
To inelíght: v.n. To have dulight or pleafure in. It is followed by $i n$.

Doth my lord, the king, delight in this thing? 2 Sa. xxiv. Bleffed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments

Pjal.cxii..
Deli'ghtrul. adj. [from delight and full.] Pleafant; charming; full of delight

He was given to fparing iv fo immeafurable fort, that he did not only bar himfelf from the de.ighbfful, but almof from the neceflary ufe thereof.

Sidney, b.iv.
No Spring nor Summer on the mountain feen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with delightfful green. Addijon.
Deli'ghtfully. adv. Pleafantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increafe and multiply;
Now death to hear!
Deli'ghtrulness. n. f . [from delight.] Plearisure; Paradifo L.ft. fatisfaction.

This indeed fhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the delight fulnc/s of the knowledge.

Tillot fon, Sermon i
Delíghtsome. adj. [from delight.] Pleafant; delightful.
The words themfelves being fo ancient, the knitting of them fo fhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compais of his fpeech fo delightfome for the roundnefs, and fo grave for the ftrangenefs.

Spcnfor.
God has furnifhed every one with the fame means of ex-
changing hunger and thirf for delightfone vigour. Grow's ciofin.
Deníchisomely. ado. [from celigbtfome.] Pleafantly; in a delightful maniner.
Deli'chtsomeness. 'n. f. [from delightfome.] Pleafantnefs; delightfulnefs.
To DELI'NEATE. v.a. [de'ines, Latin.]

1. To draw the firft draught of a thing; to defign.
2. To paint in colours; to reprefent a true likenefs in a picture. The licentia pictoria is very jarge: with the fame reafon they may delineate old Neftor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Abfolon's head. Brown's Vulg. Err.
3. To defcribe ; to fet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to delineate the region, in which God firft planted his delightful garden. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. I have not here time to delineate to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happinefs of that place and portion is. Wake.
Delinea'tion. n.f. [delineatio, Latin.] The firft draught of a thing.

In the orthographical fchemes there fhould be a true delineation, and the juft dimenfions of each face, and of what things belong to it.

Niortimer's Hufbandry.
Def.iniment. n.f. [delinimentum, Latin.] A mitigating, or affwaging.

Dict.
DELI'NQUENCY. n.f. [delinquentia, Latin] A fault; a failure in duty; a mifdeed.
They never punifh the greateft and moft intolerable de.inquency of the tumults, and their exciters.

King Cbarlcs.
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou fhould' A my delinquencies exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire?, San:lys's Parapbr. of 70 ob.
A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurifdiction where' the delinquency was committed by him. Ayliffe's Parerg. Deli'nouent. n. . [from deiinquens, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault

Such an envious ftate,
That fooner will accufe the magiftrate
'Than the delinquent ; and will rather grieve
The treafon is not acted, than believe. Ben. Fobnfon's Catil.
All three ruined, not by war, or any other difafter, but by juftice and fentence, as delinquents and criminals; all three
famous writers. famous writers. Bacon's Holy War.
He had, upon frivolous furmifes, been fent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both To DE'IIQUATE v.n. [cleliqueo, Latin] Dryden's En. Dedicat. To DE'LIQUATE v. n. [deliqueo, Latin.] To melt; to be diffolved.

It will be refolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymifts make of falt of tartar, left in moift cellars to deliquate. Boyle's Clym. Princip. Such an cbullition as we fee made by the mixture of fome chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and deliquated falt of tartar.

Gudzuorth on the Creation.
Deliqua'tion. n.f. [deliquatio, Latin.] A melting; a diffolving.
DELI'QUIUM. n. f. Latin. [a chymical term.] A diftillation by the force of fire, or a diffiolving any calcined matter, by

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hanging it upir moift cellars, into a lixivious humour. Dict. Delirament. in. f. [deliramentum, Latin.] A doting or
foolifh idle ftory. foolifh idle fory.

Dict.
To DELI'RATE. v. n. [deliro, Latin.] To dote; to rave ; to talk or ack idly.
Delara'tion. n.f. [deliratio, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madnefs.

Dict.
Dest'írious. adj [delirius, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him faid he had been for fome hours delirious; but when I faw him he had his underftanding as well as ever I knew.

Swift.
Delirious flung, fleep from his pillow fies. Thomfon's Spring DELI RIUM. n.f. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. Too great alacrity and promptnefs in anfwering, efpecially in perfons naturally of another temper, is a fign of an approaching delirium: and in a feverih delirium there is a fmall inflammation of the brain. Arbuthnot on Diet.
Delitiga'tion. n.f. [from dilitigo, Latin.] A ftriving; a chiding; a contending.

Dic.

## To DELI'VER. v. a. [delivier, French.]

. To give; to yield; to offer; to prefent.
In any cafe thou fhalt deliver him the pledge again when the fun goeth down.

Deut. xxiv. $1 \div$.
Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the houfe. 2 Kings.
Yet within three days fhall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and reftore thee unto thy place; and thou thalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou waft his butler. Gen. xl. 13.
It was no wonder that they, who at fuch a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver fuch a petition, would not be reformed by fuch an anfwer.
2. To caft away ; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All fenfe of woe deivers to the wind. Pofe's Ody $\int f y$ ey, $b$. iv. 3. To furrender; to put into one's hands:

And David faid to him, canft thou bring me down to this company? And he faid, fwear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my mafter, and I will bring. thee down to this company. I Sa.

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou haft delivered us for a fpoil, and unto captivity.

Tob. iii. 4.
4. To fave; to refcue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. $P$. . lxxi. 4 .

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. Sh. M.W. of Windfor.

Thus the the captive did deliver;
The captive thús gave up his quiver.
5. To fpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce Prior. Which his fair tongue moving jeft,
, fair tongue, conceit's expofitor,
ers in fuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales.
Sbakefpeare.
Tell me your highnefs' pleafure;
What from your grace I fhall deliver to him. Shakef. R. III.
I knew a clergyman, who appeared to deliver his fermon without looking into his notes.

Swift.
6. To difburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is fomething before her time deitiver'd. Sh. Winter's Tale. Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verfes, and thofe poor ones too.

Peacham on Poetry.
To Deli'ver over. v. a.
I. To put into another's hiands; to leave to the difcretion of another.
Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for falfe witneffes are rifen up againft me, and fuch as breathe out cruelty.
$P \int$. xxvii. 12
The conftables have delivered her over to mc , and he flall have whipping enough, I warrant her. Shakefpeare's Hen. IV.
. To give from hand to hand; to tranfmit.
If a true account may be expected by future ages from the prefent, your lordfhip will be delivered over to pofterity in a fairer character than I have given. Dryden's Ded. to K. Arthur. To Deli'ver up. v.a.

1. To furrender; to give up.

He that fpared not his own fon, but delivered him $u p$ for us all, how hall he not, with him alfo, freely give us all things?

Rom. viii. 32 .
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? Shakefp. Hen. VI. Happy having fuch a fon,
That would deliver up his greatnefs fo
Into the hand of juftice. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Deliverance. n. $f$ : [deliurance, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

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2. The a己t of freeing from captivity, favery, or any oppreffion; refcue.
He hath fent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of fight to the blind, to fet at liberty thofe that are bound: $L u$. iv. 18.
O God, command deiiverances for Jacob. PJ. xliv. 4:
Whate'er befalls, your life thall be my care ;
One death, or one deliv'rance we will Chare. Dryden's AEn.
3. The act of fpeaking; utterance; pronunciation

If ferioufly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light deliverance, I have fpoke
With one that in her fex, her years profeffion,
Wifdom and countancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weaknefs. Sh. All's well that ends well. 4. The act of bringing childdren.

## Ne'er mother

Rejoic'd d.liverance more.
Shakejpeare's Cymbelinte.
People have a fuperftitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the eafy deliverance. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Deli'verek. n. f. [from deliver.]

1. A faver; a refcuer; a preferver; a releafer.

It doth notably fet forth the confent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monfters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour ; and this, although the deliverer came from the one end of the world unto the other.

Bacon's Holy War.

## By that feed

Is meant thy great deliveere, who fhall bruife
The ferpent's head. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. l. 149.
Andrew Doria has a flatue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preferver.

Aldifon's Remarks on Italy.
Him their deliverer Europe does confefs,
All tongues extol him, all religions blefs.
Halifax.
She wilhes for death, as a deliverer from pain. Bolingbroke.
2. A relater; one that communicates fomething by fipeech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by fober authors, have been believed falfe, only becaufe the menftruums, or other materials employed in the unfucceffful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwife as exquifitely depurated, as thofe that were ufed by the deliverers of thofe experiments.

Boyle.
Deli'very. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Relcafe; refcue; faving.

He fwore, with fobs,
That he would labour my delivery. Sbake/p. Richard III:
3. A furrender; giving up.

After the deivery of your royal father's perfon into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find fome means to get accefs to him, the was pleafed to fend me.

Denbam, Dedication.
Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his houfe, which was at firft imagined, becaufe it was fo ill, or not at all defended.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
4. Utterance ; pronunciation; fpeech.

We alledge what the feriptures themfelves do ufually fpeak, for the faving force of the word of God, not with reftraint to any certain kind of delivery, but howfoever the fame thall chance to be made known.
5. Ufe of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the ftronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer dilivery. Wotton. 6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is ir pain, and crieth out.

If. xxvi. 7.
Dell. n. f. [from dal, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a bole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obfolete.

The while, the like fame unhappy ewe,
Whofe clouted leg her hurt doth thew, Fell headlong into a dell.

Spenfer's Paftorals. I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bufhy dell of this wild wood. Milt. Parad. Laft.
But, foes to fun-fhine, moft they took delight In dells and dales, conceal'd from human fight.

Tickell.
Delph. n. $\int$. [from Delft, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine fort of earthen ware.

A fupper worthy of herfelf;
Five nothings in five plates of delph.
Swift.
De'stoide. adj. [from delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; fo callcd by reafon of its refembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular mufcle ariling from the clavicula, and from the procefs of the fame, whofe action is to raife the arm upward.
Cut ftill more of the deltoid mufcle, and carry the arm backward.

Sharp's Surgery.
Detu'dable. adj. [from delude.] Liable to be deceived; that is eafily impofed on.
yoL. I.

## DEL

Not well underfanding onnifcience, he is not fo rcad to deceive himfelf as to falfify unto him whofe cogitation is no ways deludable.

Brown's Vulgar Eirours; b. i:
To DELU'DE. v. a. [delitudo; Latin]

1. To beguile; to cheat ; to deceive ; to impore on.

O, give me leave, I have deluded you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet, the duke I nam'd,
But Reignier, king of Naples; that prevail'd. Shak. H. Vİ:
Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace; delude the Latian prince: Dryden's EEn: 2. To difappoint; to fruftrate.

Delu'der: n. $\int$. [from delude.]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an inpoftor; a cheat; a fale pretender.

Say, flatterer, fay, ah fair deluder fpeak;
Anfwer me this, ere yet my heart does break. Granville: To DE'LVE. v. a. [oclpan, Sax. delven, Dut. perhaps frơm dıA申u\%, a hog. F̌unius.]
r. To dig; to open the ground with a fpade.

It hall go hard
But I will delve one yard below the mines;
And blow them at the moon. Shakefpeare's Hamlet:
Delve of convenient depth your thrafhing floor ;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. Dryd. Georg: Befides, the filthy fwine will oft invade
Thy firm inclofure, and with delving fnout
The rooted foreft undermine.
Pbilips:
2. To fathom; to fift ; to found one's opinion. What's his name and birth?
-I cannot delve him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicillius. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline: Délve. n. f. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; $a$ den $; \mathfrak{a}$
cave.

## He by and by

His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that fhady delve him brought at laft,
Where Mammon earft did fun his treafury. Fairy 2 2ucen. Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France :
And by landmen, for the nonce;
That turn round like grindle-ftones,
Which they dig out fro'. the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives, and felves
Ben. Fobinfon:
A Delve of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dig in the mine or pit.
Délver. n. f. [from delve.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a fpade.
DE'LUGE. n. $\int$. [deluge; French, fiom diluvium, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.

The apoftle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was fubject to perifh by a deluge, as this is fubject to perifh by conflagration.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth:
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ftrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courfe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
Firlt to a torrent, then a deluge fwells.
Denbam:
3. Any fudden and refiftlefs calamity:

To Déluge. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reftlefs flood the land would overfow,
By which the delug'd earth would ufelefs grow. Blackmorc; Still the battering waves rufh in
Implacable, 'till delug' $d$ by the foam
The fhip finks, found'ring in the vaft abyfs. Pbilips.
2. To overwhelm; to caufe to fink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all.
Pope's Epift. iii. 1. $137^{\circ}$
Delu'sion. n. $f$. [delufio, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile ; deceit; treachery; fraud; collufion; falfehood
2. A falle reprefentation; illufion; errour ; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore feeks in thefe
True wirdom, finds her not, or by deilufion. Milt. Par'. Riga I waking, view'd with grief the rifing fun;
And fondly mourn'd the dear delufion gone. Prior. Delu'sive. adj. [from delufuts, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling ; impofing on.

When, fir'd with paffion, we attack the fair,

- Delyfive fighs and brittle vows we bear.

Prior.
The happy whimfey you purfue,
'Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own delufive art,
You fancy firf, and then affert.
Pricr.
While the bafe and groveling multitude of different nations, ranks and ages were liftening to the deiryfive deities, thofe of a inore erect afpeet and exalted fpirit feparated themfelves from the reft:

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{e}} .81$
A vaft varicty of phrenomena, and thofe many of then fo dely ive, that it is very hard to elcäpe impofition and mifiake.

Woodward's Natural Hifory, $p$. iv.
Lelu'sory

## D E M

Delu'sory. adj. [from delufus, Latin.] Apt to deceive. This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delufory prejudice.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 12.
De'magogue. $n$. $\int$. [innuaywro.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief demagozues and patrons of tumults, to Iend for them, to flatter and embolden them. King Cbarles. A plaufible, infignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. South's Serm.

Demofthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Grecks called it, a dentagogue, in a popular ftate, yet feem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their: art.
Demán.
Deme'an.
Deme'sné.
Swift.
... That land which a man holds originally of himfelf, called dominium by the civilians, and oppofed to feodum or fee, which fignifies thofe that are held of a fuperior lord. It is fometimes ufed alfo for a diftinction between thofe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leffee, demifed or let upon a rent for a"term of years or life, and fuch other lands appertaining to the faid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alfo accounted demeans.

Pbilips.

## $\because \quad \because \quad$ Having now provided

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demefns, youthful, and nobly allied. Shakefpeare.
That earldom indeed had a royal jurifdiction and feigniory, though the lands of that county in demefne were poffelfed for the moft part by the ancient inberitors. Davies on Ireland.

The defects in thofe acts for planting foreft-trees might be fully fupplied, fince they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the denefnes of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unfkilfully made, and thriving accordingly. :

Swift.
Demánd. n.f. [demande, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the afking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones.

Dan. iv. 17.
Giving vent, gives life and ftrength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wihes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.
2. A queftion; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchare it.

My bookfeller tells me, the demand for thofe my papers increafes daily.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .124$.
4. [In law.] The afking of what is due. It hath alfo a proper fignification diftinguifhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purfued either by demands or plaints, and the purfuer is called demandant. or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every pracipe, there is exprefs demand: in law, as every entry in landdiftrefs for rent, taking or feifing of goods, and fuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law.
To DEMA'ND. v. a. [demander, French.]

1. To claim; to afk for with authority.

The pound of flefh, which I demand of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. Shakefpeare.
2. To queftion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war profpered. 2 Sa. xi. 7.
If any friend of Cæfar's demand, why Brutus rofe againft Cæfar, this is my anfwer: Not that I loved Cæfar lefs, but that I loved Rome more.

Shakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
Young one,
Jnform us of thy fortunes; for, it feems,
They crave to be demanded. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
The oracle of Apollo being demandid, when the war and mifery of Greece fhould have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form.

Peacham on Geometry.
3. [In law.] To profecute in a real action.

Dema'ndable. adj. [from demand.] That may be demanded; requefted; anked for.
All fums demandable, cither for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any fuch alienation, already made without licence, have been ftayed in the way to the hanaper.

Bacon's Off. of Alienation.
Dema'ndant. n. $\int$. [from demand] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becaufe he demandeth lands. Coke. One of the witneffes depofed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whofe wife had fat below the fquire's lady nt church, the the faid wife dropped fome exprefions, as if the thought her hufand ought to be knighted. Spectator.

Demánder. n. f. [demandeur, French.]
I. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that afks a civil queltion.
3. One that afks for a thing in order to purchafe it.

They grow very faft and fat, which alfo bettereth their tafte, and delivereth them to the demanders ready ufe at all feafons.

Carow's Survey of Cornzwal.
4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

Deme'an. n. f. [from demener, French.]

1. A mien; prefence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with forrowful demean,
And deadly hue, an armed corfe did lie. Fairy Queen, 6.ii. To DEME'AN. v. a. [from demener, French.]
i. To behave; to carry one's felf.

Thofe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demean ourfelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours jufly, and to ourfelves foberly and temperately.

South's Sermons.
A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demeans himfelf towards him, he will make him happy or miferable for ever.

Tillotfon, Serm. i.
Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with fo high a nymph he might
Demean himfelf the wedding-night.
Swift. 2. To leffen; to debafe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elfe he would never fo demean himfelf: Sh. Com. of Errours. Deméancur. n. $\int$. [demener, French.] Carriage; behaviour.
Of fo infupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ftir envy, his demeanour did rather breed difdain.

Sidney, b. ii.
Angels beft like us, when we are moft like unto them in all parts of decent demeanour.

Hooker, b. i.

## His geftures fierce

He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone,
As he fuppos'd; all unobferv'd, unfeen. Milton's Par. Loft.
To whom thus Eve, with fad demeanour meck,
IIl worthy I, fuch title fhould belong
To me tranfgreffor! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. l. 162. He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifefted in all his actions, efpecially in his whole demeanour at the Ifle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. Clar. Deme'ans. n.f. pl. An eftate in goods or lands; that which a man poffeffes in his own right.
To DEME NTATE. v. r. [demento, Latin.] To grow mad.
Dementa'tion. $n$. $\int$. [dementatio, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.
Deme'rit. n.f. [demérite, Fr. from demeritus, of demercor, Latin.] The oppofite to merit; ill-deferving; what nakes one worthy of blame or punifhment.
They fhould not be able once to ftir, or to murmur, but it fhould be known, and they fhortened according to their demerits. Spenfer on Ircland.

Thou liv'f by me; to me thy breath refign;
Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. Dryden's Fables. Whatever they acquire by their induftry or ingenuity, thould be fecure, unlefs forfeited by any denterit or offence againft the cuftom of the family.

Temple.
2. Anciently the fame with merit; defert.
'Tis yet to know,
Which when I know that boafting is an honour,
I fhall promulgate, I fetch my life and being
From men of royal fiege; and my demerits
May fpeak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. Shakefpeare's Othello.
To Demérit. v. a. [demeriter, French.] To deferve blame or punifhment.
Demérsed. adj. [from demerfus, of demergo, Latin.] Plunged; drowned.
Demérsion. n.f. [demerfio, Latin.]
I. A drowning.
2. [In chymiftry.] The putting any medicine in a diffolving liquor.
Deme'sne. See Demain.
DE'MI. infeparable particle. [demi, Fr. dimidium, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only ufed in compofition; as demigod, that is, half human, half divine.
Demi-cannon, n. $\int$. [demi and camon.]
Demi-cannon Loweff. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and fix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is fix inches two eighth parts. Dicz.
Demi-cannon Ordinary. A great gun fix inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a fhot fix inches one fixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. Dict.
Demi-cannon of the greate/t Size. A gun fix inches and fix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of fix inches five eights diameter, and thirty-fix pounds weight.

What! this a fleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannom. Shakefp.

## D E M

Ten engines, that fhall be of equal force either to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the fame price that one of thefe will amount to. Wilkins: Demi-culverin. n. f. [demi and culverin.]
Demi-culvirin of the loweft Size. A gun four inches two eights diameter ill the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. Dict.
Demi-culverin Ordinary. A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.
Demi-culverin, elder Sort. A gun four inches and fix eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

Milit. Dict.
They continue a perpetual volley of demi-culverins. Raleigh:
The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good guns.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
Demi-devil. n.f. [demi and devil.] Partaking of infernal nature ; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus enfinar'd my foul and body? Sbak. Othe'.
Demi god. n.f. [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.
He took his leave of them, whofe eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god. Sidney.

Be gods, or angels, clemi-gods. Milton's ''aradife Lofl.
Tranfported demi-gods ftood round,
And men grew heroes at the found,
Enfiam'd with glory's charms.
Pope's St. Cacilia.
Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this demi-god. Pope's Epift. of Hor.
Demirlance. n.f. [demi and lance.] A light lance; a fpear; a half-pike.

On their fteel'd heads, their deni-lances wore Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.

Dryden.
Light demi-lances from afar they throw,
Faften'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. Dryden's $\mathbb{E}_{n} n$.
Demi-man. n.f. [demi and man.] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We muft adventure this battle, left we perifh by the complaints of this barking demi-man. Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
Demi-wolf. n. f. [demi and wolf.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. Lycijca.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are cleped All by the name of dogs. Sbake/peare's Macketh.
Demi'se. n. f, [from demetre, demis, demife, French.] Death; deceafe. It is feldom ufed but in formal and ceremonious language.
About a month before the demife of queen Anne, the author retired.

Swift.
To DEMI'SE. v. a. [demis, demife, French.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will ; to bequeath.
My executors fhall not have power to demije my lands to be purchafed.

Swift's Laft Will.
Demi'ssion. n.f. [demiflo, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreffion.

Inexorable rigour is worfe than a lafche deniffion of fovereign authority.

L'Efrange.
To DEMI'T. v. a. [demitto, Latin.] To deprefs; to hang down ; to let fall.

Dici.
When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they prefently demit, and let fall the fame. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
DEMO'CRACY. n. $f$. [inuox $\rho$ alic.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the fovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the fervants, by induftry and virtue, arrive at riches and efteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a democracy.

Temple.
The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thofe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy. Locke.
Democra'tical. adj. [from demociacy.] Pertaining to a popular government ; popular.
They are ftill within the line of vulgarity, and are demecratical 'enemies to truth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.
As the government of England has a mixture of democratical in it, fo the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people.

> Arbuthnot.

To DEMO'LISH. v. a. [demolir, French ; demolior, Latin.]

1. 'To throw down buildings ; to raze; to deftroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long fince have been demolifled, and laid even with the ground. Tillot fon, Pref.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their demolifijd works to pieces rent. Dryden's Ovid.

Demólisher. n. f. [from demolifh.] One that throws down buildings ; a deftroyer; a layer wafte.
Demoli'tion. n. f. [from demalifh.] The act of overthrowing or demolifhing buildings; deferuction.
Two gentlement fhould have the direction in the demolition of Dunkirk.

Swift.
DE'MON. n. $\int_{0}$ [demon, Latin; jaf:/wv.] A fpirit; generally an evil fpirit ; a devil.

I felt him frike, and now I fee him fly:
Curs'd demon! O for ever broken lie
Thofe fatal fhafts, by which I inward bleed:
Priors
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Demoníacal. } \\ \text { Demóniack. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [from demon.]

1. Belonging to the devil ; devilifh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, poffefion foul. Milton's Par. Reg'
2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poffeffion.

Demoniack phrenfy, moping melancholy. Milt. Par. Loft. Demo'niack. $n$ : $\int$. [from the adjective.] One poffiefled by the devil; one whofe mind is difturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean fpirits.

Thofe lunaticks and demoniacks that were reftored to their right mind, were fuch as fought after him, and believed in him. Bentley's Sermons.
Demo'nian. adj. [from demon.] Devilifh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian fpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. Parad. Reg. Demonócracy. n. $\sqrt{\wedge}$ [ $\delta 0, \mu \omega \omega$ and moalew.] The power of the devil.
Demonóatry Dict: the devil. Demonólogy. n. f. [jáípur and nóro.] Difcourfe of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.
Demonnstarle. adj. [flemonftrabilis, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.
The grand articles of our belief are as temonftrable as geometry.

Glamv. Sceff. c. 24.
Demo'nstrably. adv. [from decionflable.] In fuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poffibility of contradiction.
He fhould have compelled his minifters to execute the law, in thofe cafes that demonftrably concerned the publick peace. Cl ; To DEMO'NSTRATE. v. a. [demonfiro, Latin.] To prove with the higheft degree of certainty; to prove in fuch a manner as reduces the contrary pofition to evident abfurdity.
We cannot demonfrate thefe things fo, as to fhew that the contrary ofter involves a contradiction. Tillotfon, Pref.
Demonstra'tion. n. f. [clemonfiratio, Latin.]

1. The higheft degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ftrongeft degree of proof; fuch proof as not only evinces the pofition proved to be true, but fhews the contrary pofition to be abfurd and impoffible.

What appeareth to be truc by ftrong and invincible demonAration, fuch as wherein it is not by any way poffible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceffarily affent. Hooker Where the agreement or difagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonflration. Locke. 2. Indubitable evidence of the fenfes or reafon.

Which way foever we turn ourfelves, we are enicountered with clear evidences and fenfible demonftrations of a Deity. Till. Demo'nstrative. adj. [demonfirativus, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonftration; invincibly conclufive; certain.

An argument neceffary and demonfrative, is fuch as, being propofed unto any man, and underfood, the man cannot chufe but inwardly yield.

Hooker, Pref.
Having the power of expreffing clearly and certainly.
Painting is neceffary to all other arts, becaufe of the need which they have of demonfliative figures, which often give more light to the underftanding than the cleareft difcourfes we can make.

Dryden's Diffefnoy.
Demonstratively. adv. [from demfonfirative.]
. With evidence not to be oppofed or doubted.
No man, in matters of this life, requires an affurance either of the good which he defigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments domonjtratively certain. Soutb's Sermons.

Firft, I demonftratively prove,
That feet were only made to move.
2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Deminiftratively underftanding the fimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. Brown.
Demonstra'tor. $n f$. [from demonfirate.] One that proves: one that teaches; one that demonftrates.
Demonstra'tory. alj. [from demonfrate.] Having the telldency to demonftrate.

## DEM

Demu'lcent. adj. [demulcens, Latin.] Softening; mollifying ; afluafive.

Peafe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demuleent in the highef degree; but being full of acrial particles, are flatulent, when diffolved by digeftion. Arvutbrot.
To DEMU'R. v n. [demeurer, French ; dimorare, Italian; denorari, Latin.]

1. To delay a procefs in law by doubts and objections. Sce Demurrer.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. Waltcr's Angler.
2. To paure in uncertainty; to fufpend determination; to hefitate; to delay the conclufion of an affair.
Upon this rub the Englifh ambaffadours thought fit to dcmur, and fo fent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council.

Hayzuard.
Running into demands, they expect from us a fudiden refolution in things, wherein the devii of Delphos would deniur.

Brown's Vulfar Esrourrs, b.i. c. 3.
He muft be of a very fluggifh or querulous humour, that mall demur upon fetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven.

Decay of Piety.
News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wifh'd, he cafily believ'd;
But long demurr'd, though from my hand he knew
Iliv'd, fo loth he was to think it true. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
3. To doubt ; to have fcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is fomething in our compofition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, confents and denies; that wills and demurs, and refolves and chufes, and rejects.

Bentlcy.
To Demu'r. v.a. To doubt of.
The latter I demur; for in their looks
Much reafon, and in their actions, oft appears. Mit. P. L.
Demu'r. n. f. [from the verb.] Doubt; hefitation; fufpenfe of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones !
With reafon hath deep filence and demur
Seiz'd us, though undifmay'd. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. Certainly the higheft and deareft concerns of a temporal life are infinitely lef's valuable than thofe of an cternal; and confequently ought, without any demur at all, to be facrificed to them, when foever they come in compctition with them. South. All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laft he whifpers, Do, and we go fnacks. Pope's Epijfles.
DEMU'RE. adj. [des maurs, French.]
I. Sober ; decent.

Lo! two mof lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance demure, and modef grace. Fairy $2^{\text {uren. }}$ Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ftedfaft and demure.
Milton.
2. Grave; affectedly modef: it is now generally taken in a fenfe of contempt.
After a demure travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they fhould do theirs. Shakeff. Twelfth Night. There be many wife men, that have fecret hearts and tranfparent countenances; yet this would be done with a demure abafing of your eye fometimes.

Bacon, Effay 23.
A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, fpied a cat, that lay and looked fo demure as if there had been neither life nor foul in her.

L'Efrange.
So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and demure,
'Till moufe appear'd, and thought himfelf fecure. Dryden.
Jove fent and found, far in a country fcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ferene;
From which ingredients, firft, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the demure, the aukward, and the coy.
To Demu're. v.n. [from the noun.] To look with an affected modefty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeft eyes,
And ftill conclufion, fhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. Sbakef. Antbony, and Cleopatra.
Demu'rely. adv. [from demare.] With affected modefty; folcmnly; with pretended gravity.

> Put on a fober habit,

Talk with refpect, and fiwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look deimurcly, Shatefp.
Efop's damel, turned from a cat to a woman, fat very
demurely at the board's end, 'till a moufe ran before her. Bacon.
Next ftood hypocrify with holy leer,
Soft fmiling, and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. Dryden's Fables.
2. In the following line it is the fame with folemnly. IW arb.

Hark, how the drums demurrely wake the fleepers! Shakes.
Demu'reness. n. f. [from demure.]

1. Modefty; fobernefs ; gravity of afpect.

Her eyes having in then fuch a cheerfulners, as nature feemed to fmile in thenn; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty demureness, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor foul apt to belicve. Sisincy: 2. Affected modecty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage. n.f. [from denur.] An allowance made by merchants to manters of thips, for thsir ftay in a port bejould the time appointed.

## D E N

Demu'rRer. $n$. . [deneirer, French; i. e masere in aligzo loce vel morari.] A kind of paufe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverfy confifts cither in the fact, or in the law : if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the cafe plain to the judge, or fo hard and rare, as it brecdeth juft doulto. I call that plain to the judge, whercin he is afured of the law; and in fuch cafe the judge, with his afiociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his afociates, then is there flay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elfe for all the juftices to meet together in the Checquer-charaber, and, upon hearing that which the ferjeants can fay of both parts, to advife, and fet down as law, whatioever they coniclude firm, without farther remedy. Cowel.

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurver.
DEN. ク. $\int$. [8cn, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a finall obliquity, under ground; diftinct from a hole, which runs down perpenticularly.

They here difperfed, fome in the air, fome on the earth, fome in the waters, fome amongtit the minerals, dens and caves under the earth.

Hooker, b. i. S. i.
2. The cave of a will beaft.

What, inail they feek the lion in his clen,
And fright him there? Shakcjpeare's King Fobn.
The tyrant's den, whofe ufe, though lof to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royai dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter fhown. Dryden's Fabies.
'Tis then the ihapelefs bear his de:a furfakes;
In woods and fields a wild deftruction makes. $D_{i j}$. $d$. Wi gil.
3. Den may fignify either a valley or a woody place; for ite Saxon ben imports both.

Gilfon's Cainden.
Dena'y. n.f. [a word formed between deny and nay.] Denial; refufal.

To her in hafte, give her this jewel : fay
My love can give no place, bide no dinay. Sh. Twel. Night. Dendrólogy. n.f. [árồou and nóro.] The natural hiftory of trees.
Deni'able, adj. [from deny.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refufe belief.

The negative authority is alfo deniable by reafon. Brown. Denial. n. $\int$. [from deny.]

## 1. Negation ; the contrary to confeffion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeft; no man more ready to coufcfs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where denial would but make the fault foulcr.

Sidncy, $b$. ii.
2. Refufal ; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceffion.

Here comes your father; never make denial:
I muft and will havc Catharine to my wife. Shakespeare.
The denial of landing, and hafty warning us away, troubled us much : on the other fide, to find people fo full of humanity, did comfort us. Bacon's Nezu fitlantis,

He, at every frefh attempt, is repell'd
With faint denials, weaker than before. Dryden's Ann. Nir.
3. Abjuration ; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thofe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thofe are the proper fcenes, in which we act our confeffions or denials of him. Scuth's Scrmons.
Deníer. n. f. [from deny.]
I. A contradictor; an opponent ; one that holds the negative of a propofition.

By the word virtuc the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier by the word virtue means only courage, or, at moft, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.

Watt's's Logick, p. i. c. 6. . j. j.
2. A difowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was fo fearful when Chrift looked his dinier into repentance, what will it be when he fall look him into defruction.

Soutb's Ser mons.
3. A refufer; one that refufes.

It may be I am eftermed by my denier: fufficient of myfif to difcharge my duty to God as a prieft, though not to meu as a prince.

King Charies.
Denie'r. n. f. [from denarius, Lat. It is pronounced as ceneer, in two fyllables.] A fimall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a fous.
You will not pay for the glaffes you have burf?
No, not a derier. Sbakef. Taming of the Sbrew. To DENIGRATE.v. a. [ienigro, Latiu] To blacken; to make black.

By fuffering fome impreffion from fire, hodies are cafually or artificialiy demigrated in their matural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by au infesion of their owa fuffitus.

Erceun's Vulcsi Errours, b. vi. c.
Harthorn, and other white bodies, will be denigratid by heat; yet camphire would not at all lofe its whitencis. Ecyle.

## DEN

Devigra'rion. n.f. [deniorratio, Latin.] A blackenirg, or makurg black.

Thele are the advenient and ârtificial ways of denigration, anfwerahly whereto may be the natural progrefs. Brown. In feveral inltances of denigration the metals are worn off, or otherwife reduced iuto very minute parts. Byyle.
Deniza'tion. n.f. [from denizin.] The act of infranchifing, or making fice.

That the mere Irifh were reputed aliens appears by the charters of dinization, which in all ages were purchafed by them.

Davies on Ireland.
DENIZEN. 3 n. . [fiom dinafldyn, a man of the city, or diDE'TISUN. $\}$ nefjdd, frec of the city, Welh.] A freeman; one iafranchifed.
Denizen is a britifl law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained.

Davies's Preface.
Thus th Almighty fire began: ye gods,
Natives, or denizens, of bleft abodes,
From whence thefe murmurs?
Dryden.
A great many plants will hardly, with nurfing, be made to produce their feed out of their native foil ; but corn; fo neceffary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free denifon of the world.

Grezu's Cofm. b. iii. c. 2.
He funmons ftraight his den,izens of air;
Tiie lucid fquadrons the fails repair. Pope's Rape of the Lock.
To De'nizen. v.a. [from the noun.] To infranchife; to make free.

Pride, luft, covetize, being feveral
To thefie three places, yet all are in all ;
Mingled thus, their iflue is inceituous;
Ialfhood is denizen'd, virtue is barbarous. Donne.
To DENO MINATE. v. a. [denomino, Latin.] To náme; to give a name to.
Their commendable purpofe being not of every one underflood, they have been in latter ages conftrued as though they had fuperfitioully meant either that thofe places, which were denominated of angels and faints, fhould ferve for the worhip of fo glorious creatures; or elfe thole glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of fuch places. Hooker, b. v.

Predeftination is deftructive to all that is eftablifhed among men, to all that is moft precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that denominate us men, underftanding and will; for what ufe can we have of our underftandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercife have we of our wills? Hammond's Fundamentais.
Denomina'tion. n. f. [denominatio, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks fome principal quality of it.

But is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? Spenfor's State of Ireland.
The liking or diniking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but docs not really make or conftitute it fuch. .. Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poefy. Philofophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many fects and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicurcans, and the like.

South.
All men are finners: the moft righteous among us muft confefs ourfelves to come under that denomination. Rogers.
Dénóminative. adj. [from denominate.]

1. That which gives a niamé ; that which confers a diftinct appcllation.
2. That which obtains a diftinct appellation. "This would be more analogically denominable.
The leaft denominative part of time is a minute, the greateft integer being a year.

Cocker's Ar
Denominator. n:f. [from denominate.] The giver of a name; the perfon or thing that caufes an appellation.
Both the feas of one name fhould have one common denominator. - Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Denomina'tor of a Fraction, is the number below the line, fhewing the nature and quality of the parts whicli any integer is fuppofed to be divided into: thus in ${ }_{i}^{6}, 8$ the denominator fhews you, that the integer is fuppofed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 fhews, that you take 6 of fuch parts, i. e. three quarters of the whole. Harris.
When a fingle broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number confinting of an unit, in the firf place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. Cocker's Aritbmetick.
Derrominator of any proportion, is the quoticnt arifing from the divifion of the antecedent by the confequent: thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 30 hath to 5 , becaufe 5) 30 (6. This is allo called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio.

Harris.
Dfnotairion. n.f. [denotatio, Latin.] The act of denoting.
To DENO'TE. v. a. [denoto, Latin.] To mark; to be a fign of; to betoken; to fhew by figns; as, a quick pulfe denotes a fcver.
To DENOUNCE. v. a. [denuncio, Latin; denoncer, French.] 1. To threaten by proclamation.

Vos. J.

## DEN

I denoture unto you this day, that ye fhall futely periflu. Deuf. He of their wicked ways
Shall then admonifl, denouncing wrath to come
On their impenitence. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi. 1.815 :
They impofe their wild conjeclurcs for laws upon others,
and derounce war againft all that receive them not. Dec, of Piely.
2. To threaten by fome outward fign or expreffion.

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd
Defperate revenge, and batcle dangerous
To lefs than gods. Milton's I'aradife Lof, b. ii. l. 106.
The fea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firf $d$ nounce the watry war. Dryden:
3. To give information againft.

Archdeacons ought to propofe parts of the New Teftament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and denounce fuch as are negligent.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Denou'ncement. n. f. [from denounce.] The akt of proclaiming any menace ; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.
Falfe is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curfe, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. Brown's Viu. Eirr. Denouncer. n. f. [from denounce.] One that declares fome menace.

Here comes the fad denouncer of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of feparation.
$\dot{D}_{r y d}$.
DENSE. adj. [donfus, Latin.] Clofe; compact; approaching to folidity; having fmall interfices between the confituent particles.

The caure of cold is the denfity of the body; for all denfe bodies are colder than moft other bodies, as metals, fone, glafs; and they are longer in heating than fofier bodies Bacon.

- In the air the higher you go, the lefs it is comprefied, and confequently the lefs denje it is; and fo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe.

Lacke.
To Dénshire. v. a. A barbarous term of hufbandry.
Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called denfoiring, that is, Deveilfiring or Denbighfiring, becaufe molt ufed or firft invented there. Mortimer's fiufloandry.
De'nsity. nf. [denfitas, Latin.] Clofenefs; compactnels; clofe adhefion, or near approach of parts.

Whilt the denfeft of metals, gold, if foliated, is tranfparent, and all metals become tranfparent, if diffolved in menfrruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals arifeth not from their denfity alone. Nizutor's Opticks:

The air within the veffels being of a lefs denfity, the outward air would prefs their fides together; and, being of a greater denfity, would expand them fo as to endanger the life of the animal.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
DENTAL. adj. [dentalis, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.
The Hebrews have affigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural. Baccil's Natural Hifory; N${ }^{\circ} .198$.

The d.ntal confonants are caly, therefore let them be next firft the labic-dentals, as alfo the lingua-den:tals. Hoider's Elem. DE'NTAL. n: $\int$. A fmall fhell-fifh.

Two fmall black and fhining pieces, feem, by the fhaps; to have been formed in the fhell of a dental. IV oodward on Foffils. DENTE'LLI.n. $\int$. [Italian.] Modillons

The modillons, or dentclli, make a noble fhow by graceful projections... $\quad$ SfeCtator, $10^{\circ} .415$.
Denticuéation. n.f. [denticulatus, Latin.] The fate of being fet with fmall teeth.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or thofe fmall oblique incifions made for the better retcution of the prey.

Grew's Mrifrum.
Dentículated. adj. [denticulatus, Latin.]. Set with fmall tecth.
De'ntifrice. n.f. [dens and frico, Latin.] A powder made to four the tecth:

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? Ben. Fobnf. Catil: The fhells of all forts of fheil-fifh, being burnt, obtain a cauftick nature: moft of them, fo ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices.

Grewi's Mufeum:
Dentítion. il. $\int$. [dintitio, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. v. a. [dinudo, Latin.] To diveft; to ftrip; to lay naked.
'Till he has denudated himfelf of all incumbrances, he is unqualificd. Decay of Picty. Denuda'tion. n.f. [from denudate.] The axt of fripping; or making naked.
To Denu'de. v. a. [denudo, Lat.] To frip; to make naked; to diveft.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unlel's we would denude ourfelf of all force to defend us:

Clarendon, b. vi.
If in Summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. Noy on tbe Creations

The cye, with the fkin of the cye-lid, is denuded, to fhew the mufcle.

Sharp's Surgery. Denuncia'tion. n.f. [denunciatio, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.
In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. Bacon. Chrift tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they fhall
die in their fins : did they never read thofe denunciations? Ward.
Mid!t of thefe denunciations, and notwithftanding the warn-
ing before me, I commit myfelf to lafting durance. Cingreve.
Denuncia'tor. n. f. [from denuncio, Latin.]
x. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againft another:

The denunciator does not make himfelf a party in judgment, as the accufer does.
To DENY'. v.a. [denier, French; denero, Latin.]

1. 'To cortradict an accufation; not to confefs.

Sarah denied, faying, I laughed not; for fhe was afraid. Gen.
2. To refufe ; not to grant.

> My young boy

Hath an afpect of interceffion, which
Great nature crics-deny not.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Ah, charming fair, faid $T$,
How long can you my blifs and your's deny? Dryden.
3. To abnegate ; to difown.

It fhall be therefore a witnefs unto you, left you deny your God.

Fofl. xxiv. 27.
4. To renounce; to difregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The beft fign and fruit of denying ourfelves, is mercy to others.

Sprat's Sermons.
When St. Paul fays, if in this life only we have hope in Chrift, we are of all men moft miferable: he confiders Chriftians as denying themelves in the pleafures of this world, for the fake of Chrift.

Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.
To DEOBSTRU'CT. v. a. [deobftruo, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from fuch things as hinder a pafiage.
It is a fingular good wound-herb, ufeful for deobfiructing the pores of the body.

More's Antidote againft Atheifm.
Such as carry off the frees and mucus, deobfiruct the mouth of the lacteals, fo as the chyle may have a free paffage into the biood.

Arbuthinst on Diet.
Deo'bstruent. n.f. [deobftruens, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to refolve vifcidities, or to open by any means the animal paffages.

All fopes are attenuating and deobfiruent, refolving vifcid fubftances.

Arbutbust on Aliments.
De'odand. inf. [deo dandurn, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in cafe of any miffortune, by which any Chriftian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reafonable creature; as, if a horfe fhould ftrike his keeper, and fo kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify fomething about it, fhould fall fo as the cart-wheels, by running over him, fhould prefs him to death; if one fhould be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themfelves, and any of them fhould neverthelefs be flain by the fall of the tree; in thefe cafes the horfe, the cart-wheel, cart and horfes, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, fold and diftributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occafioned by unreafonable, fenfelefs, and dead creatures : and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this cafe, to fee the price of thefe diftributed to the poor.
To DEO'PPILATE. v. a. [de and oppilo, Latin.] To deobfruct ; to clear a paffage; to free from obftructions.
Deoppila'tion. n.f. [from deoppilate.] The act of clearing obffructions; the removal of whatever obftructs the vital paffages.

Though the groffer parts be excluded again, yet are the diffoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deoppilations. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2 I.
Deóppilative. adj. [from deoppilate.] Deobftruent.
A phyfician prefcribed him a deoppilative and purgative apozem.
Deoscula'tion. n. f. [deofculatio, Latin.] The act of kiffing. We have an enumeration of the feveral acts of worfhip required to be performed to images, viz. proceffions, genuflections, thurifications and deofculations.

Stillingficet.
To Depa'int. v. a. [depeint, French.]

1. To picture; to defcribe by colours; to paint; to thew by a painted refemblance.

He did unwilling worfhip to the faint,
That on his fheild depainted he did fee. Fairy $2 u c e n$, b. ii.
2. To defcribe.

Such ladies fair would I depaint
In roundelay, or fomnet quaint.
Gay's Paforals.
To DEPA'RT. v. n. [depart, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people departed away, Sufanna went into her garden.

Sufan. vii.

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He faid unto him, go in peace; fo he departed from lim a little way.
2. Kings v. 19.

They departed quickly from the fepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his difciples word. Mat.xxviii. He , which hath no ftomach to this fight,
Let him depart; his paffiport flall be made. Shak. Henry V.
Barbaroffa ftayed his courfe, and returned to Caftronovum, whence, better appeafed with prefents, he departed out of that bay

Kuolles's Hiftry of the Turks.
And could'ft thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;
Not one kind kifs from a departing fon!
No look, no laft adieu!
Diglen's Enciso
2. To defift from a practice.

He cleaved unto the fins of Jeroboam, he departed nos therefrom.

2 Kings iii. 3.
3. To be lolt ; to perifh

The good departed away, and the evil abode fill. 2 Efd. iii.
4. 'To defert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoftatife.

In tranfgreffing and lying agaiift the Lord, and departing away from our God.

If. lix. 13.
5. To defift from a refolution or opinion.

His majefty prevailed not with any of them to depart from the moft unreafonable of all their demands. Clarcudon, $b$. viii. 6. To dye; to deceafe ; to leave the world.

As her foul was in departing; for the died. Gen. iii. 5. 18. Lord, now letteft thou thy fervant depart in peace, according to thy word.

Lu. xxix.
As you wifh Chriftian peace to fouls departed,
Stand thefe poor people's friend. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
To Depa'rt. v. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from.
You have had difpatch in private by the conful;
You are will'd by him this evening
To depart Rome.
Ben. Fobryon's Catiline.
To Depa'rt. v.a. [partir, French; fartioi, Latin.] To divide; to feparate.
Depa'rt. n.f. [defart, French.]

1. The act of going away.

I had in charge, at my depart from France,
To marry princefs Marg'ret. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. is. 2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his lateft gafp,
Tidings, as fwiftly as the poft could run,
Were brought me of your lofs and his defart. Sbar. H. VI. 3. [With chymifts.] An operation fo named, becaufe the particles of filver are departed or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the fame mafs, and could not be feparated any other way. Dic?.
Depa'rter. n.f. [from depart.] One that refines metals by feparation.
Depa'rtment. n.f. [departement, French.] Separate allotment ; province or bufinefs affigned to a particular perfon.
The Roman fleets, during their command at fea, had their
feveral ftations and defartments: the moft confiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the fecond was the African. Arbutbnoto Depa'rture. n. f. [from depart.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs muft know of her departure, and
Do'ft feem fo ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a fharp torture.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbelins
Of forrow, What befides
Our frailty and dejection, and defpair,
Departure from this happy place. Milton's Paradife Loff, b.xi:
2. Death; deceafe; the act of leaving the prefent flate of exiftence.
Happy was their good prince in his timely departure, which barred him from the knowledge of his fon's miferies. SidneyThey were feen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but furvived after his departure out of this world.

Addifon on the Cbriftian Religion.
3. A forfaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are phrafes of like importance.

Tillot fon, Sermon 1.
Depa'scent. adj. [depafcens, Latin.] Feeding greedily.
To Depa's ture. v.a. [from depafor, Latin.] To eat up; to confume by feeding upon it.
They keep their cattle, and live themflves in bodies pafturing upon the mountains, and removing ftill to frefh land, as they have depafiured the former. Spenfer's Ireland. To Depau'perate. v. a. [defatpero, Lat.] Tomake poor; to impoverifh; to confume.

Liming does not depauperate; the ground will laft long, and bear large grain.

A1ortimer's Husbandry.
Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, depauperate the blood.

Aibuthonat on Aliments. Defe'ctible. adj. [from depecto, Latin.] Tough; claminy; tenacious.
lit may be alfo, that fome bodies have a kind of lentor, and ave of a more depectible nature than oil; as we fee it evident in coloration; for a fmall quantity of faffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brafil or wine. Bacon's Nat. H:

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To Depe'inct. v.a. [depeindre, French.] To depaint; to paint; to defcribe in colours. A word of Spenjer.

The red rofe medlied with the white y fere,
In either cheek depeinclen lively here. Sponfer's Paforals.
To DEPEND. v. n. [dependeo, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

## From the frozen beard

Long ificles depend, and crackling founds are heard. Dryden. From gilded roofs depending lamps difplay
Nocturnal bearns, that cmulate the day. Dryd. Virg. Enn.
There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ftrong, that from the lower end,
They fay, all human things defend.
Swift.
The direful monfter was afar defcry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her fide. Pope's Statius. 2. To be in a ft:ite of fervitude or expectation; to live fubject to the will of others; to retain to others

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft ;
And wit depends on dilatory time. Sbake/peare's Othello.
Never be without money, nor depend upon the curtely of others, which may fail at a pinch. Bacon's Advice to Vilitiers. 3. To be in fufpenfe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be jou perfuaded to interpofe yourfelf in any caufe depending, or like to be depending in any court of juftice.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
The judge corrupt, the long deferiding caufe,
And doubtful iflue of mifconftru'd laws.
Prior.
4. To DEPE'ND upon. To rely on; to truft to; to reft upon with confidence; to be certain of.
He refolved no more to depend upon the one, or to provoke the other.

Clarendin.
But if you're rough, and ufe him like a dog,
Depend upon it -he'll remain incog. Addifon's Drum. Prol.
I am a franger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon. Swift. 5. To be in a ftate of dependance; to be at the difcretion of others.

## Be then defir'd

Of fifty to difquantity your train;
And the remainders, that fhall ftill depend,
To be fuch men as may befort your age. Sbakef. K. Lear.
6. To reft upon any thing as its caufe.

The peace and happinefs of a fociety defend on the juftice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. Rogers. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Depe'ndance. } \\ \text { Depe'ndancy. }\end{array}\right\} n . \int$. [from depend.]

1. The fate of hanging down from a fupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree defcending light,
Like a large clufter of black grapes they fhow,
And make a large dependance from the bough. Dryd. Virgil.
3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to a nóther In all forts of reafoning, the connexion and dependance of ideas fhould be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the fource on which it bottons.

Locke.
4. State of being at the difpofal or under the fovercignty of another.
Every moment we feel our dependance upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourfelves fo.
5. The things or perfons of winich any man has the dominion or difpofal.
Never was there a prince bereaved of his dependancies by his council, except where there hath been either an overgreatnefs in one counfellor, or an over-Atrict combination in divers.

Bacon, Efay 2 r .
The fecond natural divifion of power, is of fuch men who have acquired large poffeffions, and confequently dependancies; or defcend from anceftors, who have left them great inheritances. Swift on the Difentions in Atbens and Rome.
6. Reliance ; truft ; confidence.

Their dependencies on him were drowned in this conceit:
Hooker, b. i. Л. 4.

## They flept in peace by night,

Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with fuch firm dependance on the day,
'That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden. 7. Accident; that of which the exiftence prefuppofes the exiftence of fomething elfe.

Modes I call fuch somplex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the fuppofition of fubfifting by themfelves, but are confidered as dependencies on, or affections of fibftances; fuch are the ideas fignified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder.
Depfi'nint. adj. [from depend]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the moft high, all inferior caufes in the world are dependant.

Hooker, b. v. $\int 23$
Depe'ndant, n.f. [from depena.] One who lives in fubjection, or at the difcretion of another; a retainer.
A great abatement of kindncfs appears as well in the gene-

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ral dependunts, as in the duke himfelf alfo, and yout daughter, Sbatefipcai e's King L ui
For a fix-clerk a perfon recommended a defendant upon him, who paid fix thoufand pounds ready money. Clarenidon. His dercedants fhall quickly become his profelytes. Siuth. Depe'ndence. ${ }^{n}$ n. $\int$. [from depind, Latin. This word, with Depe'ndency. $\}$ many others of the fame termination, are indifferently written with ance or ence, ancy or ency, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

- A thing or perfon at the difpofal or difcretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon accouns of covetoufnefs, but of dominion, that we may create dependencies. Collier on Pride.
2. State of being fubordinate, or fubject in fome degree to the difcretion of another; the contrary to fovereignty.
Let me report to him

Your fweet dependency, and you fhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindnefs,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. Sbak. Ant. and Cle'patra:
At their fetting out they muft have their commifion, or letters patents from the king, that fo they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England. Eacon to Villiers.
3. That which is not principal ; that which is fubordinate.

We fpeak of the fublunary worlds, this carth, and its dependencies, which rofe out of a chaos about fix thoufand years ago. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
4. Concatination; connexion; rife of confequents from premifes.

Her madnefs hath the oddeft frame of fenfe;

> Such a dependency of thing on thing,

As e'er I heard in madnelis. Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure
5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effeet to its caufe.

I took pleafure to trace out the caufe of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the vifible creation.

Eurnct's Theery of the Earth.
6. Truft; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our defire, is that we call dependence upon him for help and affiftance. Stillingfiect. Depe'ndent. adj. ¿dependens, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with ent or ant, as they are fuppofed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquifies, and earls, which they muft not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of i harles the Great, and long fince, the whole furrs in the tails were dependent; but now that fafhion is left, and tiee fpots oniy worn, without the tails. Peacham on Blazoning. Depe'ndent. n.j: [from dependens, Latin.] One fubordinate; one at the difcretion or difpofal of another.

We are indigent, defencelefs beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. Rogers's Sermons. Depe'nder. n.f. [from depend.] A dependant; one that repofes on the kindnefs or power of another

What fhalt thou expect,
To be defender on a thing that leans? Shakefpeare's Cymbeline. Deperdítion. n.f. [from deperditus, Latin.] Lofs; deftruction.
It maybe unjuft to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omiffion of weights, or deperdition of any' ponderous particles. Brown.
DEPHLEGMA'TION. n.f. [from depblegm.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any fpirituous fluid by repeated diftillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. 2uincy.
In divers cafes it is not enough to feparate the aqucous parts by dephlegmation; for fome liquors contain alfo an unfurpected quantity of fmall corpufcles, of fomewhat an earthy nature which, being affociated with the faline ones, do clog anc blunt them, and thereby weaken their aciivity. Boyle. To DEPHLE'GM. \}v.a. [dephlegmo, low Latin.] To To DEPHLE'GMATE. $\}$ clear from phlegm, or aqueous infipid matter.
We have fometimes taken firit of falt, and carefully dephlegmed it.

Boyle.
Dephle'gmedness. n. $\int$. [from dephlegm.]. The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqucous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline folution and the firit of wine, depends fo much upon the frength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmednefs of the latter, that it is fcarce poffible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken.
To Depi'ct. v.a. [depirgo depiizum, Latin.]

1. To paint ; to portray ; to reprefent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon depiefed upon their fhiclds the moft terrible beafts they could imagine. Taylor's Worthy Comm. 2. To defcribe; tor reprefent an action to the mind

When the diffractions of a tumult are fenfibly depicted, every object and every occurrence are fo prefented to your view, that while you read, you feem indeed to fee them. Felton.
Depílatory. $n$. . [de and pilus, Latin.] An appl:cation uled to take away hair.
De'pilous. adj. [de and pilus, Latin.] Without hair.

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This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and repilous; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. firown. Deplan'ta'rion. n.f. [deplanto, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed

Dict.
Deple'tion. n. $\int$. [depleo depletus, Lat.] The act of emptying.
Abftinence and a flender diet attenuates, becaufe depletion
of the veffels gives room to the fluid to expand itfelf. Arbuthon. Delioórabie. adj. [from deploro, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or caufes lamentation; difmal; fad; calamitous; miferable; hopelefs.

This was the depicrable condition to which the king was reduced.

Clarendon, b: viii.
The bill of all weapons gives the moft ghafly and diplorable wounds Tem: $l$. It will be confidered in how deplorable a ftate learning lies in that kingdom.

Swift's Vindication of Ifaac Bickerflaff.
2. It is fometimes in a more lax and jocular fenfe, ufed for contemptible ; defpicable: as, deplorable nonfenfe; deplorabie flupidity.
Deplórableness. $n$.f. [from deplorable.] The fate of being deplorable; mifery; hopelefnefs.

Dist.
Deplo'rably. adv. [from deplorab'e.] Lamentably; mifurably; hopelefsly.

Notwithfanding all their talk of reafon and philofophy, God knows, they are deplorably ftrangers to them. Soutb.
Deplo'rate. adj. [depócratus, Lat.] 'Lamentable; hopelefs.
The cale is then moft deplorate when reward goes over to the wrong fide, and when intereft fhall be made the text and the meafure.

L'Ejfrange, Fab. 30.
Deflora'rion. n. f. [from deplore.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.
To DEPLO'RE. v. a. [depioro, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail ; to mourn; to bemoan; to exprefs forrow.

But chafte Diana, who his death def $\operatorname{lor}^{\prime}(d$, , With IEfculapian heros his life reftor'd.

Dryden's En.
Deplo'rer. n.f. [from deplore.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.
Depluma'tion. n. f. [deplumatio, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In furgery] A fwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with
the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows: Pli!.1ips.
To DEPLU'ME. v. a. [ie and pluma, Latin.] To ftrip of its feathers.
To DEPO'NE. v. a. [dcpono, Latin.]
3. To lay down as a pledge or fecurity.
4. To rifque upon the fuccefs of an adventure.

On this I would depone
As much, as any caufe I've known.
Hudibras.
Depo'nent. n. f. [from depono, Latin.]

1. One that depofes his teftimony in a court of juftice ; an evidence; a witnefs.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents, and generally fignify action only; as fatear; I confels.

Clar's Latin Grammar.
To DEPO'PULATE. v. a. [depopulor, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay wafte; to deftroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would depopulate the city, and
Re every man himfelf?
Sbatefpeare's Coriclanus.
He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to [poil only and deporulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace.

Bacon's Henry VII.
A land exhaufted to the laft remains,

> Depopulated towns, and driven plains.
> Grim death, in different fhapes,

Dryden's. En.
Descpulates the nations, thoufands fall His victims.
Drporula'tion. n.f. [from depotulate.] The as Pbillits. pling; havock; wafte; deftruction of mankind

How did''f thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy off-fpring, end fo fad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and forrow a flood, thee alfo drown'd,
And funk thee as thy fons, Miltoin's Paradije Loff, b. xi. Remote thou hear'ft the dire effect of war, Dipopu'ation.

Pbillips.
Deporula'tor. n. $\int$ [from defopulate.] A difpeopler; a deftroyer of mankind; a wafter of inhabited countries.
To DE:ORT. v. a. [deforter, French:] To carry; to demean ; to behave: it is ufed only with the reciprocal pronoun. Let an ambaffador defort himfelf in the moft graceful manner before a prince.

Pope.
D) PO'RT. n. $f$ : [from the verb.] Demeanour ; giace of attitude; behaviour ; deportment.

She Delia's felf
In gait furpafs'd, and goddefs-like deport. Milt. Parad. L'f. Of iniddle age one rifing, eminent
In wife deport, fpake much of right and wrong.
Milton.
Diporta'tion. n. $\int$. [deportatic, Latin.] Tranfportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to chinge the place of refidence.
2. Exile in gencral.

All abjuration, which is a deportation for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. Ayliffe's Parergon. Depo'r'tment. n.f. [deportement, French.]
I. Conduct ; management ; manner of afting.

I will but fweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own deport ment in that ifland.

Wotton.
2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldnefs of his temper, and the gravity of his deportment, carried him fafe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great ftation.

Swift.
To DEPO'SE. v. a. [depono, Latin.]

1. To lay down ; to lodge ; to let fall.

Its fhores are neither advanced one jot further into the fea, nor its furface raifud by additional mud depofed upon it by the yearly inundations of thi Nile. Woodzvard's Nat. Hifory. 2. To degrade from a throne or high ftation.

Firft, of the king: what fhll of him become?
-The duke yet lives that Henry fhall depofe. Shak. H. VI.
May your fick fame ftill languif' 'till it die;
Then, as the greateft curfe that I can give,
Unpity'd, be depos'd, and after live. Dryden's Aurrengzebe.
Depofed confuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him.
3. To take awzy; to diveft ; to flip off.

You may my glury and my fate depofe,
But not my griets; ftill am I king of thofe. Shak. Rich. III. 4. To give teftimony; to atteft.
'Twas he that made you to depofe;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. Shak. Hen. VI.
It was ufual for him that dwelt in southwark, or Tothillftreet, to depofe the yearly rent or vaiuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm.
5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in ufe.

According to our law,
Depofe him in the juftice of his caufe. Sbakef. Richard III. To Depo'se. v. n. To bear witnefs.

Love ftraight food up and ciepofed, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. Sidney, b. ii.
Depo'sitary. n. f. [depofitarius, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truft.

I gave you all.

- And in good time you gave it.
- Made you my guardians, my defofitaries;

But kept a refervation to be follow'd
With fuch a number.
Shakeffeare's King Lear.
To DEPO'SITE. v. a. [depofitum, Latin.]
I. To lay up ; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to depofite her eggs. L'Efirange. Dryden wants a poor fquare foot of ftonc, to fhew where the afhes of one of the greateft poets on earth are depofited. Garth.

When veffels were open, and the infects had free accefs to the aliment within them, Redi diligently oblerved, that no other fpecies were produced, but of fuch as he faw go in and feed, and depofite their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefâtion.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. To lay up as a pledge, or fecurity.
3. To place at intereft.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulnefs; not to depofite them with him, in hopes of meriting by them.

## 4. To lay afide.

The difficulty will be to perfuade the depofiting of thore lufts, which have, by I know not what fafcination, fo endeared themfelves.

Decay of Fiety.
Derosite. n. f. [depofitum, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the truft and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a fecurity.
3. The fate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had fince Marfeilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in depofite. Bacon. Deposítion. n. f. [from defofitio, Latin.]

- 1. The act of giving publick teftimony.

A witnefs is obliged to fwear, otherwife his depofition is not valid.
his depofition is not
Ayliffe's Parergon.
2. The act of degraling a prince from fovereignty.
3. [In canon law.] Depofition properly lignifies a folemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. Ayliffe's Parérgon. Depo'sitory. n. $\int$. [from defofite.] The place where any thing is lodged. Depofitary is properly ufed of perfons, and depofitory of places; but in the following example they are confounded.
The Jews themfelves are the depofitories of all the prophecies which tend to their own confution.
prophe-
Addifon.
Depraya'tion. n. ऽ. [depravatio, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their feveral perfections, and are fubject to their feveral depravations: however, few ftates are ruined by defect in their inftitution, but generally by corruption of manaers.
2. The

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2. The fate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity. We have a catalogue of the blackeft fins that human nature, in its higheft deprava ion, is capabie of committing. South. 3. Defamation ; cenfure: a fenfe not now in ufe.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For depravation, to fquare all the fex. Sbakef. Troil. and Creff.
To DEPRA'VE. v. a. [depravo, Latili.] To vitiate; to corrupt ; to contaminate.
We admire the providence of God in the continuance of frripture, notwithftanding the endeavours of Infidels to aboliih, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to deprave the fame.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
Who lives that's not dipraved, or depraves? Sliakef. Timon. But from me what can proceed,
Eut all corrupt ; both mind and will deprav'd. Milt. P. Lof. A tafte which plenty does deprave,
Loaths lawful good, and lawlefs ill does crave. Dryden.
Depra'venness. n.f. [from deprave.] Corruption; taint; contamination ; vitiated fate.
What fins do you mean? Our original depravechefs, and pronenefs of our eternal part to all evil. Hammond's Pr. Catech. Depra'vement. n.f. [from deprave.] A vitiated flate; corruption.
He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of fight, or melancholy depravenients of fancy. Brown. Depra'ver. n. f. [from deprave.] A corrupter; he that caufes depravity.
Depra'vity. n. $\int$. [from depiave.] Corruption; a vitiated ftate.
To DEPRECATE. v. n. [deprecor, Latin.]

1. To pray carneitly.

## Dita. <br> Dict.

 Dict.3. To ank pardon for.

To De'rrecate. v. a.

1. To implare mercy of.

At length he fets
Thofe darts, whofe points make gods adore
His might, and deprecatc his pow'r.
Prior.
2. To averr ; to remove ; to turn away.
3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from

In deprecatirg of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juftice in chaftifing, as well as clemency, in fparing the guilty. Grcw's Cofinol. Sac. b. iii. c. 6.
Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are eafily perfuaded to deprecate from themfelves. Rogers, Sermonii. The judgments which we would deprecate, are not removed.

Smalridge.
The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongtt the three evils he petitoned to be delivered from, he might have deprecated grcater evils. Baker's Reflections on Learning.
Depreca'tion. n. . [depreeatio, Latin:]
3. Intreaty ; petitioning.
2. An excufing; a begging pardon for.
3. Prayer againt evil.

I, with leave of fpeech implor'd,
And humble deprecation, thus reply'd. Milton's Parad. Lof. Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good fign, or a bad one; and fo, upon this motion, they commonly ufed a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation for the other. Brown. Depreca'tive. \}adij. [from deprecate.] That ferves to deDepreca'tory. $\}$ precate; cxcufive; apologizing.

Bifhop Fox underfanding that the Scottifh king was ftill difcontent, being troubled that the occafion of breaking of the truce fhould grow from his men, fent many humble and defrecatory letters to the Scottifh king to appeafe him. Bacon.
Depreca'tor. n. f. [deprecator, Latin.]

1. One that fues for another; an interceffor; a folicitor. Dict.
2. An excufer.
'To DEPRE'CIATE. v. a. [defretiare, Latin]
3. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
4. To undervalue.

They prefumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converfations, they endeavour to depreciate and mifreprefent. Add.

As there are none more ambitious of fane, than thofe who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for fuch as have not fucceeded in it to depreciate the works of thofe who have. Spect.
To DE'PREDATE. v. a. [depradari, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To fpoil; to devour.

It maketh the fubftance of the body more folid and compact, and fo lefs apt to be confumed and depredated by the fipits. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 299.
Depreda'tion. n. f. [diér radatio, Latin.]

1. A robbing ; a fpolling.

Commifioners weie appointed to determine all matters of piracy and deptredatoons between the fubjects of both kingdoms.

Hayward.
The land had never been before fo free from robberies and depredations as through his reign.

Wotton.
2. Voracity ; waite.

The lipeedy dep:edution of air upon watry moifture, and Voz. 1.

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verfion of the fame into air, appeareth in nothing more vifible than in the fudden difcharge or vanifhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glats, or the blade of a fword, or any fuch polifhed body.
lacoi's Natural Hifiory, N'. 91.
Depreda'tor. ni. $f$. [dipraciutor, lat.] A robber; a devourer.
It is reported, that the fhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, fet near together, one or both will die: the caufe is, for that they be hoth great depredators of the earth, and one of them flarveth the other. Bacon.

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; thefe we call deprcclutors. Bacon's New Attuntis. To DEPREHEND. v. a. [deprehendo, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched cleature, being deprehended in that impiety, was held in ward.

Hooker, b. iii. S. 11.
Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once deprebended in fo grofs and impious an impoflure. Morc.
2. To difcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underftanding of.
The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do fo great effects, have not been obferved at all, becaufe they are invifible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprebended by experience. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. $9^{3}$. Deprehe'nsible. adj. [from def rebend.]

1. That may be caught.
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or underftood. Dici.

Deprehe'nsibleness. n. f.

1. Capablenefs of being caught
2. Intelligiblenefs; cafinefs to be underftood.

Deprehe'nsion. n. f: [deprebenfio, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A difcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. v. a. [from detrefus, of defrimo, Latin.]
I. To prefs or thruft down
2. 'To let fall; to let down.

The fame thing I have tried by letting a globe reft, and raifing or deprefing the eye, or otherwife moving it to make the angle of a juft magnitude. Newton's Opt.
3. To humble; to deject; to fink.

Others deprefs their own minds, defpond at the firf diffculty, and conclude that the making any progrefs in knowledge is above their capacities.

Locke.
If we confider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to deprefs the mind, with tranfient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wife for fo great a pleafure of life.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 2.49.
The heavenly, as the human mind.
Prior.
Depre'ssion. n. $\int$. [depreflio, Latin.]

1. The ad of preffing down.
2. The finking or falling in of a furface.

The beams of light are fuch fubtile bodies, that, in refpect of them, even furfaces that are fenfibly fmooth, are not exactly fo: they have their own degree of roughnefs, confifting of little protuberances and depreffions; and confequently fuch inequalitics may fuffice to give bodies different colours, as we fee in marble that appcars white or black, or red or blue, even when moft carefully polifhed.

Bayle on Colours.
If the bone be much depreffed, and the fiffure confiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiflure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the ufe of the trapan; not doubting but a finall depreffion of the bone will either rife, or caft off, by the benefit of nature.

Wifeman's Surgery.
3. The aft of humbling ; abafement.

Depreflion of the nobility may make a king more abfolute, but lefs fafe.

Bacon's Ornam. Ration. 28 . Depre'ssion of an Equation [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more fimple terms by diviinon.

Dict.
Depre'ssion of a Star [with aftronomers], is the diftance of a far from the horizon below, and is meafured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paffing through the ftar, intercepted between the ftar and the horizon. Dict.
Depre'ssor. n. f. [defrefor, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or prefies down.
2. An oppreffor.

Depréssor. [In anatomy.] A term given to feveral mufcles of the body, whofe action is to deprefs the parts to which they adhere.
De'priment. adj. [from deprimens, of deprimo, Latin] An epithet applied to one of the ftraight mufcles that move the globe or ball of the cye, its ufe being to pull it downwards.

Pbillips.
All I fhall farther take notice of, fhall he only the exquifite equilibration of all oppofite and antagonift mufcles, àffected partly by the natural pofture of the body and the eye, which is the cafe of the attollent and depriment mufcles. Derbam. Depriva'tion. n.f. [from de and priuntio, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whofe end is deftruction, and eternal deprivation of being.

Bentley.
Depriva'tion

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Depriva'tion [in law], is when a cletgyman, as a bihop, parfon, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or depoled from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law.
To DEPRI'VE. v.a. [from de and privo, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.

God hath deprived her of wifdom, neither hath he imparted to her underttanding.

Job xxxix. 17.
He lamented the lofs of an excellent fervant, and the hor-
rid manner in which he had been deprived of him. Clarendon. Now wretched Oedipus, depriv'd of fight,
Led a long death in everlafting night. Pope's Ststius.
2. To hinder ; to debar from.

From his face I thall be hid, depriv'd
His bleffed count'nance. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
The ghofts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of fepulchres, and fun'ral due. Dryden's EEn. vi. 3. To releale ; to free from.

Whore leaft delight Moft happy he,
emembrance of all pains which him opp
Remembrance an office.
4. To put out of an office.

A minifter, deprived for inconformity, faid, that if they deprived him it fhould coft an hundred mens lives. Bacon.
Deptr. n. f. [from deep, of diep, Dutch.]

1. Deepnefs; the meafure of any thing from the furface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. Bacon's New Atlantis.
We have large and deep caves of feveral defths: the deep-
eft are funk fix hundred fathoms.
The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus defcends.
Drydenis .En.
For though, in nature, defth and height
Are equally held infinite,
In poetry the height we know
'Tis only infinite below.
Swift.
2. Deep place; not a Choal.

The falfe tides fkim o'er the cover'd land,
And feamen with diffembled depths betray. Dryd. Ann. Nir.
3. The abyfs; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he fet a compafs upon the face of the depth. Prov. viii. 27.
4. The middle or height of a feafon.

And in the depth of winter, in the night,
You plow the raging feas to coaft unknown.
Denbam.
The earl of Newcaftle, in the depth of Winter, refcued the city of York from the rebels.

Clarend:n.
5. Abfrufenefs; obfcurity.

There are greater deptbs and obfcurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonfenfe, than in the moft abftrufe tract of fchool divinity.

Addifon's Whbig Examiner.
Depth of a Squadion or Batallion, is the number of men in the file.
file

Milit. Dict.
To DE'PTHEN. v. a. [diepen, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper.

Dict.
To Depu'celate. v. a. [depuceler, French.] To defower; to bereave of virginity.

Dict.
Depu'lsion. n.f. [depulfion, Latin.] A beating or thrufting away.
Defuli.sory. adj. [from defulfus, Latin.] Putting away; averting. Di,t.
To DE'PURATE. v. a. [depurer, French, from deturgo, Lat.] To purify; to cleanfe; to free any thing from its impurities. Chemintry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in fome meafure to analize them, and take afunder their heterogencous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more fimple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to prefent them to us. Boyle.
De'purate. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Cleanfed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure ; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaft a knowledge depurate from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmofphere of flefh. Glanv. Depura'tion. $n$ f. [depuratio, Latin.]

1. The act of feparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimftone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either ufed crude, and called fulphur vive, or is of a fadder colour, and, after depuration, fuch as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

What hath been hitherto difcourfed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and depuration of the blood as one of the principal and conftant ufes of refpiration. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. 'The cleanfing of a wound from its filth.

To Depu're. v. a. [depurer, French.]

1. To cleanfe; to frec from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from fome noxious quality:

It produced plants of fuch imperfection and harmful quality, $2 s$ the waters of the gencral flood could not fo walh out or

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depure, but that the fame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. Raleigh. Deputa'tion. n. f. [deputation, French.]

1. The act of depuing, or fending away with a fpecial commiffion.
2. Vicegerency; the poffeffion of any commifion given.

## Cut me off the heads

Of all the fav'rites that the abfent king
In deputation left behind him here,
When he was perfonal in the Irifh war. Shakef. Henry IV. He looks not below the moon, but hath defigned the regiment of fublunary affairs unto fublunary deputations. Brown.
The authority of confcience fands founded upon its vicegerency and deputation under God. Soutth's Sermrrs.
To DEPU'TE. v.a. [deputer, French.] To fend with inct cial commiffion; to impower one to tranfact inftead of another.

And Abfalom faid unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man deputed of the king to hear. 2 Sa.
A bifhop, by deputing a prieft or chaplain to adminifter the facraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
And Linus thus, deputed by the reft,
The heroes welcome, and their thanks exprefs'd. Rofomm. De'puty. n.f. [deputé, Fr. from deputatus, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a feecial commiffion to govern and act inftead of another.
He exercifeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and defuty of Almighty God.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
He was vouched his immediate deputy upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord licutenant of the world. Soush. 2. Any one that tranfacis bufinefs for another.

Prefbyters, abfent through infirmity from their churches, might be faid to preach by thofe deputics, who, in their ftead, did but read homilies. Hooker, b. v. f. 2 r.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendichip is, all offices of life are, as it were, gran:ed to him and his deputy; for he may exercife them by his friend.

Bacon, Eljay 28.
3. [In law.] One that exercifes any office or other thing in another man's right, whofe forfeiture or mifdemeanour thal caufe the officer or perfon for whom be acts to lofe his office.

Phillips.
To Dequa'ntitate. v. a. [from de and quantitas, Latin.]
To diminifh the quantity of.
This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and pafieth in ftamp amongft us, by reafon of its allay, which is a proportion of filver or copper mixed therewith, is actually dequantitated by fire, and poffibly by frequent extinction.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
Der. A term ufed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from beor, a wild beaft, unlefs the place ftands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Eritiih dur, i. e. water. Gibjon's Canden.
To Dera'cinate. v. a. [deracinio, French.]
I. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth ront upon; while that the cutter rufts
That fhould deracinate fuch favagery. Shakejp. Henry V. 2. To abolifh; to deffroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. \}v. a. [difrationare, or dirationare, Latin.]

1. To prove ; to juftify.

When the parfon of any church is difturbed to demand tythes in the next parifh by a writ of indicavit, the patron fhall have a writ to demand the advowfon of the tythes being in demand; and when it is deraigued, then thall the plea patis in the court chriftian, as far forth as it is deraigned in the king's court.

Bloumt.
2. To diforder ; to turn out of courfe.

Dit.
Dera'ignalent. $\}$ n. $f$. [from deraign.]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A difordering or turning out of courfe.
3. A difcharge of profeffion; a departure out of religion.

In fome places the fubftantive dercignment is ufed in the very literal fignification with the French difrayer, or defranger; that is, turning out of courfe, difplacing, or fetting out of order; as deraigsiment or departure out of religion, and dereigrment or difcharge of their profeffion, which is fpoken of thofe religious men who forfook their orders and profeffions. Rlount. Deray. n. f. [from difrajer, French, to turn out of the right way ]
r. Tumult ; diforder; noife.
2. Merriment; jollity ; folemnity.

Doug'afs.
To Dere. v. a. [eeman, Saxon] Tohurt. Obfolete.
So from immortal race he docs procced,
That mortal hands may not withftand his might;
Dred for his derring doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and fooil is his delight. Fairy 2 iucer, b, ii. DERELI'CTION.

## D ER

Drreliction. n.f. [derelicito, Latin.] An utier forfaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the efficets of God's moft juft difpleafure, the withdrawing of grace; deres liction in this world, and in the world to come confution. Hooker. De'relicts. n.f. pl. [In law.] Sucli goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquifhed by the owner.

Dict.
To DERI'DE. v. a. [deridic, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to forn

And before whofe prefence to offend with any the leaft urifeemlinefs, we would be furely as loth as they who moft reprehend or deride what we do.

Hooker, b. v. ©. 29
What thall be the portion of thofe who have derided God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is facred and religious?

Tillot fon, Serm. ii.
Thefe fons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Infult my darkners, and my groans deride. Pope's Statius.
Deri'der. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a fcoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blafphemies, and like contempts offered by deriders of religion, feartul tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. Hooker 2. A droll ; a buffoon.

Deri'sion. n. $f$. [derifio, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2, Contempt; fcorn; a laughing-Itock.
I am in derifion daily; every one mocketh me. Fer. xx. 7
Thou makeft us a reproach to our neighbours, a fcorn anid a derifion to them that are round about us.
$P \int$. xliv. $1_{3}$
Enfinar'd, affaulted, overcome, led bound,
Thy foes derifion, captive, poor and blind,
Into a dungeon thruft.
Milton's Agonifes; l. 364.
Are we grieved with the fcorn and derifion of the prophane?
Thus was the bleffed Jefus defpifed and rejected of men. Rogers.
Vanity is the natural weaknefs of an ambitious man, which expofes him to the fecret forn and derifinn of thofe he converfes with.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .255$.
Derisive. adj. [from deride.] Mocking; fooffing.
O'er all the dome they quaff, they feaft;
Derifive taunts were fpread from gueft to gueft;
And each in jovial mood his mate addreft. Pope's Ody $\int_{\text {ey }}$.
Deri'sory. adj. [deriforius, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.
Derivable. adj. [from derive.] Attainable by right of defcent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and ftandard of all honour derivable upon me, that thofe who honour him fhall be honoured by him.

South's Sermons.
Deriva'tion. n. $\int$. [derivatio, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its courfe; letting out.

When it began to fwell, it would every way difcharge itfelf by any defcents or declivities of the ground; and thefe iffues and derivations being once made, and fupplied with new waters pufhing them forwards, would continue their courfe 'till they arrived at the fea, juft as other rivers do.

Burnet.
2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordfhip here feems to diflike my taking notice, that the derivation of the word fubftance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordihip tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. Locke.
3. The tracing of any thing from its fource.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of thofe truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of thafe truths have had the help of that deri vation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulfion only in the meafure of the diftance, and the force of the medicines ufed: if we draw it to fome very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulfion; if only to fome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. Wifeman on Tumours.
Deri'vative. adj. [derivativus, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, $\dot{r}_{0}$ it is a diftinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. Hale's Origin of Mank. Derivative. n. $f$. [from the adjective.] The.thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And only that I ftand for. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale. The word honeftus originally and ftrictly fignifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from honour, which fignifies credit or honour. South's Sermons.
Deri'vatively. $a d v$. [from derivative.] In a derivative manner.
To DERI'VE. v. a. [derive;, French, from derivo, Latin.]

1. To turn the courfe of any thing; letting out; communicating. Company leffens the fhame of vice by fharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels.
2. To deduce from its original.

## D ER

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours frotn the various proportion of the direat progrefs of motion of thefe globules to their circumvolution; or motion about their bwn centre.

Bojle on Colotirss
This property of it feems rather to have been derived frorit the Pretorian foldiers; who infolently affumed the difpofing of the empire.

Decay of Piety:
Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they obferve to fucceed one another in their own underftandings.
From thefe two caufes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodifts, an ancient fet of phyficians, derived all difeafes of human bodies with a great deal of reafon; for the fluids derive their qualities from the folids.

Arbuthniz.
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and fource.

Chrift having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt deriveth not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own perfon, unto all that belong unto him. Hooker

The cenfors of thefe wretches, who, I am fure, could derive no fanctity to them from their own perfons; yet upon this account, that they had been confecrated by the offering incenfe in them, were, by God's fpecial command, fequeftered from all common ufe.

Sousth's Sermons.
4. To communicate to by defcent of blood.

Befides the readinefs of parts, an excellent difpofition of mind is derived to your lordfhip from the parents of two gene rations, to whom I have the honour to be known. Felton
5. To fpread ; to diffufe gradually from one place to ahother.

The ftreams of the publick juitice were derived into every part of the kingdom. Davies on Irelana
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To De'rive. v. $n$.

1. To conie from; to owe its origin to

He that refifts the pow'r of Ptolomy;
Refifts the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r fiom heavin Derives; and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
2. To defcend from:

I am, my lord, as well deriv'd as he, As well polleft. Shakefpeare's Midfummer Night's Dream
Deri'ver: n. $f$. [ftom derive]
I. Ore that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens fins, but alfo a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himfelf.
Dern. adj. [לearn, Saxon.]

1. Sad ; folitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obfolete.

Dernie'r. adj. Laft. It is a mere Frenth word, and ufed only in the following phrafe.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the profecution of an appeal is not circumfcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elfewhere requires in the Empire, this being the dernier refort and fupreme court of judicature. Ayliffe's Parerg. To Dérocite: v. a. [derogo, Latin.]
Is To do an aet contrary to a preceding law or cuftom, fo as to diminifh its former value.
By feveral contrary cuitoms and files ufed here; many of thofe civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated. Hale. 2. To leffen the worth of any perfon or thing; to difparage.

To De'rogate. v. n. To degenerate; to do a thing contraty to one's calling or dignity.

We fhould be injurious to virtue itfelf, if we did derogate from them whom their induftry hath made great. Hooker. De'rogate. adj. [from the verb.] Damaged; leffened in value.

Into her womb convey fterility;
Dry up in her the otgans of increafes
And from her derogate body never fpring
A babe to honour her! Sbakeßeare's King Lear. Derogítion. n. $\int$. [derogatio; Latin.]
I. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indced but a wooing ambaffage; with good refpects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the derogation of the king's late treaty with the Italians.

Racon's Henry VII
That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is alfo certain, that the feripture; which allows of the will, is neither the derogntion nor relaxation of that law. Soutb's Serm
2. A difparaging; leffening or taking away the worth of any perfon or thing. Sometimes with to, properly with from.

Which, though nevet fo nerefiary, they could not eafily now admit, without fome fear of derogation from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after refolute to maintain

Hooker, Preface
So furely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I fpeak to his derogation; for in that I faid he is a mingled people, it is no difpraife. Spenfer on Ireland.
The wifeft princes need not think it any diminution to their greatnefs, or derogation to their fufficiency, to rely upon counfel.

Bason, EJay21.

## DES

I fay not this in derogation to Virgil; neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly faid in his juft praife. Dryden. I believe there are none of thefe patriots who will think it a derogation from their merit to have it fail, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers.

Addifon's Frecholder, No 39.
Derógative. adj. [dercgations, Latin.] Derogating; leffíning the value of.

That firits are corporeal feems to me a conceit dcrogative to himfelf, and fuch as he foould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eftablifheth the doctrine of luftrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. Brown's Vuloar Err.
Derógatorili: adu. [from derogatory.] In a detracting manner.

Dict.
Derógatoriness. $n$ f. [from derogatory.] The act of derogating.

Ditt.
Dero'gatory. adj. [derogatorius, Latin.] That leffens the valuc of.

They live and dic in their abfurdities, paffing their days in perverted apprehenfiens and conceptions of the world, derogatory unto God and the wifdom of the creation.

Brown.
Thefe deputed beings, as they are commonly underftood, are derogatory from the wifdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtlefs can govern this machine he could create, $\mathrm{b}_{j}$ more direct and eafy methods than employing thefe fubfervient divinities.

Cbeyne's Pbil.' Frin.
Dírvis. n. $f$. [dervis, French.] A Turkifh prief.
Even there, where Chrift vouchfaf'd to teach,
Their dervifes dare an impotor preach.
Sandys.
The dervis at firft made fome fcruple of violating his promife to the dying brachman; but told him, at laft, that he could conceal nothing from fo excellent a prince. Spectator. DE'SCANT, n.. [difianto, Italian.]
I. A fong or tunc compofed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harfh a defcont. Sbakefpeare. The wakeful uightingale
All night long her amorous defcant fung. Niilton's Par. Loft.
2. A difcourfc ; a difputation; a difquifition branched out into feveral divifions or heads. It is commonly ufed as a word of ceifure, or contempt.

Look you get a praycr-book in your hand,
And ftand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For, on that ground I'll build a holy defcant. Sbak. Ricb. III.
Such kindnefs would fupplant our unkind reportings, and fevere defiants upon our brethren. Government of tie Tongue. To Descant. v.n. [from the noun.]
I. To fing in parts.
2. To difcourfe at large; to make fpeeches: in a fenfe of cenfure or contempt.

Why $I$, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pals away the time;
Unlefs to fipy my fhadow in the fun,
And defaxht on minc own deformity. Shakef. Richard III.
Comift thou for this, vain boafter, to furvey me,
To difcant on my ftrength, and give thy verdict? Milton.
A virtuous man fhould be pleafed to find people defcanting upon his actions, becaufe, when they are thoroughly canvafied and cxamined, they turn to his honour. Addifon's Freelolder. To DESCE'ND. v.a. [defcendo, Latin.]
I. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall ; to fink.

The rain defiended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that houfe; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.

Matt. vii. 25.
The brook that defiended out of the mount. Deutr. ix. 2 I .
He cleft his head with one defcending blow. Dryden. Foul with fains
Of guffing torrents and defiending rains. Addifon's Cato. O goddefs! who, defeenling from the flies,
Vouchfaf'd thy prefence to niy wond'ring eyes. Pope's Odyff.
2. To come down in a popular fenfe, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He fhall defcend into battle, and perifh. I Sa. xxvi. 10.
3. To come fuddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy. For the pious fire preferve the fon ;
His wifh'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the finitors let thy wrath defcend. Pope's Ody Jey, b. iv.
4. To make an invafion.

The goddefs gives th' alarm; and foon is known
The Grecian fleet, defiending on the town. Dryden.
A forcion fon upon the fhore defiends,
A forcign fon upon the fhore defiends,
Whofe martial fance from pole to pole extends. Dryden. 5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.

Defpair defcends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, lazinef, and impatience.

Collier againft Defpair.
Will. is younger brother to a baronet, and defcemded of the
ancient family of the Wimbles. Aldifon's spectato', $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .108$.
6. To fall in order of inheritance to a fucceffior.

Should we allow that all the property, all the eftite of the father, ought to defiend to the cldeft fon; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot deficmd unto him by inleritance.

Locke.

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things frung from the fane original, and wure to de cend by the fame rules.

Locke.
Our author provides for the defiending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to pofterity, hy the inheritance of his heir, fucceeding to his father's authority. Locke.
7. To extend a difcourfe from general to particular confiderations.

Congregations difeerned the fmall accord that was among themfelves, when they defiended to particulars. Dccay of Picty. To Desce'nd. v. a. To walk cownward upor: any place.

He ended, and they both defcend the hill;
Defcended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay fleeping.
Mitton's Paradije Lof.
In all our journey through the Alps, as . well when we climbed as when we defended them, we had fill a river running along with the road. Addifin on Ita'y.
In the midft of this plain ftands a high hill, fo very fteep, that there would be no mounting or defcending it, were not it made up of a loofe crumbled eath.

Addijon on Italy.
Desce'ndant. n.f. [defcendant, Fr. defcendens, Latin.] The offspring of an anceftor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever ciiftance.

The ciefcelidants of Neptune were planted there. Bacch. O , true defcendant of a patriot line,
Vouchfafe this picture of thy foul to fec.
Dryden.
He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my ciefcendants before them.

Aiterbury's J'ermoins.
Desce'ndent. adj. [difcendens, Latin. It feems to be eftablifhed that the fubitantive fhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Fali ng; finking; coming down; defcending.

There is a regrefs of the fap in plants from above downwards ; and this defcendent juice is that which principally nourifhes both fruit and plant.'

Ray on the Creation.
2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceftor.

Morc than mortal grace
Speaks thee defiendent of rethereal race. Pope's Ody $\int f e y, b$. iv.
Desce'ndible. adj. [from defcend.]

1. Such as may be defcended; fuch as may admit of a paffage downwards.
2. Tranfmiffible by inheritance

According to the cuftoms of other countries thofe honorary fees and infeudations were defcendible to the eldeft, and not to all the males. Hale's. Common Law of England.
Desce'nsion. n.f. [defcenfio, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or finking; defcent.
2. A declenfion; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy defcenfion:
It was Jove's cafe. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation: that fhall be mine. Sbakejpeare's Henry IV.
3. [In aftronomy.] Right defcenfion is the arch of the equator, which defcends with the fign or far below the horizon of a direct fphere.

Oblique defcenfion is the arch of the equator, which defcends with the fign below the horizon of an oblique fphere. Ozenam. Descénsional. adj. [from defcenficn.] Relating to defcent. Desceint. n. f. [defcenfus, Latin; defcinte, French ]
1., The act of paffing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the carth with fuch a fwift defcent? Blackmore: 2. Progrefs dowinwards.

Obferving fuch gradual and gentle defochts downwards, in thofe parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is fo alfo in things above.

Locke.

## 3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and fources of rivers flow upon a defcent, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all.

IVo:dzuard's Natural Hijfory, p. iii.

## 4. Lowert place.

From th' extremeft upward of thy head,
To the defient and duft below thy feet,
A moft tuad-fpotted traitor. Shakefpcare's King Lear.
5. Invarion; hoftile entrance into a kingdom: in allufion to the height of fhips.

At the firf defient on thore, he was not immured with a wooden veffel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat.

Wotton.
The duke was general himfelf, and made that unfurtunate deficent upon the Ifle of Ree, which was attended with a miferable retreat, in which the flower of the army was loft. Claren.

Arife, truc judges, in your own defence,
Controul thofe foplings, and declare for fenfe
For fhould the fools prevail, they ftop not there,
But make their next defcent upon the fair.
Dryder.
6. Tianfinifion of any thing by fucceffion and inheritance

If the agreement and conferit of men frit gave a feeptre into any one's hand, that alto muft direct its diffent and conveyance.

Locic.

## DES

7. The fate of procceding from an origimal or progenitor. All of them, even without fuch a particular claim, had great reafon to glory in their common deficent from Abraham, Ifrac and Jacol, to whom the promife of the blefied feed was feverally made.

Attcibury's Sernons.
8. Birth; extraction ; procefs of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's fide,
To bar my mafter's heirs in true defient!
God knows, I will not do it.
Shakef. Richard III
rurnus, for high defornt and graceful mietl,
Was firlt, and favour'd by the Latian queen Dryden's Rim. 9. Ofipring ; inheritors; thole proceeding in the line of gencration.

The care of our defeent perplexes us moft,
Which mult be born to certain woe. Miiton's Paradije Loft. From him
His whole defient, who thus fall Canaan win. Milt. P. L.
10. A fingle ftep in the feale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thoufand defcents removed from Adam himfelf.

Hooker, b. iii. f. I.
'Then all the fons of thefe five brethren reign'd
By due fuccels, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven defients the crown retain'd,
'Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. Fairy 2uen, b. ii.
II. A rank in the fcale or order of being.

How have I then, with whom to hold converfe,
Save with the creatures which I made, and thofe
To me inferior ; infinite defcents
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. Milton's P. Loff.
To DESCRI'BE. v. a. [defcribo, Latin.]

1. 'To mark out any thing by the mention of its propertics.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'f them, I will defcribe them; and according to my defcription, level at my affection.

Shakejpeare's Merchant of Venice.
He that writes well in verfe will often fend his thoughts in fearch, through all the treafure of. words that exprefs any one idea in the fame language, that fo he may comport with the meafures, or the rhyme of the verfe which he writes, or with his own moft beautiful and vivid fentiments of the thing he defribes.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.
2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head defcribes a circle.
3. To diftribute into proper heads or divifions.

Men paffed through the land, and defribed it by cities into feven parts in a book.
fof. xviii. 9 .
4. To define in a lax manner by the promifcuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See Description.
Descríber. n. f. [from defcribe.] He that deicribes.
From a plantation and colony of theirs, an ifland near Spain was by the Greek defribers named Erythra. Brown. Descríer. n. f. [from the verb.] A difcoverer; a detecter.

May think his labour vainly gone,
The glad deforier thall not mifs
To tafte the nectar of a kifs.
Crafhaw.
Descritption. n. $\int$. [defcriptio, Latin.]

1. The act of defcribing or making out any perfon or thing ly perceptible properties.
2. The fentence or paffage in which any thing is defcribed.

A poet muft refufe all tedious and unneceffary defcriptions: a robe which is too heavy, is lefs an ornament than a burthen.

Dryden's Dufrefroy, Preface.
Sometimes mifguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for ftreams immortaliz'd in fong,
That loft in filence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry;
That run for ever by the mufe's $\mathbb{1}$ ill,
And in the fmooth defiription murmur fill.
Addifon.
3. A lax definition.

This fort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moft remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a elefription; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is compoied of the effential'difference, added to general nature or genus.

Vatts's Logick.
4. The qualities expreffed in a defcription.
l'll pay fix thoufand, and deface the bond;
Before a friend of this deforiftion
Shall lofe a hair.
Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
To DESCR ${ }^{\prime}$. v. a. [deforier, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing fuddenly difcovered; as, the fcout deffried the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach. This fenfe is now obfolete, but gave occafion to thofe which are now in ufe.
2. To fpy out ; to examine at a diftance.

And the houfe of Jofeph fent to defory Bethel. Judg. i. 23.
Edmund, I think, is gone to defory
Th' Arength o' th' enerny.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
3. To deteet ; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a fight atter dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neitier place defcryed, no, not hy Cadinet, who had been lately ambaffador in England.

## I

4. To difcover; to perceive by the eye ; to fee any thing diftant or ablent

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him defory'd
And throurh the watchmen, who him never fpy'd.
Hubbara's Tale
The fpirit of deep prophecy fhe hath;
What's paft and what's to come the can defory. Shak. H. VI.
That planet would, unto our eyes, deforying only that part whercon the light falls, appear to be horined, as the moon fems. Ruleigh's Hiftory of the World, b.i. ©. 7
And now their way to earth they had defory'd,
To Paradife firt tending. Milton's Paradife Lof, $l$ x Although the motion of light be not defried, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body.

Digby on Bodies.
A tow'r fo high, it feem'd to reach the fky, Stood on the roof, from wheace we could defiry All Ilium.

Denbam
Once more at leaft look back, faid I,
Thyfelf in that large glafs dejory.
Prior.
Descry ${ }^{\prime} . n$. $f$. [from the verb.] Difcovery; thing difcovered. How near's the other army

- Near, and on fpeedy foot, the main defory

Stands on the hourly thought. Shakefpeare's King Lcar.
To DE'SECRATE. v. a. [defacro, Lat.] To divert from the purpofe to which any thing is confecrated.

The founders of monattries imprecated evil on thofe who fhould defecrate their donations. Salmon's Survey. Desecra'tion. n.f. [from difectatc.] The abolition of confecration.
Dr'sert. n.f. [defertum, Latin.] A wildernefs; foiitude; waft country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the defert with thy fword.
Of trembling I inhibit; then proteft me
The baby of a girl. Shaiefpeare's Naacbeth.
He, looking round on every fide, beheld
A pathlefs defert, dufk with horrid fhades. Parudife Rig. De'sert. adj. [defertus, Latin.] Wild; wafte; folitary; un inhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

## I have words

That would be howl'd out in the defert air,
Wherc hearing fhould not catch them. Sliakef. Macbeth. He found him in a defert land, and in the watte howling wildernefs.

Deutr. xxxii. 10.
The promifes and bargains between two men in a defert inland are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ftate of nature, in reference to one another.

Locke.
To DESE'R T. v. a. [deferter, French; defero, Latin.]
I. To forfake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacheroufly.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wifhed the paffing of that bill, that ever deferted them 'till the kingdom was in a flame.

Dryden's 太En. Dedicat.
2. To leave ; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed ftations and intervals, againft an inceffant and inherent tendency to defert them?

Bentley's Sermons.
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlifted.

Dese'rt. n.f. [properly deffert: the word is originally French.] The laft courfe; the fruit or fweetmeats with which a feaft is concluded. See Dessert
Dese'rt. n.f. [from defert.]

1. Qualities or conduct confidered with refpect to rewards or punifhments ; degree of merit or demerit.
Being of neceflity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perfuafions, difpofitions, and occafions of men, with equal defert both of praife and difpraife, fhunned by fome, by others defired.

Hooker, 6. v. f. 40.

## The bafe o' th' mount

Is rank'd with all deferts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bofom of this fphere
To propagate their ftates.
Shakefpeare's Tin:on.
Ufe every man after his defert, and who fhall 'fcape whipping ?

Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
2. Proportional merit ; claim to reward.

More to move you,
Take my deferts to his, and join them both. Sbakef. Timon. All defert imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deferved, or made due. South's Sermons. 3. Excellence ; right to reward; virtue.

Desérter. n.f. [from defort.]

1. He that has forfaken his caufe or his poft

The members of both houfes, who at firft withdrew, were counted deferters, and outed of their places in parliament.

King Cbarles.
Streight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd deferters will repair. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
Hofts of deferters, who your honour fold,
And bafely broke your faith for bribes of gold. Dryd. 础n. 2. He that leaves the arny in which he is enlifted.

6 R
They

## D E S

They are the fame deferters, whether they fray in our own camp, or run over to the enemies.

A deferter, who came out of the citadel, f is brought to the utmoft neceffity.
3. He that forfakes another; an abandoner.

The fair fex, if they had the deforter in their power, would certainly have fhewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.

Dryden's EEn. Dedicat.
Thou, falfe guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean deferter of thy brother's blood.
Desértion. n. f. [from defert.]

1. The act of forfaking or abandoning a caufe or poft.

Every compliance that we are perfuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will neceffarily involve us in a defortion of the other.

Rogers, Serm v.
3. [In theology.] Spiritual defpondency; a fenfe of the derelic-
tion of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.
Chrift hears and fympathizes with the firitual agonies of a foul under defertion, or the preffures of fome ftinging affiction.

South's Sermons.
Dese'rtless. adj. [from defert.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She faid fhe lov'd;
Lov'd me defertlefs, who, with fhame, confert
Another flame had feiz'd upon my breaft. Dryd. Tyr. Love.
To DESE'RVE. v.a. [deforvir, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Thofe they honourcd, as having power to work or ceafe, as men deferved of them.

Hooker, b. i.
Some of us love you well; and ev'n thofe fome
Envy your great defervings, and good name. Shak. Hen.IV. All friends fhall tafte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their defrevings. Shakejpeare's King Lear.
What he deferves of you and me I know. Shak. H. VIII
Yet well, if here would end
The mifery: I deferv'd it, and would bear
My own defervings. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 727 . Courts are the places where beft manners flourifh,
Where the deferving ought to rife. Otzvaj's Orpban. A mother cannot give him death ; though he
Deferves it, he deferves it not from me. Dryderi's Ovid. Since my Orazia's death I have not feen
A beauty fo deferving to be queen,
He had been a perfon of great defervings from the republick, was an admirable fpeaker, and very pópular. Swift.
2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural juftice one man may merit and deferve of another.

Soutb's Sermons.
Desírveney. adv. [from deferve.] Worthily; according to defert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not fent, nor yet to free
That penple victor once, now vile and bafe,
Defervedly made vaffal. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, b. iv.
A man deforvedly cuts himfelf off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to fubvert. Addif:. Freeholder.
Dese'r ver. n. f. [from deferve.] A man who merits rewards. It is ufed, I think, only in a good fenfe.

Their love is never link'd to the deferver,
'Till his deferts are pafs'd. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Heavy, with fome high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwife great defervers do perchance grow intolerable prefumers.
Emulation will never be wanting amongft poets, when par ticular rewards and prizes are propofed to the beft defervers.

Dryden's Dufrefroy; Preface.
Desíccants. n. $\int$. [from deficcote.] Applications that dry up ESICCANT:. n.f. driers.
the flow of fores ; dren

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by deficcants, and wafted.

Wifeman's Surgory.
To DE'SICCATE. v. a. [deficco, Latinı] To dry up; to exhale moifture.
In bodies deficcated by heat or age, when the native fpirit gneth forth, and the moifture with it, the air with time geteth into the pores.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N0. 842 .
Where there is moifture enough, or fuperfluous, there wine helpeth to digeft and deficcate the mointure. Bacon's Nat. Hiff.
Seminal ferments were elevated from the fea, or fome deficcated places thercof, by the heat of the fun.

Hale.
Desicca'riono n.f. [from deficate.] The ate of making dry; the ftate of being dried.
If the fuirits iffue out of the body, there followeth deficcation, induration, and confumption; as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, \&rc. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N 0.329.
Desiccaitive. adj. [from defficate.] That which has the power of drying
To Desíderate. v.e. [diefidero, Lat.] To want; to mifs ; to defire in abience. A word fearcely ufed.
Edipfes are of wonderful affitance toward the folution of this fo difirable and fo much defiderated problem.

Cbeyac.

## D E S

Desídiosf. adj. [defuliofus, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. Dici. 'To DESI'GN. v. a. [defigno, Latin; defliner, French.]

1. To purpofe; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpofe: with for.

The acts of religious worfhip were purpofely defigned for the acknowledgment of a being, whom the moft excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. Stillingflect. You are not for obfcurity defign'd,
But, like the fun, mutt cheer all human kind. Dryden. 3. To devote intentionally; with) to.

One of thofe places was defigned by the old man to his fon.

Clarendon.
He was born to the inheritance of a fplendid fortune; he was defigned to the fudy of the law.

Dryden.
4. To plan ; to project; to form in idea.

We are to obferve whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well defigned; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads. Wotton.

Thus while they fpeed their pace, the prince defigns
The new elecied feat, and draws the lines. Drjden's En.
5. To matk out.
'Tis not enough to make a man a fubject, to convince him that there-is regal power in the world; but there muft be ways of defigning and knowing the perfon to whom this regal power of right belongs.
Desígn. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. An intention; a purpofe.
2. A fcheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eftate, that lays defigns only for a day, without any profpect to the remaining part of his life?

Tillotjon, Sermon i.
3. A fcheme formed to the detriment of another.

A fedate fettled defign upon another man's life, put him in a ftate of war with him againft whom he has declared fuch an intention.

Lockie.
4. The idea which an artift endeavours to execute or exprefs.

I doubt not but in the defigns of feveral Greek medals one may often fee the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. Addijon.

Thy hand ftrikes out fome new defign,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. Pope's Epifles.
Desi'gnable. adj. [defigno, Latin.] Diftinguifhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited : the mover muft be confined to obferve thefe proportions, and cannot pals over all thefe infinite deffignable degrees in an inftant. Digby. Designa'tion. n. $f$. [defignatio, Latin.]
I. The adt of pointing or marking out by fome particular token:

This is a plain defignation of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of ftuff ufed to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. Swift.
2. Appointment ; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to ufe that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and deflgnation of Edward the Confeffor. Bacon. 3. Import ; intention.

Finite and infinite feem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their firt defignation only to thofe things which have parts, and are capable of increafe or diminution.

Lack.
Desígnedly. adv. [from defign.] Purpofely; intentionally; by defign or purpofe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitoufly.

The next thing is fometimes defionedly to put them in pain; but care muft be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour.

Lock.
Ufes made things ; that is to fay, fome things were made defignedly, and on purpofe, for fuch an ufe is they ferve to.

Ray on the Creation.
Desígner. n. $\int$. [from defign.]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays fchemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for fuch deffigners to fuborn the publick intereft, to countenance and cover their private.

Decay of Piety.
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or fculpture.

There is a great affinity between defigning and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the defigners of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the fame relifh for wit and fancy.

Addifon.
Desi'gning. particifial adj. [from defign.] Infidious; treacherous; deccitful ; fraudulently artful.
'Twould fhew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Defigning, mercenary; and I know
You would not wifi to think I could be bought. Scuthern.
Desi'gnees. adj. [from dicfinn.] Without intention; without defign; unknowing; inadvertent.
Desi'gniessly. adu. [from defignlefs.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the defignlef? confpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the refective fingers.

Boyle's Seraphlick Love.
Desígnaentr. n. f. [from defitn.]

## DES

I. A fcheme of hofility.

News, lords, our wars are done
The defperate tempeft hath fo barg'd the Turks, Thiat their defignment halts.

Sbakefpeare's Othelio.
2. A plut ; a malicious intention
the received advice both of the king's defperate eflate, and of the duke's lidigrments againft her.

Hayward.
3. The idea, or fketch of a work

The feenes which reprefent cities and countries are not really fuch, but only painted on boards and canvafs; but fhall that excufe the ill painture or defignment of them? $D_{r y d e n}$.

When abfent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that fome mean artift's fkill were fhown In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet fill the fair defignment was his own.
Dryden.
Desirarle. adj. [from defirc.]

1. Pleafin: ; delightful.

She then let drop fome expreffions about an agate fnuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me defirable in her eyes.

Aldifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .97$
Our own fex, our kindred, our houfes, and our very names feem to have fomething good and defrable in them. Watts. 2. That which is to be wifhed with earneftnefs.

Adjudged cafes, collected by men of great fagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this defirable amplitude and extent of thought. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. He canmot but confefs, that it is a thing the moft defirable to mat, and moft agreeable to the goodnefs of God, that he fiould find forth his light and his truth by a fpecial revelatoon of his will.

Rogers, Sermoniii.
DESI'AE. $n$ f. [uefir, Fr. defoo, Ital. defiderium, Lat.] Wifh; cagerners to obtain or enjoy.
Dink provokes, and unprovokes; it provoles the defire, but it takes away the performance. Shakejpearc's Macbeth. Defire's the vaft extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. Dryden.
Defire is the uneafinefs a man finds in himfelf upon the abfence of any thing, whofe prefent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.

Locke.
It is in a man's power only to obferve what the ideas are that taise their turns in his underfanding, or elfe to direct the fort, and call in fuch as he hath a defive or ufe of:
To Desi're. v.a. [defiver, French; defiderare, Latin.]

1. To with; to long for; to covet.

Thou fhalt not defire the filver or gold.
Deutr. vii. 25.
2. To exprefs withes; to appear to long. Jo:e beheld it with a defiring look.

Dryden.
3. To adk; to intreat

Sir, I intreat you home with inc to dinner.
-I humbly do defire your grace of parion;
I muft away this night. Sbakeff. Merchant of Fenice.
But fince you take fuch int'reft in our woe,
And Troy's difaft'rous end defire to know,
I will reftrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our lart fatal night befeil
Dryden's AEn. l. ii a wifher.
$I$ will counterfeit the bewitchment of fome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deftrers. Sbake/p. Ceriolanus.
Desi'rous. adj. [from defire.] Full of defire; eager; longing after; wifhing for.
The fame piety which maketh them that are in authority defirous to pleare and refemble Gorl by juffice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. Hooker, l. v. f. I Be not defirous of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.

Prov. xxiii. 3 .
Nien are drowfy and defirous to flecp before the fit of an ague, and yawn and ftretch. Bacon's Nat. Hifory, No. 296. Adam the while,
Waiting defirous her return, had wove
Of choicelt flow'rs a garland. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. Conjugal aftection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, defirous to behold
Once more thy face.
Milton's Agonijfes.
Desírousness. n. f. [from defirous.] Fulnefs of defire eagernefs.

Dict.
Desi'rously. adv. [from defirous.] Eagerly; with defire; with ardent wifnes.

Dict.
To DES'S'T: v. n. [deffito, Latin.] To ceafe from any thing; to fop.

## Defift, thou art difcern'd,

And toil'ft in vain; nor me in vain moleft. Milt. Pa. Lof. There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abfurd; but will -readily defift from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. Addij. Frecholder.
Desi'staince. n.f. [from deffij.] The adt of deffiting; ceffation.
Men ufually give freelief where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excufe of their defifance from giving any more, that they have given already.

Boyle.

## D E S

Desi'five. arij. [defitus, Latin.] Findinr; concluded.
Inceptive and defitive propolitions are of this fort: the fogs vanifh as the fun rifes, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanifh; therefore the fun is not yet rifen. Watts's Logick, p, iii.
Desk. n. f. [diful, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the ufe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoftory under it.

Toll her in the deff,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkifh tapeftry,
There is a purfe of ducats. Sbake/p. Comedy of Er-ours. He is drawn leaning on a cleft, with his bible before him. IV alton's Angler.
I have alfo been obliged to leave unfinifhed in my defk the heads of two enfays.

## Not the defk with filver nails,

Nor bureau of expence
Nor ftandifh well japann'd, avails
To writing of good fenfe.
Sivift.
De'solate. adj. [defolatus, Latin]

1. Without inlabitants; uninhabited

Let us feek fome defolate fhade, and there
Weep our fad bofoms empty. Sbake/jeare's Macbctb. This hero appears at firft in a defolate ifland, fitting upon the fide of the fea.

Broome on Epic Poetry.
2. Deprived of inhabitants ; laid wafte.
*This city fhall be defolate, without an inhabitant. Fer. xxvi 3. Solitary; without fociety

To DE'SOLATE. v.a. [defolo, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay wafte.

The ifland of Atlantis was not fwallowed by an earthquake, but was defolated by a particular deluge; for earthquakes are feldom in thofe parts: but, on the other fide, they have fuch pouring rivers, as the rivers of Afia, Africa, and Europe are but brooks to them.

Bacon, Eflay 59

## Thick around

Thunders the fport of thofe, who with the gun
And dog, impatient bounding at the fhot,
Worfe than the feafon, defolate the fields. Thomfon's Winter De'solately. adv. [from defolate.] In a defolate manner. De'solation. n.f. [from defolatc.] Deftruction of inhabi tants; ravage.

What with your praifes of the country, what with your difcourfe of the lamentable defolation thereof made by thofe Scots, you have filled me with a great compaffion of their calamities.

Spenfer's State of Ircland.
Without her follows to myfelf and thee,
Herfelf, the land, and many a Chriftian foul,
Death, defolation, ruin, and decay. Shakefp. Ricbard III.
To complete
The fcene of defolation ftretch'd around,
The grim guards ftand. Thomion's Summer, l. 1075 Gloominefs; fadnefs; melancholy.

That dwelling place is unatural to mankind; and then the terriblenefs of the continual motion, the defolation of the far being from comfort, the eye and the car having ugly images before it, doth flill vex the mind, even when it is beft arme againft it.

Sidney, b. ii
Then your hofe fhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonftrate a carelefs defolation. Shakef. As you like it. My defolation docs begin to makc
A better life.
Shakefiearre's Anthony and Cleopatra.
3. A place wafted and forfaken.

How is Babylon become a defolation among the nations!
For. 1. 23.
DESPA'TR. n. f. [defefpoir, French.]

1. Hopelefnefs; defpondence ; lofs of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, fet on with hope, or never difcovered it, fopt with defpair. Sidney, b.ii.

We are troubled on every fide, yet not diffreffed; we are perplexed, but not in defpair.

Weary'd, forfaken, and purfu'd at laft,
All fafety in deffair of fafcty plac'd,
Courage he thence refumes, refolv'd to bear
All their affaults, fince 'tis in vain to fear.
Denbam.
Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languifh'd with defpair. Dryden. Defpair is the thought of the unattainablenefs of any good, which works differently in mens minds, fometimes producing uneafinefs or pain, fometimes reft and indolency. Locke.
2. That which caufes defpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely vifited people,
All fwol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere defpair of furgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden ftamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Sbakeppeare's Macbeth.
3. [In theology.] Lofs of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or moft evangelical virtues and graces in danoer of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one fide, fo there may be an excefs on the other: may not hope in God, or godly forrow, be perverted into prefumption or deffair?

Sprat's Sermons.

To Despaitr. v. n. [deffero, Latin.] 'To be without hope; to defpond.

Though thou dreweft a fword at thy friend, yet defpair not; for there may be a turning.

Eccluj: xxii. 2 I We commend the wit of the Chinefe, who defpair of making of gold, but are mad upon making of fitver. Eacon. Never defpair of God's bleffings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. Wake's Preparativn. Despa'trer. n. $\int$. [from dejpair.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold, And makes defpairers hope for good fuccefs.

Dryden.
Despa'irful. adj. [defpair and full.] Hopelefs. Obfolete. That fweet but four defpairful care.

Sidney, b. i.
Despa'iringly, adv. [from defpairing.] In a manner betokening hopelefnefs or defpondency.

He fpeaks feverely and defpairingly of our fociety. Boyle.
To DHSPA'TCH. v. a. [depefcher, French.]
I. To fend away haftily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a fober and intelligent man, I defpatched immediately to Utrecht, to bring me fome of the moxa, and learn the exact method of ufing it, from the man that fold it.

Temple.
The good IEneas, whofe paternal care
Julus' abfence could no longer bear,
Dofpatch'd Achates to the fhips in hafte,
To give a glad relation of the paft. Dryden's Virg. EEn.
2. To fend out of the world ; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his mifery, to defpatch
His nighted life.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
And the company fhall fone them with ftones, and defpatch them with their fwords.

Ezek. xxiii. $47 \cdot$
In combating, but twio of you will fall;
And we refolve we will defpatch you all.
Dryden.
Defpatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I hall grow tender elfe, and wifh to live. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
3. To perform a bufinefs quickly; as, I defpatched my affairs, and ran hither.
Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceafing, and to defpatch the journcy, the judgment of God now following him.

2 Mac. ix. 4.
No fooner is one action defpatcbed, which, by fuch a determination as the will, we are fet upon, but another uneafinefs is ready to fet us on work.

Locke.
4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
-They have defpatcl'd with Pompey; he is gone. Shakefp.
DESPA'TCH. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Hafty execution; fpeedy performance.

Affected deipatch is one of the moft dangerous things to bufinefs that can be.

Bacon.
You'd fee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, fhe wifhes for defpatch;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward.
Granville.
The defpatch of a good office is very often as beneficial to the folicitor as the good office itfelf. Addijon's Sfeciator.
2. Conduct ; management. Obfolete.

You thall put
This night's great bufinefs into my defpatch,
Which fhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give folely fovereign fway and mafterdom. Shakef. Macbeth.
3. Exprefs; hafty meffenger or meffage; as, defpatches were fent away.
Despa'tcheul. adj [from defpatch.] Bent on hafte; intent on fpeedy execution of bufinefs.

So faying, with difpatchful looks, in hafte
She turns, on hofpitable thoughts intent. Milt. Parad. Loft.
Let one dijpatcljful bid fome fwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graffy mead. Pope's Odylyey, b.iii.
DE'SPERATE. adj. [def/cratus, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile fhe hath defpis'd me moft ;
Forfworn my company, and raild at me,
That I am defperate of obtaining her.
Shakefpeare.
2. Without care of fafety; rafh; precipitant; fearlefs of danger. Can you think, my lords,
That any Englifhman dare give me counfel,
Or be a known friend 'gainft his highnefs' pleafure,
Though he be grown fo defperate to be honeft,
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII
He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, fich an one we vulgarly call a defperate perfon, and that fure is a moft damuing fin. Hammond's Pract. Catech. 3. Inretrievable; unfurmountable; irrccoverable.

Thefe delits may be well called dejperate ones; for a mad man owes them.

Shatef peare's Timon.
In a part of Afia the fick, when their cafe comes to be thought defferate, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.

Locke.
I an a man of defferate fortunes, that is, a man whofe
frients are dead; for I ncver aimed at any other fortune than in friends.

Pofe to Swift.
4. Mad; hot-brained; furious

Were it not the part of a defperate phyfician to wifh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beft endeavours of his fill for his recovery?

Spenfer's state of Ireland.
5. It is fometimes ufed in a fenfe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere defp'rate fots and fools,
That durft depart from Ariftotle's rules. Pope's Eff. on Crit. De'sperately. adu. [from defferate.]

1. Furioully; madly; without attention to fafety or danger.

Your eideft daughters have foredone themfelves,
And def'rately are dead. Shakef. King L.ar.
There might be fomewhat in it, that he would not have done, or defired undone, when be broke forth as defperately as before he had done uncivilly. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.i.
2. In a great degree; violently: this fenfe is ludicrous.

She fell defperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purfuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on purpofe to avoid her.

Addijon's Sfectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .223$.
De'sperateness. n. $\int$. [from defperate] Madnefs; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of confcience, but alfo botdly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of fin, is called a defferatenefs alfo; and the more bold thus, the more defperate. Hammond's Pract. Catech.
Despera'tion. n. $\int$. [from defperate.] Hopelefgefs; defpair; defpondency.

Defperation
Is all the policy, Atrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againft them.
Shakef. Coriolanus.
As long as we are guilty of any paft fin, and have no promife of remiffion, whatever our future care be, this defperation of fuccefs chills all our induftry, and we fin on, becaufe we have finned.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
DE'SPICABLE. adj. [defpicabilis, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; fordid; worthlets. It is applied equally to perfons or things.
Our cafe were miferable, if that wherewith we moft endeavour to pleafe God, were in his fight fo vile and defpicable as mens difdainful fpeech would make it. Hooker, b. v. $\int .2_{3}$. Thene heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, funk before the fears
Of defpicable foes.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i. 437. All th' earth he gave thee to poffefs and rule,
No defpicable gift! Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi. l. 340. All the quiet that could be expected from fuch a reign, muft be the refult of abfolute power on the one hand, and a defpicable flavery on the other.

Addijon.
When men of rank and figure pafs away their lives in criminal purfuits and practices, they render themfelves more vile and defpicable than any innocent man can be, whatever low ftation his fortune and birth have placed him in. Addifon. Despi'cableness. n. f. [from defficable.] Meannefs; vilenefs; worthlefnefs.

We confider the great difproportion between the infinity of the reward and the defpicablene/s of our fervice. Decay of Piety.
De'spicably, auv. [from defpicalle.] Meanly; fordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy fhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor defpicabiy poor;
The town in foft folemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites.
Addifon on Italy.
Despisable. adj. [from defife] Contemptible; defpicable; regarded with contempt. A word fcarcely ufed but in low converfation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diftreffed courtier, commonly the moft defpifable thing in the world.

Arbutbnot to Pope.
To DESPI'SE. v. a. [defifer, old French, Skinner; defpicio, Latin.]
I. To fcorn; to contemn; to fight; to difrefpect.

For, lo, I will make thee fmall among the Heathen, and defpifed among inen.

Fer. xlix. 15 .
My fons their old unhappy fire defpife,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. Pope's Statius: 2. In Sbakefpeare it feems once to fignify abbor, as from the Italian defpettare.

Let not your ears defpife my tongue for ever,
Which fhall pofiefs them with the heavieft found
That ever yet they heard. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Despi'ser. n. $f$. [from defpife.] Contemner; fcorner.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diftrefs?
Or elfe a rude defpifor of good manners,
That in civility thou feem'ft fo empty? Sbak. As you like it.
Wifdom is conmonly, at long running, juftified even of her de/pifers.

Government of the Tonguc, f. 7.
Thus the atheifts, libertines, and delpifers of religion, ufually pafs under the name of free-thinkers.

Despite.

## D E S

DESPITE. n. f. [fpijt, Dutch; dépit, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malicioufnefs; fpleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! de'pite o'erwhelm thee! sbak. Coriolanus. With men thefe confiderations are ufually the caufes of defpite, difdain, or averfion from others; but with God they pals for reafons of our greater tendernefs towards others. Sprat Defiance.

The life, thou gav'ft me firf, was loft and done;
'Till with thy warlike fword, defpite of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ft new date. Shak. H. VI. My life thou fhalt command, but not my fhame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Defpite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark difhonour's ufe thou fhalt not have. Shak. Rich. II
Know I will ferve the fair in thy defpite. Dryak. Rich. II
1 have not quitted yet a victor's right;
Ill make you happy in your own defpite. Dryd. Aurengzebe. Say, would the tender creature, in defpite
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain?
Thou, with rebel infolence, did'f dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in defpite, ev'n of thy father's jultice,
To ftir the factious rabble up to arms. Row's Amb. S. Moth.
3. Act of malice; act of oppofition.

His punifhment, eternal mifery,
It would be all his folace and revenge
As a dofpite done againft the moft High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. Milt. Par. Loft.
To Despi'te. v. a. [from the noun.] To vex; to affront; to give uneafinefs to.
Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, fetting the town on fire, to defpite Bacchus.

Raleigh's Hiflory.
Despi'teful. adj. [defpite and ful.] Malicious; full of fpleen; full of hate; malignant; mifchievous: ufed both of perfons and things.

His taken labours bid him me forgive ;
1 , his de/piteful Juno, fent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth
Preferve us from the hands of our defpiteful. Sbakef.

## enemies.

deadly Mean while the heinous and deppiteful act King Cbarles.
Of Satan, done in Paradife, was known
In heav'n. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. r.
Despi'tefully. adv. [from defpiteful.] Malicioully; malignantly.
It requires us to pray for them that defpitefully ufe us and perfecute us.
Despi'terulness. n.f. [from defpiteful] Matthew v. 44. Despítefulness. n.f. [from defpiteful.] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with defpitefulnefs and torture, that we know his meeknefs, and prove his patience. Wifd. ii. 19.
Despi'teous. adj. [ffom defpite.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of ufe.

The knight of the red-crofs, when him he fpy'd
Spurring fo hot with rage defpiteous,
'Gan fairly couch his fpear.
Fairy शueen, b.i. c. 2.
To DESPO'IL. v.a. [defpolio, Latin.]

1. To rob; to deprive. With of.

Defpoild of warlike arms, and knowen Thield. Spenfer.
Defpoiled of your honour in your life. Shakef. Henry VI.
He waits with hellifh rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or fend thee back
Defpoil'd of innocence, of faith, of blifs. Milt. Par. Lof. He , pale as death, defpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way.
Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal preft,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd Defpoils him, if thy fuccour opportune Defends not the fad hour.

Dryden.

Despolia'tion. n. f. [from defpolio, Latin.] The act of defpoiling or fripping.
To DESPO'ND. v. a. [defpondeo, Latin.]

1. To defpair ; to lofe hope; to become hopelefs or defperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to defpond for any mifcarriages or difappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. L'Effrange, Fab. I 10 . There is no furer remedy for fuperfitious and defponding weaknefs, than firtt to govern ourfelves by the beft improvement of that reafon which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reft, to the good pleafure of heaven with truft and refignation.

L'Efirange.
Befides, to change their pafture 'tis in vain,
Or truft to phyfick: phyfick is their bane:
The learned leaches in defpair depart,
And thake their heads, defponding of their art. Dryd. Virgil. Others deprefs their own minds, defpond at the firft diffi-
Vox. I.

## D ES

culty; and conclude that making any progrefs in knowledge, farther than ferves their ordinary bufinefs, is above their capacities.
2. [In theology.] To lofe hope of the divine mercy.

He confiders what is the natural tendency of fuch a virtue, or fuch a vice: he is well apprized that the reprefentation of fome of thefe things may convince the underftanding, fome may terrify the confcience, fome may allure the flothful, and fome encourage the defponding mind. Watts's Improvement. Despo'ndency. n. f. [from defpondent.] Defpair; hopelefnefs 3 defperation.
Despo'ndent. adj. [defpondens, Latin.] Defpairing; hopelefs; without hope.

Congregated thrufhes, linnets, fit
On the dead tree, a dull defpondent flock. Themfon's Autumn. It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldeft atheifts, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be furprifed with folitude or ficknefs, are the moft fufpicious, timorous, and defpondent wretches in the world. Bentley's Sermons.
To DESPO'NSATE. v. a [defponfo, Latin.]. To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promifes of marriage.
Disponsa'tion. n. $f$. [from defponfate.] The betrothing perfons to each other.
DE'SPOT. $n$. $\int$. [ decrroris ] An abfolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in ufe, except as applied to fome Dacian prince; as, the defpot of Servia.
Despo'tical. ${ }^{\text {adj. [from defpot.] Abfolute in power; unli- }}$ Despo'tick. $\}$ mited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable. God's univerfal law
Gave to the man defiotick power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile fhe or lowre.
Milton's Agoniftes
In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reafon conveyed its fuggeftions with clearnefs, and enjoined them with power; it had the paffions in perfect fubjection; though its command over them was but perfuafive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and defpotical. South's Sermons.

We may fee in a neighbouring government the ill confequences of having a defpotick prince, in a fate that is moft of it compofed of rocks and mountains; for notwithftanding there is valt extent of lands, and many of them better than thofe of the Swifs and Grifons, the common people among the latter are in a much better fituation. Addijon on Italy.

Patriots were forced to give way to the madnefs of the people, who, ftirred up with the harangues of their orators, were now wholly bent upon fingle and defpotick flavery. Swift.
Despo'ticalness. n.f. [from defpotical.] abfolute authority.
De'spotism. n. $\int$. [defpotifme, French, from defpot.] Abfolute power.
To DESPU'MATE. v.n. [defpumo, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.
Despuma'tion. n. f. [from defpumate.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in fcum or foam.
Desquama 'rion. n.f. [from fquama, Latin.] The act of
fcaling foul bones. fcaling foul bones.
Dessért. n.f. [deferte, French.] The laft courfe at an entertainment; the fruit or fweetmeats fet on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou haft the art
To make a fupper with a fine deffert. Dryden's Perfus, At your deffert bright pewter comés too late,
When your firft courfe was well ferv'd up in plate. King. particular end or purpofe. particular end or purpore.
Birds are definated to fly among the branches of trees and
bufhes. Destina'tion. n. $\int$ [from Refinate] Ray on the Creation. he purpofe for which the ultimate defign
members, being almolt which finitits are conveyed to the members, being almolt infinite, and each of them drawn through fo many meanders, wherein other firits are a journeying, it is wonderful that they fhould perform their regular definations without lofing their way. Glanv. Scepf. men, in the defination and application of things to feveral ends and ufes.

Hale's Orign of Mankind.
To De'stine. v. a. [defino, Latin.]
I. To doom ; to appoint unalterably to any fate or condition.

Wherefore ceafe we then?
Say they who counfel war: we are decreed,
Referv'd, and defin'd to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we fuffer more? Milt. Pa. Lofs. All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the defin'd facrifice. Dryden's $A$ neis. 2. To appoint to any ufe or purpofe.

Too thin blood ftrays into the immediately fubordinate veffels, which are definid to carry humours fecreted from the blood.

6 S
Arbutbnot on Aliments.

## D E S

3. To devote ; to doom to punifhment or mifery.

May heav'n around this'defin'd head
The choiceft of its curfes fhed.
Prior.
4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn hhall throw thy defin'd hour.
De'stiny. n. $\int$. [deftince, French.]

1. The power that fipins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy fire or dam;
But like a foul mif-fhapen ftigmatick,
Mark'd by the deftinies to be avoided.
Shakef. Henry VI,
2. Fate ; invincible neceffity.

He faid, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
-The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the ftream of defing,
Or break the chain of ftrong neceffity,
Which faft is ty'd to Jove's eternal feat $\hat{?}$ ' Fairy Queen, b. i.
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they ferve
Willing or no, who will but what they mutt
By definy, and can no other chufe? Milton's Paradife Lof.
Had thy great definy but given thee fkill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.
Denbam.
Chance, or forceful definy,
Which forms in caufes firft whate'er Chall be. Dryden's Fab. 3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Mect me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his definy.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
DE'STITUTE. adj. [defitutus, Latin.]

1. Forfaken; abandoned.

To forfake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all fuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either defitute of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure.

Hooker, b.v. S. ı.
He will regard the prayer of the defitute, and not defpife their prayer.

Pfal. cii. 17.
2. In want of

Living turfs upon his body lay;
This done, fecurely take the deftin'd way
To find the regions deffitute of day. Dryden's AEn. $b$. vi. Nothing can be a greater inftance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than fuch a favage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the fame country, defitute of inhabitants. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Destitu'tion. n. f. [from defitute.] Want; the fate in which fomething is wanted.

That deftitution in food and cloathing is fuch an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, fuffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care.

Hosker, b. i. S. 10.
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in fo great defitution, that juftly any man thould think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. Hooker, b. v.

The order of paying the debts of contract or reftitution is fet down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in defitution or want of fuch rules, we are to obferve the neceffity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the fpecial obligations of friendfhip.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
To DESTRO'Y. v. a. [defruo, Latin; defruire, French.]
I. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The lord will deftroy this city.
2. To lay wafte ; to make defolate.

Solyman fent a great part of his army out of the main unto the inland, which burnt and deffroyed the country villages.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord deffroyed them before them, and they fucceeded them, and dwelt in their ftead.

Deutr. ii. 21.
'Tis fafer to be that which we deftroy,
Than by deftruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shakef. Macbeth.
The wife providence hath placed a certain antipathy between fome animals and many infects, whereby they delight in their deftruction, though they ufe them not as food; as the peacock deftroys finakes and adders; the weafel, mice and rats; fpiders, flies; and fome forts of flies deftroy fpiders. Hale. 4. To nut an end to ; to bring to nought.

Do we not fee that flothful, intemperate and incontinent perfons defroy their bodies with difeafes, their reputations with difgrace, and their faculties with want? Bentlcy.

There will be as many fovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which defroys the fovereignty of one fupreme monarch.

Locke.
Destróyer. n.f. [from defroy.] The perfon that deftroys or lays wafte; a murderer.

In all the tranflations it is faid, that Affur both founded it and ruined it: it may be underfood, that Affur the founder was the fon of Shem, and Affiur the deffroyer was an Affyrian.

Ruleigl's Hiliory of the IVorld.
For glory done
Of triumph, to be ftyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and fons of gods!

## DES

Deffrojers rightlier call'd, and nlayers of men. Mitt. P. Loft. Yct, guiltlefs too, this bright defroyer lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound the gives. Pcpe. DESTRU'CT'IBLE. adj. [from defruo, Latin.] Liab.e to deftruction.
Destructibílity. n.f. [from defrucible.] Liablenefs to deftruction.
Destru'ction. n. $\int$. [defiructio, Latin.]

1. The act of deftroying; wafte.
2. Murder ; maffacre.
'Tis fafer to be that which we deftroy,
Than by defruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shakef. Macbeth. If that your moody difcontented fouls
Do through the clouds behold this prefent hour,
Even for revenge mock my deflruction. Shakef: Richard IIL.
When that which we immortal thought,
We faw fo near deffuction brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not fecurc.
Wal.er.
3. The ftate of being deftroyed; ruin.
4. The caufe of deftruction; a deftroyer; a depopulator: as a confuming plasue.

The deffruction that waft th at noon-day.
Pf. xci. 6.
5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to defruction. Matth. vii. 13.
Destrúctive. adj. [defructivus, low Latin.]

1. That which deftroys; wafteful; caufing ruin and devaftation; that which brings to deftruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Defructive fires among whole fleets we fend.
Drydex.
One may think, by the name duration, that the continuation of exiftence, with a kind of refiftance to any deftruelive force, is the continuation of folidity.
2. With of.

He will put an end to fo abfurd a practice, which makes our moft refined diverfions defructive of all politenefs. Addif. Both are defects equaliy defructive of true religion. Rogers. 3. With to.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbifh which is of a perifhable kind, deflructive to the ftrength.

Dryden's Enn. Dedicat.
Excefs of cold, as well as heat, pains us; becaufe it is equally deflructive to that temper which is neceflary to the prefervation of life.

Locke.
Destru'ctive ly. adv. [from deftrucive.] Ruinoufly; mifchievoufly; with power to deftroy.

What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Mofes's wifh?' O that men were not fo defiructively foolifh.

Decay of Piety.
Destru'ctiveness. n.f. [fram defructive.] The quality of deftroying or ruining.
The vice of profeffors exceeds the defructicene/s of the moft hoftile affaults, as inteftine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. Decay of Piety.
Destru'ctor. n.f. [from deftroy.] Deftroyer; confumer.
Helmont wittily calls the fire the defructor and the artificial death of things.

Boyle,
Desuda'tion. n.f. [defudatio, Latin.] A profule and inordinate fweating, from what caufe foever.
Desu'etude. n.f. [defuetudo, Latin.] Ceflation to be accuftomed; difcontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, thofe countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarifm and $d_{l}$ fuetude, from their former civility and knowledge. Hal.e.
We fee in all things how defuetude does contraet and narrow our faculties, fo that we can apprehend only thofe things wherein we are converfant. Government of the Tongue. Desu'ltory. \}alj. [defultorius, Lat.] Roving from thing Desulto'rious. $\}$ to thing; unfettled; immethodical; unconftart.
'Tis not for a defultory thought to attone for a lewd courfe of life, nor for any thing but the fuperinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vitious one, to qualify an effectual converfion.

L'Eftrange.
Let but the leaft trifle crofs his way, and his defultricurs fancy prefently takes the fcent, leaves the unfinified and halfmangled notion, and fkips away in purfuit of the new game.

Take my defultsry thoughts in their native order, as they rife in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marfhalled according to art.

Felton on the Ciafficks.
To Desu'me. v.a. [defume, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.
This pebble doth fuppofe, as pre-exintent to it, the more fimple matter out of which it is defumed, the heat and influence of the fun, and the due preparation of the matter. Hale.

They have left us relations fuitable to thofe of Elian and Pliny, whence they defunced their narrations. Brown's Vul. Err.

Laws, if convenient and ufeful, are never the worfe, though they be defumed and taken from the laws of other countries.

Haic's Law of Eirghad.

## D E T

To DETACH. v.a. [detacher, French.]

1. To feparate ; to difengage; to part from fomething.

The heat takes along with it a fort of vegetative and terreftrial matter, which it detaches from the uppermoft fratum.

Woodward's Natural Hiffory, p. iii.
The feveral parts of it are detached onc from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how.

Pope.
2. To fend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the later detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their fuperiority? Addi, on on the State of the $1 W_{\text {ar }}$.
Deta'chment. $n$.f. [from detach.] A body of troops fent out from the main army.

The Czar difparched inftructions to fend out detacbments of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army.

Tatier, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 55$ -
Befides materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind?
Who for the tafk fhould fit detachments chufe
From all the atoms.
Blackmore's Creation.
To DETA'IL. v.a. [detailler, French.] To relate particularly ; to particularife; to difplay minutely and dittinctly.

They will perceive the ground of the miftakes of thefe philofophers, and be able to anfwer their arguments, without my being obliged to detail them. Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
Deta'i l. n.f. [detail, French.] A minute and particular account.
I chufe, rather than trouble the reader with a detail here, to defer them to their proper place. Woodward's Natural Hilory I was unable to treat this part of my fubject more in detail, without becoming dry and tedious.
To DETA'N. v.a. [detinco, Latir.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injuftice and uncharitablenefs
2. To withold ; to keep back.

Thefe doings fting him
So venomoufy, that burning fhame detains him
From his Cordelia.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
He has defrribed the paffion of Calypfo, and the indecent advances the made to detain him from his country. Broom.
3. To reftrain from departure.

Let us detain thee until we fhall have made ready a kid.
Fudg. xiii. 15.

## Had Orpheus fung it in the nether fphere,

So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been detain'd to keep her hufband there. Dry.
4. To hold in cuftody.

Deta'inder. $n$. $\int$. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in cuftody.
Deta'iner. n. f. [from detain.] He that holds back any one's right ; he that detains any thing.
By proportion to thefe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all forts of injurious perfons; the facrilegious, the detainers of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
To DETE'CT. v. a. [detectur, Latin.] To difcover; to find out any crime or artifice.
There's no true lover in the foreft, elfe fighing every minute and groaning every hour, would detect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.

Sbakespeare's As you like it.
Though fhould I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'f eafily detcet what I conceal. Milton's Paradife Lof.
Dete'cter. $n$. $\int$. [from detect.] A difcoverer; one that finds out what another defires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treafon were not; or not I the deteciter.

Shake/peare's King Lear.
Hypocrify has a fecret hatred of its detefier; that which will bring it to a teft which it cannot pafs. Decay of Piety.
Detéction. n.f: [from detect.]

1. Difcovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could Urive her then from the ward of her purity. Shakefpeare.
That is a fign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the detection of its contrary: it fhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful paffions.

Sprat's Sermons.
Detcction of the incoherence of loofe difcourfes was wholly owing to the fyllogiftical form.
2. Difcovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the fea, but rivers and rains alfo, are inftrumental to the detection of amber, and other foffils, by wafhing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.

## Deteention. n. f. [from detain.]

1. The act of kecping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that 1 am thus encountred
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the detention of loing fince due debts,
Againft my honour?
Shakefprare's Timen.

## D E T

This worketh by detention of the fpirits, and conftipation of the tangible parts. Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .34^{1 .}$ To DE' 'ER. v.a. [deterreo, Latin.] Todifcourage from any' thing; to fright from any thing.

I never yct the tragick flrain affay'd,
Dcterr'd by thy inimitable maid
Waller.
Many and potent euemies tempt and deter us from our duty, yet our cafe is not haird, fo long as we have a greater ftrength on our fide.

Tillotfon, Serm. 6.
Beauty or unbecomingnefs are of more force to draw ori deter imitation, than any difcourfes which can be made to them.

Locke.
The ladies may not be deterred from correfponding with me. by this method.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. $114^{\circ}$
My own face deters me from my glafs
Prior.
And Kneller only fhews what Celia was.
Dete'rment. $n . \int$. [from deter.] Caufe of difcouragement; that by which one is deterred.
This will not be thought a difcouragement unto fpirits; which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill fuccefs of fome be made a fufficient determent unto others.

Brown's Vulgar. Etrours, b. vi. c. 8.
Thefe are not all the determents that oppofed my obeying you.
To DETE'RGE. v. a. [detergo, Latin.] To cleanfe a fores to purge any part from feculence or obffructions.

Confider the part and habit of body, and add or diminifh your fimples as you defign to deterge or incarn. Wijeman. Sea falt preferves bodie, through which it paffeth, from corruption, and it detergeth the veffels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Detertaent. adj. [from deterge] That which cleanfes.
The food ought to be nourimhing and detergent. Arbutbnot: Deterioration. n.f. [from deterior, Latin.] The act of making any thing worfe; the ftate of growing worfe.
Dete'rminable. adj. [from determine] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have feeds were more eafily determinable, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferne, and fome others.

Brown's Vulgar Errurs, b. ii. c. 7.
About this matter, which feems fo eafily determinable by
fenfe, accurate and fober men widely difagree. Boyle.
To DETE'RMINATE. v.a. [determiner, French.] Tolimit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

The fly-flow hours thall not determinate The datelefs limit of thy dear exile. Shakef. Richard III. Detérminate. adj. [determinatus, Latin.]
I. Limited; determined.

Demonftrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extenfion, yet they are more general in their ufe, and determinate in their application.

Locke.
To make all the planets move about the fun in circular orbs, there muft be given to each, by a deterniinate impulfe, thofe prefent particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their diftances from the fun, and to the quantity of the folar matter.

Bently's Sermons.
2. Eftablifhed; fettled by rule; pofitive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine fervice, and, without either choice or ftint, appointed by any determinat order.

Hooker, b. v. f. 19.
3. Decifive; conclufive.

I' th' progrefs of this bufinefs,
E're a determinate refolution, he
I mean the bifhop, did require a refpite. Sbak. Henry VIII,
4. Fixed; refolute.

Like men difufed in a long peace, more determinate to do, than fkilful how to do.

Sidney
5. Refolved.

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. Shakefpeare. Detérminately. adv. [from determinate.]

1. Refolutely; with fixed refolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and determinately bent, that fhe would feek all loving means to win Zelmane.

Sidney.
Think thus with yourfelves, that you have not the making of things true or falfe; but that the truth and exiftence of things is already fixed and fettled, and that the principles of religion are already either determinately true or falfe, before you think of them.
Determina'tion. n.f. [from determinate.]
I. Abfolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily wafte much of our lives, that remiflnefs can by no means confift with a conftant determination of will or defire to the greateft apparent good. Locke.
2. The refult of deliberation; conclufion formed; refolution taken.

They have acquainted me witl their determination, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no nore fuit. Sbakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and deternination or decifion. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

## D ET

D E T
It is much difputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the ftate of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, ftand their determinations on either fide.

Soutb's Sermons.
Confult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as fufpicious of thyfelf as poffible.

Calany's Sermons.

## 3. Judicial decifion.

He confined the knowledge of governing to juftice and lenity, and to the fpeedy deter mination of civil and criminal caufes.

Gulliver's Travels.
Detérminative. adj. [from determinate.]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end

That individual action which is juftly punifhed as finful in us, cannot proceed from the fpecial influence and determinative power of a juft caufe.

Bramb. againfl Hobbs.
2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex fubject does not neceffarily or conftantly belong to it, then it is determinative, and limits the fubject to a particular part of its extenfion; as, every pious man thall be happy.

Watts's Logick.
Determina'tor. n. $\int$. [from determinate.] One who determines.
Hereunto they have recourfe as unto the oracles of life, unto the great determinator of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the infcrutable infirmities of the whole body. Erown
To DETE'RMINE. v. a. [determiner, Fr. determino, Latin.] 1. To fix ; to fettle.

It is concluded he fhall be protector.
-It is determin'd, not concluded yet;
But fo it muft be, if the king mifcarry. Shakef. Richard III, More particularly to determine the proper feafon for grammar, I do not fee how it can be made a fludy, but as an introduction to rhetorick.
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, fuppofes that a thing may, or may not be fo, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly determined on the other fide.

South's Sermons.
Milton's fubject was ftill greater than either of the former: it does not determine the fate of fingle perfons or nations, but of a whole fpecies.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .267$.
Deftruction hangs on every word we fpeak,
On every thought, 'till the concluding ftroke
Determines all, and clofes our defign.
Addifon's Cato.
3. To bound ; to confire.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath' been determined by the view or fight; fo that whatfoever is invifible, either in refpect of the finenefs of the body itfelf, or the fmallnefs of the parts, or of the fubtilty of the motion, is little enquired.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N^. 98
No fooner have they climbed that hill, which thus determines their view at a diftance, but a new profpect is opened.

Atterbury's Sermons.
4. To adjuft ; to limit.

The principium individuationis is exiftence itfelf, which determines a being of any fort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the fame kind. Locke:

He that has fettled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to difcern their differences one from another, which is really diftinguifhing.

Locke.
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,
Who were the oppofites of this day's ftrife:
We do require them of you, fo to ufe them
As we fhall find their merits and our fafety
May equally determine.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
A man may fufpend the act of his choice from being determined for or againft the thing propofed, 'till he has examined it.

Locke.
As foon as the ftudious man's hunger and thirf makes him uneafy, he, whofe will was never determined to any purfuit of good cheer, is, by the uneafinefs of hunger and thirft, prefently determined to eating and drinking.

Locke.

## 7. To refolve

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to flay David.

I Sa. xx. 33 .
8. To decide

I do not afk whether bodies fo exift, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to deternine this either way, is to beg the quefion for or againft a vacuum.

Locke.
9. To put an end to; to deffroy.

Now where is he, that will not flay fo long
'Till ficknefs hath determin'd me? Shakefpeare's Henry IV. To Detérmine. v. u.

1. To conclude; to form a final conclufion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps Of us will foon determine, or impofe
New laws to be obferv'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xi.
It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned thall determine of it,

Lockis.
2. To end ; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger determined by their deaths.

Hayward.
All pleafure fyringing from a gratified paffion, as moft of the pleafure of fin does, muft needs determine with that paffion.

Soutb's Sermons.
3. To come to a decifion.

She foon Grall know of us,
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her.
Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
4. To end confequentially.

Revolutions of ftate, many times, make way for new inftitutions and forms; and often determine in cither fetting up fome tyranny at home, or bringing in fome conqueft from abroad.

Temple.
5. To refolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the caufe why we are met
Is to determine of the coronation. Shakefp. Richard III.
Deterration. n. $\int$. [de and terra, Latin; deterrer, French.] Difcovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raifing of new mountains; deterrations or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
Dete'rsion. n. f. [from detergo, Latin.] The act of cleanfing a fore.

I endeavoured deterfion; but the matter could not be difcharged.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Detetrsive. adj. [from deterge.] Having the power to cleanfe.
Dete'rsive. $n . \dot{f}$. An application that has the power of cleanfing wounds.

We frequently fee fimple ulcers afflicted with fharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful fordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by deterfives and lenients. Wifeman. To DETE'ST. v. a. [detefer, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beaft
Durf not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preferved did detef. Fairy Queen, b.i. c. 12.
Glory grows guilty of detefed crimes,
When for fame's fake, for praife, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. Sbake/peare. Since Cleopatra died,
I've liv'd in fuch difhonour, that the gods
Deteft my bafenefs.
Shake/peare's Ant. and Cleopatra.
There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors fin as fin, and confequently would make him deteft it both in himfelf and others too.

South's Sermons
Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart detefts him as the gates of hell.
Dete'stable. alj. [from deteff.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, fpighted, nain!
Moft deteflable death.
Shakesp. Romeo and Fuliet. He defired him, and the refidue of the Scottifh nobility, to confider that both armies confifted of Chriftians, to whom nothing is more detefable than effufion of human blood. Hayw. Dete'stably. adv. [from detefable.] Hatefully; abominably; odioufly.

It ftands here ftigmatized by the apoftle as a temper of mind, rendering man fo deteftably bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himfelf, neither can nor defires to make them worfe.

South's Sermons
Detesta'tion. n. f. [from detef.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence ; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her fee what fhe had done, efpecially finding in us rather deteftation than pity. Sidney, $b$.ii. 2. It is fometimes ufed with for; but of feems more proper.

The detcfation you can exprefs
For vice in all its glitt'ring drefs.
Swift.
Our love of God will infpire us with a detefation for fin, as what is of all things moft contrary to his divine nature. Suift. Dete'ster. n.f. [from detef.] One that hates or abhors.
To Dethro'ne. v.a. [deffroner, Fr. de and tbronus, Latin.] To deveft of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.
Detínue. n f. [detènue, French.] A writ that lies againft him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refufes to deliver them again.
Detona'tion. u.f. [detono, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of falts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is alfo ufd for that noife which happens upon the mixture of Aluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, refembling the explofion of gunpowder. Quincy.

A new coal is not to be caft on the nitre, 'till the detonation occafioned by the former be either quite or almoft altogether ended; unlefs it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too foon out of the crucible. Boyle on Saltpetre. To DE'TONIZE. v. a. [from detono, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

## D E T

Nineteen parts in twenty of detonized nitre is deftroyed in cighteen days.

Arbuthnot on Air.
To Detórt. v. a. [detortus, of detorqueo, Latin.] To wreft from the original import, meaning, or defign.

They have affumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private fpirit, and have, dictorted texts of fcripture to the fedition, difturbance, and deftruction of the civil government.

Diyden's Preface to Kel. Laici.
To DETRA'CT. v. a. [detractum, Latin; detracter, French.] To derogate ; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwife, any thing from the reputation of another.

Thofe were affiftants in private, but not trufted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambaffiador. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
No envy can detrac? from this: it will fhine in hiftory, and, like fwans, grow whiter the longer it endures. Dryden. Detra'cter, n.f. [from cletract.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injurionlly.
I am right glad to be thus fatisfied by you, in that I have often heard it queftioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of fuch detracters with the certain knowledge of their flanderous untruths.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Whether we are fo intirely fure of their loyalty upon the prefent foot of government as you may imagine, their detracters make a queftion.

Swift.
Away the fair detraciers went,
And gave by turns their cenfures vent.
Detra'ction. n.f. [detractio, Latin ; detraction, French.]
$D_{\text {etration, }}$ in the native importance of the word, fignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lefiening a man in point of fame, rendering him lefs valued and efteemed by others, which is the final aim of detraction, though purfued by various means.

Even now
I put myfelf to thy direction, and
Unfpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon my felf,
For ftrangers to my nature.
Fame, that her high birth to raife,
Fame, that her high birth to raire,
Seem'd erft fo lavifh and profufe,
We may juftly now accufe
Of detraction from her praife.
Milton.
If detraction could invite us, difcretion furely would con-
tain us from any derogatory intention. Brown.
To put a ftop to the infults and detractions of vain men, I refolved to enter a little farther into the examination.

Woodivard's Natural Hiflory.
To confider an author farther, as the fubject of obloquy and detraction, we may obferve with what pleafure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls fhort of himfelf.

Addifon's Freetolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .40$.
Detra'ctory. adj. [from detract.] Defamatory by denial of
defert ; derogatory. Sometimes with to, properly from.
This is not only derogatory unto the wifdom of God, who hath propofed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himfelf, but alfo detractory unto the intellect and fenfe of man, expreffedly difpofed for that inquifition. Brown.
In mentioning the joys of heaven, I ufe the expreffions I
find lefs detractory from a theme above our praifes. Boyle.
The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that juftly belongs to him. Arbuthnot's Hifory of 7 . Bull. Detra'ctress. n.f. [from detract.] A cenforious woman.

If any fhall detract from a lady's character, unlefs the be abfent, the faid detracirefs fhall be forthwith ordered to the loweft place of the room. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .{ }^{2} 3$.
DE'TRIMENT: n.f. [detrimentum, Latin.] Lofs; damage; mifchief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it muft needs have been for one Chriftian church to abolifh that which all had received and held for the fpace of many ages, and that without any detriment unto religion.

Hooker, b. iv. S. 14.
That detriment, if I can repair
Self-loft.

## ch it be, to lofe

If yilton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 152.
No detriment need fewr prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear : go, and be ftrong. Milton's P. Loff.
There often falls out fo many things to be done on the fudden, that fome of them muft of neceffity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greateft detriment to this whole myftery.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Let a family burn but a candle a night lefs than the ufual number, and they may take in the Spectator without detriment to their private affairs.

Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{\circ} .486$.
Detriméntal. adj. [from detriment.] Mifchievous; harmful; caufing lofs.
Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, 1 remember none fo remarkable as the titles which are beftowed by the emperor of China: thefe are never given to any fubject 'till the fubject is dead.
Vol. I.

## D E V

Obftinacy in prejudices, which are detrimental to our country, ought not to be miflaken for virtuous refolution and firmuefs of mird.

Addifon's Freebolder, N${ }^{\circ} .25$.
Detri'tion. n.f. [detero, detritus, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

Dict.
To DETRU'DE. v. a. [detrudo, Latin.] To thruft down; To force into a lower place.

Such as are detruded down to hell,
Fither, for fhame, they fill themfelves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in clofe priton dwell.
Davies.
Philofophers are of opinion, that the fouls of men may, for their mifcarriages, be detruded into the bodies of beafts. Locke. At thy command the vernal fun awakes
The torpid fap, detrided to the root
By wintry winds.
Thomfon's Spring.
To IETRU'NCATE. v: a. [detrunco, Latin.] To lop; to cut ; to fhorten by deprivation of parts.
Detrunca'tion. n.f. [from. detruacate.] The ad of lopping or cutting.
Detru'sion. n. f. [from detrufio, Latin.] The act of thrufting or forcing down.
From this detrufion of the waters towards the fide, the parts towards the pole muft be much increafed. Keil again/t Burnet. Deturba'tion. n. f. [deturto, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

Diet.
Devastátion. n.f. [devafo, Latin.] Wafte; havock; defolation; deftruction.

By deraffation the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moft when famine reigns. Garth. That flood which overfowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theffaly in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havock and devaftution among them. WVodward.
Deuce. n. $\int$. [ieux, French.] I. Two: A word ufed in games.
You are a gentleman and a gamefter; then, I am fure, you know how much the grofs fum of deuce ace amounts to. Sbak. 2. The devil. See Deuse.

To Devélop. v. a. [rieucloper, French.] To difengage from fomething that enfolds and conceals; to difentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. Dunciad.
Beve'rgence.n.f. [dever'entici, Latin.] Declivity; declination.
To Deve'st. v. a. [devefler, French; de and vefis, Latin.]

1. To ftrip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he devefts,
His fivord, his fhield he takes, and plumed creits. Denham.
2: To ftrip; to take away any thing good.
What are thofe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which'do forfeit and deveft all right and title in a nation to government?

Bacon.
3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaft,
Which for thy fake from paffions I deveff.
Prior.
DEVEX. adj. [devexus, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.
Deve'xity, n.f. [from devex.] Incurvation downwards; declivity.
To De'viate. v. n. [de via decedere, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The reft to fome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into fonfe.
Dryden.
Thus Pegafus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track. Pope.
What makes all phyfical and moral ill?
What makes all phyfical and moral ill?
There nature deviates, and here wanders will. Pope's Efays. Befides places which may deviate from the fenfe of the author, it would be kind to obferve any deficiencies in the diction.
2. To go aftray ; to err ; to fin ; to offend.

Devia'tion. n. f. [from deviate.]

1. The act of quitting the right way ; crror; wandering.

Thefe bodies perfevere in their motions, and conftantly move round in the fame tracts, without making the leaft deviation.

Cloeyne's Phil. Princ.
2. Variation from eftablifhed rule.

Having once furveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eafily difcover the deviations from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in ufe, either by defect of fingle characters, of letters, or by confufion of them. Holder.
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perfons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inftantly to recover their loft ground, that they may not bring error into habit.
Devi'ce. n. $\int$. [devife, French; divifa, Italian.]

1. A contrivance ; a ftratagem.

This is our device,
That Falftaff at that oak fhall meet with us. Shakcfpeare.
He intended it as a politick device to leflen their intereft, and keep them low in the world.

Atterbury's Sermons. 2. A defign; a fcheme formed; project ; fpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in

## D E V

decice, which they fay are better for the fate of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater caule we find to conclude, although we continue the fame we are, the harm is not great.

Ho:ker, Dedicat.
His device is againf Babylon, to deftroy it. Ffer. li. In.
'There are many devices in a man's heart; neverthelefs, the counfel of the Lord fhall ftand

Prov. xix. 21.
3. The emblem on a fhield; the enfign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we fhields, and their devices bear;
Let fraud fupply the want of force in war. Dryden's . .in.
Hibernia's harp, device of her command,
And parent of her mirth, fhall there be feen. Prior.
They intend to let the world fee what party they are of, by figures and defigns upon thefe fans; as the knights-errant ufed to diftinguifh themfelves by devices on their fhields. Addif. Invention ; genius.

He's gentle; never fchooled, and yet learned; full of noble device, of all forts enchantingly beloved. Sbak. As you like it. DE'VIL. n.f. [boful, Saxon; disbolus, Latin. It is more properly written divel.]

1. A fallen angel; the temper and Spiritual enemy of mankind. Are you a man?
_Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the devil. Sbakcpeare's Macleth.
2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyfelf, devil:
Proper deformity feems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
3. A ludicrous term for mifchief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. Granville.
4. A kind of expletive, expreffing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there! Pope, Epif. ii.
5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial fenfe.

The devil was well, the devil a monk was he. A Proverb. De'vilish. adj. [from devil.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mifchievous; malicious; deftructive.

Gynecia took a farther conceit of it, miftrufting greatly Cecropia, becaufe the had heard much of the devilifh wickednefs of her heart.

For grief thereof, and devilifs defpight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dufkifh fmoak and brimftone blue. Fairy 2 ueen. In hollow cube
He trains his devilifo engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry fide with fhadowy fquadrons deep. Milton's P. Lof. 2. Having communication with the devil.

The dutchefs, by his fubornation,
Upon my life began her devilifh practices. Shakef. Henry VI. 3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A devilifb knave! befides the knave is handfome, young, and blyth : all thofe requifites are in him that delight. Sbakefp.
De'vilishly. adv. [from devilifh.] In a manner fuiting the devil; diabolically.

Thofe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and devilijhly thofe impoftors called the caufe of God.

Soutb's Scrmons.
De'vilkin. n.f. [from devil.] A little devil. Clarifa.
De'vious. alj. [devius, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creufa kept behind: by choice we ftray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry devious way. Dryden's 压n. In this minute devious fubject I have been neceffitated to explain myfelf in more words, than to fome few may feem needful.
2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every mufe,
And every blooming pleafure, wait without
To blefs the wildly devious morning walk. Thimf. Summer. 3. Erring; going aftray from rectitude.

One devious ftep, at firft fetting out, frequently leads a perfon into a wildernefs of doubt and error.
To DEVI'SE. v. a. [devifer, French, as of devifare, to look about. Skinner.]

1. To contrive; to form by art ; to invent; to excogitate; to frike out by thought.

Whether they, at their firft coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or devifed them among themfelves, is very doubtful.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
He could by his fkill draw after him the weight of five thoufand bufhels of grain, and devife thofe rare engines which thot finall ftones at liarid, but great ones afar off. Peacham.

Ye fons of art, one curious piece devife,
From whofe conftructure motion thall arife.
Blackmore.

Behold I frame cevil against you, and devife a device againft you.

to form fchemes.
Her merry fit the frefhly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity devife,
Herfif to cherifl and her gueft to chear. Fairy, \&ucen, $l$ ii. But fith now fafe ye feifed have the fhore,
And well arrived are, high God be bleft,
Let us devife of eafe and everlafting reft. Fairy Quecm, b. i, Since we are fo far entered, let us, I pray you, a little derife of thofe evils by which that country is hidd in this wretched cafe, that it cannot, as you fay, be recured. Sperfer's Ireland.

Dei ife but how you'll ufe him when he comes, and let us two devife to bring him thither. Sbak. Ner. Wives of Windf.r.
Devi'se $n f$. [ie iff, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or hequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his laft will or teftament in writing ; and the reafon is, becaufe thofe that now appertain only to the devifour, by this act are diftributed into many The alienation is made by devife in a laft will only, and the third part of thefe profits is there demandable, by fpecial provifion thereof made in the fatute. Bacon's Off. of Alienation. 2. Contrivance. See Device.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpofe, nor left his intention to be accomplifhed by our devifes. Ilooker.
To Devise. v. a. [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.
Devi'ser. n. $\int$. [from devife.] A contriver; an inventer.
Being divided firm truth in themfelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception ; for true it is, if I fay they are daily mocked into error by devifers. Brown's Vulg. Errours. The authors of ufeful inventions, the devifors of whollome laws, as were the philofophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. Grew's Cofmol. DE'VITABLE. adj. [devitabilis, Lat.] Poffible to be avoided; avoidable. Díf. Devita'tion. n.f. [devitatio, Latin.] The act of efcaping or avoiding.
Devo'id. adj. [vuide, French.]
I. Ennpty; vacant; void.

When I awoke, and found her place devoid, And nought but preffed grafs where the had lyen,
I forrow'd all fo much as eaift I joy'd. Fairy $2 u c e n, ~ b . ~ i . ~$
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and devoid of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. Fairy 2uen, b. ii. That the foul and angels are deroid of quantity and dimenfion, hath the fuffrage of the moft; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. Glarv.

The motion of this chariot will ftill be eafier as it afcend higher, 'till at length it fhall become utterly devo:d of gravity, when the leaft ftrength will be able to beftow upon it a fwift motion. Wilkins's Nath. Magic

His warlike mind, his foul deroid of fear,
His high def:gning thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghofts are made appear. Dryden. $\}$
We Tyrians are not fo devoid of fenfe,
Nor fo remote from Phoebus' infuence. Dryderi's Virg. IEn. Devóir. n. f. [devoir, French.
I. Service. A fenfe now not ufed.

To reftore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmoft devoir and fervice. Knolles's Hifory. 2. Act of civility or obfequioufnels.

Aukward and fupple, each devoir to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day.
Pofe.

## To DEVO'LVE. v a. [devolvo, Latin.]

i. To roll down.

The matter which devolves from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not confiderably raife and augment them. Woodward's Natirral Hifory.
Through fplendid kingdoms he devoivers his maze,
Now wanders wild through folitary tracts

## Of life-deferted fand.

Tbomfon's Summer, $1.80 \%$.
2. To move from one hand to another

Becaufe they found too mucl confufion in fuch a multitude of ftatefmen, they divolucd their whole authority into the hands of the council of Iixty: Aidifon's Remarks on Italy.
The whole power, at home and abroad, was devolved upon that family.

Swift.
To Devo'lve. v. n. To fall in fucceffion into new hands.
Suppofing people, by wanting fpiritual bleffings, did lofe all their right to tenporal, yet that torfeiture mult clevolve only to the fupreme Lord.
Devolu'tion. n. f. [devolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raifing of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth duwn upon the valleys from the

## D E V

hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our confideration on another occafien. IW ooditarl's Natural Hiflory.
2. Removal from hand to hand.

The jurifliction exercifed in thofe courts is derived from the crown of England, and the latt dicolution is to the king by way of appeal

Hale' Comamon Law of Eng and.
Devoratrion. If f. [from deviro, Latin.] The aet of devouring.
To DEVO'TE. \%. a. [derioveo devotus, Latin.]

1. Tondedicate; to confecrate; to appropriate.

No deroted thing that a man mall derote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beaft, and of the field of his poffiffion, flall be fold or redeemed. Lev. xxvii. 21 :
What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To ftop devoted charitable deeds? Shake/p. Richard III. While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral difcipline,
Let's be no ftoicks, nor no ftocks, I pray;
Or fo dev le to Ariftotle's checks,
As Orid be an outcaft quite abjur'd. Sh. Tam. of the Sbrewe: They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds deroted to the god of day. Pope's Ody $\sqrt{c} y$, $b$. i.
If perfons of this make fhould ever devote themfelves to fcience, they fhould be well afiured of a folid and ftrong conftitution of body.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. To addict ; to give up to ill.

Aliens were devoted to their rapine and defpight. Dec. of Piety.
Having once debauched their fenfes with the pleafures of other nations, they devoted themfelves unto all wickednefs.

Grew's Cofin. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.
Ah why, Penelope, this caufclefs fear,
To render fleep's foft bleflings infincere?
Alike devote to forrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. Pope's Ody $J_{e y}$.
3. To curfe ; to execrate; to doom to deftruction.

Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly
Thofe wicked tents devoted; left the wrath
Impendent, raging into fudden flame,
Diftinguifh not. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. v.l. 890. To deftruction facred, and devote,
He with his whole pofterity muft die. Milton's Parad. Lof.
Goddefs of maids, and confcious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iflue felt,
When, hiffing through the Ikies, the feather'd deaths were dealt.
Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when fuch a wretch was born:
Like me to deferts and to darknefs run. Rowe's fane Shore.
Devo'tedness. n. $\int$. [from devote.] The fate of being devoted or dedicated.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her difadvantage, relates to her but as the was, or may again be, an obftacle to your devotednefs to feraphick love.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.
The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be ftiled natural religion; that is to fay, a devotidnefs unto God, our liege Lord, fo as to act in all things according to his will.

Grew's Cofmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 5 .
Devote'e. n.f. [devot, French.] One erroneoully or fuperfitiouly religious; a bigot.
DEVO'TION. n.f. [devotion, French; devotio, Latin.]

1. The flate of being confecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety ; acts of religion.

Mean time her warlike brother on the feas
His waving ftreamers to the winds difplays,
And vows for his return, with vain devotion, pays. Dryd. $\}$ 3. An act of external worfhip.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick devotion.
For as I paffed by and beheld your devotion, I found an altar with this infeription, To the unknown God. AETs xvii. 23 .

In vain doth man the name of juft expect,
If his devotions he to God neglect.
Deinbam.
4. Prayer; expreffion of devotion.

> An aged holy man,

That day and night faid his devotion,
Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
No other worldly bufinefs did apply.
muft pray always,
Your devotion has its opportunity: we muft pray always, but chielly at certain times.

Sprat's Sermons.
5. The fate of the mind under a ftrong fenfe of dependance upon God.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Defcends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in devotion, to adore
And worhhip God fupreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vii, 1.51 1. $^{\circ}$
From the full choir, when loud Hofanna's rife,
And fwell the pomp of dreadful facrifice;
Amid' that fcenc, if fome relenting cye
Glance on the ftone where our cold reliques lie, Devotion's felf fhall fteal a thought from heav'n, One human tear fhall drop, and be forgiv'n.

## DEV

Devotion may be confudered either as an exercife of publick or private prayers at fet times and occafions, or as a temper of the mind, a ftate and difpolition of the heart, which is rightly affected with fuch exercites. Law on Cbri/t's Perfection:
6. An act of reverence, refpect, or ceremony.

Whither away fo faft?
-No farther than the 「ower; and, as I guefs;
Upon the like devotion as yourfelves,
To gratulate the gente princes there. Shalief. Richard IIT. 7. Strong affection; ardent love; fuch as makes the lover the fole property of the perfon loved.

Be oppofite, all planets of good luck;
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love, Immaculate devotion, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. Shak. R. III.
He had a particular reverence for the perfon of the king; and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as
he had had the honour to be trufted with his education. Clar.
8. Difpofal; power; ftate of dependance on any one.

Arundel-cafte would keep that rich corner of the country at his majefty's devotion.

Clarcndon, b. viii.
Devo'tional. adj. [from devetion.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to wor'hip; religious.

Nor are the fobereft of them fo apt for that devotional com= pliance and juncture of hearts, which I defire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. King Charle::

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often times at a very eafy rate, by a few demure looks, with fome devotional poftures and grimaces.

South's Scrmons.
Devo'tionalist. n. $\int$. [from devotion.] A man zealous without knowledge ; fuperffitiouly devout.
To DEVOU'R. v. a. [devoro, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenoufly, as a wild beaft or animal of prey.

We will fay fome evil beaft hath devo:red him. Gen. xxxvii We've willing dames enough : there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour fo many
As will to greatnefs dedicate themfelves;
Finding it fo inclin'd.
Shakefpeire's Macbeth: So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his devouring paws. Shakef. Henry VI.
2. To deftroy or confume with rapidity and violence.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth.
joel ii. 3:
How dire a tempeft from Mycenæ pour ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{d}$,
Our plains, our temples, and our town ev.ur'd;
It was the wafte of war. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$. b. viii.
Notwithflanding that Socrates lived in the time of this devouring peftilence at Athens, he never caught the leaft infection.

Addifon's spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 195 -
3. To fwallow up; to annihilate.

He feemed in fwiftnefs to devour the way. Shakefpeare. Such a pleafure as grows frefher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never devoured. South. Death ftalks behind thee, and each flying hour Does fome loofe remnant of thy life devour.

Dryden.
Devou'rer. n.f. [from devour.] A confumer; he that de= vours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wildernefs of tygers:
Tygers muft prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine : how happy art thou then,
From thefe devourers to be banifhed? Shak. Tit. Andronicus.
Since thofe leviathans are withdrawn, the leffer devourers fupply their place : fraud fucceeds to violence. Decay of Picty:

Store the pond with carp and tench; which do the beft together of any fifh, all other fifh being devourers of their fpawn. Mortiner's Husbandry.
DEVO'UT. adj. [devotus, Latin.]
I. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We muft be conftant and devout in the worfhip of our
God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our ncighbour.
Rogers, Sermion $13^{\circ}$
2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with foul devout, he thank'd the god;
And, of fuccefs fecure, return'd to his abodc. Dryd. Fables.
3. Exprefive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient fire defcends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes clevout,
Gratcful to heav'in. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. xi. 1.863.
Devo'utly. adv. [from devout.] Pioufly; with ardent devotion; religioufy.

Her grace rofe, and with modeft paces
Came to the altar, where fhe kneel'd ; and, faint-like,
Caft her fair eyes to heav'11, and pray'd devoutly. Sh. H.VIII
One of the wife men of the fociety of Solomon's houfe, having a while attentively and decoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and crofs, fell down "1won his face. Bacon.

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt dewoutlier than moft ufe to pray;
Who being here fill'd with grace, yet ftrove to be
Both where more grace and more capacity
At once is given.

Think, O my foul, devoutly think, How, with affrighted eyes,

Thou faw'ft the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rife! Siddjon's Spectator, No. 490.
To fecond caufes we feem to trult, without expreffing, fo devoutly as we ought to do, our dependance on the firft. Atterb. Deuse. n.f. [more properly than deuce, Fumius, from Dufius, the name of a certain fpecies of evil fpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.
'Twas the prettieft prologue, as he wrote it ;
Well, the deuce take me if I ha'n't forgot it. Congreve.
Dfuterógamy. n.f. [ýarteq and ráuor.] a fecond marriage.

Dict:
Deuteroncimy. n. f. [ déureser roubo.] The fecond book of the law, being the book of Mofes.
Deutero'scopy. n. f. [dévego and oxomís.] The fecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal fenfe.

Not attaining the deuterofcopy, or fecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their confequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.

Erown's Vulgar Errours.
DEW. n.f. [beap, Saxon; daaw, Dutch.] The moifture upon the ground.
Fogs, particularly thofe which we frequently obferve after fun-fetting, even in our hotteft months, are nothing but a vapour, confifting of water, and of fuch mineral matter as it meets with in its paffage, and could well bring up along with it ; which vapour was fent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the fun then being above the horizon, taking it at the furface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmofphere, it was not difcernible, as now it is; becaufe the fun being now gone off, the vapour ftagnates at and near the earth, and faturates the air 'till it is fo thick as to be eafily vifible therein: and when at length the heat there is fomewhat further fpent, which is ufually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a derv, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherifhes, cools and refrefhes, after the fcorching heat of the foregoing day.

Woodzuard's Natural Hifory.

## Never yet one hour in bed

Did I enjoy the golden dew of fleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was ftill awak'd. Shak. R. III.
That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His dew falls ev'ry where. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.

> She looks as clear

As morning rofes newly wafh'd with dew. Sbakefpeare.
Dews and rain are but the returns of moift vapours condenfed. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N${ }^{\circ} .81$.
Now fliding freams the thirfty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.
To Dew. v. a. [from the noun.] To wet as with Pope. moiften ; to bedew.

A trickling ftream of balm moft fovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground ftill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had dewed been with timely rain. Fairy Queen, b. i. Be we the med'cine of the fickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.

## —Or fo much as it needs

To dew the fovereign flower, and drown the weeds. Shakef. Give me thy hand,
That I may dew it with my mournful tears. Shakef. H. VI.
He ceas'd ; difcerning Adam with fuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words, which thefe he breath'd.
'Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. 1. 373.
Palemon above the reft appears,
In fable garments, dew' $d$ with guihing tears. Dryd. Fables.
It is not ufed properly of an action of terrour.
In Gallick blood again
He dews his reeking fword, and ftrows the ground
With headlefs ranks.
De'wberry. n. $\int$. [from dew and berry.]
Dewberries, as they fand here among the more delicate fruits, muft be underftood to mean raberries, which are alfo of the bramble kind.

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. Shakefpcare.
Dewbespre'nt. fart. [dew and befprent.] Sprinkled with dew.

This cvening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their fupper on the favoury herb
Of knot-grafs dewbefprent, and were in fold,
I fat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-fuckle.
Milton.
Dew-burning. adj. [from dew and burning.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the fparkling of dew.

## D E X

Hc, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-brandifhing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crefted fcalp io fore did fmite,
That to the fcull a yawning wound it made. Fairy Quech.
DE'WDROP. n. $\int$. [dew and drop.] A drop of dew wilich farkles at fun-rife.

I muft go feok fome dewdrops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowlip's car.
Shakefpeare.
Au hoft
Innumerable! as the ftars of night,
Or ftars of morning, dewdrops, which the fun
Impearls! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. Milton's Pa. Laff.
Reft, fweet as dewdrops on their flow'ry lawns,
When the fky opens, and the morning dawns! Tickell.
De'wlap, n.f. [from lapping or liking the dew.]

1. The flefh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his fhoulders flung,
And from his neck the double dowlap hung. Addif. Ov. Met.
2. It is ufed in Sbakefpcare for a lip faccid with age, in contempt.

And fometimes lurk I in a goflip's bowl,
In very likenefs of a roafted crab;
And when fhe drinks againft her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Sbakefpcare.
E'WLAPT. adj. [from dlewlaf.] Furnifhed with dewlaps.
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whofe throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flefh. Shakefpeare's Tempef.
The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. Gay.
De'wworm. n.f. [from dew and woorm.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the dew-worm, which fome call the lobworm, and the brandliny, are the chief. Walton's Angler.
De'wy. adj. [from dew.]

1. Refembling dew ; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dewy mift
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. vii. l. 33 I.
Where two adverfe winds,
Sublim'd from dewy vapours in mid fky,
Engage with horrid fhock, the ruffled brine Roars formy.

Pbillips.
2. Moift with dew ; rofcid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her dewy bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herfelf to rear,
With rofy cheeks, for hhame as blufhing red. Fairy $2 u e e n$. The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth fing,
And the waters murmuring,
With fuch confort as they keep,
Entice the dewy feather'd fleep.
Miltor:
His dewy locks diftill'd
Ambrofia. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. v. l. 56;
His own Prænifte fends a chofen band,
With thofe who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;
Befides the fuccour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and dewy fields. Dryden's En $n$. b. viii:
$D E^{\prime} X T E R$. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term ufed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this finifter
Bounds' in my fire's. Sbakefpeare's Trcilus and Creffrda.
DEXTE'RITY. n. $\int$. [dexteritas, Latin.]

1. Readinefs of limbs; activity; readinefs to attain fkill; 1 kill ; expertnefs.
2. Readinefs of contrivance; quicknefs of expedient; fkill of management.

His wifdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himfelf from dangers, when they preffed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off.

Bacon's Henry VII.
They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and dexterity.

Soutb's Sermons.
The fame Proteftants may, by their dexterity, make them-
felves the national religion, and difpofe the church-revenues
among their paftors.
Swift.
De'xterous. adj. [denter, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a dexterous workman.
2. Expert in management ; fubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themfelves, and are dexterous managers
enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themfelves.

Locke:
Dexte'rously. adv. [from dexterous.] Expertly; Ikilfully; artfully.

The magiftrate fometimes cannot do his own office dextcrouf/j, but by acting the minifter.

Scuth's Scrmons.
But then my ftudy was to cog the dice, And denteroufy to throw the lucky fice.

Dryden.
DE'XTRAL.

## D I A

De'xtral. alj. [dexter, Latin.] The right; not the left.
As for any tunicles or Ikin:s, which fhould hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts, we muft not conceive it diffufeth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper veffels.

Lroun's Vulgar Eirrours, b. iv. c. 5
Dextraturty. n.f. [from dextral.] The fate of being on the right, not the left, fide.
If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and fuch as arifeth from a conftant root in nature, we might ex pect the fame in other animals, whofe parts are alfo differenced by dextrality.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.
DIABE'res. n.f. [omeanlue.] A morbid copioufnefs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paffages.

An increafe of that fecretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick fweats and coughs, diabetes, and other confumptions.

Derban's Pbyyfo-Thoology.
Diabo'lical. $\}$ adj. [from diabolus, Latin.] Devilifh; parDiabo'lick. $\}$ taking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beafts obferv'd,
Doubt might beget of diabolick pow'r,
Active within, beyond the fenfe of brute. Milt. Par. Lof.
Docs not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirft of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppreffion, is a moft diabolical outrage upon the laws of God and Nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind?

L'Ejfrange.
The practice of lying is a diabolical cxercife, and they that ufe it are the devil's children.

Ray on the Creation.
Damned fpirits muft needs be all envy, defpair, and rage; and have fo much of a diabslical nature in them, as to wifh all men to fhare their mifery.

Atter bury's Sermons.

## DIACO'DIUM. n.f. [Latin.] The fyrup of poppics.


DI'ADEM. n.f. [diadema, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an cnfign of royalty bound about the head of Eaftern monarchs.

The facred diadenz in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. Fairy 2ueen. A lift the cobler's temples ties,
To kecp the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the diadem,
That princes wear, derives from them.
2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in fhew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and fleeplefs nights,
To him who wears the regal diadem. Milton's Par. Loft. Why fhould he ravifh then that diadem

## From your grey temples, which the hand of time

 Muft fhortly plant on his.Denlam's Soply.
Faction, that once made diadems her prey,
And ftopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mift before this radiant day.
Rofommon. $\}$
DiAde'med. adj. [from diadem.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not fo, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's fhrine,
Her pricflefs mufe forbids the good to dye, And opes the temple of eternity.
DI'ADROM. $n$ f. [ixdoqus $\omega$ ] The time in which any mope. is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.
A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philofophical foot, a philofophical foot one third of a pendulum; whofe diadroms, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one fecond of time, or a fixtieth of a minute.
 fyllables; as $a " e r$.
Diagno'stick. n. $\int$. [ñarvionew.] A fymptom by which a difeafe is diftinguifhed from others.

I fhall lay down fome indifputable marks of this vice, that whenever we fee the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the houfe:-let us hear your diagnoficks. Collicr on Pride. One of our phyficians proved difappointed of his prognofticks, or rather diagnofficks. Harvey on Confumptions.
DIA'GONAL. adj. [diaywiso.] Reaching from one angle to another, fo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.
The monftrofity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with fome difadvantage ; the fhortnefs being fixed unto the legs of one fide, that might have been more properly placed upon the diagonal movers. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. iii. e. 5-
This, and all like forts of ftone that are compofed of granules, will cut and rive in any dircetion, as well in a perpendicular, or in a diagonal, as horizontally and parallel to the fide of the ftrata.

Woodward on Fofils.
Dia'conal. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.] A line drawn from
angle to angle, and dividing a fquare into equal parts:
When a man has in lis mind the idea of two lines, viz. the fide and diagonal of a fquare, whereof the diagonal is an Vol. I.

## D I A

inch long, he may have the idea alfo of the divifion of that line inte a certain number of equal parts.

Locke. Dia'gonality. adv. [from diagonal.] In a diagonal direction. The right and left are not defined by philofophers according to common acceptation, that is, refpectively from one man unto another, or any conflant fite in each, as though that fhould be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, ftands athwart or diagonally unto the other; but were diftinguifhed, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the cither fide. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$. iv. Di'agram. n. $\int$. [ixygapux.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical fcheme.
Many a fair precept in poetry is like a feeming demonftration in the mathematicks; very $f_{p}$ ecious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanick operation.

Dryden.
Why do not thefe perfons make a diagram of thefe cogita tive lines and angles, and demonftrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? Bentley's Sermions.
Diagry'diates. $n$ f. [from diagrydium, Lat] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.
All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates, mixed with tartar, or fome acid, or rhubarb powder. Floyer. DI'AL. n. f. [diale, Skimer.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or fhadow fhews the hour.

O , gentlemen, the timie of life is fhort:
To fpend that fhortnefs bafely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. Shakefp. Henry IV. If the motion be very flow, we perccive it not: we have no fenfe of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly fadow fteals away upon the dial, and the quickeft cye can difcover no more but that it is gone. Glanv. Secpf. e. ir
Dial-plate. $n$. $f$. [dial and flate.] That on which hours or lines are marked.
He tells us that the two friends, being each of them poffeffed of one of thefe needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inferibing it with the four and twenty letters, in the fame manner as the hours' of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-platc.

Addifon's Spcitator, $\mathrm{N}^{\top} \cdot 241$.


1. The fubdivifion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.
2. Stile ; manner of expreffion.

When themfelves do practife that whercof they write, they change their dialect; and thofe words they fhun; as if there were in them fome fecret fling. $\quad$ Hooker; l. v. J. 22.
3. Language ; fpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and fpeechlefs dialect,
Such as moves men.
Shakejp. Meafure for Meafure.
If the conferring of a kindnefs did not bind the perfon, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the univerfal dialcot of the world, are kindneffes fill called obligations?

South's Sermons.
Diale'cticai. adj. [from dialecrick.] Logical; argumental.
Thofe dialectical fubtletics that the fchoolmen too often employ about phyfiological myfterics, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that ufes them, than increafe the knowledge of fober lovers of truth.
 foning.
Dia'lling.' $n: f$. [from dial.] The fciaterick fcience; the knowledge of fhadow ; the aft of conftructing dials on which the fhadow may fhew the hour.
Dia'list. n.f. [from diai.] A conftructer of dials.
Scientifick dialifts, by the geometrick confiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the fhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. Moxcno
Dra'lugist: $n$. $\int$. [from dialogile?] A fpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues
DI'ALOGUE. $n . \int$. [Jizxoy(o).] A conference; a converfation between two or more, cither real or feigned.
Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned men have compiled in praife of the owl and cuckow? Sbakefpcarc. Oh, the impudence of this wicked fex! Iafcivious dialogmes are innocent with you.

Dryden's Spanig Fryar.
In eafy dialogues is Fletcher's praife;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raire. Dryacrio To Di'alugue, v. a. [from the noun.] To difcourfe with another ; to confer.

Do'f dialogue with thy fhaiow? Shakefpeare's Timon. Dialy'sis. n. $\int$. [dexineres.] The figure in rhetorick by which fyllables or words are divided.
DIA'METER. n. .f. [oia and nírev.] The line, which paffing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.
The fpace between the carth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is feventeen times the diameter of the carth, which makes, in a grofs account, about one hundted and twenty thoufand miles. Raliogbis Hijlory of the IF orlt. 6 U

## D

The bay of Naples is the moft delightful one that I ever faw: it lics in almon a round figure of about thirty miles in the diametcr.

Addijon's Remark's on Italy.
Dia'metral. adj. [from diameter.] Defcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.
Dia'metrally. adv. [from diametral.] According to the direction of a diameter.
Chriftian piety is, beyoud all other things, diametrally oppoled to profanenefs and impiety of actions.

Hammond.
Diame'trical. adj. [from diameter.]

1. Defcribing a diameter.
2. Obferving the direction of a diameter.

The fin of calumny is fet in a moft diametrical oppofition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourfelves. $\quad$ Government of the Tongue, $f . \mathrm{v}$.
Diame'trically. adu. [from diametrical.] In a diametrical direction.

He perfuaded the king to confent to what was diametrically againf his confcience and his honour, and, in truth, his recurity.

Clarendon, b. viii.
When it is thus intercepted in its paffage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the fratum diametrically, glides along the lower furface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the faid denfe flratum and that which lies underneath it.
Diamond. n. f. [diamant, French; allamas, Latin.]
The diamond, the moft valuable and hardeft of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureft water; and is eminently diftinguifhed from all other fubftances: by its vivid fplendour, and the brightnefs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in fhape and fize, being found in the greatef quantity very fmall, and the larger ones extremcly feldom met with. The largeft ever known is that in the pofleffion of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and feventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth feven hundred and feventy-nine thoufand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the Atrongeft fires, except the concentrated folar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceft of all fires does it no injury, unlefs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glafs-houfe fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and fuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken haftily out, it will fometimes crack, and even fplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the Eaft Indies and the Brafils; and though they are ufually found clear and colourlcfs, yet they aro fometimes Alightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of fome metalline particlés.

Hill on Foffls.
This diamond was my mother's : take it, heart;
But keep it 'till you woo another wife. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner ;
Or, for the diamond, the chain you promifed. Shakejpeare.
I fee how thine eye would emulate the diamond: thou haf the right arched bent of the brow. Shak. Mer. Wives of Windf.
The diamond is preferable and vaftly fuperior to all others in luftre and beauty; as alfo in hardnefs, which renders it more durable and lafting, and therefore much more valuable, thain any other ftone.

Woodiuard's Mett. Foff.
The diamond is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the ftar that ufhers in the morn. Blackm. Creation. The lively diamond drinks thy pureft rays,
Collected light, compact.
Thomfor's Summer, 1. 140.
 old word for diapafon. Sce Diapason.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the bafe,
Proportion'd equally by feven and nine;
Nine was the circle fet in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good diapafe. Fairy 2 ueen.
The fweet numbers and melodious meafures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful cliapaje of pleafures,
Now being let to run at liberty.
Spenfer.

Diapafon denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the fame with that we call an cighth, or an octave; becaufe there are but feventones or notes, and then the eighth is the fame àgain with the firtt.

Harris.
It difcovereth the true coincidence of founds into diapafons, which is the return of the fame found. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. Harh din
Broke the fair mufick that all creatures made
'To their great Lord, whofe love their motion fway'd
In perfect diapafon, whilitt they ftood
In firft obedience, and their ftate of good.
Many a fweet rife, many as fweet a fall,
A full-mouth diap afon fwallows all.
From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This univerfal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compafs of the notes it rail,
'The diapafon clofing full in man.

## D I A

DI'APER. n.f. [diapre, French, of unecrtain ctymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.

Not any damfel, which her vaunteth moft
In fkilful ksitting of foft filken twine;
Nor any weayer, which his work doth boaft
In diaper, in damafk, or in lyne,
Might in their diverfe cumning ever dare
With this fo curious net-work to compare.
Spenfer.
2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a filver bafon
Full of rofe-water, and beftrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a diaper.
Shakefpeare.
To Di'aper. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To variegate ; to diverfify; to flower.

For fear the fones her tender foot fhould wrong,
The ground he frew'd with flowers all along,
And diaper'd like the difcoloured mead.
Spenfer.
Flora ufeth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new livery, diapered with various flowers, and chequercd with delightful objcets.
2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

If you diaper upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reafon tells you, that your fold muft cover fomewhat unfeen.

Peacham on Drawing.
Diafhane'ity. n.. . [from diapavíx.]
lucidnefs ; power of tranfinitting light.
Becaufe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to tranfmit the light, which, if the eyes fhould always ftand open, would be apt to grow dry and fhrink, and lofe their diaphaneity; therefore are the eyelids fo contrived as often to wink, that fo they may, as it were, glaze and varnith them over with the moifture they contain.

Ray on the Creation.
Diapha'nick. adj. [dia and ф́áro.] Tranfparent; pellucid; having the power to tranfmit light.

Air is an element fuperior, and lighter than water, through whofe vaft, open, fubtile, diaphanick, or tranfparent body, the light, afterwards created, eafily tranfpired.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
DIAPHANOUS. adj. [dà and ¢ciris.] Tranfparent; clear; tranflucent; pellucid ; capable to tranfmit light.

Ariftotle callcth light a quality inherent, or clearing to a diaphanous body. Raleigh's Hififory of the World
When he had taken off the infect, he found in the leaf very little and diathanous eggs, exactly like to thofe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. Ray on the Creation.
Diaphorétick. adj. [dx甲ogrinoo.] Sudorifick; promating a diaphorefis or perfipiration ; caufing fweat.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perfpiration, help the organs of digeftion, becaufe the attenuation of the aliment make it perfpirable.

Arbutbnot on Aliments A diaphoretick medicinc, or a fudorifick, is fomething that will provoke fweating.
Di'aphracis. n. f. [írapariua.]
I. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any divifion or partition which divides a hollow body.

It confifts of a fafciculus of bodies, round, about one fixtly of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numernus cells by means of diapbrayms, thick fet throughout the whole length of the body.

Woodruard on Folf:1s.
 a perfon frequently goes to ftool, and is cured either by purging off the caufe, or reftringing the bowels. Quincy. During his diarrbea I healed up the fontancls. IVijeman.
Diarrhoétick. adj. [ffom diarrbrea.] Promoting the flux of the beily; folutive; purgative.

Millet is diarrboctick, cleanfing, and ufeful in difeafes of the kidneys.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Di'ary, n. f. [diarium, Latin.] An account of the tranfo actions, accidents, and obfervations of every day; a journal. In fea-voyagcs, where there is nothing to be feen but fky and fea, men make diaries; but in land-travel, wherein fo much is to be obferved, they omit it. Bacon, Eflay 19. I go on in my intended diary.

Tatler, NN. 60.
Dia'stole. n. f. [диaconin.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a fhort fyllable is made long. 2. The dilation of the heart.

The fy\{tole feems to refemble the forcible bending of 2 fpring, and the diafole its flying out again to its natural fate. Ray on the Creation.
Dia'style. [sià and sún@, a pillar.] A fort of edifice where the pillars ftand at fuch a difance from one another, that three diameters of their thickncfs arc allowed for intercolumniation.

Harris.
Diate'sseron. n. §. [of ince and riscsga, four.] An interval in mufick, compofed of one greater tone, one leffer, and one greater femi-tone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in mufical compofition, a perfect fourth.

Diatónick. [of i:ario. ] The ordinary fort of mufick which procseds by different tones, either in afcending or
defeending. It contains only the two greater and lefier tones; and the greater femi-tune.

Hurris. Diaze'nTick Tone. [of oici and foyrope.] In the ancient Greek mufick, disjoined two fourths, one on cach fide of it; and which being joined to eitiner, made a fifth. 'This is, in our mufick, from $A$ to $B$.

They allowed to this cliazentick tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the uinalterable difference of the fifth and four $h$.
Dı'brie. n.f. [from dipfel, Dutch, a fharp point, Skimner; from dabile, funius.] A finall fpade; a pointed inftrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.
Dica'city. n. f. [dicacitas, Lat.] Pertnefs; faucinefs. Dica. Di'bstone. n.j. A little fone which children throw at another ftune.
I have feen litile girls exercife whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at dibfones, as they call it.
DICE. n. f. The plural of die. Sce Die.
It is above a hundred to one againtt any particular throw, that you do not caft any given fet of faces with four cubical dice; becaufe there are fo maniy feveral combinations of the fix faces of four dice: now, after you have caft all the trials but one; it is ftill as much odds at the laft remaining time, as it was at the firlt.

Bentley's Sermons.
To Dice. v. n. [from the noun.] To game with dice.
I was as virtuouny given as a gentleman need to be ; virtuous enough; fwore little; diced not above feven times a week; went to a bawdy-houfe not above once in a quarter of an hour.

Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Dice-box. $n f$. [dice and box:] The bux from which the dice are thrown.

What would you fay, fhould you fee the farkler fhaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box?

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}}$. 120.
Di'cer. n.f. [from dice.] A player at dice; a gamefter. They make marriage vows
As falfe as dicers oaths
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Dich. adj. This word feems corrupted from dit for do it. Rich men fin, and I eat root:
Much good dich thy good heart, Apemantus. Sbakef. Timon.
Diсно'тому. n. f. [dixотонice] Diftribution of ideas by pairs.

Some perfons have difturbed the order of nature, and abufed their readers by an affectation of dichotomies, trichotomies, fevens, twelves, \&cc. Let the nature of the fubject, confidered together with the defign which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. Watts.
Díckens. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it feems, much the fame with the devil; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock ?
-I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my hufband had him of.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
What a dickens does he mean by a trivial fum?
But han't you found it, fir?
Congreve's Old Batchelor.
Di'cher of Leather. n.f. [dicra, low Latin.] Ten hides. Dict.
To DI'CTATE. v. a. [dicio, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The fooils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And fudded amber darts a golden ray ;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder dietates is the dome of Jove. Pope's Odyfey.
Whatfocver is diffated to us by God himfelf, or by men who are divinely infpired, muft be believed with full affurance. Watts's Logick.
Di'ctate, n.f. [difatum, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prefcription; prefcript.
Others caft about for new difcoveries, and to feek in their own thoughts for thofe right helps of art which will fcarce be found, I fear, by thofe who fervilely confine themfelves to the diciates of others.

I credit what the Grecian dietates fay,
And Samian founds o'er Scota's hills convey.
Then let this dizlate of my love prevail;
Inflant, to foreign realms prepare to fail,
To learn your father's fortunes. Pope's Ody $\int f y$, b. i.
Dicta'tron. n.f. [from diEzate.] The act or practice of

Prior. diçating or prefcribing.

DICTATOR. n.f. [Latin.]

1. A magiftrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diftefs, and invefted with abfolute authority.

Kind dictators made, when they came home,
Their vanquifh'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Waller.
Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
Nar.
2. One invefted with abfolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care,
And management of this main enterprize,
To him their great diEtator. Milton's Paradife Rerain'd, b. i.
3. One whofe credit or authority enables him to direit the conduct or ofinion of others.

Nor is it a fmall power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the dicfator of principles, and teacher of unqueftionable truths.

Locke.
That riches, honours, and outward fplendour, fhould fet up perfons for dictators to all the reft of mankind, is a moft thameful invafion of the right of our underfanding. Watt: Dictatórial. adj. [fromi dictator.] Authoritative; confi dent; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an obfervator that treats of trade and politicks in a dictatoria! ftyle, and is lavifh in the praife of the author. Waits.
Dicta'rorship. $n$. $\rho$. [from diciator.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the folemneft title they can confer under the prince dom; being indeed a kind of distator/bip.
2. Authority; infolent confidence.

This is that perpetual dictatorßip which is exercifed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. $D_{\text {ryd }}$ den Dicta'turf. n.f. [diffatura, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorfhip.

Dic.
Díction. n. f. [dietion, French; dietio, Latin.] Stile; language ; expreffion.
There appears in every part of his diction, or expreffion; a kind of noble and bold purity. Dryden
Di'ctionary. n.. . [dicfionarium, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.
Some have delivered the polity of firits, and left an account that they ftand in awe of charms, fpells, and conjurations; that they are arraid of letters and characiers, notes and dafhes, which, fet together, do fignify nothing; and not only in the dictionary of man, but in the fubtler vocabulary of fatin.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 10.
Is it fuch a horrible fault to tranfate fimulacra images? I fee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick dictionary. Still:

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a dictionary, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. Watts. Drd. of clo. [cio, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of do.

## Thou can'f not fay I did it.

Shakefpcare.
What did that greatnefs in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it defign'd. Dryd. Aurengz.
2. The fign of the preter-imperfect tenfe, or perfect.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not underftand.

## Dryden.

3. It is fometimes ufed emphatically; as, I did really love him.

Dida'ctical. $\}$ adj. [d.dंzinu*.] Preceptive; giving precepts:
DIDA'CTICK. $\}$ as a didactick poem is a poem that gives rules for fome art; as the Georgicks.
The means ufed to this purpofe are partly didactical, and partly protreptical, demonftrating the truth of the gofpel; and then urging the profeffors of thofe truths to be ftedfait in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. Ward on Infidelity.
Dídapper. n.f. [from dip.] A bird that dives into the water.
 giving precepts in fome art.

I found it neceflary to form fome fory, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what fecies it may be comprehended, whether ditlafcalick or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks.
To Di'dDer. v. a. [diddern, Teut. zittern, Germ.] To quake with cold; to fliver. A provincial word. Skinner.
Didst. The fecond perfon of the preter tenfe of do. Sec Did
Oh laft and beft of Scots! who didft maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. Dryden. To DIE. v. a. [beaz, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to ftain.

## So much of death her thoughts

Had entertain'd, as $d y^{\prime} d$ her cheeks with pale. Milt.P.L.
All white, a virgin faint fhe fought the fkies;
For marriage, though it fullies not, it dies.
Dryden.
De. n.f. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ftain; hue acquired. It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that dic is on me,
Which makes my whit't part black. SbakefP. Henry VIII. We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful luftre, excellent dies, and many. Bacon's New Atlantis,

Darknefs we fee emerges into light,
And flining funs defcend to fable night:
Ev'n heav'n itfelf receives another die,
When weary'd animals in flumbers lie
Of midnight cafe ; another, when the gray
Of morn preludes the fiplendor of the day. Dryden's Fables. It is very furprifing to fee the images of the mind ftamped upon the afpect; to fee the cheeks take the dic of the paffions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought.

Collier of the A/perf.
Firft this
She fends on earth; then that of decper die
Steals foft behind. Thomffin's Summer, l. 1685.

## D I E

In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my fpear: fuch is the die of war. Fairy 2 uecn, b. i.
Thine is the adventure, thine the vietory
Well has thy fortune turn'd the die for thee. Drydcri's Falles. 3. Any cubick body.

Die. n. f. plur. clies. The famp ufed in coinage.
There have been fuch variety of dies made ufe of by Wood in flamping his moncy, that it makes the difcovery of counterfcits more difficult.
suift.
Di'er. n. f. [from dic.] One who fullows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The flecce, that has been by the cier fain'd,
Never again its native whitencfs gain'd.
IF aller.
There were fome of very low rank and proferions, who acquired great eftates: coblcrs, diers, and fhoumakers gave publick fhows to the pcople.
DI'ET. n. f. [diata, low Latin; diaurv.]
I. Food; provifions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiofity of diet, than to maintain life. Raleigh's Hifory of the Il orld. Time may cone, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient dict, nor too light fare. Miit. Par. Lgft.
No part of dict, in any feafon, is fo healthful, fo natural, and fo agrecable to the ftomach, as good and well-ripened fruits.

Milk appears to be a proper diet for inuman bodies, whicre. acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not fo proper where the canals are obftructed, it being void of all faline quality.
2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any difeafe.
I commend rather fome diet for certain feafons, than frequent ufe of phyfick; for thofe diets alter the body more, and trouble it lefs.

Bacon, Effay 3 r .
I reftrained myfelf to fo regular a diet, as to eat flefh but once a day, and little at a time, without falt or vincgar. Temp. To DI'rit. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. 'To feed by the rules of medicine.

She diets him with fafting every day,
The fwelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. Fairy Queen. Shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds fick of happinefs,
And purge th' obftructions, which begin to flop
Our very veins of lifc. Shakefpeare's Honry IV. o. is
He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive ; but when we've fluff'd
Thefe pipes, and thefe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have fuppler fouls
Than in our prieflike fafts; therefore I'll watch him
'Iill he be dicted to my requeft. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
I will attend my hufband, be his nurfe,
Dict his ficknefs; for it is my office. Shakefp. Com. of Err.
Henceforth my early care
Shall 'tend thee, and the fertile burden eafe
'Till dieted by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. Milt. P. L.
We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had lefs occafion: we have dieted a healthy body into a confumption, by plying it with phyfick inftead of food.
2. To give food to

I'm partly led to diet my revenge,
For that I do fufpect the lufty Moor
Hath leapt into my feat.
Shakefpcare's Otheils.
3. To board; to fupply with diet.

To Di'et. v. n.
I. To cat by rules of phyfick.
2. To eat ; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faft, that oft with gods doth dict.
Milton.
Diet-drink. n. $\int$. [diet and drink.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The obfervation will do that better than the lady's dictdrinks, or apothecary's medicines.

Lakt.
Di'etr. $n . f$. [from dies, an appointed day, Skinner: from diet, an old German word fignifying a multitude, Gumius.] An affembly of princes or eftates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a dict, or anfembly of the eftates of many free princes, ecclefiatical and temporal. Raleigh. Dretary. adj. [from dict.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.
Dr'eter. u. f. [from dict.] One who prefcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He filuc'd our broth as Juno had been fick,
And he hier diter.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

DIETE'TICK. $\}$ to the medicinal cautions about the ufe of food.

He received no other counfel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a dietetical caution, and fuch as, without a journcy to R'Leulapius, culinary prefcription might have been afforded.

Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
This book was reccived by the publick with the refpect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the fubject of converfation, and produced even fects in the dietetick philofoply.

Arbuthnot on Aiments, Pref.
To DI'FFER. v. n. [differo, Latin.]

1. To be diftinguifhed from; to have properties and qualities not the fance with thofe of another perfon or thing.
If the pipe be a little wet on the infide, it will make a differing found fiom the fame pipe dry. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Thy prejedices, Syphax, wont difcern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. Aldijon's Cato. The feveral parts of the fame animal differ in their qualities.
2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and undertanding fhall fometimes hear ignorant men differ, and knuw well within himfelf that thofe which fo differ mean one thing, and yet they themfelves never agree. Bacon's Eflays.
There are certain meafures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate thofe who differ with you in their fentiments.

Áddijon's Frecholder, No. 19.
Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment fit ;
We'll never differ with a crowded pit.
Others diffir with me about the truth and reality of Rowe. fpeculations.

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely fpeculative, as thefe are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to ciiffer from one another in our opinions and fentiments. Eurruet's Theory of the Earth.
Di'FFERENCE. n. f. [diffcrentia, Latin.]
I. State of being diftinet from fomething; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between cuftoms of the church duth no harm. Hooker, b. iv.
2. The quality by which one difiers from another.

This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the fuccefiion of blood, but to the fucceffion of virtue. Raleigh's Hifiory of the World.

Thus born alike, from virtue firt begarn
The diff'rence that diftinguifh'd man from man
He claim'd no title from defcent of blood,
But that which made him noble, made him good. Dryden. Though it be ufful to difcern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to confider every difference that is in things, and divide them into diftinct claffes, under every fuch difference.

Locke.
3. The difproportion between one thing and another caufed by the qualities of each.
You thall fee great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia.

Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Oh the frange difference of man and man!
To thee a woman's fervices are due;
My fool ufurps my body.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Here might be feen a great difference between men practifed
to fight, and men accuftomed only to fpoil.
Hayward.
4. Difpute; debate; quarrel ; controverfy.

What was the difference?
-It was a contention in publick.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. Sandys. 5. Diftinction.

Our conflitution, under a good adminiftration, does not only make a diffeic nee beiween the guilty and the innocent, but, even ainuly the guilty, between fuch as are more or lefs criminal. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .3 \mathrm{I}$.
Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there fhould be fuch differences among them, about that which they pretend to be the unly means of ending differences. Tillotf. 6. Point in queftion; ground of controverfy.

Are you acquainted with the difference,
That holds this prefent quention in the court? Sbakefpeare. 7. A logical diftinction.

Some are never without a difference, and commonly, by amufing men with a fu'tilty, blanch the matter. Bacon's E fays.
8. Evidences of diftinćtion ; differential marks.

Henry had the title of fovereign, yet did not put thofe thin.s in execution which are the true marks and differences of fovereignty.

Davies.
To Di'fferencer. v. a. [from the noun.] To caufe a difference; to make one thing not the fame as another.

Moft are apt to feck all the differences of letters in thofe articulating motions; whereas feveral combinations of letters are framed by the very fame mations of thofe organs, which are commonly obferved, and are diffirenced by other concurrent caufes.
roldder's Elements of Speech.
Grafs differencetb a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and defolate wildernefs.

Ray on the Creation.

We fee nothing that differences the courage of Mneftheus from that of Sergetthus.
Di'FFERENT, adj. [from cliffer.]
I. Diftinet; not the fame.

Happinefs confifts in things which produce pleafure, and, in the abfence of thofe, which caufe any pain: now thefe, to different men, are very different things. Locke. There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches.
2. Of many contrary qualitics.

Addifon on Italy:

## The Britons change

Sweet native home for unaccuftom'd air,
And other climes, where diff'rent food and foil
Portend diftempers.
Phillips.
3. Unlike ; diAimilar.

Neither the fhape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; becaufe men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different.

Dryden's Dufrefroy. Differe'Ntial -Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitefimals, or infinitely fmall quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a conteft tetween Leibnitz and Sir Ifaiac Newton. It confifts in defcending from whole quantities to their infinitely fmall differences, and comparing together thefe infinitely fmall differences, of what kind foever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analy fis of infinitefimals.

Harris.
I'fFerently. adv. [from different.] In a different manner.
He may confider how differently he is affected by the fame thought, which prefents itfelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a perfon of an ordinary genius Addijon's Spellator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .40 \mathrm{~g}$.
D'ifferingi.y. adv. [from differing.] In a different manner.
Such protuberant and concave parts of a furface may remit the light fo differingiy, as to vary a colour.

Boyle. DI'FF'CIL adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not eafy ; not obvious. Little ufed.

That that fhould give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itfelf hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as difficil apprehenfion as any myftery in nature

Glanv. Scepf. c. 4. Latin was not more difficil,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiftle.
Hudibras. 2. Scrupulous; hard to be perfuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope difficil in granting the difpenfation, doth ufe it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that fee, that he had touched none of thofe deniers which had been levied by popes in England. Bac. Di'fficilness. n.f. [from difficil.] Lifficulty to be perfuaded; incompliance; impracticability.
There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter fort of malignity turneth but to a croffnefs, or frowardnefs, or aptnefs to oppofe, or difficilnefs, or the like; but the deeper fort, to envy and mere mifchief. Bacon's E fays. DI'FFICULT. adj. [difficilis, Latin.]

1. Hard; not eafy; not facil.

It is difficult in the eyes of this people.
Zachar:
2. Troublefome; vexatious.
3. Hard to pleafe; peevifh; morofe.

Di'fficultly. adu. [from difficult] Hardly; with difficulty.
A man who has always indulged himfelf in the full enjoymont of his ffation, will difficulty be perfuaded to think any methods unjuft that offer to continue it. Rogers's Sermons. Di'fficulty. n. $f$. [from difficult; difficultè, French.]
I. Hardnefs; contrariety to eafinefs or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourfelves to obferve, is a work of labour and difficulty; a fervice that requires our greateft care and attention to the difcharge of it.

Rogers, Serm. 13.
2. That which is hard to accomplifh ; that which is not eafy.

They miftake difficulties for impofibilities: a pernicious miftake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are feldom convinced of it, 'till their convictions do them no good.
3. Diftrefs; oppofition.

Thus, by degrees, he rofe to Jove's imperial feat:
Thus difficulties prove a foul legitimately great. Dryden: 4. Perplexity in affairs; uneafinefs of circumftances.

They lie at prefent under fome difficulties, by reafon of the emperor's difpleafure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures

Addifon on Italy.
5. Objection ; cavil.

Men hould confider, that raifing difficulties concerning the myfteries in religion, cannot make them more wife, learned, or virtuous. To DIFFI'DE. v.n. [difficlo, Latin.] To difruft; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new folution hear:
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden.
Dt'ffidenge.

## D I F

Diffidence. n.f. [from diffide.] Diftruft; want of confidence ; timidity.
No man almoft thought himfelf fecure, and men durft fcarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general diffidence every where.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Ifrael, diffidence of Grought fcandal
In feble, aifidence of God, and doubt
In fecble hearts, propenfe enough before
To waver.
Nillon's Agonifes.
If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true fenfe, the only on probable proofs, our affent can reach no higher than an affurance or diffidence, arifing from the more or lefs apparent probability of the proofs.

Locke.
Be filent always, when you doubt your fenfe;
And fpeak, though fure, with feeming diffidence.
Pops.
Whatfoever atheifts think on, or whatfoever they look on, all do adminifter fome reafons for fufpicion and diffidence, leaft poffibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Bentley's Serm.
Di'finent. adj. [from diffide.] Not confident; not certain; diftruffful.
I am not fo confident of my own fufficiency as not willingly to admit the counfel of others; but yet I am not fo diffident of myfelf, as brutifhly to fubmit to any man's dictates. K.Charles. Be not diffident
Of wifdom; the deferts thee not, if thou
Difmifs not her, when moft thou need'f her nigh. Milton.
I was really fo diffilent of it, as to let it lie by me thefe two years, juft as you now fee it. Pope.
Pliny
Pliny fpeaks of the Scres, the fame people with the Chinefe,
as being very flyy and diffident in their manner of dealing.

## Arbutbnot. <br> Diftrefs makes the humble heart diffident. <br> Clarifa. <br> To DIFFi'ND. v.a. [diffindo, Latin.] To cleave in two;

 to Split.Dict.
Diffi'sion. n.f. [dififlro, Latin.] The act of cleaving or fplitting. DicE.
Diffla'tion. n. f. [difflare, Latin.] The act of fcattering with a blaft of wind. Dict.
Di'frluence. $\}^{n \text {. } . f \text {. [from diffuo, Latin.] The quality of }}$
Di'ffluency. $\}$ falling away on all fides; the effect of fluidity ; the contrary to confiftency.
Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form ; but rather a confiftence or determination of its diffluency, and omitteth not its effence, but condition of fluidity. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. I.
Di'ffluent. adj. [diffuens, Latin.] Flowing every way; not confiftent; not fixed.
DI'FFORM. adj. [from forma, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ftructure; diffimilar ; unlike; irregular ; as a difform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of difform rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; fuch as are veins, an uneven polifh, or fortuitous pofition of the pores of glafs. Newton.
Diffo'rmity. n. S [from difform.] Diverfity of form; irregularity ; diffimilitude.
While they murmur againft the prefent difpofure of things, they reft not in their eftablifhed natures; but defire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things beft. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11 .
Diffra'nchisement. n.f. [franchife, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.
To-DIFFU'SE. v. a. [diffufus, Latin.]
d. To pour out upon a plane, fo that the liquor may run every way.
When thefe waters began to rife at firft, long before they could fwell to the height of the mountains, they would diffufe themfelves every way.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. To fpread ; to fcatter; to difperfe.

Wifdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create ; inftead
Of fpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence diffufe
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. Milton's Par. Lof.
No fect wants its apofles to propagate and diffife it.
Decay of Piety.
Whofe a chief renown'd in war,
And through the conquer'd world diffufe our fame. Dryden:
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itfelf was in his face. Dryden's Good Parfon.
DIFFu'se. adj. [diffufus, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely fpread.
2. Copious; not concife.

Diffu'sed. participial alj. [from diffufe] This word feems to have fignified, in Shakefpeare's time, the fame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a fawpit rufh at once,
With fome diffufed fong. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
He grows like favages,

## D I G

To fwearing and ftern looks, diffus'd attire,
And every thing that feems unnatural. Shakefp. Henir V.
Diffu'sedly. adv. [from diffufed.] Widely; difperfedly; in manner of that which is fpread every way.
Diffu'sedness. n.f. [from diffufod.] The fate of being diffufed; difperfion.
Diffu'sely. adv: [from diffife.]

1. Widely ; extenfively.
2. Copioufly; not concifely.

Diffu'sion. n.f. [from diffufe.]

1. Difperfion; the ftate of being fcattered every way.

Whereas ali bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impreffions and fignatures of their motions, the diffufion of fpecies vifible fecmeth to participate more of the former operation, and the fpecies audible of the latter.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 26 g .
A fheet of very well feeked marbled paper did not caft diftinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal diffufion; but threw its beams, unftained and bright, to this and that part of the wall.

Bogle on Cioicurs.
2. Copioufnefs; exuberance of file.

Diffu'sive. adj. [from diffufe.]

1. Having the quality of feattering any thing every way.

Diffufive of themfelves, where-e'er they pafs
They make that warmet in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glafs,
And does its image on their men project. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
2. Scattered; difperfed; having the quality of fuffering diffufion.

No man is of fo general and diffufive a luft, as to profecute his amours all the world over.

Soutb's Sermons.
The ftars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mals,
And upward fhoot, and kindle as they pafs,
And with diffufive light adorn their heav'nly place. Dryden.
Cherifh'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom difclofe,
And round the happy foil diffulive odour flows.
Prior.
3. Extended; in full extenfion.

They are not agreed among themfelves where infallibility is feated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the diflufive body of Chriftians. Tillotf.
Diffu'sively. adu. [from diffufive.] Widely; extenfively; every way.
Diffu'siveness. n. f. [from diffufive.]

1. Extenfion ; difperfion; the power of diffufing; the fate of being diffufed.
2. Want of concifenefs; large compafs of expreffion.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its diffirfivenefs: you have fometimes the whole fide of a medal overrun with it.

Addijon on Ancient Medals.
To DIG. v. a. preter. dug, or digged; part. paff. dug, or digged. [bic, Saxon, a ditch; dygcr, Danifh, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a fpade.

Then faid he unto me, Son of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had digged in the wall, I beheld a door. Ezek. viii. 8 . 2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walks of Jerufalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have digged by craft and fubtlety, to overthrow the ame.

Whitgift.
He built towers in the defert, and digged many wells; for he had much cattle.

2 Cbro. xxvi. Ic.
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a fpade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as thofe of your houfe; fo that you cannot dig up your garden too often.

Timple.
Be firft to dig the ground, be firft to burn
The branches lopt.
Dryden's Virg. Georg. in
4. To pierce with a fharp point.

A rav'nous vulture in his open'd fide,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd ;
Still for the growing liver digg' $d$ his breaft,
The growing liver ftill fupply'd the feaft.
Dryden's En.
5. To gain by digging.

It is digged out of even the higheft mountains, and indeed all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently; as the pyrites.

IV ocdward.
Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked fhare ;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ftore,
Digg'd from her entrails firft the precious ore. Dryd Ovid.
To Dig. v.a. To work with a fpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and digf or it more than far hid treafures.
$70 b \mathrm{iil} .21$.
They have often dug into lands that are defcribed in old authors, as the places where fuch particular ftatues or obelifks ftood, and have feldom failed of fuccefs in their purfuits.

Addijon's Travels.
To Dig up. v.a. To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves, And hung their rotten coffins up in chains, It would not flake mine ire.

Shak. H. VI.
Di'gerent. adj. [digerens, Latin.
has the power of digefting, or caufing digeftion.

Dict
Dige's T. n. $\mathcal{\text { . [digefta, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, }}$ containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.
I had a purpofe to make a particular digeff, or recompile ment of the laws of mine own nation. Bacon Laws in the digy/t hew that the Romans applied themfelves to trade.

Arbullunot on Coins
To DIGE'ST. v. a. [digero, digefum, Latin.]

1. To diftribute into various clafles or repofitories; to range or difpofe methodically.
2. To concoct in the ftomach, fo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper ufe.

If little faults, proceeding on diftemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how fhall we ftretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, fwallow'd, and digeffed, Appear.

Shakefpeare's Henry V.
Each then has organs to digef his food;
One to beget, and one receive the brood.
3. To foften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil mical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper ufe.

A few chofen friends, who fometimes deign
To blefs my humble roof, with fenfe refin'd,
Learning diggfted well.
Thomfon's Winter, l. $55^{\circ} 0$.
5: To reduce to any plan, fcheme, or method.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firftlings of thofe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle : ftarting thence away,
To what may be digefed in a play. Shakef. Troil. and Cre $\sqrt{l i d}$.
To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject. Firft, let us go to dinner.
-Nay, let me praife you while I have a fomach.
-No, pray thee, let it ferve for table talk;
Then howfoe'er thou fpeak'f, 'mong other things
I fhall digeft it. Shakefpeare's Mercbant of Venice.
The pleafance of numbers, that rudenefs and barbarifm
The pleafance of numbers, that rudenefs and barbarifm
might the better tafte and digeft the leflons of civility. Peacham.
7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, digeft the third. Sbakefp.
8. [In chirurgery:] To difpofe a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.
To Dige's T. v. n. To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.
Dige'ster. n.f. [from diggf.]

1. He that digefts or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill digefers.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. A ftrong veffiel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ftrong heat, any bony fubifances, fo as to reduce them into a fluid fate.
Quincy.
3. That which caufes or ftrengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent ufe for all illneffes of the fomach, a great reftorer of health, and a great digefer. Temple.
Dige'stible. adj. [from digef.] That which is capable of being digefted or concocted in the ftomach.

Thofe medicines that purge by ftool enter not into the mefentery veins ; but are, at the firft, not digefible by the ftomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .43$.
Digestion. n f. [from digefl.]

1. The act of digefting or concocting food in the ftomach

Now good digeffion wait on appetite,

## And health on both.

Shakeppeare's Macbeth. Digefion is a fermentation begun, becaufe there are all the requifites of fuch a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, becaufe that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the ftomach: vegetable putrefaction refembles very much animal digefion.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Quantity of food cannot be determined by meafures and weights, or any general Leffian rules; but muft vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the ufe or difufe of air or of exercife, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or fufpect of the prefent Atrength or weaknefs of digefion.

Temple.
Every morfel to a fatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired dizeffion.
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digefion, or maturation of fome metals, will produce gold. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N ${ }^{\text {® }} \cdot 327$ -
Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raife all the labour-houfes of the air,
And lay crude vapours in digeffion there. Blackmore. $\}$
3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodifing; the maturation of a fcheme.

The digefion of the counfels in Sweden is made in fenate, confifting of forty counfellors, who are generally the greatef men.

Temple.
4. The act of difpofing a wound to generate matter.
5. The difpofition of a wound or fore to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. adj. [from digef.]

1. Having the power to caufe digeftion, or to ftrengthen the ftomach
A chilifactory menftruum, or a digsfive preparation, drawn from fpecies or individuals, whofe fomachs peculiarly diffolve lapideous bodies. B̌rozvi's Vulgar Errours, b.ii. c. 5 2. Capable by heat to foften and fubdue.

The earth and fun were in that very fame fate; the one active, piercing, and cligefive by its heat; the other paffive, receptive, and ftored with materials for fuch a production.

Hale's Onigin of Mankind.
3. Confiderating; methodifing.

To bufmefs, ripen'd by digefive thought,
This future rule is into method brought.
Dryder:
Dige'stive. n. f. [from digefl.] An application which difpofes a wound to generate matter.
I dreffed it with digefiives.
IVijeman of Abcelfes.
DI'gaer. n.f. [from dig.] One that opens the ground with a fpade.

When we vifited mines, we have been told by diggers, that even when the fky feemed clear, there would fuddenly arife a fteam fo thick, that it would put out their candles. Boyle.
To Dight. v. a. [bihzan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.] To drefs; to deck; to bedeck; to embellifh; to adorn.

On his head his dreadful hat he dight,
Which maketh him invifible to fight. Hubberd's Tale. Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ftudious cloifters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar mafly proof,
And foried windows richly dight,
Cafting a dim religious light.
Miltono
Juft fo the proud infulting la
A rray'd and dighted Hudibras.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
Dr'git. n. $\int$. [digitus, Latin.]

1. The meafure of length containing three fourths of at inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five digits high, or fomewhat more, the quickfilver will not fall, but remain fufpended in the tube, becaufe it cannot prefs the fubjacent mercury with fo great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmofphere.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the fun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreffed by fingle figures; any number to ten.
Not only the number feven and nine, from confiderations abftrufe, have been extolled by moft, but all or moft of other digits have been as myftically applauded. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Di'gitated. adj. [from digitus, Latin.]. Branched out into divifions like fingers; as a digitated leaf is a leaf compofed of many fmall leaves.

For animals multifidous, or fuch as are digitated, or have feveral divifions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Digladia'tion. n.f. [digladiatio, Latin.] A combat with fwords; any quarrel or conteft.

Ariftotle feems purpofely to intend the cherifhing of controverfial digladiations, by his own affection of an intricate obfcurity.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 19.
Dr'GNified. adj. [from dignify.] Invefted with fome dignity:
it is ufed chiefy of the clergy. it is ufed chiefly of the clergy.
Abbots are ftiled dignifeed clerks, as having fome dignity in the church.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Dignifica'tion. n.f. [from dignify.]
I grant that where a noble and ancient defcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that perfon.

Walton's Angler.
To DI'GNIFY. v. a. [from dignus and faci,, Latin.]
I. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Ufed chicfly of the clergy.
2. To honour ; to adorn; to give luftre.

Such a day,
So fought, fo follow'd, and fo fairly won,
Came not 'till now to dignify the times,
Since Cæfar's fortunes! Shakefp
Not that we think us worthy fuch a gueft,
Not that we think us worthy fuch a gueft,
But your worth will dignify our feaft. Ben. Fobnjon's Epigr No turbots dignify my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. Pope Di'gnitary. n. f. [from dignas, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to fome digiity; to fome rank above that of a parochial prieft.
If there be any dignitaries, whofe preferments are perhaps not liable to the accufation of fuperfluity, they may be perfons of fuperior merit.
DI'GNITY. n.f. [dignitas, Latin.]
I. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where fpoken fo highly of as our Lord
and Saviour Jefus Chrift, and are not in dignity equal to
him.
Hooker; b. ii. $\int .6$.
2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of afpect.

Some men have a native diguity, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moft imperious commands.
4. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Fafter than fpring-time flow'rs comes thought on thought, And not a thought but thinks on dignity. Sbakef. Henry VI. For thofe of old,
And thefe late dignities heap'd up to them,
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
4. [Among ecclefiafticks.] By a dignity we underftand that promotion or preferment to which any jurifdiction is annexed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
5. Maxims ; general principles; xupraí Dogai.

The fciences concluding from dignities, and principles known by themfelves, receive not fatisfaction from probable reafons, much lefs from bare and peremptory affeverations.

Briwn's Vulgar Errors, b i. c. 7
6. [In aftrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any fign.
Dignótion. u. f. [from dignofeo, Lat.] Diftinction; diftinguifhing mark.
That temperamental diguotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from fpots in our nails, we are not averfe to concede. F'rown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.
To DIGRE'SS v.n. [digroffus, Latin.]
I. To turn out of the road.
2. To depart from the main defign of a difcourfe, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the purfuit of an argument there is hardly room to digrefs into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the fignification of any term.
3. To wander ; to expatiate.

It feemeth, to digrefs no farther, that the Tartarians, fpreading fo far, cannot be the lfraelites.

Brerewood.
4i To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranfgrefs; to deviate.

I an come to keep my word,
Though in fome part am forced to digre/s,
Which at more leifure I will fo excufe
As you fhall well be fatisfied. Shak. Taming of the Sbrew.
Thy noble fhape is but a form of wax,
Digreffing from the valour of a man. Shak. Romeo and Fuliet.
Drgre'ssion. n. f. [digreftro, Latin.]

1. A paffage deviating from the main tenour or defign of a difcourfe.

The good man thought fo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but digreffions to him.

Sidney, b. i.
He, the knew, would intermix
Grateful digre/fions, and folve high difpute
With conjugal careffes. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. Here fome digreffion I muft make, $t$ ' accufe
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful mufe. Denbam.
To content and fill the eye of the underftanding, the beft authors fprinkle their works with pleafing digreffions, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. Lryd. Dufrefn.
2. Deviation.

The digrefly of the fun is not equal; but near the equinoctial interfections, it is right and greater; near the folftices, - more oblique and leffer. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$. vi. c. 4.

Dijudica'r.jon. n.f. [dijudicatio, Latin.] Judicial diftinction.
Dike. n. f. [oic, Saxoll ; dyk, Erfe.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The dykes are fill'd, and with a roaring found
The rifing rivers float the nether ground. Drjd. Virg. Geo.
The king of dykes! than whom no fluice of mud
With deeper fable blots the filver flood. Pope's Dunciad.
2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of fo great a deluge, and all the art and induftry of man is not fufficient to raife up dykes and ramparts againft it.

Cowley's Davidois.
To DILA CERATE. v. $u$. [dilacero, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.
The infant, at the accomplifhed period, ftruggling to come forth, dilacerates and breaks thofe parts which reffrained him before. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.
Dilacera'tion. n. f. [from dilaccratio, Latin.] The act of rending in two.
.. The greateft fenfation of pain is by the obflruction of the (mall veffels, and dilaceration of the nervous fibres.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
To Dila'niate. v. a. [dilanio, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would dilauiate the entrails of their own mother, and expofe her thereby to be ravifhed, they met half way in a gallant kind. Howel's Engl. Tears.
To DILAPIDATE. v. a. [dilapidb, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

Dilapida'tion. n. f. [dilapidatio, Latin.] 'The incumbent's fuffering the chancel, or any other cdifices of his ecclefiaftical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the fame: and it.likewife extends to his committing, or fuffering to be committed, any wilful wafte in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church.
A. liffe's Parergon.
'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the dilafidations of the chancel and manfion-houfe belonging to the rector or vicar.

Ayliffe's Pavergon:
Dilatabílity. n.f. [from dilatable.] The quality of admitting extenfion.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extenfivenefs of the gullets of ferpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the ftomach of an adder, whofe neck was not bigger than my little finger.

Ray on th. Creation.
By this continual contracibility and dilatability, by differer. degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conftant motion. Arbutbn. Dila'table. adj. [from diate.] Capable of extenfion.

The windpipe divides itfelf into a great number of branches called bronchia: thefe end in fmall air-bladders, dilatable and contractable, capable to be inflated by the admiffion of air, and to fubfide at the expulfion of it. Aibutbnot on Aliment.
Dilata'tion. u. $\int$. [from dilatatio, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater fpace.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and dilatation, are fo eafy and fo fubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diftinguifh them aright.

Holder.
2. The ftate of being extended; the fate in which the parts are at more diftance from each other.

Joy caufeth a cheerfulnefs and vigour in the eyes; finging, leaping, dancing, and fometimes tears: all thefe are the effects of the dilatation, and coming forth of the fpirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and ftirring. Bacon's Na'ural Eiffory.
The image of the fun fhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other cafual inequality of the refractions. Nervecn's Opt. Experim. To DILATE. v. a. [dilato, Latin.]

1. To extend ; to fpread out ; to enlarge.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye forted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itfelf dilate,
And in my darknefs greater doth appear.
Spenfer.
Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated food,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. Milton's Paradife Lof.
Opener of mine cyes,
Dim erft ; dilated fpirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I fought; without thee, can defpife. Milt. Pa. Loft. Through all the air his founding ftrings dilate
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. WValler. Diffus'd, it rifes in a higher fphere;
Dilates its drops, and foftens into air.
I mark the various fury of the winds;
Thefe neither feafons guide, nor order binds:
They now dilate, and now contract their force;
Various their fpeed, but endlefs is their courfe.
Pricr.
The fecond refraction would fpread the rays one way as much as the firft doth another, and fo dilate the image in breadth as much as the firft doth in length. Newton's Opt.
. To relate at large; to tell diffufely and copioufly.
But he would not endure that woful theam
For to dilate at large ; but urged fore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him hafty to arife. Fairy शueen, b. ii. cant. 5. Aan. 3\%.
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earneft heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels the had fomething heard,
But not diftinctively.
Sbake p pare's Otbell.
To Dila'te. v.n.

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart dilates and glories in his ftrength. Addijon.
2. To fpeak largely and copioully.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to tranfact the fame publickly, and by themfelves; or their minifters to dilate upon it, and improve their luftre, by any addition or eloquence of fpeech.

Clarendon.
Dila'tor. n. f. [from dilate.] That which widens or extends.
The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the nofe, are too ftrong in cholerick people. Arb.
Di'latoriness. n. f. [from dilatory.] The quality of being dilatory; flownefs; fluggifhnefs.
DI'LA I ORY. adj. [dilatoire, French; dilatorius, Lat.] Tardy; flow ; given to procraftination; addicted to delay; fluggifh; loitering.
An inferior council, after former tedious fuits in a higher court, would be but dilatory, and fo to little purpofe. Hayriard.

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?

Thou know'f we work by wit, and not by witcheraft ; And wit depends on dilatory time. Sbakejpeare's. Otbello.

Thefe cardinals trife with me: I abhor
This dilatory floth, and tricks of Rome. Sbak. Honry VIII Dilat ry fortune plays the jilt
Writh the brave, noble, honeft, gallant man,
'I'o throw herfelf away on fools and knaves Otueny's Orph. A dilatory temper commits innumerable cruclies without def:gn

Adidifon's Sice.ator, Nu. 469 .
Dilfíction. n.f. [dilectio, Latin.] The act of loving; kindnefs.

So free is Chrift's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. Boyle's Seraph. Live.


1. An argument equally conclufive by contrary fuppofitions. A young thetorician applied to an old fophift to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he Chould gain a caufe. The mafter fued for his rewand, and the fcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a dilimma: If I gain my caufe, I hall withold your pay, becaufe the iudge's award will be againft you; if I lofe it, I may withhold it, becaufe I fhall not yet have gained a caufe. On the contrary, fays the mafter, if you gain your caufe, you muft pay me, becaufe you are to pay me when you gain a caufe; if you lofe it, you muft pay me, becaufe the judges will award it.

A di emma, that bifhop Mortow the chancellor ufed, to raife benevolence, fome called his fork, and fome his crutch.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Hope, whofe weak bcing ruin'd is
Alike if it fucceed, and if it mifs;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's dileinma wound.
Cowley.
2. A dificult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative

A frong dilemma in a defp'rate cafe!
To act with infamy, or quit the place.
A dire dilemma; either way I'm fped;
Swift.
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. Pote.
Díligence. $n \int$. [diligentia, Latin.] Induftry; affiduity; conftancy in bufinefs; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application ; the contrary to idlenefs.

Do thy diligence to come fhortly unto me.
2 Tim. iv. 9.
Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election fure.

2 Pet. i. 10.
DI'LIGENT. adj. [diligens, Latin.]

1. Conftant in application ; perfevering in endeavour ; affiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.
Seeft thou a man diligent in his bufinefs? he fhall ftand before kings.

Prov. xxii. 29.
2. Conftantly applied; profecuted with activity and perfeverance; affiduous.

And the judges fhall make diligent inquifition. Deutr xix.
Díligently. adv. [from diligent.] With affiduity; with heed and perfeverance; not carelefly; not idly; not negligently.

It you inquire not attentively and diligently; you fhal! never be able to difcern a number of mechanical motions. Bacon. I he ancients have diligently examined in what confifts the beauty of good poftures.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Dill. n. . [oile, Saxon.]
It hath a flender, fibrofe, annual root: the leaves are like thofe of fennel; the feeds are oval, plain, ftreaked, and bordered.

Dill is raifcd of feed, which is ripe in Auguft. Mortimer.
DILU'CID. adj. [dilucidus, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear ; plain; not obfcure.

To Dilu'cidate. v. a. [from dilucidare, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obfcurity.
I fhall not traduce or extenuate, but explain and dilucidate, according to the cuftom of the ancients. Brown's Vu. Err. Pr. Dilucida'tion. n.f. [from dilucidatio.] The act of making clear ; explanation; expofition.
DI'LUEN I: adj. [diluens, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.
D. ${ }^{l}$ iufnt. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.
'There is no real diluent but water : every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
To DILU'TE v. a. [diluo, Latin.]

1. To make thin ; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dofe of diluted tea, as the was ordered by
a phyfician, the got to bed.
Locke.
The aliment ought to be thin to dilute, demulcent to temper, or asid to fubdue.

Arbuthnot on Aliments. ' Io make weak.
If the ret and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the diftance of the images would be lefs than an inch; and if they were more intenfe and full, that diftance would be greater.

Newton's Opt. Pro. i. 'Th. I.
The chamber was dark, left thefe colours hould be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. Newet. Vol. 1 .

Dilu'ter, $n f$. [from dilute.] That which makes any thing elfe thin.

Water is the only diluter, and the beft diffolvent of moft of the ingredients of our aliment. Sirbuthnot on Aliments.
Dilu'tion. $n f$. [dilutio, Lat] The ant of making any thing thin or weak

Oppofite to diiution is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by diffipating the moft liquid parts by heat, or by infinuating fome fubftances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more ftrongly. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Dilu'vian. adj. [from dilurium, Lat.] Relating to the deluge. Suppofe that this diluvian lake thould rife to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffufe itfelf equally into all countries about.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth
DIM. adj. oimme, Saxon; dy, Welfh; dow, Erfe.]

1. Not having a quick fight; not feeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my fark difcern, Which, dim by nature, art did never clear?

Davies.
2. Dull of apprehenfion.

The underftanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light difcover fpiritual truths.

Rogers's Sermons.
3. Not clearly feen; obfcure; imperfectly difcovered.

We might be able to aim at fome dim and feeming conception, how matter might begin to exilt by the power of that ternal firt Being.

Something, as $\operatorname{dim}$ to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the caufe of all we do.
Pope, Epif. i
4. Obftructing the act of vifion; not luminous; fomewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did feem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightnefs threw
Through the dim fhade, that all men might it fee. Fai. $2 u_{0}$
To Dim. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercife of vifion.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It dims the dazed eyen, and daunts the fenfes quite. Fa. $\mathscr{Q} u$
It hath been obferved by the ancients, that much ufe of Venus doth dim the fight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are neverthelefs alfo dim fighted. Bacon's N. Hi/t. Every one declares againft blindnefs, and yet who almoft is not fond of that which dims his fight? Locke

For thee I dim thefe eyes, and ftuff this head,
With all fuch reading as was never read. Pope's Dunciad. 2. To make lefs bright ; to obfcure.

A thip that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of fome ftar doth make her way,
When as a form hath dimm'd her trufty guide,
Out of her courfe doth wander far aftray.
Spenfer.
Sifter, have comfort: all of us have caufe
To wail the dimming of our fhining flar;
But none can help our harms by wailing them. Shak. R. III.
Thus while he fake, each paffion dimm'd his face,
Thrice chang'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv. l. I 14
DIME'NSION. n. $\int$. [dimenfio, Latin.] Space contained in any thing ; bulk ; extent; capacity. It is feldom ufed but in the plural. The three dimenfions are length, breadth, and depth. He try'd
The tomb, and found the ftrait dimenfions wide. Dryden My gentleman was meafuring my walls, and taking the
menfions of the room. dimenjons of the room.
Dime'nsionless. adj. [from dimenfion.] Without any definite bulk.

In they pafs'd
Dimenfonlefs through heav'nly doors. Milton's Paradife Loft. Dime'nsive. adj. [dimeinfus, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their meafure, and their fpace;
But who can draw the foul's dimenfive lines? Davies
Dimica'tion. n. . [dimicatio, Latin.] A battle; the act of
imidia'tion. n. f. [dimidiatio, Latin.] The act of halving divifion into two equal parts.

Dict
To DIMI'NISH. v. a. [diminuo, Latin.]

1. To make lefs by abfciffion or deftruction of any part: the oppofite to increafe.

That we call good which is apt to caufe or increafe pleafure, or diminifs pain in us.

Locke
2. To impair ; to lefien ; to degrade

Impioufly they thought
Thee to diminijh, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worfhippers. Mitton's Paradife Loft.
4. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add.
Nothing was diminifhed from the fafety of the king by the imprifonment of the duke.

Hayward. Ye fhall not add unto the word which I command you neither fhall you diminifs aught from it. Deut. iv. 2 To Dimínish. v. n. To grow lefs; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increafes rather than diminifhes; and thoughts, fuch as they are, come crowding in fo faft upon me, that my only difficulty is to chufe or to rejeet. Dryden.

Crete

Crete's ample fields diminifo to our cye;
Before the Boreal blafts the vefiels fly.
Pope's Odyfey. Diminishingiy. adv. [from diminifh.] In a manner tending to vilify, or leffen.

I never heard him cenfure, or fo much as fpeak diminifbingly of any one that was abfent

Locke.
Diminu tion. n.f. [diminutio, Latin.]

1. The act of making lefs; oppofed to augmentation

The one is not capable of any diminution or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. Hooker, b.iii.
2. The ftate of growing lefs; oppofed to increafe.

The gravitating power of the fun is tranfmitted through the vaft bodies of the planets without any diminution, fo as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the fame force, and according to the fame laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not furrounded with the body of the planet.

Neiuton's Opt.
Finite and infinite feem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to thofe things which are capable of increafe or diminution.

Lock.
3. Difcredit ; lofs of dignity ; degradation

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yield's the prime;
Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd
In military honour next.
Pbillips.
They might raife the reputation of another, though they are a diminution to his. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 25^{6}$. 4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wife by thy truth, for my own foul's falvation, and I fhall, not regard the world's opinion or diminution of mc.

King Charles.
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it afcends.
Dimínutive. adj. [diminutivus, Latin.] Small; little; narrow ; contracted.

## The poor wren,

The moft diminutive of birds, will fight
Her young ones in her neft, againft the owl. Shak. Macbeth.
It is the intereft of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be fenfible they have yet attained it but in poor and diminutive meafure.

Glanv. Scepf. Preface.
The light of man's underfanding is but a fhort, diminutive, contracted light, and looks not beyond the prefent. South.
If the ladies fhould once take a liking to fuch a diminutive race of lovers, we fhould, in a little time, fee mankind epitomized, and the whole fpecies in miniature. Addif. Guardian.

They know how weak and aukward many of thofe little diminitive difcourfes are. Watts's Improventent of the Mind. Dimi'nutive. n.f. [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to exprefs littlenefs; as lapillus, in Latin, a little fone; maifonette, in French, a little boufe; manniken, in Englifh, a little man.
He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the diminutive of his name, Peterkin or Perkin.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in diminutive.
Cotton.
2. A fmall thing: a fenfe not now in ufe.

Follow his chariot; monter-like, be thewn
For poor'ft diminutives, for doits! Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra. Dimínutively. adv. [from diminutive.] In a diminutive manner.
Dimi'nutiveness. n.f. [from diminutive.] Smalnefs; littlenefs ; pettynefs; want of bulk ; want of dignity.
Di'mish. adj. [from dim.] Somewhat dim; fomewhat obfcure.
'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are fomewhat dimifh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my fight.
Swift.
DI'missor y. adj. [dimifforius, Latin.] That by which a man is difmiffed to another jurifdicion.
A bifhop of another diocefs ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, with the confent of his own proper bifhop, and without the letters dimi Gory.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Di'mitty. n.f. A fine kind of fuftian, or cloath of cottun.
I directed a trowze of fine dimitty. Wifeman's Surgery.
Di'mly. adv. [from dim.]
I. Not with a quick fight; not with a clear perception.

Unfpeakable! who fitt'f above thefe heav'ns,
To us invifible, or dim'y reen,
In thefe thy loweft works.
2. Not brightly; not luminoully.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it lad almoft filled the receiver with its plentiful fumcs; but by degrees it burnt more and more dimly.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.
I faw th angelick guards from carth afcend,
Griev'd they muft now no longer man attend
The beams about their temples dimly frone;
One would have thoysht the crime had been their own. Dry.

Di'mness. n. $\int$. [from dim.]

1. Dulnefs of fight.
2. Want of apprehenfion; fupidity.

Anfwerable to this dimmefs of their perception was the whole fyttem and body of their religion.
DI'MPLE. n. $\int$. [dint, a hole; dintle, a little hole; by a carelefs pronunciation dimple. Skinner.] The fame cavity or depreffion in the cheek or chin.

The dimple of the upper lip is the common meafure of them all.

Grezu's Cofm. Sac. b.i. c. 5.
In her forehead's fair half-round,
Love fits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the dimple of her chin,
In private ftate, by friends is feen.
To D1'MPLe. v. n. [from the noun.] To fink in fmall cavities, or little inequalities

The wild waves mafter'd him, and fuck'd him in,
And fmiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
Eternal fmiles his emptinefs betray,
As fhallow ftreams run dimpling all away. Poie, Epifle ii.
Di'mpled. adj. [from dimple.] Set with dimples.
On each fide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys like fmiling Cupids. Sb. Ant. and Cl.
Di'mply. adj. [from dimple.] Full of dimples; finking in little inequalities.

As the fmooth furface of the dimply fiood,
The filver-flipper'd virgin lightly trod.
IWharton's Ifis. DIN. n. $\int$. [bÿn, a noife ; oynan, to make a noife, Sax. dyna, to thunder, Inlandick.] A loud noife; a violent and continued found.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forelt with aftonifhment
Thereof did tremble; and the beafts therein
Fled faft away from that fo dreadful din. Hublerd's Tale.
O, 'twas a din to fright a monfter's ear ;
To make an earthquake: fure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. Sbakefpeare's Tempeft.
While the cock with lively din
Scatters the rear of darknefs thin,
And to the flack or the barn-door
Stoutly fruts, his dame before.
Now night over heav'n
Inducing darknefs, grateful truce impos'd,
And filence, on the odious din of war. Milton's Par. Lof.
How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the ftunning din refound,
Through ftreams of fmoak and adverfe fire he rides,
While ev'ry fhot is levell'd at his fides.
Smith.
Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, cuftom, and the conftant din of their party, fo coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together.

Locke.
To Din. v. a. [from the noun.]
童

1. To ftun with noife; to harafs with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and din your ears
With hungry cries. Otzvay's Venice Preferved.
2. To imprefs with violent and continued noife

What fhall we do, if his majefty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been often dinned in my ears. Swift.
To DINE. v. $n$. [diner, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day

Perhaps fome merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's fomewhere gone to dinner:
Good fifter, let us dine, and never fret. Sbakefpeare.
Myfelf, he, and my fifter,
To-day did dine together. Shake/p. Comedy of Errours.
He would dine with him the next day.
Clarendorn.
Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes fuch noife,
The greateft actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and $\operatorname{cin}^{\prime} d$.
To Dine. v. a. To give a dinner to; to feed.
Boil this reftoring root in gen'rous wine,
And fet befide the door the fickly fock to dine. Diry Virg.
Dine'tical. adj. [ivniker.] Whirling round; vertiginous. Some of late have concluded, from fpots in the fun, which appear and difappear again, that, befides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath alfo a clinetical motion, and rolls upon its own poles. Brown's Vulgar Errour!, b. vi. c. 6.
A fpherical figure is moft commodious for dinetical motion, or revolution upon its own axis.

Ray on the Crication.
To DING. pret. dung. v. a. [dringen, Dutch.]

1. To dafh with violence.
2. To imprefs with force.

To Ding. थ.n. To blifter ; to bounce; to huff. A low word. He huffis and dings at fuch a rate, becaufe we will not fpend the little we have left to get him the title and eftate of lord Strut.

Arbutbnot's Hiflory of 'Fobn Bull. Ding-dang. n.f. A word by which the found of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell
Dim., clong bell. Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice. Di'ngle. n. fi [from den, or om, a hallow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

1 know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bully dell of this wild wood;
And every booky bourn from fide to fide,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.
Miltoon.
Dininc-rooni. n. f. [dine and roont.] The principal apartment of the houfe; the roon where entertainments are made.
He went out from the dining-room before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Di'nner. n.f. [diner, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

> Let me not flay a jot for dinner:

Go, get it ready.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Before dimner and fupper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or fome parts of them, be faid publickly in the family. Taylor.

The jolly crew, unmindful of the paft,
The quarry fhare, their plenteous dinner hafte. Dryd. 压n.
Dinner-time. n.f. [clinner and time.] The time of dining. At dinner-time,
I pray you, have in mind where we muft meet. Shakefpeare. Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me juft at dinuer-tinue. Pope, Epifle ii.
DINT. n. f. [oỳnt, Saxon.]

1. A blow ; a ftroke.

Much daunted with that dint, her fenfe was daz'd;
Yet kindlintg rage, herfelf the gather'd round. Fairy 2 ureen. Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in thefe bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly ; for that mortal dint,
Save he who reigns above, none can refift. Milt. Par. Loft.
2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preffure.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity. Shakefpeare's her naked body o'er,
He embrac'd
And, Araining hard the ftatue, was afraid
His hands had made a dint and hurt the maid.
Dryden.
3. Violence; force ; power.

We are to wreft the whole Spanifh monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by dint of arms.

Addifon.
The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,

## While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein; His well arm'd front againt his rival aims,

And by the dint of war his miftrefs claims.
Gay.
To Dint. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impreffion.

With greedy force each other doth affail,
And ftrike fo fiercely, that they do imprefs
Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails :
The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. F. 2
Leave, leave, fair bride, your folitary bone,
No more fhall you return to it alone;
It nurfeth fadnefs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth dint.
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks fhe draws;
Donne.
Sunk are her eyes, and toothlefs are her jaws. Dryd. EEn.
Dinumera'tion. n. $\mathcal{F}$. [dinumeratio, Lat.] The act of numbering out fingly.
Dioce'san. n.f. [from discefs.] A bifhop as he ftands related to his own clergy or flock.
I have heard it has been advifed by a diocefon to his inferior clergy, that they fhould read fome of the moft celebrated fermons printed by others, for the inftruction of their congregation.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .57$
Di'OCESS. n.f. [dicec /fis. A Greek word compounded of doa and "tunors.] The circuit of every bifhop's jurifdiction; for this realm has two divifions, one into fhires or counties, in refpect of temporal policy; another into diocefs, in refpect of juritdiction ecclefiaftical.

None ought to be admitted by any bifhop, but fuch as have dwelt and remained in his diocefs a convenient time. Whitgift.
He fhould regard the bifhop of Rome as the inlanders of Jerfey and Guernfey do him of Conftance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, fince by that French bifhop's refufal to fwear unto our king, thofe ifles were annexed to the diocefs of Win chefter.

Raleigh's Effays.
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrufted with a large diocefs, containing many particular cities, under the immediate govern ment of their refpective elders, and thofe deriving authority from his ordination.

Soutb.
DIO'PTRICAL. $n f$. [oriziopuai.] Affording a medium for the
DIO'PTRICK. $\}$ fight; affifting the fight in the view of diftant oljects.

Being excellently well furnifhed with dioptrical glaffes, he had not been able to fee the fun fpotted. Boyic.
View the afperities of the moon through a dioptrick glafs, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their fhadows.

More's Antidote againgt Atbeifm.
Dio'ptricks. n.f. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light paffing through different mediums; as the air, water, glaffes, \&c. Harris.
 chirurgical operation, by which crooked or diftorted members are made even, and reftored to their primitive and regular thape. Harris.
To DIP. v. a. particip. dipped, or dipt. [oppan, Saxon; doopen, Dutch.]
I. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The perfon to be baptized may be dipped in water; and fuch an immerfion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Old Corineus compafs'd thrice the crew,
And 'dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he fprinkl'd round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the deat, and then difmifs'd the crowd. Dryd. Fin. He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he ftood,
Defcending, dipp'd his hands in lovers blood. Dryd. Fables. The kindred arts fhall in their praife confpire;
One dip the pencil, and one fring the lyre. Pope's Epifles. Now on fancy's eafy wing convey'd,
The king defcended to th' Elyfian faade ;
There in a dufky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius fits to dip poetick fouls. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii. So filhes rifing from the main,
Can foar with moiften'd wings on high
The moifture dry'd, they fink again,
And clip their wings again to fly.
Swift.
2. To moiften ; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold fhudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove Speaks thunder.
3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once dipt, what with the encouragements of fenfe, cuftom, facility, and thame of departing from what they have given themfelves up to, they go on 'till they are ftifled

L'Eftrange, Fab. 126.
In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little dipt in the rebellion of the commons. Dryden's Fables.
4. To engage as a pledge; generally ufed for the firft mortgage.

Be careful ftill of the main clance, my fon;
Put out the principal in trufty hands,
Live on the ufe, and never dip thy lands. Dryden's Perf. To Dir. v. $n$.

1. To fink; to immerge.

We have fnakes in our cups, and in our difhes; and whoever dips too deep will find death in the pot. L'Efrange's Fab. 2. To enter ; to pierce

The vulture dipping in Prometheus' fide
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd.
Graxuille.
3. To enter flightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are fruck out in a copy, I fometimes find more upon dipping in the firf volume. Pope. 4. To drop by chance into any mafs; to chufe by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou poffefs't?
Wouldft thou prefer him to fome man? Suppofe
I dipp'd among the wort, and Staius chofe? Dryden's Perf. DIPCHI'cK. n. f. [from dip and chick.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is fo named of his diving and littlenefs. Carew. Dipe'talous. adj. [dis and wítador.] Having two Howerleaves.
Dr'PPER. n. f. [from aiip.] One that dips in the water.
Dipping Neodle. n. f. A device which fhews a particular property of the magnetick needle, fo that, befide its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poifed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place refpectively. Pbi!.
Di'phthong. n. $\int$. [d.parye.] A coalition of two vowels to form one found; as vain, leaf, Cafar.

We fee how many difputes the fimple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has liegot the miffake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly fo are fyllables, and not diplitliongs, as is intended to be fignified by that word. Holder's Elennents of Speech.
Make a diphthong of the fecond eta and iota, inftead of their being two fyllables, and the objection is gone.

Notes on the Iüad.
Díploe. n.f. The inner plate or lamina of the fkull.
Diplóma. n. $\int$. [ $\delta . \operatorname{com}_{\text {wime }}$.] A letter or writing conferring fome privilege, fo called becaufe they ufed formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

## D I R

DI'PSAS. n. f. [Latin, from $\delta_{1} \psi_{\alpha} \omega$, to thirft.] A ferpent, whofe bite produces the fenfation of unquenchable thirft.

Scorpion, and afp, and amphifbena dire, Ceraftes horn'd, hydrus, and clops drear, And dipfas.

Milt n's Par. Loft, b. x. l. 526.
Diptote n. $\int$. [jnimiwa.] A noun confifting of two cafes only.

Clark.
DI'pTYCH. n. $\int$. [diptjcha, Latin.] A regifter of bifhops and martyrs.
The commemoration of faints was made out of the dittychs of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St . Auftin. Still.
DIRE. adj. [di us, Latin.] Dreadful; difinal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create foldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire diftreffes.
Shakejicare's Macbeth.
More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth fhall bring
Difeafes dire; of which a monftrous crew
Before thee fhall appear. Miton's P. Lof, b. xi. l. 474.
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras dire. Milton.
Or what the crofs, dire-looking planet fmites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.
Dire was the toffing, deep the groans, defpair
Tended the fick.
Difcord! dire fifter of the flaughtered pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rifing ev'ry hour;
While fcarce the fhies her horrid head can bound,
She ftalks on earth, and fhakes the world around. Pope's $1 l$.
DIRE'CT. adj. [dire © us, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The fhips would move in one and the fame furface; and confequently muft needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interfection of crofs lines. Bentley's Serm.
3. [In aftronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreffively throngh the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were difplay'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,

One when direct, and one when retrograde. Dryd Fab. $\}$
4. Not collateral, as the grandfon fucceeds his grandfire in a direct line.
5. Apparently tending to fome end.

Such was as then the fate of the king, as it was no time by direct means to feek her. And fuch was the flate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of feeking her. Sid. He that does this, will be able to caft off all that is fuperfluous; he will fee what is pertinent, what coherent, what is direct to, what fides by the queftion.
6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and fincere, and plain and direct; not crafty and involved.

Milton.
7. Plain ; exprefs.

He no where, that I know, fays it in direct words. Locke. To Diréčt. v a. [dirigo, dirétum, Latin]
I. To aim in a ftrait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command direct their rapid flight. Pope's OU.
2. To point againft as a mark.

The fpear flew hiffing through the middle fpace,
And pierc'd his throat, directed at his face.
Dryd. AEn.
3. To regulate; to adjuft.

It is not in man that walketh to direct his fteps. for. x. 23. Wifdom is profitable to direct. for. x. 23.
Ecclur x. 10.
All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underfanding; or elfe to diref and fort, and call in fuch as he defires.

Locke.
4. To prefcribe certain meafure; to mark out a certain courfe.

He dire Elzetb it under the whole heavens, and his lightening unto the ends of the earth.

Job xxxvii, 3 .
5. To order ; to command

Dire'cter. n.f. [divector, Latin.]

1. One that directs ; one that prefcribes.
2. An inftrument that ferves to guide any manual operation.

Dire'ction. n.f. [direcio, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The direction of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diftinguithes charity.
2. Motion impreffed by a certain impulfe.

There mens opinions are not the product of judgment, or the confeguence of reafon; but the effects of chance and harard, of a mind foating at all adventures, without choice, and without direction.

Locke.
No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itfelf, or of itfelf alter the direction of its motion.

Cbeyncy.
3. Order ; command; prefuription.

From the counfel that St Jerome giveth Lata, of taking heed how the rcad the apocrypha; as alfo by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like cafe, we may take diruction.

Hooker 6. 5. f. 20.

## D I R

## Ev'n now

I put myfelf to thy dircction.
Shakespaaic's. Iaci'rth.
He needs not our miftruft, fince he dclivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the $d$ vection juf.
Sbakefieares Niacletio.
The nobles of the people digged it by the diresti.n of the law-giver.

Naimh. xxi. 18.
Mens paffions and Cod's direction feldiom agrec. Ki. Cluarles.
All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou can'if not fee. Pope's Eff.
General directions for fcholaftic difputers, is never to difpute upon mere trifles.

Watts's Improv. Mind, p. II 3.
Dire'crive.n. $\int$. [from direct.]
I. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a drefive rule unto goodnefs of operation.

Hoike', b 1. S. 7 ;

- A power of command there is without all queftion, tho' there be fome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally refide, whether in the will or the underftanding. The true refolution is, that the direilive command for counfel is in the underftanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. Branh. againft Hobbs.
On the directive powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. Grew's Cofim. Sac. b. ii. c. I. 2. Informing; thewing the way.

Nor vifited by one directive ray,
From cottage freaming, or from airy hall. Thomf. Aut.
Diréctly. adj. [from direct.]

1. In a ftrait line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more directly it is oppofed to then, the more it is enlightened; becaufe the light languifhes and leffens the farther it removes from its proper fource.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
There was no other place affigned to any of this matter, than that whereinto its own gravity bore it, which was only direety downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juft underneath. IV:odward's N. Hifl. p. 4.
If the refracted ray be return d direcill back to the point of incidence, it fhall be refrađted by the incident ray. Newt. Opt.
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of confequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny directly and utterly reject the very principles of chriftianity, which hereticks embrace, and erroneoufly by mifconftruction. Hooker, b.ii. ... .

No man hath hitherto been fo impious, as plainly and dirétly to condemn prayer.

Hooker, b. v. f. 2 .
By afferting the frripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myfelf enemies in the papifts directly, becaufe they have kept the fcripture from us what they could, and have referved to themfelves a right of interpreting them.

Dryden's Pref. Rel. Laici.
His work divectly tends to raife fentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. Aidlifor's Fr rebolder.
'No reafon can poffibly be affigned, why it is beft for the world that God Almighty hath fuch a power, which doth not direetly prove that no mortal man fhould have the like Swift on the Sent of a Cb. of Engl Man.
Dire'ctness. n. f. [from direct.] Straituefs; tendency to any point ; the neareft way.

They argued from celeftial caufes only, the conftant vicinity of the fun, and the direetnefs of his rays; never fufpecting that the body of the earth had fo great an efficiency in the changes of the air.

Eentley's Scrm.
Dire'ctor. n.f. [director, Latin]

1. One that has authority over others; a fuperintendent; one that has the general management of a defign or work.

Himfelf ftood director over them, with nolding or ftamping, fhewing he did like or minlike thofe things he did not underftand.

Sidney, $b$ i.
In all affairs thou fole director. Swifi's Mifeel.
What made directors cheat in fouth fea year? Pope's Ep.
2. A rule ; an ordinance.

Common forms were not defign'd
Direetzrs to a noble mind.
Swift's Mifce!.
3. An inftructor; one who fhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to ufe fuch as counfellors and directors in all their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, teftaments.

Hooker's Pref.
4. One who is confulted in cafes of confcience.

I am her direcior and her guide in fpiritual affairs. Dryd.Sp.Fr. 5. An inftrument in furgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by fliding it on a director, the groove of which prevents its being mifguided.

Sbarp's Surgery.
DIRE'CTORY. 12. f. [from dircetor.] The book which the factious preachers publifhed in the rebellion for the direction of their fect in acts of worfhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the dircefory, we cannot
confent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. Oxford Reafons againfi the Cuv. DI'RFFUL. adj. [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenfured as not analogical; all other words com pounded with full confifting of a fubftantive and fu!l, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; difnal.

Point of fpear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of dircful fword, divide the fubftance could. Ta. $22 u$. But yet at laft, whereas the direful fiend,
She faw not fir, off fhaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and faw that joyous end;
Then God the pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. Fa.Qu Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. Sh. K. Rich.
The voice of God himfelf fpeaks in the heart of men, whether they underftand it or no; and by fecret intimations gives the finner a foretafte of that direful cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter.

I curs'd the dircful author of my woes :
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rofe.
The wrath of Peleus' fon, the direful fpring
Of all the Grecian woes, $O$ goddefs, fing.
Dryden
Pope.
Di'reness. n.f. [from dire.] Difmalnefs; horror; hidcoufnefs.
Direnefs, familiar to my flaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ftart me. Shakefp. Macb.
Diréption, $n f$. [direptio, Lat.] the act of plundering.
Dirge. [This is not a contraction of the Latin dirige, in the popifh hymn dirige grefus meos, as fome pretend; but from the reutonic dyrke, laudare, to praife and extol. Whence it is polfible their dyrke, and our dirge, was a laudatory fong to commemorate and applaud the dead. Verfegan: Bacon apparently derives it from dirige.] A mournful ditty; a fong of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointrefs of this warlike ftate,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal fcale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife.
Shakefo. Haml.
Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the dirigies and obfequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obfcurely buried. Bacon's Hen. VII.

You from above fhall hear each day,
One dirge difpatch'd unto your clay,
Thefe your own anthems thall become,

## Your lafting epicedium.

Sandy's Paraph:
All due meafures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept. Dryd. Sigif. Di'rigent. adj. [dirigens, Latin.]

The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line defcribent is carried in the generation of any figure. Harris. DIRK. n. $\int$. [an Earfe word.] A kind of dagger ufed in the Highlands of Scotland

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The fhield, the piftol, dirk, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to fwagger.
To Dirke, v.a. To fpoil; to ruin. Obfolete.
Thy wafte bignefs but cumbers the ground,
And dirkes the beauties of my bloffoms round. Sp. Paft.
DIRT. n. f. [dryt, Dutch, dirt, Inandic.] Mud; filth; mire; any thing that fticks to the cloaths or body.

They gilding dirt, in noble verfe
Ruftick philofophy rehearfe.
Denbam.
Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little dirt, that fhall bury them in the end.

Wake's Pr.
They all affured me that the fea rifes as high as cver, tho' the great heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to choak up the fhallows.

Mark by what wretched fteps their glory grows;
From dirt and fea-weed as proud Venice rofe:
In each how guilt and greatnefs equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero funk the man.
Is yellow dirt the paffion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife.
Pope's EJJ.
Pope's EDJ.
2. Mearınefs ; fordidnefs

「o Dirt. v. a. [from the noun.] Tofoul; to bemire; to make filthy ; to bedawb; to foil ; to pollute ; to nafty.

Ill company is like a dog, who dirts thofe moft whom he loves beft.

Swift's Th. on var. Subj.
Dirt-pie. n. f. [dirt and pic.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of paftry.
Thou fet'ft thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itfelf for a greenficknefs.

Suckling.
Dírtily. adv. [from dirty.]

1. Naftily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; fordidly; fhamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Almighty chimiques from each mincral Are dirtily and defperately gull'd.
Di'gtiness. n. $\int$. [from dirty.]
VOL, I.

1. Naftinefs; filthinefs ; foulnefs.
2. Meannefs; bafenefs; fordidnefs.

Di'ruy. adj. [from dirt.]
I. Foul; nafty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in bafe durance, and contagious prifon,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, dirty hands.
Sh. Hen.IV:
2. Sullied ; not clegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the fweet tafte into an oily one. Lecke. 3. Mean; bafe ; defpicable.

Such employments are the difeafes of labour, and the ruft of time, which it contracts not by lying ftill, but by dirty employment. Taylor's Ho.'y Living. Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer dirty intcrefts, and increafe of riches without meafure or end.

Tcmple's Mifce!lanies.
They come at length to grow fots and epicures, mean in their difcourfes, and ditty in their practices. Soutb's Serm. To DI'RTY. v. a. [from the noun.]
I: To foul ; to foil.
The Lords Strutts lived gencrounly, and never ufed to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters: Arburth. Hijt. Bu!!. 2. To difgrace ; to fcandalize.

DI'RUPTION. n. $\int$. [diruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of burfting, or breaking.
2. The fate of burfting, or breaking.

Dis. An infeparable particle ufed in compofition, implying commonly a privative or negative fignification of the word to which it is joined; as to arm, to difarm; to join, to di.join. It is borrowed from des, ufed by the French and Spaniards in the fenfe; as defnoucr, to untic ; defterrar, to banifh; from the Latin de; as fruo, to build; deftruo, to deftroy.
Disabi'lity. n.f. [from difable.]
I. Want of power to do any thing; weaknefs; impotence.

Our confideration of creatures, and attention unto fcriptures, are not in themfelves things of like difability to breed or beget faith.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22 .
Many withdrew themfelves out of pure faintnefs, and difability to attend the conclufion. Raleigh's Hift. World.

He that knows moft of himfelf, knows leaft of his knowledge, and the exercifed underftanding is confcious of its difability.

Glanv. Scepf.c. 27.
The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or difabilities of brutes. Locke
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpofe; legal impe diment.

A fuit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in difability, that the plaintiff is a baftard.

Ayliffo's Parergon.
It is true, indeed, that this difadvantage which the diffenters at prefent lie under, of a difability to receive church preferments, will be eafily remedied by the repeal of the teft. Swift's Adv. Rep. Sacr. Teft
To Disa'ble. v. a. [dis and able.]

1. To deprive of natural force ; to weaken ; to crufh.

The invafion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did not only difable this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. Davies's Ireland Nor fo is overcome
Satan, whofe fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruife
Difabled not to give thee thy death's wound. Niilt. P. Loft.
A chriftian's life is a perpetual exercife a wreftling and war fare, for which fenfual pleafure difables him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he muft frive. Tajlor's Holy Living. 2. To impair ; to diminifh
'Tis not unknown to you Anthonio,
How much I have difabled mine eftate,
By fhewing fomething a more fwelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. Shakefpeare
3. To make unactive.

I have known a great fleet difabled for two months, and thereby lofe great occafions by an indifpofition of the admiral.
4. To deprive of ufefulnefs or efficacy.

Farewel, Monfieur Traveller; look you lifp, and wear ftrange fuits; difable all the benefits of your own country. Sh.

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worfe than age difable your delights. Drjden's Aurenzebe.
5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not difable any for proving a fcholar, nor yet diffemble that I have feen many happily forced upon the courfe, to which by nature they fcem much. indifpofed. Wotton,
To Disabu'se. v.a. [dis and abufe.] To fet free from a miftake; to difentangle from a fallacy ; to fet right ; to undeceive.
The impofture and fallacy of our fenfes impofe not only on common heads, but even more refincd mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reafon to dijabure you. Glanm.

Thofe teeth fair Lyce muft not fhow,
If fhe would bite her lovers : thoug'
Like birds they ftoop at feeming grapes,
Are difalus'd, when firft the gapes.
6 Z.
Waler.
If

## D I S

If by fimplicity you meant a general defect in thofe that profefs angling, I hope to difuburfe you. Waller's Angler. Chaos of thought and paffion, all confus'd Still by himfelf abus'd, or dijabus'd. Pope's Eff. on Man. Disaccommoda'tion. n.f. [dis and acconnuodation.] The flate of being unfit or unprepared.
Devaftations have happened in fome places more than in others, according to the accommodation or dijaccomnnodation of them to fuch calamities.

Hale's Orig. of Mankind.
To DisAccu'stom. v. a. [dis and accuftom.] To deftroy the force of habit by difure or contrary practice.
DisAcqua'intance. n. f. [dis and acquaintance.] Difufe of familiarity.
Confcience, by a long neglect of, and difacquaiutance with itfelf, contracts an inveterate ruft or foil.

South.
DisADVA'NTAGE. n.. . [dis and advantage.]

1. Lofs; injury to intereft; as, he fold to dijadvantage.
2. Diminution of any thing defirable, as credit, fame, honour. Our old Englifh poet, Chaucer, in many things refembled Ovid, and that with no difaduantage on the fide of the modern author.

Dryden's Fab. Pref. The mof fhining merit goes down to pofferity with dijadvantage, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.

Addijorn's Fr cebolder.
Thofe parts already publifhed give reafon to think, that the Iliad will appear with no difadvantage to that immortal poem.

Addijon's Freebolder. Their teftimony will not be of much weight to its dijadvantage, fince they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not underfand.
3. A ftate not prepared for defence.

But all in vain ; no fort can be fof frong,
Ne flefhly breaft can armed be fo found,
But will at laft be won with batt'ry long, Or unawares at dijadvantage found.

Fairy 2 ueen.
To Disadva'ntiage. v.a. [from the noun.] To injure in intereft of any kind.
All other violences are fo far from advancing chrifitianity, that they extremely weaken and dijadvantage it. Decay of Piety.
Disadva'ntageable. adj. [from difadvantage.] Contrary to profit ; producing lofs. A word not ufed.
In clearing of a man's eftate, he may as well hurt himfelf in being too fudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hafty felling is commonly as difadvantageable as interef. Bacon's Eff.
Disadvanta'g eous. adj. [from dijadvantage.] Contrary to intereft; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly infpect every part of him, confider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleafed when they have taken him in the worft and moft difadvantan geous lights.

1dd. Specr. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .256$
DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. adv. [from difadvantagous.] In a manner contrary to intereft or profit; in a manner not favourable to any ureful end.
An approving nod or fmile ferves to drive you on, and make you difplay yourfelves more difadvantageouly. Gov. Ton.
Disadvanta'ceousness. n. f. [from dijfadvantageous.] Contrariety to profit ; inconvenience; milchief; lofs.
Disadve'nturous. adj. [dis and adventurous.] Unhappy; unprofperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful lofs,
And of my doleful difadventurous death: Fairy 2ucen, b. i.
To Disafféct. v.a. [dif and affect.] To fill with difontent; to difcontent ; to make elfs faithful or zealous.
They had attempted to dijaffect and difcontent his majefty's
late army.
DISAFFE'CTED. part. adj. [from difaffect.] Not difpondon. to zeal or affection. Ufually applied to thofe who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worhhip to the emperor's fatues, which the cuftom then was to give, they were proceeded againft as difaffected to the emperor. Stilling. Def. of Dif. on Ro. Idol.
Disafféctedly. adv. [from difaffected.] After a difaffected manner.
Disaffe'ctedness. n.f. [from difaffected.] The quality of being difaffected.
Disaffe'ction. n.f. [from dijaffect.] Want of zeal for the goverıment; want of ardour for the reigning prince. In this age, every thing difiliked by thofe who think with the majority, is called dijaffcction.

Swift.
Disafei'rmance. n.f. [dis and affirm.] Confutation; negation.
That kind of reafoning which reduceth the oppofite conclufion to fomething that is apparently abfurd, is a demonftration in dijeffirmance of any thing that is affirmed. Hale's $O_{r}$. of Man. To Disaffóress, v.a. [dis and foreff]. To throw open to common purpofes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreft to the fatc of common ground.

The commiffioners of the treafury moved the king to difafforeft fome forefts of his, explaining thenifelves of fuch forefts as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houfes.

How happy's he, which hath duc place affers'd To his beafts; and difutf:refled his mind?

Doiri.e.
To Disagree.e v.n. [dis and agrce.]

1. To differ; not to be the fame.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all diftinct ideas to
difagree; that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke.
2. To differ; not to be of the fame opinion.

Why both the bands in wornhip difagrec,
And fome adore the flow'r, and fome the tree. $D t y F l$. and $I$,
3. To be in a ftate of oppofition: followed by fr:m or zuiti, before the oppofite.

It containcth many impropricties, difagrecing almoft in ill things from the true and proper defcription. Browni's V. Er. Strange it is, that they reject the plaineft fenfe of frripture, becaufe it feems to difagree witi) what they call reafon.
Disagree'able. adj. [from difagree.]
I. Contrary ; unfuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Grecks, had forced her to a conduct difagreeable to her fincerity. Pope's Od. b. iv. notes.
2. Unpleafing; offenfive.

To make the fenfe of efteem or difgrace fink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or dijagrccable things fhould conftantly accompany thefe different ftates. Locke.
Disagreéableness. $n$. f. [from difagrecaúle.]

1. Unfuitablenefs; contraricty.
2. Unpleafantnefs; offenfivenefs.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved fon for all the dirt and foulnefs of his cloaths; the dearnefs of the perforn eafily apologizing for the difagreeablenefs of the habit. South's $S$.
Disagreément. n.f. [from difagree.]

1. Difference; diffimilitude ; diverfity; not identity,

Thiefe carry fuch plain and evident notes and characters, either of difagreement or affinity with one another, that the feveral kinds of them are eafily known and diftinguifhed.

Woolw. Nat. Hiff.
2. Difference of opinion ; contrariety of fentiments.

They feemed one to crofs another, as touching their feveral opinions about the neceffity of facraments, whereas in truth their difagreemcut is not great.

Hooker, b. v. $\int .57$.
To Disallo'w. va. [dis and allow.]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, faid the,
Were thofe firft councils difallszed by me?
Or where did I at fure tradition frike,
Provided ftill it were apoftolic. Dryd. Hind. and Pantb.
2. To confider as unlawful ; not to permit an act.

Their ufual kind of difputing fheweth, that they do not difallow only thefe Romifh ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romifh.
3. To cenfure by fome pofterior act.

It was known that the moft eminent of thofe who profeffed his own principles, publickly difallowed his proceedings. Sw,
4. Not to juftify.

There is a fecret, inward foreboding fear, that fome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own confcience difallows him in:

Soutb's Serm.
To Disallow. v.n. To refufe permifion; not to grant; not to make lawful.
God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet difallozu that the faithful, when they are free, fhould enter into bonds of wedlock with fuch. Hooker.
Disallo'wable. adj. [from difallow.] Not allowable; not to be fuffered.
Disallówance. n. f. [from difallsw.] Prohibition.
God accepts of a thing fuitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refufal and difallouance of it.

South's Serm.
To Dis'anchor. v. a. [from dis and auchor.] to drive a hip from its anchor.
To Disanima'te. v:a. [dis and animate.]
I. To deprive of life.
2. To difcourage ; to deject; to deprefs.

The prefence of a king engenders love amongt his fuhjects, and his loyal friends, as it difanimates his enemies.

Sbakefpcarc's E'enry V'I.
He was confounded and difanimated at his prefence, and added, how can the fervant of my lord talk with my lord? Bople's Ser aph. Love.
Disanima'tion. n. f. [from difanimate.] Privation of life.
They cannot in reafon retain that apprehenfion after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon dij. animation.

Browen's Vulg. Er. b. iii. 1. 10.
To Disannu'l. v. a. [dis and amnul. This word is formed contrary to analogy by thofe who not knowing the meaning of the word annul, intended to form a negative fenfe by the needlefs ufe of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungramnatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make nubl ; to make void; to uullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to refume, were to check our Lord himfelf, which hath difannulled them. Hooker, $b$. iv $\$ .11$.
That gave him power of difannulling of laws, and difpofing of neens fortunes and eftates, and the like points of abfolute power, being in themfelves harh and odious. Bacon, Hen.VII, To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldtt thou his laws of fafting difannul?
Wilt thou my judgments difannul? Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyfelf of blame?
Herbert.

## Sandys.

Disannu'lment. n.f. [from difannul.] The act of making void.
To Disappéar. v. n. [dijparoitre, French.] To be loft to view ; to vanifh out of fight; to fly; to go away.

She difappear'd, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. Milton's Parad. Lof. When the night and winter difappear,
The purple morning, rifing with the year, Salutes the Spring.

Dryden.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours,
and, if not fometimes refrefhed, vanifh and difappear. Locke Criticks I faw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, foon their place refign'd,
Or difappear'd, and left the firt behind. Pope's Tem. of Fame. To Disappo'int. v. a. [dis and appoint.]

1. To defeat of expectation ; to balk; to hinder from fomething expected.
The fuperior Being can defeat all his defigns, and difappoint all his hopes.

Tillot fon, Sermon i
Whilf the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and difappoints the blow. Addifan. There's nothing like furprifing the rogues: how will they be difappointed, when they hear that thou haft prevented their revenge.

Arbuthnot's Hiffory of Fohn Bull.
We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are difeppointed by the filence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praifes. Addif. Spectat.
2. It has of before the thing loft by difappointment.

The Janizaries, difappointed by the baffas of the fpoil of the merehants, efpecially. Chriftians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largefs. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks
Disappo'intment. n.f. [from difappoint.] Defeat of hopes; mifcarriage of expectations.
It is impoffible for us to know what are calamities, and what are bleffings: how many accidents have paffed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and profperity of the perfons in whofe lot they have fallen? How many difappointments have, in their confequences, faved a man from ruin? Spectator.
If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly confidered the value, our difappointment will be greater than our pleafure in the fruition of them. Addijon's Spectator.
Disapprobation. n.f. [dis and approbation.] Cenfure; condemnation; expreffion of diflike.
Pope was obliged to publinh his letters, to fhew his difapprobation of the publifhing of others written in his youth.

Pope to Swift.
To Disappro've. v. a. [difapprover, French.] To dinike to cenfure; to find fault with.

I reafon'd muchs alas! but more I lov'd.
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and difapprov'd.
Without good breeding, truth is difapprov'd;
That only makes fuperior
A project for a treaty of barrier with the Stat E/f. on Crit mitted hither from Holland, and was difapproved of court.
Di'sard. n. f. [biri biriz, Saxon, a fool, skinur Swift. French, funius.] A prattler; beating, kkinner; difeur, is inferted burd A prattler; a boafting talker. This word ber it.
To Disa'rm. v. a. [defarmer, French.]
I. To fpoil or diveft of arms; to deprive of arms.

I am fill the fame,
By different ways fill moving to one fame;
And by difarming you, I now do more
To fave the town, than arming you before. Dryd. In. Emp.
2. It has of before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately difarmed of their great magazine of artillery.
To Disarra'y. v. a. [dis and array.] Toundrefs any one; to diveft of cloaths.

So, as the bad, the witch they difarray'd. Fairy Queen.
Now night is come, now foon her difarray,
And in her bed her lay.
Spenfer's Epithalamium.
Disarra'y. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Diforder ; confufion; lofs of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent fuch danger as the difarray, occafioned by the narrownefs of the bridge, might caft upon them.

Hayward.
Difarray and thameful rout enfue,
Dryden's Fables.
2. Undrcfs.

DISA'STER. n. f. [defafive, French.]
The blaft or ftroke of all unfavourable planet.
Stars fhone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;
Difafters veil'd the fun; and the moift far;
Upon whofe influence Neptune's empire ftands,
Was fick almoft to doomfday with cclipfe. Shakefp. Hamlot.
fortune; gricf; mifhap; mifery; calamity
This day black omens threat the brightelt fair,
That e'er deferv'd a watchful fpirit's care,
Some dire difafer, or by force or flight;
But what, or where, the fates have wiapt in night. Pcpe. To Disa'ster, v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To blaft by the ftroke of an unfavourable flar.

Ah, chafte bed of mine, faid fhe, which never heretofore couldft accufe me of one defiled thought, how canft thou now receive that difafered changling ?

Sidnej, b. ii.
2. To aftlict ; to mifchief.

Thefe are the holes where eyes fhould be, which pitifully difaffer the cheeks. Shakeppeare's Antbony and Cleopatra. In his own fields, the fwain Difafer'd ftands.

Tbomfon's Winter, l. 280.
Disa'strous. adj. [from difafer.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That day feemeth a moft difaftrous day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the fame day they were in like fort defeated by the Englifh at Floodenfield.

Hayward.
2. Unhappy ; çalamitous; miferable; ftruck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her difaftrous fate,
Send Iris down, her pangs to mitigate.
Denham.
Immediately after his return from this very expedition, fuch difaflrous calamities befel his family; that he burnt two of his children himfelf.

South's Sermons.
Fly the purfuit of my difaftrous love;
And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. Dryd.Auren. 3. Gloomy ; threatning misfortune.

The moon;
In dim eclipfe, difaftrous twilight theds
On half the nations. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. i. l.59.7. Disa'strously. adv. [from difaftrous.] In a difmal manner. Disa'strousness. n.f. [from difaftrous.] Uuluckinefs; unfortunatenefs.

Dict:
profef-
To Disavou'ch: v.a. [dis and avouch.] To retract profeffion; to difown.

Thereupon they flatly difavouch,
To yield him more obedience or fupport. Daniel's C. War. To Disa vo'w. v.a. [dis and avow.] To difown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

The heirs and pofterity of them which yielded the fame; are, as they fay, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or ftedfaftly difavorv it.

Spenfer's State of Ireland:
The Englifh, that knew his noble fpirit, did believe his name was therein abufed, which he manifefted to be true by difavowing it openly afterwards.

Hayward. To deal in perfon is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will referve to himfelf liberty either to difavow or to expound.
A man that acts below his rank, doth but difavow fortune, and feemeth to be confcious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him.
He only does his conqueft

He only does his conqueft difavow,
And thinks too little what they found too much. Dryden: We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gofpel, exprefly to difarow all evafions and mental refervations whatfoever.

Addifon's Frceholder. Disavówal. n. f. [from difarow.] Denial.

An earneft difavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear.
Disavo'wment. n. f. [from difavow.] Denial.
As touching the Tridentine hiftory, his holinefs will not
prefs you to any difavowment thereof.
Wotton.
To DisAu'rhorise. v.a. [dis and authorife.] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtiufion of fuch particular inftances as thefe, are infufficient to difauthorife a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.

Wotton.
To Disba'nd. v.a. [dis and band.]

1. To difmifs from military fervice; to break up an army; to dilmifs foldiers from their colours.
They disbanded themfelves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.

Pythagoras bids us in our ftation fland,
'Till God, our general, fhall us disband.
This if you do, to end all future ftrife,
I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to fecure the fate. Dryden's Alurengzebe. Bid him disband his legions,
Reftore the commonwealth to liberty. Addijon's Cato.
2. To fpread abroad; to fcatter

Some imagine that a quantity of water, fufficient to make.
fuch a deluge, was created upon that occafion; and, when the bufmefs was done, all disbanded again, and amnihilated. Woodw. To DISBA'ND. v.'n. 'To retire from military fervice; to feparate ; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding, and many of our men come afhore.

Bacon's War with Spain.
The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his feveral way
Purfues. Milton's Paradi/e Loft, b.ii. l. 525.
The common foldiers, and inferior officers, chould be fully paid upon their disbanding.

Clarendon.
Were it not for fome fmall remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left fcattered among mankind, human focicty would in a fhort fpace disband and run into confufion, and the earth would grow wild and become a foreft. Tillotfon.
To Disba'rk. v. a. [debarquer, French.] To land from a thip; to put on fhore.

Together fail'd they, fraught with all the things
To fervice done by land that might belong,
And, when occafion ferv'd, disbarked them. Fairfax, b. i.
The fhip we moor on thefe obfcurc abodes;
Disbark the fheep, an offering to the gods. Pope's Odyfcy.
Disbeli'ef. n. f. [from disbeliev'r.] Refufal of credit; dcuial of belief.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

Tillst fon's Sermons.
To Disbeli'eve. v.a. [dis and believe.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impoffible his fins fhould be forgiven, though he fhould be truly penitent, is a fin, but rather of infidelity than defpair; it being the disbelieviug of an eternal truth of God's.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.
Such, who profefs to disbelieve a future ftate, are not always equally fatisfied with their own reafonings. Atterbury.
From a fondnefs to fome vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneafy, they brought themfelves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of feeing farther than other men, pretended to disbelieve it.

Rogers, Sermon 13.
Disbeli'ever. n.f. [from disbelieve.] One who rcfufes belief; one who denies any pofition to be true.

An humble foul is frighted into any particular fentiments, becaufe a man of great name pronounces herefy upon the contrary fentiments, and cafts the disbeliever out of the church:

IVatts's Logick.
To Disbe'nch. v.a. [dis and bench.] To drive from a feat. Sir, I hope
My words disbench'd you not?
When No, fir; yet oft,
When blows have made me ftay, I fled from words. Shakef.
To Disbra'nch. v. a. [dis and branch.] To feparate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your difpofition :
That nature which contemus its origine,
Cannot be border'd certain in itfelf:
She that herfelf will fliver and disbranch
From her maternal fap, perforce muft wither,
And come to deadly ufe. Shakefpeare's King Lear. But for fuch as are newly planted, they need not be difbranched 'till the fap begins to ftir, that fo the wound may be healed without the fcar, which our frofts do frequently leave.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
To Disbu'd. v:a. [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or fprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. Dict.
To Disbu'rden. v. a. [dis and burden.]

1. To eafc of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a paffion. Sidney.
The river, with ten branches or ftreams, disburdens himfelf within the Perfian fea.

Peacham on Drawing.
Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
2. To difencumber, difcharge, or clear.

They removed either by cafualty and tempeft, or by intention and defign, either out of lucre of gold, or for the difburdening of the countries, furcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
We fhall disburden the piece of thofe hard fhadowings, which are always ungraceful. $\quad$ Dryden's Dufrefnog.
3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me,
And let me thare thy moft retired diftrefs. Addifon's Cato.
To Disbu'rden. v.u. To cafe the mind.
To DISBU'RSE. v.a. [debourfer, French.] To fpend or lay out money.

Money is now not disburfed at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by fending over now twenty thoufand, and next half year ten thoufand pounds.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
'Till he disburs'd at St. Colmefkil Ifle,
Ten thoufand dollars to our general. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
As Alexander received great fums, he was no lefs gencrous and liberal in disburfing of them.

Disbu'rsement. n. f. [debourfement, French. $]$ A disburfing or laying out.

It may bc, Ireneus, that the quecin's treafure, in fo great occafions of disuurferme,t , is not always for ready, nor for plemtiful, as it can fpare fo great a fum toigcther. Spemfir's In, laid. Disnu'rser. il f. [from disburfe.] One that disiurfes.
DISCA'LCEATED. adj. [dijollccatus, Latins]. stipped of floes.
Discalcea'tion. n.f. [from dicalceated.] The act of pulling off the fhoes.

The cuftom of difialcation, or putting off their fhoes at meals, is conceived to have been donc, as by that means kecping their beds clean. Brown's. Vulgar Errours, b.v. c. 6. To Disca'ndy. ข. n. [from dis and candj.] To difiolve; to melt.

Harinser.
The hearts,
That ipaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wifhes, do difcondj, melt their fwicets
On bloffoming Cafiar. Shakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.
To Disca'rd. v.a. [dis and card]
I. To throw out of the hand fuch cards as are ufclefs.
2. To difcharge or eject from fervice or employ ment.

Thefe men being certainly jewels to a wife matr, confidering what wouders they were able to perform, yet werc difcarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. Sid.

Their captains, if they lift, difcard whom they pleafe, and fend away fuch as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard fervicc.

Spenfor's Stite of Ireland.
Should we own that we have a very imperiect idea of fubftance, would it not be hard to cliarge us with difcarding fubftance out of the world?

Juftice difcards party, fricndfip, kindied, and is alvays therefore reprefented as blind. Addif a's Guardian, NO .99 .
Thcy blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the qucen fhould be at an end of hicr patience, and refolve to difcard them.

I do not conceive why a funk difcarded party, who neither expect nor defire more than a quiet life, Thould be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery.
Disca'rna te. arij. [dis and caro, flefh; jcarnato, Ital.] Stripred of flefh.
'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a curta fuppellex of cohereint notions, than a memory, like a fepulchre, furnifhed with a load of broken and difiarruate boncs.

Glanvilic's Scetf. c. 17.
To Disca'se. v. a. [dis and cafe.] Tó itrip; to undrefs.
Fctch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will difoafe mc, and myfelf prefent.
Sbakefp. Tempef.
To DISCE'RN. v. a. [difcerno, Latin.]
I. To defcry; to fee; to difcover.

And behold among the fimple ones, $I$ difcerned among the youths a young man void of underftanding. Prov. vii. 7.
2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wifdom than to difeern what is worthy the loving?

Sidnej, b. ii.
Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, fpeak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his differnings
Sbakefp lethargied.
You fhould be ruld and led
By fome diferetion, that difeerns your flate
Better than you yourfelf. Shakefpare's King Lcar
3. To diftinguifh.

To diferern fuch buds as are fit to produce bloffoms, from fuch as will difplay themfelves but in leaves, is no difficult matter.

Boylc.
4. 'To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day;
To-morrow vice, if fine give better pay:
We are fo good, or bad, juft at a price;
For nothing elfe difcerns the virtue or vice.
Ben. Foburon.
To Discérn. v. n. 'To make diftinction.
Great part of the country was abandoned to the fpoils of the foldiers, who not troubling themfelves to ciifcern between a fubject and a rebel, whilft their liberty lafted, made indifferently profit of both.

Haysuard.
The cuftom of arguing on any fide, even agsinft our perfuafions, dims the undelftanding, and makes it by degrees lofe the faculty of difceming between truth and fallhood. Locke.
Discétiner. n. f. [from difcern]

1. Difcovercr; he that defcrics.
'Twas faid they faw but one; and no difierner
Durft wag his tonguc in cenfure. Slak fi人 Henry VIII.
2. Judge; one that has the power of diftinguifting.

He was a great obferver and difcerner of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in complituce, where he found it ufeful.

Clarencion, b. viii.
How unequal difecrncrs of truth there are, and eafily expofed unto crrour, will appear by their unquaified intellectuals.

Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. i. c. 3.
Discei'rnible. adj. [from diforn.] Difouverable; perceptible diftinguiftable; apparent.

Is is indeed a fin of fo grofs, fo formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it difuernible, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. Gov. of the Tongue. All this is eafily dificernible by the ordinary difcourfes of the underftanding. Soutb's Sermer.
Disce'rnibleness. n. f. [from difiernible.] Vifiblenefs.
Discérnibly. adv. [from dificrnible.] Perceptibly; anparently.
Confider what doctrines are infufed difcernibly among Chriftians, moft apt to obftruct or interrupt the Chriftian life. Ham.
Disce'rning. farticipial adj. [from difiern.] Judicious; knowing.
This hath been maintained not only by warm enthufiafts, but by cooler and more $d$ forming heads. Atterbury's Scrmons. Disce'rningly. adv. [from difcerning.] Judicioufly; rationally; acutely.

Thefe two crrours Ovid has moff difcerningly avoided. Garth. Discérnment. n. $\int$. [from difcern.] Judgment; power of diftinguifhing.

A reader that wants dijcernment, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. Freelo der. To DISCE'RP. v. a. [difcerto, Latin ] To tear in pieces; to break; to deftroy by feparation of its parts. Dict.
Disce'rptible adj. [from difcerp.] Frangible; feparable; liable to be deftroyed by the difunion of its parts.
What is moft denfe, and leaft porous, will be moft colerent and leaft difcerttible.

Glan: ile's Scet $\uparrow$. Matter is moveable, this immoveable; matter chijcerttible, this indifcerptible.

Niore's Div. Dialogues.
Liscerptibi'inty. n.f. [from dijcerptible.] Liablenefs to be deftroyed by difunion of parts.
Discérption. n.f. [from difcerp.] The act of pulling to pieces, or deftroying by difuniting the parts.
To DISCHARGE. v. a. [d ficharger, French.]
I. To difburden; to exonerate ; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Difcharg'd of bufinefs, void of ftrife.
Dryden.
When they have taken a degree, and are confequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themfelves fully difcharged, they get into orders as foon as they can.

Swift.
2. To unload; to difembark

I will convey them by fea in floats, unto the place that thou fhalt appoint me, and will caufe them to be dijcharged. 1 Ki. v.
3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is ufed of any thing violent, or fudden.

He did difcharge a horrible oath. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII, Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will difcharge their fecrets. Sh. Macb. Nor were thofe bluftring brethren left at large,
On feas and fhores their fury to dijcharge. Dryden's Ovid. Soon may kind heav'n a fure relief provide;
Soon may your fire difcharge the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppreflors rue. Pcpe's Odyey. Difcharge thy fhafts; this ready bofom rend. Pope's stat. 4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there fhould be a white powder, which will difcharge a piece without noife. Bacon.

The galleys alfo did oftentimes, out of their prows, difcharge their great pieces againft the city. Knolles's Hiflory. We difcharged a piftol, and had the found returned upoll us fifty-fix times, though the air was foggy. Addijon on Italy. 5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one perfon can be paid but once,
And that fhe has dijcharged. Shakejpeare's Ant. and Cloopatra. A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but fill pays; at once
Indebted, and difcharg'd. Milton's Paradife L'oft, b. iv.
Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He paffage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to diccharge his fare. Dryd. Fuven. When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond fea ; and thofe are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to difcharge them.

Locke.
6. To fend away a creditor by payment.

If he had

## The prefent money to difcharge the Jew,

He would not take it. Shakejp. Merchant of Venice.
7. To fet free from obligation.

If one man's fault could difcharge another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of fociety.

L'Eftrange.
8. To clear from an accufation or crime; to abfolve.

They wanted not reafons to be difi'i arged of all blame, who are confeffed to have no great fault, even by their very word and teftimony; in whofe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been efteemed to be fmall. $\quad$ Hooker, b. v. $\int .27$.
They are imprudent enough to dijcharge themfelves of this

Whunder, by laying the conatradiction at Virsil's door. Dry dart a. To perform ; to execuce.

Had 1 a hundred tonanes, a wit folarge,
As could their huadreci offices difibange.
Drjacn's Fub'cs. c. To put avav; to obhterate; to dellioy.
it is done by little and little, and with many eflays; hut all this difibargets not the wouder Bucon's Natural itiffry.
Trial woultafin be made in herbs poifenous and purgat tive, whofe ill quality perhaps may be difcharged, or attempered, by feting thom er prifuns or purgatives by them. bace 1. To divét of any office or enyloynent; to difmifs from fervice
2. To difmifs; to releafe; to fend away from any bufiniefs or appointment.

Difcharac your pow'rs unto their feveral counties. Shakef. When Caefar would have difibarged the fenate, in regard of fome ill prefages, and efpeci illy a dream of Calphumia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not difmifs the fenate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream.

Bacon, Efay 28.
To Dischárge. v. n. To difmifs iefelf; to break up.
The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would nor dificharge.
Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Dischatrae. n. $f$. [from the veib.]
8. Vent ; explufion; emiffion.

As the heat of ail fprings is owing to fubterraneous fire, fo wherever there are any extraordinary difcharges of this fire, there alfo are the neighbouring fprings hotter' than or dinary.

Woodicard
2. Matter vented

The hemorrhage being ftopped, the next occurrence is a thin ferous di/foarge.

Sharp's Surgery.
3. Difruption; evanefence

Mark the dijcharge of the little cloud upon glafs or gems, or blades of fwords, and you fhall fee it ever break up firf in the firts, and lant in the middle. Bacon's Natural lifiloryo
4. Difmifion from an office.
5. Releale from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, laply ton fecure of our dificharge
From penalty, becaufe from death releas'd
Some days.
Abfolution from a crime.
The text exprefes the found
barely by eriles the found eftate of the confcience, not by its not acculng, but by its not condemning us which word imports properly an acquittance or dijcharge of a man upon fome precedent accufation; and a full trial and cognizance of his caufe.

Soutl's Sermons
7. Ranfom ; price of ranfom.

$$
\mathrm{O} \text {, all my hopes defeated }
$$

To free him hence! But death, who fets ail free,
Hath paid his ranfom now and full difcharge. Milt. Agonif.
8. Performance ; exccution

The obligations of hofpitality and protection are fo facred, that nothing can abfolve us from the difcharge of thofe duties.

L'Ejtrange, Fable 149.
9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no diftharge in that war, neither mall wickednefs deliver thofe that are given to it.

Eccl. viii. 8
Discha'rger. n. f. [from dif(barge.]

1. He that difcharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombulation of guinpowder a way is promifed by Porta, by borax and butter, which he fays will make it fo go off, as featcely to be heard by the dijcharger. Brown. Disci'nct. adj. [difcincius, Latin.] Ungirded; loofely drefied.

Dict.
To Drscr'nd. v. a. [difcincio, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.
We found feveral concretions fo foft, that we could eafily difcinad them betwixt our fingers.

Boyíe.
DISCIPLE. $n_{9} f$.[difcipuius, Latin.] A fcholar; one that profeffes to receive inftructions from another
He rebuked difciples, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. King Charles.

The commemorating the death of Chrift, is the profeffing ourfelves the dificples of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his crofs and follow him. Hammond. A young difciple fhould behave himfelf fo well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his inftructor. Watts,
To JIscriple. v. a. [from the noun.] To punifh; to difcipline. This word is not in ufe.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to difciple every day. Spenf. Fai. Queen.
Discíp 1. fship. n.f. [from difcifle.] The flate or function of a difciple, or follower of a mafter.
That to which juftification is promifed, is certainly the giving up of the whole foul intirely unto Chrift, undertiking difciplefbip upon Chrift's terms. Hammond's Pract. Catech. Dicipli'nable. adj [difciplinabilis, Lat.] Capable of inftuction; capable of improvernent by difcipline and learning.

Disciplínableness.

## D I S

Disciplinableness. $\quad$ i.f. [fiom difiiplinable.] Capacity of inftruation; qualification for improvement by education and difcippine

We find in animals, cfpecially fome of them, as foxes, doygs, apes, horfes, and elephants, not only perception, phantafy, and memory, common to moft, if not all anmals, but fomething of fagacity, providence, and difcitinnatleness. Haic.
Disciplinairian. adj. [from difcifline.] Pertaining to difcipline.
What earernefs in difielinarian uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquertionables, are neglected.
Disciphina'rian $n f$. [dififlina, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great ftrictnefs; one who allows no deviation from flated rules.
2. A follower of the prellyterian feed, fo called from their perpetual clamour about difcipline.

They draw thofe, that diffent, into diflike with the fate, as puritans, or difieplinarians.

Sanderf. Pax. Eccl. Discíplinary. aij. [difipiina, Latin.] Pertaining to difcipline; relating to a regular courfe of cducation.
Thefe are the ftudies, wherein our noble and gentle youth onght to bellow their time in a difciplinary way.
DI'SCIPLINE. n. f. [rifiiflina, Latin.]

1. Education; imfruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of dijcipline, doth make the bodies hardeft, and the courage warmeft.

Bacon, Effay 59.
They who want that fenfe of difcipline, hearing, are alfo by confequence deprived of fieech. Holder's Elements of Speech.

It muft be confeffed, it is by the affiffance of the cye and the car efpecially, which are called the fenfes of difcipline, that our minds are furnifhed with various parts of knowledge. Watts.
2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apofles time 'till this prefent age, wherein yourfe!ves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of found difcipline, there never was any time fafe to be tollowed.

Hooker, Preface.
As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, fo the precepts of difcifline we are, in like fort, bound fur ever to obferve.

Hooker, b. iii. S. 10.
While we do admire
This virtue and this moral difcipline,
Let's be no ftoicks.
Slakefpeare.

## 3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your difcipline in war, wifdom in peace. Shakef.p. Rich.III. 4. A flate of fubjection.

The moft perfect among us, who have their paffions in the beft difcipline, are yet obliged to be conftantly on their guard.

Rogers, Sermon 13.

## 5. Any thing taught ; art ; fcience.

Art may be faid to overcome and advance nature in thefe mechanical difciplines, which, in this refpect, are much to he preferred.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.
6. Punifhment ; chaftifement ; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and fpurred while his wife was carrying him, and had fcarce paffed a day without giving her the difcipline of the ftrap.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 499.
To Di'scipline. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To educate ; to inftruct ; to bring up.

We are wife enough to begin when they are very young, and difcifline betimes thofe other creatures we would make ufful and good for fomewhat.

Locke.
They were with care prepared and difciplined for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a fufficient progrefs in the knowledge of Chriftianity. Addifon on the Cbriftian Religion.
2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we fhould judge of an army of well dificiplined foldiers at a diftance. Derban's Aftro Theology. 3. To punifh ; to correct ; to chaftife.
4. To reform ; to redrefs.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpofe to refign them in fuil time
Up to a better covenant, difciipiin'd
From hadowy types to truth, from fleh to \{pirit. Milton. To DIsCla'im. v. a. [dis and claim.] To difown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate ; to renounce.
You cowardly rafcal! nature difclaims all fhare in thee: a taylor made thee.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
He calls the gods to witnefs their offince;

1) ifclains the war, afferts his innocence. Dryden's En. b. vii.

Let crooked fteel invade
The lawlefs troops which difcipline difclaim,
And their fuperfluous growth with rigour tame. Dryd. Firg.
We find our Lord, on all occafions, difclaining all pretenfons to a temporal kingdom.

R,gers, Sermon 9 .
Very few, among thofe who profefs themfelves Chriftians,
difchaim all concern for their fouls, difown the authority, or icnounce the expectations of the gofpel. Rogcis, Sermoin I 3 .
Discln'imer. n. f. [from difclaim.]

1. One that difclaims, difowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an exprefs denial or refufal. Cowcl.

To DIsclo'se r. a. [difcludo, Latin; dis and clofe.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a flate of latitancy to open view:

In this deep quiet, from what fource unknown,
Thofe iceds of fire their fatal birtl: dijclofe;
And firt few f'cate'ring flarks about were blown,
Dig with the flames that to nur ruin rofe? Dryd. Aimb. Mir.
Then earth and occan varinus forms difcoffo. Dryden.
The thells being broken, ftruck off, and gone, the fone included in civem is thereby diffotofid and fet at iberty. $\mathbb{F}$ oodw:
2. To hatels; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the offrich layeth her egcs uider fand, where the heat of the fun difolcjetb them. Bac. 3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is fecret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or dijclafing of fecrets, or a treacherous wound; for from thefe timings every friend will depart. Eichlif. xxii. 22. If I dijclofe my paffion,
Our friendhip's at an end ; if I conceal it,
The world will call me falle.
Addifon's Cato.
Disclo'ser. n. f. [from difilofe.] One that reveals or difcovers. Disclo'sure. n.f. [from dijclofe.]

1. Difconery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquifition, both for the ule and dijllofure of caufes. Bac. Nat. Hift. 2. Act of revealing any thing fecret.

After fo happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, blefed with iffue male, fhe was, upon a fudden mutability and difclofure of the king's mind, fevercly handled. Eaion. Discolora'tion. n. f. [from difco'our:]

1. The act of changing the colour; the ad of faining.
2. Change of colour; fain; dic.

In a depravation of the humours from a found fate to what the phyficians call by a general name of a cacochymy, fpots and dijfcolorations of the fkin are figns of weak fibres. Arbuth. To DISCO'LOUR. v. a. [decoloro, Latin.] To change from the natural hue ; to ftain.

Many a widow's hufband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the dijcolour'd earth. Shake/p. K. Fobn.
Drink water, cither pure, or but difcoloured with malt. Temp. Sufpicious and fantaftical furmife,
And jealoufy with jaundice in her eyes,
Difcolouring all fhe view'd. Dryden.
He who looks upon the foul through its outward actions, fees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to diffolour and pervert the object. Addifon's Spectator, No. $257^{\circ}$
Have a care left fome beloved notion, or fome darling fcience, fo prevail over your mind as to difcoloar all your ideas.

Watts.
To DISCO'MFIT. ri.a. [defconfire, Fr. fconfiggere, Ital. as if from difionfiyere, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquifn; to overpower; to fubdue; to beat ; to overthrow.

Fight againt that monfrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, fince, I heard to be dif.omffied. Slakefp. Hen. VI.
Jofnua difoomfited Ainelek and this people with the edge of the fworl.

Exod. xvii. 13 .
He, fugitive, declin'd fuperior firength;
Difomfiterl, purfu'd, in the fad chace
Ten thoufand ignominious fall.
Philips.
While many of my gallant countrymen are empliyed in purfuing rebels, half difiomfited through the confcioufnefs of their guilt, I fhall labour to improve thofe victorics to the grood of my fellow fubjects.

Aldijon's Freebslder, Nu. i6.
Disco'mfit. n. f. [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. Fily you muft : incurable dificomfit
Reigns in the hearts of all our prefent party. Shakef. H. VI.
Dagon muft ftoop, and fhall cee long receive
Such a dificomfit, as fhall quite defpoil him
Of all there boafted trophics. Milton's Agonifles, l. 468.
Disco'mpiture. n.f. [from dijcomfiti.] Defeat; lofs of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of lofs, of faughter, and difcomfiture. Shatef. Henry VI.
Behold, cvery man's fword was againf his fellow, and there was a very great dijcomfiture.
, Sa. xiv. 20.
What a defeat and difconfiture is it to a man, when he comes to ufe this weal. h, to find it all falfe metal? Gov. Tongue.
He fent his angels to fight for his people; and the ciifcomfiture and flaughters of great hofts, is attributed to their afintance.

Attorbury's Sermons.
Disco'mport. n.f. [dis and comfort.] Uneafincti; forrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himfelf did forefee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might fuftain it without difcomfort. Hooker: D) ifomfort guides my tongue,

And bids me fpeak of nothing but defpair. Sbakef. Rich. II.

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In folitude there is not only difcomfort, but weaknefs aifo. Sou. To Disco'mfort. v. a. [from the noun.] To grieve; to fadden ; to deject.
Her champion went away dijomforted as much as difcomfited.

His funeral fhall not be in our camp,
Left it difionfort us. Sbakejpeare's Julius Cafar.
Disco'mportable. $n . f$ [frona ailfiomfort.]

1. One that is melancholy and refufes comfort.

Difcomfortable coufin, know't thou nor,
That when the fearching eye of heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. Shakef. R. II
2. That caufes fadnefs.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whofe eyes could carry unto him no other news but difcomforiable?

Siduey
To Discomms'nd. v.a. [dis and commend.] To blame; to cenfure; to mention with difapprobation.
Abrolutely we cannot difionmend, we cannot abfolutely approve, either willingnefs to live, or forwardnefs to die. Hooker.

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that difiommend it, mend the play. Denbam.
Neither do I difcommend the lofty ftile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. Dryd. Span. Fry. Dedicat.
Discomméndable. adj. [from difcominend] Blameable; cenfurable; deferving blame.

Pufillanimity is, according to Ariftotle's morality, a vice very dif fommendable.

Aylife's Parergon.
Discomméndableness. n.f. [from difcommendable.] Blameablenefs; liablenefs to cenfure.

Dict.
Discommenda'tion. n. f. [from difommend.] Blame; reproach; cenfure.

Tuily affigns three motions, whereby, without any difommendation, a man might be drawn to become an accufer of others.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
others.
Discommennder. n.f. [from difommend.] One that difcommends; a difpraifer.
To Discommóne. v. a. [dis and commode, French.] To put to inconvenience; to moleft; to incommode.
Discommo'dious. adj. [from difcommode.] Inconvenient; troublefome; unpleafing.

So many thoufand foldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, muft either feek fervice and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or elfe employ themfelves here at home, which may be difommodious.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Discommo'dity. n.f. [from difcommode.] Inconvenience; difadvantage ; hurt; mifchief.

We fpeak now of ufury, how the difcommodities of it may $\ddot{b}$ e beft avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and difommodities, the qualities of ufury, are to be reconciled.

Bacon.
It is better that a fhip fhould be preferved with fome difcommodity to the failors, than that, the failors being in health, the fhip fhould perifh.

Hayward.
To DISCOMPO'SE. v. a. [decompofer, French.]
I. To diforder; to unfettle.

The debate upon the felf-denying ordinance had raifed many jealoufies, and difcompofed the confidence that had formerly been between many of them.

Clarendoin, b. viii.
2. To ruffe; to diforder.

Now Betty from her mafter's bed had flown, And foftly ftole to dif compofe her own.
3. To difturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it fhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to difcompofe. Dryd. Tyr. Love.
4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who poffefs all the advantages of life, are in a fate where there are many accidents to diforder and dijcompofe, but few to pleafe them.

Swift.
5. To difplace; to difcard.

Though he wass a dark prince, and infinitely fufpicions, he never put down or dif compofed a counfellor, or near fervant. Bac.
Discompo'sure. n. f. [from difompofe.] Diforder; perturbation.
He threw himfelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paffion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick dif compofure of mind many days. Clarendon.
To Disconcért. v.a. [dis and concert.]

1. To unfettle the mind; to difcompofe.

You need not provoke their fpirits by outrages: a carelefs gefture, a word, or a look, is enough to difconcert them. Collier. To break a fcheme ; to defeat a machination.
Disconfo'rmity. n.f. [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement ; inconfiftency.
Lies arife from errour and miftake, or malice and forgery; they confift in the difagrecement and difconformity, betwixt the fpeech and the conception of the niind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themfelves, or the fpeech and the the mind and the things
things. Hakewill on Providence.
Discongru'ity. $n \int$. [dis and congruity.] Ditigrtement; incouliftency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to fuflain fuch a
dination from the intrinfical difiongruity of the one to the other. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Discu'nsorate. adi. [clis and confole.] Without comfort; hopelel's ; forrowful; melancholy.

Sce Cafius all dijconfolate,
With Pindrus his bondman, on this hill. Shat. Ful. Cafar. If patiently thy bidding they obey,

1) ifinifs thens not difionjolate. Afilton's Parauile Loft, b. xi. The ladics and the knights, no fhelter night,
Were dropping we:, difconfolate and wan,
And through their thi:1 array receiv'd the rain. Dryden.
The moon reflects the funbeams to ns, and fo, by illumimating the air, takes away in fone meafure the difconfolate darknefs of our winter-nights. Ray on the Creation.
Disco'nsol ately. adu. [from difionfolate.] In a difconfolate manner ; comfortlelly.
Disconnsolateness. n.f. [from difionfolate.] The flate of being difconfolate.
Disconte'nt. n.f. [dis and content.] Want of content; uneafinefs at the prefent flate.

1 fee your brows full of difcontent,
Your hearts of forrows, and your eyes of tears. Shakeficare.
Not that their pleafures caus'd her difon'ent
She figh'd, not that they fay'd, but that fhe went. Pope. Disconternt. arlj. [dis and contenit.] Uneafy at the prefent ftate ; diffatisficd.

They were of their own nature circumfpect and flow, difcountenanced and difoontent, and thofe the earl fingled as fitteft for his purpofe. HIayzard.
To Discontent. v.a. [fiom the noun.] To diffatisfy; to make uneafy at the prefent ftate.

I know a dijcontented gentleman,
Whofe humble means match not his haughty firit. Sbakef.
The difontented now are only they
Whofe crimes before did your juft caufe betray. Dryden.
Discontented. particizial adj. [from difontcht.] Uneafy; chearlefs; malevolent.

What will tie up your difcontented fword? Shak. Ant. arid Cl. Thefe are, beyond comparifon, the two greatef evils in this world, a difeafed body and a difcontented mind. Tilloifon. The goddefs, with a diccontented air,
Seems to reject him, though the grants his pray'r. Fope. Disconte'ntedness. n. $\int$. [from difcontented.] Uneafinefs; want of eafe ; diffatisfaction.

A beautiful buft of Alexander the Great, cafts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or difontentedne/s in his looks.

Addifon's Travels.
] The ftate of
Disconte'ntment. n.f. [from difontent.] The fate of being difcontented; uneafinefs.

Thefe are the voices that fill them with general dicontentment, as though the bofom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noifome thain any dungeon. Hooker.
Certainly the politick and artificial nourifhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beft antidotes againlt the poifon of difcontentments.

Bacon, Efay 16.
Discontinuanct. n. f. [from difcontinue.]

1. Want of cohefion of parts; want of union of one part with another; difruption.

The fillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themfelves into a finall thread, becaufe they will not difcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caft themfelves into round drops, which is the figure that faveth the body moft from dicontinuance. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. 2. Ceflation; internifion.

Let us confider, whether our approaches to him are fweet and refrefhing, and if we are uneafy under any long difoontinuance of our converfation with him. Atterbury's Sermons. 3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as difcontinuance of poffeffion, or difiontinuance of procefs. The effect of difontinuance of poffeflion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatfoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but mult feek to recover poffeffion by law. The effect of difcontimuance of plea is, that the infance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the fuit afrefh.

Cowel.
Discontinua'tion. n.f. [from difcontinue.] Difruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; difruption; feparation.
Upon any difcontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by fhaking the glafs, the whole mercury falls. Newt. Opt. To Disconti'nue. v.a. [difontinuer, French.]

1. To lofe the cohefion of parts; to fuffer feparation or difruptioll of fubftance.

All bodies, ductile and tenfile, as matals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not difomtimuing ftrong, which maketh then follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet fo as not to difontinue or forfake their own body. Bac. 2. To lofe an eftablithed or prefcriptive cuftom.

Thyfelf fhalt difcontinuc' from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will caufe thee to ferve thine enemies. For. xvii. 4

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To Discontínue. v.a. To leave uff; to ceafe any practice or habit.

## Twenty puny lics J'll tell

That men fhall fwear l've difcontinued fohool
Above a twelvemonth.
Shiskeffeare.
Examine thy cuifoms of diet, neep, exercife, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou fhalt judge hurtful, to difoontinue it by little and little; but $f_{0}$, as if thon find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. Bacon's Eifays. 2. 'To break off'; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptnefs to be conjoined in fyllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ftop or figure to another, that they modify' and difcriminate the voice, without appearing to dififortinue it.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Discontinu'ity. n.f. [dis and cominuity.] Difunity of parts; want of cohefion
That this difcontinuity of parts is the principal caufe of the opacity of bodies, will appear by confidering that opaque fubftances become tranfparent by filling their pores with any fubfance of equal, or almoft equal denfity with their parts.

Newton $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{it}}$.
c.] InconDisconve'nience $n$. $\int$ [dis and conceniente.] Incongruity ; difagreement ; oppofition of nature.
Fcar arifeth many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in thefe dificonveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all.

Pramball's Anfucr to Hobls.
DI'SCORD. n. f. [difcordia, Latin.]

1. Difagreement; oppofition; mutual anger ; reciprocal oppugnancy.

Sce what a fcourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your dificorc/s too,
\$ Have loft a brace of kinfinen Sbateff. Rom. and ful.
Take but degree away, untune that ftring,
And hark what difiord follow:; each thing mee's
In meer oppugnancy.
Slakejp. Troil. and Cre fl.
He is a falfe witnefs that fpeaketh lies, and that foweth difcord among brethren.

Prov.vi. 19.
2. Differnce, or contrariety of qualities.

Diford, like that of mufic's various parts,
Difecrd that makes the harmony of hearts;
Difiord that only this difpute fhall bring,
Who beft fhall love the duke and ferve the king. Diyd. Ep.
All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canft not fee;
All difiord, harmony not underfood;
All partial evil, univerfal good. Pope's Effay on Man.
3. [In mufic.] Sounds not of themfelves pleafing, but neceffary to be mixed with others.
It is found alone that doth immediatcly and incorporeally affect moft ; this is moft manifeft in mufic, and concords and difocrds in mufic: for all founds, whether they be fharp or flat, if they be fweet, have a roundnefs and equality; and if they be harfh, are unequal : for a difc $r d$ itfelf is but a harfhuefs of divers founds meeting. Bacon's N. Fiift. Part I. p. 400 .

It is the lark that fings fo out of tune,
Straining harh difcords and unplcafing fharps.
Shakefp.
How doth mufic amaze us, when of dijcords the maketh the fweetef harmony?

P'acham.
To Di'scord. v.n. [dijfordo, Latin] To difagree; not to fuit with.

Sounds do difturb and alter the one the other; fometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; fometimes the one jarring and difcording with the other, and making a confufion.

Bacon's Nat. Hijf. №. 227.
Discórdance. $\} n f$. [from diferd $]$ Difagrecinent; op-
Discórdancy. $\}$ pofition; inconfiftency.
Disco'rdant. adj. [difiordan:, Latin.]
I. Inconfiftent ; at variance with itfelf.
. Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unfincere;
So various, fo difcordant is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find.
Dryden.
2. Oppofite ; contrarious

The difcorclant attraction of fome wardering comets would certainly diftract and diforder the harmony of the motions and revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them.

Cheyne's Phil. Princip.

## 3. Incongruous; not conformable

Hither confcience is to be referred, if by a comparifon of things done with the rule there be a confonancy, then follows the fentence of approbation; if difcordant from it, the fentence of condemnation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Discórdantly. adv. [from difcordant.]

1. Inconfiftently ; in difagreement with itfelf.
2. In difagreement with another.

Two ftrings of a mufical inftrument being ftruck together, making two noifes that arrive at the ear at the fame time as to fenfe, yield a found differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; infomuch, that if they be difor-

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dantly tuned, though each of them fruck apart, would jield a pleafing found; yet being ftruck together, they make a harin and troublefonne noife.

Bogle on Colcurs.
3. Peevifhly; in a contradictious manner.

To Disco ver. v. a [ríficuurir, French; dis and corer.]

1. To flew; to diftufe; to bring to light.

Go draw afide the curtains, and difover
The feveral cafkets to this noble prince. Sh. Merch. of V.n. He difcovercth deep things out of darknefs, and bringeth out to light the fhadow of death.
fob xii. 22.
2. To make known.

We will pafs over unto thofe men, and we will dificuer ourfelves unto them.

Ifa. xiv. 8.
3. To find out ; to efpy.

He shali never by any alteration in me difcover my knowledge of his miltake.

Po e's Letters.'
Discóverable alj. [from difcover.]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is fo fparingly and difperfedly intermixed with the common and terreftrial matter, as not to be ciifcoverable by human induftry; or if dijcoverable, diffufed and fcattered amongtt the craffer and more unprofitable matter, can never be feparated.

Wooiv. Nat. Hil.
Revelation nlay affert two things to be joined, whofe connection or agreement is not $d$ foveralle by reafon. W'alt,'s Log.
2. Apparent; expo'ed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an inviffble fituation, but in an open and difcoverabie apparition, that is, in the form of a ferpent. . Brown's Vulg. Err. b i. c. 6 .

It is concluded by aftronomers, that the atmofphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform ferenity; becaufe nothing difeoverable in the lunar furface is ever covered and abfonded by the interpofition of any cloids or mifts.

Bentlej's Serm.
Discóverer. in. f. [from d/fóer.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found cut, they will not recompence the difcoverer's pains, but will be fitter to be caft out. Ho'der's El.
Places receive appeilations according to the language of the difcoverer, from obfervations made upon the people. Notes on Od .

The Care of Good Hope was doubled in thofe early times; and that the Portuguefe were not the firft difioverers of that navigation.

Arbutbnot on Cain.
An old maiden gentlewoman is the greateft dijcoverer of judgments; the can tell you what fin it was that fet fuch a man's houfe on fire.

Add. Spect. $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 483^{\circ}$
2. A fcout; one who is put to defcry the pofture or number of an enemy ; fpeculator.

Here ftand, my lords, and fend difioverers forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
Di. Co'very. $\quad$ M. $\int$. [from difover.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who fince have us'd the open fea,
Than the bold Englifin none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They make difcoveries where they fee no fun. Dryd. A. IT:
2. The act of revealing or difclofing any fecret.

What muft I hold a candle to my fhame?
They in themfelves, good footh, are too too light.
Why 'tis an office of difcovery, love,
And I hould be obfcur'd. Shakefp. Nier b of Venice.
Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear difcove ies of the next.

South's Serm.
It would be neceffary to fay fomething of the ftate to which the war hath reduced us; fuch a difcovery ought to be made as late as poffible. To Discou'nsel. v. a. [dis and counjel.] To diffuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice dijcounfellid.
Spenfir's Fa. 2u.
Discou'nt, $n$.. [dis and count.] The fum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large difcount, and fell them as well as he could.

Swift's Mifcel.
To Discou'nt. v a. [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance fhall difoount for thefe,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. Dryd Don Seb.
The farmers fpitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvifol difounts arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs.
Swift's MTcel.
To Discou'ntenance. v.a. [dis and counterance.]

1. To difcourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to difoountenance any man who was willing to ferve them. Clarend:n, b. viii.
The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and dijcountenance wrong. Atterlury's Serm.
2. To abafh; to put to thame.

Wifdom in difcourfe with her,
Lofes difcountenanced, and like folly flews. Milt. Par. Lof. He cane, and with him Eve, more loth, though firft
To offend; difcountenanc' $d$ both, and difcompos'd. Milton. How would one look from his majeftic brow, Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Difount'sance her defpis'd.
Milton.
Discountenance. $n$. $\int$. [dis and countenance.] Cold treatment; unfavourable afpect ; unfriendly regard.
He thought a little difountenance upon thofe perfons would fupprefs that fpirit.

Clarendon.
All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable foever, were ftill attended with very apparent difcountenance. Clarendon, b. viii. In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the dijcountenance he meets with from a wicked and prophane world.

Rosers's Serm.
Discou'ntenancer. $n$. $\int$. [from difiomintenance.] One that difcourages by cold treatment; one that depreffes by unfriendly regard.
Rumours of fcanda! and murmurs againft the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and dif countenancer of his nobility.

Bacon's Hen. VII
To DISCOU RAGE. v. a. [decourager, Fr. dis and courage.]

1. To deprefs ; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daftardize

I might neither encourage the rebels infolence, nor difcourage the proteftants loyalty and patience.
K. Cbarles.

The apoftle with great zeal difcourages too unreafonable a prefumption.

Roger's Serm.
2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with from before the thing.

Wherefore difcourage ye the heart of the children of Ifrael from going over into the land ?

Numb. xxxii. 7
3. It is irregularly ufed by Temple, with to before the following word.
You may keep your beauty and your health, unlefs you deftroy them yourfelf, or difcourage them to ftay with you by ufing them ill.

Temple's Mifcell.
Discou'rager. n.f. [from difcourage.] One that impreffes diffidence and terror.

Moft men in years, as they are generally difcomragers of youth, are like old trees, which being paft bearing themfelves, will fuffer no young plants to flourifh beneath them. Pope.
Discou'ragement. n. f. [from difiourage.]

1. The act of deterring, or depreffing hope.
2. Determent ; that which deters from any thing.

Amongft other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meaneft dijcouragements, that they are fo generally derided by common opinion. Wilkins's Math. Wiagn.

The books read at fchools and colleges, are full of incite-
ments to virtue, and difouragements from vice. Swift.
3. The caufe of depreffion, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only difcouragement is that they are called to them.
only
Locke.
DISCOU'RSE. n. f. [difcours, Fr. difcurfus, Latin.]

1. The act of the underftanding, by which it paffes from premifes to confequences.
By reafon of that original weaknefs in the inftruments, without which the underftanding part is not able in this world by difcourfe to work, the very conceit of painfulnefs is a bridle to ftay us.

Hooker, b. I. f.7.
Sure he that made us with fuch large difcourfe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reafon
To ruft in us unus'd.
Sbakefpeare.
The third act of the mind is that which connects propofitions, and deduceth conclufions from them: and this the fchools call difcourfe; and we fhall not mifcall it, if we name it reafon.

Glanv. Scepf.c. 13.
2. Converfation; mutual intercourfe of language ; talk

He waxeth wifer than himfelf, more by an hour's difcourfe, than by a day's meditation. Bacon's Efays.

In thy difcourfe, if thou defire to pleafe,
All fuch is courteous, ufeful, new, or witty;
Ufefulnefs come by labour, wit by eafe,
Courtefy grows in court, news in the city.
Herbert.
The vanquifh'd party with the victors join'll,
Nor wanted fweet difcourfe, the banquet of the mind. Dryd.
3. Effufion of language; fpecch.

Topical and fuperficial arguments, of which there is fore to be found on both fides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious difcou' $f e$, ferve only to amufe the underfanding and entertain company. Locke.
4. A treatife; a differtation either written or uttered.

The difourfe here is about ideas, which, he fays, are real things, and feen in God.

Locke.
Plutarch, in his difcourfe upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulyffes. Pofe's Ody $\sqrt{\text { ey }}$, Notes.
To Discou'rse. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To converfe; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prifoner?
Difcourje, I pr'ythee on this turret's top. Shakefp. Hen. IV. Vol. I.

Of various things difcar-ing as he pafs'd, Anchifes hither bends.
2. To treat upou in a folemn or fet manner.

That the general maxims we are difcourfing of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind, we have already fufficiently proved.
3. To reafon ; to pafs from prenifes to confequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her difcom-ing thoughts,
From the collection is a diverfe thing.
Daries.
Brutes do want that quick difourfing puw'r.
Davies.
To Discou'rse. v.a. [from the noun.] To treat of.
Renowned duke, vouchfife to take the pains
To go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at harge difcourfe all our fortunes. Sh. Co. Eir.
DISCOU'RSER, n. f. [from dijcour fe.]

1. A fpeaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good difcourfer lofe fome life,
Which action's felf was tongue to.
Shakefpeare.
2. A writer on any fubject; a differtator.

Philologers and critical difcourfers, who look beyond the ob= vious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.
But it feems to me, that fuch difcourfers do reafon upon Thort views, and a very moderate compafs of thought. Swift. Discou'rsive. adj. [from difiourfe.]

1. Paffing by intermediate fops from premifes to coníqquences. The foul
Reafon receives, and reafon is her bcing,
Difcourfive, or intuitive; difcourfe
Is oftef yours, the latter is moft ours. Milton's Par. Loj. 2. Containing dialogue ; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or dif courfive fcencs. Dryden on Dramatic Poefy. Discou'rteous. ailj. [dis and courteous.] Uncivil; uncomplaifant; defective in good manners.

He refolved to unhorfe the firft difcourteous knight he fhould meet.

Motteux's Don 2uixote
Discou'rtesy. n. f. [dis and courtefy.] Incivility; rudenefs; act of difrefpect.

As if chearfulnefs had been tedioufnefs, and good entertainment had been turned to difcourtefy, he would ever get himfelf alone.

Sidncy.
Be calm in arguing; for fiercenefs makes
Frror a fault, and truth difcourtefy.
Herbert.
He made me many vifits, maundering as if I had done him a dif courtefy. Wifeman's Surg.
Discou'r Teously. adv. [from difcourteous.] Uncivily; rudely.
Discou's. [from difcus, Latin.] Broad ; flat; wide. Ufed by botanifts to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of fome flowers, fuch as the flos folis, $\xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. 2 uinfy.
DISCRE'DIT. n. .. [decrediter, French.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degrec of infamy; difgrace; imputation of a fault.
Had I been the firider out of this fecret, it would not have relifhed among my other di/credits. Shakeppeare's Winter's Tale. Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the difcredit of a plantation. Bacon.
That they may quit their morals without any difiredit to their intellectuals, they fly to feveral ftale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils.

South.
'Tis the duty of every chriftian to be concerned for the reputation or difcredit his life may bring on his profeffion. Rogers.

Alas, the fimall dificredit of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the feribe. Pope.
To Discrédit. va. [decrediter, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility ; to make not trufted.

He had fram'd to himfelf, by the inffruction of his frailty, many deceiving promifes of life, which I have dif ( redited to him, and now is he refolved to die. Sbakef.
2. To difgrace; to bring reproach upon; to thante; to make lefs reputable or honourable.

You had left unfeen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been bleft withal, would have difcredited you. Shakef.
He is commended that makes a faving voyage, and leaft difcredits his travels, who returns the fame man he went.

He like a privileg'd fpy, whom nothing can
Difcredit, libels now 'gainft each great man. Donne.
Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of difcredited duty, and by example of piety revive the declining fpirit of religion.

Regers.
Without care our beft actions will lofe much of their influence, and our virtues will be often difcredited with the appearance of evil. Rogers's Scrm.
DISCRE'ET. adj. [dijcret, French.] Prudent; circumfpect; cautious ; fober; not rafh; not precipitant; not carelefs; not hardily adventurous.

Honeft, difcreet, quiet, and godly learned men, will not - be withdrawn by you.

Whitgifte.

## D I S

## Lefs fearful than dif(crcet,

You love the fundamental part of ftate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. Shakefpeare's Coriol. To elder years to be difcreet and grave,
Then to old age maturity the gave.
Denbam.
It is the difircet man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the converfation, and gives meafures to rociety.
2. Modeft ; not forward.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love
Alas! not favour'd lefs, be fill as now
Dificeet. Thomfon's Sunmer, l. $1355^{\circ}$
Discree'tly. adv. [from difcrect.] Prudently; cautioully; circumfpectly.

Poets lofe half the praife they fhould have got,
Could it be known what they difcreetly blot.
Waller.
The labour of obedience, loyalty, and fubjection, is no more but for a man honeftly and difcreetly to fit ftill. South.

Profit fprings from hufks difircet'y 1 . Philips.
The dulleft brain, if gently ftirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird
The moft reclufc, difcreetly open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. Dunciad, b. iv. l.437.
Discree'tness. n.f. [from difcreet.] The quality of being difcreet; difcretion.
DI'SCREPANCE. n. f. [difcrepantia, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; difagreement.
Di'screpant. adj. [difcrepans, Latin.] Different; difagreeing; contrary.
Discre'te. adj. [difcreius, Latin.]

1. Diftinct; disjoined; not continuous.
$D$ ifcrete quantity, or different individuals, are meafured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.

Hale's Origin. of Mankind.
2. Disjunctive; as, I refign my life, but not my bonour, is a difcrete propofition.
3. Diferete proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the fame; but there is not the fame proportion between all the four: thus, $6: 8:: 3: 4$. Harris. Discre'tion. n. f. [from diferetio, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's felf; fkill; wife management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wifdom and difcretion which were to rule.
tHosker, b. i. . . Io.
A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and difcretion to ufe it. $\quad H o o k e r, b$. iv. $\int 12$.
It is not good that children fhould know any wickednefs: old folks, you know, have difcretion, as they fay, and know the world.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
All this was order'd by the good difcretion
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. Shakefp. Hen.VIII.
The pleafure of commanding our paffions is to be preferred before any fenfual pleafure; becaufe it is the pleafure of wifdom and difcretion.

But care in poetry muft fill be had,
It afks difcretion, ev'n in running mad. Pope's Eff. on Crit.
There is no talent fo ufeful towards rifing in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune than difire:itn, a fpecies of lower prudence.

Suift.
2. Liberty of acting at pleafure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he furrenders at difcretion; that is, without ftipulation.
Discre'rionary. adj. [from difiretion.] Left at large; unlimited; unreftrained.

A deacon may have a difpenfation for entering into orders before he is twenty three years of age, and it is dificretionary in the binhop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.

Ayliff's Parergon.
The major being a perfon of confummate experience, was invefted with a difcretionary power. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} 61$. Discrétive. adj. [difcretus, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] Difcretive propofitions are fuch wherein various, and feemingly oppofite judgements are made, whofe variety or diftinction is noted by the particles but, tho', yet, \&c. ats, travellers may change their climate, but not their temper: 'Fob was patient, tho' bis grief zuas great. Watts's Logic.
2 . [In grammar.] Diforetive conjunctions are fuch as imply oppofition; as, not a man but a beaft.
Discríminable adj. [from difcriminate.] Diftinguifhable by outward marks or tokens.

Dict.
To DISCRI'MINATE. v. a. [difcrimino, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference ; to diftinguifh by certain tokens from another.
Oyfters and cockles and mufcles, which move not, have no difcriminate fex. Bacon's Natural Hi/fory, N ${ }^{\circ} .875 \cdot$

There are three forts of it differing in finenefs from each other, and difcriminated by the natives by three peculiar names.

Bayle.

D I S
The right hand is diforiminated from the left by a natural. neceffary, and never to be confounded diftinction. South,

Although the features of his countenance be no reafon of obedience, yet they may ferve to difcriminate him from any other perfon, whom the is not to obey.

Stillingfleet.
There may be ways of difcriminating the voice; as by acutenefs and gravity, the feveral degrees of rifing and falling from one tone or note to another.
2. To felect or feparate from others.

You owe little lefs for what you are not, than for what you are, to that difcriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miferies.
Discríminateness. n. $\int$. [from difcriminate.] Diftinctnefs; marked difference.

Dict.
Discrimina'tion. n. f. [from diferiminatio, Latin.]

1. The ftate of being diftinguifhed from other perfons or things.

There is a reverence left to be fhewed then on the account of their difcrimination from other places, and feparation for facred ufes. Stillingfiect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Id $:$ l.
2. The act of diftinguifhing one from another; diftinction; difference put.
A fatire fhould expofe nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due difcrimination between thofe that are, and thofe who are not the proper objects of it.

Addifon's Spectator.
By that prudent difcrimination made between the offenders of different degrees, he qbliges thofe whom he has ditinguifhed as objects of mercy. Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}-3^{1}$. 3. The marks of diftinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick difcriminations in matters of religion. King Cibarles. Letters arife from the firt original difcriminations of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and obferve the differences of vocal founds. Holder's El. of speech.
Discri'minative. adj. [from dijcriminate.]
I. That which makes the mark of diftinction; characteriftical. The only ftanding tsft, and dificriminative characleriftick of any metal or mineral, muft be fought for in the conftituent matter of it.

Woodward.
2. That which obferves diftinction.

Difcriminative providence knew before the nature and courle of all things. More's Antidote againft Atbeifm. Discríminous. adj. [from difcrimen, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous.

Any kind of fpitting of blood imports a very dif.riminsuss ftate, unlefs it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory.
Discu'bitory. adj. [difcubitorius, Lat.] Fitted to the pofture of leaning.
After bathing they retired to bed, and refrefhed themfelves with a repaft ; and fo that cuftom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into difcubit ry. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.v. Discu'meency. n. f. [difcumbens, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans ufed the cuftom of difcumbency at meals, which was upon their left fide ; for fo their right hand was free and ready for all fervice. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
To Discu'mber. v. a. [dis and cumber.] To difengage from any troublefome weight or bulk.

His limbs dif cumber'd of the clinging veft,
He binds the facred cincture round his breaft. Pope's Odyf.
To Discu're. v. a. [decouvrir, French.] To difcover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenfer.

I will, if pleafc you it difcure, affay
To eafe you of that ill.
Fairy 2ueen.
DISCU'RSIVE. adj. [difcurfif, French, from difcurro, Latin.] I. Moving here and there ; roving.

Some noifes help fleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatfoever moveth attention, without too much labour, filleth the natural and difcurfive motion of the firits. Bacm's N. Hijf.
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premifes to confequences; argumentative. This is fometimes, perhaps not improperly, written dijcur five.

There is a fanctity of foul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateft pretences to dif cuifive demonftration.

More's Divine Dialocues
There hath been much difpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of difiurfive faculty, which fome call reafon.

Hale's Origin of Mankind. Discu'rsively. adr. [from difiurfive.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do dificurively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another
Discu'rsory. adj. [difourfor, Latill.] Argumental; rational. DI'SCUS. u. f. [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient fports.

From Elatreus' frong arm the difius flies,
And fings with unmatch'd force along the fies. Pope's Ody. To DISCU'SS. v. a. [difcutio, dijcufum, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by difquilition.

## D I S

We are to difcufs only thofe general exceptions which have been taken. Hooker, 'b. iv. f. 1.
His ufage was to commit the difoufing of caufes privately to certain perfons learhed in the laws.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
This knotty point fhould you and I difeufs,

## Or tell a tale.

Pope.
2. To difperfe any humour or fwelling

Discu'sser. n.f. [from difeufs.] He that difcuffes; an examiner.
Discu'ssion. n. $\int$. [from difcu/s.]
I. Difquifition ; examination; ventilation of a queftion.

Truth cannot be found without fome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a confiderable time upon the furvey and difcufion of each particular Soutb. Various difeufions tear our heated brain: Opinions often turn; ftill doubts remain; And who indulges thought, increafes pain.
2. [In furgery.] Difiufion or refolution is nothing elfe but breathing out the humours by infenfible tranfpiration. Wifeman.
Discu'ssive. adj. [from difcufs.] Having the power to difcufs or difperfe any noxious matter.
Discu'tient. m. $\int$. [difutiens, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to feparate. It fometimes means the fame as carminative.

2 nincy.
The fwellings arifing from thefe require to be treated, in
their beginning, with moderate repellents and difcutients. Wife.
To DISDA'IN. v.a. [dèdaigner, French.] 'Гo fcorn; to confider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing fo ereat, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing fo fmall, which I will difdain to do for you. Sidn. They do difdain us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me fweat with wrath. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
What fafe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I difdain and fpurn. Shakef. K. Lear. Tell him, Cato
Difdains a life which he has power to offer. Addifon's Cato.
Disda'in. n. f. [flegno, Ital.] Contempt; fcorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through difdain and want of nurture, do ftain the nobility of their kindred. Eecluf. xxii. ı.

But againft you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my foul is mov'd with juft difdain! Pope's Od.
Disda'rnful. adj. [difdain and full.] Contemptuous; haughtily fcornful ; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttcred with charity and meeknefs, fhall receive a far more bleffed reward than three thoufand volumes, written with difdainful fharpnefs of wit.

Hooker, Preface.
Stubborn to The queen is obftinate,
Difdainful to be tried by't.
Sbakefpeare.
Seek through this grove;
A fweet Athenian lady is in love
With a dijdainful youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he efpies
Shall be the lady. Shake/peare's Midfummer Night's Dream. But thofe I can accufe, I can forgive:
By my difíainful filence let them live.
Dryden.
The difdainful foul came rufhing through the wound. Dry.
Disba'infully. adv. [from difdainful.] Contemptuoully; with haughty fcorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or elfe difluinfully, which fhall thake him more
Than if not look'd on..' 'Shakefpeare's Troil. and Creffida.
It is not to infult and domineer, to look difdainfully, and
revile imperioully, that procures efteem from any one. South.
Disda'infulness. n. $\int$. [from difdainful.] Contempt; contemptuoufnefs; haughty fcorn.

Can I forget, when they in prifon placing her,
With fwelling heart, in fpite and due difdainfulwefs,
She lay for dead, 'till I help'd with unlacing her.
Sidney.
A proud difdainfulne/s of other good men in all honeft matters.

Afcbam's Seboolnafler.
DISEA'SE. n.f. [dis and cafe.] Diftemper; malady; ficknefs; morbid ftate.

What's the difeafe he means ?
'Tis call'd the cvil.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
It is idle to propofe remedies before we are affured of the difeafe, or to be in pain'till we are convinced of the danger.

Swift's Projen for the Advaneement of Religion. Then wafteful forth
Walks the dire power of peftilent difeafe. Thomf. Summer.
To Disea'se. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with difeafe; to torment with ficknefs; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all dijeafed,
And with our furfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourfelves into a burning fever,
And we muft bleed for it. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Flatt'rers yet wear filk, drink wine, lie foft,
Hug their difeas'd perfumes, and have forgot

That ever Timon was.
Shakefpeare's Timon. Let her alone, lady: as fhe is now, fhe will but difenfe our better mirth. Sbakefpeare's Cioriolanius. He was difeafed in his feet.
2. To put to pain ; to pain; to make uneafy.

Though great light be infufferable to our cyes, yet the higheft degree of darkuefs does not at all lifeafe them. Locke. Disea'sfenness. n.f. [from difeafed.] Sicknẹs; morbidnefs; the ftate of being difeafed.
This is a reftoration to fome former ftate; not that fate of indigency and difenfedne/s. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. Dise'dged. adj. [dis and edlye.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. 1 grieve myfelf
To think, when thou fhalt be difedg'd by her
Whom now thou tir'ft on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. Wakrspeare's Cymbeline.
To Disemba'rk. v. a. [dis and anbark.] To carry to land. I muft unto the road, to difembark
Some neceflaries. Sbakefpeare's Two Gentiemen of Verona. To Disemba'rк. v. n. To land; to go on land.

There difembarking on the green fea-fide,
We land our cattle, and the fpoil divide. Pope's Odyficy. To Disembi'tтer. e. a. [dis and embitter.] To fweeten; to free from bitternefs; to clear from acrimony.

Encourage fuch innocent amufements as may difembitter the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the fame agreeable fatisfactions. Addifon's Frcelolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .34 \cdot$ Disembódied. adj. [dis and embodied.] Divefted of their bodies.
To Disembu'gue. v.a. [difemioucher, old French. Skinncr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans difembogi'd, are loft. Dryden's Ovid.
Rolling down, the fleep Tinavus raves,
And through nine channels difembogues his waves. Addifon.
To Disembógue. v. n. To gain a vent; to flow.
By eminencis placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumberable turnings and windings, and at laft difembogue in feveral mouths into the fea. Cheyne's Pbil. Prin. Disembo'welled. participial adj. [dis and embowel.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her dijembowell'd web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen fpreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
Phillips.
To Disembro'is. v.a. [debsuiller, French.] To difentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confufion.

Then earth from air, and feas from earth were driv'n, And grofier air funk from etherial heav'n;
Thus difemuroil' $d$, they take their proper place. Dryden. The fyftem of his politicks is difembroiled, and cleared of all thofe incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motly picce.

Addifon's Whig Examiner.
To Disena'ble. v.a. [dis and enable.] To deprive of power; to difable ; to fink into weaknefs; to weaken.
Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more infufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly difenabled me.

Dryden's 'fuvenal, Dedication.
To Disencha'nt. v. a. [dis and enchant.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or fpells.
Alas! let your own brain difenebant you.
Sidney.
Mufe, ftoop thy difenchanted wing to truth.
Hafte to thy work; a moble ftroke or two
Ends all the charins, and difencbants the grove.
Dryden.
To Disencu'mber. v.a. [dis and encumber.]
. To difcharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to difburthen ; to exonerate.
It will need the actual intention, the particular ftrefs and application of the whole foul, to difencumber. and fet it free, to fcour off its ruft, and remove thofe hindrances which would otherwife clog and check the freedom of its operations. Spritt.

The difencumber'd foul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and farry pole. Dryd. Dreams look like the amufements of the foul, when fhe is aifencumbered of her machine; her fports and recreations, when the has laid her charge afleep.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 4^{87}$
2. To free from obffruction of any kind.

Dim night had difencumber'd leav'n. Milton's Par. Loft. The church of St. Jufina, defigned by Palladio, is the moft handfome, luminous, difencumbered building, in the infide, that I have ever feen; and is efteemed, by many artifts, one of the fineft works in Italy. Addifon's Remarks on Italy. Disencu'mbrance. n.f: [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.
There are many who make a figure below what their for tune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elcgant delire of eafe and difencumbrance. Spellator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .264$.
To Disfnga'ge. v. a. [dis and engaze.]
I. To feparate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly difengage themfelves aud defcend. Burnct's Theory of the Earth.
2. To
2. To withdraw the affection ; to wean ; to abftract the mind.

It is requifite that we fhould acquaint ourfelves with God, that we fhould frequently difengage our hearts from earthly purfuits.

Atter bury.
The confideration that fhould difensage our fondnefs from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, tranfient, and corruptible in thcir nature. Roger's.
3. To difentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us difengage;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. Waller.
In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well difengaged from quotations.

Atterbury.
4. To free from any thing that powerfully feizes the attention.

When our mind's eyes are dijengag' $d$ and free,
They clearer, farther, and diftinctly fee.
Denbam.
To Disenga'ge. v. $n$. To fet onc's felf free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by fenfible declenfions, that we may difengage from the world by degrees. Collier on Thought.
DISENGA'GED. participial adj. [from dijengage.] Vacant; at leifure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
Disenga'gedness. n. f. [from difengage.] The quality of being difengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any preffing bufinefs.
Disenga'gement. n.f. [from difengage.]

1. Releafe from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To Disenta'ngle: v. a. [dis and entangle.]

1. To fet free from impediments; to difembroil ; to clear from - perplexity or difficulty.
'Till they could find fome expedient to explicate and difentangle themfelves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards fupplying their armies. Clarendon, $b$. viii.

The welfare of their fouls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to difentangle them from a temptation.

Soutb.
2. To unfold or loofe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.
Though in concretions particles fo entangle one another, that they cannot in a fhort time clear themfelves, yet they do inceflantly frive to difentangle themfelves, and get away. Boyle. 3. To difengage; to feparate.

Neither can God himfelf be otherwife underfood by us than as a mind free, and difentangled from all corporeal mixtures. Stillingfleet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
To Disente'rre. y. a. [dis and enterrer, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.
Though the blindnefs of fome fanaticks have favaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been fo injurious unto worms as to difenterre the bodies of the deceafed, yet had they there-
in no defign upon the foul. Brown's Vul. Errours, b. vii. c. 19.
To Disenthra'l. v.a. [dis and enthral.] To fet free; to reftore to liberty; to refcue from flavery.

But God my foul thall difenthral;
For I upon his name will call.
Sandys.
If religion were falfe, bad men would fet the utmoft force of their reafon on work to difcover that falfity, and thereby difentbral themfelves.

Soutb's Sermons.
To Disenthro'ne. v.a. [dis and entbrone.] To depofe from fovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to difentbrone the king of heav'n
We war, if war be beft; or to regain
Our own right loft. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. l. 22g.
To Disentra'nce. [dis and entrance.] To awaken from a trance, or deep fleep.

Ralpho, by this time difentranc' ${ }^{2}$,
Upon his bum himfelf advanc'd,
Though forely bruis'd.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
To Disespo'use. v.a: [dis and efpoufe.] To feparate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia difefpous'd. Milton's Parad. Loft. Disestéem. n.f. [dis and effeem.] Slight regard; a difregard more moderate than contempt.
When any one, by mifcarriage, falls into difefcem, he will fall under neglect and contempt.

Lock.
To Disestéem. v. a. [from the noun.] To regard nightly; to confider with a flight degree of contempt.

Should Mars fee't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or the that betters him,
Minerva, never fo incens'd, they could not difefteem. Chapm.
But if this facred gift you difeffeen,
Then cruel plagucs fhall fall on Priam's ftate. Denham: I would not be thought to difefeem or diffuade the ftudy of nature.

Locke.
Disestima'tion. n.f. [dis and cefimatio, Lat.] Difrefpect; difefteem.

Dic.
Disfa'vour. n.f. [dis and favour.]

1. Difcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable afpect; unfavourable circumftance.
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great
disfavour's of that voyage, the enterprize had fuccecded. Bacon.
2. A fate of ungracioufnefs or unacceptablenefs; a ftate in which one is not favoured.

While frec from facrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man ; but after his facrilege, he was in disfavour with both.

Spelman.
3. Want of beauty

गicf.
To Disfa'vour. v. a. [from the noun.] To difcountenance; to withold or withdraw kindnefs.

Might not thofe of higher rank, and nearer accefs to her majefty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavoured arcording as they obey?

Swift.
Disfigura'tion. n.f. [from disfigure.]

1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The ftate of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.

To Disfi'gure. v.a. [dis and figure.] To change any thing to a worfe form; to deform; to mangle.

One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or disfigure it.
Sbakefpeare.
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much disfigured. Sbakefp. King $\mathfrak{F}$ obn. Abject is their punifhment,
Disffguring not God's likenefs, but their own,
Or, if his likenefs, by themfelves defac'd. Milt. Par. Lof.
Uriel once warn'd, purfu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Affyrian mount
Saw him disfigur'd more than could befall
Spirit of happy fort. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. iv. 1. 127. A nofe flatter, or a mouth wider, could have confifted, as well as the reft of his figure, with fuch a foul and fuch parts as made him, disfigured as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.

Nor would his flaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's fands, disfigur' $d$ with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. Addif. Cato.
His long abfence, and travels which had disfigured him, made him altogether unkrown.

Pope on Epick Poetry. Disfígurement. n.f. [from disfigure.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worfe.

The disfigurement that travel or ficknefs has beftowed upon
him, is not thought great by the lady of the ifle. Suckiling. And they, fo perfect is their mifery,
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. Milton's Comus.
To Disfo'rest. v. a. [dis and foreft.] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreft to the ftate of common land.
To Disfra'nchise. v.a. [dis and franchife.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.
Disfranchi'sement. n.f. [from disfranchife.] The aft of depriving of privileges.
To Disfu'rnish. v. a. [dis and furnijb.] To deprive; to unfurnifh; to ftrip.

My riches are thefe poor habiliments,
Of which if you fhould here disfurnifs ine,
You take the fum and fubftance that I have. Sbakefpeare:
He durft not disfurni/b that country either of fo great a commander, or of the wonted garrifons. Knolles's Hifory': To Disga'rnish, v.a. [dis and garni/b.]

1. To frip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortrefs.

To Disglo'rify. v. a. [dis and glorify.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon fhall be magnify'd, and God,
Befides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blafphem'd, and had in fcorn. Milt. Agonifles.
To Disgo'rge. v. a. [degorger, Fr. from gorge, the throat.]

1. To difcharge by the mouth; to fpew out; to vomit.

So, fo, thou common dog, did'ft thou difgorge
Thy glutton bofom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldft eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'f to find it. Shakefpeare's HenryIV. p. ii.
From the diffant thore they loudly laught,
To fee his heaving breaft difgorge the briny draught. Dryden. To pour out with violence.

All th' emboffed fores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot haft cancght,
Would thou difgorge into the general world. Shakefpenif.
The deep-drawing barks do there difsorge
Their warlike fraughtage. Sbakef. Troilus and Crefida, Prol.
They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that difgerge
Into the buruing lake their baleful ftreams. Milt. Par. Loft.
There are farcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcances, or fiery vents ; and thefe are conftantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they aif Sorging that fire which, whilit underneath, was the caufe of the dilafter. Derham's Pbyjico-Tleology.

3
Disgra'ce.

## D I S

Disgra'ce. n. J. [diifgrace, Frencli.]

1. Shame; ignominy; difhonour.

## Like a dull actor now,

## I have forgot my part, and I am out

Even to a full difgrace.
Shakeffeare's Coriolanus.
Poetry, howfoever cenfured, is not fallen from the higheft fage of honour to the loweft flair of dijgraci. Peaibam. . State of diffonour

To fuch bondage he was for fo many courfes tied by her, whofe difgraces to him were graced by her excellence. Sidney. . State of being out of favour.
To Disgra'ce. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to difhonour.

We may not fo in any one fpecial kind admire her, that we difgrace her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. Hooker, b. ii. . r.

Mens pafions will carry them far in mifreprefenting an opinion, which they have a mind to difgrace. Burnet.
2. To put out of favour: as, the miniffer was difgraced.

Disgra'ceful. adj. [difgrace and full!.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.
Mafters muft correct their fervants with gentlenefs, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and difgraceful language, but with fuch only as may exprefs and reprove the fault, and amend the perfon. Tay'in's Rule of living boly.

To retire behind their chariots was as little dijgracefill then,
as it is now to alight from one's horfe in a battle. Pope. Disgra'cefully. adv. [from difgraceful.] In difgrace; with indignity; ignominioully.

The fenate have caft you forth
Difgraccfully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city.
Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline:
Disgra'cefulness. n. $\int$. [from difgraceful.] Ignominy.
Disgra'cer. n.f. [from difgrace.] Onie that expofes to thame; one that caufes ignominy.
I have given good advice to thofe infamous difgracers of the fex and calling.

Swift.
Disgra'crous. adj. [dis and gracious.] Unkind; unfavourable:
I do fufpect Ihave done fome offence,
That feems difgracious in the city's eye. Sbakef. RichardIII.
To Disgui'se. v. a. [deguifer, French; dis and guife.]

1. To conceal by an unufual drefs.

How might we difguife him?
-Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. Difguis'd he came; but thofe his children dear
Their parent foon difcern'd, though in difguife. Milt. P. L.
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a falfe fhow; as, he difguifed his anger.
3. To disfigure ; to change the form.

They faw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then difguis'd in death, and fmear'd all o'er
With filth obfcene, and dropping putrid gore. Dryd. 灰n.
Ulyffes wakes, not knowing the place where he was; becaure Minerva made all things appear in a difguifed view. Pope.
4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have juft left the right worhipful, and his myrmidons, about a fneaker of five gallons: the whole magiftracy was pretty well difguifed before I gave them the flip. Speciator.
Disgui'se. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A drefs contrived to conceal the perfon that wears it.

They generally act in a difguife themfelves, and therefore miftake all outward fhow and appearances for hypocrify in others.

Addifon's Speetator, No. $1 \%$.
2. A falfe appearance ; counterfeit flow.

You fee we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own torigue Splits what it fpeaks : the wild difguife hath almoft

## Antickt us.

Shakefpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.
A fudden thought then ftarting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may fearch in vain with all their cyes,
But never penetrate through this difguife. Dryden's Fables.
Hence guilty joys, diftaftes, furmifes,
Falfe oaths, falfe tears, deceits, difguifes.
Pope.
Disgui'sement. $n$. $f$. [from difguife.] Drefs of concealment. Under that difguifement I fhould find opportunity to reveal myfelf to the owner of my heart.

Sidney.
The marquis thought beft to difmafk his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a fecret view of the forwardnefs of his majefty's fleet, then in preparation: this did fomewhat handfomely heal the difguifement. Wotton.
DISGUI'sER. n. $\int$. [from difguife.]
I. One that puts on a difguife.

I hope he is grown more difengaged from his intentnefs on his own affairs, which is quite the reverfe to you, unlefs you are a very dextrous difguifcr.

Swift.
2. One that conceals another by a difguife; one that disfigures.

Death's a great difguifer. Sijakesp. Meafure for Meafure.
DISGU'ST. n. J. [dcgout, French.]
I. Averfion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more confequence than the Vol.I.
thing done, and upon that depends the fatisfaction or difguft wherewith it is received.

Thence dark difguft and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. Thomfon's Spring.
To Discu's T. v. a. [degouter, French; deguflo, Latin.]

1. To raife averfion in the flomach; to diftafte.
2. To frike with diflike; to offend. It is variouny conftrueted with at or with.
If a man were difgufed at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend.

Atterbury.
Thofe unenlarged fouls are difguled with the wonders which the microfcope has difcovered. Watts's Impr. of the Mind. 3. To produce averfion: with from.

What difgufs me from having to do with anfwer-jobbers is, that they have no confcience.

Swift.
Disgu'strul. adj. [difguft and full.] Naufeous; that which caufes averfion.
I have finifhed the noft difguffful tafk that ever I undertook.

Swift.
DISH. n. f. [orjc, Saxon ; dyfc, Erfe; difcus, Latin.]

1. A broad wide veffel, in which folid food is ferved up at the table.

Of thefe he murders one; he boils the flefh,
And lays the mangled morfels in a difh. Dryden.
I faw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a di $\beta$ at one end; but it was not this end on which the facrifice was laid. Addif. 2. A deep hollow veffel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple difh;
Or do his grey hairs any violence?
Milton.
A ladle for our filver di/h
Is what I want, is what I wiff.
3. The meat ferved in a difh; any particular kind of food.

I have here a difb of doves, that I would beftow upon your worhip. Sbake Dcare's Merchant of Venic

Let's kill him boldly; but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a difh fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcafs fit for hounds. Shakef. Juul. Caef.
The contract you pretend with that bafe wretch,
One bred of alms and fofter'd with cold difpes,
With fcraps o' th' court ; it is no contract, none. S.J. Cymb. 'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight
And if I like one difo
More than another, that a pheafant is.
Suckling.
The earth would have been deprived of a moft excellent and wholfome fare, and very many delicious difbes that we have the ufe and benefit of.

Woodward.
Many people would, with reafon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to thofe difbes which are a feart to others. Locke.
To Dish. v.a. [from the noun.] To ferve in a difh; to fend up to table.

For confpirácy,
I know not how it taftes, though it be difb'd
For me to try. Shakeppeare's Winter's Tale.
Dish-clout. n.f. [difb and clout.] The cloath with which the maids rub their difhes.
A difh-clout of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. Shakefpeare's Lave's Labsur Lof.
Send them up to their mafters with a difb-clout pinned at their tails.

Suvift's Directions to the Cook.
Dish-washer. n.f. [difh and wafber.] The name of a bird.
DISHABI'LLE.. aij. [defhabille, French.] Undreffed; loofely or negligently dreffed.
Queens are not to be too negligently dreffed or difsabille.
Dryden's Dufrefinoy:
Dishabillee. n.f. Undrefs; loofe drefs.
A woman, who would preferve a lover's refpeet to her perfon, will be careful of her appearance before him when in - difbabille.

Clariffa.
To Dishábit. v. a. [This word I have found enly in Shakefpeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach thofe fleeping ftones,
By the compulfion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been dijbabitcd, and wide havock made. Sbakefp. K. Lear. Disha'rmony. n.f. [dis and barmony.] Contrary to harmony.
To Dishea'rten. v.a. [dis and bearten.]

1. To difcourage; to deject ; to terrify; to deprefs.

To diffearten with fearful fentences, as tho' falvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our underftanding fo confonant with chriftian charity.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
Be not difbeartcned then, nor cloud thofe looks,
That wont to be more chearful and ferenc., Milt.Par. Loff.
Yet neither thus difhearten'd nor difnay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited.
Milton.
It is a confideration that might diflearten thofe who are engaged againt the common adverfaties, that they promife themfelves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends.

Stilling fièt's Pref. to Def. Ram. Id. 7 C

## D I S

Men cannot fay, that the greatnefs of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and tilat the greatnefs of any good and happinefs ought in reafon to dijijearten me:1 from the purfuit of it.

Tillotfon, Sorm. i.
A true chriffian fervour is more than the alliances of our porent friends, or even the fears of our difieartened enemics. Atterbury.
Dishe'rison. n. $\int$. [dis and berifon.] The act of debarring from inheritance.
To Dishérit. v. a. [dis and inberit.] To cut off from hereditary fucceffion; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to reftore to their rightful heritage fuch good old Englifh words as have been long time out of ufe. almof difberitcd.

Spencer's Pafl.
How they were rank'd fhall reft untold by me,
With namelefs nymplis that liv'd in ev'ry tree;
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Diffcrited, ran howling o'er the plain.
Dryden's Fab.
To Dishe'vel. v.a [decbeviler, French.] To fpread the hair diforderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not offen ufed but in the paffive participle. A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair difbevelled,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. Sp. Fa. $2 u$.
After followed great numbers of women weeping, with dijpeielled hair, feratching their faces and tearing themfelves after the manner of the country.

Knolles.
A troop of Trojans mix'd with thefe appear,
And mourning matrons with difbevel'd hair. Dryd. Eneid. The flames involv'd in fmoak
Of incence, from the facred altar broke,
Caught ter differell'd hair and rich attire. Dryden's Eneid. You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her difhevell'd hair. Simith's Ph. Hip.
Di'shing. adj. [from dib.] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, fome make them mure difhing, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by fetting off the fpokes and fellies more outwards. Mortimer's Hufband. Disho'nest. adj. [dis and heneff.]

1. Void of probit! ; void of f fith; faithlefs; wicked ; fraudulent. To-morrow will we be married - I do defire it with all my heart ; and I hope it is no d/bonef defire, to defire to be a woman of the world.

Shakefpeare's As you like it.
Juftice then was neither blind to difcern, nor lame to execute. It was not fubject to be impofed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a falfe or diflonefle fentence. Souti's Scrmons.
He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honeft and difioneft, are defined only by laws and not by nature. Locke.
2. Difgraced; difhonoured.

Dib:neft with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nofe, and forten'd of his ears.
3. Difgraceful; ignominious. Thefe two fenfes are Dryden Englifh, being borrowed from the Latin idiom are scarcely

She faw her funs with purple death expire,
Her facred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful feries of inteftine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and difhonefl fcars. Pope's IVindf. For.
Disho'nestly. ade [from dihoneft.]
I. Without faith; without probity; faithlefly; wickedly.

I proteft he had the chain of me,
Tho' mott difponeftly he doth deny it. Sbakefp. Com. Err.
2. Lewdily; wantonly; unchaftely.

A wife daughter fhall bring an inheritance to her hufband; but the that liveth difjone?ly is her father's heavinefs. Ecc. xxii.4.
Disho'nesty. n. $\int$. [from difh nc/f.]

1. Want of probity; faithlefsnefs; violation of truft.

Their fortune clepends upon their credit, and a ftain of open public diffoneffy muft be to their difadvantage. Swift.
2. Unchaftity; incontinence ; lewdnefs.

Mrs. Ford, the honeft wonan, the modeft wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her hubband! I fufpect without caufe, miffrefs, do I? - Heav'n be my witnefs you do, if you fufpect me in any difhonefly. Sbakefpeare. Disho'nour. $n f$. [dis and bonour.]

1. Reproach; difgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealoufies be your difhonours,

## But mine own fafetics.

Shakefiearc's Mach.th.
He was pleafed to own Lazarus even in the difbonours of the grave, and vouchfafed him in that defpicable condition the glorious title of his friend.

Bolle's Scraphick Love.
'Take him for your hufband and your lord,
' $T$ is na dilbonour to confer your grace
On one defcended from a royal race.
Dryden's Fables.
2. Reproach uttered; cenfure ; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce difhonotr of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing. S'akefrea'e's Henry VIII. To Dr-h'inour. v. a. [dis and bonour.]

1. To difgrace; to bring flame upon; to blat with infamy.

## D I S

## Make known,

It is no vicious biot, mirther, or foulnefs,
No unchafte action, or difherour'd frep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour This 110 more diflonours you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elfe would put you to your fortune. Sbakcfp. Cor. A woman that honoureth her hufband, fiall be judged wife of all; but the that dijhonoureth him in her pride, fhall be counted ungodly of all.

Eccl. xxvi. 26.
We are not fo much to ftrain curfelves to make thofe virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid thofe imperfections which may dihonour us. Diyden's Dufvefnoy. 2. To violate chaftity.
3. To treat with indignitr.

> If I, celeftial fire ! in ought

Have ferv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimple of glory to my iflue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Difhonour'd by the king of men he ftands;
His rightful prize is ravifh'd from his hands.
Dryd. Iliad.
Dishónourable. adj. [from difhorour.]
I. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious.

He did difonourable find
Thofe articles wh ch did our ftate decreafe. Dan. Civ. IVar.
2. In a fate of neglect or difefteen.

He that is honoured in poverty, how nuch more in riches ? and he that is $d^{\prime}$ /bmourable in riches, how much more in poverty.

Ecclus, x. $3^{1 .}$
Dishónourer. n.f. [from difporour.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enfnare an irreligious
Di/poirourer of Dagon.
Miltsn's Agon. 1. 857 .
2. A violator of chaftity.

To Dishórn. v a. [dis and bern.] To frip of horns.
We'll difhorn the fuirit,
And mock him home to Windfor. Shakefp. M. Wive IWind. Dishu'mcur. n. $\int$. [dis and bumour.] Peevilhnefs; ill humour;
uneafy fate of mind. uneary ftate of mind.
Speaking impatiently to fervants, or any thing that betrays inattention or difbumour, are alfo criminal. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .4^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$
Disimpro'vement. n. $\int$. [dis and improvement.] Reduction from a better to a worfe fate; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final iffue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and difimprovement of the earth.

Norr is.
I cannot fee how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty
years paft have been real difinproviments.
To Disinca'rcerate. n. $n$. Suift.
To Disincárcerate. n. $f$. [dis and incarcerate.] To fet at liberty; to free from prifon.

The arfenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or fubtilizing air, 10 melt and open the furface of the earth for to difincarcerate the fame venene bodies. Harvey dat the Plague. Disinclina'tion. n.f. [from difincline.] Want of affection; night ; dinike; ill will not heightened to averfion.
Difappointment gave him a difinclination to the fair fex, for whom he does not exprefs all the refpect poffible. Arb. and Porc. To Disincli'ne. v. a. [dis and incline.] To produce diflike to ; to make difaffected; to alienate affection from.
They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehenfions in the people of dangers and defigns, and to difincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and confequently to difoblige.
Disingenu'ity. n.f. [from difingenuous.] Meannels of artifice ; unfairnefs.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and dijingennity neceflary to their affairs, and the temper of thofe upon whom they are to work.

Clarendor.
Disinge'ruous. adj. [dis and ingenuous.] Unfair; meanly artful; vicioufly fubtle; fly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.
'T is difingenuous to accufe our age
Of idienefs, who all our pow'rs engage
In the fame ftudies, the fame courfe to hold,
Nor think our reafon for new arts too old.
Denbam.
It was a difingenuous way of procceding, to oppofe a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of seafou concerning the nature of actions. Stillinegflet.
There cannot be any thing fo difingenuous and mifbeconing any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain renfon and the convition of cicar arguments. Lccke.
Disinge'nuously. adi. [from difingern us.] In a d.fingenuous manner.
Disingia'nvousnf.ss, n. f. [from difingeruu us.] Meati fubtiity; unfarnefs; low craft.
I might prefs them with the unreafonablenefs, the difingenuonfiefs of embracing a profeffion to which their own hearts have an inward relutance. Government of the Tongue, $\int .3$.
D. SINHE'RISON. r. $\int$. [dis and inherit.] The at of cutting off from any hereditary fucceflion; the act of difunheriting. If he ftood upon his own title of the houfe of Lancafter, inherent in his perfon, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and gencrally prejudged in the common opinion of the realin, that it tended directly to the difinberifon of the line of York.

Baron's Henry VII.
The chief minifter of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppofe fuch difinherijon.
In refpeat of the effects and evil confequences, the adultery of the wonaln is worfe, as bringing baftardy into a family, aid difinherifions or great injuries to the lawful children. Tay'.
To Disinherit. v.a. [dis and inte it.] To cut off from an hereditary right ; to deprive of all inheritance.

Is it then juft with us to dij minherit

## The unborn nephews for the father's fault ?

Unmuffle, ye faint fars, and thou fair moon,
Stonp thy pale vifage through an amber cloud, And difinherit chaos that reigns here
In double wight of darknefs, and of flander.
Pofterity ftands curs'd ! fair patrimony,
That I muft leave ye, fons! O were I able
To wafte it all myielf, and leave ye none;
So difinberited, how would ye blefs
Mee, now your curfe! Miton'. Paralife Loft, b.x. 1.5 ? 1 . Of how fair a partion Adam difnberited his whole pofterity by one fingle prevarication. South's Sermons.
To Disinte'r. v a. [from dis and inter.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philofopher, the faint, or the hero, the wife, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have difintericel. Addif. Spect.
Disintere'ssen. " $\int$. [dis and intereffe, French. It is written difiniterefled by thofe who derive it immediately from intereft, and I think more proneriv ] Without recard to private ad rantage ; not biafid by particular views ; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are ufelefs here,
When general, old, dif fintere $/ s^{\prime} d$, and clear.
Davies.

Milton. interessment. $n$ f. [dis and intere/fement, French ] Dif regard to private advantage; difintereft; difintereftednefs. This word like charges in the fame fentence, is merely gallick.
He has managed fome of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire di/interef/ment.

Prior's Poffcript
Disi'nterest. $n \int$. [dis and interef.]
I. What is contrary to one's wifh or profperity ; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great difintereft to Rome. Glanville.
2. Indifference to profit ; fuperiority to regards of private advantage.
Dist'nterested. adj. [from difintereft.] Superior to regard of private advantage ; not influenced by private profit.
My lord, as difinterefted as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing falonurite paffion than yourfelf,

Swift.
?. Withcut any conc in ill an affair ; without fear or hope.
D. SINTERE'STEDLY. adJ. [from difinterefled] In adifinterefted manner.
Disintere'stedness. n.f. [from difinterefed.] Contempt of private interef; neglect of perfonal profit.
Thefe exprefions of fulfifhnefs and clifintereflednefs have been uled in a very loofe and indeterminate manner. Brown.
To Disintricate. v.a. [dis and intricate.] To difintangle.

Dict.
To Disinvitte. v.a. [dis and invite.] To retract an invita-
To D.sjo'rn. i. a. [dejoindire, French; dis and join.] 'To feparate ; to part from cach other; to difunite; to funder.

Never thall my harp thy praife
Forget, nor from thy father's praife disjoin. Milton's P. Lof. Left different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not pernit. Milton. P. Loff. Happier for me, that all our hours affign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death disjoin'd. Dryd.
Never let us lay down our arms againft France till we have
utterly disjoined her from the Spanifh monarchy. Addijon.
To Disjo's.r. v. a. [ais and joint.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once ubound,
And theirdi j inted bones to powder ground. Sandy's Parapb. Yet what could fwords or poifon, racks or Alame,
But mangle and disjoziat the brittle frame,
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. Pr. $\}$
2. To break at junciures; to fuparate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and disjointed columns.
liene.
3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation muft difperfe in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if in power that motion fhould controul,
It muft disjoint and diffipate the whole.
Blaiknare.

Sinould a barbarous Indian, who had never feen a palace of a fhip, view the feparate and disjointed parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of thofe excellent and ufeful inventions. W'atts's hmproim. of the Minc.. 4. To carve a fowl.
5. To make incoherent ; to break the relation between the parts. The conftancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth fuch disjointed fpecches.

Sidne, b. ii.
But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed.
Smith.
To Disjor'nt. v.n. To fall in pieces.
Let both worlds disjint, and all things fuffer,
Ele we will eat our meal in fear. Sianefieare's Macleth.
Disjoinnt. participle. [from the verb.] Separated; divided.
Young lortinbras,
Holding a weak fuppofal of our worth;
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our fate to be disjgint and out of frame. Sbakefp. Ham'et.
Disjudica'tion. n. $/$. [dijudicatio, Latil.] Judgment; determination ; perhaps only miftaken for dijudication.

The difpofition of the organ is of great importance in the disjudications we make of colours.

Boyle on Colours.
Disju'nct. adj. [disjunctus, Latin.] Disjoined; feparate.
Disju'nction. n.f. [from di.junctio, Latin.] Difunion; feparation; parting

You may
Enjoy your miftrefs now, from whom, you fee,
There's no di junction to be made, but by
Your ruin. Sbakefpeare's IVintcr's Tale:
There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclefiaftical, or fpiritual part, juftly fupplies the part of the foul; and the violent feparation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and diffolution, as the disjuncion of the body and the foul in the natural. South. Disju'nctive. adj. [disjinciivus, Latin.]
I. Incapable of umon.

Such principles, whofe atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a fufficient number to make a vifible mafs.

Grew's Cofm. Sac b. i. c. 2.
2. That which marks feparation or oppofition ; as $I$ luve him, or fiar bim.

There are fuch words as disjuncive conjunctions. Watts. 3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propofition is when the parts are oppofed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, It is either day or night: T'be weather is either Jiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth. The truth of disjunctives depends on the neceflary and immediate oppofition of the parts, therefore only the laft of there examples is true ; but the two firft are not ftrictly true, becaufe twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between fhining and raining.

Watt's Logick.
A disjuncive fyllogy fm is when the major propofition is difjunctive; as, The earth moves in a circle, or an ellip/2s; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipfis.

Watts's Logick.
Disju'nctively. adv. [from disjundive.] Diftinctly; feparately.
What he obrerves of the numbers disjunctively and apart, reafon fuggets to be applicable to the whole body united.

Caufes of the Decay of Piety.
DISK. n. $\int$ [difcus, Latin.]
The face of the fun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The difk of Phæbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firft but as a bloodihot cye. Dryden.
It is to be confidered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle anfwering to the fun's difR. Newt. Mercury's difk
Can fcarce be caught by philorophic eye,
Loft in the near effulgence.
Thomjon's Summer
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient fports; a quoit.

The crytal of the cye, which in a fifh is a ball, in any land animal is a difk or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer fight of the object. Grew's Cofm. Sac. b. i. c. 5

In areas vary'd with mofaic art,
Some whirl the dijk, and fome the jav'lin dart. Pope's Od. Diski'ndesss. n. f. [dis and kindmefs.] Want of kindnefs want of affection; want of benevolence.
2. Ill turn; injury ; act of malignity ; detriment.

This difcourfe is fo far from doing any difkindnefs to the caufe, that it does it a real fervice. Woodward's Nat. Hijf. Disli'ke. n. $\int$. [from the verb]

1. Difinclination ; abfence of affection; the contrary to fondnefs,

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary diflikes with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themfelves within their fundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains.
Spencer.
Your diflikes to whom I would be pleafing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with forrow. Sbakeff.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual difike to fin. Ftammond's Pract. Catechifm. Sorrow would have been as filent as thoughts, as fevere as philofophy. It would have refted in inward fenfes, tacit dijlikes.

Soutb's Sern:ons.
Our likings or diflikes are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon rcafon.

L'E,Arange.
'The jealous man is not angry if you diflike another; but if you find thofe faults which are in his own character, you difcover not only your difilike of another, but of himfelf. Aldif.
2. Difcord; diffemtion; difagreement. This fenfe is not now in ufe.

This faid Alctes, and a murmur rofe
That thew'd difike among the chriftian peers.
Fairfar.
To Disli'ke. v.a. [aís and like.] To difapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or difguft.

What moft he fhould difitie, feems pleafant to him; What like, offenfive.

Sbakefpcare's King Lear.
The players, and difgrace the poet too. Denh. Prol. Soptry. Wholoever difilies the digreffions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away.

Temple.
Dishi'kruul. a'j. [difike and full.] Difaffected; malign.
I think it beft, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the d hikieful conceit of the one and the other. Spenfer's Ireland. To Dislíken. va. [dis and like.] To make unlike.

Muffe your face,
Difmantle you; and, as you can, difilien
'The truth of your own feeming. ibakefp. IVinter's. Tale
Dislikeness. n.f. [clis and likenefs.] Diffimilitude; not refemblance; unlikenefs.

That which is not defigned to reprefent any-thing but itfelf, can rever be capable of a wrong reprefentation, nor miffead us from the true apprehenfion of any thing by its dijlikenefs to it; and fuch, excepting thofe of fubltances, are all our own complex ideas

Locke.
DisLi'ker. $n$. $\int$. [from difike.] A difapprover; one that is not pleafed.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleafing a majority, fo great that the difikers will be forced to fall in with the herd.

Swift's Intell.
To Disli'mb. v. a. [dis and limb.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

Dict.
To Disli'mn. v.a. [dis and limn.] To unpaint; to ftrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horfe, even with a thought
The rack difilims, and makes it indiftinct
As water is in water. Shakefpeare's Ant. and Cleop.
To Di'slocate. v.a. [dis and locus, Latin.]
I. To put out of the proper place.

The ftrata feemed to have been diflocated, borne from their original fite, and diftanced by fome external power. Woolw.

After fome time the frata were broken on all fides of the globe, that they were diflocated, and their fituation varied, being elevated in fome places, and depreffed in others. Woodru.
2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't niy fitnefs
To let thefe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diflocate and tear
Thy fleth and bones.
oc A'tion. $n$. $\int$. [from diflocate.]
Disloca'tion. n. $\int$. [from diflocate.]

1. The act of fhifting the places of things.
2. The ftate of being difplaced.

The pofture of rocks, often leaning or proftrate, fhews that they had fome diflocation from their natural fite. Buraet.
3. A luxation; a violent preflure of a bone out of the focket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and fo caufe a diflocation, or a ftrain.
「o Dislódge. v. a. [dis and lodge.] Grezu's Mufeum.

1. To remove from a place.

The fhell-filh which are refident in thefe places live and die there, and are never difodged or removed by form:, nor caft upon the fhores, which the littorales ufually are. Woodward.
2. To remove from an habitation.

Thofe fenfes loft, behold a new defeat,
The foul diflodging from another feat.
Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u}$.
3 To drive an enemy from a flation.
My fword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls difodge that haughty fon.
Dryd. Aur.
4. Tó reinove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volfcians are diflodg'd, and Marcus gone. Shokefp. Cor.
To Dislómge. v. in. To go away to another place.
Soon as midnight brought on the dufky hour,
Friendlieft to fleep, and filence, he refolv'd
With all his legions to difodge. Milton's Par. Loft.
Dislo'yal. adj. [defloyal, French; dis and loyal.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithlefs; falfe to a fovercign ; dif-
obedient. obcdient.

## D I S

## Foul diftruft, and breach <br> Diflojal on the part of man; revolt

And difobedience. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. l. 7
2. Difhoneft ; perfidious. Obfolete.

Such things, in a falfe difoyal knave,
Are tricks of cuftom; but, in a man that's juft,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That paffion cannot rulc.
Shatefpeare's Othello.
3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is difloyal.
Dednefs. Difoyal! The word is too good to paint out her wickednefs.

## Difoyal town!

Speak, did'ft not thou
Forfake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow ? Dryden. 4. Falfe in love; not conftant. The three latter fenfes are now obfolete.
Dislo'yally. adv. [from difagai.] Not faithfully; treacheroully ; difobediently.
Dislo'yalty. n. f. [from difoyal.]

1. Want of fidelity to the fovereign

Let the truth of that religion I profefs be reprefented to judgment, not in the difguifes of levity, fchifm, herefy, novelty, and dificyalty.

King Ciburles:
Want of fidelity in love. A fenfe now obfolete.
There fhall appear fuch feeming truths of Hero's diflcyalty, that jealoufy fhall be called affurance. Sl/. Much Ado about Notb. DI'SMAL. adj. [dies malus, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire ; horrid ; melancholy ; uncomfortable ; unhappy; dark.

On the one hand fet the moft glittering temptations to difcord, and on the other view the difmal effects of it. Dec. of Picty. Di'smally. adv. [from dififal.] Horribly; forrowfully; uncomfortably.
DI'smalness. .n. $f$. [from difinal.] Horror; forrow.
To Drsma'ntie. v. a. [dis and mantle]

1. To throw off a drefs ; to ftrip.

He that makes his prince defpifed and undervalued, and beats him out of his fubjects hearts, may eafily ftrip him of his other garrifons, having already difpoffefled him of his ftrongeft, by difinant/ing him of his honour, and feifing his reputation.

South's Sernions.
2. To loofe; to unfold; to throw open

This is moft ftrange!
That the, who ev'n but now was your beft object,
Deareft and beft, fhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing fo monftrous, to difmantle
So many folds of favour. Shakejpeare's King Lear:
3. To ftrip a town of its outworks.

It is not fufficient to poffers our own fort, without the difmantling and demolifhing of our enemies. Hakervill on Provid. 4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nofe difmantled, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiftinguifn'd wound. Dry.
To Drsma'sk. v. a. [dis and mafle] To diveft of a mafk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maff'd, are rofes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are rofes blown,
Difmafl'd, their damafk fweet commixture fhewn. Shakerp. The marquis bad no leifure to laugh, but thought beft to $d$ finafle his beard; and fo told him, that he was going covertly.

Wotton.
To DISMA ${ }^{l} Y$. v. a. [defmayar, Spanifh.] To terrify; to difcourage; to affright; to deprefs; to deject.

Their mighty ftrokes their haberjeons difmay'd. Fai. $2 u$. Enemies would not be fo :roublefome to the weftern coalts, nor that country itfelf would be fo often difmayed with alarms as they have of late years been. Raleigh's Elays.

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be difmayed. Deutr: Nothing can make him remifs in the practice of his duty, no profpect of intereft can allure him, no fear of danger difmay him.

Attcrbury's Sernions.
Disma ${ }^{\prime}$ y. n. .f. [defmayo, Spanifh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; defertion of mind; fear impreffed.

All fat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In others countenance read his own difmay. Mi,t. Par. İ $0^{\prime \prime}$.
This then not minded in difmay, yet now
Affures me that the bitternefs of death
Is paft.
Is paft.
Miiton's Paradife Loft, l.xi. l. 156.
Dismáyedness. n.f. [from difimay.] Dejestion of courage; difpiritednefs.
The valianteft feels inward dif fiayciness, and yet the fearfulleft is afhamed fully to fhew it.

Sidley, b. i1.
DI'SME. n. S. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.
Since the firf fword was drawn about this queition,
Ev'ry tithe foul 'mongft many thoufand difinces,
Hath been as dear as Hclen. Shakefo. Troilus and Crefida.
The pope began to exercife his neiv rapines here in England, by a compliance with the faid king Edward, in granting him two years difme from the clergy.

Avlifi's Parcrgon.

To Dismémiser. o a. [dis and nember.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl afunder, and difm:mber me. Shakepp. King Jobn. O, that we then could come by Cafar's fpirit,
And not difmember Cæfar! But, alas!
Cerfar muft bleed for it. Shakefpeare's fulius Cafar.
A fate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crifis, than when fome prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or difmeniber its dying carcafs. Swift.

## Fowls ubicene difmember' $d$ his remains,

And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. Pope's Ody $\int_{e y}$. Thofe who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of fcience, difperfed in fhort unconnected difcourfes, without relation to each other, can never furvey an entire body of truth, but muf always view it as deformed and difnembered. Watts. To DISNiI'jS. v. a. [dimifus, Latin.]

1. Io fend away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be difmifs'd from him. Shakefp. Henry IV. He difmified the aflembly.

ACts xix. 4 I . 2. To give leave of departure.

If our young lülus be no more,
Difmifs our navy from your friendly fhore. Dyd. Virg. 在n. 2. To difcard; to diveft of an office.

Dismi'ssion. ni. $\int$ [from demiffio, Latin.]

1. Difpatch; act of fending away.

So pois'd, fo gently the defcends from high,
It feems a fofi difmifion from the nky. Dryd. Hind and Pant.
2. An honourable difcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ft them, or remit'ft
To life obfcure, which were a fair difmiffion;
But throw't them lower than thou didft exalt them high.
Miltor's Agorailes, 1.687.
3 Deprivation ; obligation to leave any poft or place.
You muft not ftay here longer ; your difmifizn
Is come from Cæfar. Shakefleare's Anibony and Cleopatra. To Dismórtgage. v.a. [dis and mortgage.] To redcem from mortgnage.

He difmortgaged the crown demefnes, made an increafe of munition, arms and treafure, and left behind a mafs of gold.

Hycwel's Vocal Forreff.
To Dismóunt. v. a. [demonter; French.]

1. To throw off an horfe.

From this flying fteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Difinounted, on th' Aleian field I fail. Milton's Paradife Lof.
2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted againit that tower, was, by the fkilfulneifs of the Chriftian cannoneers, in fhort time dijmounted with thot from the tower, and many of the gunners flain.

Knolles's Hijiory of the Turks.
To Dismóunt. v. $n$

1. To alight from an horfe.

When he came within fight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to difmount, and implore upon their knees a bleffing. Addifon's Fretholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 49$. . To defcend from any elevation.
To Disna'turalise. v. a. [dis and naturalife.] Toalienate; to make alien ; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
Disna'tured. adj. [dis and nature.] Unnatural; wanting natural tendernefs ; devoid of natural affection,

If the muft teem,
Create her child of fpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart difnatur'd torment to her. Sbak. K. Lear. Disobe'dience. n. $\int$. [dis and obedience.]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to fuperiours.

Th' offence is holy that fhe hath committed,
And this deccit lofes the name of craft,
Of difobedicnce, or unduteous title. Shat. M. W. of Windf.
Of man's firlt difobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, fing heav'nly mufe.
Milton.
Murder, adultery, or difobedience to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws.

Stilling ficet.
This is not dijobedience, but rebellion; 'tis difclaiming the fovereignty of Chrift, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority.
2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the fun obey,
Why gould the moon difown his fovereign fway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the olobe terreftrial fhould fhe run?
This dif.beclience of the moon will prove
The fun's bright orb does not the planets move. Blackmore. Disorédient. adj. [dis and obedient.] Not obfervant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was difobedient unto the word of the L.ard.

Vol. I.

To Disobe'r. va. [dis and obey.] To break commands or trainfgrefs prolibitions.
She abfolutely bade him, and he durft not know how to dijobey.

Sidney, b. ii.
He's loth to difobey the god's command,
Nor willing to forfake this pleafant land.
Denbam.
DISOBLIGA'TION. n.f. [dis and obligation.] Offence; caufe of difgu:ft.
If he receded from what he had promifed, it would be fuch a dijobligation to the prince that he would never forget it. Clar. There can be no malice, and confequently no crime or cif* obligation.

L'Efrange.
To DISOBLI'GE. v. a. [dis and oblige.] To offend; to difguft; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expreffed.
Afhley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby fo much difobliged that he quitted the king's party. Cla.

Thofe, though in higheft place, who fight and difolige their friends, fhall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they fhall moft need them. South.

Is is in the power of more particular perfons in this kingdom, than in any other, to diftrefs the government, when they are dijobitged. Aldijon's Fr cehoider, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .48$. My plan has given offence to fome gentlemen, whom it would not be very fafe to dijoblige. Addijon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. Ioö.

We love and efteem our clergy, and are apt to lay fome weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly difoblige them.

Swift concerning the Sacramnental Teft. If a woman fuffers her lover to fee ihe is loth to difoblige him, let her beware of' an encroacher.

Clarifia.
Disobli'ging. participiaiadj. [from dijoblige.] Difgufting; unpleafing ; offenfive.

Peremptorinefs can befit no form of underfanding: it renders wife men difobliging and troublefome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. Government of the Tongue, f. II.
Disobit'gingly. adv. [from difobliging.] In a difgufting or offenfive manner; without attention to pleafe.
Disoblígingeness. n.f. [from difobliging.] Offenfivenefs; readinefs to difguft.
Diso'rbed. adj. [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a ftar diforb'd. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffula.
Diso'rder. n. f. [dis and order; defordre, French.]

1. Want of regular difpofition; irregularity; confufion; inmethodical diftribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myfelf in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rifing among one another in the greateft confufion and diforder.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 476$.
2. Tumult ; difurbance; bufte.

A greater favour this diforder brought
Unto her fervants, than your awful thought
Durft entertain, when thus compell'd they preft
The yielding mable of her fnowy breaf.
Waller.
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with breve difor der part,
And finatch a grace beyond the reach of art. Poje's E:Cays.
4. Breach of laws; violation of flanding inftitution.

There reigned in all men blood, manflaughter, difquieting of good men, forgetfulnefs of good turns, and diforder in marriages.

Wifd. xiv. 26.
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal ceconomy which caufes health; ficknefs ; diftemper. It is ufed commonly for a flight difeafe.

Pleafure and pain are only different conftitutions of the mind, fometimes occafioned by diforder in the body, or fometimes by thoughts in the mind.

Locke.
6. Difcompofure of mind; turbulence of paffions.

To Diso'rder. v. a. [dis and order.]

1. To throw into confufion; to confound; to put out of me thod; to difturb; to rufle ; to confufe.

Eve
Not fo repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And treffes all diforder' $d$, at his feet
Fell humble. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l.git Yon diforder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ftones, where clouds of duft arife. Dryden.
The incurfions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, dijordered the affairs of the Roman empire. Arbutbnot on Coins. 2. To make fick ; to difturb the body.
3. To difcompofe; to difturb the mind.

Disórdered. adj. [from diforder.] Diforderly; irregular; vicious; loofe ; unreftrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and fquires,
Men fo di/order'd, fo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Disórderedness. n.f. [from difordered.] Irregularity; want

## of order ; confufion.

By that dijorderednefs of the foldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
Disóbierly

## Diso'rderly. adj. [from dijorder.]

1. Confured; immethodical; without proper diftribution

Thofe obfolete laws of Henry I. were but diforderly, confufed, and general things; rather cafes and fhells of adminiffration than inflitutions.

Hale.
2. Irregular ; tumultuous.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and refults of paffions, are generally fuch as naturally arife from thofe diforderly motions of our fpirits.

Dryden.
A diforderly multitude, contending with the body of the leginature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulnefs of his health and ftrength.

Addijon.
3. Lawlefs; contrary to law ; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

They thought it the extremeft of evils to put themfelves at the mercy of thofe hungry and dijorderly people. Bac. H. VII. He reproved them for their diforclerly affemblies, againft the peaceable people of the realms.
Diso'rderly. adv. [from diforder.]
I. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confufedly.

Naked favages fighting diforderly with ftones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and abfolutely be faid to war.

Raleigh's Effays.
2. Without law ; inordinately.

We behaved not ourfelves diforderly among you. 2 Theff. iii.
Diso'rdinate. adj. [dis and ordinate.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

Thefe not difordinate, yet caufelefs fuffer
The punifhment of diffolute days. Milton's Agoniftes.
Diso'rdinately. adv. [from difordinate.] Inordinately; vicioufly.
Disórientated. adj. [dis and orient.] Turned from the Eaft; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place.
To Disówn. v. a. [dis and own.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim difown,
Expel their parents, and ufurp the throne. Dryden's En:
2. To abrogate ; to renounce.

When an author has publickly difowned a fpurious piece, they have difputed his name with him.
swift.
To DISPA'ND. v. a. [difpando, Latin.] To difplay; to fpread abroad.
Dispa'nsion. n. f. [from difpanfus, Lat.] The act of difplaying ; the act of fpreading; diffufion; dilatation
To DISPA'RAGE. v. a. [from di/par, Latin.]

1. To match unequally ; to injure by union with fomething inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a comparifon with fomething of lefs value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock ; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his fottifh conqueror he drew,
God's altar to difparage and difplace,
For one of Syrian mode.
Milton's Par adife Loft.
Thou durft not thus difparage glorious arms,
Which greateft hero's have in battle worn,
Their ornament and fafety. Miltcn's Agonifes, l. I130. They will defy
That which they love moft tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and difparage
Their beft and deareft friend, plum-porridge. Hudibras
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the caufe of difgrace.

How fhall frail pen, with fear difparaged,
Conceive fuch fovereign glory and great bountihed. Fai. $2 u$.
His religion fat eafily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of thofe forbidding appearances which fometimes difparage the actions of men fincerely pious. Atterbury's Serm.
5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

Dispa'ragement. n.f. [from difparage.]

1. Injurious union or comparifon with fomething of inferior ex cellence.

They take it for a difparagement to fort themfelves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. L'Eftrange
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againft decency.

Cowel.
You wrongfully do require Mopfa to fo great a difparagement, as to wed her father's fervant. Sidney.
She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did ftir great envy in the lords of the king's fide, who counted her blood a difparagement to be mingled with the king's.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Reproach; difgrace ; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth againft the dead his hand uprear,
His honour ftains with rancour and defpight,
And great diparagement makes to his former might. Fa. $2 u$. In a commonwealth much difparagement is occafioned, when able fpirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction.

Wottor.

## 'Tis no difparagement to philofophy, that it cannot deify

 us. Glanv. Apol.Reafon is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no diffaragement to a ffar that it is not a fun.

South's Sermons.

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a dipparagement of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terme

Soutbern's Innocent Adultery.
4. It has to before the perfon or thing difparaged.

Then to our age, when not to pleafure bent,
This feems an honour, not difparagement.
Deribam.
The play was never intended for the ftage; nor, without difparagement to the author, could have fucceeded. Dryden.
Dispa'rager. n.f. [from difparage.] One that difgraces; one that treats with indignity.
Dispara'tes. n.f. [difparata, Latin.] Things fo uniike that they cannot be compared with each other.
Dispa'rity. n.f. [from dipur, Latin.]

1. Inequality ; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the reft of Job's familiars, the greateft difparity was but in years.

Hooker, b. v. f. 47 Among unequals, what fociety
Can fort, what harmony or true delight?
Which muft be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in difparity,
The one intenfe, the other ffill remifs,
Cannot well fuit with either, but foon prove
Tedious alike.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. l. 386.
There was as great a dijparity between the practical dictates of the underfanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counfel and command. Soutb's Sermons.
Men ought not to affociate and join themfelves together in the fame office, under a difparity of condition or profeffion.

Aylife's Parergon.
Some members muft prefide and direct, and others ferve and obey; and a difparity between thefe, in the outward condition, is neceffary to keep feveral orders in mutual dependance on each other.

Rogers's Sermons.
2. Diffimilitude; unlikenefs.

To Dispa'rk. v. a. [dis and park.]

1. To throw open a park

You have fed upon nly figniories,
Difpark'd my parks, and fell'd my foreft woods. Sh. R. II.
2. To fet at large without enclofure.

They were fuppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd,
'Till his free mufe threw down the pale,
And did at once dijpark them all.
Waller.
To Dispa'r t. v.a. [dis and part; departir, French; difpertior, Latin.] To divide in two ; to feparate; to break; to burft; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brafs,
But of more worthy fubftance framed was;
Doubly dijparted, it did lock and clofe,
That when it locked, none might through it pafs. Fai. 2u. On either fide
Difparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding furge the bars affail'd,
That fcorn'd his indignation. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. The reft to feveral places
Difiarted, and between fpun out the air. Milt. Par. Lof.
Dijparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful fway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey.
The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his orifon, hears
Aghaft, the voice of time difparting tow'rs.
Dispa'ssion. n.f. [dis and palfion.] Freedom from mental perturbation ; exemption from pafion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or difpalfion, is called by the Scepticks indifturbance, by the Molenifts quietifm, by common men peace of confcience. Temple. $^{\text {. }}$
Dispa'ssionate. adj. [from dis and paffionate.] Cool; calm; impartial ; moderate; temperate.
Wife and difpafionate men thought he had been proceeded with very juftly.

Clarendon
To DispéL. v. a. [diffello, Latin.] To drive by fcattering; to diffipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Difperfe it, as now light di/pels the dark
When the fpirit brings light into our minds, it difpels darknefs: we fee it, as we do that of the fun at noon, and need not the twilight of reafon to thew it.
Diśpe'nce. n. f. [defpence, Fr.] Expence; coft; charge.
It was a vault ybuilt for great difpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whofe long funnel thence
The fmoke forth threw.
Fairy 2uen, b ii. cant. 9.
To DISPE'ND. v. a. [difpendo, Latin.] To fpend; to confume ; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now fcarce able to diffend the third part.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Dispe'nsary. n.f. [from difpenfe.] The place where medicines are difpenfed.

To thee the lov'd dijpens'ry I refign.
Garth.
Dispensa'ticn. n.f. [from dippenfatio, Latin.]

1. Diffribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is conftantly promoted, by a dif-
penfation of water promifcuoully and indifferently to all parts of the earth.

IVoodward's Natural Hiftory.
2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diffribution of good and evil.

God delights in the miniffries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the œeconomy of heaven, and the difpenfations of eternal happinefs. Taylor's Worthy Communicant. Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dijpenfations to each private man.

Rogers, Sermon 16
Do thou, my foul, the deftin'd period wait, When God fhall folve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal difpenfations clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear.
Tickell.
3. An exemption from fome law; a permiffion to do fomething forbidden; an al!owance to omit fomething commanded. A difpenfation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.

Ward.
Dispensa'tor. n. f. [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diftributer.
As her majefty hath made them difpenfators of her favour towards her people, fo it behoveth them to fhew themfelves equal diffributers of the fame. Bacon.
Dispe'nsatory. n. $\int_{\text {: }}$ [from difpenfe] A book in which the compofition of medicines is defcribed and directed; in the Greek a Pbarmaccpeia.
The defcription of the ointment is found in the chymical difpenfatory. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 9^{9}$.
A whole difpenfatory was little enough to meet with, and fuffice to all their wants.

Fiamnond
Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our difpenfatories, one would think no difeafe incurable. Baker.
To DISPE'NSE. v. a. [defpenfer, French ]

1. To deal out ; to diftribute.

Thofe now, that were dijpens'd,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. Milton's Paradife Lof Thofe to whom Chrift has committed the difpenfing of his gofpel.

Decay of Piety.
At length the mufes fand reftor'd again
While you difpenfe the laws and guide the ftate. Dryden.
To them but earth-born life they did difpenfe,
To us, for mutual aid, celeftial fenfe. Tate's Fuvenal.
2. To make up a medicine.
3. To Dispense with. To excufe; to grant difpenfation for; to allow.

To fave a brother's life,
Nature difpenfes with the deed. Shak. Meafure for Meafure. How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dijpenfing with oaths, abfolving fubjects from allegiance, and curfing, or threatning to curfe, as long as their curfes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable milchiefs? Raleigh's E $\int$.

Rules of words may be difpenfed with. Watts's Logick.
4. To Dispense with. To clear from; to fet free from an obligation. This conftruction feems ungrammatical.
I could not difpenfe with myfelf from making a voyage to Caprea.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
5. To Dispense with. To obtain a difpenfation from; to come to agreement with. This ftructure is irregular, unlefs it be here fuppofed to mean, as it may, to difcount; to pay an equivalent.

Haft thou not fworn allegiance unto me?
Canft thou dijpenfe with heav'n for fuch an oath? Sh. H.VI.
DISPE'NSE. $n$. f. [from the verb.] Difpenfation; exemption.

> Then reliques, beads,

Indulgences, difpenfes, pardons, bulls,
The fport of winds. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
Dispe'nser. n. $\int$. [from difpenfe.] One that difpenfes; one that deals out any thing; a diftributer.

The minifters of that houfhold are the difpenfors of that faith.

Spratt's Sermons.
Thofe who ftand before earthly princes, who are the difpenfers of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To Dispéople. v.a. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irifh whom they banifhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, feeing their lands fo difpeopled and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely difpeople, but deftroy.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have difpeopled heav'n. Milton's Par. Loff. Kings, furious and revere,
Who claim'd the ikies, dijpeopled air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods.
Pope.
Dispe'opler. n. $f$. [from difpeople.] A depopulator; a wafter.
Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, dippeoplers of the lake.
To Dispe'rge. v. a. [differgo, Latin.] To fprinkle; to fcatter. Shakefpeare.
To DISPE'RSE. v. a. [difperfus, Latin.]

1. To fcatter ; to drive to different parts.

And I fatterel them among the heathen, and they were difperfed through the countries.

Ezek. xxxvi. 19.
2. 'Io diffipate.

Soldiers, difperfe yourfelves. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. Have gather'd aught of evil or
Diperfe it, as now of evil, or conceal'd,
ISPE: RSEDLY. adv. [from diperfed.] In a difperfed manner: feparately.

1 he exquifite wits of fome few, peradventure, are able, difperfeclly here and there, to find now a word, and then a fentence, which may be more probably fufpected than eafily cleared of errour.

Hooker, U. v. f. 23.
Thofe minerals are either found in grains, differfedly intermixed with the corpufcles of earth or fand, or elfe amaffed into balls or nodules. Woodward.
DISPE'RSEDNESS. n. $\int$. [from difierfe.] The fate of being difperfed; difperfion.
Dispe'rseness. n.f. [from difperfe.] Thinnefs; fcatterednefs.
The torrid parts of Africk are by Pifo refembled to a libbard's fkin, the diftance of whofe foots reprefent the difperjenefs of habitations or towns in Africk. Brercwood on Languages.
Dispérser. n. f. [from difjerere.] A fcatterer; a fpreader.
Thofe who are pleafed with defamatory libels, fo far as to approve the authors and difperfers of them, are as guilty as if they had compofed them. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .451$. Dispe'rsion. n. f. [from dijperfio, Latin.]

1. The act of fcattering or fpreading.
2. The ftate of being fcattered.

Noah began from thence his difperfion. Raleigh's Hiffory. After fo many difperfons, and fo many divifions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourfelves, and the world too if it pleafes. Pope. To Dispírit. v. a. [dis and fpirit.]
I. To difcourage; to deject; to deprefs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate ; to fright; to frike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared fo difpirited, that he fpoke but few words after he came upon the fcaffold. Clar.

The providence of God ftrikes not in with them, but dafhes, and even difpirits, all their endeavours, and makes their defigns heartlefs and ineffectual. South's Sermons.

Steady to my principles, and not difpirited with my aflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. Dy ydcn's $\mathbb{E} n$, Ded cat. Amidft all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothirg in himfelf but a poor, weak, difpirited mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.

Rogers, Sermon ${ }^{-}$
2. To exhauft the fpirits; to opprefs the conflitution of the body. He has diffirited himfelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour.
DISPI'RITEDNESS. n.f. [from difpirit.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity.
To Displáce. v. a. [dis and placi.]

1. To put out of place; to place in another fituation.
2. To put out of any ftate, condition, office, truft, or dignity.

To difplace any who are in, upon difpleafure, is by all means to be avoided, unlefs there be a manifeft caufe for it. Bacon. Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muft be difplac'd, and thou fhatt ftrait fucceed him. Denb. A religion eftablifhed by God himfelf, fhould not be difplaced by any thing, under a demonftration of that divine power that firft introduced it.

South's Sermons.
One then may be difplac'd, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. Dryd. Aurcngz. 2. To diforder.

You have difplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting, With moft admir'd diforder.

Shakefpeare's Macbeth
Displa'cency. n.f. [dijplicentia, Latin.]
I. Incivility ; difobligation.
2. Difguft ; any thing unpleafing.

The difplacencies that he receives, by the confequences of his excefs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. Dec. of Piety. To Displánt. v.a. [dis and plant.]
I. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their refidence.
All thofe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irifh defarts, had been planted with Englifh, were fhortly dijplanted and loft.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Plantations are amongtt ancient, primitive, and heroical works: when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may juilly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms : I like a plantation in a pure foil; that is, where people are not difplanted. Bacon's Efays.
Disflanta ${ }^{\prime}$ ronen. n.f. [from dis and plantatio.]
I. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garrifoned to refift the Aflyriars, whofe di/plantation Senacherib vaunted of.

Ralcigh.
To DISPLA'Y v.a. [deplicr, dofilyzr, French.]
I. To fpread wide.

## D I S

The northern wind his wings did broad difflay
At his command, and reared him up light. Fairy $Q_{\text {Uueen. }}$
Say, how this inftrument of love began ;
And in immortal Atrains difplay the fan.
Gay.
2. To exhibit to the fight or mind.

You fpeak not like yourfelf, who ever yet
Have ftood to charity, and difpiay'd th' effects
Of difpofition gentle.
Shake/peare's Henry VIII.
Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'ft clipplay,
The blufh of morning, and the milky way.
Dryden.
The works of nature, and the words of revelation, dijplay truth to mankind in characters fo vifible, that thofe, who are not quite blind, may read.

The form the dark Lycrean groves difplay'd,
And firt to light expos'd the facred fhade. Pope's Statius. 3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, dijplays, and cuts up to a wonder. Sfectator. 4. To talk without reftraint.

The other meffenger,
Whofe welcome I perceiv'd had poifon'd mine,
Being the very fellow which of late
Difplay'd fo faucily againft your highnefs. Shakefp. K. Lear. 5. To fet oftentatiouny to view.

They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with obfcured lights; which, at the very inftant of Faltaff's and our meeting, they will at once difplay to the night. Sbakefp. Displa'y. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.
Our enobled underftandings take the wings of the morning to vifit the world above us, and have a glorious difplay of the higheft form of created excellencies. Glanv. Sceff. c. 2.

We can with the greateft coldnefs behold the fupendous difplays of omnipotence, and be in tranfports at the puny eflays of human fkill. SpeEtator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .626$. Disple'asance. n. $\int$. [from difpleafe.] Anger; difcontent: Obfolete.

Cordell faid, fhe lov'd him as behov'd;
Whofe fimple anfwer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to difpleafance mov'd. Fairy 2ueen. Displea'sant. adj. [from difplcafe.] Unpleafing; offenfive; unpleafant.

What to one is a moft grateful odour, to another is noxious and difpleafant; and it were a mifery to fome to lie ftretched on a bed of rofes.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 15
To Displéase. v.a. [dis and pleafe.]

1. To offend; to make angry.

God was difpleafed with this thing. I Cbron. xxi. 7:
Your extreme fondnefs was perhaps as difpleafing to God before, as now your extreme affliction. Temple.
2. 'To difguft; to raife averfion.

Foul fights do rather dijpleafe, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thofe foul fights do not much offend. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N ${ }^{0} \cdot{ }^{2} 75$.
Sweet and ftinking commonly ferve our turn for thefe ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleafing or difpleafing; though the fmell of a rofe and violet, both fweet, are certainly very diftinct ideas.

Locke.
Displé asingness. $n$. $\int$. [from difpleafing.] Offenfivenefs; quality of offending.
It is a miftake to think that men cannot change the difpleafingnefs or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleafure and defire, if they will do but what is in their power
Displéasure. n. f. [from difpleafe.]

1. Uneafinefs; pain received.

When good is propofed, its abfence carries difpleafure or pain with it.

Locke.
2. Offence; pain given.

Now fhall I be more blamelefs than the Philiftines, though I do them a difplcafure.
3. Anger; indignation.

Fudg. xv. 3 .
True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of fuch as fear God, and yet incur his difpleafure, the deferved offect whereof is eternal death.

Hooker, l. v. f. 22.
He fhould beware that, by the fame of fuch a fact, he did nut provoke Solyman's heavy difpleafure againft him. Knolles: Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his difpleafure. Mi:ton's Paradife Lof, l. x. l. rog.
Though the reciprocalnefs of the injury ought to allay the difp'eafure at it, yet inen fo much more confider what they fuffer than what they do.

Decay of Piety.
On me alone thy juft difpleafure lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. Dryaen.
Y' have fhewn how much you my content defign;
Yet, ah! would heaven's difpleafure pafs like mine. Dryden.
Nothing is in itfelf fo pernicious to communitics of learned men as the dijpleafure of their prince, which thofe may jutly expect to feel who would make ufe of his favour to his own prejudice.

Adllifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 33$
4. State of dif rare; ftate in which one does obtain difcourtenance ; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in diffleafure with the pope for overmuch familiarity.

Peacham on Mufick.
To Disple'Asure. v.a. [from the noun.] Todifpleafe; 110 t to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in ufe.

When the way of pleafuring or difpleafuring lieth by the favourite, it is impofible any other fhould be overgreat. Bacon.
To DISPLO'IE. v. a. [difplodo, Latin.] 'To difperfe with a loud noife; to vent with violence.

In view
Stood rank'd of feraphim another row,
In pofture to difplode their fecond fire
Of thunder.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi. 1.605.
Displo'sion. n. f. [from difplofus, Lat.] The act of difploding; a fudden burft or difperfion with noife and violence.
Dispo'rt. n. f. [dis and fport.] Play; fport; paitime; diverfion ; amufement; merriment.

She lift not hear, but her dii/ports purfu'd ;
And ever bade him flay, 'till time the tide renew'd. Fai.2u.
His difports were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned fomewhat

Haj ward on L:dward VI.
Of rufling leaves; butied, heard the lound
To fuch difport before her through the field. Mill. P. Loff. To Dispo'r t. v.a. [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to difport himfelf. Sbakef. Hen. VI.
To Dispo'rt. v.ll. To play; to toy; to wariton.
Frefh gales and geritle airs
Whifper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rofe, flung odours from the fpicy fhrub
Difporting! Milt:n's Para ife Ioft, b. viii. 1.518 .
Loofe to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richeft tincture of the fkies,
Where light difports in ever mingling dyes.
Dispo'sal. 11 . $\int$. [from difpofe.]

1. The act of difpofing or regulating any thing; regulation; difpenfation; diftribution.

Tax not divine difiofal; wifert men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deiuded. Milt. Agon: 2. The power of diftribution; the right of beftowing.

I am called off from publick differtations by a domeftick affair of great importance, which is no lefs than the difpofal of my fifter Jenny for life.

7 atler, $\mathrm{N}^{-} \cdot 75$.
Are not the bleffings both of this world and the next in his difpofal?

Atterbury's Sermons.
3. Government ; management; conduct.

We thall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the difpofals of others.

## To DISPO'SE. v. a. [difpofer, French; difpono, Latin.]

1. To employ to various purpores; to diffufe.

Thus whilft fhe did her various pow'r dijpofe,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. Pricr. 2. To give; to place; to beftow.

Yet fee, when noble benefits fhall prove
Not well difpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair.
Shakeffeare's Henry VIII.
Of what you gathered, as moft your own, you have difpofed much in works of publick piety.

Spratt's Sermons.
3. To turn to any particular end or confequence.

Endure, and conquer ; Jove will foon difpofe,
To future good, our paft and prefent woes. Dryden's Virgil: 4. To adapt; to form for any purpofe.

Thefe, when the knights beheld, they'gan difpofe
Themfelves to court, and each a damfel chofe. Fui. Queen.
But if thee lift unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then muft thou thee $d i / p o f e$ another way. Hulberd's Tale.
5. To frame the mind; to give a proper propenfion; to incline.

Sufpicions difpofe kings to tyranny, hurbands to jealoufy, and wife men to irrefolution and melancholy. Bacon's Efiays.
The memory of what they had fuffered, by being without it, eafily diffofed them to do this.

Clarendon, b. viii.

## He knew the feat of Paradife,

And, as he was difpos'd, could prove it
Below the moon, or clfe above it. Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.
This dijpofes men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it advifes.

Temple.
A man might do this now, if he were maliciounly difoofed, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. Dtyd. Spa. Fty
This may dijpofe me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it.

Although the frequency of prayer and fafting may be of no efficacy to dippoje God to be more gracious, yet it is of great ufe to difiofe us to be more objects of his grace. Smalridge.

If mere moralifts find themfelves difpofed to pride, lutt, intemperance, or avarice, they do not thiak their morality concerned to check them.

Sruift.
6. To regulate; to adjurt

## D I S

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chicf arofe,
The knightly forms of combat to difiofe. Dryden's Fables. 7. To Dispose of. To apply to any purpofe; to transfer to anis whe: perfon or ufe.

All men are naturally in a ftate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and difiofe of their poliethons and perfons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. Locke.

Difp'le of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. Sw.
8. To Dispose of. To put into the hands of another.

As the is mine, I may difpofe of her ;
Which fnall be cither to this gentleman,
Or to her death. Slakefpeare's Midfumimer Night's Dream.
I have difrofed of her to a man of bufinefs, who will let her fee, that to be well drefled in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and fciences of female life.

Tatier.
To Dispose of. To give away.
A rural judge difpos'd of beauty's prize.
Walier.
10. To Dispose of. To emplay to any end.

The lot is calt unto the lap; but the whole diftofing thereof
is of the Lord.
They muft reccive inftructions how to diffofe of themfelves when they come, which muft be in the nature of laws unto them.

Bacen's Advice to Viliicrs.
11. To Dispose of. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to refolve, and how difore of me,
Be warn'd to caft that ufelefs care afide. Dryden's Fabies.
12. To Dispose of. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be di/pofed of, if it was found. Burnet's Tb. of Earth. To Dispo'se. v.n. To bargain; to make terms. Obfolete. When the fav you did fufpect
She had difpos'd with Cafar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, fhe fent word the was dead. Sbakefp. Dispo'se. n. . . [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; difpofal.

A!l that is mine I leave at thy difpo ${ }^{\circ} e$;
My goods, my lands, my reputation.
Shakeficare.
It hall be my tafk
Of all your toodnefs leaves to our difposian
Our liberty's the only gift we chufe. Dryden's Indian Emp. 2. Difribution; act of government.

All is beft, though oft we doubt
What th' unfearchable difpofe
Of higheft wifdom brings about,
And ever beft found in the clofe.
Milton's Agoniftes.
3. Difpofition; caft of behaviour. Obfolete.

He hath a perfon, and a fmooth difpofes
'To be fufpected; fram'd to make women falfe. Shak. Oti.jollo.
4. Difpofition; caft of mind; inclination. Obfoletc.

He carries on the ftream of his $d i j p-f_{e}$
Without obfervance or refpect of any,
In will peculiar.
Sbakesp. Troil, and Crefld.
Dispo'ser. n. $\rho$. [from difpofe.]

1. Diftributer; giver; beftower.

The magiftrate is both the beggar and the diffofer of what is got by begging

Graunt's Bill of Mortality.
2. Governor ; regulator; director.

I think myfelf obliged, whatever my private apprehenfions may be of the fuccels, to do my duty', and leave events to their diffoter.
All the reafon of mankind cannot fuggeft any folid ground of fatisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the abfolute difiofer of all things.

South's Sermons.
Would I had been difpofer of thy fars,
Thou fhouldt have had thy wifh, and died in wars. Dryd.
3. One who gives to whom he pleales.

But brandifh'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behoke thy jufteft fear,
The maticer iword, difpofor of thy pow'r.
Prior.
Dispo'sition. n. .f. [from difpofitio, Latin.]

1. Order; method; diftribution.

Touching mufical harmony, whether by inftrument or roice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable difpofition, fuch notwith1tanding is the force thereof, and fo very pleafing effects it hath, in that very part of man, which is moft divine, that fome bave been thereby induced to think, that the foul itfelf by nature is, or hath in it harmony. Hooker.
Under this head of invention is placed the difpofition of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. Diyden's Dufrefnoy, Preface.
I afk whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly feen, in this fimple and natural difpofition, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or fix fyllogifms. Locke.
2. Natural fituefs; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their difpeftition to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in pafling out of one tranfparent body or medium in:o another. Nequton's $O_{f t}$.
3. Tendency to any act or fate.

This argueth a great diflofition to putrefaction in the foil and air. Baich's N'atual Hillory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. tg.
Vur. I.

D I S
Eleeding is to be ufed or omitted according to the fymp. toms which affect the brain: it telieves in any inflammatory difpofition of the coat of the nerve.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
. Temper of mind.
I have fuffered more for their fakes, more than the villanous inconftancy of man's difp. Fition is able to bear. Shakesp. Leffer had been
The thwartings of your dif:ofition, if
You had not thew'd them how you were difpos'd,
'Ere they' lack'd power to crofs you. Shakefj. Corio'anis. 5. Affection of kindnefs or ill-will.

I take myfelf to be as well informed as moft men in the difpofitions of each people towards the other. Swift.
6. Iredominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the diffofition, he crics out, no more.

Shakefipeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.
Diffofluion is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occafion to break into action.

Locke.
The love we bear to our friends is generally caufed by our finding the fame difiofition in them which we feel in ourSelves.

Pope.
Dispo'sitive. adj. [from dijpffe.] That which implies difpofal of any property; decretive.

The words of a!l judicial acts are written narratively, unlefs it be in fentences whercin dificfitive and enacting terms are made ufe of. Ajliffe's Farergon.
Dispo'sitively. adv. [from-difpofitive.]
I. In a difpofitive manner.
2. Refpecting individuals ; diftributively.

That axiom in philofophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be fubftantially true, concerning the form and matter, is alfo difpefitively verified in the efficient or producer. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. Dispo'sitor. n. f. [from difpofe.] The lord of that fign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled. To Disposse'ss. v.a. [dis and polfefs.]

1. To put out of poffeffinn; to deprive; to diffeize.

The blow from faddle forced him to fly;
Elfe might it needs down to his manly breaft
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence $d: f p$ refef. F. 2 .
Thou fhalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ele I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, left thou difioliefs the foul of thy crandame

Shakejpeare's Tzeelfth Night.
Let us fit upon the ground, and tell
How fome have been depos'd, fome flain in war,
Some haunted by the ghofts they difpoljefs'd. Sbakefp. R. II. I will chufe
Minc heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And difpofefs her all. Sbccours I invoke,
In thee I hope; thy fur
To win the crown whence I am diffolfe $\int^{\prime} d$ d
For like renown awaiteth on the ftroke,
To caft the haughty down, or raife th' opprefs'd. Fairfax.
The children went to Gilead, and took it, and difpoffefed the Amorite which was in it.

Numb. xxxii. 39.
By their aid
This inacceffible high ftrength, the feat
Of deity fupreme, us dijpoofe, ${ }^{\prime} d$,
He trufted to have feiz'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. vii. Reftlefs Amata lay,
Fir'd with difdain for Turnus difpo ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathrm{r} f$ t,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan gueft. Dryden's 居n. 2. It is generally ufed with of before the thing taken away.

Charles refolved, with a puiffant army, to pafs over, and by arms to diffoje'ess the pyrate of his new gotten kingdom iil Tunis.

Knolles's Hijfory of the Turks.
No pow'r thall difpolfefs
My thoughts of that expected happinefs.
Denbam.
O, faireft of all creatures, laft and beft
Of what heav'n made, how art thou difpolfefs'd
Of all thy native glorics! Dryden's State of Innocence.
Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to difpolfefs him of this conceit. Tillotfon, Serm. ii.
3. Formerly with fiom.

They arrogate dominion undeferv'd
Over their brethren, and quite difpolfess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. Milt. Par. Loft.
It will be found a work of no fmall difficulty to difpolfc/s and throw out a vice from that heart, where long poffelion begins to plead prefcription.

South's Sermons.
Dispo'sure. n. f. [from diffofe.]

1. Difpofal; government; power; management

In his difpofure is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. Sandys.
They quietly furrendered both it and themfelves to his difpofire. Sandys's 7ourncy.
Whilf they murmur againft the prefent diffofure of things, they do tacitly defire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beft.

Brown's'ulgar Errours, b. i. c. II
2. State; pofure.

They remained in a kind of warlike dijpofure, or perhaps little better.
Dispra'ise. n.f. [dis and praife.] Blame; cenfure; difhonour.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can fpeak in his dififraife,
She fhall not long continue love to him.
Sbakeffeare.

## To me reproach

Rather belongs, diffruft, and all difpraife. Niit.t. Par. Loft.
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Orknock the brcafts; 110 weaknefs, no contempt,
Difpraife or blame.
Trophies to thee from other mens difpraife. Denbam. Looks fright not men : the general has feen Moors
With as bad faces; no clijpraije to Bertran's. Dryd. Sp. Fry. If any writer fhall do this paper fo much honour as to infrribe the title of it to others, the whole praife or dijpraife of fuch a performance will belong to fome other author. Addijon.
My faults will not be hid, and it is no dilferaije to me that they will not: the cleannels of one's mind is never better proved than in difcovering its own faults. Pope. To Dispra'ise. v. a. [from the noun.] To blame; to cenfure ; to condemn.

In praifing Anthony, I have dijfrais'd Cxfar. Sbakefp. No abure, Ned, in the worid; honeft Ned, none: 1 dif praijed him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him ; in which doing, 1 have done the part of a careful friend.

Sibakefprare's Henty IV. p. ii.
The criticks, while they like my wares, may dijpraife my writing.
spectator, No. 288.
Dispra'Iser. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ [from dificraife.] A cenfurer; one who blames. Dispra isirle. alj. [from dijpraije.] Unworthy of commen-
dation.
Diet. Dispra'isingly. adv. [from difiraiafe.] With blame; with cenfure.

Michael Caffio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have fpoke of you difpraifingly,
Hath ta'en your part.
Sbakefpeare's Othello.
To Dispreid i. v.a. [dis and firead.] To fpread difierent ways. In this word, and a few others, lis has the fame force as in Latin compofition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning fun her beams clijpreader clear,
And in her face fair truth and nercy doth appear. Fa. $2^{u}$. Over him, art friving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green dijbiread,
Framcd of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did fpread
His pricking arms, entraild with rofes red. Fairy Quecn. $^{2}$ A bove, below, around, with art difpread,
The fure inclofure folds the genial bed. ${ }^{1}{ }_{c p e}$ 's $O d_{y} f_{f e}$. Dispro'fit. n.f. [lis and profit.] Lofs; damage; detriment. $[$ if and profe] Confutation Dispróof. uf. [dis and proif.] Confutation; conviction of errour or falihood.
His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at fomewhat towards the difproof of mine. Atterbury.

I need not offer any thing farther in fupport of one, or in dijproof of the other.

Rogers, Serm. I4.
To Dispróperty. v. a. [dis and property.] To difpoflefs. of any property.
DISPROPO'RTION. n. $\int$. [dis and proportion.] Unfuitablenefs in quantity of one thing, or one part of the fame thing, to another; want of fymmetry.
$N$ ot to affect many propofed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we fee in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may fmell, in fuch, a will moft rank,
Foul difproportion, thoughts unnatural. Shakefieare's Othello. Reafoning, I oft admire
How nature, wife and frugal, could commit
Such difprofortions; with fuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, fo many fold to this one ufe. Milton's Par. Loff.
Perhaps from greatnefs, ftate, and pride,
Thus furprifed, the may fall:
Sleep does difproportion hide,
And, death refembling, equals all.
For their ftrength,

The difproportion is fo great, we cannot but
Expect a fatai confequence.
What, did the liquid to th' affembly call,
What, did the liquid to th' affembly call,
To rrive their aid to form the pond'rous ball ?
Firlt, tell us, why did any come? next why
In fuch a disproportion to the dry? Blackmore's Creation.
'That we are' defirned for a more exalted happinefs, than can be deried from the things of this life, we may infer from
their vaft disproportion to the defires and capacities of our foul.

Rogers, Scrm. 5.
To Dispropórtion. v.a. [from the noun.] 'Tomifmatcli; to join things unfuitable in quantity.

There fits deformity to mock iny body,
To fhape my legs of an unequal fize,
To difproportion me in every part. Shak. Henry VI. p. iii.
Diftance and mens fears have fo enlarged the truth, and fo diffroportioned every thing, that we have made the little troop of difcontents a gallant army, and already meafure by the evening fhadow.

Suckling
Mulick craveth your acquaintance: many are of fuch difproportioned fpirits, that they avoid her company.

We on earth, with undifcororing voice,
May rightly anfwer that melodious noilie;
As once we did, 'till difproportion'd fin
Jarr'd againft nature's chime.
Peactban.

Miton.
DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. adj. [from difproportion.] Unfuitable
in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to fomething elfe.
Doubts and fears are the fharpeft paffions: through thefe falfe opticks all that you fee is like the evening fhadows, difproportionable to the truth, and ftrangely longer than the true fubftance.

Suckling.
Had the obliquity been greater, the carth had not been able to endure the difproportionable differences of feafon. Brown.

We are apt to fet too great a value on temporal bleffings, and have too low and difproporticnable efteem of fpiritual. Smal.

There is no wine of fo ftrong a body as to bear fuch a diftroportionable quantity of water as fixty parts. Pope's Od. Notes. Dispropórtionableness. $n: \int$. [from difisroportionable.] Unfuitablenefs to fomething elfe.
Dispropo'rtionably. adv. [from difproportion.] Unfuitably; not fymmetrically.
DISPROPO'RTIONAL. u. $\int$. [from difproportion.] Difproportionable; unfymmetrical; unfuitable in quantity to fomething elfe. Dispropo'r tionally. ady. [from difproportional.] Unfuitably with refpect to quantity or value.
Dispropórtionate. adj. [from difpropotion.] Unfymmetrical; unfuitable to fomething elfe either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or diftorted, or di/proportionate to the reft, either in excefs or defect. Ray. It is plain that men have agreed to a difproportionate and unequal poffeffion of the earth.

Locke.
Disproporrtionately. adv. [from difproportionate.] Unfuitably; unfymmetrically.
Disfropórtionateness. n.f. [from difproportionate.] Unfuitablenefs in bulk or value.
To Dispro've. v.a. [dis and prove.]
I. To confute an affertion; to convift of errour or falfhood

This expofition they plainly difprove, and fhew by manifeft reafon, that of David the words of David could not poffibly be meant.

This Weftmoreland maintains,
And Warwick fhall difprove it. Shaksfo. Henry VI. $p$. iii. Arcite with difdain,
In haughty language, thus reply'd again :
Forfworn thyfelf; the traytor's odious name
I firft return, and then difprove thy claim. Dryden's Fables.
It is eafier to affirm than to difprove. Holder's Elements.
That falfe fuppofition I advanced in order to difprove it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine.

Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.
We fee the fame affertions produced agaill, without notice of what hath been faid to difprove them.

Swift.
2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold thofe things difproved, difannulled, and rejected, which ufe had made in a manner natural. Hooker, $b$. iv.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in fome fuch is not hitherto as yet difproved, although papifts were unto us as heathens were unto Ifrael.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.
Dispro'ver. n. f. [from dijprove.]

1. One that difproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a cenfurer, if the following paffage be not ill printed for difapprover.

The fingle example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within fo fhort time, by moft of the fane commenders and diffrevers, would require no flight memorial. Wotion:
Dispu'nishable. adj. [dis and pruibable.] Without penal reftraint.

No leafes of any part of the faid lands thall ever be made, other than leafes for years nor exceeding thirty-one, in pofferfion, and not in reverfion or remainder, and not difpunifhable of wafte.

Szuift's laft Will.
To Di'pu'rse. v. a. [dis and turfe.] To pay; to diburfe. It is not certain that the following paffiage fhould not be written dillurfe.

Many a pound of my own proper ftore,
Becaufe I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I dipparferd to the garrifons,
And never alk'd for reftitution.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
Dispu'table.

## D 1 S

Dispu'rabie. allj. [from difpute.]
Liable to contedt; controvertible; that for which fomething may be alleged on opporfite fides.
If they are not in themfelves difputable, why are they fo much difputed?

South.
2. Lawful to be contefted.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains difoutab'e by every fulject

Sruift.
Di'sputant. n. f. [from difpute; difputans, Latin.] a con rovertift an arguer; a realoner.
Our dif: utants put me in mind of the fiuttle-fifh, that when he is unable to extricate himfelf, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes invifible.

Spatator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .47^{6}$.
DI'oputant. adj. Difputing; engaged in controverfy.

## Thou there waft found

Among the graveft rabbies, difiutant
On points and queftions fitting Mofes chair. Nillt. Pa. Reg.
Dispura tron. n.. [from difpuatio, Latin.]

1. The fkill of controverfy; argumentation.

Confider what the learning of dipputation is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themfelves or others, whofe bufmefs is only the vain oftentation of founds. Locke
2. Controverfy ; argumental conteff.

Well do I find, by the wife knitting together of your anfwer, that any difputution I can ufe is as much too weak as I unworthy.

Sidncy, l. ii.
'Till fome admirable or unufual accident happens, as it hath in fome, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, aifputation about the knowledige of God commonly prevaleth little.

Hooker, b. v.
Dispu'TA'tious. adj. [from diffute.] Inclined to difpute; cavilling.

A man muft be of a very difputaticus temper, that enters into ftate-controverfies with any of the fair fex. Add. Frechold.
Dispu'tative. adj. [from clijpute.] Difpofed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not fo eafily be perverted as to raife a cavilling, diputative, and fceptical temper in the minds of youth. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. To DISPU'iE. v. n. [diputo, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.
If attempts of the perr have often proved unfit, thofe of the fword are more fo, and fighting is a worfe expedient than di/puting.

Decay of Piety.
The atheift can pretend no obligation of confcience, why he fhould difpute againft religion. Tillotjon, Serm. ii.
Did not Paul and Barnabas difpute with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency?

Atterbury.
To Dispu'te.'v. a.

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were difputed before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dijpute any longer, but to obey.

## So difpute the prize,

As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. Dryd. Ind. Emperor One fays the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and fwears he'll difpute that with him. Taticr, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 75$. 2. To oppofe; to queftion.

Now I am fent, and am not to difpute
My prince's orders, but to execute. Dryden's Ind. Emperor 3. To difcufs; to think on: a fenfe not in ufe.

Difpute it like a man.
I hall do fo:
But I muft alfo feel it as a man.
Shakefprare's Macbeth
Dispu'te. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Conteft; controverfy; argumental contention.

The queftion being about a fact, it is berging it, to bring as a proof an hypothefis which is the very thing in difpute. Loc.
The earth is now placed fo conveniently, that plants thrive and flourifh in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all dijpute.

Bentley's Sermons.
Dispu'reiess. adj. [from difputc.] Undifputed; uncontrovertible.

Dict.
Dispu'rer. r.f. [from dipute.] A controvertif; one given to argument and oupofition.

Both were vehement di/puters agrainft the heathen idohatry.

Stilingfleet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
Thofe conclufions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by di, puters themfelves, 'till with latour they had ftifed their convictions.
Dispualifica'tion. n.f. [from diqualify.] That which difqualifies; that which makes unfit

It is recorded as a fufficient difqualification of a wife, that, freaking of her hufband, fhe faid, God forgive him. Spenfatur. To DisQ in iviry. v.a. [dis and qualif.]

1. To make unft to difable by fome natural or legal impediment.

Such perfons as thall confer benefices on unworthy and difqualified perfons, after a notice or correction given, thall for that turn be deprived of the power of prefenting unto fuch benefices.

Ajliffe's Partiong.

I know no employment for which picty difqua'ifes. Suift My common illuefs utterly diigualifies me for all converfation; I mean my deafinefs.
2. Todeprive a right or ciaim by fome pofitive reftriction; to difable; to except from any grant

The church of England is the only body of Chriftians which difqualifes thore, who are employed to preach its doctriue, from tharing in the civil power, farther than as fenators.

Swift on the Sacranental Teft.
To Disqua'ntity. v.a. [dis and quantitj.] To leffen; to diminith.

Be entreated of fifty to difquant ty your train;
And the remainders that fhall ftill depend,
To be fuch men as mey befort your age. Sbaker: K. Lear. Diselir'et. n. $\int$. [dis and quiet.] Uneafinefs; refleffinefs; want of tranquillity'; vexation; difurbance; anxicty.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any difquiet of thought, may be faid to be liappy. L'Effrange's Fables. If we give way to our paffions, we do but gratity ourfelves for the prefent, in order to our future diliquict. I Illot fon. I had rather live in I reland than under the frequent di,qu cts. of hearing you are out of order. Swift. Drsquíet. adj. Unquiet; uneafy; reftlefs.

I pray you, hulband, be not fo di, quiet;
The meat was well, if you were fo content. Sbakeppeare. To Disquíet. v.a. [from the noun.] To difurb; to make uneafy; to harrafs; to vex ; to fret ; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him di, qquicted,
A warlike Cæfar, tempted with the name
Of this fweet ifland. Fairy ()yeen, b. ii. camit. Ic. Atan. 47: Why art thou fo vexed, $O$ my foul? And why art thou fo djquieted within me? $\quad P$ falm i By anger and impatience the mind is dij,quieted, and is not able eafily to compofe itielf to prayer.

Dupfa.

> Thou, happy creature, art fecure

From all the torments we endure;
Defpair, ambition, jealoufy
Loft friends, nor love difquicts thee.
Rofommon.
Disquieter. n. f. [from diquiet.] A difturber; a harrafier. Discui'etly. aliv. [from $d$ jizuict.] Without relt; anxioufly; uneafily; without calmnefs.

We have feen the beft of our machinations, hollownefs; treachery, and all ruinous diforders, follow us difquictly to our graves. Shakeffearc's King Lear.
He refted diiguietly that night; but in the morning I found
Hes him calm.

IVifeman's Surgery.
Disquíetness. n. . [from difquiet.] Uneafinefs; reftleflnefs; anxiety; difturbance.

All otherwife, faid be, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all difguictinefs. Fairy Queen, $b$.ii. Arius won to himfelf, both foliowers and great defenders whereupon much difquietnefs enfued. Hooker, l.v. f. 49 . Disquíe,tude. n.f: [from difquiet.] Uneafinefs; anxicty; difturbance ; want of tranquility.

Little happinefs attends a great character, and to a multitude of djquietudes the detire of it fubjects an ambitious mind.

Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .256$.
' $T$ is the beft prefervative from all thofe temporal fears and difquietules, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. Rozers, Sermont 1 Disquisi'tion. n. $\delta$. [difirifitio, Latin.] Examination; dif putative enquiry.
God hath referved many things to his own refolution, whofe determinations we cannot hope from flefh; but with reverence muft fufpend umo that great day, whofe juftice fhall either condemn our curiofity, or refolve our difquijtions. Brown
' $T$ is indeed the proper place for this difquifition concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. IV oodward's Natural Hifors

The royal fociety had a good effect, as it turned many of the greateft geniufes of that age to the dijquifitions of natural knowledge. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .267$
The nature of animal diet may be difonvered by tafte, and other fenfible qualities, and fome general rules, without particular diforifition upon every kind. Arbuthnot.
To DisRa'Nk. v.a. [dis and rank.] To degrade from his rank.

Dicit
DisRega'rd. u.f. [dis and regard.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.
To Disrega'rd. v.a. [from the noun.] To flight; to neglect; to contemn.
Since we are to do good to the poor, to ftrangers, to enemies, thofe whorn nature is too apt to make us defpife, dif regard, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all.

Spratt's Sermons.
Thofe faits which God hath difiegarded hitherto, he may rearard for the time to come.

Smalridgi's Scrmoni.
Studious of gond, man difrrgarded fame,
And ufeful knowledge was his cldett aim.
Blackmore.

Disrega'rdful. adj. [difregard and full.] Negligent; contemptuous.
Disrega'rdfully. adj. [from difregarifful.] Negligently; contemptuoufly.
Disrétish. n.f. [dis and $\mathrm{rcl} / \mathrm{h}$.]

1. Bad tafte; naufeoufnefs.

Oft they affay'd,
Wiunger and thirft conftraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleft dijrelifh, writh'd their jaws,
With foot and cinders fill'd. Niilton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
2. Dinike of the palate; fqueamiffnefs

Bread or tobacco may be neglecied, where they are fhewn not to be ufeful to health, becaufe of all indifferency or difrelifb to them
To DisRe'lish. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To make naufoous; to infect with an unpleafant tafte.

> Fruits of tafte to pleafe

True appetite, and not difrelifh thirft
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky fream. Milt.
The fame anxiety and folicitude that embittered the purSuit, difrclifBes the fruition itfelf.

Rogers, Sermon 19.
2. To want a talle of; to dillike

The world is become too bufy for me : every body is fo concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are loft, or difrelifined.
Disreputa'rion. n.f. [dis and reputation.]

1. Difgrace; difhonour

I will tell you what was the courfe in the happy days of queen Elizabech, whom it is no dijreputation to follow. Bacon. 2. Lofs of reputation ; ignominy.

The king fearing left that the bad fuccefs might difcourage his people, and bring difroputation to himfelf, forbad any report to be made.

Hayward.
Giuttony is not of fo great difreputation amongft men as
drunkennefs. Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Disreiv'te. n.f. [dis and repute.] Ill character; difhonour; want of reputation.
How ftudioufly did they caft a flur upon the king's perfon, and bring his governing abilities under a difrepute. Siuth. Dispespe'ct. n. $\int$. [dis and refpect.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence ; an act approaching to rudenefs.
Any difreflect to acts of ftate, or to the perfons of ftatefmen, was in no time more penal.

Clarendon.
Arifotle writ a methodical difcourfe concerning thefe arts, chufing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain difrefpecis of ignorant perfons. IVilkins.

What is more ufual to warriours than impatience of bearing the leaft affront or difrefpect? Pope.
Dispespe'ctaul. allj. [difiefpect and full.] Irreverent; uncivil.
Disrespe'ctrfully. adv. [from dijrefpectful] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We carnot believe our pofterity will think fo difrefpecffully of their great grandmothers, as that they made themfelves imonftrous to appear amiable. Addifon's Speeftator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. $1=7$. To Disróbe. v.a. [dis and robe.] To undrefs; to uncover; to ftrip.

Thus when they had the witch difrobed quite,
And all her filthy feature open fhown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. F. $2 u$. Kill the villain ftrait,
Difrobe him of the matchlefs monument,
'Thy father's triumph o'er the favages. Shakef. King Jobn. Thefe two great peers were difrobed of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. Wootton. Who will be prevailed with to difrobe himfclf at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himfelf out ftark naked in queft afrefh of new notions.

Locke.
Disru'ption. $n f$. [diruptio, Latin.] The act of breaking afunder; a breach; rent; dilaceration.

This fecures then from difruption, which they would be in danger of, upon a fudden itretch or contortion. Ray.
The agent which effe?ted this dijruption, and diflocation of the ftrata, was feated within the earth. Woodward's Nat. Hift.

If raging winds invade the atmofphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make difruption in the threads of air.
B'ackimore.
Dissa'risfaction.n.f. [dis and fatisfacion.] The fate of being ciffitisfied; difiontent; want of fomething to compleat the wifh.

We that changes his condition, out of impatience and diffati faction, when he has tried a new one, wifhes for his old again

L'Effange.
The ambitious man has little happinefs, but is fubject to much uncafincifs and diffotisfaction. Addifon's Speciator. In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquifition, by varying the objces: the fante diffitisfaction purfues us through the circle of created groods.

Rogers, Surmon 5 . Lissa'tisfactoriness, n. $\int$. [from difaitisfaciony.] Inability to give content.

Dissatisfa'ctory. alj. [from difatisfy.] That which is unable to give content.
To Dissa'risfy. v. a. [dis and fatisfy.]

1. To difcontent ; to difpleafe.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of defire; and, fince they are not big enough to fatisfy, they Thould not be big enough to diffatisfy.
2. To fail to pleafe; to want fomething requifite.

I fill retain fume of my notions, afier your lordfhip's having appeared diffatisfeed with them.
To DISSE'CT. v. a. [diffeo, Latin.]

- To cut in pieces. It is ufed chiefly of anatomical ençuiries, made by feparation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mafk, no trick, no favour, no referve;
Diffect your mind, examine every nerve.
Following life in creatures we diflict,
R.formmon.

We lofe it in the moment we detećl.
Pope.
2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have difficted for a fample. Atterbury. Disse'ction. iff. [difictio, Lat.] The act of feparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.
She cut her up; but, upon the diffecion, found her juft like other hens.

L'Eifrange.
I fhall enter upon the diffecion of a coquet's heart, and communicate particularities obferved in that curious piece of anatomy.

Addifon's Spectator.
Such frict enquiries into nature, fo true and fo perfect a difecstion of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.
To DISSEIZE. v. a. [difaifer, French.] To difpoffefs; to deprive.

He fo diffeized of his griping grofs,
The knight his thrillant fpear again affay'd,
In his brafs-plated body to embofs.
Fairy Qucen, b. i.
If a prince fhould give a man, befides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been difeized of, an additional eftate, never before in the poffeflion of his anceftors, he could not be faid to re-eftablifh lineal fucceffion.

Locke.
Disse'isin. n.f. [from diffeifzr, French.] An unlawful difpof feffing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

Cowel.
DIssE'Izor. n. f. [from difleize.] He that difpoffes another.
To DISSE'MBLE. v. a. [difimulo, Latin; fomblance, difem-
blance, and probably difembler, in old French.]

- To hide under falfe appearance; to conceal ; to pretend that not to be which really is.

Your fon Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and fhe loveth him,
Or both diffemble deeply their affections. Shakeffeare. She anfwered, that her foul was God's; and touching her faith, as the could not change, fo the would not diffemble it.

Hayward.
2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true fignification.

In vain, on the diffembl' $d$ mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and fly perfuafion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breaft had ftrove.
Prior.
To Disse'mbi.e. v.n. To play the hypocrite.
Ye difembled in your hearts when ye fent me unto the Lord your God, faying, pray for us. fer. xlii. 20.

I would difemble with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at fake, requir'd
I hould do fo in honour. Stakefpeare'

> I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by difembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinifh'd. Shakefp. Richard III.
Thy function too will varnifh o'er our arts,
And fanctify difembing. Rowe's Ambitious Stcpmother.
Disse'mbier. n.f. [from difemble.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true difpofition.

Thou doft wrong me, thou diffembler, thou. Sbakefp. The French king, in the bufinefs of peace, was the greater diffembler of the two. Bacon's Henry VII.
Such an one, whofe virtue forbiddeth him to be bare and a difembler, nall evermore hang under the wheel. Ralcigh.

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him, Thou diffembler, wouldft thou fy
Out of my arms by fealth Denbam.
Men will truft no farther than they judge a perfon for fincerity fit to be trufted: a difcovered dilfembler can atchieve nothing great and confiderable.

South's Sermons.
Disse'melingly. adv. [from diffenble.] With diffimulation: hypocritically.
They might all have been either differmblingly fpoken, of fallny reported of the equity of the barbarous king. Knolles. To DISSE'MINATE. v. a. [difemino, Latin.] To featter as feed; to fow ; to fpread every way.
311 ufes are made of it many times in ftirring up feditions, rebellions, in diffeminating of herefies, and infufing of prejudices.

Hummond's Fundamentals.
There

There is a nearly uniform and conftant fire or heat difeminated thronghout the body of the earth. Woodward's N. Hijt. The Jews are indeed diffeminated through all the trading parts of the world. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .425$.
By firmnefs of mind, and freedomi of fpeech, the gofpel was dilfeminated at firtt, and muft fill be maintained. Atterb. Detsemination. n. $\%$. [dil/cminatio, Lat.] The aet of fattering like feed; the act of fowing or fpreading.

Though now at the greateft diflance from the beginning of
etrour, yet we are alnooft loft in its diffimination, whofe ways are boundlefs, and contefs no circumicription. Brown
Dissemina'tor. n.f. [difeminator, Lat.] He that featters; a fcatterer; a fower ; a fpreader.
Nien, vehemently thirfting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the diffeminators of novel doctrines.

Decay of Piety.
DIS's'ENSION, n. f. [diffenfio, Latin.] Difagreement; ftrife; difcond; contention; difierence; quarrel ; breach of union.

Fiiend now, falt fworn,
Whofe hours whofe bed, whofe meal, whofe exercife,
Are fill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unfeparable, fhall within this hour,
On a diffenfien of a doit, break out
To bitterefl enmity.
Shakefpeare's Corio'anus.
Now join. your hancs, and with your hands your hearts, That no diffenfion hinder government. Sbakefp. Henry VI. He appeafed the diffenfion then arifing about religion. Knolles. Grown
In wealth and muititude, factious they grow;
Eut firft among the priefts diffenfion fprings. Milt. Pa. Lof Debates, diffenfions, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to deftroy. Dryden.
Disse'nsious. alj [from diferfion.] Difpofed to difcord; quarrelfome; facious; contentious.
Either in religion they have a difenfous head, or in the commonwealeh a factious head. Afcham's Schoolmafter.
Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am ftern ? They love his grace but lightly,
'That fill his ears with fuch difenjious rumours. Shak. R. III, You difinfious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourfelves fcabs?
DISSE'NT. v.n. [diffentio, Latin.]
To DISSE'NT. v. n. [diffentio, Latin.]
x. To difagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occafion to defraud the publick of what
is beft, by any morofe or perverfe diffentings. King Charles.
What cruelty, in the moft barbarous rites of heathens, has not been matched by the inhumanity of differting chriftians?

Decay of Piety.
There are many opinions in which multitudes of men difSent from us, who are as good and wife as ourfelves. Addifon. 2. To differ ; to be of a contrary nature.

We fee a general agreement in the fecret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to Mum, as hurtful, whatfoever difenteth from it, but that mof whici doth fartheft difient.

Hooker, b. v. f: 1.
DISSE'NT. n. f. [from the verb.] Difagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.
In propofitions, where though the proofs in view are of moit moment, yet there are grounds to fufpect that there is proof ms conficierable to be produced on the. contrary fide, there fufpence or differit are voluntary actions. Locke.

What could be the reafon of this general difent from the notion of the refurrection, fecirg that alnof all of them did believe the immortality of the foul? Bentley's Sermons.
Dissenta'neous. a.lj. [from ciifent.] Difagreeable; inconfiftent ; contrary.
Disse'nter. $n$ f. [from diffent.]

1. (Ine that difagrees', or declares his difagreement from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with difSenicrs in that; but differ only in affigning of reafons. Locke.
2. One who, for whatever reafons, refufes the communion of the Englifh church.
Dissfrita'tion. n.f. [didertatio, Latin.] A difcourfe; a difguifition ; a treatifc.
Plutarch, in his difeertation upon the poets, quotes an innance of Homer's judgment in clofing a ludicrous feene with deccucy and inftruction. Pop e's Odyfey, Notes. To Dissérve. v.a. [dis and ferve.] To do injury to; to mifchicf; to damage; to hurt ; to harm.
Having never done the king the leaft fervice, he took the firt opportunity to differve him, and engaged againft him from the beginning of the rebellion.

Clarendon.
J)efires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or cifferve our interefts in another. Rogers, Sermon 2. Disse'rvice. n.f. [dis and fervice.] Injury; mifchief; ill turn.

We fhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any differvice unto relaters who have well deferved.

Brown.
Great fickncfies make a fenfible alteration, but fmaller indifpofitions do a proportionable differvice. Collier on Hzu. Rinfon.

Dissérviceable. adj. [from difiervice.] Injurious; mifchievous ; hurtful
Disse'rviceableness. n. f. [from differviceable.] Injury; harm; hurt ; mifchief; damage.

All action being for fome end, and not the end itfelf, its aptnefs to be commanded or forbidden muft be founded upon its ferviceablenefs or differviceablenefs to fome end. Norris.
To Disse'tite. v.a. [dis and fettle.] To unfettle; to unfix.
To Disséver. v. a. [iiis and fever. In this word the particle dis makes no change in the fignification, and therefore the word, though fupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language. $\rfloor$ To part in two; to break; to divide; to funder; to feparate; to difunite.
Shortly had the fiorm fo difevered the company, which the day before had tarried together, that moft of them never met again, but were fwallowed up. Sidney, b. ii. The diffevering of fleets liath been the overthrow of many actions.

Kaleigh's EDays.
-1. All downright rains differer the violence of outragcous winds, and level the mountainous billows. Raleigh.

Diffever your united frengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. Shak. K. Fobm.
The meeting points the facred hair clifiever From the fair head, for ever and for ever.
DISSI²DENGE. n.f. [difideo, Latin.] Difcord; difagreement.

Dict.
Dissílience. n.f. [difflio, Latin.] The. act of farting afunder.
Dissi'lient. adj. [diffiiens, Latin.] Starting afunder; burfting in two:
Dissilit'tion. n.f. [diffilio, Latin.] The act of burfing in two ; the act of ftarting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the diflition of that air was great. Boyle's Spring of the Air. Dissi'milar. adj. [dis and fimilar.] Unlike; heterogeneous.
Simple oil is reduced into difimilar parts, and yields a fweet oil, very differing from fallet-oil. Boyle. The light whofe rays are all alike refrangible I call fimple, homogeneal, and fimilar; and that whofe rays are fome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogencal, and difimilar.

Newton's Opt.
If, the fluid be fuppofed to confift of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how thofe difimilar parts can have a like fituation. Bentiey's Sermons.
Dissimita'rity. n.f. [from difimilar.] Unlikenefs; diffimilitude.
If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of fenfe ceafe, the acquired principles of diflimilarity mult repel thefe beings from their centre; fo that the principle of reunion, being fet free by death, muft drive thefe beings towards God their centre, and the principle of diffemilarity forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, muft make them infinitely miferable. Cheyne. Diśsimílitude. n.f. [diflimilitudo, Lat ] Unlikenefs; want of refemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous difimilitudes, and by reafon thereof jealoufies, heartburnings, jars and difcords. Hooker.

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumftances, did frame his people unto any utter difzimilitude, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. Hooker, b.iv. f.ó.

The cilfimilitude betwcen the Divinity and images, fhews that images are not a fuitable means whereby to worhhip God. Stilling Ieet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idolatry. As humane fociety is founded in the fimilitude of fome things, fo it is promoted by fome certain difimilitudes. Grew. Women are curious obfervers of the likenefs of children to parents, that they may, upon finding diffimilitude, have the pleafure of hinting unchaftity. Pope's Ody fey, Notes. Dissimula'tion. n. $\int$. [diffimulatio, Latin.] The act of diffembling; hypocrify; fallacious appearance; falfe pretenfions. Diffemulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it afketh a ftrong wit, and a flrong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it.

Bacon, EJay 6.
He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey diffrmulation, difappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. Milton's Paralije Regain'd, b. i.
Difrmulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which fenfe we commonly fay, that it is prudence to diffemble injuries. South's Sermons.
Dissipa'ble. adj. [from diffipate.] Eafily fcattered; liable to difperfion.
The heat of thofe plants is very diffipable, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
The parts of plants are very tender, as confifting of corpufcles which are extremely fmall and light, and therefore the more eafily difipable. Woodward's Natural Hififry', To DI'SSIPATE. v.a. [diffpatus, Latin.]

1. To fcatter every way ; to difperfe.

The heat at length grows fo great, that it again difforntes
and bears off thofe very corpufcles which before it brought. Woodward's Natural Hiffory.
The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the diffipated form. Thomfon's Autumn. 2. To fcatter the attention.

This flavery to his paffions produced a life irregular and diflipated.
3. To fpend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of difipated wealth the poor remains.
Savage's Life.

Dissipa'tion. n.f. [difipatio, Latin.]

1. The act of difperfion.

The effects of heat are moft advanced when it worketh upon a body without lofs or diflifation of the matter. Bacon.
Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whofe time the famous diflipation of mankind and diftinction of languages happened. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually fteaming out of the earth be preferved, its difflpation prevented, and the cold kept off by fome building, this alone is ordinarily fufficient to raife up the nitre. Woodzuard. 2. The ftate of being difperfed.

## Now

Foul diflipation follow'd, and forc'd rout. Milt. Par. Lof. 3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by fnatches, and been prevented from finifhing them by a thoufand avocations and diffipations.

Swift.
To Disso'ciate. v. a. [diffocio, Latin.] To feparate; to difunite; to part
In the diffociating action, even of the gentleft fire, upon a concrete, there does perhaps vanifh, though undifcernedly, fome active and fugitive particles, whofe prefence was requi-
fite to contain the concrete under fuch a determinate form. Bo $)$ le.
Dissólvable. adj. [from difolve.] Capable of diffolution; liable to be melted.
Such things as are not diffolvable by the moifture of the tongue, act not upon the tafte.

Newton's Opt.
Disso'm Ubie. adj. [difolubilis, Latin.] Capable of feparation of one part from another by heat or moifture.
Nodules, repofed in thofe cliffs amongft the earth, being hard and not fo diffoluble, and likewife more bulky, are left behind. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
Dissolubi'lity: n. f. [from difoluble.] Liablenefs to fuffer a difunion of parts by heat or moifture; capacity of being diffolved.
Bodies feem to have an intrinfick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the diffolubility of their parts, and the coadlition of feveral particles endued with contrary and deftructive qualities each to other.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To DISSO'LVE. v. a. [difolvo, Latin.]

1. To deftroy the form of any thing by difuniting the parts with heat or moifture; to melt; to liquefy.
The whole terreftrial globe was taken all to pieces, and diffolved at the delure

Woodward's Nat. Hif. Preface.
2. To break; to difunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all thefe things fhall be diffolved, what manner of perfons ought ye to be.
3. To loofe; to break the ties of any thing.

Witnefs there ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth diffolv'd. Milt. P. Lof.
The commons live, by no divifions rent;
But the great monarch's death diffolves the government. $D_{r y}$.
4. To feparate perfons united.

She and I long fince contracted,
Are now fo fure that nothing can difolve us. Shakefpeare. 5. To break up affemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are affembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and diffolved, but each houfe may adjourn itfelf. Bacon to Villiers.
6. To folve ; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou can'ft make interpretations and diffolve doubts.

Dan. v. 16.
$T$. To break an enchantment.
Highly it concerns his glory now
To fruftrate and difolve the magick fpells. Milton's Agonift.
8. To be relaxed by pleafure.

Angels diffolv'd in hallelujahs lye.
Dryden.
To Dissólve. v. $n$.
t. To be melted; to be liquefied.

As wax diffolves, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the fun,
So melts the youth, and languifhes away. Addij. Ovid. Met. 2. To link away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woful, hold it in;
For I am almoft ready to diffolve,
Hearing of this.
Shokefpeare's King Lcar.
3. To melt away in pleafures.

Disso'lvent. adj. [from diffolve.] Having the power of diffolving or melting.
In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moiftened with the fittle, is firft chewed, then fwallowed into the fto-
mach, where, being mingled with diffolvent juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle.

Ray.
Dissólvent. n.f. [from the adjective.] Having the power of difuniting the parts of any thing.
Spittle is a great diffotvent, and there is a great quantity of it in the fomach, being fwallowed conftautly. Air-utbust. Disso'lver. n.f. [from difolve.] That which has the power of diffolving.

Fire, and the more fubtle difiover, putrefaction, by dividing
the particles of fubftances, turn them black. Arbutimot. Hot mineral waters are the beft difolvers of phlegin. Arbut. Disso'lviele. adj. [from diffole.e. It is commonly written diffolvable, but lefs properly.] Liable to perifh by diffilution. Man, that is even upon the intrinfick conititution of his nature diffolvible, muft, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
DI'SSOLUTE. adj. [difolhtus, Latin.] Loofe; wanton; unreftrained; diffolved in pleafures; luxurious; debauched.

Who him difarmed, giant huge and talte, difnay'd,
Unawares furpriz'd. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. Such ftand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch and rob our paffengers;
While he, young, warton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to fupport
So difolute a crew.
Shaiefpeare's Richard II.
A man of little gravity, or abfinence in pleafures; yea, fometimes almoft difolute

Hajward.
They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth hall practife how to live fecure,
Worldly, or difolute, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy Milt:n's Paradife Loft, b. xi. The true fpirit of religion banifhes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and dij/clute mirch; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual ferenity. Addijon's Spei;itur.
The beauty of religion the moft diffolite are forced to acknowledge.

Rogers's Sermbais.
Dissolutely. adv. [from difolute.] Loofely; in debauchery; without reftraint.

Whereas men have lived diffolutcly and unrighteoufly, thou haft tormented them with their own abominations. Wi/d. xii. Dr'soluteness. n. $\int$. [from difolute.] Loofenefs; laxity of manners ; debauchery.
If we look into the common management, we fhall have reafon to wonder, in the great diffolutemefs of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footReps at all left of virtue. Locke.
Dissolu'tion. n. f. [difolutio, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moifture.
2. The ftate of being liquefied.
3. The ftate of melting away ; liquefaction.

I am as fubject to heat as butter; a man of continual difSolution and thaw. Shake/ $\dot{p}$. Merry Wives of Windjor
Deftruction of any thing by the feparation of its pin
4. Deftruction of any thing by the feparation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities ferved not for the diffolution of the compound, but the variety of the compofure. South's Sern.ons.
5. The fubftance formed by diffolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis feverally ; then diffolve the iron
in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the difolution. Bacon
6. Death; the refolution of the body into its conflituent clements.
The life of man is always either increafing towards ripenefs and perfection, or declining and decreafing towards rot tennefs and difolution. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. We expected
Immediate diffolution, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. Mitton's Paradife Lof, b. x. 7. Deftruction.

He determined to make a prefent difolution of the world.

## He thence fhall come,

When this world's diffo:ution thall be ripe. Mîlt. Par. Loft.
Would they have mankind lay afide all care of provifions by agriculture or commerce, becaure poffibly the ritifolution of the world may happen the next moment? Bentley's Sermons.
8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of thofe ftrange unexpected diffolutions of the great monarchies and governments of the world. Siuth's Sermons.
9. The act of breaking up an affembly.
10. Loofenefs of manners; laxity; remiffnefs; diffipation

Fame makes the mind loofe and gayifh, fcatters the fpirits, and leaves a kind of diffolution upon all the faculties. Soutb.
An univerfal diffolution of manners began to prevail, and a profeffed difregard to all fixed principles. Aitterbury'. Sermons
DI'SSONANCE.: n.f. [dilfonans, Latin; dilfonance, French.] A mixture of harn, unpleafing, unharmonious founds; unfuitablenefs of one found to another.

Still govern thou my fong,
But drive far off the barbarous diffonance
Of Bacchus, and his revellers. Milton's Paradifc L.af, b. vii.

The wontel roar was up amidft the woods; And fill'd the air with barbarous diffonance,
At which I ceas'd, and liffen'd them a while. Miltorn The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or diffonance of the numbers of thefe times.

Garth's Pref. to Ovid.
Di'ssonan'r. adj. [diffonans, Latin.]

1. Harh ; unharmonious.

Dire were the ftrain and difonant, to fing
The cruel raptures of the favage kind. T'bomfon's Spring. 2. Incongruous ; difagreeing

What can be more diffonant from reafon and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, fhould thew himfelf unkind and inhuman. Hakervell on Providence.
When confcience reports any thing diffonant to truth, it obliges no more than the falmood reported by it. South. To DISSU'ADE. v. a. [diffuadeo, Latin.]

1. To dehort ; to divert by reafon or importunity from any thing.

We fubmit to Crefar, promifing
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were diffuaded by our wicked queen. Shakef. Cymbeline.
2. To reprefent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worfe;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice diffuades.

- Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii Not diffident of thee, do I diffuade
Thy abfence from my fight. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. l'd fain deny this wifh, which thou haft made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain dijuade. Addifon's Ovid.
Dissu'ader. n.f. [from diffuade.] He that diffuades.
Dissu'asion, n. $\int$. [diffuafio, Lat.] Urgency of reafon or importunity againft any thing; dehortation.
Endeavour to preferve yourfelf from relaple by fuch diffra-
fions from love, as its votaries call invectives againft it. Eoyle.
Dissu'asive. adj. [from difuade.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpofe.
Dissu'asive. n.f. Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpofe or purfuit.
The meannefs, or the fin, will fcarce be difuafives to thofe who have reconciled themfelves to both. Govern. of the Tongue.
To Dissu'nder. v. a. [dis and funder. This is a barbarous word. See Dissever.] To funder; to feparate:

But when her draught the fea and earth diffunder'd,
The troubl'd bottoms turn'd up, and fhe thunder'd. Chapm.
Dissy'llable. n.f. [ ${ }^{2} \sigma \sigma v \lambda \lambda \alpha \beta$.] A word of two fyllables.
No man is tied, in modern poetry, to obferve any farther rule in the feet of his verfe, but that they be difyllables; whether fpondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. Dryden.
Di'staff. $n$. $f$. [סırzef, Saxon]

1. The ftaff from which the flax is drawn in fpinning.

In fum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's diftaff fpins,
With greater power than fhe did make them wend
Each way, as the that ages praife did bend.
Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the difaff hold, come thou and fpin. Fairfax, b. iv.
Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin with her diffaff in her hand.
Dryden.
2. It is ufed as an emblem of the female fex.

In my civil government fome fay the crofier, fome fay the diftaff was too bufy.

Howel's. England's Tears.
See my royal mater murderd,
Distaffertistle Dryden.
To Dista'in. v.a. [dis and flain.]

1. To ftain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, 'till the fhady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood diftain. Dryd. Virg.
Place on their heads that crown diftain'd with gore,
Which thofe dire hands from my flain father tore. Pop
2. To blot; to fully with infamy.

> He underfood,

That lady whom I had to me affign'd,
Had both diffain'd her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which the to me did bind. Fairy 2 ueen.
The worthinefs of praife diftains his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himfelf bring the praife forth. Sbakefp. DI'STANCE. n. ऽ. [diftance, French; diffantia, Latin.]

1. Difance is fpace confidered barely in length between any two
beings, without confidering any thing elfe between them. Locke.
It is very cheap, notwithftanding the great diftance between
the vineyards and the towns that fell the wine. Addif. on Italy.
As he lived but a few miles diffance from her father's
houfe, he had frequent opportunities of feeing her. Addifon. 2. Remotenefs in place

Cæfar is ftill difpofed to give us terms,
And waits at difance'till he hears from Cato. Addif. Cato.
Thefe dwell at fuch convenient diftance,
That each may give his iriend affiftance.
Prior.

We come to fee fight; to fee thy pafs, thy ffock, thy reverfe, thy diftance. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of W indfor 4. Contraricty ; oppofition.

## Banquo was your encmy,

So is he mine; and in fuch bloody difance,
That every minnte of his being thrufts
Againft my near'it of life.
Shakipeare's Macbetb.
5. A fpace marked on the courfe where horfes run.

This was the horfe that ran the whole field out of difance, and won the race.

L'Eftrange.
6. Space of time.

You muft do it by difance of time.
2 Eful. v. $47-$
I help my preface by a prefeript, to tell that there is ten years diffance between one and the other. Proer. 7. Remotenefs in time either paft or future.

We have as much affurance of thefe things, as things future and at a diffance are capable of. Tillotfon's Sermons.

To judge right of bleffings prayed for, and yet at a diffance,
we muft be able to know things future. Smalridge's Sermons.
8. Ideal disjunction; mental feparation.

The iqualities that affect our fenfes are, in the things themfelves, fo united and blended, that there is no feparation, no diftance between them.

Locke.
9. Refpect; diftant behaviour.

## I hope your modefty

Will know, what diftance to the crown is due
'Tis by refpect and diffance that authority is upheld. Ittereb.
If a man makes me keep iny diffance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the fame time.
10. Retraction of kindnefs; referve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n,
Now alienated! diffance and diftafte,
Anger, and juft rebuke, and judgment giv'n. Milt. P. Lof. To Di'stance. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the fide neareft to us, and the black by confequence diffances the object. Dryd. Cufrefncy. 2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diftance; to conquer in a race with great fuperiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Purfu'd his wifhes in the dang'rous race
Like the fwift hind the bounding damfel fies,
Strains to the goal, the diftanc'd lover dies.
Gay's Fan.
Di'stant. adj. [diflans, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble fhone,
And feem'd to diffant fight of folid ftone.
Pope.
Narrownefs of mind fhould be cured by reading hiftories of paft ages, and of nations and countries diftant from our own.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
The fenfes will difcover things near us with fufficient exactnefs, and things diftant alfo, fo far as they relate to our neceffary ufe.
2. Remote in time either paft or future. Watts's L.ogick.
3. Remote to a certain degre ; as
4. Referved; Ay. 4. Referved; fly
5. Not primary ; not obvious.

It was one of the firt diftinctions of a well bred man to exprefs every thing obfcene in modeft terms and diffant phrafes, while the clown clothed thofe ideas in plain homely terms that are the moft obvious and natural. Adiljon's Spectator.
Dista'ste. n. $f$. [dis and taffe.]
I. Averfion of the palate; difrelifh; difguft.

He gives the reafon of the diftafte of fatiety, and of the pleafure in novelty in meats and drinks. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory. 2. Diflike; uneafinefs.

Profperity is not without many fears and difaffes, and adverfity is not without comforts and hopes. Bacon's EJJays. 3. Anger ; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæfar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people fhewed great murmur
The king having tafted of the envy Bacon, Apophth. 22.1 .
The king having tafted of the envy of the people, for his imprifonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more diftafes of that kind by the imprifonment of De la Pole alfo.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, diftance, and diftafte,
And juft rebuke.
With ftern diftafle avow'd,
To their own diffricts drive the fuitor crowd To Dista'ste. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with naufeoufnefs, or difrelifh

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poifons,
Which at firft are fcarce found to diffafle;
But with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of fulphur.
Shakefpeare's Othello
2. To diflike ; to loath.

I'd have it come to queftion;
If he diffafte it, let him to my fifter. Shakefo. King Lear.

## D I S

3. To offend ; to difruft.

He thought it no policy to diftafte the Engiifh or Irifh by a courfe of reformation, but fought to pleafe them. Davics. 4. To vex ; to exalperate; to four.

The whifling of the winds is better mufick to contented minds, than the opera to the fpleenful, ambitious, difeafed, diffafted, and diftracted fouls.
Dista'sterul. adj. [difogite and full.]

1. Naufeous to the palate ; difgufting.

What to one palate is fweet and delicious, to another is odious and diftafleful.

Glanv. Siesf. c. 15.
2. Offenfive; unpleafing.

The vifitation, though fomewhat difafteful to the Irifh lords, was fweet and welcome to the common people. Davies.

None but a frol diffafteful truth will tell ;
So it be new and pleafe, 'tis full as well. Dryd. Tyran. Love.
Diftafteful humours, and whatever elfe may render the converfation of men grievous and uneafy to one another, are forbidden in the New Teftament. Tillotfon, Sermon 5. 3. Malignant ; malevolent.

After diftafteful looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into filence. Shakefpeare's Timon.
The ground that begot this affertion, might be the diffafeful averfenefs of the Chriftian from the Jew. Brown's Vul.Err.
Diste emper. n. $\int$. [dis and temper.]
I. A difproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A difeafe ; a malady; the peccant predominance of fome humour ; properly a fight illnefs; indifpofition.

They heighten diflempers to difeafes.
Suckling.
It argues ficknefs and diffemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and toffing. South. 3. Want of duc temperature.

It was a reafonable conjecture, that thofe countries which were fituated directly under the tropick, were of a difecmper uninhabitable.
Bad conftitution of the mind ; or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on difemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how fhall we flretch our eye
At capital crimes?
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
5. Want of due ballance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and diffemper confilt of contrarics. Bac.
6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of thofe fparks, which fome mens diftempers formerly ftudied to kindle in parliament. King Charles. 7. Tumultuous diforder.

Still as you rife, the fate exalted too,
Finds no diffemper while 'tis chang'd by you.
8. Diforder; uneafinefs

There is a ficknefs,
Which puts fome of us in diffemper; but
I cannot name the difeafe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. Shakefpeare's Winter's Talc.
To Distémper. v. a. [dis and temiper.]

1. To difeafe.

Young fon, it argues a diflemper'd head,
So foon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. Shak. Ro. and $\mathcal{F} u$ l.
2. To diforder.

> In madnefs,

Being full of fupper and diffcmp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, do'ft thou come
To ftart my guilt. Shakefpcare's Otbello.
He diffempered himfelf one night with long and hard fludy.

Boyle's Hiftory of Fluids.
3. To difurb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffe.

Thou fee'ft me much diffemper'd in my mind
Pull'd back, and then pufh'd forward to be kind. Dryder.
4. To deftroy temper or moderation.

Difeemper'd zeal, fedition, canker'd hate,
No more fhall vex the church and tear the flate. Dryden.
They will have admirers among pofterity, and be equally celebrated by thofe whofe minds will not be diftempered by intereft, pafion, or partiality:
5. To make difaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, diffemfer' $d$ lords;
The king by me requefts your prefence ftrait. Sh. K. Fohn.
Diste'mperate. adj. [dis and temperate.] Immoderate.
Aquinas objecteth the diffemlerate heat, which he fuppofeth
to be in all piaces directly under the fun. Raleigh's Hifory.
Diste'mperature. $n$. $f$. [from diffemperatc.]
I. Intemperatenefs; excefs of heat or cold, or other qualities. Through this diffemperature we fee
The feafons alter; hoary headed frofts
Fall in the frefh lap of the crimfon rofe.
Shakefpeare.
They profited little againft him, but were themfelves confumed by the difcommodities of the country, and the diffempe-rature of the air.

Abbot's Dcfcripticn of the IVorld.
2. Violent tumultuoufnefs; outrageoufincls.
3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy carlinefs doth me affure
'Thou art uprouz'd by fome difitime friuture.
Shukefficare.
4. Confufion; conmixture of extremes; lofs of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this diffemperature,
In paffion thook. Shokifficarc's Henry IV. p. i.
'I'ell how the world fell into this difeafe,
And how fo great diftemperature did grow. Daniel's C.I" ar.
To DISTE'ND. v.a. [dijfendo, Latin.] 'To flretch out in breadth.

Thus all day long the full diflended clouds
Indulge their genial fores, and well fhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. Tlonijon's Sfring
Diste'nt. n.f. [from difend.] The fpace through which any thing is fpread ; breadth.

Thofe arches are the gracefulleft, which, keeping precifely the fame height, fhall yet be diftended one fourtcenth part longer; which addition of difent will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their ftrength. Wotton.
Diste'ntion. n. $\int$. [difientio, Latin.]

1. The act of ftretching in breadth.

Wind and difention of the bowels are figns of a bad digertion in the inteftines; for in dead animals, when there is no digeftion at all, the difention is in the greateft extremity. Ailb. 2. Breadth; fpace occupied by the thing difended.
3. The act of feparating one part from another; divarication.

Our leggs do labour more in elevation than in diffention.
Worton's Architecture.
To Disthronize. v.a. [dis and throne.] To dethrone; to depofe from fovereignty.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him difthronized. Fairy Quten. Di'stich. n. $\int$. [difiction, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram confifting only of two verfes.
The French compare anagrams, by themfelves, to gems; but when they are caft into a diffich, or epigram, to gems enchafed in enamelled gold.

Camden's Remains.
The bard,' whofe difich all commend,
In power, a fervant; out of power, a friend.
Pope.
To DISTI'L. v. n. [difillo, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops

In vain kind feafons fwell'd the teeming grain;
Soft fhow'rs difill' $d$, and funs grew warm in vain.
Cryftal drops from min'ral roofs diftil.
Por
To fow gently and filently.
The Euphrates diffilleth out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Perfia.

Raleigh's Hiflory.
3. To ufe a fill; to practife the act of diftillation.

## Have I not been

Thy pupil long? Haft thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, diftil, preferve? Shake $\int p$. Cymbeline. To Distill. v. a.
I. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and difill upon man abundantly. Fob.

The dew, which on the tender grafs
The evening had difill' $d$,
To pure rofe-water turned was,
The fhades with fweets that fill'd. Drayton's 2. of Cynth:a. From his fair head
Perfumes diftil their fweets.
Prior.
The roof is vaulted, and difills frefh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as faft as the firft droppings of a fhower.

Addifon's Remarks on italy.
2. To force by fire through the veffels of diftillation; to exalt, feparate, or purify by fire.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, diffill' $d$ by magick flights,
Shall raife artificial fprights.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
3. To draw by diftillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, cliffilled from benzoin, is fubject to frequent vicifititudes of fluidity and firmnefs.

Bogli.
Distilla'tion. n.f. [difillatio, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diftilling by fire.

Water by frequent diffillations changes into fixed earth.
Newton's Opt.
The ferum of the blood, by a ftrong diffillation, affords a fpirit, or volatile alkaline falt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth.
5. The fubfance drawn by the fill.

I fuffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be ftopt in like a flrong diffillation, with cloaths. Sh. Mer. Wi. of $W^{W}$ indf. Disti'lla tory. adj. [from diffil.] Belonging to diftillation; ufed in diftillation.

Befides thofe groffer elements of borlics, falt, fulphur and mercury, ingredients of a more fubtile nature, extremely little, and not vifible, may efcape at the junctures of the diftillatory vefiels.

Lo, le's Scept. Cibyin.
Diseritier. n. f. [from dijil.]

1. One who pradkifes the trade of diftilling.

I feut for fipirit of falt to a very eminent dijilller of it. Boyle.
2. One who makes and fells pernicious and inflammatory fipits.
Dis 'ílnent. n. ת. [from difiil.] That which is drawn by diftillation. A word formerly uicd, but now obiolete.

Upon my fecure hour thy uncle ftole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous difiilment.
DISTINCT: adj [di, inctus, Latin.]

1. Different; not the fame in number or in kind.

Beilamin faith, it is idolatry to give the fame wormip to an image which is due to God: Vafquez faith, it is idolatry to give di,lint? worfhip: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he muit give none at all. Stillingflcet. Fatherhood and property are difinef titles, and began prefently, upon Adam's death, to be in diffinet perfons. Locke.
2. Different ; apart ; not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, fhould afterwards be difitinet. Clarendin.

Men have immortal fpirits, capable of a pleafure and happinefs diflint from that of our bodies. 1 illotfon's Sermuins.
3. Clear; unconfufed.

## Heav'n is high,

High and remote, to fee from thence difinet
Each thing on earih. Milton's Paradife Lo?, b. ix.
4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempeftuous fell
His arrows from the four-fold-vifag'd four,
Difinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Di, "inet alike with multitude of eyes. Milton's Parad. Loft. 5. Marked out; fpecified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet diffinct by name. Miltcn's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
Distínction. n.f. [diflingio, Latin.]

1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of fuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the difinction betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. Licke.
4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparifon with fomething elfe.

Maids, women, wives, without difintiin fall;
The fweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. Dryd.
5. Separation of complex notions.

This ficrce abridgment
Hath to it circumftantial branches, which
Di/tinction fhould be rich in. Sbakefpcare's Cymbeline.
6. Divifion into different parts.

The dijtinction of it into afts was not known unto them ; or, if it were, it is yet fo darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out.

Dryden on Dramatick Porfy.
7. Notation of difference between things feemingly the fame.

The mixture of thofe things by fpeech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confulion breedeth, difinction is requifite. Hookr, b. iii. f. 3. Lawfulnefs cannot be handled without limitations and d:fatizeions.

Bacon's Holy War.

## This will puzzle all your logick

And difi inctions to anfwer it.
Denbam's Soplyy.
From this difinction of real and apparent good, fome diftinguifh happinefs into two forts, real and imaginary. Norris. Difcerminent ; judgment.
Dist.'nctuve. adj. [from difinct.]
I. That which marks diftinetion or difference.

For from the natal hour, difindive names,
One common right the great and lowly claims. Pope's Ody.
2. Having the power to diatinguifh and difcern; judicious,

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and diftinctive heads do not reject it. Erown.
Dis: ínecively. adv. [from difincivive] In right order; not confufedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels the had fomething heard,
But not dijiincive'y.
Shakefteare's Othello.
Distíserty. adu. [from difinet.]

1. Nist con:fufudly; without the confufion of one part with another.

Io make an eccho that will report three, or four, or five words ditimitly, it is requifite that the body percuffing be a good diftance off.

Eacon's Natural Hijtcry, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .248$.
On its firles it vias bounded pretty diflinelly, but on its ends very confufedly and indiftinctly.

Serut:n's Oft. Voi. I.
2. Plainly ; clearly

The object I could firt difinctly view,
Was tall itreight trees, which on the waters fiew. Dcidei: After the light of the fun was a little worn ofl: my eyes, I could fce all the parts of it dij/inctly, by a glimmering reficetion that played upon them from the furface of the water. Ad ifon. Distincaness, nif. [fiom difinel.]

1. Nice obfervation of the difference between different things

The membranes and humours of the cye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the cleamefs, and for the cli,tinstmefs of vifion. Ray on the Creation:
2. Such feparation of things as makes them ealy to be feparately obferved.
To DISTI'NGUISH. v. a. [difingono, Latin.]

1. To note the diverfity of things.

Rightly to dijfinguijh, is, by conseit of the mind, to fever things different in nature, and to difeern whercin they differ.

Hocker, b. iii. . 3.
2. To fepara.e from others by fome mark of hollour or preference.
They dilinguifb my poems from thofe of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. Dryden's Fables, Didi.ar.

Let us revolve that roll with flricteft eye,
Where, fafe from time, difinguiffid actions lie
3. To divide by proper notes of diverfity.

Mofes difhinguifhes the caufes of the flood into thofe that belong to the heavens, and thofe that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyfs. Burnet's The ry of the Earth.
4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with this eje or ear,
Diftinguibh him from others, he did keep
The deck. Shakefpeare
Ncr can we be difinguif'd by our faces,
For man or mafter. Sbakelp. Tam
By our reafon we are enabled to di. Taning of the Slrew. as well as truth from falihood.
good from evil, 5. To difcern critically ; to judge.

Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit ;
Nor more can you difinguifh of a man,
Than of his outward fhew! Shakeppeare's Richard III.
6. To conffitute difference; to fpecificate; to make different from another.
St. Paul's Epiftles contain nothing but points of chrifian infruction, amongft which he feldom fails to enlarge on the great and diffinguijping doctrines of our holy religion. Lccke. - To make known or eminent.

To Disti'nguish. v. $n$. To make diffinction; to find or fhew the difference.
He would warily difinguifh between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. Child's Difc. on Trade.
The readers muft learn by.all means to diffinghi:ifs between proverbs and thofe polite fpeeches which beautify converfation.
Distínguishable. adj. [from difinguifb]

1. Capable of being diftinguilhed; capable of being known or made known by notes of diverfity.
By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; when, being diffolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye difinguifbable from the folvent body, and appears as fluid as it is.

Bogle.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Impenitent, they left a race behind } \\
& \text { Like to themfelves, diffinguifbable fcarce }
\end{aligned}
$$

From Gentiles, but by circumcifion vain. Mit. Parad Reg.
The acting of the foul, as it relates to perception and decifion, to choice and purfuit, or averfion, is dij/izinguifbable to us. Hale's Origin of Nicinitiod. I fhall diftribute duty into its principal and emment parts, difinguifbable as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourfelves. Government of the Toingue, f. 2 .
A fimple idea, being in itfelf uncompounded, contains
mothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not difinguifaule into different ideas. Locke. 2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters thould feek me by the merit of fomething dijlinguiffoble, inftead of my feeking them.

Suift.
Disti'nguished. participial adj. [from difinguifb.] Eminent; tranfcendent; extraordinary.

For fins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be feven times hotter, and burn with a furnace of wrath will be feven times hotter, and burn with a
diflingrifbed fury. Rogers, Serm. 3 -

Never on man did heav'nly favour thine
With ray's fo ftrong, dilinguifb'd, and divinc. Pore's Cayf. Disti'nguisher. n.f. [from diffingriifo.]

1. A judicious obferver; one tiat accurately difecrns one thing from another.

If writers be juft to the memory of Cliarles II. they cannot ; G
deny
deny him to have heen an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect dijfinguifior of their talents. Drych. Dedic. to K. Arthur.
2. He that feparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverfity.

Let us admire the wifdom of God in this difinguifber of times, and vifible dcity, the fun. Brown's Valgar Errours. Distincuishingly. adu. [from difinguijping ] With diftinction; with fome mark of erainent preference.
' Some call me a Tory, becaufe the heads of that party have
been diftinguifhingly favourable to me. Pope.
Distínguishment. n.f. [from difinguib.] Diftinction; obfervation of difference.
To make corrections upon the fearchers reports, I confidered whether any credit at all were to be given to their dijfinguifbments.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
To DISTO'RT. v. a. [diftertus, Latin.]
I. To writhe; to twift; to deform by irregular motions.

Now mortal pangs diffort his lovely form.
Smitb.
2. To put out of the true direction or pofture.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and diftort the underflandings of men.

Tillot on
3. To wreft from the true meaning.

Something muft be difiorted, befide the intent of the divine inditer.

Peacham on Poetry.
Disto'rtion. n.f. [difortio, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts difordered.

By his diffortions he reveals his pains;
He by his tears, and by his fighs complains
Prior.
In England we fee people lulled afleep with folid and elaborate difcourfes of piety, who would be warmed and tranfported out of themfelves by the bellowings and diffortions of enthufiafm.

Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{0} \cdot 407$.
To DISTRA'CT. v. a. part. paff. deftracied; anciently defraught. [difiractus, Latin.]
I. To pull different ways at once.
2. To feparate; to divide.

By fea, by fea.
-Moft worthy fir, you therein throw away
The abfolute foldierfhip you have by land;
Diftract your army, which doth moft confift
Of var-mark'd footmen. Shakef. Anthony and Cleofatra.
3. To turn from a fingle direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obferver, he hopes to diffract it by a multiplicity of the object. South's Sermons.
4. To fill the mind with contrary confiderations; to perplex; to confound; to harrafs.

While I fuffer thy terrors I am dififacted. Pf. Ixxxviii. 15
Come, coufin, can'ft thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murther thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ftop again,
As if thou wert dijltraught and mad with terror? Sb. R. III.
It would burft forth; but I recover breath,
And fenfe diffract, to know well what I utter. Milt. Agonif.
He pofieffes a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent pafions, or diftracted with immoderate cares. Ray.
If our fenfe of hearing were a thoufand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noife diffract us? We fhould, in the quieteft retirement, be lefs able to fleep or meditate than in the middle of a fea-fight.
5. To make mad.

Wherefore throng you hither?
To fetch my poor diftracted huband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him faft,
And bear him home for his recovery. Shakef. Com. of Err. Better I were difiract,
So thould my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, lofe
The knowledge of themfelves. Shakefpeare's King Lear. She was unable, in ftrength of mind, to bear the grief of his deceafe, and fell diffracted of her wits. Bacon's Hen. VII. You flall find a dijfracted man fancy himfelf a king, and with a right inference require fuitable attendance, refpect, and obedience.
Distra'ctedly. adv. [from diftract.] Madly; frantickly.
Methought her eyes had crof her tongue;
For the did fpeak in ftarts diflractedly. Shak. Twelfth Night.
Distra'ctedness. n.f. [from diftract.] The ftate of being diffracted; madnefs
Distráction. n.f. [difraciio, Latin]

1. Tendency to different parts; feparation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in fuch diffraftions as
Beguil'd all fpies.
Shakefpeare's Anthony and Cie fatra.
2. Confuiton; ftate in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of fuch diffraction
Nuife fo confus'd and dreadful ; jofling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, fince, during the late diffractions, he has done fo much for the advantage of our trade? Aldifon's Freeholder. 3. Perturbation of mind; violence of fome painful paffion.

The diftraction of the children; who faw hoth their parents expiring together, would have melted the haructi incart. Tatler. 4. Madnefs; franticknefs; lofs of the wits

Madan, this is a meer difltraction:
You turn the good we offer into envy, Shakefp. H. VIII. So to mad Yentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his diftemper'd ears:
Oreftes "fo, with like difiraction toft,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghof.
Commiferate all thofe who labour under a fettled difiraction, and who are fhut out from all the pleafures and advantages of human commerce.

Atterilury's Sermons.
5. Difturbance; tumult; difference of fentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confufion and diflraction which the king's forces were too much inclined to.

Clare don, $b$. viii
To DISTRA'IN. v. $a$. [from diffringo, Latin.] To feize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,
Hath ,here diftrain'd the Tower to his ufe. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
To Distráin. v.n. To make feizure.
The carl anfwered, I will not lend money to my fuperiour, upon whom I cannot diflrain for the debt. Camden's Remains. Blood his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the Britifh diadem diflrain'd.
Marvel.
Distra'iner. $n$. $f$. [from diftroin.] He that feizes.
Distra'int. n.f. [from diflain.] Seizure.
Distra'ught. part.adj. [from diftract.] Diftracted.
He had been a good military man in his days, but was then diftraught of his wits.

Camden's Remains.
DISTRE'SS. n. S. [defreffe, French.]

1. The act of making a legal feizure.
2. A compulfion in real actions, by which a man is affured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refufed. Cow.

When any one was indebted to anuther, he would firft demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would ftraight go and take a diftrefs of his goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value, which he would keep 'till he were fatisfied.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Quoth fhe, fome fay the foul's fecure
Againt diftrefs and forfeiture. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I. 3. The thing feized by law.
4. Calanity ; mifery ; misfortune.

There can I fit alone, unfeen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my difirefles, and record my woes
Sbakefieare.
There flall be figns in the fun, and in the moon, and in the ftars; and upon earth diftre/s of nations, with perplexity, the fea and the waves roaring

Luke xxi. 25.
People in affliction or dijtrefs cannot be hated by generous minds.

Clarifa.
To Distress. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To profecute by law to a feizure.
2. To harrafs; to make miferable; to crufh with calamity.

Diftrefs not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. Deutr. ii. 9.
I am difreffed for thee, my brother Jonathan. 2 Sa. i. 26 .
Distre'ssful. adj. [dijfeefs and full.] Miferable; full of trouble; full of mifery.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to rcft, cramm'd with diftresful bread. Sh. H. V.
I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did fpeak of fome diftref ful ftroke
That my youth fuffered.
Shakefpear
The ewes fill folded, with diftended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diflre/sful cries. Pofe's Odyfes.
Diftrefsful and defolating events, which have attended the miftakes of politicians, fhould be prefent in their minds. Watts. To DISTRI'BUTE. v.a. [diffribuo, Lat.] To divide amongit more than two ; to deal out.
The king fent over a great ftore of gentlemen and warlike people, amongft whom he diftributed the land. Sfenfer.

The fpoil got on the Antiates
Was not diffributed. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
She did diftribute her goods to all them that were neareft of kindred.
Distri'buter. n. $\int$. [from diffribute.] One who deals out any thing; a beftower.

There were judges and diffributers of juftice appointed for the feveral parts of his dominions.

Addijon on Italy.
Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables, and confequently of animals, are formed, water is the common vehicle and diffributer to the parts of thofe bodies.

Woodzuard's Natural Hijtcry
Distridu'tion. n. . [diftibutio, Latin.]

1. The act of diftributing or dealing out to others.

Of great riches there is no real ufe, except it be in the difitribution.

Bacon's Effay:
Providence has made an equal diffribution of natural giffs, whereof each creature feverally has a thare. L'Elfrange.
Every man in a great fation would imitate the queen in the difirilution of offices in his difpofal. Swift.

## D 15

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable dialibutions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns.

Atterbury's Sermons.
3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is diftinguifhed into its feveral parts by divifion; fo the word dijfribution is mott properly ufd, when we diftiuguifh an univerfal whole into its feveral kinds of fpecies.

Watts's Logick.
Distrisbutive. adj. [from difribute.]
I. That which is empluyed in afligning to others their portions; as, diflributive juftice, that which allots to cach his fentence or claim.

If juft ce will take all, and nothing give,
Juftice methinks is not cliffributive. Dryden's Conq. of Gran. Obferve the diflributive juftice of the authors, which is conftantly applied to the punifhment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly oppofite to the rules of their beft criticks. Sw.
2. That which affigns the various fecies of a general term.

Distritrutively. adv. [from dijlibutive.]

1. By diftribution.
2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all fin collectively, in fuch fort that no part thereof fhall be found inherent in us; yet, diflitibutive'', at the leaft, all great and grievous actual of fences, as they offer themfelves one by one, borh may, and ought to be, by all means avoided.

Hooker, b. v. J. 48.
3. In a manner that exprefies fingly all the particulars included in a general terim; not collectively.
An univerfal term is fometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and fometimes diffributively, meaning each of them fingle and alone. Watt,'s Logick.
Di'sTrict. inf. [diftriEzus, Latin.]
. The circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance.

Cowel.
2. Circuit of authority ; province.

His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themfelves upon the example of their grand monarque, practifed all the arts of deipotick government in their refpestive diftricts.

Addijon.
-With ftern diftafte avow'd,
To their own diliricts drive the fuitor crowd. Pope's Ody/f. 3. Region; country; territory.

Thofe diftricts which between the tropicks lie,
The fcorching beams, directly datted, fry. Blackmore. To Distru'st. v. a. [dis and truf.] To regard with diffidence ; to diffide in ; not to truft.
He fheweth himfelf unto fuch as do not diffruft him. Wifd. Distru's'r. n. f. [from the verb.]
x. Difcredit; lofs of credit ; lofs of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, difiruft, and all difpraife. Milt. Par. Lof.
2. Sufpicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I fpent my blood,
To have my faith no better underfood:
Your foul's above the bafenefs of diftruft;
Nothing but love could make you fo unjuft. Dryd. Aurcng.
Distru'strue. adj. [diftruft and full.]
I. Apt to diffruft; fuficious.

Generals often harbour diftrufful thoughts in their breafts.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.
2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of difcourfe have not been fo diftruflfill of themfelves.

Government of the Tongue.
3. Diffident of himfelf; modeft ; timorous.

Diffruff ill fenfe with modeft caution fpeaks;
It fill looks home, and fhort excurfions makes;
But rattling nonfenfe in full vollies breaks.
Distru'staully. adv. [from diftruffful.] In a diftrufful manner.
Distru'strulness. n. $\int$. [from diftrufful.] The fate of being diftruffful; want of confidence.
To DISTU'RB. v. a. [difurbo, low Latin.]

1. To perplex ; to difquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happinefs of his neighbours to diffurb him, has work enough. Collier on Envy.

His youth with wants and hardhips muft engage;
Plots and rebellions muft difturb his age.
2. To confound ; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction: with from. This is not ufual.

It oft-times may fucceed, fo as perhaps
Shatl grieve him, if I fail not; and dif/urb
His inmoft counfeis from their deftin'd aim. Milt. Par. Lof.
Disturbance. n. f. [from difurb.]
3. Perplexity ; interruption of tranquillity.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alte-
ration of that neceffarily brings difiurbance to it.
2. Confulion ; diforder.
2. Confufion; diforder.

They can furvey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or dijlurbance. Watts's Improverinent of the Mind. 3. Tumult; violation of peace.

## D I S

This mifchicf had not then befall'r,
A nd more that fhall befal: innumerable
Difurbances on earth through female finares. Milt. Pa. Loft. Distu'rber. n.f. [from diffurb.]

1. A violater of peace; he that caufes tumults and publick dif-
orders. orders.
He ftands in the fight both of God and men moft jufly blaneable, as a needlefs difturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of diflenfion. Hooker, 6 iv $\int .13$.

Men that make an infult upon fociety, ought to be hum-
bled as diflurbers of the publick tranguillity. Addif. Freebolder.
Ye great difturbers, who in endlefs noife,
In blood and horror, feek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bufte, but to fhun
Thofe thoughts with which you dare not be alone. Granv. 2. He that injures tranquillity; he that caufes perturbation of mind.

## Two deep enemies,

Foies to my reff, and my fweet fleep's diffurbers,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon. sbakefp. R. III.
To Distu'rn. v. a. [dis and turn.] To turn off; to turn afide.

He glad was to dif $\mathrm{Irmrn}_{n}$ that furious ftream
Of war on us, that elfe had fwallow'd them.
Disvalua'tion naniel. tion of reputation.
What can be more to the difvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thoufand Englifh Thould, within two months, have marched into the heart of his countries?

Bacon's War with Spain.
To Disva'lue. v.a. [dis and value.] To undervalue; to fet a low price upon.

## In levity. <br> Her reputation was difualu'd

In levity. Sbakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure. overvalue what he is .dide which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn
and aif To Disve'top, v. a. Gdeveloper, Government of the Tongue. To Disve'lop. v. a. [developer, French.] To uncover. Dici. Disu'nion. n. $\int$. [dis and union.]
I. Separation ; disjunction.

Reft is moft oppofite to motion, the immediate caufe of difunion. Glanv. Scep $f . c$. 7 .
Difunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, Difunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, caufeth
Greav's Cofinol. Sac. Grezu's Cof inol. Sac.
Let rot peace be made before the difunion of France and Spain.

Addijon's State of the War.
The ftrength of it will join itfelf to France, and grow the
clofer to it by its difunion from the reft. Addifon on the War.
2. Breach of concord.

To Disunite. v.a. [dis and unite.]

1. To feparate; to divide.

The beaft they then divide, and difunite
The ribs and limbs.
Pope's Ody ${ }^{2}$ fey.
2. To part friends or allies.

To Disuni'te. v.n. [dis and unite.] To fall afunder; to become feparate.

While every particular member of the publick provides folely for itfelf, the feveral joints of the body politick do feparate and difunite, and fo become unable to fupport the
whole. whole.
DISU'NITY. n. f. [dis and unity's Sermons.

Difunity is the natural property of matter actual feparation. is nothing elfe but an infinite congeries of phyfical monads.
Disu'sage. n. f. [dis and ufage.] The gradual ceffation of ufe or cuftom.

They cut off prefently fuch things as might be extinguifhed without danger, leaving the reft to be abolifhed by dijufage through tract of time. Hooker, b. iv. f. I4. DISU'SE. n.f. [dis and ufe. $]$
DISUSE. Ceffation of ufe; deffuetude; want of practice.
The difufe of the tongue is the only effectual remedy againft thefe.
2. Ceflation of cuftom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prefcribe, or come into difufe, but by fifty confecutive years. Arouthnot. To DIsu'se. v.a. [dis and ufe.]
I. To ceafe to make ufe of.
'Tis law, though cuftom now diverts the courfe;
As nature's inflitute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd,
Uncancell'd, thouğh clifus'd. Dryden's Fables.
Priam, in arms difus'd, invefts his limbs decay'd. Dryden. 2. To difaccuftom.

He thall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Difus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. Dryden's 有n.
To Disvo'uch. v. a. [dis and vouch.] To deftroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath difvoucbed another. Sbakefo.
Diswít ted. adj. [dis and wit.] Deprived of the wits; mad; diftracted. A word not in ufe.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one

But hafted after to be gone,
As fhe had been difwitted.
Erajtor's Nom:lid. Dir. n./: [dicht, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem ; a tunce Obfolete. No bird but did her fhrill notes fweetly fing;
No fong but did contain a lovcly dit. Fairy ©icen, b. ii. DITCH. $n$ j. [ bic, Saxon; dilk, Erée.]

1. A trench cut in the ground ufually between fields.

Some afked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his ditides.

Aroutinot's Mifiry of $7^{\prime}$ 'n Dull.
Sudden the ditches fwell, the meadows fwim. Thomfon.
2. Anv loug narrow receptacle of water: ufed fometimes of a fmall river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were feen, in divers ditctios and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long.
3 The moat with which a town is furrounded.
The ditc'es, fuch as they were, were altogether dry, and eafy to be paffed over.

Knolles's Hiftory of the iturks.
4. Ditch is ufed, in compofition, of any thing worthlefs, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, ents cowdung for fallets, fwallows the old rat, and the ditcb-dog. Shakepieare. To Ditch. v.a. [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, befides ditibing, in finifhing my travels.

Suvift.
Ditch-delivered. adj. [ditclo and deliver.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-ftrangled babe,
Ditch delivec'd by a drab.
Sbakcfica' e's Niacieth.
Di'tẹher. n. f. [from ditch] One who digs ditshes.
You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, ditiber, gard'ner, baily:
Dithyrámbick. n. f. [dithyrumbus, Latin.]

1. A fong in honour of Bacchus; in which among the Italians, the diftraction of ebriety is imitated.
2. Any poem written with wildnefs and enthufiafm.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous ditbyrambick tide.
Couley.
Dittánder. n. $\int$ The fame with pepperwort, which fec.
DI'rtany. n.f. [dicfamnus, Latin.]
Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its fovereign qualities in medicines. It is gencrally brought over dry from the Levant.

Millar.
Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat it when they are fhot with darts. More's Antidote againft Atbrifm.
DI'TIIED. adj. [from ditty.] Sung; adapted to mufick.
He, with his foft pipe, and fmooth dittied fong,
Well knows to ftill the wild winds when they roar. Milton.
DI'TTY. n.f. [dicht, Dutch ] A poem to be fung; a fong. Although we lay altogether afide the confideration of ditty or matter, the very harmony of founds being framed in due fort, and carried from the car to the firitual faculties of our fouls, is, by a native puiffance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatfoever is there troubled. Hook.

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an Englifh ditty, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament Shates?. Hen. IV.
Strike the melodious harp, fhrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute foft ditties fing.
Sandjs.
His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damfels to lament his fate,
In am'rous ditties, all a Summer's day. Nillt. Paradife L.f.
Mean while the rural ditties were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute ;
Rough fatyrs danc'd.
Milton.
They will be fighing and finging under thy inexorable windows lamentable dittie, and call thee crucl.
Diva'n. n.f. [An Arabick or Turkifh word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.
2. Any council aflembled: ufed commonly in a fenfe of diflike. Forth rufh'd in hafte the great confulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. Miton's Paradije Lof, b. x. Swift to the queen the herald Meston ran,
Who heard the confult of the dire divan. Pe pe's Ody.fey.
To DIVA'RICATE. v. $n$. [divaricatus, Latin.] To be parted into two ; to become bifid.

The partitions are ftrained acrofs; and as they tend towards the cruft, they gradually leffen: one of them alfo divaricates into two, and another into feveral fmall ones. Woodward.
Tu Diva'ricate. v.a. To divide into two.
A flender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at laft interted, and is there divariiated, after the fame manner as the fpermatick veffiels. Grenu's Cofin. Sac. Divarica'rion. n. $\int$. [divaricatio, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogrs, rumning before their mafters, will ftop at a divarication of the way, 'till they fee which hand their mafters will takc.

Raly oritie Crcation.
2. Divifion of opinions.

To take away ail doubt, or any probable divarication, the curic is plainly pecifica. Erownis V'uls.r Errours, b. vi. c is. To DIVE. v. n. [sppan, Saxon.]

1. To fink voluntarily under water.

1 arn not yet informed, whether when a diver diveth, having his eyes open, and fwimeth upon his back, he fees things in the air greater or lef?

Ba on's Natural Hi,i, iry, N..;6.
Around our pole the fipiry dragon glides,
And, like a willding ftream, the Bears divides,
Thic lefs and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to dive beneath the Southern fea. Dryd Vi"g. Georg.
That the air in the bloorl-vefiels of live bodies tias a communication with the cutward air, I think, feems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater denfity in diving, and of much lefs upen the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. A, 6 .
2. To go under water in fearch of any thing

Crocodiles defend thofe pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they dive for the pearl.

Raleigb's Fifio y f the Wiverld.
The knave deferves it, when he ten pts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or dives for gain. Por e's Efays.
3. To go deep into any queftion ; doctrine; or fcience.

The wits that div'd moft deep, and foard moft high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weaknefs fuch. Davies.
He performs all this out of his own fund, without $d$ diving into the arts and fciences for a fupply. Diyden.

Whenfoever we would proceed beyond thofe fimple ideas, and dive farther into the nature of things, we fall prefently into darknefs and obfcurity.

You fwim a-top, and on the furface ftrive;
But to the depths of nature never dive.
Elackmore.
You fhould have div'd into my inmof thoughts. Pliilips.
4. To immerge into any bulinefs or condition.

Sweet prince, th', untainted vi:tue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit,
Nor can you diftinguifh.
5. To depart from obfervation.

Dive thoughts down to my foul, here Clarence comes.
Shaieffeare's Richard III.
To Dive. z. a. To explore by diving.
Then Brutus, Rome's firft martyr I muft name,
The Curtii bravely div'd the gulph of fame. Denbam. Di'ver. n. f. [from dive.]

1. One that finks voluntarily under water.

If per(everance gain the divcr's prize,
Not cverlafting Blackmore this denies.
Pope's Eunciad.
2. One that goes under water in fearch of treafure.

It is evident, from the relation of divers and fifhers for pearls, that there are many kinds of ftell-fin which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, fireeried from our fight. IV odiw.
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ftudy.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no fuperficial and floating artificer; but a diver into caufes, and into the myfteries of proportion.
'Wotton's Arbhiteciur
To DIVE'R GE. v.n. [diverge, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.
Homogencal rays, which flow from feveral points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any refecting turface, fhall afterwards diverge from fo many points. Neuton's $O_{i} t$.
Dive'rgent. adj. [from divergens, Lat.] Tenáing to various parts from one point.
DI'vers. adj. [diverfus, Latin] Several; fundry; more than one. It is how grown out of ufc.

We have diver's examples in the primitive church of fuch as, by fear, being compelled to facrifice to ftrange gods, after repented, and kept fill the office of preaching the gorpl.
$7 / 3$ bitgift.
The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they caft them, and new ones come about feven jears; but divers have backward teeth come at twenty, fome at thirty and forty.

Bacon's Naural Hifory, Ne. $755^{\circ}$.
Divers letters were fhot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's courcils were revealed. Kn lics's Hift. f the Tunks.

Dizers friends thought it ftrange, that a white dry body fhould acquire a rich colour, upon the affufion of ipringwater.
Di'verse. adj. [divcrfus, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beafts came up from the fea, diverfe one from another.

Dan. vii. 3 .
2. Different from itfelf; various; multiform ; diffufed.

Eloquence is a great and diverfe thing, nor did fle yet ever favour any man fo much as to be wholly his. Len. Fobrifon. 3. In different direftions. It is littic ufed but in the laft fonic.

To feize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light, Aly diverje toft in air Pope's Dunciud, b. ii. Diverisifica'tion. n. f. [from diverfify.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you coulider how variouny feveral things may be compounded, yuil will not wonder that fuch iruitful principles, or
manners of diverfification, fhould generate differing colours
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Varicty of forms; multiformity.
4. Change ; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which feems to make a diver/fication of the will, but indeed is the fame will diverfified.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To Dive'rsify. v. a. [diverfifier, French.]

1. To make different from another; to diftinguith.

There may be many fpecies of fpirits, as much feparated and diverfified ore from another as the fpecies of fenfible things are diftinguifhed one from another.

Locke.
Male fouls are divorfified with fo many characters, that the world has not variety of materials fufficient to furnifh out their different inclinations.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .21 \mathrm{I}$.
It was eafier for Homer to find proper fentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to diverfify his infernal council with proper characters.

Addifon's Spectator.
2. To make different from itfelf; to vary; to variegate.

The country being diverfificd between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darkfome, it is a pleafant picture. Sidney.

There is, in the producing of fome fpecies, a compofition of matter, which may be much diver fified. Bacon's Nat. Hijt. Divérsion. n.f. [from divert.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its courfe.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the fap for a time, and diverfion of it to the fprouts that were not forward.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
2. The caufe by which any thing is turned from its proper courfe or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere diverfions from love's proper object,
Which only is itfelf. Denham's Sopby.
3. Sport; fomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. Diverfion feems to be fomething lighter than amufement, and lefs forcible than pleafure.

You for thofe ends whole days in council fit,
And the diverfions of your youth forget.
Waller.
In the book of games and diverfions the reader's mind may be fuppofed to be relaxed.

Addifon's Spectator.
Such productions of wit and humour as expofe vice and folly, furnih ufeful diverfions to readers. Addifon's Freehoider.
4. [In war.] The act or purpofe of drawing the enemy off from fome defign, by threatening or attacking a diftant part.
Divérsity. n. f. [diverfite, Fr. from diverfitas, Latin.]

1. Difference ; diffimilitude ; unlikenefs.

Then is there in this diverfity no contrariety. Hooker, b.v. They cannot be divided, but they will prove oppofite; and not refting in a bare diver fity, quickly rife into a contrariety.
2. Variety

The diverfity of ceremonies in this kind ought not to caufe diffenfion in churches. Hooker, b. iv. ك. 13.
The moft common diverfity of human conftitutions arifes from the folid parts, as to their different degrees of ftrength and tenfion.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. Diftinct being; not identity.

Society cannot fubfift without a diverfity of fations; and if God fhould grant every one a middle ftation, he would defeat the very fcheme of happinefs propofed in it.

Rogers.
Confidering any thing as exiffing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itfelf exifting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diverfity. Locke.
4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds difplay,
Bluhing in bright diverfities of day. ${ }^{\text {Popes. Epifle } 4 .}$
Di'versly. adv. [from diverfe.]
In different ways; differently; varioufly.
Our common neceffities, and the lack we all have as well of ghoftly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind eafily known; but the gifts of God are fo diverfly beftowed, that it feldom appeareth what all receive: what all ftand in need of feldom lieth hid.

Hooker, b. v. ऽ. 43.
Both of them do diverfly work, as they have their medium diverfly difpofed. Bacon's Nat
Whether the king did permit it to fave his purfe, or to communicate the envy of a bufinefs, difpleafing to his people, was diver $/ y$ interpreted.

Bacon.
Leicefter bewrayed a defire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was diverfly interpreted by fuch as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection.
$W_{\text {itton }}$
The univerfal matter, which Mofes comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers dive $\cdot \mathcal{l}_{y}$ underftood.

Raleigh's Hijiory of the World.
William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that diverfly affiay'd
ol. I.

On life's vaft ocean diverfly we fail;
Reafon the card, but paffion is the gale. Pofe's Eff: on Man To DIVE'RT. v. a. [diverto, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or courfe

I rather will fubject me to the malice
Of a diverted blood and bloody brother.
Sbokesfeare
He finds no reafon to have his rent abated, becaufe a greater part of it is diverted from his landlord. Locke.

They diverted raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.

Addijon's Freeholder, N ${ }^{\circ} .45$.
Nothing more is requifite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different fizes; the leaft of which may make violet the weakeft and darkeft of the colours, and be more eafily diverted by refracting furfaces from the righ courfe; and the reft, as they are bigger and bigger, make the ftronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly diverted. Newton's Opt
2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an abfolute conqueft of Ireland, if their whole powe: had been employed but ftill there arofe fundry occafions, which divided and di verted their power fome other way. Davies on Ireland 3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how fimple, to thefe cates compar'd
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! Milton's Pa: Reg.
They avoid pleafure, left they fhould have their affections tainted by any fenfuality, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

Maro's mufe, not wholly bent Addifon on ltaly
On what is gainful, fometimes fhe diverts
From folid counfel.
Phillips.
4. To pleafe; to exhilerate. See Diversion.

An ingenious gentleman did divert or inftruct the kingdom by his papers.

Swift.
5. To fubvert; to deftroy, in Shakespeare

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ftates. Sbak. Troil. and Creff.
Divérter. n. f. [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.
Angling was, after tedious fudy, a reft to his mind, a cheerer of his fpirits, and a diverter of fadnefs. Walton's Angl To LIVERTI'SE. v.a. [divertifer, French; diverto, Latin.] To pleafe; to exhilerate ; to divert. A word now little ufed.
Let orators inftruct, let them divertife, and.let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word falt. Dryden. Divér tisement. n.f. [divertifement, French.] Diverfion; delight; pleafure. A word now not much in ufe.
How fond foever men are of bad divertifement, it will prove mirth which ends in heavinefs. Government of the Tongue
Dive'rtive. adj. [from divert.] Recreative; amufive; exhilerating.
I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleafant and divertive nature, fo they are innocent, from converfation. Rogers's Sermons
To DIVE'ST. v. a. [devefir, French. The Englifh word is therefore more properly written deveft. See Devest.] To frip; to make naked

Then of his arms Androgeus he divefs;
His fword, his fhield he takes, and plumed crefts. Denham. Let us divefl the gay phantom of temporal happinefs, of all that falfe luftre and ornament in which the pride, the paffions, and the folly of men have dreffed it up. Rogers's Serm
Dive'sture. n. $\int$. [from diveft.] The act of putting off.
The divefture of mortality difpenfes them from thofe laborious and avocating duties which are here requifite to be performed.

Boyle's Seraphick Live.
Di'vidable. adj. [from divide.] Separate; different; parted. A word not ufed.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from dividable fhores?
Shakefpeare.
Diviodant. adj. [from divide.] Different; feparate. A word not in ufe.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whofe procreation, refidence, and birth
Scarce is dividant, touch with feveral fortunes. Shak. Timon. To DIVFDE. v. a. [divido, Latin]

- To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one,
and half to the other. 1 Kings iii. 25.
Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the fikies,
She drew an angel down
Dryden's St. Cecilia.
They were ciivided into little, independent fucieties, fpeak-
2. To feparate ; to keep apart ; to ftand as a partition betweck. 7 H

## D IV

Let there be firmament in the midft of the waters; and let it divide the waters from the waters.

Gcin. 1.
You muft go
Where feas, and winds, and defarts will divide yon. Dryd. 3. To difunite by difcord.

There fhall five in one houre be divided.
4. To deal out ; to give in fhares.

Then in the midft a tearing groan did break
The name of Anthony: it was divided
Between her heart and lips. Sbakef. Antbony and Cleopatra:
Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took
the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation.

Num xxxi. 27
Cham and Japhet were heads and princes ower their families, and had a right to divide the earth by families. Locke. To Divi'de. थ.n. To part; to funder; to break friendifhip. Love cools, friendfhip falls off,
Brothers divide.
Sbakeficare's King Iear.
Di'vidend. n.f. [from divide.] A fhare; the part allotted in divifion.
Each perfon fhould adapt to himfelf his peculiar fhare, like other dividends.

Decay of Piety:
If on fuch petty merits you confer
So vaft a prize, let each his portion fhare:
Make a juft dividend; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall.
Dryderi's Fables.
Dividend is the number given to $b=$ parted or divided.
Cocker's Aritbmetick.
Diki'der. n. f. [from divide.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the divider did more and more enter into the divided body; fo it joined itfelf to fome new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forfake others.

Digby on the Soul.
2. A diftributer; he who deals out to each his fhare.

Who made me a judge or divider over you? $L u$. xii. I4.
3. A difuniter; the perfon or caufe that breaks concord.

Money, the great divider of the world, hath, by a frange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. Swift. 4. A particular kind of compaffes.

Divi'dual. adj. [dividuus, Latin.] Divided; fhared or participated in common with others.

She fhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thoufand leffer lights dividual holds,
With thoufand thoufand ftars! Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vii. Divina'tion. n.f. [divinatio, Latin.]

Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a fecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. Ayliffe's Parergon. Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beafts, or by other the like frivolous divinations. Hooker. Surely there is no enchantment againft Jacob, neither is there any divination againft Ifrael. Num. xxiii. 23.
Tell thou thy earl his divination lies,
And I will take it as a fweet difgrace. Shakefp. Henry IV. His count'nance did imprint an awe;
And naturally all fouls to his did bow,
As wands of divination downward draw,
And point to beds where fov'reign gold doth grow. Dryden.
The excellency of the foul is feen by its power of divining in dreams: that feveral fuch divinations have been made, none can queftion who believes the holy writings. Addijon's Spectiot.
DIVI'NE. adj. [divinus, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

## Her line

Was hero-make, half human, half divine.
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought exclud unneceflary, becaufe the neceflity of a divine light is magnified.

Hooker.
Inftructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. Blackmorc's Creation.
3. Excellent in a fupreme degree.

The divineft and richeft mind,
Both by art's purchafe and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. Davies. ^ Prefageful; divining; prefcient.

Yet oft his heart, divine of fomething ill,
Mifgave him; he the fault'ring meafure felt. Milt. Pa. Lof.
Divíne. n. $\int$.

1. A minifter of the gofpel ; a pricft; a clergyman.

Claudio muft die to-morrow: let him be furnifhed with divines, and have all charitable preparation. Sh. Menf. for Menf. Give Martius leave to proceed in his difcourie; for he fpoke like a divine in armour.

Bacon's Holy War.
$\Lambda$ divine has nothing to fay to the wifeft congregation, which he may not exprefs in a manner to be underftood by the meaneft among them.

Swift.
2. A man fkilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal caufe in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the firft divines.
Dcnban.

## D IV

To Divi'ne. v. a. [divino, Latin.]

1. To foretell ; to foreknow ; to prefage

Why do'ft thou fay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ft thou, thou little better thing than earth Divine his downfall?

Shakefpcare.
To Divine. v. $n$.
i. To utter prognoftication.

Then is Cæfar and he knit together.- If I were to
divine of this unity, I would not prophefy fo. Shakcf.
The prophets thereof divine for money.
Mic. iii. 11.
2. To feel prefages.

## If fecret powers

Suggeit but truth to my divining thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's blifs. Shak. H. VI. 3. To conjecture ; to guefs.

The beft of commentators can but guefs at his meaning; none can be certain he has divined rightly. Dryd. Juv. Dedic.

He took it with a bow, and foon divin'd
The feeming toy was rot for nought defign'd. Dryd. Fables. In change of torment would be eafe,
Could you divine what lovers bear ;
Even you, Prometheus, would confers
There is no virtue like defpair.
Granville.
Divi'nely. adv. [from divine.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we ufe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propofitions but thofe which are fuppofed to be divinely infpired.

Locke.
This topick was very fitly and divinely made ufe of by our apofle, in his conference with philofophers, and the inquifitive people of Athens.
2. Excellently in the fupreme degree.

The Grecians moft divinely have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreffing both beauty and goodnefs.

She fair, divinely fair! fit love for gods. Milt. Par. Lof. Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge.
Creech's Fuvenal, Sat. 13. 3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead fhone divinely bright,
And o`er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. Addijon's Italy:
Drvi'neness. n. $\int$. [from divine.]

1. Divinity ; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impoffible to diftinguifh the divinenefs of this book from that which is humane?
2. Excellence in the fupreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold divinenef
No elder than a boy.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Divi'ner. n. f. [from To divine.]

1. One that profeffes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by fupernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me, called me Dronio, and fwore I was affured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. Shak. Comedy of Errours.

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delufion, the devil runs into corners, exercifing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, diviners, and fuch inferior feducers.

Brown's Vulgar Errcurs, b. vii. c. 12.
2. Conjecturer ; guefier.

If he himfelf be confcious of nothing he then thought on, he muft be a notable diviner of thoughts that can affure him that he was thinking.

Locke.
Divi'neress. n. $\int$. [from diviner.] A prophetefs; a woman profeffing divination.

The mad divinerefs had plainly writ,
A time fhould come, but many ages yet,
In which finifter deftinies ordain,
A dame fhould drown with all her feather'd train. Dryden. Divi'nity. n. f. [divinitt, French, from divinitas, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They fwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to fcorn the earth. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix:
When he attributes divinity to other things than God, it is only a divinity by way of participation. Stillingflect.
2. God; the Deity ; the Supreme Being; the Caufe of caufes.
3. Falfe god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Ifrael's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beafly divinities, and groves of Gods.
Prior.
4. Celeftial being.

God doubtlefs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eafy methods than employing thefe fubfervient divinities.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
5. The fcience of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reafon in divini
And,

## D IV

And, all admiring with an inward wifh,
You would defire the king were made a prelate. Sh. HI. VI. Truft not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor divinity,
If this fweet lady lie not guiltefs herc
Under fome biting earour. Shak. Muid Ado about Nothing
Among hard words I number thofe which are peculiar to divinity, as it is a fcience.

Swift
6. Something fupernatural

They fay there is divinity in odd numbers, cither in nati vity, chance, or death. Shake $\int p$. Nerry $W_{\text {izes }}$ of $W_{i n d}$ indor DIVI'SIBLE. adj. [divififilis, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; difcerptible; feparable
When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing elfe but extention and bulk, which is impenetrable, or divifible and pafiive. Bentiey's Scrmons.
Divisibi'lity. n. f. [divifibilité, French.] The quality of admitting divifion or feparation of parts.
The moft palpable abfurdities will prefs the afferters of infinite divifibility.

Glanv. Scrpf. c. 7.
This will eafily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loofe in the valt expanfion of fpace; or divifibility of
matter.
Divi'sibleness. n.f. [from divifible.] Divifibility.
Naturalifts difagree about the origin of motion, and the
indefinite divijiblenefs of matter.

Divi'sion. n.f. [divifo, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts

Thou madeft the firit of the firmament; and commanded it to part afunder, and to make a divifion betwixt the waters.

2 EJdr. vi. 4 I.
2. The ftate of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart ; partitioni.
4. The part which is feparated from the reft by dividing.

If we look into communitics and divifions of men, we obferve that the difcreet man, not the witty, guides the converfation.

Addifon's SpcEZator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .225$.
. Difunion; difcord ; difference.
There was a divifion among the pcople, becaufe of him
fo. vii. 43 .
As to our divifions with the Romanifts, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like fmall clefts in the ground, want but a cool feafon to cement them. Dec. of Piety.
6. Parts into which a difcourfe is diftributed.

In the divifions I have made; I have endeavoured, the beft could, to govern myfelf by the diverfity of matter. Locke. Exprefs the heads of your divifions in as few and clear words as you can, otherwife I never can be able to retain them.

Swift.
7. Space between the notes of mufick, or parts of a mufical compofure ; juft time.

## Thy tongue

Makes Welh as fweet as ditties highly penn'd
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,
With ravifhing divifion to her lute. Shakefpeare's Henriy IV.
Our tongue will run divifions in a tune, not miffing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elfewhere. Glanv.
8. Diftinction.

I will put a divifion between my people and thy people: $E_{x}$.
9. [In arithmetick.] The feparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts affigned. Cocker's Aritbmetick.
. Subdiviion; diftinction of the general into fpecies.
The king-becoming graces,
I have no relifh of them; but abound
In the divifion of each feveral crime,
Acting it many ways.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
Divi'sor. n.f. [divifor, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which theweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.
DIVO'RCE. n. . [divorce, Fr. from divortium, Latin.] The legal feparation of hufband and wife
Divorce is a lawful feparation of hufband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the caufe, and fufficient proof made thereof. Ajliffi's Parergon. To reftore the king,
He counfels a divorce, a lofs of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never loft her luftre. Shak. Hen. VIII. He had in his eye the divorce which had pafied betwixt the emperor and Scribonia
2. Separation; difunion

Such motions may occafion a farther alienation of mind, and divorce of affections in her, from my religion. K. Cbarles.

Thefe things, to be a baftard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other ; and 'tis hard to make divorce between thofe things that are fo near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms. Ayliffi's Par.
3. The fentence by which a marriage is diffolved.
4. The caufe of any penal feparation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end
And as the long divorce of fteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one fweet facrifice,

## And lift my foul to heav'n.

 o Divórce v.a. [from the noun.]1. To feparate a hußband or wife from the other.
2. To force afunder ; to feparate by violence.

Were it confonant unto reafon to divorce thefe two fentences, the former of which doth fhew how the latter is reftrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?

Hooker, b. ii. . . 5 .
The continent and the ifland were continued together? within mens remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now divorccd by the downfallen cliffs. Carcu's Survey of Cornwal.

So feem'd her youthful foul not cas'ly forc'd,
Or from fo fair, fo fweet a feat divorc'd
Waller:
3. To feparate from another.

If thou wer't not glad,
I would divorce me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring an adultrefs.
Shakeffeare's King Lear.
If fo be it were poffible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection; neverthelefs the mind, that fhould poffefs them divirced from piety, could be but a fpectacle of commiferation

Hooker:
4. 'To take away.

I dare not make myfelf fo guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your maffer wed me to : nothing but death
Shall e'er divorce my dignities. Skakefpeare's Henry VIII:
Divórcement. n.f. [from diviorce.] Divorce; feparation of marriage.
Write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand; and fend her out of his houfe.

Deutr. xxiv. 1
Divórcer. $n$. $\int$. [from divorce.] The perfon or caufe which produces divorce or feparation.

Death is the violent eftranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage.

Drummond's Cypr. Grove. Diure'tick. adj. [jeg'into.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulfions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the urinary pafiages: fuch as relax ought to be tried before fuch as force and ftimulate. Thofe emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perfiping, and on empty ftomachs. Arbuithnot. DIU'RNAL. adj. [diurnus, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We obferve in a daj, which is a fhort year, the greateft heat about two in the afternoon, when the fun is paft the meridian, which is the diuinal follfice, and the fame is evident from the thernometer. Erown's Vulgar Errours; b. iv. Think, ere this diurnal ftar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beans
Reflecied, may with matter fere foment. Milt. Par. Loft. 2. Conftituting the day,

Why does he order the diurnal hours̀
To leave earth's other part, and rife in our's?
Pricr.
3. Performed in a day ; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how fwift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. Milton's Paradi,e Loft, b. iv. l. 594.
The diurnal and annual revolution of the fun have been, from the beginning of nature, conftant; regular, and univerfally obfervable by all mankind. Locke Diu'rnal. n. f. [diurnal, French.] A journal; a day-book. Diu'rnally. adu. [from diuinal.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we fhall diurnal'y communicate them to the publick.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{e}} .56$ Diutu'rnity. n.f. [diuturintas, Latin] Length of duration. Such a coming, as it might be faid, that that generation fhould not pafs till it was fulfilled, they needed not fuppofe of fuch diuturnity. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 10 To DIVU'LGE. v. a. [divulgo, Latin.]
I. To publifh; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations fupprefied than the contrary much diveulged. Ho:ker, Dedicat.
I will pluck the veil of modefty from the fo feeming miftrefs Page, and divulge Page himfelf for a fecure and wilful Acteon. Shake peare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Thefe anfwers in the filent night receiv'd,
The king himfelf divulg'd, the land believ'd. Drydcn's Ein $^{n}$
You are deprived of the right over your own fentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to divulge or conceal them.

Pope.
The cabinets of the fick, and the clofets of the dead, have been ranfacked to publifh our private letters, and divulge to all mankind the moft fecret fentiments of friendihip. Pope 2. To proclaim.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The juft man, and divulges him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applaufe
Recount his praifes. Milton's Paradife Loft, b, iii. Divu'lger. $n$. $\int$. [from divulge.] A publifher; one that ex pofes to puttick view.

I think not any thing in my letters coald tend fo much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulgers.

King Charles.
Divu'lision. n.f. [divulfio, Latin.] The adt of plucking awry.
Ariftotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the divulfion of his tefticles. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. To Di'zen. v. a. [This word feems corrupted from dight.] To drefs; to deck ; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the fafh to be feen;
For fure I had dizen'd you out like a queen. Swift.
Dr'zzard. n. J. [from dizzy.] A blockhead; a fool. Dict.
Di'zziness. n. f. [from dizzy.] Giddinefs; whirl in the head.
Fixed ferioufnefs heats the brain in fome to diffraction, and caufeth an aching and dizzinefs in founder heads. Glanr. DI'ZZY. adj. [ory, or ${ }^{13}$, Saxon.]
I. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the fenfation of turning round.

All on a fudden miferable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thinie eyes, and dizzy fwam
In darknefs.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 753.
2. Caufing giddinefs.

## How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to caft one's eyes fo low !
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Shew fcarce fo grofs as bectles. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. King Lear. 3. Giddy; thoughtlefs.

What followers, what retinue can'ft thou gain?
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'ft feed then on thy coft? Miltion. To Di'zzy. v. a. [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

## Not the dreadful fpout,

Which flipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his defcent, than thall my prompted fword
Falling on Diomede. Sart. paff. doneke. [oon, Sax. dicen, Dut.]
To DO. v.a. preter. did; part. paff. done. [oon, Sax. dien, Dut.]

1. To practife or act any thing good or bad.

Thou haft done evil above all that were before thee. I Kings. Flee evil, and do good.

Pfalms.
2. To perform ; to atchieve.

They help, who hurt fo fmall;
And he hath nothing done, that doth not all. Daniel's C. War.
Learn to live well, that thou may'f die fo too ;
To live and die is all we have to $d o$.
Denbam.
What is the reafon a man's arm won't fmile and frown, and do all the intellectual poftures of the countenance? Collier. 3. To execute ; to difcharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair meffage to his kingly ears? Shak. Troil. and Creff: Pindarus is come
To do you falutation from his mafter. Shakefp. Ful. Cafar. 4. To caufe.

A fatal plague which many did to dye.
Nought can quench mine inly flaming fide,
Nor fea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can do me to refpire. Fairy 2ueen, b.ii. 5. To tranfact.

The thing was not done in a corner.
Acts xxvi. 26.
6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Thou haft, Sebaftian, done good feature fhame. Shakefp.
If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do eafe, and grace to me,
Speak to me.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
'Tis true, I did fo; nor was it in vain:
She did me right, and fatisfy'd my vengeance. Rowe.
You do her too much honour: fhe hath neither fenfe nor tafte, if the dares to refufe you.

Swift.
7. To have recourfe to ; to practife as the laft effort, commonly in the form of a paffionate interrogation.

What will ye do in the end thereof?
Fer. v. 8 r .
8. To perform for the benefit of another.

I know what God will do for me.
Sa. xxii. 3.
Acts of mercy done to the poor, fhall then be accepted, and rewarded, as done to our Saviour himfelf. Aiterb. Sermons. 9. To exert ; to put forth.

Do thy diligence, tó come fhortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9. 10. To manage by way of intercourfe or dealing ; to have bulinefs ; to deal.

No man, who hath to do with the king, will think himfelf fafe, unlefs you be his good angel, and guide him. Bacon. I have been deterred by an indifpofition from having much to do with fteams of fo dangerous a nature. Bojle.

What had I to do with kings and courts?
My humble lot had caft me far beneath them.
Rowe.
11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jeft with a fad brow will do with a fellow that never had the ache in his thoulders. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
His queen, notwithftanding the had prefented him with
divers children, and with a crown alfo, though he would not acknowledge it, could do nothing with him. Bacon's H. VII. 12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilft we breathe take him to do him dead. Sh.H.VI.
13. To finifh; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never fee his pardon. Sbakefpeare's King. Lear.
Go on to the reading of fome part of the New Teftament, not carelefly, or in hafte, as if you had a mind to have done, but attentively, as to be able to give fome account of what you have read.

Duppa.
Gigantick hinds, as foon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulfe would run.
Dryden.
14. To conclude; to fettle.

When all is done, there is no man can ferve his own intereft better than by ferving God.

Tillot Jon's Sermons. 15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who fhould do the duke to death ? Sbak. The lord Aubrey Vere,
Was done to death? Shake/peare's Henry VI. p. iii:
16. This phrafe, what to Do with, fignifies how to beftow; what ufe to make of; what courfe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.
Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know what to do with themfelves, or how to enjoy themfelves for one hour. Tillotfon. To Do. v.n.

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they do after the former manners : they fear not the Lord, neither do they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 Kings.
As every prince thould govern as he would defire to be governed, fo every fubject ought to obey as he would defire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of doing as we would be done by.
2. To make an end ; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment difcover fomething new; but when you have done, you will have but a confufed notion of the place. SpeEtator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .47{ }^{\circ}$
3. To ceafe to be concerned with; to ceafe to care about; to defift from notice or practice.

No men would make ufe of difunited parties to deftroy one body, unlefs they were fure to mafter them when they had done with them. Stillingfleet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol. I have done with Chaucer, when I have anfivered fome objections. Dryden's Fables, Pref. We have not yet done with affenting to propofitions at firft hearing, and underftanding their terms. Locke.
Having done with fuch amufements, we give up what we cannot difown.
4. To fare ; to be with regard to ficknefs or health.

Good woman, how $d 0^{\prime} f$ thou?
The better that it pleafes your good wormip to afk. Shak.
5. To fucceed; to fulfil a purpofe.

Come, 'tis no matter ; we fhall do without him. Addifon: You would do well to prefer a bill againft all kings and parliaments fince the conqueft ; and, if that won't do, challenge the crown.

Collier on Duelling.
6. To Do is ufed for any verb to fave the repctition of the word; as, I Sall come, but if I do not, go arvay; that is, if I come not.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets do
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. Sianey: If any thing in the world deferve our ferious ftudy and confideration, thofe principles of religion do. Tillot fon's Sermons. Take all things which relax the veins; for what does fo, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. Arbuthn
7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneft requeft; as, belp me, do ; make bafte, do.

If thou haft loft thy land, do not alfo lofe thy conftancy; and if thou muft die a litt'e fooner, yet $d$ not die impatiently.

Tayior's Rule of living holy.
I am enfnared;
Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings:
-Loofe me.-I will frec thee.

- Do, and I'll be thy flave. Dryden's King Artbur.

8. To Do is put before verbs fometimes expletively; as, $I$ do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved.

The Turks do acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firit perfon in the Trinity, though they deny the reft.

Bacon's Holy War.
This juft reproach their virtue does excite ;
They ftand, they join, they thicken to the fight. Dryd. En $_{n}$.
Expletives their feeble aid do join.
Pope.
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, I do hate bim, but will not worong him.

Perdition catch my foul
But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again.
Shakefpeare's Othello.

## D) OC

10. Sometimes by way of oppofition; as, I did love bim, but forn bim nowv.
Tolloat. ข. \%. See To Dotis.
DO'CIBLE. adj. [docilis, Latin] Tracaable; docile; eafy to be taught.

The Afrinine feaft of fow-thiftles and brambles is commonly fet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderelt and moft docible age.

Milton.
Docibleness. n. $f$. [froun docible.] Teachablenefs; docility; readinefs to learn.
I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alfo of the docithlenefs of dogs in general. Walton's Angler. DO'CILE. adj. [docilis, Latin.]

1. Teachable ; cafily inftructed ; tractable.

Dogs foon grow accuftomed to whatever they are taught, and, being docile and tractable, are very uleful. Ellis's Vi,jage. 2. With to before the thing taught.

Soon docile to the fecret acts of ill,
With fmiles I could betray, with temper kill
Prior. Doci'lıty. n. f. [docilité, French, from docilitas, Lat.] Aptnefs to be taught; readinefs to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his underftanding was aptnefs and docility, and all that they attributed to his will was a poffibility to be virtuous. $\quad$ Scutb's Sermons.
What is more admirable than the fitnefs of every creature for ufe? The clocility of an elephant, and the infitiency of a camel for travelling in defarts? Grevu's Cofin. Sac. Dоск. n. $\int$. [bocca, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower confifts of fix leaves, three large, and red; the other three leffer, and green: in the middle of the cup are placed fix ftamina. The three outer fmall leaves of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three fhining cornered feeds. The fpecies are feventeen, ten of which grow wild, feveral of them being ufed in medicine; and the fort called the oriental burdock, is faid to be the true rhubarb. Millar.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thiftles, keckfies, burs,
Sofing both beauty and utility, Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
My love for gentle Dermot fafter grows
Than yon tall dock that rifes to thy nofe:
Cut down the dock, 'twill ¢prout again; but know
Love rooted out, again will never grow.
Swift.
DOCK. n.f. The ftump of the tail, which remains after ocking.
The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deferibed by Bontius. The dock is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's fpatula.

Grew's Mujaum.
Dock. n. f. [As fome imagine of dox En\%] A place where water is let in or out at pleafure, where fhips are built or laid up.
There are $d x k s$ for their gallies and men of war, moft of them full; as well as work-houfes for all land and naval preparations.
To Dock. v. a. [from dock, a tail.]
3. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing fhort.

One or two food conitant centry, who docked all favours handed down; and fpread a huge invifible net between the prince and fubject, through which nothing of value could pafs.

Suift's Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .19$.
3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.
4. To lay the fhip in a dock

Do'скет. n. f. A direction tied upon goods; a fummary of a larger writing.
DO'CTOR, n. $\int$. [doctor, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheft degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyfick. In fome uriverfities they have doctors of mufick. In its original import it means a man fo well rerfed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor,
Who did refufe three thoufand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. Sbakefpeare's Merchant of Verice. Then ftood there up one in the council, a pharifee, named Gamaliel, a docior of laws.

AE75 v. 34
2. A man fkilled in any profeffion.

Then fubtle diciors fcriptures made their pride,
Cafuift, like cocks, Aruck out each other's eyes. Denham. Each profelyte would vote his doctor beft,
With abrolute exclufion to the reft. Dryd Hind and Panth. 3. A phyfician; one who undertakes the cure of difeafes.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death

## Will feize the doctor too. <br> How does your patient, docior?

-Not fo fick, my lord,
As the is troubl'd with thick coming fancies. Shake $/ p$. Macb.
Children will not take thofe medicines from the doctor's hand, which they will from a nurfe or mother. Gov. of Tongue.

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prefcribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their fuperiors, kill,
When doctors firft have fign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.

## D O D

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleafure the be: hicle of heaith, is a doitor at it in go d earneft. Collier.
In truth, nine parts in ten of thofe In truth, nine parts in ten of thofe who tecovered, owed their Jives to the ftrength of nature and a good confiturion; while fuch a one happened to be the düctor. 4. Any able or learned man.

The fimpleft perfon, that can but apprehend and fpeak feufe, is as much judge of it as the greateft docior in the fchool.

Digly of Bodies.
To Dóctor. v. a. [from the noun.] To phyfick; to cure; to treat with medicines: A low word.
Do'ctoral. adj. [docioralis, Latin.] Relating to the déeree of a doctor.
Do'ctorally. adu. [from d.er ral.] In mainer of a doctor. The phyficians reforted to him to touch his pulfe, and confider of his difeafe doctorally at their departure. Hakewill. Do'ctorship. n. f. [from dioctor.] The rank of a doctor.

From a fcholar he becane a fellow, and then the prefident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees; the proctorfhip and the docior $\beta_{i j} i_{?}$, that could be obtained there.
Doctrínal. adj. [doctrina, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or fomething formally taught.

The verfe naturally affords us the docivinal propofition, which fhall be our fubject.

South's Sermons.
Not fuch as affent to every word in Scripture, can be faid in doctrinals to deny Chrif. $\quad$ South's Sermons.
2. Pertaining to the act or means of teachlng.

To this end the word of God no otherwife ferveth, than only in the riature of a doctrinal inflrument. Hooker, b. v.
What fpecial property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in fermons, maketh them effectual to fave fouls, and leaveth all other docirinal means befides deftitute of vital efficacy. Hooker, b. v. f. 222 Doctri'nail. y. adv. [from doctrine.] In the form of doctrine; pofitively; as neceffary to be held.
Scripture accommodates itfelf to common opinions, and employs the ufual forms of feech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning there points. Ray on the Crcation.
Do'ctrine. n. $\int$. [doitrina, Latin.]

1. The principles or pofitions of any feet or mafter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and dosirine, no man thinketh it lawful : new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other ? Hooker, b. iii. $\int$. 10 ,
Ye are the fons of clergy, who bring all their docirines fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them.
That great principle in natural philofophy is the docrrine of $\dot{\text { s }}$ gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other.
2. The adt of teaching.

He faid unto them in his doctrine.
Markiv. 2.
Do'cument. n. f. [documentum, Latin.]

- Precept ; inftruction; direction.

It is a moft neceffary inftruction and document for them; that as her majefty made them difperfators of her favour, fo it behoveth them to fhew themfelves equal diftributers. Bacon.

Learners fhould not be too much crouded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at one time.

Watts.
2. Precept in an ill fenfe; a precept infolently authoritative, magifterially dogmatical, folemnly trifing.
Genille infinuations pierce, as oil is the moft penetrating of all liquors; but in magifterial documents men think thentfelves attacked, and ftand upon their guard. Govern. of Tongue.

It is not unneceffary to digeft the documents of cracking authors into feveral clafles.

Harr. on Confumptions.
DO'DDER. n. f. [touteren, to fhoot up, Dutch. Skinner.]
Dodder is a fingular plant: when it firft fhoots from the feed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, foon after clinging about thefe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itfelf along the falks of the plant, entangling itfelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but confifts of fuch capillaments or ftalks, as are brownifh with a caft of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain diftances tubercles; which fix them faft down to the plant, and by means of which they abforb the juices deftined for its nourifhment. The flowers ftand in a kind of little round clufters on the ftalks, are fmall; of a whitifh or pale redifh colour, of the bell-fafhioned kind; and decply divided into four or five fegments at the edges The flower is fucceeded by a roundifh fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The feeds are numerous: thefe fall upori the ground, and produce young plants.
Do'doered. adj. [from dodder.] Overgrown with Hill covered with fupercrefcent plants:

Near the hearth a lawred grew;
Dodder'd with age, whofe boughs encompafs round
The hounthold gods, and fhade the holy ground. Dryd. Enc

## D O F

The peafants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find. Dryd. Fables. Dode'cagun. n. f. [jwöera and rwiac A figure of twelve fides.
Dodecatemórion. n.f. [ঠwderalnuogoov.] The twelfth part.
'Tis dodecatemorion thus defrib'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every fign contains,
Let twelve exhauf, that not one part remains;
It follows ftreight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the figns.
To Dodge. v.n. [probably corrupted from dog; to fhift and play fly tricks like a dog.]

1. To ufe craft ; to deal with tergiverfation ; to play mean tricks; to ufe low fhits.
If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends.

Hall's Contcmplation.
The confideration fhould make men grow weary of dodging and fhewing tricks with God.
2. To fhift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. Milton.
3. Ta play faft and loofe ; to raife expectations and difappoint them.

You know my paffion for Martha, and what a dance fhe
has led me: fhe dodged with me above thirty years. Addifon.
The chaffering with diffenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.
Do'DKIN $\quad$ [duytken, Dutch.] A doitkin or little Swift contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a dodkin. Lily's Gram. confrued.
Dódman. n. f. The name of a fifh.
Thofe that caft their fhell are the lobfter, the crab, the crawfifh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoife. Bacon. Doe. n.f. [ba, Saxon; daa, Danifh ] A fhe-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a doc, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. Slakefpeare's As you like it
Bucks have horns, does none. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. The fearful doe
And fying ftag amid'ft the greyhounds go. Dryden's Virgil. Doe. n. f. [from Todo.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform

No fooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his doc. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.
Do'ER. n. f. [from To do.] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injuftice art,
That tort'reft both the doer and diftref. Daniel's Civ. War.
It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mifchief; yet it is but a private act, and the doer of it may chance to pay his head for his prefumption.

South's Sermons.
2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that have been done, let not the principal doers themfelves be forgotten.
3. Performer.

Then have they moft commonly one, who judgeth the prize to the beft doer, of which they are no lefs glad than great princes are of triumphs.
4. An active, or bufy, or valiant perfon.

Fear not, my lord, we will not fand to prate;
Talkers are no good doers: be affur'd,
We go to ufe our hands, and not our tongues. Sbak. R. III.
They are great fpeakers, but fmall doers; greater in fhew than in deed.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
5. One that habitually performs or practifes.

Be doers of the word, and not hearers only. Comm. Prajer.
In this we fhew ourfelves weak, and unapt to be doers of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wifdom.

Hooksr, b.ii. f. 6.
Does. The third perfon from do for doth.
Though lending to foraigners, upon ufe, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between thofe countries, yet it does alter the exchange between thofe countries.

Locke.
To Dorf. v. a. [from do off.]

1. To put off drefs.

You have deceiv'd our truft,
And made us doff our eafy robes of peace,
To cruth our old limbs in ungentle fteel. Shakefp. Hen. IV. Doff thofe links.

Milton's Agonifes.
Nature, ill awe to him,
Had doff' $d$ her gaudy trim,
With her great mafter fo to fympathize.
Milton.
That judge is hot, and doffs his gown; while this
O'er night was bowfy:
So many rubs appear, the time is gone
For hearing, and the tedious fuit goes on. Dryd. Jnv. Sat.

## D O G

## Alcides doffs the lion's tawny hide.

Riwe.
2. To Arip.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breaft doth move?
Heaven's king, who doffs himfelf our fleh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but ferve in love. Crafhazu.
3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create foldiers, and make women fight,
To duff their dire diftreffes. Shakelpea
Every day thou doffi't me with fome device, Iago; and rather keep'it from me all conveniency, than fupplift me with the leaft advantage of hope. Sbakefpeare's Othella.

A way, I will not have to do with you.
-Can'It thou fo doff me? Sbakef. Nuich Ado about Nothing.
5. This word is in all its fenfes obfolete, and fcarcely ufed except by rufticks.
DOG. n.f. [dooshe, Dutch.]
I. A domeftick animal remarkably various in his fpecies; comprifing the maftiff, the fpaniel, the buldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. I he larger fort are ufed as a guard; the lefs for fports.

Such fmiling rogues as thefe footh every paffion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their mafters,
As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. Sbak. K. Lear. Why fhould we not think a watch and piftol as diftinct fpecies one from another, as a horfe and a dog. Locke.

The clamour roars of men and boys, and dogs,
Ere the foft fearful people, to the flood
Commit their woolly fides. Thomfon's Spring, l. 375.
2. A conftellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rifing and fetting with the fun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the fouthern conftellations two there are who bear the name of the dog; the one in fixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a ftar of the firft magnitude, ufually called Procyon, or Anticanus. Brown's V'ulgar Errours, b. iv.

It parts the twins and crab, the dog divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. Creech.
3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a paffion fo confus'd,
So ftrange, outrageous, and fo variable,
As the dog Jew did utter in the ftreets. Shak. Mer. of Venice.
Beware of clogs, beware of evil workers. Pbil. iii. 2.
4. To give or fend to the Doss; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, deftroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himfelf have fent it to the dogs? Pope's Epiftles.
5. It is ufed as the term for the male of feveral fpecies; as, the $\operatorname{dog}$ fox, the $\operatorname{dog}$ otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two dog apes. Shaktfp. 6. Dog is a particle added to any thing to mark meannefs, or degeneracy, or worthleffnefs; as dog rofe.
To Dog. v.a. [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, infidioully and indefatigably.

I have dogg'd him like his murtherer. Shakef. Twelfth Night.
His taken labours bid him me forgive;
I, his defpiteful Juno, fent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. Shatefp. Sorrow dogging fin,

Herbert.
Afflictions forted.
Thefe fpiritual joys are dogged by no fuch fad fequels as are the products of thofe titillations, that reach no higher than fancy and the fenfes.

Glanv. Siepf. Pref.
I have been purfued, dogsed, and way-laid through feveral nations, and even now fcarce think myfelf fecure. Pope.

Hate dogs their rife, and infult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wibes.
Dog-teeth. n.f. [ $\log$ and teetb.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders ; the eye-teeth.
'The beft inftruments for dividing of herbs are incifor teeth; for cracking of hard fubftances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for dividing of flem, tharp-pointed or dogtecth. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Dog-trick. n. $f$. [dog and trick.] An ill turn; furly or brutal treatment.
Learn better manners, or I fhall ferve you a dog-trick: come, down upon all four immediately; I'll make you know your rider.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
Dógbane. n.f. [dog and bane.]
The leaves are produced oppofite by pairs upon the branches: the flower confifts of one leaf, cut into feveral fegments: from its fower-cup arifes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the backpart of the flower.
Dógberry-tree. Sce Cornelian-cherry.
Do'gbolt. n. $\int$. [dog and bolt.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unlefs it be, that when meal or flower is fifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarfer part is called dogbolt, or flower for doss.

## His only folace was, that now

 His cloglolt fortune was fo low,That either it muft quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3 .
Dógbriar. $n$. $\int$. [deg and briar.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynobbaton.
Docchear. adj. [dog and cbeap.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.
Good ftore of harlots, hay you, and closcheap? Dryden.
Do'gdays. n.f. [ $\log$ and days.] The days in which the dogftar rifes and fets with the fun, vulgarly reputed unwholefome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to fit in the fun, in the brightelt cogdays, and remain without warinth.

Clarendon.
Du'gdraw. n. $\int$. [dog and draw.] A manifeft deprehenfion of an offender againft venifon in the foreft, when he is found drawing after a deer by the feent of a hound which he leads in his hand.

| Cowel. |
| :---: |

DOGE. n.f. [doge, Italian] The title of the chief magiftratc of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a ftatue at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the title of delivercr of the commonwealth. Addij.n. Do'gersh. n. f. [from $\log$ and fili.] Another name for a fhark.

It is part of the jaw of a fark, or dogfigh. Woodward. Do'gely. n. $\int$. [ $\operatorname{dog}$ and $f y$.] A voracious biting fly. Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brafs he headlong ran;
Thefe vile word's uhering his blows, Thou dogfty, what's the caufe
Thou mak'ft gods fight thus? Chapman's Iliad, b. xxi. Dógged. adj. [from dog.] Sullen; four; morofe; illhumoured ; gloomy.

Your uncle muft not know but you are dead
I'll fill thefe dogged fies with falle reports. Shakcf. K. Fobm. Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whofe over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By falfe accufe doth level at my life. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Few miles on horfeback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd dogged. Hudibras, p. i. cant. i.
Do'gGedLy. adj. [from dogged] Sullenly; gloomily; fourly; morofely.
Do'gaEDNESS. n. f. [from dogged.] Gloom of mind; fullennefs ; morofencís.
Doccer. n.f. [from dog, for its meannefs. Skinner.] A finall fhip with one maft.
Do'GGEREL. adj. [from dog.] Loofed from the meafures of regular poetry; vile; defpicable; mean.

Then haften Og and Doeg to rehearfe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble fenfe on verfe;
Who by my mufe, to all fucceeding times,
Shall live in fpite of their own dogg'rel rhymes.
Dryden. Your wit burlefque may one ftep higher climb,
And in his fphere may judge all dogg'rel rhyme. Dryden.
It is a difpute among the criticks, whether burlefque poetry runs beft in heroick verfe, like that of the Difpenfary ; or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras. Addifin's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .249$. DóGGEREL. n. f. Mean, defpicable, worthlefs verfes.

The hand and head were never loft of thofe
Who dealt in dogg'rel, or who pin'd in profe. Diyd. Fur. The vileft dogg' $^{\prime}$ rel Grub-ftreet fends,
Will pafs for your's with foes and friends.
Do'gaish. adj. [from dor.] Currifh; brutal.
Doghe'arted. adj. [dog and beart.] Cruel; pitilefs; malicious.

## His unkindnefs,

That fript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign cafualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Dóghoie. n. $\int$. [dog and bole.] A vile hole; a mean habitatior.

France is a dogbole, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. Shakefp. All's well that ends well.

But, could you be content to bid adicu
To the dear playhoufe, and the players too,
Sweet country feats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at lefs price than here;
You hire a darkfom cloghole by the year. Dryden's fuv. $\}$
Load fome vain church with old theatrick ftate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverfe your ornaments, and hang them all
On fome patch'd doghole, ek'd with ends of wall. Pope.
Dogke'nnex. n.f. [dog and kennel.] A little hut or houfe for dugs.
A certain nobleman, brginning with a dogkennel, never
lived to finith the palace he hrad contrived. Dryden.
I am defired to recommend a dogkennel to any that thall want a pack.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .62$.
Do'Glouse. n.f. [dog and loufe.] An infect that harbours on

DOGMA. n.f. [Latin.] Eftablifhed principle ; fettled notion. Our poet was a ftoick philofopher, and all his moral fentences are drawn from the dogmas of that fect. Diyden. Dogma is that determination which confifts in, and has a relation to, fone cafuiftical point of docirine, or fome doctrinal part of the Chriflian faith. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Dogma'tical. \}adj. [from dogma.] Authoritative; magifteDogma'rick. $\}$ rial; pofitive; in the manner of a philofopher laying down the firft principles of a fect.
The dim and bounded intellect of man feldom profperoufly adventures to be dogmatical about things that approach to infinite, whether in valtuefs or littlencfs. Boyle.

I laid by my natural diffidence and fcepticifon for a while, to take up that dognatical way, which is fo much his characier.

Dryden.
Learning gives us a difcovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and dogmatical in our determinations.

Collier on Pride.
Criticks write in a pofitive dogmatick way, without either language, genius, or imagination.

Speciator.
One of thefe authors is indeed fo grave, fententious, dogmatical a rogue, that there is no cnduring him. . Swift.
Dogma'tically, adv. [from degnatical.] Magifterially; pofitively.

I fhail not prefume to interpofe dogmatically in a controverfy, which I look never to fee decided. Soutl)'s Sermons.
Dogma'ticalness. $n_{0} f$. [from dogmatical.]. The quality of being dogmatical ; magifterialnefs; mock authority.
Dógmatist. n.f. [doginatifle, Fr.] A magifterial teacher; a pofitive afferter ; a bold advancer of principles.
I could defcribe the poverty of our intellectual acquifitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the digmatifts themfelves demonfrate in all the controverfies they are engaged in.
A lanville's Scepff.

A diogmatiff in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody perfecutor. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To Dógmatizf. v.n. [from dogma.] To affert pofitively; to advance without diftruft; to teach magifterially.

Thefe, with the pride of dogmatizing fchools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. Blackmore.
Dogmatízer. n.f. [from dogmatize.]. An afferter; a magifterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions; being not entered into the confeffions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papifts or Proceftants, but on particular dogmatizers of both parties. Hamm. Do'grose. n.f. [dog and rofe.] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrefcence, thofe on the briar, or dogrofe, are a good inftance. Derban's Phyfico-Theology.
Do'gsleep. n. /. [dog and fleep.] Pretended fleep.
Juvenal indeed mentions a drowfy hufband, who raifed an effate by fnoring; but then he is reprefented to have flept what the common people call dogficep. Addifon's S'pectator.
Do'gsmeat. $n$. $\int$. [log and meat.] Refufe; vile ftuff; offad like the flefh fold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market ; thefe are but dog fmest to 'em.

Dryden.
Do'gstar. $n \int$. [dog and far ; canicula, Lat.] The far which gives the name to the dogdays.

All fhun the raging dogftar's fultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat.
Do'gstooth. n.f. [from dog and tooth.] A plant.
It hath a flefny root, fhaped like a dog's tooth : the leaves are broad, and fpread upon the ground : the flower is naked, and produced fingle upon each falk, each confifting of fix leaves, Thaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The pointal of the flower becomes a roundifh fruit, containing oblong feeds: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued.

Miller.
Do'gтrot. n. $\int$. [ $\log$ and trot.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.
.This faid, they both advanc'd, and rode
A dogtrot through the bawling crowd. Hudibras, p. ii.
Do'gweary. adj. [dog and weary.] Tired as a dog ; excef fively weary.

Oh, mafter, mafter, I have watch'd fo long,
That I'm dogweary. Shake/p. Taming of the Shrew.
Do'gwood. See Cornelian-cherry, of which it is a fpecies.
Do'ily. n. §. A fpecies of woollen ftuff, fo called, I fuppofe, from the name of the firft maker.

We fhould be as weary of one fet of acquaintance, though never fo good, as we are of one fuit, though never fo fine: a fool, and a doily fuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for varicty. Congreve's Way of the World. Do'ings. n. f. [from To do. This word has hardly any fingulai. ]
5. Thinge done; events; tranfactions.

## I have but kill'd a fly.

Wout! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How: would he hang his flender gilded wings,
And buz lamented doings in the air? Shakejp. Tit. Andron. Fats; actions: good or bad.
The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's doings, fpeeches and fafhions, and to take them unto herfelf, as a pattern of worthy proceeding.

Sidney, b. ii.
If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor perfon, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing; let me fay
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muft go through. Shakejpeare's Henry VIII. At length a reverend fire among them came,
And of their doings great diflike declar'd,
And teftify'd againft their ways. Milton's Paradife Loft.
3. Behaviour ; conduct.

Never the earth on his round fhoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with refpect, few words with curtefy.
4. Conduct ; difpenfation

After fuch miraculous doings, we are not yet in a condition
of bringing France to our terms.
Dang or it Swift. far into the doings of the Mof High. Hooker, b. i. S. I.
5. Stir; buftle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doings? Hookcr.
6. Feftivity; merriment.
7. This word is now only ufed in a ludicrous fenfe, or in low mean language.
Dort. n. j. [duyt, Dutch; clogght, Erfe.] A fmall piece of money.
When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar,
they will lay out ten to iee a dead Indian. Sbakefp. Temfeff.
In Amna's wars a foldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purfe of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one lucklefs night
He flept, poor dog! and loft it to a doit.
DOLE. n. $f$. [from deal; bxlan, Saxon.]

1. The act of diftribution or dealing.

The perfonal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a cuftody of them, or a power of dole and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no folid ufe to the owner.

Bacon, Effay 35.
Each receives his ancient foul.
Cleveland.
2. Any thing dealt out or diftributed.

Now, my mafters, happy man be his dole fay I; every man to his bufinefs.

Shake/peare's Henry IV. p. i.
Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's dole. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
3. Provifions or moncy diftributed in charity.

They had fuch firm dependance on the day,
That Need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray ;
So fure the dole, fo ready at their call,
They food prepar'd to fee the manna fall.
Dryden.
Clients of old were feafted; now a poor
Divided dole is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is foon difpatch'd. Dryd. Fuven. 4. Blows dealt out.

It was your prefurmife,
That in the do'e of blows your fon might drop. Sh. H.IV.
What if his eye-fight, for to Ifrael's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle reftor'd,
He now be dealing dole among his foes,
And over heaps of flaughter'd walk his way? Milt. Agonif.
5. [from dolor.] Grief; forrow; mifery.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making fuch pitiful dole over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping.

Shakefpeare's As you like it.
Our fometime fifter, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal fcale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
They might hope to change
Torment with eafe, and fooneft recompenfe
Dole with delight. Milton's Paradife Loft, b.iv. 1.892.
To Dole. r. a. [from the noun ] To deal; to diftribute. Dict.
D) LE. . n. f. Void fpace left in tillage.

Dict.
1)o'leful. adj. [dole and full.]

1. Sorrowful; difmal; exprefling grief.

She carneftly intreated to know the caufe thereof, that either
fre might comfort, or accompany her doleful humour. Sidnep.
For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread fo colecful lay. Spenf. Tears of the Mufes.
With icrewed face, and dolcful whine, they only ply with
fenfelefs harangucs of confcience againft carnal ordinances.
Soutlis Scrmons.

## Juft then the hero caft a doleful cry,

And in thofe abfent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. Dryd. Fables. 2. Melancholy ; affictled; feeling grief.

How oft my doleful fire cry'd to me, tarry, fon,
When firft he fpyed my love!
3. Difmal ; impreffing forrow.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; ferveth as a moft approved remedy againft all doleful and heavy accidents, which befall men in this prefent life. Hooker, $b$. $v$.

From thofe flames
No light, but rather darknefs vifible,
Serv'd only to difcover fights of woe,
Regions of forrow! doloful fhades! where peace
And reft can never dwell! Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Happy the mortal man! who now at laft
Has through this do 'eful vale of mis'ry pait ;
Who to his deftin'd ftage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down.
Prior.
Do'lefully. adu. [from doleful] In a doleful manner; for-
rowfully ; difmally; querulouny.
Do'lefulness. n.f. [from dolefill.]

1. Sorrow ; melancholy.
2. Queruloufinefs.
3. Difmalnefs.

Do'lesone. adj. [from dole.] Melancholy; gloomy; difmal; forrowful; doleful.

> Hell-ward bending o'er the beach difcry

The dole'ome paffage to th' infernal Fky . Pope's Ody $\int_{f y}$, $b$. ii.
Do'lesomely. adr. [from dolefime.] In a dolefome manner.
Do'lesomeness. n.f. [from dolefome.] Gloom; melancholy; difmalnefs.
Doll. n. f.
I. A contraction of Dorothy.
2. A little girl's puppet or baby

Do'llar. n. $\int$. [daler, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two fhillings and fixpence to four and fixpence.

He difburs'd, at St. Colmefkill ifle,
Ten thoufand dollars for our gen'ral ufe. Shakefß. Macbeth. Dolori'fick. adj. [dolorificus, Latin.] That which caufes gricf or pain
The-pain then by degrees returned, which I could attribute to nothing but the diffipating that vapour which obftructed the nerves, and giving the dolorifick motion free paffage again.

Ray on the Creation.
This, by the foftnefs and rarity of the fluid, is infenfible, and not dolorifick.

Aibutbnot on Air.
Do'Lorous. adj. [from dolor, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful ; doleful ; difmal ; gloomy

We are taught by his example, that the prefence of dilorous and dreadful objects, even in minds moft perfect, may, as clouds, overcaft all feafonable joy. Hooker, b. v. $\int .48$

You take me in too dolorous a fenfe:
I fpake t'you for your comfort. Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.
Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pafs'd, and many a region dollorous,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and thades of death.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. l.6. 68 .
Talk not of ruling in this dol'rous gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can eafe my doom. Pope. 2. Painful.

Their difpatch is quick, and lefs dolorous than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. More's Antidote againft Atheifm. Do'Lour. n. f. [dolor, Latin.]

1. Grief; forrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office fhould be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant dylour of the heart. Shakef. R. II. 2. Lamentation; complaint.

## 3. Pain ; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon fomewhat that is good, doth
avert the dolours of death.
Docoling ${ }^{\prime}$ E $\int$ ary 2 .
Do'lphin. n. f. [de'phin, Latin; though the dolphin is fup-
pofed to be not the fame fifh ] The name of a fifh.
His delights
Were dolphin like ; they fhew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. Sbakef. Anth. and Cleopatra
You may draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and dolphins: Peacham on Drawing.
DOLT. n.f. [dol, Tcutonick.] A heavy flupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickfcul; a loggerhead.

Let dolts in hafte fome altar fair erect
To thofe high powers, which idlely fit above. Sidney, b. ii
Thou haft not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull! oh, dolt!
As ignorant as dirt! Shakespeare's Othelio.
Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere dolts;

## D O M

They neither have the hearts to ftay,
Nor wit enough to run away. Hudiidras, p. iii. cani. 2. Wood's adult rate copper,
Which, as he fcatter'd, we, like dolts,
Miftook at firft for thunder-bolts.
Swift.
Do'ıtish. adj. [from do't.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockifh.
Dametas, the moft arrant doliiff clown, that ever was
without the privilege of a bauble.
Sidney.
Do'mable. adj. [dsmatilis, Latin.] Tameable. Sinney.
Doma'in. n.f. [domaine, French, from dominium, Latin.] 1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whofe wide domain
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. Milt. Parad. Reg. Ocean trembles for his green diomain.

Thomfon.
2. Poffeffion ; eftate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's domains. Dryden's EA. Dome. n. f. [dome, French, from donus, Latin.]

1. A building; a houfe; a fabrick.

Beft be he call'd among good mien,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning ftrike the clome again,
The man who built it fhall be prais'd.
Stranger ! whoe'er thou art, fecurely reft,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueft
Approach the dome, the focial banquet fhare,
And then the purpofe of thy foul declare. Pope's Odyfey. 2. A hemifpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL.

## DOME'STICK. \}adj. [aomeficus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the houfe; not relating to things publick.

The neceffities of man had at the firft no other helps and fupplies than dimeffical; fuch as that which the prophet implyeth, faying, can a mother forget her child ? Hooker.
The practical knowledge of the domeftick duties is the principal glory of a woman
2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their domefical celebration of the Paffover, they divided fupper into two courfes.

Hooker, b. iii.
Beholding thus, $O$, happy as a queen!
We cry; but fhift the gaudy, flattering fcene,
View her at home in her domeffick light,
For thither fhe muft come, at leaft at night.
Granville.

## 3. Inhabiting the houfe; not wild

The faithful prudent hufband is an honeft, tractable, and domefick animal.

Addijon's Spectator, No. 128.
4. Not foreign ; inteftine.

Domeffical evils, for that we think we can mafter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, 'till it be too late to recall them.

Equality of two domefick pow'rs
Breeds fcrupulous faction. Shakefpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.
Combine together 'gainft the enemy ;
For thefe domeftick and particular broils
Are not the queftion here.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Next to the fin of thofe who began that rebellion, theirs muft needs be who hindered the fpeedy fuppreffing of it, by domefich diffentions. King Cbarles.
Such they were, who might prefume $t$ ' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ftate;
Having the chiefeft actions undergone,
Both foreign and domeftical of late. Daniel's Civil War. To Dome'sticate. v. a. [from domeffick.] To make domertick; to withdraw from the publick.

Clarifa.
Dome'stick. n.f. One kept in the fame houfe.
A fervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpofes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the fame roof; a domefick, and yet a flranger too. Soutb's Sermons. To Do'mify. v. a. [domifico, Latin.] To tame. Dict.
Do'minant. adj. [dominant, French; diminans, Latin.] Predominant; prefiding; afcendant.
To DO'MINATE. v. a. [dominatus, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reft.

I thus conclude my theme,
The dominating humour makes the dream.
Domina'rion. n.f. [dominatio, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine ufurp
The domination, royalties, and rights
Of this opprefled boy.
Sbakeficarc's King Yoln.
Tyranny; infolent authority.
Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own eftate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuft domination of Opilius Macrinus.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
3. One highly exalted in power: ufed of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
'I h' afpiring dominations, Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
Hear all ye augels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs. Milton. Do'mina tive. adj. [from dominate.] Imperious; infolent. Dict. Vol. 1.

## D ON

DOMINATOR. n. f. [Latin.] The prefiding or predominant power or influence.
Jupiter and Mars are dominator's for tliis Nortli-weft part of
the world, which maketh the people impatient of fervitude,
lovers of liberty, martial and coturageous. Camden's Remurins.
To Domine'er. v. n: [rominor, Latin.] To rule with infolence; to fwell ; to blufter; to act without control.

Go to the feaft, revel and domincet,
Carowfe full meafure. Shake/p. Taming of the Sherezu.
The voice of confcience now is low and weak,
The voice of confcience now is low and weak, chaflifing the paffions, as old Fli did his luffful domincering fons. Scaith.

Both would their little ends fecure ;
He fighs for freedom, the for pow'r:
His wifhes tend abroad to roam,
And her's to domineer at home
Prirg.
Dominical. alj. [dominicalic, Latir.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.
The cycle of the moon ferves to flew the epaits, and that of the fun the dominical letter, thronghout all their variations,
Domi'nion. n.f. [dominium, Latin.]
fiolder on yime.
I. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

Dominion exercife, They on the earth the air
Dominion exercife, and in the air,
Chiefly on man.
Chiefly on man.
Milton's Par. Lofto
He gave us only over beaft, fifh, fowl;
Dominion abfolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He nrade not lord.
Miltono
Bleft ufe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings !
And like his bounty, whence dominion fprings.
Tickell.
2. Power; right of poffeffion or ufe, without being accountable

He could not have private dominion over that, which was under the private dominion of another. , Locke.
3. Territory ; region; fubject ; diftrict:

The donations of bihopricks were a flower of the crown, which the kings of England did ever retain in all their dominions, when the pope's ufurped authority was at the higheft:

Davies on Ireland.
4. Predominance; afcendant.

Objects placed foremoft ought to be more finifhed than thofe caft behind, and to have dominion over things confufed and tranfient.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, vifible and invifible, whether they be thrones or dominions; or printipalities or powers.

Col. i. 16.
Don. n. . [dominus, Latin.] The Spanifi title for a gentleman; as, don Quixote.
To Don. v.a. [To do on.] To put on; to inveft one with.
The purple morning left her crimfon bed,
And don'd her robes of pure vermilion hue. Fairfax, $b$. iti.
Her helm the virgin don'd. Faivfax, b. i. Jtan. 48.
What! fhould I don this robe, and trouble you? Shakefp.
Do'nary. n.f. [donarium, Latin.] A thing given to facred ufes.
Dona'tion. n. f. [donatio, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beftowing

He gave us only over beaft, fifh, fowl
Dominion abfolute ; that right we hold
By his donation.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
After donation there is an abfolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given, and that as' to the ule of it too ; which being fo alierrated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money.

South's Scrmons
2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howfoever the letter of that donation may be umregarded by men, yet the fenfe thereof is fo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himfelf unto that which was conferred upon all.

Ralcigh's Effajs.
The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee ufurp'd,
Other donation none thou can'ft produce. Mit. Par: Reg. Do'native. n. $\int$. [donatif, French, from dmatus, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largefs; a prefent; a dole of money diftributed.

The Roman emperon's cuftom was, at certain folemiz times, to beftow on his foldicrs a donative; which dinatice they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. Hooker.
They were entertained with pablick thows and donatives, to make them more eafily digeft their !of liberty. Dryden. 2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated ty the paitron to a man, without either prefentation to the ordinary, or inftitution by the ordinary, or induation by his oiders. Cibucl.

Never did fteeple carry double truer ;
His is the donatize, and mine the cure.
Cleveiand.
Done. part.pafl. of the vetb, Todo.
Another like fair trec eke grew thereby;
Whereof who fo did cat, cftionns did know
Both good and evil: Omournful memory !
That tree, through one man's fault, hath dome us all to dye.
Fairy 2ucen; b, i. cailt. 11. Jlanz. 47

Done. a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it fays done.

Done: the wager? Sbakespeare's Tempcf. Onc thing, fweet-heart, I will afk
Take me for a new-fafhion'd mafk.
-Done: but my bargain thall be this,
I'll throw my matk off when I kifs.
Cleveland.
'Twas done and clone, and the fox, by confent, was to be the judge.

L'Effrange, Fab: 133.
Do'njon. n. f. [now corrupted to dungeon, from domnionum, low Latin, according to Menage.] The higheft and ftrongeft tower of the caftle, in which prifoners were kept; as in Cbaucer.

The grete toure, that was fo thicke and frong,
Which of the caftle was the chief dongeon,
Wherein the knightes were in prifon,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing.
Chaucer.
Do'nor. n.f. [from dono, Latin.] A giver; a beftower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick befiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. Dryden's fuvenal, Sat. i.
It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to confider how often good defigns are fruftrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purpofes, which, could the donors themfelves have forefeen, they would have been very loth to promote.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Do'odle. n. f. [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from do little, Faineant.] A trifler; an idler.
To DOOM. v. a. [beman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou did'ft not doom
So ftrictly, but much more to pity incline. Milt. Par. Lof.
2. To condemn to any punifhment; to fentence.

He may be doon'd to chains, to thame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus fhall mount his throne.
Juftly th' impartial fates confpire,
Dooming that fon to be the fire
Of fuch another fon.
Granville.
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the frict inquifitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his affeffors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Abfolves the juft, and dooms the guilty fouls. Dryden's , E. $n$.
4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?
And fhall that tongue give pardon to a flave? Shakefpeare.
5. To deftine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their fupreme command,
Have doon'd our fhips to feek the Latian land. Dryd. EEn.
I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Deftin'd to love, as they are doom'd to reign.
Granville.
Doom. n. $\int$. [oom, Saxon; doem, Dutch.]

1. Judicial fentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yicld; And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highnefs' cloom of life or death. Sbake $\int p$. H.VI. To Satan, firf in fin, his doom apply'd,
Though in myfterious terms, judg'd as then beft. Milton. And now, without redemption, all mankind
Muft have been loft, adjudg'd to death and hell
By doom fevere. Milton's Paradife Loff, b.iii. l. 224. In the great day, wherein the fecrets of all hearts fhall be laid open, no one fnall be made to anfwer for what he knows nothing of; but fhall receive his doom, his confcience accufing or excufing him.

Locke.
2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windfor-caftle, clves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every facred room,
That it may ftand 'till the perpetual diom. Shakefpeare. 3. Condemnation.

## Revoke thy doom,

Or whilft I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'ft evil. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
4. Determination declared.

If friend or foc, let him be gently ufed.

- Revoke that dsom of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. Sh. H. VI.

5. The ftate to which one is deftined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houfhold-talk, fhall be her doom. Dryd. Iliad. 6. Ruin; deftruction.

From the fame foes, at laft, both felt their doom,
And the fane age faw learning fall, and Rome. Pofe. 1) O'OMSDAY. n.f. [doom and day.] The day of final and univerfal judgment; the laft, the great day.

Men, wives, and children ftare, cry out, and run,
As it were doomfflay.
Shakefpearc's '7ulius Cafar.
Thicy may ferve for any theme, and never be out of date until doomjday. Erown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. r. G.

## D OR

Our fouls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till doomfday wander in the fhades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in funfhine may appear.
Dryden.
2. The day of fentence or condemnation.

Shakeppare's R. III. All-fouls day is my body's doomfday. Shakefpook made by Doomsday-BOOK. n.f. [doomflay and book.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eftates of the kingdom were regiffered.
The Danes alfo brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras, which is mentioned in doomyday-book
DOOR. n. $\int$. [oon, oune, Saxon; dorris, Erfe.]

1. The gate of a houfe ; that which opens to yield entrance. Door is ufed of houfes and gates of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poctry.

All the caftle quaked from the ground,
And every dior of free-will open flew. Fairy 21 een, b. i. In the fide a dor
Contriv'd; and of provifions laid in large,
For man and beaft. Nilton's t'aradife Loft, b. xi.
To the fame end men fev'ral paths may tread,
As many doors into one temple lead.
Denbam.
For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a houfe without a door to conduct you in. Dryd. Dufref. 2. In familiar language, a houfe.

Lay one piece of flefh or fifh in the open air, and another of the fame kind and bignefs within doors. Bacon's Nut. Hift. Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and fo go naked; whether his houfe be firm, and live without docrs.

Dccay of Piety.
Martin's office is now the fecond door in the ftreet, where he will. fee Parnel.
Lambs, though they are bred within cloors, and never faw the actions of their own fpecies, pufh at thofe who approach them with their foreheads.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .121$.
The fultan entered again the peafant's houfe, and turned the owner out of doors. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .09$. 3. Entrance ; portal.

The tender blades of grafs appear,
And buds, that yet the blaft of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year. Dry. $\}$ 4. Paffage; avenue; means of approach.

The indifpenfable neceffity of fincere obedience, fhuts the door againft all temptations to carnal fecurity. Hammond.
5. Out of Door, or Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly fent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harf voice and fupercilious brow,
To fervile duties, thou would'ft fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are out of door. Dryden's Per.f. His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is no prince over his brother. Locke.
6. At the Door of any one. Imputable; chargeable upon him. In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my cloor.

Dryden's Dufiefnoy, Preface.
7. Next Door to. Approaching to ; near to ; bordering upon. A feditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunifhed is
but next door to a tumult. but next door to a tumult.

L'Eltrange.
hich the door
Do'orcase. n. $\int$. [door and cafe.] The frame in which the door is inclofed.
The making of frames for doorcafes, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. Mox. Niech. Exer. Dóorkeeper. n. $\int$. [door and keeper.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houfe.
He that hath given the following affiftances to thee, deffres to be even a doorkeeper in God's houfe, and to be a fervant to the meaneft of God's fervants.

Taylor's Preface.
Do'QUET: n. $\int$. A paper containing a warrant.
Before the inflitution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no dogzet for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchafed and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit. Bacon's Office of Alienation. Do'rmant. adj. [dormant, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can infure his anger is dormant; or fhould he feem to roufe, 'tis well lafhing him, and he will fleep like a top. Cong. Old Batchelor. 2. In a fleeping pofture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and dormant. Brozun's Vulg. Err.
With this radius he is faid to ftrike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, darmant, 'till it fiwims within his reach.

Gicw's Mufaun.

## 3. Private ; not publick.

There were other dormant mufters of foldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readinefs, but not drawn together.

Bacon's IV'ar with Spain. 4. Cuncealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to referve thefe privileges dornant, never to be produced but upon great occafions. Sruift. 5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old dormant windows muft confers Her beams: their glimmering fpectacles, Struck with the fplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glafs.
Cleveland.
Dórmitory. n. f. [dormitorium, Latin.]

1. A place to fleep in: ufed commonly for a room with many beds.
Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and thofe that have windows on one fide for dormitories. Mort.

Naked mourns the dormitory wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. Pope's Dunciad.
2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called ccemiteria, and in Englifh dormitories. Ayliffe's Parergon. Do'rmouse. n. f. [dormio, to ncep, and moufe.] A fmall animal which paffes a large part of the Winter in fleep.

Come, we all fleep, and are mere dormice flies,
A little lefs than dead: more dulners hangs
On us than on the moon.
Ben. 'Fobnfon's Catiline.
After they have lain a little while they grow as drowfy as dormice, unlefs they are roufed.

Collier on Thought.
Dorn. n. $f$. [from dorn, German, a thorn.] The name of a fifh; perhaps the fame as the thornback.
The coaft is ftored both with thellfinh, as fcallops and
fheathfifh, and flat, as turbets, dorns, and holybut. Carew.
Do'rnick. n. f. [of Deornick in Flanders, where firt made.] A fpecies of linen cloath ufed in Scotland for the table.
To DORR. v. a. [tor, ftupid, T eutonick.] To deafen or ftupify with noife. This word I find only in Skinner.
Dorr. n.f. [fo named probably from the noife which he makes.] A kind of flying infect, remarkable for flying with a loud noife.
The dorr, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are thefe: his head is fmall, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his thoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, alfo black ; but juft under the wing-fhells fpotted with white. His wing-fhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chefnut: his breaft, efpecially, covered with a downy hair.

Grew's Mufaum.
Do''RSEL. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from dorfum, the back.] A pannier; a bakket
Do'rser. $\}$ or bag, one of which hangs on either fide a beaft of burthen, for the reception of things of fmall bulk.
Dorsi'ferous. ${ }^{n}$ n. f. [dorfum and fero, or pario, Latin.]
Dorsi'parous. $\}$ Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is ufed of plants that have the feeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly ufed of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.
Do'rture. n. f. [contracted from dormiture; dormitura, Lat. dortoir, French.] A dormitory; a place to fleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a dorture, where he fhewed us along the one fide, for the other was but wall and window, feventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood.

Racon's New Atlantis.
DOSE. n. f. [\%örs.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. 2uincy. The too vig'rous dofe too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the ftrength it brought. Dryden's Virgil.
In a vehement pain of the head he prefcribed the juice of the thapfia in warm water, without mentioning the dofe.
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No fooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual dofe of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives.
Hudibras, $p$. iin
3. It is often ufed of the utmoft quantity of ftrong liquor that a man can fwallow. He has his dofe, that is, he can carry off no more.
To Dose. v. a.

1. Toproportion a medicine properly to the patient or difeafe.

Plants feldom ufed in medicinc, being efteemed poifonous, if corrected, and exactly dofed, may prove powerful me dicines.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
2. To give phyfick to any man in a ludicrous fenfe.

Do'ssil. n. $]_{\text {. [corrupted from } d i r f e l \text {, fomething laid upon the }}$ part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a fore.
Her complaints put me upon dreffing with fuch medicaments as bafilicon, with precipitate, upon a doffll. Wifemas.
Dost. [the fecond perfon of do.]
Why then doff treat me with rebukes, inftcad
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly forrow? Acdif. Cato.
DOT. $n . f$. [ 1 his is derived by Skinner from dotier, German, the rusite of an egg, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now nos fuch fignification, and feems ratiner corrupted from jot, a point.] A fmall point or fpot made to mark any place in a writing.
TolDor. v. 2. [from the noun.] To make dots, or fpots.
Dótage iof. [from dote]

1. Lors of underfanaing; imbecillity of mind; delirioufnefs.

The foul in all hath one intelligence;
Theugh cen mush moinure in an infant's brain,

And too much drinefs in an old man's fenfes
Then doth the of outward things retain:
Then doth the foul want work, and idle fit,
And this we childifnnefs and dotage call.
I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our fenfes tell us, if we pleafe not them;
Our love is but a dotage, or a dream.
Exceffive fondnefs.
If on your head my fury doćs not turn;
Thank that fond dotage which fo much you fcorn. Dryden; Dótal. adj. [dotalis, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conftututing her portion; comprifed in her portion. Shall I, of one poor dotal town poffert,
My people thin, my wretched country wafte?
An exil'd prince, and on a fhaking throne,
Or rifk my patron's fubjects, or my own? Garib's Ovid.
Do'tard. n.f. [from dote.] A man whofe age has impaired
his intellects; a man in his fecond childhood; called in fome provinces a twicbild.

Dotard, faid he, let be thy deep advife;
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wife,
Elfe never fhould thy judgement be fo frail. Fairy Quecho
The fickly dotard wants a wife,
To draw off his laft dregs of be. Prior Dota'tion. n. f. [dotatio; Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion.

Dict.
To DOTE. v. n. [doten, Dutch; radoter, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paflion; to be delirious.

Unlefs the fear of death make me dote;
I fee my fon.
Shakefp. Com. of Err:
A fword is upon the liars, and they fhall dote: a fword is upon her mighty men, and they thall be difmayed. Fer. 1. 36 .

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care ;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war: Dryd. TEn*
When an old woman begins to dote, and grow chargeable to a parifh, fhe is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}, 117^{\circ}$ 2. To be in love to extremity.

He was ftriken with great affection towards me, which fincee is grown to fuch a doting love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, fometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tedioufnefs. Sidney:
I have long loved her, and beftowed much on her, followed her with a doting obfervance. Shak. M. Wives of Windf. To Dote upon. To regard with exceffive fondnefs; to love to excefs.

Were fet on Hereford, whom they love
Aere fet on Hercford, whom they doted on,
And blefs'd, and grac'd.
Forgive me, that I do not dream Shake/peare's Henry IV.
Becaufe thou feef
All the beauties dote upon my love. Shakefpeare.
Are mad in love, and dote upon your perfon
Mark thofe who dote upon your perfon. Denham.
Mark thofe who dote on arbitrary power,
And you fhall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts.
Would you fo dite upon your firt defire,
Dryden:
As not to entertain a nobler fire? Dryden's
We note upon this prefent world, Dryden's Indian Emperor:
We dote upon this prefent world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compafs of this life.

Burnet.
O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What duft we dote on, when 'tis man we love. Pope. Do'ter. n. $\int$. [from dote.]
I. One whofe underftanding is impaired by years; a dotard

What fhould a bald fellow do with a comb, a durnb doter with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glafs? Burton. 2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceffively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and ufurping hair
Should ravifh doters with a falie afpect ;
And therefore is the born to make black fair. Shakefpeare.
Our doters upon red and white are inceffantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mititrefs's kindnefs, and of the lafting of her beauty.

Boyle.
Do'tingly. adu. [from diting.] Fondiy; by exceffive fondnefs. That he, to wedlock dotingly betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! Dryd. Fuc: Dóttard. $n$. $f$. This word feems to fignify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we fee almoft all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and dotiards, and not trees at their full height. Bucon's Nat. Klijlt. Do'rterfif. n.f. [from dote.] The name of a bird that minnicks geftures.

We fee how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of dotterels, we fee how the foolifh bird playeth the ape in geftures. Bacon's Nat. Hift. DO'UBLE. arlj. [double, French; duplex, Latin; duple, Erre.]

1. Two of a fort ; one correfponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are clouble one againft another, and he hath made nothing imperfect.

Ecduf. xlii. 24.
2. Twice as much; containing the fame quantity repeated.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom
They are caft with env $\dot{y}$, he doth bear two loads:
His cares muft ftill be double to his joys,
In any dignity.
Ben. 'Jobnfon's Catiline.
I am not fo old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was double their age, which now I am not. Swift. This fum of forty thoufand pounds is almoft double to what is fufficient.

Swift's Draper's Letters.
3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the fame order or parallel.

It is a curiofity alfo to make flowers double, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, double flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove fingle. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .513$. I met a reverend, fat, old gouty fryar,
With a paunch fwoln fo high, his double chin
Might reft upon't.
Dryden's Spaniß Fryar.
4. Twofold ; of two kinds.

Thus curfed fteel, and more accurfed gold,
Gave mifchief birth, and made that mifchief bold;
And double death did wretched man invade,
By fteel affaulted, and by gold betray'd. Dryden's Ovid.
No ftar appears to lend his friendly light;
Darknefs and tempeft make a double night.
Dryden.
5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both fee and heat,
Davies.
6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two.
. The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As double as the duke's. Shakefpcare's Otbello.
7 Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in fecret. I' th' prefence.
He would fay untruths, and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Fifty thoufand could keep rank, that were not of double heart.

I Chron. xii. 33.
Double-plea. n. f. [duplex placitum, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himfelf two feveral matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is fufficient to effect his defire in debarring the plaintiff.

Cowel. to the archbihop of the province, againft an inferiour ordinary, for delaying juftice in fome caufe ecclefiaftical. The effect is, that the archbifhop directs his letters, under the authentical feal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonifh the faid ordinary within nine days to do the juftice required, or otherwife to cite him to appear before him or his official : and lafly to intimate to the faid ordinary, that if he neither performis the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day affigned, he himfelf will proceed to perform the juftice required. And this feems to be termed a double quarrel, becaufe it is moft commonly made againft both the judge, and him at whofe petition juftice is delayed.

Cowel.
Double is much ufed in compofition, generally for doubly, two ways; as double edged, having an edge on each fide; or for twice the number or quantity, as double died, twice died.
Double-biting. adj. [double and bite.] Biting or cutting on either fide.

But moft their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rifing mufcles and his brawn commend;
His double-biting ax, and beamy fpear,
Each afking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden's Fables.
Double-butroned. arlj. [double and buttoned.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll fee, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kerfey coat,
Or double-button'd frieze.
Gay's Trivia.
Double-dealer. n. f. [double and dealer.] A deceitful, fubtle, infidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the fame time; one who fays one thing and thinks another.

Double.dealers may pafs mutter for a while; but all parties wafh their hands of them in the conclufion. L'Efrange.
Double-dealing. n. $\int$. [double and dealing ] Artifice; diffimulation ; low or wicked cumning.
Thou thalt not be the worfe for me; there's gold.
--But that it would be doublc-dealing, fir, I would you could make it another. Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night. Our poets have joined together fuch qualities as are by nature moft compatible; valour with anger, meeknefs with picty, and prudence with diffimulation: this laft union was
neceffary for the goodnefs of Ulyffes; for without that, his diffimulation might have degenerated into wickeduefs and double-dealing. Pope's Vieru of Epic Poetry. To Double-die. v. a. [double and die.] To die twice over. Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where firf the myfteries of our love were acted,
And double-die it with imperial crimfon. Dry. and Lee's Oed. DuUble-founted. adj. [double and fount.] Having two fources.

## Here the double-founted ftream

Jordan, true limit eaftward. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii.
Double-handed. adj. [louble and band ] Having two hands.
All things being double-banded, and having the appearances both of truth and falfhood, wherc our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. Glanv. Scepf. c. I 5 . Double-headed. adj. [double and bead] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich fcarlet nonfuch is a large double-ficaded flower, of the richeff farlet colour. Mortimer's Husbandry. To Double-Lock. v. a. [doubie and lock.] To fhoot the lock twice; to faften with double fecurity.

He immediately donble-locked his door, and fat down carefully to reading athd comparing both his orders. Tatlcr, $\mathrm{N} \circ .60$.
Double-minded. a!j. [from double and mind.] Leceitful; infidious.

A double-minded man is unftable in all his ways. fames i. 8. Double-shining. adj. [double and fine.] shining with double luftre.

## He was

Amons the reft that there did take delight, To fee the fports of double-/bining day.

Sidney.
Double-tongued. adj. [double and tongue.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the fame thing.

The deacons muft be grave, not $d$ uble-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. i Tim. iii. 8 . For much fhe fear'd the Tyrians, double-tongu'd,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. Dryd. Virgil.
To Do'uble, v.a. [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the fame quantity.

Rumour doth double voice, and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. Shakeffeare's Henry IV.
Pay him fix thoufand, and deface the bund;
Double fix thoufand, and then treble that.
Our foe's too proud the weaker to affail,
Or doubles, his difhonour if he fail. Dryd State of Innocence. This power of repeating or doubling any idea we have of any diftance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any fop or fint, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immenfity.

Locke.
This was only the value of the filver: there was befides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will juft double the fum.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd againft the adverfe fleet,
Still doubling our's, brave Rupert leads the way
Drjden.
3. To repeat ; to add

He faw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro. Dryder.
4. To add one to another in the fame order or parallel.

Thou fhalt double the curtain in the tabernacle. Ex, xxvi.g. 5. To fold.

He bought her fermons, pfalms, and graces,
And doubled down the ufeful places.
Prior.
6. To pafs round a headland.

Prefently departing again, and failing along the coaft, he doubled the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. Knolles's Hifiory of the Turks.
Now we have the cape of Good Hope in fight, the tradewind is our own, if we can but double it. Dryden.
To Dóuble. v. $n$.
I. To increafe to twice the quantity.
'Tis obferved in particular nations, that within the fpace of three hundred years, notwithftanding all cafualties, the number of men diuble. Buinct's Theory of the Earth.
2. To enlarge the fake to twice the fum in play.

Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the ftead,
Offer-the crown on Berenice's head:
I am refolv'd to double'till I win. Dryden's Trran. Love.
3. To turn back, or wind in rumning.

Under the line the fun croficth the line, and maketh two Summers and two Winters; but in the fiirts of the torrid zone it doublith and goeth back again, and fo maketh one long Summer.
,
So keen thy hunters, and thy feent for froner,
Thy turns and dorblings cannot fave thee long.
Sveift.
4. To play tricks ; to ufe fleights.

Who knows which way fhe points?
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. Dijd Sp. Firy.

## Dóubr.f. n. f.

1. Twice the quantity or number.

In all the lour great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increafed to the double of the precedent week above five times. Graunt's Mortality.
2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common ftrength.

Here's a pot of good doubio, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man.

Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
3. A trick ; a flift ; an artifice.

Do'ubleness. n.f. [from double.] The fate of being double. If you think well to carry this as you may, the doublenefs of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. Sb. NTeaf. for Meaf. Do'ubler. n. $\int$. [from double.] He that doubles any thing.
Do'ublet. $n$. $[$ from doubie.]
Do'ublet. n.f. [from doubie.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiftcoat: fo called from being double for warmth.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his doubiet and hofe, and leaves off his wit. Sh. Much Ado about Nothing. His doublet was of flurdy buff,
And though not fword yet cudgel proof. Hudibras, p. i. It is common enough to fee a countryman in the doutlet and breeches of his great graudfather. Addifon's Italy.

They do but mimick ancient wits at bef,
As apes our granfires, in their doublets dreft. Pope's Criticifm.
2. Two ; a pair.

Thofe doislets on the fides of his tail feem to add ftrmgth to the mufcles which move the tail-fins. Grew's Mufoun.
DOUBLO'N. n. S. [French.] A Spanifh coin containing the value of two piftoles.
Do'ubly. adv. [from double.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a mufe by Mars begot,
Born, Ca far like, to write and act great deeds, Impatient to revenge his fatal fhot,
His right hand doubly to his left fucceeds. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. Haply at night he does with horror thun A widow'd daughter, or a dying fon:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow fees, And coubly feels his want in their increafe.
To DOUBT.. v. n. [doubter, French; dubito, Latin.]
Prior.

1. To queftion ; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning fome things, we may lawfully doubt and fufpend our judgment, inclining neither to one fide or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels.

Hooker, b. ii. S. 7 .
Let no man, while he lives here in the world, doubt whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live fo, as if abfolutely there were none.

South's Sermons.
I doubt not to make it appear to be a monftrous folly to deride thefe things.

Tillot jon's Ser mons.
Can we conclude upon Luther's inftability, becaufe in a fingle notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had fome doubtings?
2. To queftion any event, fearing the worn

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more
Than to be fure they do.
Shakefpeare's Cjmbeline.
3. Sometimes with of in both the foregoing fenfes.

Solyman faid he had hitherto made war againft divers nations, and always had the victory, whereof he doubted not now alfo.

Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? Dryden.
4. To fear; to be apprehenfive.

I doubt there's deep refentment in his mind,
For the late flight his honour fuffer'd there. Otway's Orph. If there were no fault in the title, I cloubt there are too many in the body of the work.

Baker on Learning.
This is enough for a project, without any name ; I doubt more than will be reduced into practice.

Swift.
5. To furpeet; to have fufpicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Againft thofe four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. Daniel's C. War.
6. To hefitate ; to be in fufpenfe.

At firft the tender blades of grafs appear,
And buds that yet the blaft of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year. Dry. $\}$
To Doubr. v. a.

1. To hold queftionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm fo late
Doubted his envire. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i. l. in 3.
To teach vain wits a fcience little known,
T' admire fuperior fenfe, and doubt their own.
2. To fear; to fufpect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to making eutrance of Arangers, which at that time was frequent, doubting novelies and commixture of manners: Bacon.
3. To diffruft.

You that will be lefs fearful than difcreet,
That love the fundameital part of fate,
More than you chorit the change of it, prefer
A noble life before 2 long.
Shàkefpeare's Coriolanus. Vol.I.

Doubt. n. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind ; fufpenfe; undetermined fate of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been propofed, the refolution would have been as early as the propofal; it could not have had time to fettle into doubt.

South's Sernions.
Thofe who have examined it, are thereby got palt doubt in all the doctrines they profefs.
2. Queftion; point unfettled

Hippocrates commends the flefh of the wild fow above the tame, and no doubt but the animal is more or lefs healthy according to the air it lives in. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
'Tis paft a doult,
All Bedlam or Parnaffus is let out.
3. Scruple ; perplexity; irrefolution.

Our doubts are traytors,
And make us lofe, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. Sbak. Miafure for Mcafure.
4. Uncertaiuty of condition.

And thy life fhall hang in doubt before thee; and thou fhalt fear day and night, and fhalt have no anfurance of thy life.

Deutr. xxviii. 66.

## 5. Sufpicion; apprehenfion of ill.

I defire to be prefent with you now, and to change my voice; for I ftand in doubt of you.

Gal. iv. 20. 6. Difficulty objected.

To every doubt your anfwer is the fame,
It fo fell out, and fo by chance it came. Elackmore's Creation.
Do'ubter. n.f. [from doubt.] One who entertains fcruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.
Dóubtrue. adj. [loubt and full.]

1. Dubious; not fettled in opinion.

Methinks I fhould know you, and know this man; Yet I am doubtful.

Shakefpare's King Lear.
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its méaning.
3. That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided ; obfcure ; queftionable; uncertain.

In lrandling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter duubtful with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital caufes, wherein but one man's life is in queftion, the evidence ought to be clear; fo much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thoufands.

Bacon.
In doubtful cafes, reafon frill determines for the fafer fide; efpecially if the cafe be not only doubtful, but alfo highly concerning, and the venture be a foul, and an eternity. Sosth.

Themetes firft, 'tis doubtful whether hir'd,
Or fo the Trojan deftiny requir'd,
Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down,
To lodge the monfter fabrick in the town. Dryden's En 4. Not fecure; not without fufpicion.

Our manner is always to caft a doubtful and a more fufpicious eye towards that, over which we know we have leaft
5. Not confident; not without fear.

With doubtful feet and wavering refolution
I come, ftill dreading thy difpleafiure, Samfon. Milt. Agonift. Do'ubtruley. adv. [from doultful.]

1. Dubioully; irrefolutely.
2. Ambiguoufly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how doubtfully all allegories may be conftrued, and this boak of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to difcover the general intention. Spenfer.

Nor did the goddefs cloubtfully declare

- Her alter'd mind, and alienated care.

Dryden.
Do'ubTFulness. n. $\int$. [from doubtful.]

1. Dubioufnefs; fufpenfe; inftability of opinion.

Though doubtfune/s or uncertainty feems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falfhood in our minds, yet there is no fuch medium in things'themfelves. Watts's Logick. 2. Ambiguity ; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent ufes as comprehenfive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adverfary in the doubtful$n e / s$ of his expreffions: this is expected, and therefore the anfwerer, on his fide, makes it his play to diftinguifh as much
as he can. Locke.
Moft of his philofophy is, in broken fentences, delivered with much doubtfulnefs. Baker's Refiections on Learning. Do'ubtingly. adv. [from doubt.] In a doubting manner; dubioufly.

Whatfoever a man imagineth doubtingly, or with fear, muft needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man reprefenteth that oftner that he feareth, than the contrary.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 945.
Do'ubtiess. adj. [from doubt.] Without fear; without apDo UBTLESS. adj. [from
prehenfion of danger.

Pretty child, fleep doubtlefs and fecure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend them.
Shakeffeare's King John.
I am doubtlefs; I can purge
Myfelf of many I an charg'd withal. Sbakefp. Heniry IV.
Do'ubtless. adv. Without doubt; without queftion; unqueftionably.

7 L
Doultlefs

## D O W

Doubtlefs he would have made a noble knight. Sh. H. VI. All their defires, deferts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to fatisfy, but by the eftates of fuch as had appeared open enemies to him, and doubtlefs many innocent perfons fuffered in this kind. Hale's Com. Law of England. Doubtlefs many men are finally loft, who yet have no mens fins to anfwer for, but their own. s'outh's Sermons.
Thefe mountains have been doubtlefs much higher than they are at prefent: the rains have wafhed away of the foil, that has left the veins of ftones fhooting out of them. Woodward.

Doubtlefs, oh gueft! great laud and praife were mine,
If, after focial rites and gifts beftow'd,
I ftain'd my hofpitable hearth with blood.
Douce't. n. f. [doucet, French.] A cuftard. Thope's Ody only in Skinner.
Do'vCKER. n. $\int$. [from To duck, corrupted from $T_{0}$ duck.] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or douckers, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers fo flippery, that water cannot moiften them. Ray.
DOVE. n. $\int$. [duro, old Teutonick; taub, daub, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So thews a fnowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows hows. Sh. Rom. and Juliet. Say, will the falcon, flooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, fpare the dove?
Not half fo fwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid fky ;
Not half fo fwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the fkies hedrives the trembling doves. Pope.
2. A pigeon

I have here a difh of doves, that I will beffow upon your worhip.

Pope.

Do'vecot. n.f. [d.ve and cot.] A fimall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a drvecot, I
Fluttèr'd your Volfcians in Corioli;
Alone I did it.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus
Do'vehouse. n. $\int$. [dove and bisue.] A houfe for pigeons.
The hawk fets up for protector, and makes havock in the aovehoufe.

L'Efirange, Fab. 20.
But till the doveborre obftinately ftood. Dryden.
Do'vetall. n. $\rho$. [d,ve and tail.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inferted has the form of a wedge reverfed, and therefore cannot fall out.
Dough. n. f. [סah, Saxon; deegh, Dutch]
r. The pafte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the pafte of man,
Some of their $d$ ough was left upon their hands,
For want of fouls, and fo they made Egyptians. Dryden.
You that from pliant pafte would fabricks raife,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praife,
Your knuckles try, and let your finews know
Their pow'r to kneed, and give the form to dough. King.
2. My cake is Dough. My affair has mifcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is clough, but Ill in among the reft;
Out of hope of all, but my fhare of the feaft. Shakefieare.
Doughba'кed. adj. [dlugh and baked.] Unfinifhed; not hardened to perfection; foft

For when, through taftelefs flat humility,
In dougbbak'd men fome harmleffnefs we fee,
'Tis but his phlegrn that's virtuous, and not he. Domme. $\}$
Dóvghty. alj. [8ohziz, Saxon; deught, virtue, Dutch]

1. Brave; noble; illuftrious; eminent. Ufed of men and things.

Such reftlefs pafion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devifing how that doughty tournament,
With greateft honour, he atchieven might. Fairy 2 ueen
2. It is now feldom ufed but ironically, or in burlefque.

If this dougbty hiftorian hath any honour or confcience left, he ought to beg pardon. Stillingfleet's Def. of Difc. on Rom Idol.

She fmild to fee the doughty hero llain ;
But, at her fmile, the beau reviv'd again.
Do'vary. adj. [from dougb.] Unfound; foft; unhardened.
Your fon was milled with a fnipt taffata fellow there, whofe villanous faffron would have made all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.

Shakefpeare.
TOO DOUSE. v. a. [啇rs; but probably it is a cant word formed from the found.] To put over head fuddenly in the water.
To Douse. v. $n$. To fall fuddenly into the water.
It is nu jefting, trivial matter,
To fwing i' th' air, or coufe in water.
Do'vager. n. f. [douairiere, French]

1. A widuw with a jointure.

> She lingers my defires,

Like to a תlepdame or a dowager,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. Shakefpeare.
Widows have a greater intereft in property than eithe maids or wives; fo that it is as unnatural for a dowager as a frecholder to be an enemy to our conftitution. Aldij. Fr rechold.

## D O W

2. The title given to ladies who furvive their hulbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princefs dowagcr,
And widow to prince Arthur. S'bakefpeare's Heroy VIII.
Do'w Dy. $n f$. An aukward, ill-dreffed, inelegant woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a dorucly; Cleopatra, a gipfy; Helen and Hero, nidings and harlots. Shakefpeare's Romes and 'Juliet. The bedlam train of lovers ufe
T' inhance the value, and the faults excufe;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we fee
They doat on dozudies and deformity.
Dryder.
No houfwifry the doudy creature knew;
To fum up all, her tongue confefs'd the fhrew. Gay's Paff.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { DO'WER. } \\ \text { DO'WERY }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. [douaire, French.]
$\mathbf{r}$. That which the wife bringeth to her hufband in marriage. His wife brought in diw'r Cilicia's crown,
And in herfelf a greater donv'r alone.
Dryden.
His only daughter in a ftranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a dow'r. Pope's Epifies.
2. That which the widow poffeffes.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were partly in dozver to his mother-in-law, and partly not ferviceable, in refpect of the late rebellions.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. The gifts of a hufband for a wife.

Afk me never fo much dowery and gift, and I will give according as ye fhall fay unto me; but give me the damfel to wife.
4. Endowment ; gift.

What fpreading virtue, what a fparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a dow'r,
Do'f thou within this dying fleih infpire!
Davies. Do'wered. adj. [from dower.] Portioned; fupplied with a portion

Will you with thofe infirmities fhe owes,
Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curfe, and ftranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her.
Shakeptare's King Lear.
Do'werless. adj. [from dower.] Without a fortune; unportioned.

Thy dow'rlefs daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. Sh. K. Lear. Do'wlas. n. f. A coarfe kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. Shak. Hen. IV.
Down. n.f. [duun, Danifh.]

1. Soft feathers.

But proves irtue is the rougheft way ;
Leave, leave, fair bride! your folitary bed,
No more fall you return to it alone;
It nurfeth fadnefs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth dint
Lie tumbling on our down, courting the bleffing
Of a fhort minute's flumber. Denbam's Sophy
A tender weakly conftitution is very much owing to the ufe of dswn beds.
2. Any thing that fooths or mollifies.

Thou bofom foftnefs! down of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breaft
To a forgetfulnefs of all my griefs,
And yet be happy.
3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

Scarce had the down to Ihade his cheeks begun;
One was their care, and their delight was one.
Dryden.
I am not chang'd, I love my hufband ftill;
But live him as he was when youthful grace,
And the firft diwn began to fhade his face. Dryd. Aurengz.
On thy chin the fpringing beard began
To fread a doubtful down, and promife man.
4. The foft fibres of plants which wing the feeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, fheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or down of thiftes, fly to and fro in the air. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .822$.

Like fcatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his manfion thrown.
Wettors.

Dor

WN. n. f. [oun, Saxon; dune, Erfe, a hill; but it is ufed now as if derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or valley.

On the downs we fee, near Wilton fair,
A haft'ned hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sidiry.
Lcrd of much riches, which the ufe renowns;
Seven thoufand broad-tail'd fheep graz'd on his dowens. Sancijs. Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich thofe diwns is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Mili:on.
How Will-a-wifp mifleads nipht-faring clowns
O'er hills, and finking bogs, and pathlefs dozuns.
Gay.
To compafs this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a doun. Pope, Epifle ir. 2. A hill; a rifing ground. This fenfe is very rare.

Hills afford pleafant profpeets; as they muft needs acknowledge who have been on the downs of Suffex. Ray on the Creat. Down. prep. [abuna, Saxon.]

1. Along a defcent ; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down hill, left it break thy neck with following it ; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. Shakefleare's King Lear.

A man falling down a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, becaufe he cannot ftop that motion if he would. Loc.
2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief fubfance into certain boats, to be conveyed down the river, as purpofing to fly. Knoiles.
Down. adv.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower fituation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might ftand,
Though ftanding elfe as rocks; but down they fell
By thoufands. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. l. 593.
Down finks the giant with a thund'ring found,
His pond'rous limbs opprefs the trembling ground;
Blood, brains, and foam, gufh from the gaping wound. Dr.
2. Tending towards the ground.
3. Out of fight; below the horizon,

How goes the night, boy ?
-The moon is d.wn; I have not heard the clock,
And the goes down at twelve. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
4. To a total maceration.

What remains of the fubject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled down, with the addition of frefh water, to a fapid fat.

Arbutbn:t on Aliments.
5. Into difgrace; into declining reputation.

He fhar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had fo painfully preach'd ciown;
And forc'd us, though againft the grain,
'T' have calls to teach it up again. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.
It has been fill preached up, but acted down; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyfter, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dafh it in
pieces. Soutb's Sermons.
There is not a more melancholy object in the world, than a man who has written himfelf down. 6. [Anfwering to $u p$.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge if they be not fatisfied. $P \int$. lix. 15 .
Down. interj.

1. An exhortation to deftruction or demolition.

Go, fome pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Courts : down with them all. Sbake/peare's Henry VI. p. ii.
If there be ten, fhrink not; but down with them. Shakefp.
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' ufurping queen. Dryden's Stanigh Fryar:
2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and fay I fent thee thither. Slakeff.
Down. [To go.] To be digefted; to be received.
If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he fhould eat.

Locke.
1 know not how abfurd this may feem to the mafters of demonftration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at firft hearing.
To Down. v. a. [from the particle.] To knock; to fubdue; to fupprefs; to conquer.

The hidden beauties feem'd in wait to lie,
To down proud hearts, that would not willing die. Sidncy.
Dówncast. adj. [down and cafi.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languifhing borrowed of her ejes the downcaft look of modefty.

Sidney, b. ii.
My wily nurfe by long experience found,
Ard firlt difcover'd to my foul its wound,
'Tis love', faid fhe ; and then my doruncaft eyes,
And guilty dumbnefs, witnefs'd my furprize.
Dryder.
Thy downcaft looks, and thy diforder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I afk not the fuccefs
My caufe has found.
Addijon's Cato.
Do'wrfal. n. $\int$. [dren and fall.]

1. Ruin ; calamity; fall from rank or ftate.

Why do'ft thou fay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ft thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his dorunfal?
Shakefpeare's Richard II.
We have feen fome, by the ways by which they had defigned to rife uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfal.

South's Sermons.
2. A fudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each downfnl of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich howels, rolls a filver ftream. Dryd. Ind. Em. 3. Deftruction of fabricks.

Not more aghaft the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town
Shriek'd for the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltefs lords were doom'd to die. Dryden. Do'wnfallen. participial adj. [d.wn and fall.] Ruimed; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the downfallen ftecp cliffs on the farther fide

Carcw's Survery of Cornwall. Do'wngred. adj. [down and gyed.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his ftockings loofe,
Ungarter'd, and downgyred' to his ancles. Sbakeff. LIamlet.
Do'wnhil. n. $\int$. [down and bill ] Declivity; defcent.
Heavy the third, and Riff, he finks apace
And though 'tis downbil all, but creeps along the race. Dryd. Do'wnhil. adj. Declivous; defcending.
Do'wnlooked. adj. [down and look.j. Having a dejocted countenance; gloomy ; fullen; melancholy.

Jealoufy fuffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Difcolouring all the view'd, in tawney drefs'd
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on ber fift. Dryd. Fables.
Do'wnlying. adj. [dizun and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth.
Do'wnricht. adv. [down and right.]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's fain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft doo
ni plain terms; without ceremony.

## Elves away;

We fhall chide dozunright, if I longer fiay. Shakeffeare. 3. Completely; without ftopping fhort.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in fuch a paffion, that the fell downright into a fit. Aibutbn.t's Hififory of Fobn Bu:l. Dównright. adj.

1. Plain ; open; apparent; undifguired.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a ciownight advice, which may be miftaken as fooken magifterially. Bacon

It is dewnright madnefs to ftrike where we have no power to hurt.

L'Effrange, Fab. 44.
Religion feems not in danger from downright atheifm, fince rational men muft reject that for want of proof. Rogers's Serm.

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money, but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a prefent of plate. Sfellator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}, 266$.
2. Directly tending to the point ; plain; artlefs.

I would rather have a plain downright wifdom, than a foolifh and affected eloquence. Ben. Fobnjin's Difcoveries. 3. Unceremonious; honeftly furly.

When it came to the count to fpcak, old fact fo ftared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was ftruck dumb.
4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and downright in the people, whofe credulity is illimitable. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4. Do'wnsitting. n. $\int$. [down and fit.] Reft ; repofe; the act of fitting down, or going to reft.
Thou knoweft my downfitting and mine uprifing; thou underftandeft my thoughts afar off. $\quad P$. cxxxix. 2.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Do'WNWAR D. } \\ \text { Do'wnwards. }\end{array}\right\} a d v$. [ounepearo, Saxon.]

1. Towards the center.

As you lift up the glaffes the drop will afcend nower and flower, and at length reft, being carricd downward by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. Newton's Oft. 2. From a higher fituation to a lower

Look downward on that globe, whofe hither fides,
With light from hence, Thines. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii.
Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleafant profpects to them that look downwards from them upon the fubjacent countries.

Ray on the Creation.
What would this man? Now upward will he foar,
And little lefs than angel, would be more:
Now looking downwards, juft as griev'd, appears
To want the ftrength of bulls, the fur of bears.
Pope.
3. In a courfe of fucceffive or lineal defcent.

A ring the count does wear
That downward hath fucceeded in his houfe,
From fon to fon, fome four or five defcents. Sbakeffeare.
Do'wnward. adj.

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center ; tend ing to the ground.

With downward force,
That drove the fand along, he took his way
And roll'd his yellow billows to the fea. Dryden's 原 $n$. . Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern fphere,
She lights the clownward heaven, and rifes there. Dryd. Virg. . Depreffed ; dejected.

At the loweft of my dicunward thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying fill doth never go forward.

Sidney.
Do'wny. adj. [from down.]
I. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather, which firs not :

Did he fufpire, that light and weightefs down
Perforce muft move. Sbakefieare's HenryIV. p. ii.
There be plants that have prickles, yet have diswny or velvet rind upon their leaves; as fock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap confifteth of a fubtile fpirit, in a foft fubftance.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, No. 560 .

## In her hand the held

A bough of faircft fruit, that downy fmil'd,
New-gather'd, and ambrofial fmell diffus'd. Milt. Par. Loff. 2. Made of down or foft feathers.

A fide breeze from weftward waits their fails to fill,
And refts in thofe high beds his downy wings. Dryden:
Belinda fill her dowiny pillow preft,
Her guardian fylph prolong'd the balmy reft.
3. Soft; tend r ; foothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this d;wny fieep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itfelf. Shakefpeare's Maibeth.
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of forrow with a foft and downy hand,
Sealing all breafts in a lethean baul.
Crafloww.
Do'wre. $n$ n. f. [douaire, French. It ought to be written Do'wry. $\}$ clower.]

1. A portion given with a wife.

I could marry this wench for this dowre. Sidney.
And afk no other dowry but fuch another jeft. Sbakefpeare.
The king muft dic, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love. Dryd. Span. Fry.
Tethy's all her waves in dowry gives. Dryden's Virgil.
2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithlers foe fhall flay,
And for a dowre a hundred forefkins pay. Cowley's Davideis.
3. A gift; a fortune given.
 God.
David breaks forth into thefe triumphant praifes and doxologies expreffed in the text; Bleffed be the Lord God of Ifrael, who has kept me this day from fhedding blood, and from avenging myfelf with my own hand.

South's Sermons.
Little did Athanafius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Chriftian church, to conclude their books with a dowology to God and the bleffed virgin. Stillingfieet.
Do'xy. n. f. A whore; a loofe wench.
When daffadils begin to pure,
With heigh! the doxy over the dale: Shakef. Winter's Tale.
To DOZE. v.n. [ठpær, Saxon ; daes, Dutch.] To flumber; to live in a fate of droufinefs; to be half afleep.

There was no fleeping under his roof: if he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobler waked him. L'Ejfrange.
It has happened to young men of the greateft wit to wafte their fpirits with anxiety and pain, fo far as to doze upon their work with too much eagernefs of doing well. Dryd. Dufrefn.

How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
They led him foft; how all the bards arofe. Pope's Dunciad.
Chieflefs armies $d o z ' d$ out the canipaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. Pope's Dunciad. To Doze. v.a. To ftupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking dowed in his underfanding. Clarendon, $b$. viii. Two fatyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his eafe, their fire, Silenus, found
$D_{\circ z^{\prime}} d$ with his fumes, and heavy with his load. Dryden Do'zen. n.f. [diouzine, French.] The number of twelve.

We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhoufe ftraight.

Sbakefpeare's Henry V
That they bear fuch hage leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under them.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a dozen. Locke.

The number of diffenters was fomething under a dozen with them.

Swift concerning the Sacramental Teft.
Do'ziness. n. f. [from dozy.] Slcepinefs; droufinefs.
A main, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a dozinefs in his head, or a want of appetite.
Do'zy. udv. [from cloze.] Sleepy; droufy; nuggifh.
The yawning youth, fcarce half awake, citays
His lazy limbs and dizy head to raife. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
Drab. n. f. [oprabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a ftrumpet.
That $I$, the fon of a dear father murder'd,
Muf, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curfing, like a very draiby Shakefp: Hamict.
If your wornip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. Shakefpeare.

## Babe,

Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Curs'd be the wretch fo venal, and fo vain,
Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane.

Drachm. n. f. [drachma, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here thefe movers, that do prize their homours
At a crack'd dracbm.
Shakficare's Macle:h.
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. n.f. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the fkin and flefh.
Drad. adj. [for dread, or the preterit of Todread.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmof fand-breach they fhortly fetch,
Whilft the drad danger does behind remain. Fairy $\mathscr{Q}_{\text {uecn }}$
DRAFF. n. $\int$. [onof, dirty, Saxon; draf, Dutch, the fediment
of ale.] Any thing thrown away; fweepings; refufe; lees; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from fwinekeeping, from eating draff and hufks.

Shakeffeare's Henry IV. p. i.
'Twere fimple fury, ftill thy felf to wafte
On fuch as have no tafte;
To offer them a furfeit of pure bread
Whofe appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Hufks, draff, to drink and fwill.

## Bcn. J̃obnfon.

I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting fin with tant had fhed
On what was pure. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. 1.630.
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin, or the draff of fervile food,
Confume me.
Milton's Agonijes.
As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,
And younger brothers but the draff of nature. Diyden.
Dra'ffy. adj. [from draff.] Worthlefs; dreggy.
Draft. adj. [corrupt for draught.]
Ulyffes and old Neftor yoke you like draft oxen, and make you plough up the wair. S
To DRAG. v. a. [onazan, Eaxon.]
I. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his afpect, when, foil'd with bloody duft,
Dragg' $d$ by the cords which thro' his feet were thruft. Denh.
2. To draw any thing burthenfome; any thing from which one cannot difengage one's felf.
'T is long fince I, for my celeftial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring life. Dryden. Can I, who lov'd fo well,
To part with all my blifs to fave my lover?
Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him?
Smith.
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be filent ; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will drag it as long as I am able. Swift.
3. To draw contemptuoufly along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

They fhall furprize
The ferpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. Milton. To fall, that's juftice';
But then, to drag him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wifh. Dryd. Clecmenes.
He triumphs in St. Auftin's opinion ; and is not only content to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a thew of me.

Stillingfiect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.

- To pull about with violence and ignominy.

The conftable was no fooner efpied but he was reproached with diffainful words, beaten and dragg:d in fo barbarous a manner, that he hardly efcaped with his life. Clarendon. 5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

In my fatal caufe your fword was drawn ;
The weight of my nisfortunes dragg'd you down. Dryden. To Drag. थ. $n$. To hang fo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghofts, the pains
Of founding lathes, and of dragging chains. Dryden's En. A door is faid to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its fiweep upon the floor.

Moxon's Me:b. Exir.
Drag. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Cafting nets were fpread in fhallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. Dryden.
The creatures are but inftruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is juft the fame abfurdity with theirs who burnt incenfe to the drag, and facrificed to the net. Rogers's Sermons.
2. An inftrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to fome fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook, or o:herwife. IV alton. 3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The drag is made fumewhat like a low car: it is ufed for
the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more meni.

Moxon's Mech. Exer DRA'GNET. r. $\int$. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water

Dragnets were made to fifh within the deep,
And caftingnets did rivers bottons fweep. May's Virgil Some fifhermen, that had been out a whole day with a dragnet, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a Aturgeon at laft.

L'Eftrange, Fable 112.
One of our late great poets is funk in his reputation, becaufe he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but fwept, like a dragnet, great and fmall. Dryden.
Whatfoever old time, with his huge dragnet, has conveyed down to us along the Itream of ages, whether it be fhells or Inellfifh, jewels or pebbles, fticks or fraws, feaweeds or mud, thefe are the ancients, thefe are the fathers. Watts's Improvem. To Drággle. v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll fee a draggled damfel, here and there,
From Billingfgate her fifhy traffick bear. Gay's Trivia.
He wore the fame gown five years, without diaggling or tearing.

Swift.
To Drággle. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His draggling tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would firt. Hudibras, p. i. cant. I DRA'GON. $n \int$. [draco, Latin ; dragon, French.]

1. A kind of winged ferpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than feen. Shak. Coriolan. Swift, fwift, you dragons of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
And you, ye dragons! of the fcaly race,
Whom glittering gold and fhining armours grace;
In other nations harmlefs are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd.
On firy volumes there a dragon rides;
Here, from our frict embrace, a ftream he glides.
Rowe.
Pope.
2. A fierce violent man or woman
3. A conftellation near the North pole.

Drágon. n. f. [dracunculus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are like thofe of arum, but divided into many
parts: the ftalk is fpotted; but, in other refpects, it agrees with the arum.
Dragonet. n. f. [from dragon.] A little dragon.
Or in his womb might lurk fome hidden neft
Of many dragonets, his fruitful feed. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Dra!gonfly. n. $\int$. [dragon and fly.] A fierce ftinging fly.
The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it
may be, that the delicate coloured dragonfies may have likewife fome corrofive quality. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N.729.
Dra'gonish. adj. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike

Sometime we fee a cloud that's dragonifh;
A vapour fometime like a bear or lion. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.
Dra'gonlike. adj. [dragon and like.] Furious; fiery.
He fights dragonlike, and does atchieve as foon
As draw his fword.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
DRA'GONSBLOOD. n.f. [dragon and blood.] So called from a falfe opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a retin, fo oddly named as to feem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy, friable, and dufky red; but of a bright fcarlet, when powdered: it has little fmell, and is of a refinous and aftringent tafte. One fort is very compact : another fort lefs compact, and lefs pure, is called common dragonsblood. A third fort is tough and vifcous, and of a blood colour ; and in keeping it grows hard, like the firft fort. Four vegetables afford dragonsblood: one is a tall tree in the Canaries: the fanguis draconis exfidates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats. Another grows to fix or eight feet high in the ifland of Java, where the refin is extrafted from the fruit, about the fize of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true fanguis draconis fows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark: its trunk and large branches yield a refinous juice, which feems to be our fineft fort of dragonsbiood.

Hill's Materia Medica.
Take dragonsllood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vita, and Arain them together.
Drágonshead. n. $\int$. A plant.
It hath a labiated flower, confifting of one leaf; whofe upper lip, which is crefted, and its under lip, which is divided into three fegments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the reprefentation of a dragon's head.
Dra'gontree. n. f. Sce Palmtree, of which Miller. fpecies.

This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary iflands; where they grow to a confiderable fize; and from it is fuppofed that the dragonsblood is obtained.

Miller.

DRAGO'ON. n.f. [from dragen; German, to carry.] A kind of foldier that ferves indifferently either on foot or horfeback. Two regiments of dragoons fuffered much iin the late action.

Tatier, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .55$.
To Dragóon. v.a. [from the noun.] To perfecute by abandoning a place to the rage of foldiers.

In politicks I hear you're ftanch,
Directly bent againft the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden fhoc.
Prior
To DRAIN. v. a. [trainer, French.]

1. 'Io draw off gradually.

Salt water, drained through twenty veffels of earth; hath become frefh.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, ${ }^{\circ}$. 2
The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and liave but fufficient moifture to breed mofs. Bacon. In times of dearth it drainea much coin of the kingdom, to furnifh us with corn from foreign parts. Eacon to Villiers. Whillt a foreign war devoured our frength, and drained our trealures, luxury and expences increafed at home. fitterb. The laft emperor drained the wealth of thofe countries into his own coffers, without increafing his troops againft France.

Swift:
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. Rofcimmon:
The royal babes a tawny wolf fhall drain. Dryden.
While cruel Nero only drains
The mortal Spaniard's ebbirg veins,
By ftudy worn, and flack with age,
How dull, how thoughtlefs is his rage ?
Prior.
Had the world lafted from all eternity, thefe comets muft have been drained of all their fluids. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wafh your bottles, but do not drain them. Squift's Direetions to the Butler.
Drain. n.f. [from the verb.]. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn ; a watercourfe ; a fink

If your diains be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, fling in ftones and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf. . Mortimer's Huslandry.

Why thould I tell of ponds and drains,
What carps we met with for our pains?
Swifi.
Drake. n.. . [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck fhould hide her eggs from the drake, who will fuck them if he finds them.

Mortimer's Husbondry.
2. [from draco, dragon, French.] A fmall piece of artillery. Two or three thots, made at them by a couple of draies, made them ftagger.
DRAM. n. $\int$ [from drachm, drachma; Latin.]

1. In weight the cighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing feverally feven drams in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four drams and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two drams and nineteen grains: the balance kept the fame depth in the water as abovefaid.

Bacon.
2. A fmall quantity, in a kind of proverbial fenfe. Onc loving hour
For many years of forrow can difpenfe ;
A dram of fweet is worth a pound of four. Fairy Queen.
No dran of judgment with thy force is join'd ;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. Dryden's Fables.
3. Such a quantity of diftilled fpirits as is ufually drank at once. I could do this, and that with no rafh potion,
But with a ling'ring dram, that fhould not work
Maliciounly like poifon. Sbakefreare's Winter's Tile.
Every dram of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink raifeth your character.

Swift.
4. Spirits; diftilled liquor's.

A fecond ree, by mecker manners known;
And modeft as the maid that fips alone;
From the Atrong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! Thall fing in thee. Pope's Dunciad.
To Dram. v.n. [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink diftilled fpirits.
DRA'MA. n. $\int$. [ $\delta_{\rho} \alpha \mu \alpha_{.}$] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but reprefented; and in which therefore fuch rules are to be obferved as make the reprefentation probable.
Many rules of imitating nature Arifatle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the drama; furnifhing himfelf alfo with obfervations from the theatre, when it flourifhed under Efchylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. Drjden's AEn. Dedicat Dramátical. \}adj. [from diama.] Reprefented by action DRAMA'TICK. $\}$ not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great dramatick poem of nature, is a neceffity of introducing a God. Bentley Drama'ricalcy. adv. [from dramatick.] Reprefentatively by reprefentation.

Ignorance and crrors are feverally reprehended, partly dramatically, partly fimply.

Dryden's 'yuvenal, Decticat Drámatist. n.f. [from drama.] The author of dramatick compofitions:
The whole theatre refounds with the praifes of the great dramatiff; and the wonderful art and order of the compofition.

Burnet's Theary of the Earth.
Drank. [the preterite of drink.]
To DRAPE. v. n. [drap, Frencl ; drapus, low Latin.]
I. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to fet prices by flatute; and this act did not prefcribe prices, but finted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford.

Bacon's Henry VII.
2. To jeer, or fatyrize. [drapper, French.] It is ufed in this fenfe by the in novator Temple, whom nobody has imitated.
Dráper. n.f. [from drape.] One who fells cloth.
If a piece of cloth in a draper's fhop be varioully folded, it will appear of differing colours. Boyle on Colours.
The draper and mercer may meafure her as they pleafe.
Howel's England's Tears.
Dra'pery. n.f. [drapperie, French.]

1. Clothwork ; the trade of making cloth.

He made flatutes for the maintenance of drapery, and the keeping of wools within the realm Racon's Henry VII.
The reverend clergy fhould fet us an example, by contenting themfelves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Trifh drapery.
2. Cloth; ffuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had ferved the lord Strut with drapery ware for many years.

Arbutbnot's Hifliry' of 'Jobn Bull.
3. The drefs of a picture, or ftatue.

Poets are allowed the fame liberty in their defrriptions and comparifons, as painters in their draperies and ornaments. Pri. DRA'PET. n. f. [from drape.] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence fie them brought into a fately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair difpred,
And ready dight with drapets feafival,
Againft the viands fhould be miniftred. Fairy 2 yecen, $b$.ii.
 It is ufed of a medicine that works with fpeed; as jalap, fcammony, and the ftronger purges.
Drave. [the preterite of drive.]
He diave them beyond Amon's flood,
And their fad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. Cowl.
The foe rufh'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel drave the pointed death. Pope's Iliad.
$D_{\mathrm{RAUGH}}$ n.f. [corruptly written for draff:] Refufe; fwill. See Draff.

We do not act, that often jeft and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, fill fwine eat all the draugh.
Shake $\int_{p}$.
Draugit. n.f. [from draw.]
I. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a fparkling flood,
And with deep draughts invoke our common god. Drydern
They flung up one of their hogheads, and $I$ drank it off at a draught, which I might well do ; for it did not hold half a pint.

Guliver's Tiavols.
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink ; and he might have continued longer, if, by diffenpering himfelf one night with hard ftudy, he had not had fome inclination to take a fmall draught.

- Byyie.
$\pm$ have cured fome very defperate coughs by a draught everery morning of fpring-water, with a handful of fage boiled in it.
Every drousbt, to him that has quenched his thirt Temple. a further quenching of nature; a provifion for rheum and diffares.

South's Sermons.
Long draugbts of neep his monfrous limbs enflave;
He reels, and, falling, fills the fpacious cave. Dryden's En. 3. Liquor drank for pleafure.

Were it a draught for Juno when fhe bangquets,
I would not tafte thy trearonous offer.
Milton.
In the pernicious draugbt: the word obfien
Or harfh, which, once elanc'd, muft ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply.
Delicious wines th' attending herald brought
The gold gave luffre to the purple draugbt. Pofe's Ocyyfy.
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general cuftom of ufing oxen for all forts of drangbt,
would be perhaps the greateft improvenient.
Temple.
The moft occafioin that farmers have, is for draught horffes.
5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordfhire wheel-plough is the beft and ftrongeft
for moft ufes, and of the eafieft draugbt. Mortimer's Hustoand. 6. Reprefentation by pifture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her foul defign'd,
And oft the happy draught furpars'd the inage in her mind.
Dryden.
7. Delineation; Iketch.

A good inclination is but the firft rude draught of virtue; but the finifhing ftrokes are from the will. South's Sermons. I have, in a fhort draught, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the reft are derived.

Locke.
8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his fontfieps, in man we have the draught of his hand: in him were united all the fcattered perfections of the creature. South.
9. The act of fweeping with a net.

Upon the draught of a pond not one fifh was left, but two pikes grown to an exceffive bignefs. Hale's Origin of Mankind. 10. The quantity of fifhes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and caft his net, which brought him a very great draught.

L'Eftrange, Fable ro9:
II. The act of fhooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, the glorious general, at one draught of his bow, fhooting againft David's tower in Jerufalem, broached three feetlefs birds called allerions. Camden's Rem.
12. Diverfion in war; the act of difturbing the main defign; perhaps fudden attack.
I conceive the manner of your handling of the fervice, by drawing fudden draughts upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you; and to watch advantages upon him, as he doth upon you.

Sienfer's Ireland.
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a draught of forces would leffen the number of thofe, that might otherwife be employed.

## 14. A fink; a drain.

Whatfocver entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is caft out into the draugbt.

Mat. xv. I 7.
15. The depth which a veffel draws, or finks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty frength,
Deep in her-draugbt, and warlike in her length, Dryden.
With a fmall veffel one may keep within a mile of the fhore, go amongft rocks, and pafs over Thoals, where a veffel of any draught would flrike. Ellis's Voyage. 16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of play refembling chefs. Draughthouse. n. f. [dianght and boufe.] A houfe in which filth is depofited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the houfe of Baal, and made it a draugbthoufe. 2 Kings x. 27.
To DRAW. v.a. pret. drew; past. paff. drawn. [ onazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry:

Then fhall all Ifrael bring ropes to that city, and we will draze it into the river.
2. To pull forcibly ; to pluck.

He could not draw the dagger out of his belly. Fudg. ii. 22.
The arrow is now drawn to the head. Atterbury.
3. To bring by violence ; to drag.

Do not rich men opprefs you, and draze you before the judgment-feats ?

Fa. ii. 6.
4. To raife out of a deep place.

They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. Draw the water for the fiege. Nath. iii. 14. 5. To fuck.
(13. 14

He hath draum thee dry.
Ecchuf. xiii. 7.
There was no war, no dearth, no ftop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had fucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to draw lefs.

Eacon's Henry VII.
Sucking and drawing the breaft difchargeth the milk as faft as it can be generated.

Wifeman on Tumours.
6. To attract; to call towards itfelf.

We fee that falt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; fo as it feemeth falt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth falt. Baecn.

Majefty in an eclipfe, like the fun, drazus eyes, that would not have looked towards it, if it had fhined out. Sucking. He affected a habit different from that of the times, fuch as men had only beheld in piçures, which dreev the eyes of moft, and the reverence of many towards him. Clarendonn All cyes you drare, and with the cyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourfelf the greateft part. Dryden. 7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and ftray'd I know not whither,
From where I firt dicze air, and firft beheld
This happy light. Milton's Paredije Loft, b. viii. l. 284.
While near the Lucrine lake, confurn'd to death,
I draze the fultry air, and gafp for breath,
You tafte the cooling brecze. Addifcn's Remarks on Italy.
Why diew Marfeille's good bigop purer breath,
When nature ficken'd, and each gale was death? Pope.
8. To take from any thing containing.

They direw out the ftaves of the ark.
2 Chron. v. z.
9. To take from a cark

The wine of life is drazun, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. Shakeficare's Macleth.
10. To pull a fword from the fheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
Aud draw no fwords but what are fanctify'd. Shakef. H. IV

## D R A

I will draw my fword; my hand thall deftroy them. Ex. xv. He procceded fo far in his infolence as to drazu out hi fword, with an intent to kill him. Dryden's Conq. of Grenada. In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
${ }^{\text {'Till }}$ in my fatal caufe your fword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. Dryderi: I. To let out any liquid.

Some blood drawn on me would biget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. Shakefpeare's King Lear. I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood.

WiJeqnan's Surgery.
:2. To take bread out of the oven
The joynerputs boards into ovens after the batch is diawn.
13. To unclofe or flide back curtains.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Go, draw afide the curtains, and difcover
The fev'ral cafkets to this noble prince. Sbak. Merch. of Vin. Alarm'd, and with prefaging heart he came,
And drew the curtains, and expos'd the dame
To lothfome light.
Dryden's Sigifm. and Guifar.
Shouts, cries, and groans firft pierce my cars, and then A flafh of lightning draws the guilty fcene,
And fhows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. Dryden.
4. To clofe or fpread curtains.

Philoclea earnefly again intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, drazuing the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blufhing, was ready to fpeak. Sidney, $b$. ii.
15. To extract.

Spirits, by difillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices, which fhall flame and fume of themfelves. Cheyne. 16. To procure as an agent caufe.

When he finds the hardhip of flavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by refifting his mafter, to draw on himfelf death
7. To produce or bring as an efficient caufe.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them draw in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2. Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the Bleffings it will draw down upon us. Tillotfon.
Our voluntary actions are the precedent caufes of good and evil, which they draw after them, and bring upon us. Locke.

What would a man , value acrés of excellent land, ready cultivated, and well focked too with cattle, where lie had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to draw money to him, by the fale of the product of the ifland. Locke.

Thofe elucidations have given rife or increafe to his doubts,
and drawn obfcurity upon places of feripture.
Lock.
His fword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppreffion, tyranny, and pow'r ufurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon' 'em. Addif. Cato.
18. To convey fecretly.

The liers in wait draw themfelves along. fudg. xx. 37 . In procefs of time, and as their people increafed, they drew themfelves more wefterly towards the Red fea.

Raleigh's Hifory of the IVorld.
19. To protract ; to lengthen.

Do you note
How much her grace is alter'd on the fudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale fhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? Obferve her eyes! Shak. H.VIII.
If we fhall meet again with more delight,
Then drave my life in length; let me fuftain,
In hopes of his embrace, the wortt of pain. Dryden's Enn.
In fome fimiles men draw their comparifons into minute particulars of no importance.

Felton on the Claficks.
20. To utter lingeringly.

The brand amid' the flaming fuel thrown,
Or drew, or feem'd to draw, a dying groan. Dryd. Fahles.
21. To reprefent by picture; or in fancy.

I do arm myfelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideounly on
Which cannot look more hideoufly on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantafy. Shakefp. Henry IV. With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He fails to fuch perufal of my face,
As he would draw it.
Shaképeare's Hamlet.
Draw the whole world expecting who fhould reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. Waller. From the foft affaults of love
Poets and painters never are fecure:
Can I, untouchid, the fair one's paffions move,
Or thou draw bealiy, and not feel its pow'r?
Prior.
22. To form a reprefentation.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then drawing his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian nade him on that occafton, he
faid, Titian deferves to be ferved by Cæfar. Dryden's Dufref.
23. To derive; to have from fome original caufe or donor.

Shall frechorn men, in humble awe,
Submit to fervile §hame;

## D R A

Who from confent and cuftom draw
The fame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign ?
Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptiryden. from them drew the rudiments of fciences. Temple.
24. To deduce as from poftulates

From the events and revolutions of thefe governments are drawn the ufual infruction of princes and ftatefmeri. Temple. 25. To imply; to produce as a confequential inference.

What fhews the force of the inferenee but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclufion, or propo-
fition inferred. 26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raife fuch artificial prights,
As, by the ftrength of their illufion,
Whall drazu him on to his confufion. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
We have drawn them from the city. Jof. viii. 6 .
Drawe me not away with the wicked.
Pf. xxviii. 3 .
Having the art, by empty promifes and threats, to draw.
others to his purpofe.
Haward.
'The Spaniards, that were in the town, had fo good memories of their loffes in their former fallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not draw them forth igain.

Bacon's War with Spain.
27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is fhorter ;
My purpofes do driw me much about. Sh. Ant. and Cleop. Eneas wond'ring ftood, then afk'd the caufe
Which to the fream the crowding people draws. Dryden.
28. To perfuade to follow.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, ftones, and floods;
Since nought fo ftockifh, hard, and full of rage,
But mufick, for the time, doth change his nature. Shakefp. 29. To induce; to perfuade.

The Englifh lords, to frengthen their parties, did ally themfelves with the lrifh, and drew them in to diwell among them, and gave their children to be foftered by them. Davies.
Their beauty or unbecomingnefs are of more force to draw
or deter their imitation than difcourfes.
Locke.
30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from cards.

This feems a fair deferving; and muft draw me
That which my father lofes.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
3Y. To receive; to take up.
For thy three thoufand ducats here is fix.
-If every ducat in fix thoufand ducats
Were in fix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond. Shakefp. 32. To extort ; to force

So fad an object, and fo well exprefs'd,
Drew fighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breaft. Dryd.
Can you c'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated bleffings,
Which you drew from him in your laft farewel ? Add. Cato. 33. To wreft; to diftort.

I wifh that both you and others would ceafe from drawing the Scriptures to your fantafies and affections. Whitgifte. 34. To compofe: to form in writing.

In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties, fuch as our play wants. Shakefp. Midfummer. Nigbt's Dream.

Clerk, draw a deed of gift. Shakef: Merch. of Venice.
The report is not unartfully drawn, in the fpirit of a
pleader, who can find the moft plaufible topicks. Swift.
Shall Ward draw contracts with a ftatefman's fkill? Pofe.
35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, walh thy face, and draw thy action: come, thou muft not be in this humour with me.

Shakefpeare.
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe
And from your eels their flimy fubitance wipe. King's Cook'.
37. To Draw in. To apply to any purpofe by diftortion or violence
A difpute, where every little ftraw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be drazun in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with oftentation. Locke.
38. To DRAW in. To contract; to pull back.

Now, fporting mufe, draw in the flowing reins;
Leave the clear flreams awhile for funny plains.
Gay.
39. To Draw in. To inveigle; to intite.

It was the proftitute faith of faithlefs mifcreants that drew them in, and deceived them.

Soutb's Sermons.
40. To DRaw off. To extract by diftillation.

Authors, who have thas drawn off the firits of their thoughts, fhould lie ftill for forme time, 'till their minds lave gathered frefh ftrength, and by reading, refection, and converfation, laid in a new ftock of elegancies, fentiments, and images of nature.

Addijon's Frecholder, N ${ }^{\text {e }} .40$. 41. To drain qut by a vent.

Stop your veffel, and have a little vent-hole fopped with a Ipill, which, never allow to be pulled out 'ill you draw off a great quantity.

Mortimer's Huflandry. 42. To JRAw aff. To withdraw; to abftract.

It draws mens minds off from the bitternefs of party. Add
43. To Draw on. To occafion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procured, he levied a fubfidy. Hayward. 44. To Draw on. To caufe; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the fubtile matter would draw on the confideration of the nice controverfies that perplex philofophers.
45. To Draw over. To raife in a fill.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it effential oil of wormwood, drawn over with water in a limbeck.

Bogle on Colours.
46. To Draw over. To perfuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interefts by money, others
drawn over by fear.
Addifon on the State of the War.
One of differing fentiments would have drazon Luther over

## to his party.

47. To Draw out. To protract ; to lengthen.

He muft not only die the death,
But thy unkindnés fhall his death draw out
To ling'ring fufferance. Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hefiod has difpatched in half a one. Addif.
48. To Draw out. To extract; to pump out by infinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to draw out more, faid fhe, I have often wondered how fuch excellencies could be. Sidney. 49. To Draw out. To call to action; to detach for fervice; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will fell their death. Dryden.
Th' Arcadian king
And Trojan youth the fame oblations bring:
Next of his men, and Chips, he makes review,
Draws out the beft and ableft of the crew. Dryden's EEn.
50. To range in battle.

Let him defire his fuperior officer, that the next time he is drawn out the challenger may be pofted near him. Collier. 5I. To Draw up. To form in order of battle.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, feeing there was no enemy left on that fide, diew up in a large field oppofite to the bridge.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. Dryd. Don Sebaft.
52. To Draw up. To form in writing; to contrive.

To make a fketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the feenary of a play. Dry. A paper might be drawn up, and figned by two or three hundred principal gentlemen.

Suvift.
To Draw. v. $n$.

1. To perform the office of a beaft of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drazun in the yoke.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you.
Shakefpeare's Otbello.
2. To act as a weight.

They fhould keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not draw too much. Addij on's Spectator. 3. To contract; to fhrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itfelf, by mixture of afhes, or duft, will fhrink or draw into lefs room. Bacon's Natural Hi,Zory, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 34 . 4. To advance; to move; to make progrefion.

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. I Sa. xiv.
He ended; and th' archangel foon drezu nigh,
Not in his fhape celeftial, but as man
Clad to meet man. Milton's Paradife Lofi, b. xi. l. 238.
Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to fet themfelves upon the wing, taking every occafion of drawing upward to the fun.

Dryden's Don Selafitian.
Now nearer to the Stygian lake they draw,
Whom from the fhore the furly boatman faw,
Obferv'd their paffage through the fhady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. Dryden
And now I faint with grief; my fate draws nigh:
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. Addifin's Ovid.
5. To draw a fword.

For his fake
Did I expofe myfelf, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was befet. Sb. TrvelfilJ Night.
6. To practife the act of delineation.

So much infight into perfpective, and fkill in drazving, as will enable him to reprefent tolerably on paper any thing he fees, fhould be got.

Locke.
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

Dryden.
8. To make a fore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots drew a little back to a more convenient poft for their refidence.
10. To Draw off. To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to draw

## D R A

off by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. Collier.
11. To Draw on. To advance; to approach.

The fatal day draus on, when I mult fall. Dryden.
12. To Draw $u$. To form troops into regular order.

Draw. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

Drawesck. n. f. [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reafon.

In poundage and drazvackis I lore half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I mult be content. Swift. Dra'wrridge. n. f: [draw and bridge.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleafure.

Half the buildings were raifed on the continent, and the other half on an inland, continued together by a drawbridge.

Carceo's Survey of Cornzval.
Dra'wer. n. f. [from draw.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.
2. One whofe bufinefs is to draw liquors from the cafk.

To drive away the time 'till Falfaff comes, I pray thee do thou ftand in fome bye room, while I queftion my puny drawer to what end he gave me the fugar. Shakefp. Henry IV.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and frefh glaffes;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues mult be ty'd. Ben. Fibrnfon's Tavern Academy. A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the drawers abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .6 \mathrm{r}$.
3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we fay beauty is attractive, becaufe phyficians obferve that fire is a great drawer. Swift.
4. A box in a cafe, out of which it is drawn at pleafure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whofe faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprebenfion, as a worm, fhut up in one drawer of a cabmet, hath of the fenfes or underftanding of a man. Locke.
We will fuppofe the China difies taken off, and a drawer of medals fupplying their room.

Addifon on Medals.
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's drefs.

The Maltefe harden the bodies of their children, and reconcile them to the heat, by making them go ftark naked, without fhirt or drawers, 'till they are ten years old. Locke. Dra'wing. n. f. [from draw.] Delineation; reprefentation.

They random drawings from your fheets fhall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. Pope's Epifites. Dra'wingroom. n.f. [draw and room.]
I. The room in which company affembles at court.

What you heard of the words fpoken of you in the dravingroom was not true: the fayings of princes are generally as ill related as the fayings of wits.
2. The company affembled there

Drawn. [participle from draw.]
An army was drawn together of near fix thoufand horfe. Cla. So lofty was the pile a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muft put the fhaft below. Dryd. Fab.

1. Equal ; where each party takes his own ftake.

If we make a dirawn game of it, or procure but mederate advantagres, every Britifh heart muft tremble. Adijon.
2. With a fword drawn.

What, art thou dratin among thofe heartefs hinds! Shak. 3. Open ; put afide, or unclofed.

A curtain drawn, prefented to our view
A town befieg'd. Dryden's Tyran. Lovie.
4. Evifcerated.

There's no more faith in thee than in a ftoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a drazen fox.

Sbakrjp.
5. Induced as from fome motive.

The Irim will better be drawn to the Englifh, than the Englifh to the Irifh government. Spenfer on Ireland. As this friendfhip was drazun together by fear on both fides, fo it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. Hayru. Dra'wwell. n. $\int$. [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The firf conceit, tending to a watch, was a drawurell: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could eafily pull up. Grew. To Drawl. v.m. [from drave] To utter any thing in a flow driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page drawl on. Pofe's Dunciad. DRAY. $\}^{n . j \text {. [oraz, Saxon.] The car on which beer }}$ DRA'YCART. $\}$ is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his draycart, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. Addif.

When drajs bound high, then never crufs behind,
Where bubbling yeft is blown by gufts of wind Gay's Triv.
Dra'yhorse. n. f. [dray and borfe.] A horfe which draws a dray.
This truth is illufrated by a difcourfe on the nature of the elephant and the drajb:refe.

Tatler, No. 60.
Dra'yman.

## D R E

Dra'yman. m.f. [dray and man.] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of draymen bid God fpeed him well,
And had the tribute of his fupple knee.
Sbakefpeare.
Have not coblers, draimen. and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern?

South)'s Sermons.
Dra'yplough. n. f. [dray and plough.] A plough of a particular kind.

The drayplough is the beft plough in Winter for miry clays.

Mortimcr's Husbandry.
Dra'zel. n. $\int$. [perhaps corrupted from drojjel, the fcum or drofs of human nature; or from durgefe, French, à whoreं.] A low, mean, worthlefs wretch. As the devil ufes witches,
To be their cully for a fpace,
That, when the time's expir'd, the drazels
For cver may become his vaffals. Hudibras, p.iii. cant. I.
DREAD. r.f. [onaд, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour ; affright.

Think'ft thou that duty thall have dread to fpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainnefs honour
Is bound, when majefly to foily falls. Shakefp. King Lear . But was ever any wicked man free from the ftings of a guilty confcience, from the fecret dread of divine difpleafure, and of the vengeance of another world? Til otfon, Serm. 4 .

If our fears can be awakened with the dread of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal mifery. Rogers.
2. Habitual fear ; awe.

The fear of you, and the dread of you, fhall be upon every beaft of the earth.

Gen. ix. 2.
3. The perfon or thing feared; the caufe of fear.

To thee, of all our good the facred fpring;
To thee, vur deareft dread; to thee, our fofter king. Prier.
Dread. adj. [ठnzo, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the fentence of dread banifhment
On yond' proud man, fhould take it off again
With words of footh! Shakefpeare's Richard II.
It cannot be, but thou haft murther'd him :
So thould a murtherer look, fo dread, fo grim. Sbakefpeare.
To be expes’d againft the warring winds?
To ftand againft the deep dread bolted thunder. Sbakeff. Amaze
Be fure', and terrour, feiz'd the rebel hoft,
When, coming towards them, fo dread they faw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. Milt. P. Loft.
2. Awful; venerable in the higheft degree.

Thou, attended glorioufly from heav'n,
Shalt in the fky appear, and from thee fend
The fummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy dread tríbunat. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii. l. 32.3. From this defcent
Celeftial virtues rifing, will appear
More glorious and more dread than from no fall. Milton.
3. This feems to be the meaning of that controverted phrafe aread majefly. Some of the old acts of parliament are faid in the preface to be metueniliffimi regis, our dread fovereign's.
To Dread. v. a. [from the noun.] To fear in an exceffive degree.

You may defpife that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even thofe who moft dread it, muft in a little time encounter.
To Dreap. v. n. To be in fear.
Dread not, neither be afraid of them.
Deut. i. 8
Dre'ader. n. $f$. [from dread.] One that lives in fear.
I have furpended much of my pity towards the great dreaders of popery.
Dréadrul. n.f. [dread and full.] Terrible; frightful; formidable.

Thy love, fill arm'd with fate,
Is dreadful as thy hate.
Grairville.
Dre'adfulness. n. f. [from dreadful.] Terriblenefs; frightfulnefs.

It may jufly ferve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the dreadfulnefs of the day in which they fhall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried.

Hakcwill on Providence.
Dreadfully. adv. [from dreadful.] Terribly; frightfully.
Not fharp revenge, nor hell itfelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accufe,
Condemus the wretch, and fill the charge renews. Dryder.
Dreadlesness. n.f. [from direadlefs.] Fearlefnefs; intrepisiity ; undauntednefs.

Zelunane, to whom danger then was a caufe of dreadlefnefs, all the compofition of her elentents being nothing but fiery, with fwiftuct's of defire croffed him.

Sidney.
Dre'adless, adj. [from dread.] Fearlefs; unaffrighted; intrepid; unfliaken; undaunted; free from terrour.
Vos.. I.

## D R E

Dreadiefs, faid he, that fhall I foon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'f done great tort
Unto all aged woman. Fairy Queen, b.ii. cant. 5. Jtan. 27. All night the direadiefs angel, unpurfu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. Milton.
DREAM. n. $\int$. [droom, Dutch. This word is derived by Mee ic Cafaubon, with more ingenuity than truth, from $\delta_{\xi} \tilde{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ 话 Cis , the comedy of life; dreams being, as plays are, a reprefentation of fomething which does not really happen. This conceit Junius has enlarged by quoting an epigran.


Anthol.

1. A phantafin of fleep; the thoughts of a feeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and fleep
In the affliction of thofe terrible dreams
That fhake us nightly.
Shakefpearc's Marbeth.
In dreams they fearful precipices tread ;
Or, hhipwreck'd, labour to fome diftant fhore. Dryden.
Glorious drcams ftand ready to reftore
The pleafing hapes of all you faw before.
2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundlefs fufpicion.

## Let him keep

A hundred knights ; yes, that on ev'ry dream,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dillike,
He may enguard his dotage, Sbakefpeare's King Lear:
To.Drfam. v.n. preter. dreamed, or dreant. [from the noun.]
i. To have the reprefentation of fomething in fleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilit the outward fenfes are ftopped, fo that they receive not outward objects with their ufual quicknefs, in the mind ; not fuggefted by any exten nal objects, or known occafion, nor under the rule or conduct of the underftanding. Lacke.

I have long dream'd of fuch a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do defpife my dream. Sbakef. H. IV. I have nightly fuice
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyfelf and me:
We have been down together in my fleep,
Unbuckling helms, fifting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. Shakefp. Coriolanius.
I dreamed that I was conveyed into a wide and boundlefs plain.
2. To think; to imagine.

Thefe boys know little they are fons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline dreaus that they are alive. Shak. Cymbeline.
He never dreamed of the deluge, nor thought that firft orb more than a tranfient crúft. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

He little dream'd how nigh he was to care,
'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the fnare. Dryden. 3. To think idly.

They dream on in a conftant courfe of reading, but not digefting.

Locke.
I began to dream of nothing lefs thän the immortality of my work.

Smith.
3. To be fluggifh; to idle.

Why does Anthony dream out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? Dryd. All for Love.
To Dream. v. a. To fee in a dream.
The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to drearn an herb for Ptolomey. Dryden.
At length in fleep their bodies they compore,
And dreaint the future fight, and carly rofe. Dryden's Fab.
Dréamer. n.f. [from dream.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his fleep.

The vifion faid, and vanifh'd from his fight;
The dreamer waken'd in a mortal fright. Dryden.
If our dreamer pleafes to try whether the glowing heat of a glafs furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowfy man's fancy, by putting his bead into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty.
2. An idle fanciful man; a vifionary.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the anty
Of dreamer Merlin, and his prophecies. Shakef. Henry IV:
3. A mope ; a man loft in wild imagination; a reveur.

The man of fenfe his meat devours,
But only finells the peel and flow'rs;
And he muft be àn idle chreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the freamer.
4. A nuggard; an idler.

Dre'amless. adj. [from drea.n.] Without dreams.
The favages of mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to
be both namelefs and drearnlefs. Camden's Remains.
Drear. adj. [ø;conu; Saxon, dreary:] Mournful; difmal; forrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A drear and dying found
Affrights the flamens at their fervice quaint. Milton.
Dre'arimead. n.f. [from areary.] Horrour; difmalnefs: a word now no longer in ufe.

That fhortly from the fhape of womanhed,
Such as fhe was when Pallas the attempted,

## D R E

She grew to hideous thape of drearibead, Pined with grief of folly late repented.
Dréariment. n. f. [from dreary.]

1. Sorrow ; difmalnefs; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful dreariment.
Spenfer's Epitbalamiúm.
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obfolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal fins is bent
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and fmould'ring drcariment. Fairy Queen.

## DRE'ARY. adj. [oneonu, Saxon.]

I. Sorrowful; diftrefsful.

The meflenger of death, the ghafly owl,
With dicary fhrieks did alfo yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, fo horrid and fo foul. Fairy Queen. 2. Gloomy ; difmal ; horrid.

Obfcure they went through dreary hades, that led
Along the vaft dominions of the dead. Dryden, En. 6.
Towns, forefts, herds and men promifcuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the dreary ground. Prior.
DREDGE. n. $f$. [To dretch, in Cbaucer, is to delay; perhaps a net fo often ftopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.
For oyfters, befides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they have a peculiar dredge; which is a thick ftrong net, faftened to three fpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ftern, gathering whatfoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. Carew.
To Dredge. v. a. [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.
The oyfters diedged in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance.

Carew.
Dredger. n.f. [from dredge.] One who fifhes with a dredge.
Dre'gainess. n.f. [from dreggy.] Fulnefs of dregs or lees; foulnefs; muddinefs; feculence.
Dre'ggish. adj. [from dregs.] Foul with lees; feculent.
To give a ftrong tafte to this dreggi/b liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby fmall beer is rendered equal in mifchief to ftrong. Harvey on Confiumptions.
Dréggy. adj. [from dregs.] Containing dregs; confifting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Thefe num'rous veins, fuch is the curious frame,
Receive the pure infinuating ftream;
But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. Blackm. Creat.
Ripe grapes, being moderately preffed, their juice may, without much dreggy matter, be fqueezed out.
DREGS. n. f. [לnerren, Saxon; dreggian, Illandick.]

1. The fediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the dregs we could fome other blame.
They often tread deftruction's horrid path,
And drink the dregs of the revenger's wrath.
Davies.
Sandys.
We from the dregs of life think to receive,
What the firft fprightly running could not give.
Dryden.
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and fqueezings of the brain.
Pope.
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the dregs and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him.
3. Drofs; fweepings; refufe.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's defign'd,
Than we the dregs and rubbih of mankind. Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u}$.
What diffidence we mult be under, whether God will regard our facrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the dregs and refufe of life, the days of loathing and fatiety, and the years in which we have no pleafure. Rogers's Sermons.
Ta Drein. v. n. [Sce Drain.] To empty.
I am fure I can fifh it out of her: The is the fluice of her lady's fecrets : 'tis but fetting her mill agoing, and I can drein her of them all. Congreve's Old Batchetor.
'Tis drein'd and empty'd of its poifon now;
A cordial draught.
Southern.
To DRENCH. v. a. [ nencan, Saxon.]

1. To wafh; to foak; to fteep.

In fwinifh fleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death. Shakefp. Macbeth. Our garments being as they were drenched in the fea, hold notwithftanding their frefhnefs and gloffes, being rather newdy'd than ftain'd with falt water. Shakefpeare's Tempeft.

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to drench
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. Milton's Sam.
Now dam the ditches, and the floods reftrain;
Their moifture has already drencl' $l$ the plain. Dryd. Virgil.
2. To faturate with drink or moifture : in an ill fenfe.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drencli'd
Our fwords in native blood.
Phillips.
3. To phyfick by violence.

## D R E

If any of your cattle are infected, fpeedily let both fick znä. well blood, and drench them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Drench. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. A draught; a (will: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let fuch bethink them, if the fleepy dierch
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ftill,
That in our proper motion we afcend. Niliton's Par. Lof.
2. Phyfick for a brute.

A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a fick horfc, a compofed of feveral drugs in a liquid form. Farrier's Ditc.
Harry, fays the, how many haft thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horfe a drench, fays he; and anfwers, fourteen, an hour after.

Shatefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
A drench of wine has with fuccefs been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd. Diyden. 3. Phyfick that muft be given by violence.

Their counfels are more like a drench, that muft be poured down, than a draught which might be leifurely drank, if I liked it.

King Cbarles.
A channel of water.
Dre'ncher. n.f. [from drench.]
I. One that dips or fteeps any thing.
2. One that gives phyfick by force.

Drentr. participle. Probably corrupted from drencbed, to make a proverbial rhyme, brent or burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I the prefent fee,
In danger rather to be drent than brent? Fairy Queen, b.ii. To DRESS. v. a. [dreffer, French.]

1. Toclothe ; to inveft with cloaths

The firft requeft
He made, was, like his brothers to be drefs'd; And, as his birth requir'd, above the reft.

Dryden. $\}$
2. To clothe pompoufly or elegantly.

Look upon pleafures not upon that fide that is next the fun, or where they look beauteoufly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and fmile, and drefs themfelves up in tinfel and glafs gems and counterfeit imagery.

Taylur.
-Few admir'd the native red and white,
'Till poets dre/s' $d$ them up to charm the fight. Dryd. Epifles. Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when drefled out, about the value of three hundred twenty-two thoufand nine hundred and fixteen pounds thirteen fhillings and four pence.

## Arbutbnot on Coin:

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellifh; to furnifh.

Where was a fine room in the midcle of the houfe, handfomely dreffed up, for the commiffioners to fit in. Clarendon. Skill is ufed in drefing up power with all the fplendour abfolutenefs can add to it.

Locke.
The mind lofes its natural relifh of real truth, and is reconciled infenfibly to any thing that can be creffed up, into any feint appearance of it.
-Locke.
4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my ficknefs another chirurgeon dieffid her. Wifom. 5. To curry ; to rub.

Our infirmities are fo many, that we are forced to drefs and tend horfes and affes, that they may help our needs. Taylor.

Three hundred horfes, in high ftables fed,
Stood ready, fhining all, and fmoothly drcfs'd. Dryd. En 6. To rectify ; to adjuft.

Adain! well may we labour ftill to drefs
This garden; ftill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r,
7. To prepare for any purpofe.

In Orkney they drefs their leather with roots of tormentil, inftead of bark.

Mortincr's Husbandry.
8. To trim ; to fit any thing for teady ufe.

When he drefleth the lamps he fhall burn incenfe. Ex. xxx. When you drefs your young hops, cut away roots or fprigs.
9. To prepare vietuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to drefs
For his fat grandfire fome delicious mefs,
In feeding high his tutor will furpafs,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race.
Dryden.
Dress. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
. Cloaths; garment; habit.
Drefles laughed at in our forefathers wardroties or piefures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. Government of the Tongue.

A robe obfeene was o'er his fhoulders thrown,
A drefs by fates and furies worn alone. Pope's Statius. 2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.

Full drefs creates dignity, auginents confcioufnefs, and keeps at diffance an encroacher.

Clariffe.
3. The fkill of adjufting drefs.

The men of pleafure, drefs, and gallantry. Pope.
Dre'sser. n.f. [from drefs.]

1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the perfon of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the tafk;
Her head alone will twenty dreffers afk. Dryderi's 'yisocial.
2. One employed in regulating, triniming, or adjufting any thing.

Said he unto the dreffer of his vineyard, Behold, thefe three years I come feeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. Luke. -3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreft or prepared for the table.

## Tis burnt, and fo is all the meat:

What dogs are thefe? Where is the rafcal cook?
How durlt you, villains, bring it from the dreffer,
And ferve it thus to me that love it not? Sbakefpeare.
A mapple dreffer in her hall fhe had,
On which full many a flender meal the made.
Driden.
When you take down difhes, tip a dozen upon the dreffer.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.
Dre'ssing. n.f. [from drefs.] The application made to a fore.

The fecond day after we took off the drejpings, and found an efchar made by the catheretick. Wijeman on Tumour's.
Dre'singroom. n. $\int$. [drefs and room.] The room in which
clothes are put on.
Latin books might be found every day in his dieffingroom, if it were carefully fearched.

Swift.
Drest. part. [from drefs.]
In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dreft
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaft. Addif. Ovid. To Drib. v.a. [contracted from dribble.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come fhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, dribs a part. Dryd. Furv. To DRI'BBLE. v. $n$. [This word feems to have come from drop by fucceffive alterations, fuch as are ufual in living languages. Drop, drip, dripple, dribble, from thence drivel and driveler. Drip may indeed be the original word, from the Danifh drypp.]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar proceffes on the furface, owe their form to the dribbling of water that paffed over it

Woodward on Fof $f_{l} l$. A dribbling, difficulty, and a momentary fuppreffion of urine; may be caufed by the ftone's fhutting up the orifice of the bladder.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. To fall weakly and flowly.

Believe not that the dribbling dart of love
Can pierce a compleat bofom. Shak. Meijure for Meáfuré: 3. To flaver as a child or ideot.

To Dríbele. y. a. To throw down in drops
Let the cook follow with a ladle full of foup, and dribble
it all the way up ftairs.
Swift's Rules to Servants.
Dríblet. n.f. [from'dribble.] A fmall fum; odd money in a fum.

Twelve Iong years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd fince his bleft return:
So ftrictly wert thou juft to pay,
Even to the dribblet of a day.
Dri'er. n. $\int$. [from dry.] That which haryden. forbing moifture; a déficcative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daify roots in milk, which it is certain are great driers, will make dogs little. Bacon.

## DRIFT. n. f. [from drive.]

1. Force impellent; impulfe; overbearing influence.

A man being under the drift of any paffion, will fill follow the impulfe of it, 'till fomething interpofe, and, by a ftronger impulfe, turn him another way.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. Violence ; courfe

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearfuld drift. F. Q 3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters fwam,
An ufelefs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firft a floating trough became,
And crofs fome riv'let paffage did begin. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. 4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers ftand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And drifts of rifing duft involve the sky. 'Pepen's Odivfey. 5. A form; a fhower.

> Our thunder from the South

Shall rain their drift of bullets on this town. Shak. K. Fohn 6. A heap or ftratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a fnowdrift, a deep body of fnow.
7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular drift of every act, proceeding eternally from Got, we are not able to difcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reafon of his works. Hook.

Their drift' comes known, and they difcover'd are;
For fome, of many, will be falfe of courfe- Daniel's C. War. 8. Scope of a difcourfe.

The main drift of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoffible to be falfe, he oppofes nobody. Tillot. Pref.
The drift of the pamphlet is to ftir up our compaffion towards the rebels.

This by the ftile, the manner, and the drift,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. Swift.

To Drift. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive ; to urge along.

Snow no larger than fo many grains of fand, drified with the wind in clouds from every plain.

Ellis's Voyage.
2. Thrown together on heaps.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, ftill more and more aftray;
Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps.
Thomfon.
To DRILL. v. a. [drillen, Dutch; pinlian, Saxon, from punzh through.]
r. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to fet the blunt end of the fhank of the drill in, when you drill a hole.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
2. To perforate ; to bore; to pierce

My body through and through he drill' d,
And Whacum by my fide lay kill'd. Hudibras, p. ii. can. 3
Tell, what could drill and perforate the pole;,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? Blackm. Creat 3. To make a hole.

When a hole is arilled in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn fmall work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. Moxon's Mech. Ex:
4. To delay; to put off : in low phrafe.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; fhe drilled him on to five and fifty, and fhe will drop him in his old age. Addifon. 5. To draw from ftep to ftep. A low phrafe

When by fuch infinuations they have once got within him, and are able to drill him on from one lewdnefs to another, by the fame arts they corrupt and fqueeze hin. Soutb's Sermons.
6. To drain; to draw flowly. This fenfe wants better authority.

Drill' $d$ through the fandy ftratum every way,
The waters with the fandy ftratum rife. Thomfon's Autumn. 7. To range troops. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and drilld $d$
Ready to charge them in the field. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3. Drile. n.f. [from the verb.]
i. An inftrument with which holes are bored. It is preffed hard againft the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ffring.

The way of tempering fteel to make gravers, drills, and mechanical inffruments, we have taught artificers. Boyle.

Drills are úfed for the making fuch holes as punches will not conveniently ferve for; as a piece of work that hath already its fhape, and muft have an hole or more made in it.

Moxon's Mech. Erer.

## 2. An ape; a baboon

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal fpecifick conftitution between a changeling and a drill, when they agree in fhape and want of reafon? Locke.
3. A fmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elfe, and fufpect it fhould be rill.

Springs through the pleafant meadows pour their drills,
Which fnake-like glide between the bordering hills. Sandlys.
To DRINK. v.n. preter. drank, or drunk; part. paff. drunk, or Arunken. [onincan, Saxon.]

1. To fwallow liquors ; to quench thirft.

Here, between the armies
Let's drink' together friendly, and embrace. Shak. Henry IV. She faid drink, and I will give thy camels drink alfo; fo I drank, and fhe made the eamels drink alfo. Ger. xxiv. 46.

He drank of the wine. Ger. ix. 21 .
When delight is the only end, and refts in itfelf, and dwells there long, then eating and drinking is not a ferving of God, but an inordinate action. Taybor's Ru'e of living boly.
2. To feaft; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you. For my part, I am forry it is turned to a drinking. Shakefpcare's Anthony and Cleopatra.
3. To drink to excefs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrafe.
4. To Drink to. To falute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firft.

I take your princely word for thofe redreffes.
-I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I drink unto your grace. Shakefp. Henay IV.
5. To Drink to. To wifh well to in the act of taking the cup.

## Give me fome wine; fill full:

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we mifs. Sh. Mact:
I'll drink to mafter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London.

Shake Praare's Henry IV. p. ii. $^{\text {i }}$ To Drink. v.a
I. To fwallow : applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor drunk any water three days and three nights,

I Sa. xxx. I2.
We have drunken our water for money. Sam. v. 4.
One man gives another a cup of poifon, a thing as terrible as death; but at the fame time he tells him that it is a cord al, and fo he drinks it off, and dies. South's Sermo .s,

5
Alexander,

Alexander, after he had arank up a cup of fourteen pintg; was going to take another.

## 2. To fuck up; to abforb,

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily drinketh in water.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5 .
Set rows of rofemary with flow'ring Item,
And let the purple vi'lets drink the ftream. Dryden's Virgil.
Bruh not thy fweeping fkirt too near the wall;
Thy heedlefs fleeve will drink the colour'd oil. Gay's Trivia.
To take in by any inlet; to hear; to fec.
, My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the found. Shake $/$ p. Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you fend,
Though ink be made of gall. Shakejpeare's Cymbeline. Phemius! let acts of gods, and hero's old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will drink with filent joy. Pope's Odyfey. I drink delicious poifon from thy eye. Pape.
4. To act upon by drinking:

Come, we have a hot venifon pafty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we fhall drink down all unkindnefs. Shakefp.
In the compafs of fome years he will drown his health and his ftrength in his belly ; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length drink down himfelf too.

South's Sermons.
5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was drinking himfelf drunk in the pavilions.
Drink. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be fwallowed, oppofed to meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ftrong above compare;
Whofe drink was only from the liquid brook!'Milt. Agonift
2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and fleepy drinks. Sh. Winter's Tale.
The juices of fruits are cither watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which drink is expreffed, as the grape, the 'apple, and the pear. Bacon's Natural Hifory.

O madnefs, to think ufe of frongeft wines,
And ftrongeft drinks, our chief fupport of health! Milton.
Thefe, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd drink. Pbillips.
Amongft drinks, auftere wines are apt to occafion foul eruptions.
DRINKMONEY n [ [drins and money] buy liquor.

Peg's fervants were always afking for drinkmoney. Arbutbnot.
Drínkable. adj. [from drink.] Potable; fuch as may be drank.
Dri'nker. n. $\int$. [from drink.] One that drinks to excefs; a drunkard.

It were good for thofe that have moift brains, and are great drinkers, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rofemary, and frankincenfe, about the full of the moon. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

The drinker and debauched perfon is the objeot of fcorn and contempt. South.

The urine of hard drinkers afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable fpirit: what is inflammable ftays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great drinkers commonly die apöplectick.

A: buthnot on Aliments.
To DRIP. v. n. [di ippen, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.

The foil, with fatt'ning moifture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grafs, and fruitful to be till'd ;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which dripping rocks, not rowling ftreams fupply. Dryden.
The fineft fparks, and cleaneft beaux,
Drip from the fhoulders to the toes.
Prior.
To Drip. v.a

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of fome rich fwain,
Which from the thatch drips faft a fhower of rain. Swift.
2. To drop fat in roafting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he drips, be his fauce.

Walton's Angler.
His offer'd entrails fhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatnefs from the hazle broach. Dryd. Virgil.
Deip. n. f. [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.
Water may be procured for neceflary occafions from the heavens, by preferving the drips of the houfes. Mortimer.
Dri'pping. n.f. [from drip.] The fat which houfewives gather from roalt meat.

Shews all her fecrets of houlekeeping ;
For candles how fhe trucks her dripping.
Swift.
Dríppingran. n. $\int$. [drip and pan.] The pan in which the fat of roaft meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw fmoaking coals into the drippingpan.

Swift.

## D R I

Dri'rpite. adj. [from drip.] This word is ufed fomewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; dripple /hot.
To DRIVE. v. ä. preterite drove, anciently drave; part. paff. driven, or drove. [dreiban, Gothick; סpıfan, Saxon; dryern, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous preffure.

On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield prefs'd on fhield, and man drove man along.
Pope.
3. To expel by force from any place.

Driven from his native land to forcign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage refents his wounds. Dryden's Virg. His ignominious flight the vietors boaft,
Beaux banifh beaux, and fwordknots fwordknots drive. Pope.
4. To fend by force to any place.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. Sh. M. W. of Win. Fate has driven'em all Into the net.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
5. To force or urge in any dircetion.

He food and meafured the earth: lie beheld, and drove afunder the nations.

Hel. iii. 6.
6. To impel to greater fpeed.
7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot whecls, that they drove them heavily.

Ex. xiv. 25 .
8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance:

There find a herd of heifers; wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and drive 'em to the fhore. Addifon.
9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with defign of wafteful prey,
To drive the country, force the fwains away. Dryden's Virg. 10. To force ; to compel.

He driven to difmount, threatned, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horfe as fortune had done for his. Sidney.

They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguifhed, 'till they had driven one of their confuls to depart the city, againft whom they found not in the world what to object, faving only that his name was Tarquin. Hooker, b. iv. He was driven by the neceffities of times, more than led by his own difpofition to rigour.

King Charles.
11. To diftrefs; to ftraiten.

This kind of fpeech is in the manner of defperate men far driven.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
12. To urge by violence, not kindnefs.

He taught the gofpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himfelf to drive; but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.
13. To impel by influence of paffion.

I drave my fuitor from his mad humour of love tó a living humour of madnefs.

Shakefpeare's As you like it.
Difcontents drave men into flidings. King Charles.
Lord Cottington, being mafter of temper, and of the moft profound difinulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miftake, and then drive him into choler. Clarendon.

It is better to marry than to burn, fays St. Paul; where we may fee what drives men into a conjugal life: a little burning pufhes us more powerfully than greater pleafures in profpect.
14. To urge ; to prefs to a conclufion.

The experiment of wood that fhineth in the dark, we have diligently driven and purfued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the moft durable, and hath leaft apparent motion. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .35^{2}$.
We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, driven up and refolved into their moft fimple principles.

Digby on Bodies.
To drive the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious defigns of this divine architect. Cheyne's Pbil. Princ. The defign of thefe orators was to drive fome particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. Swift.
15. To carry on.

As a farmer cannot hurband his ground fo well, if he fit at a great rent; fo the merchant cannot drive his trade fo well, if he fit at great ufury.

Bacon, Efay 42.
The bees have common cities of their own,
And common font, beneath one law they live,
And with one common ftock their traffick drive. Dryden.
Your Pafimond a lawlefs bargain drove,
The parent could not fell the daughter's love.
The trade of life cannot be driven without partners. Collier.
16. To purify by motion.

The one's in the plot, let him be never fo innocent; and the other is as white as the driven fnow, let him be never fo criminal.

L'Eftrange.
17. To Drive out. To expel.

Tumults and their exciters drave myfelf and many of both houfes out of their places. King C'barles.
As foon as they heard the name of Rofetes, they forthwitis drave out their governour, and received the Turks into the town.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.

To Drive. v. $n$

1. To go as inpelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being diftracted, diveeth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b.ii. Love, fixt to one, ftill fafe at anchor tides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But lofing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It drives away at will, to every wave a fcorn.
Nor with the rifing ftorm would vainly flrive;
But left the helm, and let the veffel divive. Dryden's En.
2. To rufh with violence.

Fierce Boreas drove againft his flying fails,
And rent the fhects.
Dryden's 压 $n$.
Near as he draws, thick harbingers of finoke,
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place;
Whofe little intervals of night are broke,
By fparks that drive againft his facred face. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
Then with fo fwift an elbb the flood drove backward,
It flipt from underneath the fcaly herd. Dryd. All for Love.
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T'imbofs their hives in clufters. Dryden's Don Selafian. While thus he ftood,
Perithous' dart drove on, and nail'd him to the wood. Dryd. As a fhip, which winds and waves affail,
Now with the current drives, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempert, and th' impetuous feas. Dryden. The wolves fcampered away, however, as hard as they could drive

L'Eftrange.

## Thick as autumnal leaves, or driving fand,

The moving fquadrons blacken all the frand. Pope's Iliad. 3. To pafs in a carriage.

There is a litier ready ; lay him in't,
And drive tow'rd Dover. Sbakefpear
Thy flaming chariot wheels, that fhook
Heav'n's everlafing frame, while o'er the necks
Thou drov'l of warring angels difarray'd. Milt. Par. Lof.
4. To tend to; to confider as thie foope and ultimate defign.

Our firf apprehenfions are inftructed in authors, which drive at thefe as the higheft elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. g.
We cannot widely miftake his difcourfe, when we have found out the point he drives at.

Locke.
They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point, but ramble from one fubject to another. Dryd.

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been driving at. Addifon on the War. 5. To aim; to frike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me. Shakef. Hen.IV. At Auxur's fhicld he drove, and at the blow
Both fhield and arm to ground together go. Dryden's 厷n. To DRI'VEL. v.n. [from drip, dripple, dribble, drivel]
r. To flaver ; to let the fpittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a driveling old fellow, lean, fhaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moit greedy of earth Sidney, b. ii.
No man could fpit from him, but would be forced to drivel like fome paralytick, or a fool. Grew's Cofm.
2. To be weak or foolifh; to dote.

This driveling love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. Shake/p. Rom. and fuliet. I hate to fee a brave bold fellow fotted,
Made four and fenfelefs, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. Dryderi's Spanifs Fryar.
Dri'vel. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Slaver ; moifture fhed from the mouth.

Befides th' eternal divel, that fupplies
The dropping beard, from nofrils, mouth and eyes. Dryden.
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This fenfe is now out of ufe.

What fool am I, to mingle that drivel's fpeeches among my noble thoughts.

Sidney, b. ii.
Millions of years this old drivel Cupid lives,
While fill more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. Sidncy.
Dri'veleer. n.f. [fiom drivel.] A fool; an ideot; a flaverer.
I have heard the arranteft drivellers commended for their flurewdnefs, even by men of tolerable judgment.

Swift.
DR1'VEN. Participle of arive
They were driven forth from among men. Fob $x \times x .5$. Dríver. n. $\int$. [from hive.]

1. The perfon or inftrument who gives any motion by violence. 2. One who drives beafts.

He from the many-peopl'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the driver's cries. Sandys.
The driver runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoft to death

L'Efrange's Fables.
The multitude or commen rout, like a drove of fheep, or an herd of men, may be managed by any noife or cry which their ariver fhall accuitom thean to.

South's Sermons.
3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce driver with more fury lends
The founding lafh, and, ere the ftroke defcends;
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. Dryd.Virg. Fn. $\}$
Ta DRI'ZZLE. v. a. [drijclen, German, to hed dew.] To
fhed in fmall flow drops; as Winter rains.
When the fun fets the air doth drizzle dew. Shakefpeare.
Though now this face of mine be hid
In fap-confuning Winter's drizzled fnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life fome memory.
To Drízzle. v. n. To fall in hort flow drops.
And drizaling drops that often do redound,
The firmeft fint doth in continuance wear.
Spenfer.
Her heart did melt in great compafion,
And drizzling tears did thed for pure affection. Fairy 2 uecn. This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no drizzling fhow'r,
But rattling form of arrows barb'd with fire.
The neighbouring mountains, by reafon of thcir height, are more expofed to the dews and drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Drizzly. adj. [from drizzle.] Sheding finall rain.
This during Winter's drizzly reign be done,
'Till the new ram receives th' exalted fun. Dryden's Virgil.
DROIL. n. f. [by 'Junius uiderfood a contraction of diveel.]
A drone; a fluggard.
To Droil. v. n. To work fluggifhly and flowly; to plod.
Let fuch vile vaffals, born to bafe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living droil,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
Spenfer.
We fee in all things how defuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, fo that we can apprehend only thofe things in which we are converfant: the droiling peafant fcarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbouring markets.

Government of the Tongue.
DROLL. n. f. [droler, French.]

1. One whofe bufinefs is to raife mirth by petty tricks; a jefter ; a buffoon; a jackpudding.
As he was running home in all hafte, a droll takes him up by the way.

L'Eftrange.
Why, how now, Andrew ! cries his brother droll;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is fomething dull. Prior.
Democritus, dear droll, revifit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. Prior.
2. A farce; fomething exhibited to raife mirth.

Some as juftly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls.
Swift.
To Droll. v. u. [drôle, French.] To jeft; to play the buffoon.
Such auguft defigns as infpire your inquiries ufed to be decided by drolling fantafticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themfelves ridiculous. Glanv. Scepf. Pref. Men that will not be reafoned into their fenfes, may yet be laughed or drolled into them.

L'Eftrange:
Let virtuofoes infult and defpife on, yet they never fhall be able to droll away nature. South's Sermons. Dróllery. n.f. [from droll.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Chriftians
faith, and the atheifts drollery upon it. Governm. of the Tongue.
Dro'medary. n. f. [dromedare, Italian.]
A fort of camel fo called from its fwiftnefs, becaure it is faid to travel a hundred miles a day, and fome affirm one hundred and fifty. Dromedaries are fmaller than common camels, flenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two finall bunches, covered with hair, on its back ${ }_{3}$ the other leffer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very ferviceable in the weftern parts of Afia, where they abound Their hair is foft and fhorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered witi a flefhy fkin; and they are about feven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much at a time, and are faid to difturb the water with their feet: They keep the water long in their ftomachs, which, as fome report, travellers in neceffity will open for the fake of the water contained in them. The fomach of this animal is compofed of four ventricles; and in the fecond are feveral mouths, which open a paflage into twenty cavities, which ferve for confervatories of water. See Camel. Calmet.

Straw for the horfes and dromedaries brought they unto the place.

1 Kings iv. 28
DRONE. n. S. [broen, Saxon]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is thercfore driven out by the reft.

The fad-ey'd juftice, with his furly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone.
Sharcfpeare's Henry V.
Luxurious kings are to their people loft;
They live, like drones, upon the publick coft. Dryd. Auren. All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy dromes from the laborious hive. Dryden's Wirgil. 70
2. A

## D R O

2. A fluggard; an idler.

He fleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones hive not with me,
Thercfore I part with him. Sbakeppeare's Merch. of I'cilice. Sit idle on the houfhold hearth
A burd'nous drone, to vifitants a gaze. Milton's Agonifles. It is my misfortune to be nuarried to a drone, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common ftock.
siddifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .211$.
3. The hum, or inftrument of humming

To Dronf. v.n. [from the noun,] 1o live in idlenefs; to dream

What have I loft by my forefathers fault?
Why, was not I the twenticth by defcent
From a long reftive race of droning kings? Dryd. Stan. Fir. Drónish. adj. [from drone.] Idle; fluggifh; dreaming; lazy; indolent ; unactive

The dromifh monks, the fcorn and thame of manhood,
Roufe and prepare once more to take poficfion,
To neftle in their aucient hives again. Rowe's Jane Gray. To Droop. v. n. [droef, forrow, Dutch.]

1. 'To languifh with forrow.

Conceiving the difhonour of his mother,
He ftraight declin'd, droop'd, took it deeply;
Fafien'd, and fix'd the fhame on't in himfelf.
Sbakefperrc.
My thoughts $p$, with
2. To faint ; to grow weak ; to be defpirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A moft aufpicious ftar; whofe influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop.
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowfe,
While night's black agents to their prey do rowze Sh. Wacb.
When, by impulfe from heav'n, T yrtæus fung,
In droof ing foldiers a new courage fprung. Rojcommon. Can flow'rs but droop in abfence of the fun,
Which wak'd their fweets? and mine, alas! is gone. Dryd. Time feems not now beneath his years to ftoop,
Nor do his wings with fickly feathers droop. Dryden.
When factious rage to crucl exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The mufes droop' $d$ with their forfaken arts.
Dryden.
I'll animate the foldiers clrooping courage,
With love of freedom and contempt of life. Addif. Cato.
I faw him ten days before he died, and obferved he began very much to droop and languifh.

Swift.
3. To fink; to lean downwards.

I never from thy fide henceforth muft ftray,
Where'er our day's work lies; thnugh now enjoin'd
Laborious, 'till day droop. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. xi. His head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or fpeck'd with gold,
Hung drooping, unfuftain'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
On her heav'd bofom hung her drooping head,
Which, with a figh, fhe rais'd; and this fhe faid.
DROP. n. f. [8roppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moifture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ftream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Whereas Ariftotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put
Whereas Ariftotle tells us, that if a drop of wine be put into ten thoufand meafures of water, the wine being overpowered by fo vaft a quantity of water, will be turned into it: he fpeaks, to my apprehenfion, very improbably.

Adiniring, in the gloomy fhade,
Thofe little drops of light.
Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To fave one drop of his.
Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
2. Diamond hanging in the car.
'The drops to thee, Brillants, we confign ;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
Bogle.
Waller.
op Serene. n.f. [gutta ferena, Latin.] A difeafe of the eye, proceeding from an infpifiation of the humour.

So thick a drop Sercne hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim fuffufion veil'd! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
To Drop. v.a. [לroppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or fingle globules.

His heavens hall drop down dew.
2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And drop their anchors on the meads below.
One only hag remain'd:
Againft a wither'd oak the learn'd her weight,
Propp'd on her trufty ftaff, not half upright,
And dropp'd an aukward court'sy to the knight.
St. John himfelf will farce forbear
To bite his pen and drop a tear;
The reft will give a flirug, and cry,
I'm forry, but we all mult die!
Deut. xxxiii. 28.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Suvift.

## D R O

3. To let go; to difnifs from the hand, or the poffefion.

Though I could
With barefac'd power fweep him from my fight,
And bid my will avouch it ; yet I muft not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whofe loves I may not drop.
Shakeffare's Macbeth.
Thofe who have affumed vifible fhapes for a feafon, can laadly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; becaufe they drop their bodies, and diveft themfelves of thofe vifible fhapes.

Watts's Logick.
4. To utter flightly or cafually.

Drop not thy word againft the houfe of Ifaac. Amss vii. 16.
5. To infert indirectly, or by way of digreffion.

St. Paul's epiftles contain nothing but points of Chriftian inftruction, amongft which he feldom fails to drop in the great and diftinguifhing doctrines of our holy reiigion.
6. To intermit; to ceafe.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to drop our hopes, or rather never entertain them. Ciliier on Defpair. After having given this judgment in its favour, they fud7. Tonly dropt the purfuit.

Sharp's Surgery.
7. To quit a mafter.

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out thefe fhoes in your fervice, and not one penny left me to buy more; fo that you muft even excufe me. if I diop you here. L'Eflrange.
8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther affociation.
She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will drop him in his old age, if fhe can find her account in another. Addifon.
They have no fooncr fetched themfelves up to the faftion of the polite world, but the town has dropped them. Addifon.
9. To fuffer to vanifh, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by fuch records as would preferve the traditionary account of him to after-ages, and recify it, if, by paffing through feveral gencrations, it might drop any part that was material. Addifon.
Opinions, like faflions, always defcend from thofe of quality to the middle fort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vaniin.
swift.
10. To bedrop; to fpeckle; to variegate with fpots. Variis Aeliatus corpsra guttis.

Or, fporting with quick glance,
Shew to the fun their wav'd coats, dropp'd with gold. Milt.
To Drop. v. $n$.

1. To fall in drops, or fingle globules.

The quality of mercy is not frain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
2. To let drops fall; to difcharge itfelf in drops.

The heavens dropped at the prefence of God. Pf. Ixvii. 8.
While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhofpitable coaft. Dryden's EEn.
Beneath a rock he figh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every dropping fone. Dryden.
3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philofophers conjecture that you dro/ped from the moon, or one of the ftars:

Gulliver's Travels.
In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the
fun, this comet muft at laft diop into the fun's body. Cheyne.
4. To fall fpontaneounty.

So may'ft thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eafe
Gather'd, not harhly pluck'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xis 5. To fall in death; to die fuddenly.

It was your prefurmife,
That in the dole of blows your fon might drop. Shakefp. 6. To die.

Nothing, fays Seneca, fo foon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the profpect of one friend after another dropping round us. Digby to Pope.
7. To fink into filence; to vanifh; to come to nothing : a fanniliar phrafe.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let drcp this incident of Helen.
I heard of threats, óccafioned by my verfes: I fent to acquaint them where I was to befound, and fo it dropped. Pope. 8. To come unexpectedly.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving difturbance at his entry ; and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are juft feated. Specłator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .448$.
Drópping. n. $\int$ f. [from drop.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench ferapes kitchen-ftuff,
And barreling the droppings and the fnuff
Of wafting candles.
Dome.
2. That which drops when the continuous fream ceafes.

Strain out the laft dull droppings of your fenfe,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. Pofo's Criticijms Drotret. n.f. A little drop.

Thou abhorr'dt in us our human gricfs,

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Scorn'd our brine's flow, and thofe our droplets, which From niggard natıre fall.

Shakcpeare's Timon.
Dro'pstone. n.f. [drop and fione.] Spar formed into the fhape of drops.

W'oodward's Foff:
Dro'pwort. n. $f$. [drop and rucrt.] A plant of various fpecies.
Dro'psical. adj. [from diopfy] Difeafed with a dropfy; hydropical; tending to a dropry.

The dict of nephritick and dropfical perfons ought to be fuch as is oppofite to, and fubdueth the alkalefcent nature of the falts in the ferum of the blood. Avbutionot on Aliments.
Drópsied. adj. [from dro^jy.] Difeafed with a dropfy.
Where great addition fwells, and virtue none,
It is a dropfied honour: good alone
Is good.
Shakefpearc's All's well that ends well. DRO'PSY. n.f. [lrdrops, Latin; whence anciently bydropify, thence dropify, droply] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the folids, whereby digeftion is weakened, and all the parts ftuffed.

2uincy.
An anafarca, a fpecies of dropfy, is an extravafation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adipofa. Sjary. DROSS. n. f . [опој, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or defpumation of metals.

Some fcumm'd the drofs that from the metal came,
Some ftirr'd the molton ore with ladles great,
And every one did fwink, and every one did fweat. Fai $\odot_{1}$
Should the mixture of a little drofs conftrain the church to deprive herfelf of fo much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make feparation of the one from the other?
2. Ruft ; incruftation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a cruft of $d r o f s$, after cleanfine appeared with all his titles frefh and beautiful. Addif. on Nicdals. 3. Refufe; leavings; fweepings; any thing remaining after the Fair of the better part ; dreggs ; feculence; corruption.
Fair proud, now tell me, why fhould fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but drofs unclean;
And in the fhade of death itfelf fhall fhroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? Spenfer, Somnet 2.
That moft divine light only fhineth on the That moft divine light only fhineth on thofe minds, which are purged from all worldly drofs and human uncleannefs. Ral. All treafures and all gain efteem as $d r o f s$,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the higheft. Milt. Pa. Lof. Such precepts exceedingly difpofe us to piety and religion, by purifying our fouls from the drofs and filth of fenfual
delights. delights.

Tillotfon, Sernon 5.
Dro'ssiness. r.f. [from drofy.] Foulnefs; feculence; ruft. The furnace of affiction refines us from earthly drolinefs, Dro'ssy and fons us for the impreffion of God's ftamp.

1. Full of forion drofs.]
2. Full of fcorious or recrementitious parts; full of drofs.

So doth the fire the drofly gold refine.
Davies.
For, by the fire, they emit not only many drofy and fcorious parts, but whatfoever they had received either from earth or loadftone. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.4.
2. Worthlefs; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire thefe drofly rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold.
Dro'tchei. n. $\int$. [corrupted perhaps from dretchel. To dretch, in Chaucer, is to idlle, to delay. Droch, in Frijick, is delay.] An idle wench; a fluggard. In Scottifh it is itill ufed.
Drove. n. f. [from drive.]

1. A body or number of cattle : generally ufed of oxen or black cattle.
They brought to their ftations many droves of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thoufand muttons.

Hayward.
A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern droves. Brown.
2. A number of theep driven.

A drove of theep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noife or cry which the drivers fhall accuftom them to.

South's Sermons.

## 3. Any collection of animals.

The founds and feas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton.
4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou do'ft pretend,
The mifer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brafs,
Where droves, as at a city-gate, may pafs. Drjden's Juven. Dróven. part. from drive.

This is fought indeed;
Had we fo done at firft, we had clroven them home
With clouts about their heads. Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra. Dro'ver. n.f. [from drove.] One that fats oxen for fale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.
I I wifh him joy of her.
-Why, that's fpoken like an honeft drover; fo they fell
bullocks. Shakefpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
The drover who his fellow drover meets,
In narrow paffages of winding ftreets. Dryden's Juvenal.

## D R O

DROUGFT. M. f. [onurobe, Saxon ; drowth, Scotiin.]

1. Dry weather ; want of raim

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April ntall with all his fhowers
In Summer's drougbt I'll diop upen thice ftill. Sh. Tit. Andr Great droughts in Summer, lafting 'till the end of Auguft, fome gentle flowers upon them, and then forne dry weather, portend a peftilent Summer the year following. Bacon. To fouth the Perfian bay,
And inacceffible th' Arabian drought. Milton's Parad. Reg. As torrents in the drowth of Summer fail,
So perifht man from death thall never rife. Sandys. They were fo learned in natural philofophy, that they foretold earthquakes and ftorms, great droughts, and great
plagues. plagues.

Timple.
In a drought the thirfly creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain
Dryden.
Upon a fhower, after a drought, earthworms and landThails innumerable come out of their lurking places. Ray. 2. Thirft ; want of drink.

His carcafe, pin'd with hurger and with drousht. Milton. One whofe drought
Yet fcarce allay'd, ftill eyes the current fream,
Whofe liquid murmur heard, new thirft excites. Milt. P. L.
D ou'Ghtiness. $u f$. [from droughty.] The flate of wanting rain.
Droughty. adj. [from drought.]

1. Wanting rain ; fultry.

That a camel, fo patient of long thirf, fhould be bred in fuch droughty and parched countries, where it is of fuch emi nent ufe for travelling over thofe dry and fandy defarts, where no water is to be had, muft be acknowledged an act of providence and defign.

Ray on the Creation.
2. Thirfy; dry with thirft.

If the former years
Exhibit no fupplies, alas! thou muft
With taftelefs water wafh thy drougbty throat. Phillips.
To Drown. v. a. [from cirunden, below, German, Skinner, from onuncnian, Saxon, Mr. Lye.]

1. To fuffocate in water.

They would foon dicwn thofe that refufed to fwim down the popular ftream.

King Cbarles.
When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and fav'd from nations drown'd.
2. To overwhelm in water

Or fo much as it needs
To dew the fovereign flower, and drown the weeds. Shakef.
Galleys might be drowned in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. Knolles's Hiffory: 3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Betwixt the prince and parliament we fland,
The barriers of the fate on cither hand:
May neither overflow, for then they drown the land. Dry. $\}$ 4. To immerge; to lofe in any thing.

Moft men being in fenfual pleafures drown'd,
It feems their fouls but in their fenfes are.
Davies.
5. To lofe in fomething that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that courfe, howeve good, which his predecefliors held, for doubt to have his doings drowned in another man's praife. Spenfer on Ircland.
To think that the brightnefs of the fun's body above doth drown our difcerning of the leffer lights, is a popular errour.

Wotton's Architeçure
My private voice is drown'd amid' the fenate. Add. Cato. Some aged man, who lives this act to fee,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May fay, the fon, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and drowns his father's name. Dryden o Drown. v. n. To be fuffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh drowning.

Afibam's Schoolmafter.
What Methought what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noife of waters in my ears !
To DROWSE of ugly death within mine eyes! Sbakef. R. III neep. leep.

There gentle fleep
Firft found me, and with foft oppreffion feiz'd
My drowed fenfes uncontroll'd. Mitton's Paradifo Lof To Drowse. v. $n$.
I. To flumber; to grow heavy with fleep.

## All their Chape

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thofe
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to drooufe,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the paftoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xi.
2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather drows' $l$, and hung their cyelids down
Slept in his face, and render'd fuch afpect
As cloudy men ufe to their adverfaries. Shakefp. Heny VI.
Drówsil

## D R U

Dro'wsily, adry. [from drozufy.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to fleep.

The air fwarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which drooufily like humming beetles rife. Dryd. Ind. Emp. 2. Sluggifhly ; idly; flothfully; lazily.

We do haftily fatisfy our underftanding with the firft things, and, thereby fatiated, flothfully and drowfily fit down. Raleigh's Hijlory of the Wor'd.
Drotwsiness. n.f. [from drowffi.]

1. Sleepinefs; heavinefs with fleep; difpofition to fleep.

What a flrange drowesmefs pofleflics them ? Shakefp. Tompeff. In deep of night, when drowefine/s
Hath lock'd up mortal fenfe, then liften I
To the celeftial fyren's harmony. Paradife Regained. What fuccour can I hope the mufe will fend,
Whofe drowemefs hath wrong'd the mufe's friend ? Craßaw.
He paffes his whole life in a dozed condition, between fleeping and waking, with a kind of drowfinefs and confufion upon his fenfes.

South's Sermons.
He that from his childhood has made rifing betimes familiar to him, will not wafte the beft part of his life in drow $/ 1-$ nefs and lying a-bed.

Loche.
A fenfation of drowesinefs, oppreffion, heavinefs, and laffitude, are figns of a plentiful meal, efpecially in young people.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Idlenefs; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to flake off your drowfinefs; for it feemed to be the trumpet of a war. Bacon's Holy War. Drówsihed. n. f. Sleepinefs; inclination to fleep.

The royal virgin fhook off drow/3 bed;
And rifing forth out of her bafer boure,
Look'd for her knight. Fairy ${ }^{2}$ ueen, b. i. cant. 2. fan. 7. Dro'wsy. alj. [from drowefe.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with fleep; lethargick.

Drow'y am I, and yet can rarely fleep.
Men drovefy, and defirous to fleep, or before the fit of an ague, do ufe to yawn and ftretch. . Bacon's. Natural Hiffory.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raife up their drowfy heads.
Cleaveland.
Drunken at laft, and drouvfy they depart,
Each to his houfe.
Dryden.
2. Heavy; lulling ; caufing fleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up rofe from drowuy couch. Fairy Queen, b, ii. cant. 3.
While thus fhe refted, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the fhade,
And purling ftreams that through the meadow ftray'd, $\}$ In drouvy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
3. Stupid; dull.

Thofe inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his drowfy reafoning, could never have been capable of. Atterbury.
To DRUB. v.a. [druber, to kill, Danifh.] To threfh; to beat ; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though drubb'd, can lofe no honour by't. Hudibras, p. i.
The little thicf had been foundly drubbed with a good honeft cudgel.

L'Efrange.
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been lefs than weight, I fhould have been drubbed. Locke. Drub. n. f. [from the verb.]. A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and drubs I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of ftrength.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
By fetting fuch an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have expofed them to innumerable drubs and contufions. Addifon's Freebolder, N ${ }^{\circ} .50$.
To DRUDGE. v. n. [oneccan, to vex, Saxon; draghen, to carry, Dutch.]. To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to flave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarfe tabour,
In merriment, did drudge and labour. Hudibras, p. i.
The poor fleep little: we muft learn to watch
Our labours late, and early cvery morning,
Mid'ft Winter frofts; then clad and fed with faring,
Rife to our toils, and drudge away the day.
Advantages obtained by induftry directed by philofophy, can never be expected from drudging ignorance. Glanv. Scepf: Soou he came to court,
Proffering for hire his fervice at the gate,
To drudge, draw water, and to run or wait. Dryd. Fables.
I made no fuch bargain with you, to live always druds-
Dry. Drden's Dedicat. Ain.
What is an age, in dull renown drudg'd o'er!
One little fingle hour of love is more.
Granville.
Drudge: $n$. f. [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour ; a flave; one doomed to fervile occupation.

Tio conelude, this dudge of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me.

Shakefpeare's Cimidy of Errours.
He fits above, and lauglis the while

## D R U

At thee, ordain'd his drudse, to execute
Whate'er his wrath fhall bid. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Art thou our flave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our drudge,
And dar' it thou, at our fending and command,
Difpute thy coming.
Milton's Agoniftcs, 1. 392.
He is content to be their drudge,
And on their crrands gladly trudge. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.
The hard mafter makes men ferve him for nought, who rewards his drulges and naves with nothing but flame and forrow, and mifery.
qillot fon, Sernion 4.
Dru'dger. n. $\int$. [from drudge.]

1. A mean labourer.
. The drudging-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roaft meat.
DRU'DGERY. n.f. [from drudge] Mean labour; ignoble toil; difhonourable work; fervile occupation.
My old dame will be undone for one to do her hufbandry, and her drudgery. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Were there not inftruments for drudgery as well as offices of drudgery? Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them ?

- LEfirange.

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary drudgeries,
Which they impofe.
Southern's Oroonoko.
To thee that drudgery of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. Dryd. Auren.
Paradife was a place of blifs, as well as immortality, without drudgery, and without forrow.

Even drudsery himfelf,
As at the car he fweats, or dufty hews
The palacc-ftone, looks gay. Thomfon's Summer, 1. 1445 .
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her drudgery. Swift's Meditations on a Broomffick. Dru'daingbox. n. $f_{\text {. [drudging and box.] The box out of }}$ which flower is fprinkled upon roaft meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the drudgingbox to be recall'd.
King's Cookery.
Dru'dgingly. adv. [from drudging.] Laborioufly; toilfomely.

He does now all the meaneft and trifingeft things himfelf drudgingly, without making ufe of any inferiour or fubordinate minifter.

Ray on the Criation.
DRUG. n. $\int$. [drogue, French.]

1. An ingredient ufed in phyfick; a medicinal fimple.

Mortal drugs I have ; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. Shak. Rom. and Juliet. A flect defory'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Clofe failing from Bengala, or the ifles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their fpicy drugs. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. l. 640.
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poifon in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly $d r u g$, when gems divine
Enchafe the cup, and fparkle in the wine. Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u v e n}$.
Judicious phyfick's noble art to gain,
He drugs and plants explor'd, alas, in vain!
Smith.
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-infpiring bowl,
Temper'd with drugs of fov'reign ufe, $t$ ' affuage
The boiling bofom of tumultuous rage. Pope's Ody $\int f$ ey, b. iv.
In the names of drugs and plants, the miftake in a word may endanger life.

Baker's Reffections on Learning.
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchafer can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue fhall a drug become:
An empty name
W.as all her fame,

But now fhe fhall be dumb. Dryden's Albion.
3. A drudge.

He from his firft fwath proceeded
Through fweet degrees that this bricf world affords,
To fuch as may the paffive drugs of it freely command. Shak.
To Drug. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feafon with medicinal ingredients.

The furfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with fnores. -i've drugg' $d$ their poffets,
That death and nature do contend about them. Sliak. Macb.
2. To tincture with fomething offenfive.

Oft they aflay'd,
Hunger and thirft conftraining: drugg'd as oft
With hatefuleft difrelifh, writh'd their jaws,
With foot and cinders fill'd. Niilton's Paradifô Loft, b. x.
Dru'gaet. n.f. A fight kind of woollen ftuff.
In druggets dreft, of thirteen pence a yard, See Pliilip's fon amid't his Perfian guard.

Sruift.
DrU'GGIST. n.f. [from drug.] Ohe who fells phyfical drugs. Common nitre we bought at the druggifis.
Dru'gster. थ.f. [from drug.] One who fells phyfical fimples,

Common

D R U
Common oil of turpentine I bought at the drugfers. Boyle.
They fet the clergy below their apothecaries, the phyfician of the foul below the drugfers of the body. Atterbury. Dru'id. n.. . [derio, oaks, and bud, incaintation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian ojùs. Perron; darrach, oak, Erfe.] The priefts and philofophers of the antient Britons.
DRUM. n.f. [tromme, Danifh ; drumme, Erfe.]

1. An inftrument of military mufick, confifing of vellum ftrained over a broad hoop on each fide, and beaten with fticks.

Let's march without the noife of threat'ning drums. Shak.
In drums the clofenefs round about, that preferveth the found from difperfing, maketh the noife come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and ftrong than if you fhould ftrike upon the like fkin extended in the open air. Bacon's Nat. Hijf.

Tears trickling down their breafts bedew the ground,
And drums and trumpets mix their mournful found. Dryden. Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor fhrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. Pbillips.
2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.
To Drum. v. $n$.

1. To beat a drum ; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulfatory motion.

Now, heart,
Be ribb'd with iron for this one attempt ;
Set ope thy fluices, fend the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy reft within the quiet cell
For thou fhalt dium no more. Dryden's Don Sebafian.
To Dru'mble. v. n. To drone; to be fluggifh. Harmer.
Take up the!e cloaths here quickly: where's the cowlftaff? Look, how you drumble: carry them to the landrefs in Datchet mead.

Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Dru'mpish. n. $\int$. The name of a fill.
The under jaw of the drumfijh from Virginia. Woodiward.
Drummajor. n. f. [drum and major.] The chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to fpoil the fwearing
And the drummajor's oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble.
Cleaveland.
Drummaker. n. f. [drum and maker.] He who deals in drums.

The drummaker ufes it, and the cabinetmaker. Mortimer.
Dru'mmer. n.f. [from drum.] He whofe office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, flrike up, and let us march away. Shak.H.IV.
Here rows of drummers ftand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder fhake the pilc. Gay's Trivia.
Dru'mstick. n. $\int$. [drum and fick.] The ftick with which a drum is beaten.
Drunk. adj. [from drink.]

1. Intoxicated with ftrong liquour ; inebriated.

This was the morn when iffuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they ftood prepar'd
Of feeming arms to make a fhort affay;
Then haften to be drunk, the bufinefs of the day: Dryden. We generally conclude that man drunk, who takes pains to be thought fober.
2. Drenched or faturated with moifture.

I will make mine arrows drunk' with blood. Deut. xxix. 6. Dru'nkard. \%. $\int$. [from drunk.] One given to exceffive ufe of ftrong liquors; one addicied to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've feen drunkards
Do more than this in fport. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a drunkard, I muft vomit them. Sbakefp. Tit. And.
God will not take the dirunkard's excufe, that he has fo long accuftomed himfelf to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.

South's Sermons.
Dru'nken. alj. [from drink.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor ; inebriated.

O monftrous beaft! how like a fwine he liess!
Sirs, I will practife on this drunken man. Sbakefpeare.
Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine alfo, that things come upon them; they fee not well things afar off; thofe things that they fee near hand, they fee out of their place; and fometimes they fee things double. Bac.
2. Given to habitual ebricty.
3. Saturated with moifture.

Then let the earth be drurken witla our blood. Sh. Ii. VI.
4. Done in a ftate of incbriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vaffals,
Eave done a drunken flanghter, and defac'd
The precious inadge of our dear Redeemer,
Yout ftrait are un your knees for pardon, pardon. Sh. R. III. We fhould for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake.
Swift.
Drusikenly, adj, [from drunticn.] In a drunken manner.
My bloud already, like the pelican,
Haft thou tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. Sbak. Rich. II.

DRU'NK ENNRSS. n. $\int$. [from drunken.]
. Intoxication with ftrong liquour.
Every going off from our natural and common temper; and our ufual feverity of behaviour, is a degree of drunker: nefs.
2. Habitual cbricty.

Taylor's Rule of boly living:
The
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkennes, by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts's Inprovement of tho Mind, p. i. c. 1
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind $;$ diforder of the faculties.

Paffion is the drunkennefs of the mind, and therefore in its prefent workings not controllable by reafon. Spenfer.
DKY. adj. [bniz, Saxon.]

1. Arid; without wet; without moifture; not wet; nct moift.
If the pipe be a little wet on the infide, it will make a differing found from the fame pipe dry. Bacon's Natural Itifory. When God faid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let dry land appear! Milton's $\dot{P}_{a r}$. Log. Of turbid elements the fport;
From clear to cloudy toft, from hot to cold, And dry to moift.

Thomfon
2. Without rain.

A dry March and a dry May portend a wholfome Summer ${ }_{3}$
if there be a fhowering April between. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the feafon. Addif
3. Not fucculent; not juicy.

I will drain him dry as hay;
Sleep fhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthoufe lid
He fhall live a man forbid
Sbakefpeare's Macbatio
4. Without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring:
Give forrow vent, and let the fluices go. Dryden's Aurengzi 5. Thirfty; a-thirf.

So dry he was for fway.
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
Void of a bulky charger near their lips;
With which, in often interrupted fleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues.
Pbillips
6. Jejune ; barren; plain; unembellifhed; without pathos.

As we fhould take care that our ftile in writing be neither dry nor empty, we fhould look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched defcriptions: either is a vice. B. 70 obnj.
It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not fo dry as the meer contemplation of proportions; and therefore, I hope, therein fomewhat to refrefh both the reader and myfelf. Wotion's Archite ETure.
That the fire buris by heat, is an empty dry return to the queftion, and leaves us ftill ignorant. Glanv. Scepf: c. 20
It is a dry fable, with little or nothing in it. L'Eftrange. Authority and friendfhip work upon fome, $d r y$ and fober reafon works upon others.

L'Eftrange.
To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay afide $d r y$ fubtilties with which the fchools are filled. Burnet's Theory.
Thefe epiftles will become lefs $d r y$, and more fufceptible of ornament.

| Pope: |
| :---: |

7. Hard; fevere. [Drien anciently to endure, dree, Scottißh.]

I rather hop'd I fhould no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting fcore
For hard $d r y$ baftings ufed to prove
The readieft remedies of love;
Next a dry diet.
Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.
To Dry. ข. a.

1. To free from moifture ; to arefy; to exficcate

The meat was well, if you were fo contented.
-I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and dry'd away,
And I exprefly ann forbid to touich it. Shakefpeare:
Heat drieth bodies that do eafily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and fo doth time or age arefy, as in the fame bodies. Bacon's Natural Hijfory; N0. $294^{\circ}$
Herbs and flowers, if they be dried in the fhade; or dried in the hot fun a fmall time, keep beft. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory' The running ftreams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who drys his fleece upon the neighbouring rock: Dryden. 2. To exhale moifture.
'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her foul: at laft 'twas rage alone;
Which burning upwards in fucceffion, dries
The tears that ftood confidering in her eycs. Dryd. Fakles.
The water of the fea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and dried up by the fun. Woodward's Nat. Hiff. 3. To wipe away moiflure.

Then with her veft the wound the wipes and dries. Denb.
See, at your bleft returning, Rage difappears;
The widow'd ifle in mourning
Diries up her tears.
Dryden's Albion.

## D U C

4. To fcorch with thirft

Their honourable men are famifhed, and their muititude dried up with thirft.

If. v. ${ }^{3}$.
5. To drain; to exhauft.

Rafh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
$D_{r} y^{\prime} d$ an immeafurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his furfeit by irriguous fleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron neep oppreft
Phillips.
To Dry. v.n. To grow dry; to lofe moifture; to be drained of its moifture.
DRy'ER. n.f. [from dry.] That which has the quality of abforbing moifture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which
is a great dryer and opener, efpecially by perfiration. Temple.
DRY'EYED, adj. [dry and eye.] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight fo deform, what heart of rock could long
Dryey'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. Milt. P. Loft.
Dry'LY. adv. [from dry.]

1. Without moifture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, confcious to himfelf how dirgly the king had been ufed by his council, did ftrive to recover the king's affection. Bacon's Henry VII

Would't thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mifchief, dare fome mighty crime,
Which dungeons, dejath, or banifhment deferves;
For virtue is but dryly prais'd, and ftarves. Dryden's fuven.
3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellifhment. Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made
$P_{\text {cpe }}$
Dry'ness. n. $\int$. [from dry.]
I. Want of moifture ; ficcity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly fcorched and torrified by the fun, by drynefs from the foil, from want and defect of water. Brown's Vulgar Errours, 6. vi. c. 10 Such was the difcord which did firft difperfe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerfe;
While drynefs moifture, coldnefs heat refifts,
All that we have, and that we are, fubfifts.
Denham.
The marrow fupplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preferving them from drynefs and rigidity, and keeping them fupple and flexible. Ray on the Creation.
The difference of mufcular flefh depends upon the hardnefs, tendernefs, moifture, or drynefs of the fibres.

Arbutbnot.
Is the fea ever likely to be evaporated by the fun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muft we fancy this impoffible drinefs, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature?

Bentiey's Sermons.
2. Want of fucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy witl his voluptuoufnefs,
Full furfeits, and the drynefs of his bones,
Call on him for't. Shakeppeare's Anthony and Cleopatra,
3. Want of embellithment; want of pathos; jejunenefs; barrennefs.
Their new flowers and fweetnefs do not as much corrupt, as the others drynefs and fqualor, if they chufe not carefully.

Ben. Fobnfon's Difcoveries.
Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrafe where penury of fancy or drynefs of expreffion afk it. Garth.
4. Want of fenfibility in devotion; want of ardour ; aridity.

It may be, that by this diynefs of ppirit God intends to make us the more fervent and refigned in our direct and folemn devotions, by the perceiving of our wants and weaknefs.

Taylor's Wot thy Communicant.
Dry'nurse. n. $\int$. [dry and nurfe.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaft.
2. One who takes care of another: with fome contempt of the perfon taken care of.
Miftrefs Quickly is in the manner of his nurfe, or his $d r y-$
nurfe, or his cook, or his laundry, his wafher, and his wringer.
Sbakefpeare's Merry IVives of Windfor.
TTo Dry'nurse, v.a. [from the noun.] To feed without the breaft.

## As Romulus a wolf did rear,

So he was drynurs'd by a bear.
Dry'shod. adj. [dry and /bol.] Without wet p. i. cant. 2 treading above the floes in the water.
He had embarked us in fuch difadvantage, as we could not return dryhbod.

Sidnej, l. ii.
Drybool to pafs, fhe parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native feat
She would command, themfelves to bear away. Fairy Queen.
Has honour's fountain then fuck'd back the fream?
He has; and hooting boys may dryb:d pafs,
And gather pobbles from the naked ford. Dryd. Don Sebaft.
DU'Al. adj. [dualis, Latin.] Expreffing the number two.
Modern languages have only one variation, and fo the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to fignify two,
and another to fignify more than two: under one variation the noun is faid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.
To DUB. v.a. [oubban zo nroene, Saxo11; addubba till riddara, Inandick, to dub a knight. Adlubba, in its primary fenfe, fignifies to flrike, knights being made by a blow with the fword.]

1. To make a inan a knight.

K night, knight, good mother! Bafilifco like.
What! I am dubb'd; I have it on my fhoulder. Shakefpeare.
The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was clubbed, of green or burnet, as they fpake in that age, appeareth upon record.

Camden's Remains
The king ftood up under his cloth of flate, took the fword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight.

Hayzuard on Edward VI.
2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herfelf,
Since that our brother $d u b b^{\prime} d$ them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goflips in this monarchy. Shakefp. RichardIII. He
Gave thee no inftance why thou fhould' $\AA$ do treafon,
Unlefs to dub thee with the name of traitor. Shake $/ p$. H.V
Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting dubs a hart.
Cleaveland.
A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reafon of his dubbirg was meritorious.

O, poet! thou had'f been difcreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat fo high,
If thou had'ft $d u b b^{\prime} d$ thy ftar a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and dic.
Thefe demoniacks let me dub
With the name of legion club.
A man of wealth is $d u b b^{\prime} d$ a man of worth;
Venus fhall give him form, and Anftis birth. Pope's Horace.
Dub. n.f. [from the verb.]. A blow ; a knock.
As fkilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.
Hudibras, p. ii.
Dubio'sity. n.f. [fram diubious.] A thing doubtful. A word not ufed.

Men often fwallow falfities for truths, dubiofities for certainties, fefibilities for poffibilities, and things impoffible for poffible.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.
DU'BIOUS. n. f. [dubius, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not fettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to dubious queftions make.
Denbam. We alfo call it a dubious or doubtful propofrtion, when there are no arguments on either fide. Watts's Logick. 3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with lefs toil, and now with eafe,
Wafts on the calmer wave by dudious light. Milt. Pa. Lof. Du'biously. adv. [from dubious.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often dubioufly, even in matters wherein is expected a ftrict definitive truth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

Almanackmakers are fo wife to wander in generals, and talk dubioully, and leave to the reader the bufmefs of interpreting.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1708.
Dúbiousness. n.f. [from dubious.] Uncertainty; doubtfulnefs.
DU'BITABLE. adj. [dubito, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.
Dubita'tion. n.f. [dubitatio, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now affert them beyond all dubitation. Brown's Vilgar Errours, b. i. c. 7 .

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I fee, is not what I would fee. Greve. Du'cal. adj. [from duke.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a ducal coronet.
Du'cat. n.. [from duke.] A coin ftruck by dukes: in filver valued at about four fhillings and fix pence; ir gold at nine fhillings and fix pence.

I cannot inftantly raife up the grofs
Of full three thoufand ducats. Shakejp. Mer chant of Venice. There was one that died in delt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one faid, he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine into the other world. Bacon. DUCK. n. $\int$. [ducken, to dip, Dutch ]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
'The ducks that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear'd a perfecution mi ht betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obfcute in ruhtes of the liquid lake. Dryden's Nun's Prieff. Grubs if you find your land fubject to, twin diuks into 2. A word of endearment, or fondnefs.

Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duulis ray dear-a ? Shateofoarr's IF intic' Tals.
3. A declination of the head: fo called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Mack, fhepherds, back; enough your play,
'Till next funfliue holyday :
Here be without duck or nod
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and fuch court giuife As Mercury did firft devife.

Milton.
4. A ftone thrown obliquely on the waters fo as to ftrike it and rcbound.
Neither crofs and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite fo ancient as handy-dandy. Arbutbn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus. To Duck. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet faw, when to the flood he came,
How without ftop or ftay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himfolf be ducked in the fame,
That in the lake his lofty creft was fteept.
Fairy 2uen.
Let the labouring bark climb hills of feas
Olympus high, and cluck again as low
As hell's from heav'n.
Shakefpear e's Ottjello.
Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber ducking thrice, by brcak of day. Dryden's Perf.
2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As fome raw youth in country bred,
When at a fkirmifh firft he hears
The bullets whifting round his ears,
Will duck his head alide, will ftart,
And feel a trembling at his heart.
Swift.
3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottif duyk, or juyk, to make obeifance, is ftill ufd.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in mens faces, fmooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apifh courtefy. Sbakef/s. R. III. The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool.
Sbakefpcare's Timm.
DU'CKER. n. $\int$. [from duck.]
I. A diver.
2. A cringer.

Dict.
To Duck. v.a. To put under water.
Do'ckingstool. n.f. [duck and fiool.] A chair in which fcolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the duckingftool fhould take her feat,
Dreft like herfelf in a great chair of ftate.
Dr.jet.
Reclaim the obftinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the ducking/fool more ufeful. Addifon's Freebolder.
Du'cklegged. adj. [duck and leg.] Short legged.
Ducklegg' $d$, fhort waifted, fuch a dwarf the is,
That fhe mult rife on tiptoes for a kifs. Dryden's 'Juv. Sat.
Du'ckling. n.f. [from duck.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.
Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if the brings theni to the brink of a river or pond, prefently leave her, and in they go.

## Ev'ry morn

Amid' the duckilings let her fcatter corn. Gay's Paftorals.
Du'ckmeat. n.f. [duck and meat.] A common plant growing in ftanding waters.
Duckco'y. $n$. $\int$. [Sce To Duckioy.] Any means of enticing and enfnaring.
Seducers have found it the mof compendious way to their defigns to lead captive filly women, and make them the duckcous to their whole family.

Decay of Piety.
To Duckór. v.a. [miftaken for decoy: the decoy being conmonly practifed upon ducks, produced the errour.] To entice to a fnare.
This finh hath a flender membranous ftring, which he projects and draws in at pleafure, as a ferpent doth his tongue : with this he cluckoys little finhes, and then preys upon them.

Grew's Mufaum.
Du'cksFOOT. n. f. Btack fnakeroot, or Mayapple.
The cup of the flower confits of one leaf: the flowers are hexapetalous; the footftalk of the flower comes out from the ftalk of the leaf: the fruit is fhaped like an urn, and contains many roundifh fimbriated fecds. Miller.
Du'ckweed. n. $\int$. [duck and wced.] The fame with duckmeat.
That we call duckeveed hath a leaf no bigger than a thymeJeaf, but of a frefher green; and putteth forth a little itring into the water, far from the bottom. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
Duct. n. f. [duçus, Latin.]

1. Guidance ; direction.

This doctrine, by faftening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the duct of the ftars, or neceffity of thofe irony chains which we are born under. Hammond.
2. A paflage through which any thing is conducted.

A duct from each of thofe cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and paffed forward in one common duat to the tip of it. Addifon's Spectator, N${ }^{\circ} .275$.

It was obferved, that the chyle in the thoracick duct retained the original tafte of the aliment. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

## DU'CTILE. adj. [duuczilis, Latin.] <br> 1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light:
One bough it bears ; but, wond'rous to behold,
The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold. Dryden's AEn,
2. Ealy to be drawn out into lerigth, or expanded.

All bodies, ductile and tenfile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not difcontinuing ftrong.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Gold, as it is the pureft, fo it is the fofteft and moft ductile of all metals.

Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.
3. Tractable; oblequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts inftills
Of true nobility; forms their ductile minds
To human virtues.
Pbillips.
Their defigning leaders cannot defire a more ductile and eafy people to work upon. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .7$. Du'crineness. n.f. [from ductile.] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The ductilene $/ s$, the application;
The wholfomnefs, the ingenuity,
From ruft, from foil, from fire ever free.
Donne.
Ductílity. n. f. [from ductile.]

1. Quality of fuffering extenfion; flexibility.

Yellow colour and ductility are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for faffron is alfo yellow, and lead is ductile.

Watts's Logick
2. Obfequioufnefs ; compliance

Du'dgeon. n. $\int$. [clolch, Gernan.]
I. A fmall dagger.

I fee thee fill;
And, on the blade of thy dulgeon, gouts of blood. Sbakefp. I was a ferviceable duudsem,
Either for fighting or for drudging. Hucibras, p. i. cant. r. 2. Malice; fullennefs; malignity; ill will. Civil dudgeon firft grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. Hudibras, p. i. c. I. The cuckow took this a little in dud.eon. L'Efirange. DUE. adj. The participle paffive of owe. [dhi, French.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in confequence of a compact, or for any other reafon.

There is due from the judge to the advocate fome commendation and gracing, where caufes are well handled and fair pleaded.

Bacon, E Jfay 57.
There is likewife due to the publick a civil reprehenfion of advocates, where there appcareth cunning, grofs neglect, or flight information.

Bacon, Efay 57.
Mirth and chearfuluefs are but the due reward of innocency of life.

More's Divine Dialogues.
A prefent bleffing upon our fafts is neither originally due from God's juftice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity.

Smalridge's Sermons.
Therc is a refpect due to mankind, which flould incline ever the wifeft of men to follow innocent cuftoms. Watts. 2. Proper; fit ; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in perfons attending on thofe folemnities, a due fenfe of the vanity of earthly fatiffactions

Atterbury.
3. Exact ; without deviation.

You might fee him came towards me beating the ground
in fo due time, as no dancer can obferve better meafure. Sidn.
And Eve within, due at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner favoury fruits. Milton's Paradife Loft, b: v. Due. adv. [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly.

## Like the Pontick fea,

Whofe icy current, and compulfive courfe,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps duc on
To the Propontick and the Hellefpont. Shakcfp. Othello. Due. n. . . [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juftly claimed.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood
Derives itfelf to me.
Sbakefpeare.
The fon of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Englifh coirt. Shakefpeare's Macbeth. Thou better know'ft
The offices of nature, bond of childhood,
Effects of courtefy, dues of gratitude:
Thy half $Q^{\prime}$ th' kingdom thou haft not forgot,
Whercin I thee endow'd. Shakejpeare's King Lear. I defirc of you a conduct over land.
-My lord, you are appointed for that purpofe;
The due of honour in no point omit. Shakefp. Cymbelinc.
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and nyy veauty's due. Dryd. Ind. Emperor.
No popular affembly ever knew, or propofed, or declared what fhare of power was their duc.
2. Right ; juft title.

## D U K

The key of this infernal pit by due,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,
I keep. Milton's P'aradife Loft, b. ii. 1.850.
3. Whatever cuftom or law requires to be done. Befriend
Us thy vow'd priefts, 'till outmoft end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out. Milt. Par. Reg. They pay the dead his annual dues.

Dryden.
4. Cuftom; tribute.

In refpect of the exorbitant dues that are paid at moft other ports, this defervedly retains the name of free. Addifon. To Duf. v.a. [from the noun.] To pay as due.

This is the lateft glory of their praife,
That I thy enemy duc thee withal. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. DU'EL. n. f. [ducllum, Latin.] A combat between two; a fingle fight.

In many armies, if the matter Chould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory fhould go on the one fide; and yet if it be tried by the grofs, go on the other fide. Bacon.

To whom thus Michael: dream not of your fight
As of a ducl, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. Milton's Paradife Lof , b. xii. 1.387.
'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have fought: No ducl ever was more jufly fought. Waller.
To Du'el. v.n. [from the noun] To fight a fingle combat.
The challenging and fighting with a man, a certain pofitive mode of action, by particular ideas diftinguifhed from all others, is called duelling.
To Du'el. v.a. 'Io attack or fight with fingly. Who fingle
Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array,
Hinifelf an army, now unequal match
To fave himfelf againft a coward arm'd,
At one fpear's length. Milton's Agonifes, l. 344.
Du'eller. n.f. [from duel.] A fingle combatant.
They perlaps begin as fingle ducli'ers, but then they foon get their troops about them.
Du'rlist. n. $\int$ [from duel.]

1. A fingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the cafe will fall out no worfe than when two duclli/ts enter the field, where the worfted party hath his fword again, without further hurt. Suckling.

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be fearch'd like duellifs before they fight.
Dryden.
2. One who profefles to live by rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd ; for his firft day
Of bearing them in field, he threw'em away;
And hath no honour loft, our duellifs fay. Ben. Fobufon.
$D U E^{\prime} L L O$. n.f. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.
The gentleman will, for his honour's fake, have one bout
with you: he cannot by the duello avoid it. Sh. Twelfth Night.
LUE'NNA. n.f. [Spanifh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my paffion increafe as the feafon advanced, 'till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her duenna, was admitted to the bath, faw her undreffed, and the wonder difplayed.

Arbutbnot and Pope.
Dug. n. f. [deggia, to give fuck, Iflandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: fpoken of beatts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thoufand young ones, which the daily fed,
Sucking upon her poifonous dugs; each one
Of fundry fhape, yet all ill favoured. Fairy 2 ueen, l: i.
They are firf fed and nourifhed with the milk of a ftrange diug.

Raleigh's Hifiory of tbe World.
'Then thines the goat, whofe brutifh dugs fupply'd
The infant Jove, and nurft his growing pride. Creech.
2. It feems to have been ufed formerly of the breaft without reproach.

It was a faithlefs fquire that was the fource
Of all my forrow, and of thefe fad tears;
With whom, from tender aug of common nourfe,
At once I was up brought. Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4.

## As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,

Dying with mother's dug between its lips. Shakef. Hen. VI.
DUG. preterit. and part. pafl: of dig.
They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they dug among the rubbifh.

Adidifon's Remarks on Italy.
DUKE. n.f. [duc, French; dux, Latin.] One of the higheft order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The cluke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchefe, will be here with him this night.

Sbakeffeare's King Lear.
Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter muft lofe
The namos of dukes, their titles, dignities,
And whatfoever profits thereby rife. Daniel's C. War.


1. The feigniory or pofficfions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he himfelf was loft ; Profpero his dukedom
In a poor iffe.
Sbukeficare's Tempef.

## DUL

The cardinal never refigned his purple for the profpect of giving an heir to the dukedom of Tufcany.

Addijon. 2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'lerained. adi. [dull and brain.] Stupid; doltifh; foolifh. This arm of mine hath chaftifed
The petty rebel, dulbrain'd Buckingham. Shakef. Rich. III.

## Du'lcet. adj. [dulcis, Iatin.]

1. Sweet to the tafte; lufcious.

From fwcet kernels prefs'd,
She tempers dulcet creams; nor thefe to hold
Wants fhe fit veficls pure. Milten's Paradife Laft, b. V.
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I fat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering fuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude fea grew civil at her fong. Sbakefpeare. A fabrick huge
Rofe like an exhalation, with the found
Of dulict fymphonies, and voices fweet. Milt. Parad. Lof. Dulcifica'tion. $n$. $f$. [from dulcify.] The act of fweetning; the att of freeing from acidity, faltnefs, or acrimony.
In colcothar the exacteft calcination, followed by an exquifite dulcification, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth ; for after the falt or vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the refidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.

Boyle's Scept. Chym.
To DU'LCIFY. v. a. [dulcifer, French.] To fweeten; to fet free from acidity, faltnefs, or acrimony of any kind.
A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though fomewhat qualified, will not from every hand be dulcified into aliment, by an addition of flower or meal. Brozun's Vulgar Err.
I dreffed him with a pledgit, dipt in a dulcified tincture of vitriol.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Spirit of wine dulcifies fpirit of falt; nitre, or vitriol have other bad effects.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Du'tcimer. n. f. [dolcimello, Skinner.] A mufical inftrument played by ftriking the brafs wires with little fticks.
Ye hear the found of the cornet, flute, harp, fackbut, pfaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of mufick. Dan. iii. 5 . To DU'LCORATE. v. a. [from dulcis, Latin.] To fweeten; to make lefs acrimonious.
The ancients, for the dulcorating of fruit, do commend fwine's dung above all other dung. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Turbith mineral, as it is fold in the fhops, is a rough medicine; but being fomewhat dulccrated, firft procureth vomiting, and then falivation. IVifeman's Surgery.
Dulcora'tion. n.f. [from dulcorate.] The act of fweetening.
Malt gathereth a fweetnefs to the tafte, which appeareth in the wort: the dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourifhment : and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victuals.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 649 .
Du'shead. n.f. [dull and bead.] A blockhead; a wretch foolifh and flupid; a dolt.
This people be fools and dulbeads to all goodnefs; but fubtle, cunning, and bold in any mifchief. Afcham's Schoolm.


Palcotus faith, that the fame worhip which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and dulia. Stillingfleet.
DULL. adj. [dwl, Welih; oole, Saxon; dol, mad, Dutch.]
I. Stupid ; doltifh; blockißh; unapprehenfive; indocile; Now of underfanding.
Such is their cvil hap to play upon dull fpirited men. Hooker. He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of grofs breeding, or comes of a very dull kindred. Sbak. Sometimes this perception, in fome kind of bodies, is far more fubtile than the fenfe; fo that the fenfe is but a dull thing in comparifon of it. Eacon's Natural Hiffory. Every man, even the duile $f$, is thinking more than the mof eloquent can teach him how to utter.

Dryden.
2. Blunt; obtufe.

Mecting with time, Slack thing, faid I, Thy fcythe is dull; whet it, for fhame.

Herber:.
3. Unready; aukward.

Gynecia a great while ftood ftill, with a kind of dull amazement looking ftedfaftly upon her.
O help thou my weak wit, and farpen my dull tongue.

O help thou my weak wit, and fharpen my dill tongue.
Fairy (2)uecr, b. i. flanz. z.
Memory is fo neceffary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it fhould grow dall for want of exercife, if exercife would make it ftronger.
4. Hebetated; mot quick.

This people's heat is waxed grofs, and their ears are dull of hearing.

Math. xiii. 15.
5. Sad; mulancholy.
6. Sluggifh; heavy; flow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and now,
And all that drunk thercof did faint and feeble grow. F. 2

## 7. Grofs; clogey ; viie.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the duell earth dwelling. Shak. Tius Gent. of Ierona.
8. Not exhilaterating; not delightful; as, to make dictionaries is dull work.
9. Not bright ; as, the mirror is clull, the fire is dull.

I'll not be made a fort and dull ey'd fool,
To fhake the head, relent, and figh, and yield
To Chriftian interceffors. Shatiefpeare's Merch. of Venice.
1c. Drowfy; flecpy.
Te Dull. v. a. [ffom the adjective.]

1. To ftupify ; to infatuate.

Nothing hath more dulled the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. Afch. Thore drugs the has
Will fupify and dull the fenfe awhile. Sbakefp. Cymbeline. . To blunt; to obtund.

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it dulled their fwords

Bacon.
3. To fadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hehetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackifh tears,
The troublous noife did dull their dainty ears.
5. 'To damp; to clog.

Prayers were fhort, as if darts thrown out with a fudden quicknefs, left that vigilant and erect attention of mind which in prayer is very neceffary, fhould be wafted or dulled through continuance.

Hooker, b.v. f. 33
In bodies, union ftrengthencth and cherifheth any natura action; and, on the other fide, weakencth and dulleth any violent imprefion, and even $f_{0}$ is it of minds. Bacon's Efays.
6. To make weary, or flow of motion.
7. To fully brightnefs

The breath dulls the mirrour.
Bacon.
Du'zlars. n.f. [from dull.] A blockhead; a dolt; a ftupid fellow ; a dunce.

What, mak'ft thou me a dullard in this act ?
Wilt thou not fpeak to me? Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Thou muft make a dul'ar-d of the world,
If they not thought the prcfits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential fpurs
To make thee feek it.
Shakefparae's King Lcar
Du'liy. adv. [from aull]

1. Stupidly; doltifhly.

It is not fufficient to imitate rature in every circumftance aully, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is moft beautiful.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. Slowiy; fuggifhly.

The air, if it be moift, doth in a degree quench the flame and howfoever maketh it burn more dili'y. Bacon's Nat. Hij,
3. Not vigoroufy; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Du'lness. n.f. [from dull.]

1. Stupidity; weaknefs of intellect ; indocility; flownefs of apprehenfion.
Nor is the dulne/s of the fcholar to extinguifh, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher.

Scutb's Scrmons. Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in dulnefs from his tender years.
Dryden.
2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual ufe of any thing, groweth to a fatiety and dulnefs, either of appetite or working. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
3. Drowfinefs; inclination to fleep.

Here ceafe more queftions;
Thou art inclin'd to fleep. 'Tis a good dulnefs,
And give it way.
Sbakefpeare's Tcmpsf.
4. Sluggifhnefs of motion.
5. Dimnefs; want of luftre,
6. Bluntnefs; want of edge.


1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner

Ever fince they firmly have retained,
And duly well obferved his beheaft.
I do not know

What kind of my obedience I fhould tender,
More than my all, which is nothing; nor my prayers
Are not words duly hallow'd, nor my wifhes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wifhes
Are all I can return. $\quad$ Shakepieare's Hemry VIII.
In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour fmaller veffels act orderly and dity, there arifes a fweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health.

Scutb's Sermons.
If attention be duly engaged to thofe reflections, they cannot fail of influence.

Rogers, Sermon 3. 2. Regularly ; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas fuch a bufy life;
But du'y fent his farnily and wife.
Pope, Epifle 3.
DUMB. adj. [ Saxon; dum, Danifh; dom, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute ; incapable of fpeecin.

It hath pleafed himfelf fometime to unloofe the very tongues even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to Vol.I.

## D U N

plead in their own defence, left the cruelty of man fhould perfift to afflict them.

Hookier, b. v. f. 8.
They fpake not a word;
dumb itatues, or unbreathing ftones
Star'd each on other.
Shakefiveare's Richard III.
Some poftive terms fignify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of fight, dumb a denial of fpeech. Watts's Lcgich. 2. Deprived of fpeech.

They fung no more, or only fung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd the godlike man.
Dryden.
3. Mute; not ufing words.

He is a proper man's picture ; but, alas! who can converfe with a dumb fhow? Shakefpcare's Merchant of Venice.

His gentle dumb expreffion turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. Miton's Paradife Lof. Her humble geftures made the refidue plain,
Dumb eloquence perfuading more than fpeech. Rofcommon. For he who covets gain in fuch exce's,
Does by dumb figns himfelf as much exprefs,
As if in words at length he fhow'd his mind. Dryden's $\mathcal{F}_{u z}$.
Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languifh, defpair, and die in duanb how. Addif. Spect. 4. Silent ; refufing to fpeak.

> The good old feer withftood

Th' intended treafon, and was dumb to blood
'Till tir'd with endlefs clamours, and purfuit
Of Ithacus, he ftood no longer mute.
Dryden's 届n.
Du'mbly. adu. [from dsmb.] Mutely; filently; withou: words.
Du'mbness. n.f. [from dumb.]
I. Incapacity to fpeak.
2. Omiffion of fpeech; mutenefs.

There was peech in their cumbne $/ s_{0}$, language in their very gefture: they looked as they had heard of a world ranfomed, or one deftroyed.

Shakefpeare's Winter's Iale.
To th' dumbnefs of the gefture
One might interpret. Shakefpeare's Timon of Atbens.
3. Refufal to fpeak ; filence.
'Tis love, faid fhe; and then my downcaft eyes,
And guilty dumbnefs, witnef'd my furprize. Dryden.
To Du'meround. v.a. [from dumb.] To confufe; to ftrike dumb. A low phrafe.

They had like to have dumlfounded the juftice; but his clerk came in to his affiftance.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .616$.
DUMP. n. $\int$. [from $d m$, ftupid, Dutch.]
I. Sorrow; melancholy; fadnefs.

Sing no more dittics, fing no mo
Of dumps fo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever fo
Since Summer firtt was leafy. Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.
Vifit by night your lady's chamber window
With fome fweet confort: to their infruments
Tune a deploring dump; the night's dead filence
Will well become fuch fweet complaining grievance. Sbak. Funerals with flately pomp
-March flowly on, in folemn dump. Ifudibras, p. i. cant. 1. The fquire who fought on bloody ftumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful dumps. Gay's Paforals.
2. Abfence of mind; reverie.

This fhame dumps caule to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. Du'mpish. adj. [from dump.] Sad; melancholy; forrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth feem to promife hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his paffed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in dumpi/h fpight.
Spenjer:
The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpijh, and
four life; but chearful, lively, and pleafant. Herbert.
Du'mpling. n. $\int$. [from dump, heavinefs.] A fort of pudding.
You prate too long, like a book-learn'd fot,
'Till pudding and dumpling burn to pot.
Dryden.
DUN. adj. [8un, Saxon.]

- A colour partaking of brown and black.

By mixing fuch powders we are nut to expect a ftrong and full white, fuch as is that of paper; but fome durky obfcure one, fuch as might arife from a mixture of light and darknefs, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or ruffet brown.

Newton's Opt.
2. Dark ; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the dumne/t fmoke of hell,
That my keen knife fee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold! hold!
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coafting the wall of heav'n on this fide,
In the dun air fublime. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii. l. 69: To DUN. v. a. [ठunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'l never afk thee again. I fhall be dunning thee every day. Bacon.

I remember

## I remember what fhe won:

And hath fhe fent fo foon to dun?
When thou duni/f their parents, feldom they,
Without a fuit before the tribune, pay. Dryden's Guvenal. Dun. n. f. [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublefome creditor.

Thus, while my joylefs minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and filent pace, a dun,
Horrible monfter! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel afcends.
Pisillits.
It grieves my heart to be pulled by the fleeve by fome rafcally dun, Sir, remember my bill. Arbuthn. Hiffory of 7 . Bull. DUNCE, n.f. [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from dum, the Dutch ftupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickfkul; a ftupid indocile animal.

Dunce at the beft; in freets but fcarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy ftraw, the ftupid crowd. Dryden's Virgil.
Was Epiphanius fo great a dunce to imagine a thing, indifferent in itfelf, fhould be directly oppofite to the law of God?

Stillingficet.
I never knew this town without dunces of figure, who had credit enough to give rife to fome new word.

Suvift.
DUNG. n.f. [omez, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uled to fatten ground.
For dung, all excrements are the refufe and putrifactions of nourihment. Bacrn's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .6 \mathrm{~g}^{6}$. I judge the likelicft way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in reveral places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with dung, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of thofe lumps of dung, with fquirts of an infufion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. Bacon's Natur al Hifory, No. 500.

For when from herbs the pure part muft be won,
From grofs by 'ftilling, this is better done
By defpis'd dung than by the fire or fun.
He foon would learn to think like me,
And blefs his ravifh'd eyes to fee
Such order from confufion fprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from dung
Swift.
To Dung. v. a. [from the noun.] To fatten with dung.
It was reccived of old, that dunging of grounds, when the Weft wind bloweth, and in the decreafe of the moon, doth greatly help.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 667 .
There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compoft forth to dung the ground. Dryden. Du'ngeon. n.f. [from donjon, the tower in which prifoners were kept, whence all prifons eminently frong were in time called dungeons.] A clofe prifon: generally fpoke of a prifon dark or fubterraneous.

Then up he took the flumbered fenfelefs corfe,
And e're he could out of his fwoon awake,
Him to his caftle brought with hafty force,
And in a dungeon deep him threw without remorfe. Fa. $2 \%$
We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our dungesn; not our fafe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. Milton's Paradifi Lof, b. ii. Now from the North
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed fhore,
Burfing their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And fnow, and hail, come ftormy guft, and flaw. Milton. By imagination a man in a dungeon is capable of entertaining himfelf with fcenes and landfkapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compars of nature. Addif. Du'NGFORK. n. $f$. [dung and fork.] A fork to tofs out dung from ftables.
, Dungforks and paddles are common every where. Mortimer. Du'vghil. n. $\int$. [dung and bill.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

1, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his dungbils are as much bound to hing as I.

Sbakeppeare's As you like it.
Turn out that eyelefs villain; throw this flave
Upon the dungb:l.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Two cocks fquight a duel for the maftery of a dunghil. L'Ef.
Never errter into a league of friendihip with an ingrateful jerfon; that is, plant :ot thy friendhip upon a dunghill: it is too noble a plant for fo bafe a foil.

S:uth's Sermons.
The dungizl having raifed a huge mufhroom of fhort duration, is now fpread to enrich other mens land. Swift. 2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thoufand other worlds, that lie
Remore from us, and latent in the fky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurft,
Of which our earthly dunghil is the worft.
Dryden. 3. Any fituation of meanmefs.

The poor he raifeth from the duft,
Even from the dunghail lifts the juft.
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, dunghii! dar'ft thou brave a nobleman? Sbakefp. Du'NGHLl. adj Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; bafe; vile; worthlefs

His dunghil thoughts, which do themfelves enure

To dirty drofs, no higher dare afpire.
Spenfer on Lave. U'NGY. adj. [from dung.]
low; odious; worthlefs.

Full of dung ; mean; vile ; bafe;
If it befo,
We need no grave to bury honefty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to fweeten Of the whole dungy earth.

Shakefpeare's IVinter's Tale.
Du'NGYARD. n.f. [dung and yard.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables caft into the dungyard. Mortimer.
Du'nNer. n. $\int$. [from dun] One employed in foliciting petty debts.
They are ever talking of new filks, and ferve the owners in getting them cuftomers, as their common dumners do in making them pay.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 454$.
DUo'decuple. adj. [duo and decuplus, Latin.] Confifting of twelves.

Grifepfius, a learned Polander, endeavours to eftablifh the duodecuple proportion among the Jews, by comparing fome paffages of Scripture together. Ai buthnot on Coins.
DUPE. n. f. [dupe, French, from duppe, a foolifh bird eafily caught.] A credulous man; a man eatily tricked.
An ufurping populace is its own dupe, a mere underworker, and a purchafer in truft for fome fingle tyrant.

Firff flave to words, then vafial to a name,
Then dupe to party; child and man the fame.
Dunciad.
To Dupe. v. a. [from the roun] To trick; to cheat.
The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithlefs through piety, and dupd through wit. Pope's Epif. Du'ple. adj. [duplus, Latin.] Double; one repeated.
To DU'PLICATE. v.a. [duplico, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firft number or quantity.

And fome alterations in the brain duplicate that which is but a fingle object to our undiftempered fentiments. Glanv. 2. To fold together.

Du'plicate. adj. [from the verb.]
Duplicate proportion is the proportion of fquares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the firft term to the third is faid to be in a duplicate ratio of the firft to the fecond, or as its fquare is to the fquare of the fecond: fo in $2,4,8$, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4 ; or as the fquare of 2 to the fquare of 4 . Phillips. Harris. Bailey.

It has been found, that the attraction is almoit reciprocally in a duplicate proportion of the diftance of the middle of the drop from the concourfe of the glaffes, viz. reciprocally in a fimple proportion, by reafon of the fpreading of the drop, and its touching each glafs in a larger furface; and again reciprocally in a fimple proportion, by reafon of the attractions growing ftronger within the fame quantity of attracting furface.
Du'plicate. n. $\int$. Another correfpondent to the firf; a fecond thing of the fame kind, as a tranfeript of a paper:

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural hiftory of bodies than the fubjecting them to the fire; to which end 1 have referved duplicates of the moft confiderable. Woodward. Duplica'tion. n.f. [from duplicate.]
I. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the duplication of a cube, and fome other mathematical problems.
2. The act of folding together.
3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a ftrong membrane, every where double; in the duflications of which all the vifcera of the abdomen are hid.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Du'plicature. n. $\int$. [from duplicate.] A fold; any thing doubled.

Vaft bags are requifite to contain the water which iffues from the lympheducts, either dilacerated or obftructed, and exonerating themfelves into the foldings, or between the siuplicatures of the membranes.

Ray on the Creation.
Duplícity. n. f. [duplicis, Latin.]

1. Doublenefs; the number of two.

This duplicity was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have fet three or four at one. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 14.

Do not affect duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your divifion of things. Wratts's Logick. 2. Deceit ; doublenefs of heart, or of tongue.

Durabi'lity. n. $f$. [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lafting; continualice; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmnefs of frength, or durability of being.

Hooker, b. i. S. 6.
Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durakility.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
DU'RABLE. adj. [durabilis, Latin.]

1. Lafting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and flones, and therefore ftrong and durable. Raiaigh's Hifory.

2

## D U R

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all faft; too falt they made,
And durable! Milion's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 320
The glorics of her majefty's reign ought to be recordect in words more durable than brats, and fuch as our pofterity may read a thoufand jears hencc.

Swift.
2. Having fucceffive exiftence.

When on a day,
For time, though in eternity, apply'd
To motion, meafures all things durable
By prefent, paft, and future, on fuch day
As heav'n's great year brings forth. Milton's Paradife Loft
Du'rableness. n.f. [from durable.] Power of lafting continuance.
The different confiftence and durablenefs of the ftrata whereof they confift, are more or lefs Woodward's Nat. Hift. A bad poet, if he cannot become inmortal by the goodnefs of his verfe, may by the durablenefs of the metal that fupports it.

Addijon on ancient Medals.
Du'rably. adv. [from durable.] In a lafting manner.
There indeed he found his fame flourifhing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more duratly in mens memories.

Sidney.
Du'rance. n. f. [from dureffe, law French.]

1. Invprifonment ; the cuftady or power of a jaylor; a prifon.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in bafe durance and contagious prifon;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. Shakefp. Hen. IV. A poer, innocent, forlorn ftranger, languifhing in durance, upon the falfe accufations of a lying, infolent, whorifh woman.

South's Sermons.
There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men clurance there abide,
In dungeons fcarce three inches widc. Hudibras, p. i. cont. 2.
Notwithftanding the warning and example beforc me, I commit myfelf to lafting durance.
2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Sick nature at that inflant trembled round,
And mother earth figh'd as fhe felt the wound
Of how fhort durance was this new made fate!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate ! Dryd.
DURA'Tion. n.f. [duratio, Latin.]

1. A fort of diftance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of fpace, but from the fleeting and perpetually perifhing parts of fucceffion.
2. Power of continuaice

Duration is a circumftance fo effential to happinefs, that if we conceived it poffible for the joys of heaven itfelf to pafs from us in an inftant, we fhould find ourfelves not much concerned for the attainment of them.

Rogers's Sermons
3. Lengeth of continuance.

Ariftotle, by greatnefs of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but alfo in its duration, that it fhould have a due length in it. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .267$.
To DURE. v. n. [duro, Latin.] To laft; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleafures of the world are moft pleafing while they dure.

Raleigh's Hiphory of the World. tinuance ; durable

The dureful oak, whofe fap is not yet dry'd
Is long e'er it conccive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven afpire. Spenfer.
Du'reless. adj. [from dure.] Without continuance; fading; tranfitory; fhort.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the falfe and durelefs pleafures of this ftage-play world, than to become the fhadow of God. Raleigh's Hiffory.
DU'RESSE. n. f. [French, hardfhip, feverity.]

1. Imprifonınent ; conftraint ; confinement.
2. [In law.] A plea ufed by way of exception, by him who being caft into prifon at a man's fuit, or otherwife by threats, beating, \&c. hardly ufed, feals any bond to him during his reftraint. This the law holds as invalid, and fuppofes to be conftrained.

Cowel.
Du'ring. prep. [This word is rather a participle from dure; as, during life, durante vita, life continuing; during my pleafure, my pleafure continuing the fame.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lafts.
If during his childhood he be conftantly and rigoroufly kept from drinking cold liquor whilf he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit.
Du'rity. n. ©. [dureté, French; durus, Latin.] Hardnck, frrmnefs.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at leaft of indiffoluble durity, as appeareth in the ftanding theatres . Wotton's Architecture.
Irradiancy or fparkling, found in many gems, is not difcoverable in this; for it cometh fhott of their compactnels and durity.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. co I.

## DUS

Durst. The preterite of dare.
The Chriftians durft have 10 images of the Deity, becaufe they wou'd rather die than defile themfelves with fuch an impiety. Stillingtiet's Def. of Difc. on 'Rom. Idol. DUSK. adj. [duyler, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darknefs. See Dusky.
2. Tending to blacknefs; dark coloured.

The hills to their fupply,
Vapour, and exhalation thefk, and moift,
Scint up amain.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. j4 1 o
DU.SK. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darknefs; incipient obfcurity.

I will wait on you in the dufk of the evening, with my
fhow upon my back.
Spechator; $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .27$.
2. Darknefs of colour; tendency to blacknefs.

Some fprinkled freckles on his face were feen,
Whofe dufk fet off the whitenefs of the Kkin. Dryden's Fab: To Dusk. v.a. [from the noun.] To make dufkifh. DiEf: To Dusk. v. n. To grow dark; to begin to lofe light of brightnefs; to have luftre diminifhed.
Du'skily. adv. [from dufiy.] With a tendency to darknefs or blacknefs.
Du'skish. adj. [from dufk.]

1. Inclining to darknefs; tending to obfcurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dufkifh fmoak, and brimitone blue. Fai. Queen.
2. Tending to blacknefs; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with fudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a dufhifh tincture than an abrolute black. Wotton's Aichitecture.
Du'skishly. adv. [from dufkifh.] Cloudily; darkly.
The fawduft burned fair, 'till part of the candle confumed: the duft gathering about the fraft, made the fnaft to burn dufkijo.y. Bercon's Natural Hifory, N .365 Du'sky. adj. [from dufk; duyfer, Dutch.]
I. Tending to darknefs; obfcure ; not luminous.

Here lies the dufky torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner fort. Sbakefp. H. VI. There fierce winds o'er dulky valleys blow,
Whofe every puff bears empty fhades away. Dryd. Ind. Emo Through the plains of one continual day,
Six fhining months purfue their even way;
And fix fucceeding urge their dufky flight,
Obfcur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. Prior. 2. Tending to blacknefs; dark coloured; not clear ; not bright. They did plot
The means that $d u f k y$ Dis my daughter got. Sbak. Tempef: It is not green, but of a dufky brown colour. .- Bacon.
When Jove in $d u f k y$ clouds involves the fkies,
And the faint crefcent fhoots by fits before their eyes. Drydo
The furface is of a dufky yellow colour. Woodward.
By mixing fuch powders we are not to expect a ftrong and full white, fuch as is that of paper; but fome dufky obfcure one, fuch as might arife from a mixture of light and dark nefs, or from white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or ruffet brown.
3. Gloomy ; fad ; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this dufky fcene of horrour, this melancholy profpect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy.

Umbriel, a dufkj', melancholy prite,
Down to the central earth, his proper fcene,
Down to the central earth, his proper fcene,
Repairs to fearch the gloomy cave of fpleen.
Popc.
DUST. n. f. [oure, Saxon; duúft, Erfe ]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to fmall particles.

The $d u f t$
Should have afcended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. Shakefp. Anth. and Cleopat.
Duft helpeth the fruitfulnefs of trees, infomuch as they caft duft upon them: that powdering, when a fhower cometh, maketh a foiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid mak.
on.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .66 \epsilon^{6}$. diffolution.
The frepter, learning, phyfick muft
All follow this, and come to duft. Sbakefreare's Cymbelines Thou
Out of the ground waft taken, know thy birth;
For duft thou art, and Thalt to dufi return.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
3. A mean and dejected ftatte

God raifeth up the poor out of the $d u f$, to fet them among princes.

I Sam. ii. 8.
To Dust. v.a. [from the noun.] To free from duft; to fprinkle with dutt.
Du'stman. n. f. [duft and man.] One whore employment is to carry away the duft.

The duflman's cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,
When through the ftreet a cloud of athes flies $:$
Gay:

## D U T

Du'sTr. adj. [from duf.]

1. Filled with duft ; clouded with duft.

Arms and the $d u f l y$ field I lefs admire,
And foften. ftrangely in fome new defire.
Dryden.
2. Covered or fattered with duft.
Even drudgery himfelf,

As at the car he fivents, or duffy hews
The palace ftone, looks gay. Thomfon's Summer, l. 1445.
Du'rchess. n. $\int$. [ducheffe, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutchc $f$ s, will be here.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
The duke was to command the army, and the dutchefs, by
the favour the poffeffed, to be near her majefly.
The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens firits as he ripens minds,
Kept drofs for clutcheffes, the world fhall know it,
To you gave fenfe, good humour, and a poet. Pope's Epift. 2. A lady who has the fovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tch y. n.f. [duché, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its fovereign.

France might have fwallowed up his whole dutchy. Swift.
Different ftates border on it; the kingdom of France, the ditchy of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. Addijon on Italy. Du'rchycourt. n. $\rho$. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancafter are decided by the decrec of the chancellor of that court.
Du'teous. alj. [from duty.]

1. Obedient; obfequious; refpectful to thofe who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurenęzebe did duteous care exprefs,
And durft not pufh too far his great fuccefs. Dryd. Aureng.
A female foftuefs, with a manly mind;
A duteous daughter, and a fifter kind;
In ficknefs patient, and in death refign'd.
Who taught the bee with winds and rains Dryden.
To bring her burden to the certain hive ;
And through the liquid fields again to pars
$D_{\text {uteous, }}$ and hark'ning to the founding brafs?
2. Obfequious ; obedient to good or bad purpofes.

I know thee well; a ferviceable villain!
As duteous to the vices of thy miftrefs,
As madnefs would defire.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Every beaft, more duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd difguis'd. Milt. Parad. Lof.
3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.

With mine own tongue deny my facred right,
With mine own breath releafe all duteous ties. Shakef. R.II.
Du'tiful. adj. [duty and full.]

1. Obedient; fubmifive to natural or legal fuperiours; reverent.
She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the moft dutiful fon that I have ever known or heard of.

Swift to Pope.
2. Expreflive of refpect; giving token of reverence; refpectful; reverential.
There would the kifs the ground, and thank the trees, blefs the air, and do dutiful reverence to every thing fhe thought did accompany her at their firft meeting.

Sidney, b. ii.
Du'tifully, adv. [from dutiful.]

1. Obediently; fubmiffively.
2. Reverently; refpectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time dutifully watching by her mother, and Mifo curioully watching her. Sidney. He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king.
Du'tifulness. n. $f$. [from dutiful.]
: Obedience ; fubmiflion to juft authority.
Piety, or dutifulnefs to parents, was a moft popular virtue among the Romans.

Dryden's EEn. 2. Reverence; refpect.

It is a ftrange kind of civility, and an cevil dutifulnefs in friends and relatives, to fuffer him to perifh without reproof or medicine, rather tharr to feem unmannerly to a great fimer.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Du'ry. n. f [from duc.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound
When ye fhall have done all thofe things which are commanded, you fay we are improfitable fervants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

Lu. xvii. 1 。.
Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return thofe cluties back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and mofl honour you. Shak. K. Lear The pain children feel from any necefity of nature, it is the duty of parents to relieve.

Locke.
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.

Alt our duty is fet down in our prayers, becaufe in all our di.ty we beg the Divine Affiftance; and remember that you

## D W E

are bound to do all thofe duties, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Affifance.

Taylor's Devotion.
3. Obedience or fubmiffion due to parents, governors, or fuperiours; loyalty ; piety to parents.

Thinkeft thou that duty fhall have dread to fpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainnefs honour
Is bound, when majelty to folly falls. Shakefp. King Lear.
God's party wiil appear fmall, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that thofe fhould have fenfe of duty to him that had none to God.

Decay of Piety.
4: Act of reverence or refpect.
They both attone;
Did duty to their lady as became. Fairy थucen, b. ii.
5. The bufinefs of a foldier on guard.

The regiment did cluty there punctually. Clarendon, $b$. viii. Otho bribed his guards at a high rate; for as often as Galba fupped with him, he ufed to give every foldier upon duty an anreus.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
6. The bufinefs of war ; fervice.

The night came and fevered them, all parties being tired with the duty of the day.

Clarendon, b, viii.
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their mafter, love, rewards their pains!
For fev'n long years, on duty ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! Dryden
7. Tax ; impoft ; cuftom ; toll.

All the wines that come down from Tufcany make their way through fevelal cluties and taxes, before they reach the port.

Addif'n's Travels.
Such fhekels as they now fhew, were the old ones in which duty was to be paid by their law. Arbutbnot on Coins.
DWARF. n. f. [opeonz, Sax. dwerg, Dutch; Berg, Scottifh.]
I. A man below the common fize of men.

Get you gone, you dzuarf!
You minimus, of hind ring knot-grafs made. Shakefpeare. Such dwarfs were fome kind of apes. Erown's Vulg. Err. They but now who feem'd
In bignefs to furpafs earth's giant fons,
Now lefs than fmalleft dwarfs in narrow room
Throng numberlefs. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i. 1. 779 .
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

It is a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and fmooth : one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the reft had it in derifion.
Saw off the head of the fock in a fmooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers of the grourd.

Mortimer's Art of Hubawidry.
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion ftout,
Eftioones difmounted from his courfer brave,
And to the dwarf a-while his needlefs fpear he gave. F. $2 u$.
4. It is ufed often by botanifts in compofition; as, ciwarf elder, dwarf honeyfuckle.
To Dwarf. v.a. [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leffen; to make little.
It is reported that a good ftrong canvas, fpread over a tree grafted low, foon after it putteth forth, will dwarf it, and make it fpread. Bacon's Natural lijfitory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .534$
The whole fex is in a manner dwarfed, and frauk into a race of beauties, that feems almoft another fpecies. Addijon. DWA'rfish. adj. [from dwarf.] Below the natural bulk;
low; fmall; little; petty; derpicable. low; fmall; little ; petty; defpicable.

Their dwarfif pages were
As cherubins, all gilt. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
And are you grown fo high in his efteem,
Becaufe I am fo dwarfifh and fo low? Shakefpearc.
This unheard fawcinefs, and boyifh tronps,
This unheard fawcinefs, and boyifh troops,
The king doth finile at ; and is well prepar'd
To whip this divarfigh war, thefe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territorics. Sbakefp. King Fohn.
A thicket clofe befide the grove there ftood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and dwarfifs wood. Dry.
We fhould have loft oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty fons of the foreft, and have found nothing but dwarifib fhrubs, and creeping mofs, and defpicable muthrooms.

Bentlcy's Scrmons.
Dwa'rfishly. adj. [from dwarfif.] Like a dwarf.
Dwa'rfishness. $n$.
Dwa'raishness. n. f. [from dwarfigh.] Minutenefs of fta.
ture ; littlenefs. ture ; littlenefs.
' T is no wonder that fcience hath not outgrown the dwarfifmefs of its priftine ftature, and that the intellectual world is fuch a microcofm.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 17.
To Dwaule. v. a. [opelian, Sax. to wander; divaelen, Dut ]
To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by funius.
To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by 7 finius.
To DWELL. v. n. preterite dwelt, or duvelled. [duala, old Teutonick, is Ray, delay; duelia, I Iandick, to ftay, to ftand ftill.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to refide; to have an habitation.
If thy brother that $d$ welleth by thee be waxen poor, and he fold unto thee, thou fhalt not compel him to ferve as a bondfervant.

Lev. xxy. 39.

## D W E

He flagll dwell alone, without the camp flall his habitaLev. xiii. 46 John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parifh whercin I was born, dwelt and had polfetlions. Peacham on Poctry. Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here dwell no frowns, nor anger ; from thefe gates Sorrow flies far.

Milton.
2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham fojourned in the land of Promife as in a ftrange country, diweiling in tabernacles.

Hcb. xi. 9 .
3. To be in any ftate or condition

Is fafer to be that which we deftroy,
Than by deftruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shakef. Macbeth. 4. To be fulpended with attention.

Th' attentive queen
Druclt on his accents, and her gloomy eyes
Sparkled with gentler fires. Smitb's Pbod. and Hippolitus.
5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondnefs.

Such was that face, on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Grecce affembled, ftemm'd the tides to Troy; But parting then for that detefted fhore,
Our evcs, unhappy! never grected more. Pope's Odyfey.
6. To continue long fpeaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell, And warn'd the finner with becoming zeal;
But on eterinal mercy lov'd to dwell. Dryd. Good Parfon.
We have dwelt pretty long on the confiderations of fpace and duration.

Lock.
Thofe who defend our negotiators, dwell upon their zeal and patience.
Tu Divelev. v.a. To inhabit.
I faw and heard; for we fometimcs
Who dwoll this wild, conftrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. Milton's Paradife Regained, b. i. Dwe'lier. n. f. [from dwell.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.
The houfes being kept up, did of neceffity enforce a dweller : and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of neceflity enforce that diveller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of fome fubftance.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Their ciies foon waken all the dwellers near;
Now murmuring noifes rife in every ftreet.
Dryden. Dwe'leing. n.f. [from dwell.]

1. Habitation; place of refidence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moffy hore. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Hazor fall be a dwolling for dragons, and a defolation for ever. 7er. xlix. 33.
If he have feveral dwellings, let him fort them fo, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. Bacon. God will deign
To vifit oft the dweilings of juft men,
Delighted.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 570. So it feems
To thee who tiaft thy dwelling here on earth. Milt. P. Loft.
All diwellings elfe

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd ; fea covcr'd fea,
Sea without 'hore! Milton's I'aradife Loft, b. xi. 1. 747,
The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaitn'd thy wrath on this forfaken place;
And now thofe few, who are return'd again,
Thy fearching judgments to their dwellings trace. Dryden.
The force of fire afcended filft on high
And took its chueliing in the vaulted Kiky. Dryden's Ovid. 2. State of lifc ; mode of living.

My divelling fall be with the beafts of the field. Dan. iv. 25 . Dwe'llinghouse. n.f. [from dwell and houfe.] The houfe at which one lives.

A perfon ought alsiays to be cited at the place of his

## D Y S

duellingloufe, which he has in refpect of his habitation and ufual refedence; and not at the houfe which he has in refpeet of his eftate, or the place of his birth. Ay iffe's Pare'zon. Dwélingelace. n. $\int$. [dwell and place.] The place of refidence.
People do often change their dwedlingplaces, and fome muft die, whilft other fome do grow up into ftrength. Spenjer.
To Dwindie. ข. $n$. [opinan, Saxon.]

1. To fhrink ; to lofe bulk ; to grow little

Proper namcs, when familiarized in Englifh, dwindle to monofyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a lofter turn, by the addition of a new fyllable. Add fon's Spect.

Our drooping days are dewindled down to nought;
Their period finif'd e'er 'tis well begun. Thomijon's Spring
2. 'To degenerate; to fink.
'Tis now dwindied down to light frothy fluff. Norris.
If there have been fuch a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath dwindlcd from nobler animals to puny mice and infects, why was there not tie like decay in the production of vegetables? Bentley's Sepmons.
He found the expected council was drwindling into a conventicle, a packed affembly of Italian bifiops, not a free convention of fathers.

Religious focicties, though begun with excellent intentions, are faid to have dwindled into factious clubs.
3. To wear away ; to lofe health ; to grow feeble.

Weary fev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he dwindlle, peak, and pine. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
How often do we fee, that fome fmall part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby lofes its ftrength and nourifhment, and drindics away. Locke. Phyficians, with their milky cheer,
The love fick maid and dwindling beau repair. Gay's Triv. 4. To fall away; to be diminihed; to moulder off.

Of all the forces under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horfe left with him for the blocking up Plymouth; the reft were diwindled away. Clarcndon. Dye. See Dre.
Dy'ing. The participle of die.

1. Expiring ; giving up the ghoft.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour

Dy'nast:. n. $\int$. [jvvareía.] Government; fovereignty.
Some áccount him fabulous, becaufe he carries up the Egyptian dynafies before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Greece was then divided into feveral diyna/ties, which our author has enumerated under their refpective princes.

Notes on Pope's Iliad.
Dy'scrass. n. $\int$. [ivoxgagia.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diftemperature, when fome humour or quality abounds in the body. Dict.
In this pituitous dijcrafy of blood, we muft romit of the pituita, and purge upon intermifions. Fioger on the fiumours. Dyse'ntery. n. $\int$. [dyfenticie, French, from duaureén.] A loofenefs wherein very ill humours flow off by flool, and are alfo fometimes attended with blood.

Dicz.
From an unufual inconftancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from Eaft to Weft, proceed epidemical dyjenteries.

Arbutbriot
DYSPE'PSY. n. f. [duoteqia.] A difficulty of digeftion, or bad fermentation in the ftomach or guts. Dicz.
Dy'sphony. n.f. [d.opwíc.] A difficulty in fpeaking, occafroned by an ill difpofition of the organs. Dict
Dyspnóea. n. $\int$. [Jiotizoox.] A difficulty of breathing; ftraitnefs of breath.
Dy'sury. n. $\int$. [गेergéc.] A difficulty in making urine.
It doth cid in a dyfentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabctes, a cortinual piffing, or a hot $d y j u r y$, difficulty of making water. Harvey.

## E A G

## E A G

E.Has two founds; long, as fiène, and fhort, as men. $E$ is the moft frequent vowel in the Englifh language; for it not only is ufed like the reft in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as cän, cīne; män, mīne; găp, gäpe; glüd, gläde; brïd, brïde; chin, chine; whip, wīpe; thin, thīne; nid, n̄̈de; tün, tīne; plum, plüme. Yet it fometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as göne, knowlëdge, ̆̈ldge, g.ve. Anciently almoft every word ended with $e$; as for $c a n$, canne; for year, yeare; for great, greate; for need, neede; for flock, flocke. It is probable that this e final had at firft a foft found, like the female $e$ of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verfe required,'till at laft it became univerfally filent.
$E a$ has the found of $e$ long: the $e$ is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of a than by the appofition of $e$ to the end of the word; as mèn, mian; fill, fal; mit, mēat; nit, nēat.
EAch. pron. [elc, Saxon; elib, Dutch; iik, Scottifh.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatnefs be,
Yet both are for each other's ufe difpos'd;
His to inclofe, and your's to be inclos'd.
Dryden.
2. Every one of any number. This fenfe is rare, except in poetry.
'Th' invention all admir'd, and eacl how he
To be th' inventer mifs'd.
Milton, b. vi.
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm.
Milton, b. vi.
By hunger, that each other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible befides. Milton's Paradife Reg.
Wife Hlato faid, the world with men was ftor'd,
That fuccour each to other might afford.
Denham.
TO EACH the correfpondent word is other, whether it be ufed of two, or of a greater number.
' $\Gamma$ is faid they eat each other.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
Let each efteem other better than themfelves. Pbil. ii. 3 .
Lovelieft of women! heaven is in thy foul;
Beauty and virtue fhine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning each other! Thou art all divine! Addif. Cato.
EAD. [ed, ed.] in the compound, and eadig in the fimple names, denotes happinefs, or bleffednefs. Thus Eadward is a happy preferver; Eadulph, happy affiftance; Eadgar, happy power; Eadluin, happy conqueror; which Macarius Eupobemus, Faufta, Fortunatus, Felicianus, \&c. do in fome meafure refermble. Ead may alfo in fome cafes be derived from the Saxon eath, which fignifies eafy, gentle, mild. Gib. Camden.
EA'GER. adj. [cazon, Saxon; aigre, French.]

1. Struck with defire ; ardently wiflhing; keenly defirous; vehement in defire; hotly longing.

Of action eager, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger fought. Dryden's Ovid.
Eager to read the reft, Achates came. Dryden's EXn.
With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And eager for the journey foon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to furvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day.
Dryden.
Love inflam'd, and eager on his blifs,
Smother'd her words. Addijou's Ovid's Meram. b. ii.
2. It is ufed fonetimes with of, fonctimes with on or after before the thing fought.
3. Hot of difpofition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the firits as to allay that which is too eager.

Hooker, b. v. f. 38 .
Nor do the eager clamours of difputants yield more relief to eclipfed truth, than did the founding brafs of old to the labouring moon.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 19.
This is not a general character of women, but a reproof of fome eager fpirited gipfies.

L'Eftranre.
Imperfect zcal is hot and enger, without knowledge. Spratt.
Palemon replics,
Eager his tone, and ardent were his eycs.
Eryden.

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himfelf imnocent, is apt to be too eager in his own defence. Dryden. 4. Quick; bufy; eafily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well difpos'd to michief, were he prompt
And eager on it ; but he muft be fpurr'd.
Addijon's Cato.
5. Sharp; fower; acid.

With a fudden vigour it doth poffet
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholfome blood. Sbakeffeare's Hamlet. 6. Kcen ; fevere; biting.

The air bites fhrewdly; it is very cold.
-It is a nippind and an eager air. Shakespeare's Hamlit.
The refifiance of bone to cold is greater than of flefh; for that the flefh fhrinketh, but the bone refifteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{D}} .688$.
7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be iometimes fo eager, as artifts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glafis itfelf. Locke. EA'GERLY. adu. [from eager.]

1. With great ardour of defire; with impetuofity of inclination. To the holy war how faft and eagerly did men go, when the prieft perfuaded them that whofoever died in that expedition was a martyr? Soutl's Sermons.

How eagerly he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the feed of future actions wait.
Stepriey.
2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having fome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too eagerly; his foldiers fell to foil,
Whilft we by Anthony were all inclos'd. Shak. Jul. Cafar. 3. Keenly ; fharply.

Abundance of rain froze fo eagerly as it fell, that it feemed the depth of Winter had of a fudden been come in. Knolles.
EA'GERNESS. n. $\int$. [from eager.]
I. Keennefs of defire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her diftance, and did angle for me,
Madding my eagernef; with her reftraint.
Stake.peare.
Have you not feen, when whiftled from the fift,
Some falcon floop'd at what her eye defign'd,
And, with her eagcrnc/s, the quarry mifs'd. Dryden.
The cagcrnefs aud ftrong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. Locke.

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much eagerncics as wit and humour.

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and eagernefs of love. Addj: on's Cato.
His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from thofe pleafures, which are purfued with cagernefs by princes who have not the publick fo much at heart. Addifon.

The things of this world, with whatever eagernefs they engage our purfuit, leave us ftill empty and unfatisfied with their fruition.

Rogers's Ser mons.
2. Impetuofity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the eagernefs and height of their devotion; they are fpeechlefs for the time that it continues, and proffrate and dead when it departs.

Dryden.
I'll kill thee with fuch cagernefs of hafte,
As fiends, let loofe, would lay all nature wafte. Dyyd. Aur. EA'GLE. n.f. [aigle, French; aquila, Latin ; calicr, Erfe.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. But fome think that this recovery of jouth happens no otherwife in the eagle than in other birds, by cafting their feathers every year in the moulting feafon, and having others in their room. It is alfo faid not to drink at all, like other birds with fharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle fees its young fo woll grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their neft, flutters with its wings, and excites then to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it fees them weary, or fearful, it takes and carries them upon it 6 back. Eagles are faid to be extremely harp-fighted, and, when they take Gight, fpring jerpendicularly upward, with their cyes fteadily fixed upon the fun, mounting 'till, by their diftance, they difappear.

Calmet.
Difmay'd

## EAR

Difinay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?

## -- Yes,

As fparrow's eagles, or the hare the lion. Shakeff. Naideth. Draw forth the monfters of ti', abyfs profound,
Or fetch th' aerial cagle to the ground. Pope's EJ. on Man. 2. The ftandard of the ancient Romons.

Arts fill follow'd where Rome's eagles ficw.
Pope.
Eagle-eved. adj. [from cagle and ejc.]

1. Sharp-fighted as an eagle.

As he was rarely quick and perfpicacious, fo was he inwardly eagle-cycd, and perfectly verfed in the humours of his fubjects.

Ev'ry one is carle-ey'd to fee
Another's faults and his deformity. Drydin's Perf. Sat. 4. EA'Glespeed. n. $\int$. [eagle and fpecd.] Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with caglefpeed the cut the fky,
Inftant invifible to mortal cye.
Pope's Odyfer, b. i. Ea'glestone. $n$. $\int$ A fonie faid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nefts, and affirmed to have a particular virtuc in defending the eagle's neft from thunder. The ftones of this kind which are moft valued are flat and blackifh, and found, if fhaken near the ear ; a leffer ftone being contained in the greater.

The eaglegione contains, in a cavity within it, a fmall loofe ftone, which rattles when it is fhaken; and every foffil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The fort of analory that was fuppofed to be botween a fone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers exprefs it, pregmant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to innagine that it muft have great virtues and effects in accelerating or rearding delivery; fo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes deiivery. It is pretended, that the eagles feek for thete ftones to lay in thcir nefts, and that they camnot hatch their young without. On fuch idle and imaginary virtues was raifed all the credit which this famous foffil poffeffed for many ages.

Hill's Materia Medica.
If you ftop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but il flat noife or rattle; and fo doth the æxtites, or eaglefone, which hath a little ftone within it. Bacon's Nat. Hijfory. Eácirft. n. $\int_{\text {. [from eale.] A young eagle. }}$

This treafon of his fons did the king exprefs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three eaglets tyring on her breaft, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. Davies. EAGRE. $n$ f. [ager, in Runick, is the ocean; eggia, in Inlandick, is to agitate, to incite.] A tide fwelling above another tide, obfervable in the river Severn.

For as an eagre rides in triumph o'er the tide, The tyrant paffions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flafh'd upon the foul with equal force.
Dryden.
Ea'lderman. n.f. [ealbenman, saxon.] The name of a Saxon magiftrate; alderman.
Eame. n. f. [eam, Saxon; eon, Dutch] Uncle: a word ftill ufed in the wilder parts of Staffordnhire.

Daughter, fays fhe, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Forefhows the treafon of thy wretched eame! Fairfox.
EAR. n. $\int$. [eane, Saxon; oor, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my ears! Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd? Sbakefp. Much Ado about Nothing.
His ears are open unto their cry. $\quad P f$. xxxiv. 15 .
$V_{\text {alfalva difcovered fome paffages into the region of the }}$ car drum; of mighty ufe, among others, to make difcharges of bruifes.

Derbam's Pbyfico-Theology.
2. That part of the ear that ftands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whifper'd
ones; for they are yet but ear kiffing arguments. Sh. K. Lear.
His mafter hall bore his ear through with an awl. Ex.
3. Power of judging of harmony; the fenfe of hearing.
4. The head; or the perfon: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was fore weakened, the city beaten down about their ear, and moft of them wounded. Knolles. 'Better pafs over an affront from one fooundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's cars.

L'Efrange.
Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our ears. Burnet's Theory.
5. The higheת part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine laily.

L'Eftrange.
6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

A:iflippus was earneft fuitor to Dionyfius for fome grant, who would give no ear to his fuit: Ariftippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyflus granted it.

Bacon's Apophthogms.
They being told there was fmall hope of eafe,
Wre willing at the firft to give an ear
To any thing that founded liberty. Ben. Fobufon's Catiline.
If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gair his prince's car, or lofe his own. Pope's Efifles.

## EAR

7. Difpofition to likec or diflike what is heard ; judgment ; opinion ; tafte.
He laid his fenfe clofer, and in fewer words, accorling to the tyyle and car of thofe times.

Denbim.
8. Any prominences from a larger body, raifed for the fake ot holding it.

There are fome veffels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ftir them; but are foon remored? if you take them by the cars. Taylor's Rule if living bo'y.

A quilted night-cap with one car. Corgr. IE'aj of the IV olld.
A pot without an car. Sruift.
9. The fpike of corn; that part which contains the feeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an car of wheat, which they ever after wear. Bacon

> The leaves on trees not more,

Nor bearded ears in fields, nor fands upon the flore. Dryd. From feveral grains he had eighty falks, with very large ears full of large corn. Mortimer's Hullandry
1c. To fall trgetice ly the Ears. To fight; to fcufile; to quarre's [In Dutch oor!logen.] A familiar phrafe.
Poor naked men belaboured one another with fhagged ficks, or dully fell togetber by the ears at fifty-cuffs. More. Fools go together by the ears, to have knaves run away with the ftakes.

L'Effange, Fab. 5-
All Afia now was by the ears,
Prior. And gods beat up for voluntiers.
11. To fot by the Ears. To make firife; to quarrel : in low language.
A mean rafcal fets others together by the ear's without fighting himfelf.

L'EARange, Ful. 67.
She ufed to carry tales from one to another, 'till fie had fet
the neighbourhood toguther by the ears. Aibutbot.
It is ufual to fet thefe poor animals by the cars. Addij. F'reels.
EA'rless. pllj. [from ear.] Without any ears.
Earlefs on high ftood unabafh'd Defoe,
And Tuthin flagrant from the fcourge below. Pope's Dunc. Eárring. in f. [car and ring.] Jewels fet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and filver they increafe his fore,
And gave the precious earrings which they wore. Sandys. A lady beftowed earrings upon a favourite lamprey. Arbuth. Ea'rshot. n.f. Reach of the ear; fpace within which words may be heard.
Gomez, ftand you out of earbot. - I have fomething to fay to your wife in private.

Dryden's Spanifo Fryar.
EA'rwax. n.f. [ear and zuax.] The cerumen or exudation which fimears the infide of the ear.
The ear being to ftand open, becaule there was fome danger that infeets might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaiftered over the fides of the hole with earwax, to entangle any infects that fhould attempt to creep in there.

Ray on the Creation.
$\mathrm{EA}^{\prime}$ rwig. n. f. [eane and proja, a grub, Saxon.] A fheathwinged infeet, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himfelf he on an carwig fet;
Yet farce he on his back could get, So oft and high he cid curvet

Drayton's Nymphid. 5
Earwigs and fnails feldom infect timber. Mortiner's Fiusb. Doll never flies to cut her lace, Or throw cold water in her face, Becaufe fhe heard a fudden drum, Or found an earwig in a plum.

Swift.
2. By way of reproach, a whifperer; a prying informer.

EA'Rwitness. n. $f$. [ear and ruitrefs.] One who attefts, or can atteft any thing as heard by himfelf.
All prefent were made earwitnefles, even of each particular branch of a common indiAment. Hooker, b.v. f. 36 . The hiftories of mankind, written by eye or earwitneffes, are built upon this principle.

Watts's Logick. To Ear. v.a. [aro, Latin] To plow; to till.

He that ears my land fpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. Shakefpeare's All's well that ends wall. Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the fea ferve them, which they ear and wound
With keels of every kind. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra: Thell we bring forth weeds,
When our quick mind lies ftill; and our ill, told us,
Is as our earing. Shake/peare's Antloony and Cleopatra. A rough valley, which is neither eared nor fown. Deutr. Five years, in the which there fhall neither be earing nor harveft.

Gcn. xlv. 6.
The field of love, with plow of virtue ear' ${ }^{\prime}$. Fairfax.
To Ear. v. n. [from ear.] To fhoot into ears.
Ea'red. adj. [from car.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice ear'd field
Saw fately Ceres to her paffion yield. Pope's Ody fey, b. iv:
EARL. $n f$. [conl, Saxon; coryl, Eerfe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheft of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinfmern,
Henceforth

## EAR

Henceforth be earls, the firft that ever Scotland
For fuch an honour nam'd.
Sbakespeare's Macbeth.
Earl-marshal: $n$. f. [earl and maijbal.] He that has chief care of military folemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marhal orders their array. Dryden.
Ea'rldom. n. f. [from earl.] The feigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulfter, and by her having all the earldinn of Ulfter, carefully went about the redreffing evils. Spenfer's State of Ireland. When I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford.
Shakefpeare's Ricbard III.
Ea'rliness.' n.f. [from early] Quicknefs of any action with refpect to fomething elfe: as earlinc/s in the morning, the act of rifing foon with refpect to the fun; earlinefs of growth, the act of growing up foon in comparifon with other things of the fame kind.
The next morning we, having ftriven with the fun's earli$n e / s$, were beyond the profpect of the higheft turrets. Sidney.
The goodnefs of the crop is great gain, if the goodnefs anfwer the earlinefs of coming up. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. EA'RLY: adj. [ $x$, , Saxon, before.] Soon with refpect to fomething elfe: as, in the morning, with refpect to the fun; in time, with refpect to creation; in the feafon, in comparifon with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteft for death: the weakeft kind of fruit
Drops earlie, to the ground, and fo let me. Sbakefpeare.
It is a curiofity to have feveral fruits upon one tree; and the more when fome of them come early, and fome come late, fo that you may have upon the fame tree ripe fruits all Summer.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .50 \mathrm{I}$.
God made all the world, that he might be worhipped in fome parts of the world ; and therefore, in the firft and moft early times of the church, what care did he manifeft to have fuch places erected to his honour?

South's Sermons.
And yet my numbers pieafe the rural throng,
Rough fatyrs dance, and Pan approves the fong;
The nymphs, forfaking ev'ry cave and fpring,
Their early fruit and milk-white turtles bring.
Pope.
in our
Sicknefs is early old age: it teaches ús a diffidence in our earthly ftate, and infipires us with the thoughts of a future

## Oh foul of honour!

Oh early heroe!
Smith's Pbadra and Hippolitus.
Ea'rly. adv. [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.
Early before the morn with crimfon ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. Fairy 2 ueen. None in more languages can fhow
Thofe arts, which you fo early know.
Waller.
The princefs makes her iffue like herfelf, by inftilling carly into their minds religion, virtue and honour. Addifon's Freebol. To EAriv. v. a: [eajnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thofe that have joined with their honour great perils, are lefs fabjet to envy; for men think that they earn their honours hardly.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge muft earn. Milt. Par. Lof. I to the evil turn
My obvious breaft; arming to overcome
By fuffering, and earn reft from labour won. Milt. Pa. Lof. Men may difcern
From what confummate virtuc I have chofe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my fon,
To earn falvation for the fons of men. Paradife Regained.
Since they all beg, it were better for the flate to keep them, even although they earned nothing. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoft all their carnings. Locke.
'The poens gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly earned his bread by repeating them. Pope's E/f. on Homer. After toiling twenty days,
To carn a frock of pence and praife,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey.
Swift.
2. To gain ; to obtain.

I can't fay whore;
It does abhor me, now I fpeak the word:
'To do the act, that might th' addition earn,
Not the world's mafs of vanity could make me. Sh. Othello. EA'RNEST. adj. [connere, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zcalous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due fort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more earnefl to pray for the time which we beftow, as well in the one as the other.
2. Intent ; fixed ; earer.

On that profpect frarige
Their earneft eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude

## E A R

Now ris'n, to work them further woe or thame. Mi.t. P. L.
They are never more earneft to difturb us, than when they cee us moft earnefl in this duty.
Ea'rnest. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. Serioufnefs; a ferious event not a jeft; reality not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jeft do not one day turn to earnef. Sid. I told you Klaius was the haplefs wight,
Who enrnefl found what they accounted play. . Sidney.
Therewith fhe laugh'd, and did her earne/t cind in jeft. $F$. 2;
That high All-feer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in earneft what I begg'd in jeft. Shak. Rich. III. Nor can I think that God, Creator wife!
Though threat'ning, will in carneft fo deftroy
Us, his prime creatures. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
But the main bufinefs and earneft of the world is moncy,
dominion, and power. L'Eflange, Fab. 5 .
We fhall die in carneft, and it will not become us to live in jeft.

Government of the Tongue, S.7.
Sempronius, you have acted like yourfelf;
One would have thought you had been half in earieft. Add.
2. [ornitz penge, Danifh ; arres, French.] Pledge; handfel; firft
fruits; token of fomething of the fame kind in futurity.
The apoftes term it the handfel or carneft of that which is

## to come

Hooker, b. v. S. 5 .

## at'ry blefis,

Which leader thall the doubr's fuccefs.
IValler.
And be looked upon as a pledge and earneft of quiet and tranquillity.

Smalridge's Sermons.
The mercies received, great as they are, were carnefs and pledges of greater. Atterbury.
3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ra3. tified.

You have confpir'd againft our perfon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden earuef of our death. Sha'ef. Henry V.
Pay back the earneft penny received from Satan, and fing away his fin.
Ea'rnestly. adv. [from earneft.]
EA'RNESTLY. adv. [from earneft.]
I. Warnly; affectionately; zealoufly; importunately; intenfely.

When earnefly they feek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. Milt. P. L. Shame is a baniflment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man molt earnefly defires. South. Earnefly invoke the goodnefs and power of an all merciful and almighty God.
2. Eagerly ; defiroufly.

Why fo earnefly feek you to put up that letter? Sh. K. Lear. Ea'rnestness. n. f. [from earneft.]
I. Eagernefs; warmth; vehemence; impetuofity.

Often with a folemn earneftnefs,
More than, indeed, belong'd to fuch a trife,
He begg'd of me to fteal it.
Shakefpeare's Othelio.
Audacity and confidence doth in bufinefs fo great effects, as a man may doubt, that befides the very daring and carneftnefs, and perfifting and importunity, there thould be fome fecret binding, and fooping of other mens fpirits to fuch perfons.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 943 -
Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have fo much earnefinefs and paffion in them,
I hear him with a fecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. Addifon's Cato.
2. Solemnity; zeal.

There never was a charge maintained with fuch a fhew of gravity and earnelinefs, which had a flighter foundation to fupport it.

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.
3. Solicitude ; care ; intenfenefs.

With overftraining, and earneftnefs of finifhing their pieces,
they often did them more harm than good. Dryden's Dufrefin. Earsh. n.f. [fromear, to plow.] A plowed field.

Fires oft are good on barren earlhes made,
With crackling flames to burn the ftubble blade. May's Virg.
EARTH. n. $\int$. [eon $\delta$, Saxon.]
I. The element diftinct from air, fire, or water; foil; terrene matter.

The fmiling god is feen; while water, earth,
And air atteft his bounty.
T'bomfon's Spring, 1.855:
2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought fo vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth fome fpecial good doth give. Shakefpeare.
This folid globe we live upon is called the earth, though it contains in it a great variety of bodies, feveral whereof are not properly earth; which word, taken in a more limited fenfe, fignifies fuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expofed to the air, to give rooting and nourifhment to plants, fo that they may ftand and grow in it. Locke.
3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this fenfe it has a plural.

The five genera of earths are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. Hill's Mat. Medica

## EAR

Eavths are oizake, infipid, and, when died, frii.ble, or confirtines of parts eafy to feparate, and foluble in water; not difporfed to hum, flame, or take fire. Woodward's Met. Folf: 4. This world eppoled to other feenes of exiftence.

## What are thefe,

So wither'd, and fo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' ear th,
And yet are en't?
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thofe myiteries which heav'n
Will not have carth to know. Sbakeffeare's Coriolarus. 5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole earth was of one language.
Gen. xi. r.
6. Turning up the ground in tillage. [from ear, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to fow,
Two eurtios, at the leaft, ere ye fow it beftow. Tuff. Husb. To Earth. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is cartiod; but I fhall fend my two terriers in after him.

Dryden's spanifh Fryar.
2. To cover with carth

Earth up with frefh mould the roots of thofe auricula's which the froft may have uncovered.

Evelyn's Kalendar TO EARTH. v. 1. ''o retire under ground.

Hence foxes earth'd, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churles enfinar'd the nightly prey. Tickell. Ea'rthboard. n.f. [earth and board.] The board of the plow that flakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the moft proper for ftiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a fquare earthloard, fo as to turn up a great furrow. Mortimer. Ea'tuthborn. adj. [earth and born.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous; meanly born.

The wounds I make but fow new enemies;
Which from their blood, Hike eartbborn brethren rife. Dryd.The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who flew the carthborn race, and meafures right
To heav'n's great habitants?
Ea'rthbound. aij. [earth and bound.] Faftened by the preffure of the earth.

That will never be:
Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his eartbbound root? Sbakespeare's Macbetb. Ea'rthen. adj. [from earth.] Made of earth; made of clay. About his fhelves
Green eartben pots, bladders, and mufty feeds
Were thinly fcatter'd.
Sbakeffeare.
As a ruftick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or eartben pot, in which there was another urn, and in this leffer a lamp clearly burning. Wilkins's Math. Magic.

The moft brittle water-carriage was ufed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo faith, would fail fometimes in the boats made of eartben ware.

Arbuthnot on Coins
Ea'rthflax. n. $\int$. [carth and flax.] A kind of fibrous foffil.
Of Englin tile, the coarfer fort is called plaifter, or parget ; the finer, carthfiax, or falamander's hair. Woodward. EA'RTHiness. n.f. The quality of containing earth; groflnefs.
EA'rthling. n. $\int$. [from earth.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal ; a poor frail creature.

To ear biings, the footfool of God, that ftage which he raifed for a fimall time, feemeth magnificent. Drummond. EA'rirhly. adj. [from earth.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this eartbly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, fometime
Acccunted dangerous folly.
Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy juft foul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didft refign this earthly load
Of death, call'd life.
Milton.
2. Belenging only to our prefent ftate; not fpiritual.

Our common neceffities, and the lack which we all have as weil of ghoftly as of cartbly favours, is in each kind eafily known.

Hooker.

## You have fcarce time

To fteal from fpiritual leifure a brief fpan,
To keep your eart lily audit. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
It muft be rur folemn bufinefs and endeavour, at fit feafons, to turn the ftream of our thoughts from earthly towards divine objects.
3. Corporcal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often faw, from heaven hight,
All were his earthly eyen both blunt and bad. Fairy Queen. Suddell he view'd, in fpite of all her art,
An carthly lover lurkin'g at her heart. Pope's Ra. of the Lock.
4. Any thing in the world; a fenale hyperboic.

Oh! if to dance all night, and drefs all day;
Charm'd the fmall-pox, or chas'd old age away
Who would not foorn what houfewife's cares produce?
Or who would lean one earthly thing of ufe? Pope
Ea'rithnut. n.f. [carth and nut.] A pignut; a root in fhape and fize like a nut.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with a rofe-fhaped flower, confifting of many leaves orbicular!y placed, which turns to a fruit compofed of fmall oblong fimooth leaves, gibbous on one fide, and plain on the other. It has a flefhy tuberofe root. It is very common in fhady woods and paftures, rifing early in Spring, and flowering in May: in July the feeds are ripe, and foon after the leaves decay. Some dig up the roots, and eat them raw: they are very much like cheftnuts, and not an unpleafant morfel; but boiled they are a very delicious food, eaten with butter and pepper, and are efteemed very nourifhing.
Mi.ler.

Where there are earthnuts in feveral patches; though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the ftalks be dead, the fwine will by their fcent root only where they grow.

Ray.
EA'RTHQuake. n.f. [earth and quake.] Tremor or convulfion of the earth.

This fubterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth ftopt, by fome accidental glut or obftruction in the paffages through which it ufed to afcend, and being pieternaturally affembled in greater quantity into one place, caufes a great rarefaction and intumefcence of the water of the abyfs, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth; expanded upon the face of the abyfs; occafions that agitation and concuffion which we call an earthquake. Woodward's satural Hillory.

Thefe tumults were like an earthquake, fhaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour.

King Cbarlest
Was it his youth, his valour, or fuccefs,
Thefe might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that refpect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful- love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a filent earthquake fhook his foul. Dryd. Sp. Fryar.
The country, by reafon of its vaft caverns and fubterraneous fires, has been miferably torn by eartbquakes, fo that the whole face of it is quite changed. Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Ea'rthshaking. adj. [earth and Joke.] Having power to fhake the earth, or to raife earthquakes.

By the earthbhaking Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majeftick pace.
Milton.
Now fcarce withdrawn the fierce earthbsaking pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves fhe bad the winds to fly,
And hufl'd the bluft'ring brethren of the fky. Pofe.
EA'rthworm. n.f. [carth and worm.]
I. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in finow commonly, like earthworms, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewife put forth plants. Bacon's Natural Hiftery', No. $5^{69}$.

Upon a fhower, after a drought, eartbworms and landfnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. Ray. 2. A mean fordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, ceafe;
I won't for refuge fly.
Norris.
EA'rthy. adj. [from earth.]

1. Confifing of earth.

Long may'ft thou live in Richard's feat to fit,
And foon lie Richard in an earthy pit! Skakefp. Richard II.
Thefe lamps are inflamed by the admiffion of new air, when the fepulchres are opened, as we fee in fat carthy vapours of divers forts.

Wilkins's Math. Magic.
All water, efpecially that of rain, is more or lefs ftored with matter, light in comparifon of the common mineral earthy matter.

Woodward's Natural Hijiory.
2. Compofed or partaking of earth; terrenc.

To furvey his dead and earthy image,
What were it but to make my forrow greater. Sbiak. H. VI
Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity
Subjected to his fervice angel-wings,
And flaming minifters to watch and tend
Their eartby charge. Milton's Paradife Lof, b.ix. l. 157. 3. Inhabiting the earth; terreftrial.

Thofe eartby fipirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. Dryd. Ind. Emper.
4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the fhipwreck, in a watry fign;
And in an carthy, the dark dungeon thine.
5. Not mental; grofs; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and fpeak;
Lay open to my cartby grofs conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, fhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. Shakefpeare.
Nor is my flame

## E A S

## EAS

So cartby, as to need the dull material force
Of cyes, or lips, or cheeks.
Denbam's Saply.
EASE. n. $\int$. [aifo, French.]

1. Quict ; reft ; undifturbed tranquillity; no folicitude.

We fhould not find her half fo brave and bold
To lead it to the wars, and to the feas;
To make it fuffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, reft with enfe.
The prieft on fkins of off'rings takes his eafe,
And nightly vifions in his flumber fees. Dryden's Inn. Lucan, content with praife, may lie at eafe
In coflly grotts and marble palaces. Dryulen's furv. Sat. 7.
Men of parts and penetration were not idly to difpute at their eafe, but were to act according to the refult of their debates.

Lock.
No body is under an obligation to know 'every thing; knowledge and fcience in general is the bufinefs only of thofe who are at eafe and leifure.

Locke:
2. Freedom from pain; a neutral flate between pain and pleafure.
That which we call enfe is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. $L$ ' Eftrange. Is it a fmall crime to wound himfelf by anguif of heart, to deprive himfelf of all the pleafures, or cafe:, or enjoymients of life ?

Temple.
3. Reft afier labour ; intermiffion of labour.

Give yourfelves cafe from the fatigue of waiting. Swift.
4. Facility; not diffculty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with eafe, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian ftate;
If not, no labour can the tree conftrain,
And ftrength of fubborn arms and fteel are vain. Dryden.
5. Unconftraint; freedom from harfhnefs, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True eafe in writing comes from art, not chance;
As thore move eafieft who have learn'd to dance. Pope's EJ.
To EASE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and eafe children the beft you can; but by no means bemoan them.
2. To relieve; to afluage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father mado our yoke grievous, now therefore eafe thou fomewhat the grievous fervitude. $\quad 2$ Cbro. x. 4.

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It thall be eas d, if France can yield relief. Sbakefp. H. VI. As if with fports my fufferings I could eafe. Dryden. Though he feaks of fuch medicines as procure fleep, and eafe pain, he doth not determine their dofes. Arbutbnot on Coins. Will he for facrifice our forrows enfe?
And can our tears reverfe his firm decrees?
3. To relieve from labour.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A fong will help the beating form to bear;
And that thou may'ft not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll eafe thy houlders of thy load. Dryderi's Paft.
4. To fet free from any thing that offends.

I will eafe me of mine adverfaries. If. i. 24.
No body feels pain that he wifhes not to be eafed of, with a
defire equal to that pain, and infeparable from it. Locke.
Ea'seful. adj. [eafe and full.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for reft.

I fpy a black, furpicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious fun,
Ere he attain his eafeful weftern bed. Shaneff. Henry VI.
EA'sEMENT. n. $\int$. [from eafe.]

1. Affiftance ; fupport; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and fome other cafements.

Swift.
2. [In law.] A fervice that one neighbour has of another by charter or prefcription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a fink, or fuch like.

Corvel.
EA'sily. adv. [from eafy.]
I. Without difficulty.

Thofe move fwiftly, and at great diftance ; but they require a medium well difpofed, and their tranfmiffion is enfly ftopped. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 647.

She afk'd the reafon of his woe;
She afk'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it cafily forcfeen
She fear'd too much to know.
Prior.
3. Without pain; without difturbance; in tranquillity.

Prior.
Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condema their univerfal opinions and defigns, if, inftead of paffing your life as well and enfily, you refolve to pafs it as ill and as miferable as you can?

Temple.
3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can eafily refign to others the praife of your illuftrious family.

Dryden's Dedic. to State of Innocence.
Not foon provok'd, the eafily forgives;
Prior.

EA'siness. n. f. [from eafy.]

1. Freedon from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the enfinefs that they are rais'd. Ben. 'Yoinf. Catii.
Enfinefs and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to fome power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be eafy to the fame perfon, when affifted with a greater ftrength.

Tillot fon, Sermon 6.
The feeming eafinefs of Pindarick verfe has made it fread; but it has not been confidered.

You left a conqueft more than half atchiev ${ }^{\circ} d$,
And for whofe cafinefs I almoft griev'd.
This plea appears under a colour of frie
Dryden.
Dryden. to appers under a colour of friendhip to religion, and to invite men to it by the eafinefs of the ternis it offers.
2. Flexibility; compliance; readinefs; not oppofition; not reluctance.
His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like cafinefs of condefcending further unto them.

Hooker, Pref.
Since the cuftom of eafinefs to alter and change laws is fo evil, no doubt but to bear a toferable fore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. Hooker, $b$. iv. $\int$. 14 .
Give to him, and he fhall but laugh at your eafinefs; fave his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. South. The fafeft way to fecure honefty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an eafinefs to part with to others whatever they have or like themfelves.

Locke.
3. Freedom from confraint; not effort ; not formality.

Abftrufe and myftick thoughts you muft exprefs
With painful care, but feeming eafine/s;
For truth mines brighteft through the plaineft drefs. Rofc. $\}$
4. Reft; tranquillity.

I think the reafon I have affigned hath a great intereft in that reft and cafinc/s we enjoy when afleep. Raj on the Creation. EAST. n. . [corr, Saxon ; bess, Erfe.]
I. The quarter where the fun rifes.

They counting forwards towards the Eaf, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eaftward.

Abbot.
2. The regions in the eaftern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkeft,
For the whole fpace that's in the tyrant's grafp,
And the rich Eaft to boot. Shakeffeare's Macbeth.
EA'sTER. n. f. [earrne, Saxon; cofer, Dutch.] The day on which the Chriftian church commemorates our Saviour's refurrection.
Did'ft thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before Eafter? Shakefpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eaftern churches, in the controverly about Eafer, fomented that difference into a fchifm.

Decay of Piity.
$\dot{E}_{A^{\prime}}$ sterly. adj. [from Eafl.]

1. Coming from the parts towards the Eaft.

When the caferly winds or breezes are kept off by fome high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. Raleigh.
2. Lying towards the Eaft.

Thefe give us a view of the moft eaferly, foutherly, and wefterly parts of England. Grauit's Bills of Mortality:
3. Looking towards the Eaft.

Water he chufes clear, light, without tafte or fmell, drawn not from fnow, but from fprings with an eaferly expofition.

Arbutbrot on Ailiments.
EA'stern. adj. [from Eaff.]
I. Dwelling or found in the Eaft; oriental.

Eaffern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bofom-flaves.
Thow.jori's Spring.
2. Lying or being towards the Eaft

The eaffern end of the ine rifes up in precipices. Addifcn. 3: Going towards the Eaft.

A fhip at fea has no certain method in either her eaficin or weftern voyages, or even in her lefs diffant failing from the coafts, to know her longitude, or how much the is gone eaflward or weftward, as can eafily be known in any clear day or night how much fhe is gone northward or fouthward. Addifon. 4. Looking towards the Eaft.

EA'sTward. adv. [Eaft and toward.] Towards the Eaft.
The moon, which performs its motion fwifter than the fun, gets enftward out of his rays, and appears when the fun is fet. Brown's Vulgar Errou's, b. i\%. c. 13.

What fhall we do, or where difect our fight?
Eafiward, as far as I could caft my fight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I faw defcending light. Dygden. $\}$ Ea's $^{\prime}$. adj. [from eafe.]

## I. Not difficult.

The fervice of God, in the folema afferably of faints, is a work, though eafy, yet withal very weighty, and of great refpect.

Hooker, b. v. f. 31 .
There is a flave, whofe eafy-borrow'd pride
Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. Shat. K. Lear. How much it is in every one's power to make refolutions

## E A T

to himifulf, fuch as he may keep, is eafy for every one to try. Locke.

The whole inand was probably cut into feveral cafy afcents, and planted with variety of palaces.

Addijon on Italy.
2. Quiet ; at reft; not harrafled; not difurbed; without anxicty.

Thofe that are eafy in their conditions, or their minds, refufe often to enter upon publick charges and employment.

Temple.
Keep their thoughts eafy and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of recciving new informations. Locke. A marriage of love is pleafant, a marriage of intereft eafy, and a marriage where both meet happy. Addifon's spectator: When men are eafy in their circumftances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. Adlifon's Freeboidder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .4^{2}$. A man fhould direct all his fudies and endeavours at making himfelf eafy now, and happy hereafter. Addifon's Spectator. We plainly feel whether at this inftant we are eafy or uneafy, happy or miferable. Smalridge's Sermons.
3. Complying; unrefifting; credulous.

Baited with reafons not unplaufible,
Win me into the cafy hearted man,
And hug him into fnares.
Milton.
With fuch dectits he gain'd their eafy hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. Dryden's $\mathbb{E E n}$. The kindeft father I have ever found him,
Eafy and good, and bounteous to my wifhes. Addifon's Cato. 4. Free from pain.

Another part, in fquadrons and grofs bands,
On bold adventure to difcover wide
That difmal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them eafier habitation: Nilton's Paradife Lof.
Pleafure has been the bus'nefs of my life,
And every change of fortune eafy to me,
Becaufe I ftill was cafy to myfelf. Dryden's Don Sebaftian.
5. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and eafy to forgive. Dryden's Span. Fryar.
6. Without want of more.

They flould be allowed each of them fuch a rent as would make them eafy. Swift's Arg. againft abolijping Chrifianity. 7. Without conftraint ; without formality.

Thofe move eafieft that have learn'd to dance.
Praife the eafy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ftrength, and Waller's fweetnefs join. $P_{0}$
To EAT. v. a. preterite ate, or eat; part. eat, or caten. [etan, Sax. itan, Gothick ; eich, Erfe.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locufts fhall eat the refidue of that which is efcaped from the hail, and fhall eat every tree which groweth. Ex. x. 5 Other ftates cannot be accufed for not faying for the firft blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtefy, to be the laft that flall be eaten up.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Even wormwood, eat with bread, will not bite, becaufe it is mixed with a great quantity of fpittle. Arbutbnot on Aliments. 2. To confume; to corrode.

Thou beft of gold art worft of gold;
Other lefs fune in carrat is more precious,
Preferving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, moft fine, moft honour'd, moft renown'd,
Haft eat thy bearer up. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. $p$. ii
They entail a fecret curfe upon their eftates, which does either infenfibly wafte and confume it, or eat out the heart and comfort of it.

Tillot fon, Sermon 4.
There arifes a neceffity of keeping the furface even, either by preffure or eatity medicincs, that the eminence of the flefh may not refift the fibres of the k in in their tendency to cover the wound.
3. To fwallow back; to retreat. This is only ufed of a man' word.

They cannot hald, but hurft out thofe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat.

Hakewill on Providence.
Credit were not to be loft
B' a brave knight crrant of the poft,
That eats, perfidioully, his word,
And fwears his ears through a two inch board. Hudibras. ToEat. v. $n$.
I. To go to meals; to take meals ; to feed.

He did eat continually at the king's table. 2 Sa. ix. 13.
And when the fcribes and pharifees faw him eat with publicans and funners, they faid unto his difciples, how is it that he eateth with publicans and finners?

Mat. ii. 16

## 2. To take food.

He that will not eat'till he has a demonftration that it will nourifh him, he that will not ftir 'till he infallibly knows the bufinefs he goes about will fucceed, will have little elfe to do but fit ftill and perifh.
3. To be maintained in food.

The rightcous eatet) to the fatisfying of his foul, but the belly of the wicked fhall want.

## E B B

Thou att paft the tyrant's Atroke;
Care no more to cloath and eat. Shakefpeare's Cymbeinne. 4. To make way by corrofion

The plague of fin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very effentials. South's Sermoxs.
A prince's court eats too nuch into the income of a poor ftate.

Addifon's Ital;
Ea'table. n.f. [from eat.] Any thing that may be eaten.
If you all forts of perfons would engage,
Suit well your catablis to ev'ry age. King's Ait of Cookery
Ea'ter. n.f. [from cat.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almoft all, are eaters of man's fleh.

Abbot's Defcription of the Wirld.
A knave, a rafcal, an eater of broken meats. Sh. K. Lear.
If the tafte of this fruit maketh the eaters like gods, why remaineft thou a beaft? Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. r.

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whofe fruit is to caufe in the eaters an oblivion of all other foils. Howel. 2. A corrofive.

EATH. adj. [eaX, Saxon.] Eafy; not difficult. An old word.

Where eafe abounds, it's eath, to do amifs. Fairy 2 ueen: What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is eath to move with plaints and fhews of woe. Fairfox, b. iv.
The way was frait and eath. Fairfax.
Eatir. adv. [from the adjective.] Eafily. An old word.
Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full eath may wander wide. Hubb. Tale:
Ea'tinghouse. n. $\int$. [eat and boufe.] A houfe where provifions are fold ready dreffed.

An hungry traveller ftept into an eatingboufe for his dinner.
EAVES. n.f. [efere, Saxon.] The edges of the toof which overhang the houfe.

Every night he comes
With mufick of all forts, and fongs compos'd
To her unworthinefs: it nothing fteads us
To chide him from our eaves; for he perfifts,
As if his life lay on't. Sbakefpeare's All's well that ends well.
His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From eaves of reeds. Shakefpeare's Tempef.
If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the eaves of houfes come more flowly down than they ufe, it portendeth a hard and frofty Winter.

Bacon, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .8 \mathrm{it}$.
Ufher'd with a fhower ftill,
When the guft hath blown his fill;
Ending on the rulling leaves,
With minute drops from off. the eaves.
Miltori:
The icicles hang down from the eaves of houfes. Woodward:
To Ea'vesdrop. v.a. [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrafe, to liften under windows.
Ea'vesdropper. n.f. [eaves and drop.] A liftener under windows

Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper,
To hear if any mean to flink from me. Shake/p, Rich. III. EBB. n. $\int$. [ebba, epplob, Saxon; ebbe, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the fea.

The clear fun on his wide wat'ry glafs
Gaz'd hot, and of the frefh wave largely drew,
As after thirf; which made their flowing fhrink
From fanding lake to tripping ebb, that fole
With foft foot tow'rds the deep. Milton's Paradife Loffo
Hither the feas at ftated times refort,
And fhove the loaden veffels into port;
Then with a gentle $e b b$ retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. Addifon on Italg.
2. Decline; decay; wafte.

You have finifhed all the war, and brought all things to
that low $\dot{e} b b$ which you fpeak of.
Spenfer on Irelando
This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ebb and falling ftream, but never floweth again.

Ralcigl's Hiffory of the World.
Thus all the treafure of our flowing years,
Our $e b b$ of life for ever takes away. Rofoommon:
The greateft age for poetry was that of Auguftus Cæfar, yet painting was then at its loweft ebb, and perhaps fculpture was alfo declining.

Dryden's Dufrefinoy, Preface.
Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his bourly ebbs of life nay fee. Dryden's Aurengzebe. What is it he afpires to?
Is it not this? To fhed the flow remains,
His laft poor ebb of blood in your defence? Addijon's Cato. To Erb. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the fea.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now,
Now it doth turn and ebb back to the fea. Shakefp. Hen. IV.
From thence the tide of fortune left their hore,
And $e b b$ ' $d$ much fafter than it flow'd before. Dryden's 压r 2. To decline; to decay; to wafte.

## E C C

## Well, I am ftanding water :

I'll teach you how to flow.
Do fo: to ell
Hereditary floth inftructs me.
But oh he ebbs! the fmiling waves decay! For ever, lovely ftream, for ever ftay! Halifux.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { E'ben. } \\ \text { Ebon. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $f$. [cbenus, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valu$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Eb'on. } \\ \text { E'GNy. }\end{array}\right\}$ able wood, which admits a fine glofs.

If the wood be very hard, as abony, or lignum vite, they are to turn: they ufe not the fame tools they do for foft woods.

Moxon's Mech. Exercifes.
Oft by the winds extinct the fignal lies,
Or fmother'd in the glimmering focket dies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her ebon throne. Gay's Triv.
Ebríety. n. (. [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkennefs; intoxication
by ftrong liquors:
Bitter almonds', as an antidote again!t ebricty, hath commonly failed.

Brown's Vulgar Eirrours, b. ii. c. 6 a horfeman gives a horfe, by a jerk of one rein, when he refufes to turn.
Ebrio'sity. n. $\int$. [cbriofitas, Latin.] Habitual drunkennefs.
That religion which excufeth Noah in furprifal, will neither
acquit sbriofity nor ebriety in their intended perverfion. Brown.
Eb'ullition. n.f. [ebullio, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteftine motion.
3. That ftruggling or effervefcence which arifes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and herice any inteftine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occafioned by the ftruggling of particles of different properties, is ro

Talled. The diffolution of gold and filver difagree; fo that in their mixture there is great ebullition, darknefs, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.

Bacon.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into cbullition with noife and emication; as alfo a craffe and fumid exhalation, caufed from the combat of the fulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous fpirits of aqua fortis. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.

When aqua fortis, or fpirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, diffolves the filings with a great heat and ebuillition, is not the heat and ebullition effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquer rufh towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmoft particles and the main mafs of the metal. Newton.
A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this ebullition; for if fal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, ebullilions in water, be mixed with an acid, an ebuilition, with a greater degree of cold, will enfue. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
ECCE'NTRICAL.
ECCE'NTRICK. adj. [eccentricus, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK.
2. Not having the fame center with another circle: fuch circles were fuppofed by the Ptolemaick philofophy.

Thither his courfe he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or eccentrick, hard to tell. Milton's Parad. Lof.
They build, unbuild, contrive,
To fave appearances: they gird the fehere
With centrick, and eccentrick, frribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and cpicycle, orb in orb. Milton's Paradife Loft.
Whence is it that planets move all one and the fame way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very eccentrick?

Newtor's Opt.
3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the fame principle.
Whatfoever affairs pafs fuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which muft needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his mafter. Bacon's Efays.
4. Irregular; anamalous; deviating from ftated and conftant methiods.
.This motion, like others of the times, feems eccentrick and irregular.

King Charles.
A character of an eccentrick virtue, is the more exact image of human life, becaufe it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. Dryden's Dedicat. to the Conqueft of Granada.

Then from whate'er we can to fenfe produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abftrufe,
From nature's conftant or eccentri:k laws,
The thoughtful foul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect muft prefuppofe a caufc.
Eccentri'city, $n$. $\int$. [from eccentrick.]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The ftate of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of accentricity, and the cpicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
By reafen of the fun's eccentricity to the earth, and oblicuity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. Holdcr. 3. Excurfion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his eccenin iuity, for fo I account favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt.
. Eccentricily of the earth is the diffance between the focus and the center of the carth's elliptick orbit. Harris. ECCHy'mosis. n.f. [em fkin, made by extravafated blood.
Ecchmofis may be defined an extravafation of the blood in or under the fikin, the flin remaining vohole. Wifen:an's Surg. Laxations are accompanied with tumour and ecchymofis. IV 5 .
ECCLESIA'STICAL. adj. [ccclefiaficus, Latirı ] $] ~$
ECCIESIA'STICK.
I. Relating to the church; not civil.

Is difcipline an ecclefiafical matter or civil? If an ecc'efiafical, it muft of neceflity belong to the duty of the miniffer.

Hookcr, Preface.
Clergymen, otherwife little fond of obfcure ternis, yet in their fermons are liberal of thofe which they fund in coclefiaftical writers.
swift.
A church of England man has a true veneration for the fcheme eftablifhed among us of ecclefiaftici, government. Swift. Ecclesia'stick. n. f. [from the adjecelive.] A perfon dedicated to the miniftries of religion.

The ambition of the eccieffaffi ks deftroyed the purity of the church.

Burnut's Theory of the Earth.
Eccopro'ticks. n.f. [ $\%$ and x-a, ©..] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, fo as to bring away no more than the natural excruments lodged in the inteftines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by fuch means as are eccoprotick. Harrey on the Plague. Echina'te. \}adj. [from echinus, T.atin.] Briftled like an Echina'ted. $\}$ hedgehog; fet with prickles.

An echinated pyrites in fhape approaches the cehinated cryftalline balls.
$E^{\prime} \mathrm{CHINUS}$. $n$. $\int$. [Latin.]
I. A hedgehog.
2. A fhellfinh fet with prickles.
3. [With botanifts.] The prickly head, cover of the feed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughnefs of the carving, refembling the prickly rind of a chefnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.
This ornament is ufed by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compofite orders; and generally fet next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

Harris.

## E'CHO. n. f. [" ${ }^{\prime} \chi^{\omega}$.]

1. Echo was fuppofed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a found for love of Narciffus.

The pleafant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate Echo .
In thefe woods to refound the renowned name of a goddefs.
Sidriey, b. i.
2. The return or repercuffion of any found.

Babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying fhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. Shak. Titus Andron.
The found, filling great fpaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been ary means to make artificial echoes.

Eacon's Natural Hifory, No ${ }^{\circ}$. $2 \dot{2} 2$.
To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I fing ;
The woods fhall anfwer, and the ecboring Pope's Summer.
'Tis not enough no harfnnefs gives offence;
The found muft feem an echo to the fenfe. Pope's Eff. Crit. 3. The found returned.

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds fhall. make the welkin anfwer them,
And fetch fhrill echoes from their hollow earth. Sbakp;earc.
O woods, Ofountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs
With other echo late I taught your fhades
To anfwer, and refound far other fong! Nilt. Parad. Loff.
То E'сно. v. $n$
I. To refound; to give the repercuffion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church ccho'd. Sbakefieare's Taming of t'v Shrew.
Through rocks and caves the name of Delia founds;
Delia cach cave and colboing rock rebounds. Pope's Autumn.
2. To be founded back

Hark, how the found difturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her miter'd princes hear the ichoing noife,
And, Albion, dread the wrath and awful voice. Blackmore.
To E'cho. v. a. To fend back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our modern feparatifts do but cclos the fame note.
Decay of Picty.
With peals of foouts the Tyrians praife the fonr ;
Thofe peals are cchood by the I rojat threng. Divatin's Ein.
One great death deforms the dreary ground ;
The echo' $d$ woes from diftant recks refound.
Prior.
Eclatrci'ssement. n.f. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoftuiation.

## E C L

ECLAT. n. f. [French.] Splendour; fhow; luftre.
Nothing more contributes to the variety, furprize, and eclat of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

Pope's Effay on Homer.
Ecle'ctick. adj. [ikxírixos] Selecting; chufling at will.
Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philofophers but was of the eclectick fect, and chofe out of each fuch pofi tions as came neareft truth. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
 the incorporation of oils with fyrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice ftick


1. An obfcuration of the luminaries of heaven; the fun is eclipfed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interpofition of the earth. The word originally fignifie departure from the place, to which Milton alludes.
Slips of yew,

Sliver'd in the moon's eclipfe.
Siakeffeare's Macbeth Planets, planet-Atruck, real eclipfe
Then fuffer'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. l. 4 I 3 So though the fun victorious be,
And from a dark eclipfe fet free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year.
An eclipfe of the moon is when the atmofphere of the earth being between the fun and the moon, hinders the light of the fun from falling upon and being refected by the moon: if the light of the fun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipje; if from a part only, it is a partial onc.
2. Darknefs; obfcuration

All the pofterity of our firft parents fuffered a perpetual cclipfe of fpiritual life. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in cur fcatterings and eclipfes.
To Eclípse. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To darken a luminary

Let the eclipfed moon her throne refign.
King Charles.
Now if the earth were fat thats

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned
Sow if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moons. To extinguifh ; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair fon,
Born to eclipfe thy life this afternoon. Shakefp. Henry VI. 3. To cloud ; to obfcure.

They had feen tokens of more than common greatnefs howfoever now eclipfed with fortune.

Praife him to his father:
Let the prince's glory
Seem to eclipfe, and caft a cloud on his. Denbam's Sophy.
Let other mufes write his profp'rous fate
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reftor'd;
But mine fhall fing of his eilips'd eftate,
Which, like the fun's, more wonders does afford. Dryden.
He defcended from his father, and eclipfed the glory of his divine majefty with a veil of flefh.

Calamj's Sermions.
4. To difgrace.

She told the king, that her hufband was eclitfed in Ireland by the no-countenance his majefty had fhewed towards him.

Clarend:n, b. viii.

## Another now hath to himfelf engrofs'd

All pow'r, and us eclips'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b.v.
Ecli'ptick. n. $\int$. [ $\mathrm{E} \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{n}}$, fuppofed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of $23^{\circ} \cdot 30^{\prime}$. which is the fun's greateft declination. This is by fome called via fulis, or the way of the fun, becaufe the fun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiack. But in the new aftronomy the Ecliptick is that path among the fixed ftars, which the earth appears to defcribe to an eye placed in the fun, as in its annual motion it runs round the fun from Weft to Eaff. If you fuppofe this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve figns, each of which is denoted or diftinguifhed by fome afterifm or conftellation.

Harris.
All ftars, that have their diftance from the Ecliptick northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progreffion of time, have declination fouthward, and move beyond the Equator. Erovun's Vulgar Errours, b.iv. c. I3.

The terraqueous globe had the fame fite and pofition, in refpect of the fun, that it now hath : its axis was not parallel to that of the Licliptick, but inclined in like manner as it is at prefent.

Wodward's Natural Hifory, No. 6.
The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The fun revolving through th' Ecliptick way,
Y.ffects the various feafons of the year. Blackm. on the Creat.

You muft conceive an imaginary plane, which paffing through the center of the fun, and the earth, extends itfelf on all fides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the Ecliptick, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without aly deviation.

Beritley's Sernons. Withour

## E C S

Ec'logue. n.f. [**rorn.] A paftoral poem fo called, becaufe Virgil called his paftorals eclogues.
What exclaiming praifes Bafilius gave this eclogue any man may guefs, that knows love is better than fpectacles to make every thing feem great.

Sidney.
It is not fufficient that the fentences be brief, the whole eclogue fhould be fo too. ECO NOMY. $n \int$. [ ${ }^{3}$ кооорía. This word is often written, from its derivation, aconomy; but $\propto$ being no diphthong in Englifh, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family ; the government of a houfhold. By St. Paul's economy the heir differs nothing from a fervant, while he is in his minority; fo a fervant flould differ nothing from a child in the fubftantial part. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
2. Frugality ; difcretion of expence; laudable parfimony

Particular fums are not laid out to the greateft advantage in his economy; but are fometimes fuffered to run wafte, while he is only careful of the main. Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface. I have no other notion of economy, than that it is the parent of liberty and eafe.

Swift to Lord Bolingbroke.
3. Difpofition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wife ways of economy that God could ufe tewards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that courfe of living which is moft agreeable to our nature. Hamm.
4. The difpofition or urrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as allo in Plautus, we fhall fee the eccnomy and difpofition of poems better obferved than in Terence. Ben. Fobnjon's Difcoveries.
If this economy muft be obferved in the minuteft parts of an epick poem, what foul, though fent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and fciences, can be fuflicient to inform the body of fo great a work? Dryden's Dedication to the Ent.
5. Syftem of motions; diftribution of cvery thing active or paffive to its proper place.

Thefe the firainers aid,
That, by a conftant feparation made,
They may a due economy maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. Blackm. Creat. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Eco'nomick. } \\ \text { Eco'nomical. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [from economy.]

## I. Pertaining to the regulation of an houfhold

Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurfe, or as a mother ferve;
And doth employ her economick art,
And bufy care, her houfhold to preferve. Davies. In economical affairs, having propofed the government of a family, we confider the proper means to effect it. Watts. 2. Frugal.

Some are fo plainly economical, as even to defire that the feat be well watered, and well fuelled. Wotton's Architect.
 render tough humours more thin, fo as to promote their difcharge. Quincy.
Procure the blood a free courfe, ventilation, and tranfpiration, by fuitable purges and copbractick medicines. Harvey. E'CSTASY. n. f. [हैं, suact.]

1. Any paffion by which the thoughts are abforbed, and in which the mind is for a time loft.

Follow them fwifty,
And hinder them from what this ecfafy-
May now provoke them to. 'T may be
'T may be
No longer joy there, but an ecflafy. Suckling. Whether what we call ecflafy be not dreaming with our cyes open, 1 leave to be examined. Locke, 2. Exceffive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy ecfafy! Shakefpeare. The religious pleafure of a well difpofed mind moves gently, and therefore conftantly: it does not affect by rapture and ecfafy; but is like the pleafure of health, ftill and fober.

South's Sermons.
Each delighted, and delighting; gives
The pleafing ecfaly which each receives.
Prior.
A pleafure, which no language can exprefs; An ecfafy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart.
Phillips's Difireft Motber.
3. Enthufiafin; exceffive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me fing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grafs
Would fit, and hearken even to ecfacfy.
Mi.ton.
4. Exceffive grief or anxiety. This is not now ufed

Sighs and groans, and fhrieks that rend the air
Are made, not mark'd; where violent forrow feems
A modern ecfafy.
Shakefpeare's Macbuth.
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In reftlefs ecftafy.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth. 5. Madnef's ; diftraction. This fenfe is $n t$ now in ufe.

Now fee that noble and moft fovercign reafon,

## E D G

Like fweet bells jangled out of tune, and harfh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blafted with ectlafy.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
E'cstasied. adj. [fron ecfafy] Ravifled; filled with enthufiafin.

Thefe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moft ccftaficed roul upon earth.
Ecsta'tical.
$\} a d j$. [zxcalucis.]

Ecsta'rick.

1. Ravifhed; rapturous; elevated to ecftafy.

There doth my foul in holy vifion fit,
In penfive trance, and anguifh, and ccfatick fit. Milton.
When one of them, after an ecfitical manner, fell down
before an angel, he was feverely rebuked, and bidden to worthip God.

Stillingflect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
In trance ecflatick may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds defcend, and angels watch thee round. Pope. 2. In the higheft degree of joy.

To gain Pefcennius one employs his fchemes; One grafps a Cecrops in ecfatick dreams.

Pope.
3. Tending to exterual objects. This fenfe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great dea! of ecfatica! love, which cont1mually carries me out to good withqut myfelf. Norris.
E'ctype. n.f. [है̌т
The complex ideas of fubftances are eilypes, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate.

Locke.
E'curir. n. . [French; equus, Latin.] A place covered for the lodgi:ag or houfing of horfes.
Eda'cious adj. [edax, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.
Eda'crty. n.f. [edacitas, Latin.] Voracity; ravenoufnefs; greedinefs; rapacity.

The wolf is a beaft of great edacity and digeftion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. Bacon's \at. Hifiory. TÓ EDDER. v. a. [probably from edge.] To bind or interweave a fence.
To add ftrength to the hedge, edder it ; which is, bind the top of the ftakes with fome fmall long poles on each fide.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
E'dDER. n.f. [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

In lopping and felling, fave edder and ftake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. Tuffer
E'DDY. n. $\int$. [eb, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon.]

1. The water that by fome repercuffion, or oppofite wind, runs contrary to the main ftream.
My praifes are as a bulrufh upon a ftream: if they fink not, 'tis becaufe they are born up by the ftrength of the current, which fupports their lightnefs; but they are carried round again, and return on the eddy where they firft began. Dryden. 2. Whirlpool ; circular motion

The wild waves mafter'd him, and fuck'd him in,
And fmiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
So, where our wide Numidian waftes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes defcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the fands, and fwcep whole plains away. Add. Cato.
E'DDY. adj. Whirling; moving circularly.
And chaff with eddy winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. Dryd. Virgil,
Enemato'se. adj. [üonua.] Swelling; full of humours. See
Edematous
A ferofity obftructing the glands may be watery, edematofe, and fchirrous, according to the vifcofity of the humour. $A r b$. Ede'ntated. adj. [edentatus, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. Dicf. EDGE n. f. [ecze, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the edge o' th' fword
His wife, his babes.
Shakrfpeare's Macbeth.
He that will a good edge win,
Muft forge thick, and grind thin.
The edge of war, like an ill fheathed knife,
Proverb.
No more fhall cut his mafter. Shakefpeare's He 'Tis flander,
Whofe adge is Pharper than the fword. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then muft he put to more ftrength.

Eccl. x. 10.
2. A narrow part rifing from a broader

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an edje.

Mortimer's Husbandry
3. Brink; margill ; extremity.

The rays which pafs very near to the edges of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body.

Newton's Opt.
We have, for many years, walked upon the. edge of a precipice, while nothing but the flender thread of human life has held us from finking into endlefs mifery. Rogers's Sermons.

Yes, the laft pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth ftands trembling on the $\varepsilon d g c$ of law.
4. Sharpnefs; proper difpofition for action or operation; intenfenefs of defire.

Give him a further edge,

## E D I

And drive his purpofe into thefe delights. Shakeff. Hamlet. But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had fet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. Crecch's Manil.
Silence and folitude fet an edge upon the genius, and caufe a greater application.
5. Keennefs; acrimony of temper.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce thefe bloody days again Shak. Rich. III.
6. To fet teeth on Edge. To caufe a tingling pain in the teeth.

A hark grating tune (ctieth the teeth on cdge. Bacon.
To Edge. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fharpen; to enable to cut.

There fat the rolling her alluring eyes,
To edge her champion's fword, and urge my ruin. Dryden.
2. To furnifl with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd witk a fhining cafe;
So wond'rous hard, and fo fecure of wound,
It made my fword, though edg'd with fint, rebound. Dryd.
3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long defcending train,
With rubies edg'd, and faphires, fwept the plain. Dryden.
I rid over hanging hills, whofe tops were edged with groves, and whofe feet were watered with winding rivers
4. To exafperate; to embitter.

By fuch reafonings the fimple were blinded, and the malicious edged.

Hayward.
He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little clgged his defperation. Wotton's Life of D. of Eucks. 5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up clofe to one another.

Lock.
To Edge. v.n. [perhaps from er, backward, Sapon.] To move forward againft any power; going clofe upon a wind, as if upon its flirts or border, and fo failing flow.

I muft edge upon a point of wind,
And make flow way.
Dryden's Cleomenes.
E'DGED. participial adj. [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt.
We find that fubtile or edged quantities do prevail over blunt ones.

Digby on Bodies.
E'dging. n. $\int$. [from edge.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rofy edging round.
Dryden.
And border dowith a rofy edging round. edging of a petticoat.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .247 \cdot$
2. A narrow lace.

E'dgeless. adj. [from edge.] Blunt; obtule; unable to cut. To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgelefs fword; defpair and die. Sbakef. R. III.
They are only edgelefs weapons it hath to encounter.
Decay of Piety.
E'dGETOOL. n. $\int$. [edge and tool.] A tool made fharp to cut.
There muft be no playing with things facred, nor jefting with edgetools.

Nurfes from their children keep edgetools. Dor jet.
I fhall exercife upon fteel, and its feveral forts; and what fort is fitteft for edgetools, which for fprings. Moxon's Miech. Ex.
E'DGEWISE. adv. [eacige and wife.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat fide be objected to the ftream, it would be foon turned edgewife by the force of it. Ray on the Creation. E'dible. adj. [from cdo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.
Some flefh is not edible; as horfes and dogs. Bacon.
Wheat and barley, and the like, are made cither edible or potable by man's art and induftry. More againf Atbeifm.
Some of the fungus kind, gathered for edible mufhrooms, bave produced a difficulty of breathing. Arbutbnot on Aliments,

The edible creation decks the board.
Prior.
E'dict. n. f. [edicfum, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition ; a law promulgated.

When an abfolute monarch commandeth his fubjects that which feemeth good in his own difcretion, hath not his edici the force of a law.

Hooker, b. i. f. 10.
Hath in the table of his king of kings,
That thou fhalt do no murder ; will you then
Spurn at his edict, and fulfil a man's? Shaiefp. Ricliard III.
Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what edicz can give law? Dryd. Aureng.
The minifters are always preaching, and the governours putting out cdiofs, againft ganiing and finc cloaths. Addifon. Edificátion. n. $\int$. [odificatio, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holinefs.

Our blefied Saviour told us, that we muft account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not defigned to edification, or is lefs prudent, fhall be reckoned for a fin.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
2. Improvement ;

## E D U

2. Improvement; inftruction.

Out of thefe magazines I flall fupply the town with what may tend to their edification. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 114 . E'dIFICE. n. f. [edificium, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a ftructure.
My love was like a fair houfe built on another man's ground; fo that I have loft my cdifice by miftaking the place where $I$ erected it.

Shakefp. Merry IV ives of Windfor. He built
So fpacious, and his line ftretch'd out fo far,
That inan may know he dwells not in his own;
An edifice too large for him to fill. Milton's Paradife Loff.
The edifice, where all were met to fee him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. Milton's Agon
As Tufcan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in edifices raifed in Tufcany.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
He muft be an idiot that cannot difcern more ftrokes of workmanhip in the ftructure of an animal than in the moft elegant edifice.

Bentley's Sermons.
Edifi'er. n.f. [from edify.] One that improves or inftructs another.
To EDIFY'. v. a. [edifico, Latin.]

1. To build.

Men have edify'd
A lofty temple, and perfun'd an altar to thy name. Chapm.
2. To inftruct ; to improve.

He who fpeaketh no more than edifieth, is undefervedly reprehended for much fpeaking. Hooker, b. v. f. 32 .
Men are edified, when either their underftanding is taught founcwhat whereof, in fuch actions, it behoveth all men to confider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection fuitable thereunto.

Hooker, b. iv. f. I.
Life is no life, without the bleffing of a friendly and an edifying converfation.

L'Efrange.
He gave, he taught; and edify'd the more,
Becaufe he Thew'd, by proof, 'twas eafy to be poor. Dryd.
3. To teach; to perfuade.

You fhall hardly edify me, that thofe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been fubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue.

Baion's boly War.
E'Dlle. n.f. [adilis, Latin.] The title of a magiftrate in old Rome, whofe office feems in fome particulars to have refembled that of our juftices of peace.

The edile, ho! let him be apprehended. Shak. Corioiamus.
EDI'TION. n. $\int$. [editio, Latin.]
3. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

Thefe are of the fecond edition. Sbak. Mer. Wiv. of Windf.
This Englif edition is not fo properly a tranflation, as a new compofition upon the fame ground. Burnet.
2. Republication ; generally with fome revifal or correcting.

The bufinefs of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint Ged's image upon the foul, and to fet forth nature in a fecond and a fairer cdition. South.
I cannot go fo far as he who publifhed the laft edition of him.

Dryden's Fable, Preface.
The Code, compofed haftily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a fecond edition. Baker. E'Ditor. n.f. [editor, Latin.] Publifher; he that revifes or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different fenfe, or a new elegance in an author, the editor does very well in taking notice of it.

Aldifon's Spectator, N. 450.
This nonfenfe got into all the editions by a miftake of the ftage editors.

Pope's Notes on Sbakefp. Henry V.
To E'DUCATE. v.a. [educo, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to inftruct youth.

Their young fucceffion all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, inftruct and educate,
And make provifion for the future ftate. Dryd. Virg. Georg.
Education is worfe, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the wortt educated mortal fince the creation.

Swift on Modern Education.
Educa'tion. n.f. [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.
Education and inftruction are the means, the one by ufe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reafon both the better and the fooner.to judge rightly between truth and error, goo 1 and evil.

Hooker, b. i. S. 6.
All nations have agreed in the neceffity of a ftrict education, which confifted in the obfervance of moral. duties. Suift. To EDU'CE. v. a. [educo, Latin] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a ftate of occultation.
All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity ; and we may as well affirm, that the world was educed out of the power of fpace, and give that as a reafon of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to educe money out of the power of the pocket.. Glanv. Srepf.
This matter muft have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to educe it thence.

Woolward's Natural Hifory, p. iii.

## EFF

Th' eternal art ciducs good from ill,
Grafts on this paffion our beft principle. Pope's Eff. on Men. Edu'ction. $n$. $\rho$. [from educe.] The act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDU'LCORATE. v.n. [from dulcis, Latin.] To fweeten.
Edulcora'tion. n.f. [from edulcorate.] The act of fweetening.
To Eek. v. a. [eacan, ecan, ican; Sax. eak, Scott. éck, Erfe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To fupply any deficiency. See Ek r.

Hence endlefs penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new
Thou biddeft me to eke.. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. c. 5. S. 42 .
Eet. n. f. [œl, Saxon; aal, German.] A ferpentine flimy fifh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becaufe his painted fkin contents the eye ? Sbakefpeare.
The Cockney put the eels i' th' pafty alive. Sbak. K. Lear. E'en. adv. Contracted from even. See Even.

Says the fatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the fame mouth, I have e'en done with ye. L'Eftrange. Eff. n.f. See Eft.
E'ffabie. adj. [cffabilis, Latin.] Expreffive; utterable. Dief. To Effa'ce. v. a. [effacer, French.]
I. To deftroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or vifible; to blot out; to ftrike out.

Characters drawn on duft, the firft breath of wind effaces.
It was ordered, that his name fhould be effacel out of all publick regifters

Addijon's Remarks on Italy:
Time, I faid, may happily efface
That cruel image of the king's difgrace. Prior.
Otway fail'd to polifh or refine,
And fluent Shakefpeare fcance effac'd a line: Pope. 3. To deftroy; to wcar away.

Nor our admiffion fhall your realm difgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude efface. Dryden's Err. Effe'ct. n. $\int$. [effectus, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by all operating caufe.

You may fee by her example, in herfelf wife, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the caufe of vehement love, nor reproach the effect.
Efict is the fubfance produced, or fimple idea introduced into any fubject, by the exerting of power? Locire.
We fee the pernicious effects of luxury in the antient Romans, who immediately found themfelves poor as foon as this vice got footing among them. Addifon on Italy.
2. Confequence; event.

Addijon on Italy.
No man, in effect, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, fome gelture, or voice, or fafhion. Eacon's Natural Hifory, N ${ }^{\circ} .236$
To fay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is
in effect, to fay that the author of it is a man. Addif. Guard. 3. Purpofe; intention; general intent.

They fake to her to that affect.
2 Cbro. xxxiv. 22.
4. Confcquence intended; fuccefs; advantage.

Chrift is become of no effeci unto you.
Gal. v. 4:
He fhould depart only with a titie, the effect whereof he fhould not be poffeffed of, before he had very well deferved
it. The cuftom or inftitution has hitherto proved without effect, and has neither extinguifhed the practice of fuch crimes, nor leffened the numbers of fuch criminals. Temple. 5. Completion ; perfection.

Semblant art fhall carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy grat defigns.
Prior.
6. Reality ; not mere appearance.

In fhew, a marvellous indifferently compofed fenate ecclefiaftical was to govern, but in effecfi one only man fhould, as the fpirit and foul of the refidue, do all in all. Hooker State and wealth, the bufinefs and the crowd,
Seems at this diffance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things efteems,
No other in effert than what it feems.
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ferve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, fince I am fill poffelt
Of thofe effects for which I did the murther,
My crown, minc own ambition, and my queen. Sbakefp.
The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their effects.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .499$. To EFFE'CT. v. a. [efficio, Latin.]

1. To bring to pals ; to attempt with fuccefs; to atchieve ; to accomplifh as an agent.

Being conful, I not doubt t' effeit
All that you wifh.
Ben. Fobnf. Catil.
2. To produce as a caufe.

The change made of that fyrup into a purple colour, was effecled by the vinegar.

Boyle on Colours.

## EFF

Effe'ctible. adj. [from effect.] Performable; practicable; feafible.

I hat a pot full of athes will fill contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectible upon the ftricteft experiment. $\quad$ Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.ii. c. 3. Effe'ctive. adj. [from effect.]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. Bacon.
If any myftery, rite, or facrament be effective of any fpiritual bleffings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing elfe. Taylor.

There is nothing in words and ftiles but fuitablenefs, that makes them acceptable and effective. Glanv. Scepf. Preface.
2. Operative ; active.

Nor do they fpeak properly who fay that time confumeth all things; for time is not effetive, nor are bodies deftroyed by it.

Brown's Vulgar E'rours, b.iv. c. 12. 3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whofoever is an effective real caufe of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what inftrument foever he docs it. Taylor.
4. Having the power of operation; ufeful, as effective men in an army.
Effe'ctively. adv. [from effective.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This effectively refilts the devil, and fuffers us to receive no hurt from him. $\quad$ Taylor's Rule of living boly. Effe'ctless. adj. [from effect.] Without effect; impotent; ufelefs; unmeaning.
l'll chop off my hands;
In bootlefs prayer have they been held up,
And they have ferv'd me to effectlefs ufe. Shak. Tit. Andron. Effe'ctor. n. $\int$. [effector, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worfhip to that infinite Being who was the effector of it. Derham's Phy. Theol.
Effe'ctual. adj [effectuél, French]

1. Productive of effects ; powerful to a degree adequate to the occafion ; operative; efficacious.
The reading of Scripture is efferfual, as well to lay even the firft foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
The communication of thy faith may become effectual, by the acknowledging of every good thing. Philem. 6
2. Veracious; expreffive of facts. A fenfe not in ufe.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or elfe conclude my words effectual. Shakefp. Henry VI.
Efféctually. adv. [from effectual.] In a manner productive of the confequence intended; efficaciouny.
Sometimes the fight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compofe and recover the wandering mind more effectually than a fermon.

Soutb's Sermons.
This is a fubject of that valt latitude, that the ftrength of one man will fcarcely be fufficient effectually to carry it on.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory
To Efféctuate. v. a. [effectuer, French.] To bring to pafs; to fulfil.
He found means to acquaint himfelf with a nobleman, to whom difcovering what he was, he found him a fit inftrument to effectuate his defire.
Effe'minacy. n. f. [from effeminate]

1. Admiffion of the qualities of a woman; foftnefs; unmanly delicacy; mean fubmiffion.

But foul effeminacy held me yok'd
Her bond-flave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion!
2. Lafcivioufnefs; loofe pleafure.

So long as idlenefs is quite thut out from our lives, fins of wantonnefs, foftnefs, and effeminacy are prevented. Tayl. EFFE'MINATE. adj. [effeminatus, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanifh ; foft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

After the flaughter of fo many peers,
Shall we at laft conclude effeminate peace? Shak. Henry VI,
The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became effeminate, and lefs fenfible of honour. Bacon's Hen. VII.

From man's effeminate flacknefs it begins,
Who fhould better hold his place.
The more effeminate and foft his life,
The more his fame to ftruggle to the field. Dryd. Don Seb.
2. Womanlike; foft without reproach: a fenfe not in ufe.

As well we know your tendernefs of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorfe. Shakefpeare's R. III. To Efféminate. v.a. [effemino, Latin.] To make womanifh; to weaken; to cmafculate; to unman.

When one is fure it will not corrupt or effeminate childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things fhould be contrived to their fatisfaction.

Locke.
To Effe'minate. v. n. To grow womanifh; to foftell; to melt into weaknefs.

## E F F

In a flothful peace both courage will effeminate and manners corrupt.

Pope.
Effe'mination. n.f. [from effeminate.] The fate of one grown wemanifl? the ftate of one emafculated or unmanned. Vices it figured; not only feneration, or ufury, from its fecundity and fuperfetation, but from this mixture of fexes, degenerate effemination. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii c. 17.
To EFFE'RVESCE. v.n. [effervefco, Latin.] To generate heat by inteftine motion.

The compound fpirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will effervefce even to a flame. Mead on Poifons. Effe'rvescence. n.f. [from efferveo, Latin.] The act of growing hot ; production of heat by intefline motion.

In the chymical fenfe, effervefence fignifies an inteftine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at reft *before; attended fometimes with a hiffing noife, frothing, and ebullition. Arbutbrot on Aliments.
Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into ftrong fpirit of nitre, 'till it becomes fweetifh, and makes no effervefcence upon the injection of the chalk. Grezu.
Hot fprings do not owe their heat to any colluctation or effervefcence of the minerals in them, but to fubterranean heat or fire.

Wodward's Natural Hifory, p. iii.
Effe'te. adj. [effatus, Latin.]

1. Barren ; difabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the feeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all fpent and exhaufted, the animal becomes barren and effete. Ray.
In moft countries the earth would be fo parched and effete by the drought, that it would afford but one harveft. Bentley. 2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refrefh his decrepit, effete fenfuality with the hiftory of his former life. South.
EFFICA'CIOUS. adj. [efficax, Latin.] Productive of effeets; powerful to produce the confequence intended. A glowing drop with hollow'd fteel
He takes, and by one efficacious breath
Dilates to cube or fquare.
Pbillips.
Effica'ciously. adr. [from efficacious.] Effectually; in fuch a manner as to produce the confequence defired.
If we find that any other body ftrikes efficacioufly enough uponit, we cannot doubt
friking body impels it

Digby on Bodies.
$E^{\prime}$ fficacy. n.f. [from efficax, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the confequence intended.
Whatfoever is fpoken concerning the efficacy or neceffity of God's word, the fame they tie and reftrain only unto fermons.

Hooker, b. v. f. 2 I .
Whether if they had tafted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had fuffered the curfe of mortality; or whether the efficacy of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. Brown's Vulg. Err.
Efficacy is a power of fpeech which reprefents a thing, by prefenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things.

Peachan on Drawing.
The apoftle tells us of the fuccefs and efficacy of the Gofpel upon the minds of men; and, for this reafon, he calls it the power of God unto falvation. Tillotjon's Sermons.
The arguments drawn from the goodnefs of God have a prevailing efficacy to induce men to repent. Rogers, Sermon 16. Efficience. \}n. $\int$. [from efficic, Latin.] The act of proEffi'ciency. $\}$ ducing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine efficiency being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reafon, than creatures unreafonable by their fenfe are able to apprehend after what manner we difpofe and order the courfe of our affairs. Hooker, b.i.
That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating efficiency fhould be, is not eafily determined. Glanv. Sceff.c. iv.
Sinning againft confcience has no fpecial productive sffciency of this particular fort of finning, more than of any other.

South's Sermons
A pious will is the means to enlighten the underftanding in the truth of Chriftianity, upon the account of a natural efficiency: a will fo difpofed, will engage the mind in a fevere fearch. South's Sermons. Gravity does not proceed from the efficiency of any contingent and unftable agents; but ftands on a bafis more firm, being entirely owing to the direct concourfe of the power of the Author of nature.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory. Efficient. $n$.f. [eficius, Latin.]

1. The caufe which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an efficient only, doth otherwife move intellectual creatures, and efpecially his holy angels. Hooker, b. i. $\int \cdot 3$.
2. He that makes ; the effector.

Obfervations of the order of nature are of ufe to carry the mind up to the admiration of the great efficient of the world.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Efficient. adj. Caufing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is.

## E F F

Your anfwering in the final caufe, ntakes ine believe you are at a lofs for the efficient. Collier on Thought. To EFFI'GIATE. v. a. [effigio, Latin.] To form in femblance ; to image.
Effigia'tion. n.f. [from effigiate.] The act of imaging: or forming the refemblance of things or perfons. Dict. Efir'sies. $\}^{n . f_{\text {a }} \text { [effigies, Latin.] Refemblance; image in }}$ Effi'gy. $\}$ painting or fculpture; reprefentation; idea

We behold the feecies of eloquence in our minds, the offigies or actual image of which we feek in the organs of our hearing.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy, Preface.
$\underset{\text { Effloréscence. }}{\text { Efencict. }}\}$ n. f. [efflorefco, Latin.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is lefs heat, there the fpirit of the plant is digefted, and fevered ftom the grofler juice in efflorefecence. Bac. 2. Excrefcencies in the form of Howers.

Two white fparry incruftations, with efforefcencies in form of fhrubs, formed by the trickling of water. Woodward.
3. [In phyfick.] The breaking out of fome humours in the fkin; as in the mealles, and the like. 2 uincy. A wart beginneth in the cutis, and feemeth to be an effiorefcence of the ferum of the blood. Wifeman's Surgery. Efflore'scent. adj. [effirefor, Lat] Shooting out in form of flowers.
Yellowifh efflorefcent fparry incruftations on ftone. Woodw. Efflu'ence. n.f. [effuo, Latin.] That which iffues from fome other principle.

Bright effuenci of bright effence increate. Nilt. P.Lof. From the bright effluence of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lafting lamp they feed,
Whofe beams difpel the damps of envious night. Prior. Efflu'via. $\left.{ }^{i}\right\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from efluo, Latin.] Thofe fmall particles Efflu'vium. $\}$ which are continually fying off from bodies; the fubtilty and finenefs of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very fenfible effects, without ary fenfible diminution of the body from whence they arife.

2uincy.
If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the effluvium thereof, we might perhaps believe that from at traction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2
Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick effluvia of the earth, nor the air, or atmofphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. Woodward.

If thefe effuvia, which do upward tend,
Becaufe.lefs heavy than the air, afcend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to feek their central feat? Blackm. Creat. E'fflux. n. f. [efluxus, Latin.]
I. The act of flowing out.

Through the daily and copious efflux of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer in his thigh, he was reduced to a fkeleton.

Harvey on Confumptions.

## 2. Effufion

The firf efflux of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the felling and confecrating their poffeffions. Hammond
3. That which flows from fomething elfe; emanation

Prime chearer, light !
Of all material beings, firft and beft !
Effux divine!
Thomfon's Summer, l. 80.
To Efflu'x. v.n. [effuo, Latin.] To run out; to flow away.
Five thoufand and fome odd centuries of years are effuxed fince the creation.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.
Efflu'xion. n. ऽ. [effluxum, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out

By effluxion and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.
2. That which flows out; effuvium; emanation.

There are fome light effiuxions from fpirit to fpirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. Bason. To Effórce. v. a. [efforcer, French.]

1. To force ; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be feen,
But huge great iron chefts and coffers ftrong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to efforre by violence or wrong. Fairy 2 थeen, b. ii.
2. To force; to ravifh; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty fhine as brighteft fky,
And burnt his beafly heart t' efforce her chaflity. Fa. $2 u$. To Effórm. n. f. [efformo, Latin.] To make in any certain manner ; to fhape; to fathion.
Merciful and gracious, thou gaveft us being, raifing us from nothing, and efforming us after thy own image. Taylor. Efformárion. n.f. [from efform.] The act of fafhioning or giving form to.

They pretend to folve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and efformation of the univerfe. Ray.

Nature begins to fet upon her work of efformation. More Vol. I.

## E FF

Effo'rit. n.f. [effort, French.] Struggle; taborious endez. vour.
If, after having gained vichories, we had made the fame efforts as if we had loft them; France could not have withftood us. Addifon on the State of the II ar. Though the fame fun, with all diffufive rays,
Blufh in the rofe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ftronger cffort of his pow'r',
And always fet the gen above the flow'r. Pope, Epift. I
Effo'ssion. n.f. [effofumo, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground ; deterration.
He fet apart annual fums for the recovery of manufcripts,
the eff offon of coins, and the procuring of mummies. Arluthn
Effra'iable. adj. [effroyable, French.] Dreadful; frightful terrible. A word not ufed.
Peftilential fymptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their effraiable nature, but arfenical funnes. Harvey.
E'ffrontery. n. S. [effronteric, Fr.] Impudence; fhameleffnefs; contempt of reproach:
They could hardly contain themfelves within one unwor-
thy act; who had effrontery.enough to commit or countenance it. Others with ignorance and infufficiency have felf-admiration and effrontery to fet up themfeives. Watts's Improv. A bold man's effrontery, in company with women, muft be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himfelf.
Effu'lgence. n. f. [effulgco, Latin.] Luftre; brightnefs; clarity; fplendor:

## On thee

Imprefs'd, th' effulgence of his glory abides. Milt. Pa. Loft Thy luftre, bleft effilgence, can difpel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. Blackinore.
Effu'lgent. adj. [effulgens, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How foon th' effulgent emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interpofing fky ! Blackmore. The downward fun
Looks out effulgent, from amid' the flanh
Of broken clouds. Thomfon's Spring, l. 85
Effu'mability. n.f. [fumus, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.
They feem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin fuch a word, effumability. Boyle's Scept: Clyin. To EFFU'SE.. v. a. [effufus, Latin.] To pour out; to fpill; to fhed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his foul, with gufhing blood effus'd. Niilton. At laft emerging from his noftrils wide,
And gufhing mouth, effus'd the briny tide. Pope's $O d y \sqrt{f e y}$; Effu'se. n. f. [from the verb.] Wafte; effufion.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effufe of blood doth make me faint. Sbak. H. VI. Effu'sion. n. f. [effufio, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation
But this effufion of fuch manly drops,
This fhow'r, blown up by tempeft of the foul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. Shakefp.
Our bleffed Lord commanded the reprefentation of his death, and facrifice on the crofs, fhould be made by breaking bread and effufion of wine. Taylor's Wirtby Communicant.

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing diftinct from the forty days rain, their effufion, 'tis likely, was at this fame time when the abyfs was broken open. Burnat's The. of Earth.
2. Wafte; the act of fpilling or fhedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of inftruction, human or divine, could prevent effufion of blood.

Stop effufion of our Chriftian blood,
And 'ftablith quietners.
Hooker, b. i. f. 10.
Yet fhall fhe be reftor'd, fince publick good
For private int'reft ought not be withftood,
To fave th' effufion of my people's blood. Dryd. Homer. $\}$
3. The act of pouring out words.

Endlefs and fenfelefs effufions of indigefted prayers, often times difgrace, in moft unfufferable manner, the worthieft part of Chriftian duty towards God. Hooker, b.v. f. 26,
4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gofpel of Chrift had then upon mens fouls, melting them into that liberal effufion of all that they had.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my redeemer, and I fhall be clean; wafh me with that precious iffufion, and I nall be whiter than fnow.

King Cbarles.
Effu'sive. adj. [from effule.] Pouring out; difperfing.
The North-eaft fpends its rage; and now hut up
Within its iron caves, th' $\quad f f u f i r e$ South
Warms the wide air. Thomfon's Spring, l. 145.

## E G R

EFT. n. $\int$. [efcea, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a fmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.
Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from fnakes, adders and efts, upon which they will live. Mortimer's Husbandry.
The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the ift in our country.
EFT. adv. [epreds Saxon] Soon; quickly; fpeedily; flortly. Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruth,
With noife whereof he from his lofty fteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bufh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. Fairy शैuen.

> Quite confumed with flame,

The idol is of that eternal maid;
For fo at leaft I have preferv'd the fame,
With hands profane, from being eft betray'd. Fairfax, b. ii. E'FTSOON's. adv. efer and roon.] Soon afterwards; in a fhort time ; again. An obfolete word.
He in their ftead eftfoons placed Englifhmen, who pof refled all their lands. Spenter's State of Ir Eft foons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in hafte to fee that filver brood. Spenfor's Epithalam.
The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would eft foons enfue. Knolles's Hiftory.

Eftfoons, O fweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year thall then be holiday. Gay's Paforals.
E. G. [excm ligyratia.] For the fake of an inftance or example.

E'ger. $n f$. [See Eager.] An impetuous and irregular food or tide.
From the peculiar difpofition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arife thofe egers and flows in fome eftuaries and rivers; as is obfervable about Trent and Humber in England. Brown's Vulgar Errours
To Eg:'st. v. a [egero, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures fleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedgehog, the hat, and the bee : thefe all wax fat when they fleep, and egeft not. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 899.
Ege'sition. n. f. [egeffus, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digefted fond at the natural vents.

The animal foul or firits manage as well their fpontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digeftion, ege//ion, and circulation. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Egg. n. f. [œる, Saxon; ough, Erfe.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had fomewhat overgrown it ; [ and this egg was come to the hardnefs of a fone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. Bacon's Natural Hiff. Eggs are perhaps the higheft, moft nourihing, and exalted of all animal food, and moft indigeftible. Arbutbnot on Diet.
2. The fpawn or fperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the ferpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mifchievous. Sh. Ev'ry infect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the folar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life difplays. Blackmore's Creation.
3. Any thing fafhioned in the fhape of an egg.

There was taken a great glafs-bubble with a long neck, fuch as chemifts are wont to call a philofophical egg. Boyle.
To Egg. v. a. [eggia, to incite, Illandick; ezzran, Saxon.] To incite; to inftigate ; to provoke to action.
Study becomes pleafant to him who is purfuing his genius, and whofe ardour of inclination eggs him forward, and carrieth him through every obftacle. Derham's Pbyjico-Theology. E'glantine. n. $\int$. [efglantier, French.] A fpecies of rofe. See Rose.

O'er canopied with lufcious woodbine,
With fweet mufk rofes, and with eglantine. Shakefpeare.
The leaf of eglantine, not to Aander,
The leaf of eglantine, not to flander,
Outfweetci'd not thy breath. Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Sycamores with eglantine were fpread,
A hedge about the fides, a covering over head. Dryden.
E'gotismi. n.f. [from eg, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word ego, or $I$; too frequent mention of a man's felf, in writing or converfation.

The moft violent egotifm which I have met with, in the courfe of my reading, is that of cardinal Wolfey's; ego $\xi^{\circ}$ rex meus, I and my king.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .562$.
E'cotist. n.f. [from ego.] One that is always repeating the word ego, $I$; a talker of himfelf.
A tribe of egotifts, for whom I have always had a mortal averfion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .562$.
To E'gotize. v.n. [from ego.] To talk much of one's felf.
EGRE'GIOUS. adj. [egregius, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this prefent age, and furninh hiftory with the records of egregious exploits, both of art and valowr.

More's Antidote againft Atheifm.
One to empirc barn;

## E J E

Egregious prince! whofe manly childhood fhew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unfpeakable.
Philiips.
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the ufua! fenfe.

We may be bold to conclude, that there laft times, for infolence, pride and egregicus contempt of all good order, are the worit.

Hooker, Preface. Ah me, moft credulous fool!

## Egregious murthercr! <br> Slakrjpearc's Cymbeline.

And hence th' egregions wizzard fhall foredoom
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome
Pope.
Egre'giously. adv. [from egregicus.] Eminently; namefully.

Make the more thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him egregio. $f l y$ an afs,
And practifing upon his peace and quiet
Even to madnefs.
S.akefpeare's Otbello,

He difcovered that, befides the extravagaice of every article, he had been egregioully cheated. Artuthnot's Fohn Bull.
E'Gress. n. $\int$. [egreflus, Latin.] The act of going out of any place ; departure.

And gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all egrefs. Milton's P'aradife Lof, b.ii.
This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its egrefs utterly debarred, had the flrata of ftone and marble remained continuous. Wocdward's N'atural Hifiony. Egre'ssion. n. f. [egreffo, Latin.] The aft of going out.

The vaft number of troops is exprefled in the fwarms; their tumultuous manner of ifluing out of their mips, and the perpetual esciflion, which feemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out.

Notes on the Iliads.
E'gret. n. f. A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. Bailey.
E'griot. n.f. [aigret, French; perhaps from aigre, four.] A fpecies of cherry.
The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is fweeter than the red; but the egriot is more four. Baccn.
To EJA'CULATE. r.a. [ejaculs, Latin.] To throw; to fluot; to dart out.
Being rooted fo little way in the fkin, nothing near fo deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more eafy ejaculated.

Grew's Mufoum.
The mighty magnet from the center darts
This ftrong, though fubtile force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, ejaculated thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. Blackmore's Creation. Eja'culation. n. f. [from ejaculate.]
I. A thort prayer darted out occafionally, without folemn retirement.

In your dreffing let there be ejaculations fitted to the feveral actions of dreffing; as at wafhing your hands, pray God to cleanfe your foul from fin.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
2. The act of darting or throwing vut.

There feemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an ejaculation or irradiation of the eye. Bacon's Effays.
There is to be obferved, in thofe diffolutions which will not eafily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the fufpenfion in the midft, and the like. Bacor
Eja'culatory. adj. [from cjaculate] Suddenly darted out; uttered in fhort fentences; fudden; hafty.
The continuance of this pofture might incline to eafe and drowfinefs: they ufed it rather upon fome fhort ejaculatory prayers, than in their larger devotions. Duffa's Devotion.

We are not to value ourfelves upon the merit of ejaculatory repentances, that take us by fis and farts. L'Efirange.
To EJE'C'T. v. a. [ejicio ejec7um, Latin.]
I. To throw out ; to caft forth; to void.

Infernal lightning fallies from his throat!
Ejected fparks upon the billows float!
Sandys.
The heart, as faid, from its contracted cave,
On the left fide cjects the bounding wave. Blackm. Creation.
Tears may fpoil the eyes, but not wafh away the affliction; fighs may exhauft the man, but not eject the burthen. South. 2. To throw out or expel from an office or poffeffion.

It was the force of conqueft; force with force
Is well ejected, when the conquer'd can. Mitton's Agsnifles.
The French king was again ejecled when our king fubmitted to the church. Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici. 3. To expel; to drive away; to difmifs with hatred.

We are peremptory to difpatch
This viperous traitor; to eject him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night.
Sbakefpcare's Coriolanus.
4. To caft away; to reject.

To have ejected whatfoever the church doth make account of, be it never fo harmlefs in itfelf, and of never fo ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be ufed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended.

Hooker.

Will any man fay, that if the words whoring and drinking were hy parliament ejefted out of the Englifh tongue, we fhould all awake next morning chafte and temperate? Swift. Eje'ction n.f. [ejesizo, Latin.]

1. The at of caffing nut ; expulifion.

Thefe frories are founded on the ejection of the fallen angels from heaven.

Notes on the Odytiey
2. [in phylick] The difcharge of any thing by vomit, flooll, or any other emunctory.
$\because$ Quincy.
Eje'cTMENT, $n \cdot \rho$ [from cject.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houfe, or tenant of anl effate, is commanded o depart.
E1GA. interj. An expreffion of fudden delight.
EIGHT, adj. [eahra, Saxon; alta, Gothick ; acht, Scottifh.] Twice four. A word of number.
This ifland contains eight fcore and eight miles in circuit.
Eighth. adj. [from cight.] Next in order tondy's 7oumey. the ordinal of eight.

Another yet? - A feventh! I'll fee no more ;
And yet the cighth appears! Shakefieare's Macbeth.
In the eight't month thould be the reign of Saturn.
In the eight th month fhould be the reign of Saturn. Baccn. I ftay reluctant feven continu'd years,
And water her ambrofial couch with tears;
The cighth, fre voluntary moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. Pope's Odyff.
Ei'ghteen. adj. [cight and ten.] Twice nine.
He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave cigbteen.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
If men naturally lived but twenty years, we fhould be fatisfied if they died about eighteen; and yet eighteen years now
are as long as cighteen years would be then
Taylor.
Eighteenth adj. [from eightecn.] The next in order to the feventeenth; twice nine.
In the eightee ititlu year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. I Kinge.
Ei'ghtrold. adj. [eight and fold.] Eight times the number or quantity.
Eighthly. adv. [from eighth.] In the eighth place.
Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which
plants have not. Bacon's Natural Hi/fory, No. 607.
Ei'ghtieth. adj. [from eighty.] The next in order to the feventyninth; eighth tenth.
Some balances are fo exact as to be fenfibly turned with the eightieth part of a grain. Wilkins's Nath. Magic.
Eithrscore. adj. [eight and $^{\prime}$.
Ei'ghtscore. adj. [eight and fore.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and fixty.

What! kcep a week away? Seven days and nights? Eightfcore eight hours? And lovers abfent hours,
More tedious than the dial eightfore times?
Oh weary reckoning.
Sbakefpeare's Othello:
Eighj. [eight and ten.] Eight times ten; fourfcore.
Eighty odd years of forrow have I feen,
And each hour's. joy wreck'd with a week of teen. Shakefp
Among all other climactericks three are moft renarkable; that is, fevern times feven, or fortynine; nine times nine, or eighty one; and feven times nine, or the year fixtythree, which is conceived to carry with it the moft confiderable fatality. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.iv. c. 12
Ei'gne. adj. [aifne, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldeft or firft born. Here it fignifies unalienable, as being entailed.
Many affurances do alfo pafs to godly and charitable ufes alone; and it happeneth not feldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of fome eftate for life, which is eigne, and not fubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to fue a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, fome mitigation of the uttermoft value may well and worthily be offered. Bacon. EI'sel. n. f. [eorıl, Saxon.] Vinegar ; verjuice; any acid.

Woo't drink up eifel, eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Ei'THER. pron. [æzðer, Saxon; auther, Scottifh.]

1. Which foever of the two; whether one or the other. Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor eitler cares for him. Shakefp. Anthony and Cleopatra.
So like in arms thefe champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almoft feear,
That either had been either.
Drayton's Nymp.
Goring made a faft friendfhip with Digby, either of them believing he could deceive the other. Clarendon, $b$. viii.

I do not afk whether bodies do fo exift, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this either way, is to beg the queftion for or againft a vacuum.

Locke:
2. Each; both.

In the procefs of natural beings, there feem fome to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of feveral provinces, and participating fomething of either.

Sev'n'times the fun has either tropick view'd,
The Winter banifh'd, and the Spring renew'd. Dryd. Virg.

Ei'ther, adv. [from the noun.] A diffributive adverb, anfwered by or; either the one or.

We never heard of any fhip that had been feen to arrive upon any fhore of Europe; no nor of either the Eaft or Weft Indics.

Bacon's Neru Atlantis.
If either phat perils fhall we find
Caufe us to ace, or time, or other courfe
Cither your brethren order now affign'd? Dariel's C. War. Either your brethren have miferably deceived us, or power Eonfers virtue.
Ejula'tion. n. f. [cjulatio, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation moan; wailing.

Inftead of hymns and praifes, he breaks out into ejulations and effeminate wailings.

Government of the Tongue.
With difmal groans
And ejulation, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid neglected; fome, o'erturn'd
In the fierce fhock, lie garping.
Pbillips.
Eke. adv. [eac, Saxon; ook, Dutch ] Alfo; likewife; befide; moreover.

If any ftrength we have, it is to ill ;
But all the good is God's, both power and eke will. Fa. $\mathfrak{Q}^{2}$ : Now if 'tis chicfly in the heart
That courage does itfelf exert,
'Twill be prodigiotis hard to prove;
That this is eke the throne of love.
To Eke. v.a. [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increafe.

I dempt there much to have eked my fore,
But fuch eking hath made my heart forc. Spenfer's Paforals.
The little Atrength that I have, I would it were with you
-And mine to ehe out her's. Shakef $\hat{\beta}$. As you like it.
2. To fupply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And cke out our performance with your mind. Slak. H.V. Your ornaments hung all,
On fome patch'd doghole ek' $d$ with ends of wall. Pope. 3. To protract; to lengthen.

Ifpeak too long; but'tis to piece the time,
To eke it, and to draw it out in length,
To ftay you from election. Shakefo. Merchant of Venices 4. To fpin out by ufelefs additions. [In this fenfe it feems borrowed from the ufe of our old poets, who put eke into their lines, when they wanted a fyllable.]

Eufden ekes out Blackmore's endlefs line. Pope's Dunciad.
To ELA'BORATE. v. a. [elaboro, Latin.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy elaborate a figh.
roung.
2. To heighten and improve by fucceffive endeavours or operations.
The fap is diverfified, and ftill more and more elaborated and exalted, as it circulates through the veffels of the plant.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Ela'borate. adj. [elaboratus, Latin.] Finifhed with great diligence ; performed with great labour.
Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ftudied and eiabrate than when politicians moft agitate defperate defigns.

King Cbarlcs.

## At leaft, on her beftow'd

Ton much of ornament, of outward hew
Elaborate ; of inward, lefs exact. Milton's Paradife Loft.
Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each elab'rate page.
Waller.
imponfider the difference between elaborate difcourfes upon important occafions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain fermon intended for the lower people.

Swift.
Ela'borately. adv. [from elaborate.] Laboriouly; diligently; with great fudy or labour.
Politick conceptions fo claborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive South. Some coloured powders, which painters ufe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and fincly ground.
I will venture once to incur the cenfure of Newton's Opt. for being elaborately trifling.

It is there elaborately fhewn, that patents are goods sermons.
Elabora'tion. n. $\int$. [from elaborate.] Improvement by fucceflive operations.
To what purpofe is there fuch an apparatus of veffels for the claboration of the fperm and eggs ; fuch a tedious procefs of generation and nutrition? This is but an idle pomp. Ray.
To Ela'nce. v. a. [elancer, French.] To throw out; to dart; to caft as a dart.

While thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io!

## Prior.

Harfh words, that, once elanc'd, muft ever fly Irrevocable.

Prior.
To Ela'pse. v.n. [elapfus, Latin.] To pafs away; to glide away; to run out without notice.
There is a docible feafon, a learning time in youth, which, fuffered to elapfe, and no foundation laid, feldom returns. Clariff.

ELASTICAL.

## ELD

## ELD

ELA'STICAL , $a d j$. [from $i \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega$.] Having the power of reELA'STICK. $\}$ turning to the form from which it is diftorted or withheld ; fpringy; having the power of a fpring.

By what elaflick engines did the rear
The ftarry roof, and roll the orbs in air. Biackm. Creation. If the body is compact, and hends or yields inward to preffion, without any fiding of its parts, it is hard and claflick, returning to its figure with a force rifing from the mutual attraction of its parts.

Newton's Opt.
The moft common diverfities of human conftitutions arife from the folids, as to their different degrees of ftrength and tenfion; in fome being too lax and weak, in others too elaftick and ftrong.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
A fermentation muft be excited in fome affignable place, which may expand itfelf by its elafical power, and break through, where it nicets with the weakeft refiftance. Bentley.
Elasticity. n. $\int$ [from claflick.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reftore themfelves to the pofture from whence they were difplaced by any external force. 2uincy.
A lute flring will bear a hundred weight without rupture; hut, at the fame time, cannot exert its elaficicty: take away fifty, and immediately it raifeth the weight. Arbutbn. on Alim.

Me emptinefs and dulnefs could infpire,
And were my e'aficitity and fire.
Pof e's Dunciad, b. i.
ELA'TE. adj. [elatus, Latin] Flufhed with fuccefs; elevated with profperity; lofty; haughty.

Too foon dejected, and too foon elate! Pope's Ra. of Lock. $I$, of mind elate, and foorning fear,
Thus with new taunts infult the montter's ear. Pope's Odyff.
To El'Ate. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with fuccefs; to puff up with profperity.
2. To exult ; to heighten. An unufual fenfe.

Or truth, divincly brcaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. Thomfon's Autumn. ELATERIUM. n. $\int$. [Latin.] An infpiffated juice, in fragments of flat and thin cakes, feldom thicker than a fhilling. It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitifh colour, and an acrid and pungent tafte. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; the feeds of which fwim in a large quantity of an acrid and almoft cauftick liquor. It is a very violent and rough purge.

Hill.
Ela'tion. n. f. [from elate.] Haughtinefs proceeding from fuccefs; pride of profperity.

God began to punifh this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favours.

Atterbury's Sermons.
drawing his favours.
ELBOW. $n$. $f$. [elboza, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arnt below the fhoulder.

In fome fair evening, on your elbiw laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural fhade.
Pofe.
2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit-trees, or vines, fet upon a wall between elbows or buttreffes of fone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. Bacon. 3. Tobe at the Enbow. Tobe near ; to be at hand.

Here ftand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, l'll be at thy elbow. Shak. Othel. Elbowcha'ir. n. f. [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms to fupport the elbows.

Swans and cllowichairs, in the opera of Dioclefian, have danced upon the Englifh flage with good fuccers.
have
Gay.
$E^{\prime}$ b bowroom. n. $\int$. [elbow and room.] Room to ftretch out the elbows on each fide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my foul hath elbowroom;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. Shakefpeare. The natives are not fo many, but that there may be elbowroom enough for them, and for the adventives alfo. Bacon. A politican muft put himfelf into a ftate of liberty, fo to provide ellowroom for his confcience to have its full play in.
To E'rbow. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To pufh with the elbow.

One ellows him, one juftles in the thole. Dryden's Fuven.
2. To pufh; to drive to diftance; to encroach upon.

It thrults and ftretches out,
And elbows all the kingdoms round about.
Dryden.
If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work, and ellow all his neighbours. Dryden.
To E'lbow. v. n. To jut out in angles.
Dryden.
ELD. n.. . [eals, Saxon; eld, Scottifh.]

1. Old age ; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly fwel'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. Fa. 2ueen:
2. Old people; perfons worn out with years

Thy blazed youth
Becomes affuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palfied eld. Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewife he fome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childtefs eld.
Milton.
E'LDER. adj. The comparative of eld, now corrupted to cild. having the privileges of primogeniture.
They bring the comparifon of younger daughters comforming themfelves in attire to the example of their elder fifters.

Let fill the woman take
An elder than herfelf; fo wears the to him, How I firmly am refo'v'd, you know;
That is, not to beftow my youngeft daughter, thority among the younger, by the fame means the father did among them.

Fame's high temple ftands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands !
Whate'cr proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
E'sDers. n.f. [from elder.]

1. Perfons whofe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence. younger men as brethren.

Our elders fay,
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,

The blufhing youth their virtuous awe difclofe,
And from their feats the reverend e'ders rofe.
2. Anceftors. head as your elders have done before ye.

Hofe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenfur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if cur elders break all reafon's laws,
Thofe fools demand not pardoni, but applaufe.
3. Thofe who are older than others.
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teftament.] Ecclefiafticks. polity in feffions, prefbyteries, fynods and affemblies.

Flea-bitten fynod, an affembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana; like the rude
Chaos of prefbytry, where laymen ride Élder. n. f. [ellara, Saxon.] The name of a tree. elder is near London propagated for medicinal ufe. Miller.

Look for thy reward
Amongft the nettles at the eider tree, upon old age. am giddy.
E'LDERSHIP. n.f. [from clder.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

That all fhould Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But fome refpect is to my birthright due: Nor were the elderßip
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaft of fears,
If Memnon's intereft did not prop his caufe.
2. Prefbytery; ecclefiaftical fenate; kirk-feffion. [ealo, calbon, ealorre, Saxon:]

We will eftablifh our eftate upon
Our cldef Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cuniberland. Shakefpeare's
The mother's and her eldeft daughter's grace,
The mother's and her eldeft daughter's grace,
It feems, had brib'd him to prolong their fpace. ealb, ealoor, Saxon.] Surpafing another in years; furvivor;

Hooker, b. iv. $\int .13$.

So fways the level in her hufband's heart. Sh. Twelfih Night.

Before I have a hufband for the elder. Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.
The elder of his children comes to acquire a degree of au-
Temple.

Or elder Babylon, its frame excell'd. Pofe's Temp. of Fame.

Rebuke not an elder, but intreat him as a father, and the

Shake off their fteril curfe. Slakefpeare's fulius Cafar:
Among the Lacedrmonians, the chief magiftrates, as they were, fo they are called, elder men. Raleigh's $H$. of the World.

Sandys.
Say's the goofe, if it will be no better, e'en carry your
L'Eftrange.

Pope.
At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their elders to fay amen. Hooker.
6. [Among prefbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-

With the tame woolpack clergy by their fide. Cleaveland.
The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the : flowers are monopetalous, divided into feveral fegments, and expand in form of a rofe: thefe are, for the moft part, collected into an umbel, and are fucceeded by foft fucculent berries, having three feeds in each. It may be eafily propagated from cuttings or feeds; but the former, being the moft expeditious method, is generally practifed. The feafon for planting their cuttings is any time from September to March, thrufting them fix or eight inches into the ground. Dwarf

Which overfhades the mouth of that fame pit. Sh. Tit. And.
Then feek the bank where flowering elders crowd. Thom.
Elderly. adj. [from elder.] No longer young; bordering
I have a race of orderly elderly people of both fexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread foftly when I

Suvift to Pope.

My claim to her by eiderfhip I prove. Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Row,
Here were the feeds fown of that controverly which fprang up between Beza and Eraftus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an elderfhip, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that elderfhip to be of neceffity certain chofen out from amongft the laity for that purpofe. Hooker, Preface,
E'zDest. adj. The fuperlative of eld, now changed to old.

1. The oldeft; the child that has the right of primogeniture.
2. The perfon that has lived moft years.

Eldegt parents firnities either the oldent men and women that have had children, or thofe who have longeft had iflue.

Lock.
Fincampa'ne. n. $\int$ [belenium, Latin.] A plant, named alfo itarwort.

It hath a radiated flower, whofe florets are hermaphrodite; but the femi-florets are female : both thefe are yellow. 7 he ovaries reft on a naked placenta, cron. ned with down: all thefe parts are included in a fcaly cup. To thefe notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the falks, and the finwers on the top of the branches. Botanifts enumerate thirty fpecies of this plant. The firft is the true elecampane, ufed in medicines: it grows wild in moft fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furnifh the fhops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in ufe.

Sisiller.
The Germans have a method of candyins elecampone root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German fpice. Hill's Mat. Misd.
To ELE'CT. v. a. [clecrus, Latin.]

1. To choofe for any office or ufe; to take in preference to others.

Henry his fon is chofen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, clecied firft, beguil'd. Dan. G. War. This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whofe confent he was chofen, clected a hundred fenators out of the commoners. Swift on the Differfions in Athens and Rome.
2. [in theology.] To felect as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have chofen of peculiar grace,
Elcof above the reft: fo is my will. Miittn's Paradife Loft. Ei.e'ct. adj [from the verb.]

1. Chofen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, thefe reverend fathers,
Of fingular integrity and learning;
Yea, the elect of the land, who are affembl'd
To plead your caufe.
Shakefpearc's Henry VIII.
2. Chofen to an office, not yet in peffefion.

The bifhop sleif takes the oaths of fupromacy, canonical obedience, and againft fimony; and then the dean of the arches reads and fubicribes the fentences. Ayliffe's Parergon.
3. [In theology.] Chofen as an object of cternal mercy.

A vitious liver, believing that Chrift died for none but the ele.7, fhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life.

Hammond.

## Ele'ction. n. f. [clectio, Latin.]

x. The act of chufing; the act of felecting one or more from a greater number for any ufe or office; choice.
If the election of the minifter flould be committed to every feveral parifh, do you think that they would chure the mectef.

Whitgift.
I was forry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, clecfions were carried in many places.

Him, not thy election,
But natural neceffity, begot. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. As charity is, nothing can more increale the luftre and beauty than a prudent clection of objects, and a fit application of it to them.

Spratt's Sermoas.
2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chufing will!
Now, if God's pow'r fhould her clecition bind,
Her motions then would ceafe, and ftand all fill.
Davies.
3 Voiuntary preference.
He calls tipon the finners to turn themfelves and live; he tells us, that he has fet before us life and death, and referred it to our own clection which we will chufe. Rogers's Sermons.
4. [In theology.] The predeternination of God by which any were felected for eternal life.

The conceit about abfolute clection to eternal life, fome enthufiafts entertaining, have been made remifs in the practice of virtue.

Atterbury's Sermons.
5. The ceremony of a publick choice.

Since the la'e diffolution of the club, many perfons pur up for the next elccition. Adilifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 550$. ELE'CTIVE. adi. [from elect.] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or beftowed by election or chnice.

I will fay pofitively and refolutely, that it is impoffible an ciecitice monarchy fhould be fo frec and abfolute as an hereditary.

Racon.
To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodncfs confifteth in the clective act of the underfitanding will.

Grew's Colinol. Sac. b. iii. c. 2.
The laft change of their government, from clective to hereditary, has made it feem hitherto of lefs force, and unfitter for achion abroad. Ele'crively. adv. [from clect.] Bychoice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that fhould have fuch an infurence upon the fpirits, as to drive them into thofe mufles eifectively, I am not fubsile enourgh to difcern.

Ray on the Crication.

They work not cierively, or upon propofing to themfelvez an end of their operations.

Grow's cofm. Sac.
El ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ctor. n. $\int$. [from elect.]

1. He that has al vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her filver and her gold
Came, like a tempen, to confound the old;
Feeding with thefe the brib'd electors' hopes, Alone the gave us emperors and popes.

## Waller:

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German amperour.
Ele'c'roral. adj. [from elector.] Having the dignity of an clector.
Eléctorate, n.f. [from clecior.] The territory of an clector.
He has a great and powerful king for his fon-in-law; and can himfelf command, when he pleafes, the whole ftrength of an clectorate in the empirc. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}}: 24^{-}$ Ele'ctre. n. f. [elcetrum, Latin.]
3. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one fpecies of attraction the name of electricity, and to the bodies that fo attract the epithet electrick.
4. A mixed metal.

Change filver plate or veffel into the compoun'd fuff, being a kind of filver elecire, and turn the reft into coin. Bacon. ELE'CTRICAL. ELE'CTRICK. \}adj. [from elccirum. Sce Electre.]

1. Attractive without magnetifm; attractive by a peculiar property, fuppofed once to belong chiefly to amber.
By clecirick bodies do I conceive not fuch only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but fuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. Rrown's Vulyar Errours, b. ii. c. 4 An eleclrick body can by friction cmit an exhalation fo fubtile, and yet fo potent, as by its emiffion to caufe no fenfible diminution of the weight of the clectrick body, and to be expanded through a fphere, whofe diameter is above two feet; and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the diftance of above a fout from the electrick body. Newton. 2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather electrical than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glafs, wherein the magiftery of loadftone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
If a picce of white paper, or a white cloath, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glafs, the electrick vapour, excited by fricion, will, by dafhing againft the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into fuch an agitation as to emit light.

Newton's Opt.
Electricity. n. $\int$. [from electrick. Sec Electre.] A property in fome bodies, whereby, when rubbed fo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or fuch like fubftances, to then.

Quincy.
Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity ; but the induftry of the prefent age, firft excited by the experiments of Gray, has difcovered in electricity a multitude of philofophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a fphere of glais, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with fuch a quantity of the clecirical vapour, as, if difcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger lifc. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared infantaneous, perfons at both ends of a long chain feeming to be fruck at once. The philofophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ftrokes of lightning.
Eléctuary. n.f. [eleffarium, Colizn's Anvel. which is now - written cleciuary.] A form of medicine made of conferves, and powders, in the confiftence of honcy. The form is attended with confiderable inconveniencies; for electuaries, generally made up with honey, or fyrup, when the confifience is too thin, are apt to ferment; and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. Quincy.
We meet with divers elcciuaries, which have no ingredient, except fugar, common to any two of them. Boyle's sic. Chym, Eleemo'synary. adj. [inempocium.]
I. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an abfurdity, that the caufe fhould be an cleemofynary for its fubfifence to its effects, as a nature porteriour to and dependent on itfelf. Gianv. Secpf. c. 18 . 2. (Yiven in charity.

Elega'nce. $\}^{n}$. f. [el gantia, Latin.] Beauty of art; raElega'ncy. $\}$ ther foothing than ftriking; beauty without grandeur.
St. Auguftine, out of a kind of elegancy in writing, makes fume difference. Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
Thefe queftions have more propricty, and clegancy, underftood of the old world.

Eurnet.
My compofitions in zardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildnefs of nature, without the nicer elegomics of ant. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .47 \%$
ELE'GAN $\because$ alj.. [elegans, Latin]
2. Pleating with minuter beauties.

7 X
Trifles

## ELE

Triffes themfelves are elegant in him.
There may't thou fund fome elegont reteat.
2. Nice ; not coarfe ; not grofs.

Polite with candour, e.egrant with eafe.
Liegantiy. adu. [froin elegrant.]

1. In fuch a maniner as to pleale without elevation.
2. Neally; nicely; with minute beauty.

Whocver would write elegantly, muft have regard to the
different turn and juncture of every period: there miuft be
proper diftances and paufes.
Pope's Ody $/ f e y$, Notes.
Elegr'ack. adj. [clegiacus, Lutin.]

1. Ufed in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Moumful ; forrowful.

Let elegiack lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of diftant flutes.
Gay's Trivia.
E'legy. n.f. [elegus, Latin.]

1. A mournful fong.

He bangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies upon brambles,
all forfooth deifying the name of Rofalind. Sbak. As jou like it. 2. A funeral fong.

So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful fwan fings her own elegy.
Dryden.
3. A hort poem without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. n. f. [clementum, Latin.]

1. The firft or conftituent principle of any thing.

If nature fhould intermit her courfe, thofe principal and mother clements of the wbrld, whereof all things in this lower world are made, fhould lofe the qualities which now they have.

Hookicr, b. i. f. 3 .
A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of thofe ingredients of bodies, which fome call elements, and others principles.

Boyle's Pbyf. Confider
Simple fubfances are either fpirits, which have no manner of compofition, or the firf principles of bodies, ufually called elements, of which other bodies are compounded. W'atts.
2. The four elements, ufually fo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compofed.
The king is but a man : the violet fmells to him as it doth to me; and the element fhews to him as it doth to me. Shakef. My deareff fifter, fare thee well;
The elements be kind to thee, and make
Thy fpirits all of comfort. Shakef. Anth. and Cleopatra. The king,
Contending with the fretful elemients,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the fea,
Or fwell the curled waters. , Shakeffeare's King Lear.
The heavens and the earth will pafs away, and the elements melt with fervent heat.
Here be four of you were able to make a good world;
for you are as differing as the four eloments. Bacon's Hol. War.
He from his flaming thip his children fent,
To perifh in a milder element.
Waller.
3. The proper habitation or fphere of any thing: as water of fifh.

We are fimple men; we do not know fhe works by charms, by fpells, and fuch dawbry as is beyond our e.ement. Sbakefp.

Our torments may, in length of time,
Becarge our elements. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ii. l. 275.
They fhew that they are out of their element, and that logick is none of their talent.

Baker's Refiections on Learning.
4. An ingredient ; a conftituent part.

> Who fet the body and the limbs

Of this great fport together, as you guefs?
One fure that promifes no element
In fuch a bufmefs. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweft or firt rudiments
6. The loweft or firf rudiments of literature or fcience.

With religion it fareth as with other fciences; the firf delivery of the clements thereof muft, for like confideration, be framed according to the weak and flender capacity of young beginners.

Hooker, b. v. S. 18
Every parifh fhould keep a petty fchoolmafter, which hould
bring up children in the firf elements of letters. Spenfer on Irel.
We, when we were children, were in bondage under the elements of the world.

Gal. iv. $3 \cdot$
There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the clements of painting, than an ignorant mafter. Dryden's Dufreffi. To E'lement. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To compound of elements.

Whether any one fuch body be met with, in thofe faid to be elemented bodies, I now queftion. Boyle's Scept. Cbjm.
2. To conffitute; to make as a firf principle.

Dull fublunary lover's love,
Whofe foul is fenfe, cannot admit
Of abrence, 'caufe it doth remove
The thing which elemented it.
Donne.
Eleméntal. adj. [from element.]

1. Produced by forne of the four elements.

If dufky fpots are vary'd on his brow,
And Areak'd with red, a troubl'd colour fhow;

## E LE

## That fullen mixture fhall at once declare

Winds, rain and florms, and elemental war. Drvden's Virg. Soft yielding minds to water glide away, And fip, with nymphs, their elemental tea.
2. Arifing from firf principles.

Leeches are by fome accounted poifon not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or fo much as elcmental repugriancy; but inwardly taken, they faften upon the veins, and occation an effufion of blood. Brown's Vu. Err. Elementa'rity. n. f. [from clomentary.] Containing the rudiments or firft principles; fimplicity of nature; abfence of compofition; being uncompounded.

A very large clafs of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of elementarity. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. I. Eleme'ntary. alj. [from elementary.] Uncompounded; having only one principle or conftituent part.
All rain water contains in it a copious lediment of terreftrial matter, and is not a fimple elementary water. Ray on the Creat.
The elementary falts of animals are not the fame as they ELE'MI by diftillation.
Ele'mi. n. $f$.
This drug is improperly called gum elemi, being a refin. The genuine elemi is brought from Athiopia in flattifh maffes, or in cylinders, of a yellowifh colour. Its fmell is acrid and refinous. It is very rare in Europe, and fuppofed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The fpurious or American elemi, almoft the only kind known, is of a whitihn colour, with a greater or lefs tinge of a greenifh or yellowifh. It is of an agreeable fmell, and of an acrid and bitterifh tafte. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brafilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the refin that has run out.

Hill's Materia Medica.
Ele $_{\text {NCH. }}$ n. $\int$. [elenclius, Latin.] An argument; a fophifm.
The firft delufion Satau put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the fame elench, continued, as when he faid, Ye fhall not dic ; that was, in his equivocation, you fhall not incur prefent death. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.
Difcover the fallacies of our conmmon adverfary, that old fophifter, who puts the moft abufive clenchs on us. De. of Piety. Ele'ots. n.f. Some name the apples in requeft in the cyder countries fo; not known by that name in feveral parts of England.

Mortiner's Art of Husliandry. E'lephant. n. f. [elephas, Latin.] The largeft of all quadrupeds, of whofe fagacity, faithfulnefs, prudence, and even underftanding, many furprifing relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all forts of pulfe; and it is faid to be extremely long lifed. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is fupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and ferves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horfe, and will raife a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory fo well known in Europe, fome of which have been feen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: fhe is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and thefe, being covered with a little earth fcattered over hurdles, the male elephants cafily fall into the fnare. In copulation the female receive the male lying upon her back; and fuch is his pudicity, that lie never covers the female fo long as any one appears in fight.

Calmet.
He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betriy'd with trees,
And bears with glaffes, elephants with holes. Sb. Full. Caf.
The elepbant hath joints, but not for courtefy;
His legs are for neccifity, not flexure. Sh. Truil. and Criffida. 2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd fhall Cæfar's Indian war behold. Dryden's Virg.
Elephantíasis. n. f. [elephantiafis, Latin.] a fpecies of leprofy, fo called from covering the fkin with incruftations like thofe on the hide of an elephant.
Elepha'ntine. adj. [clephantinus, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.
To E'LEVATE. v. a. [elevo, Latin.]
r. To raife up aloft.

This fubterranean heat or fire, which elevates the water out of the abyfs.

W'osdivar d.
2. To exalt ; to dignify.
3. To raife the mind with great conceptions.

Others apart fat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more elevate, and reafon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. Milt. P. L.
In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in thofe remote fpeculations it may feem to be elevated with, it ftirs not beyond fenfe or reflection. Locke

Now rifing fortune elevates his mind,
He thines unclouded, and adorns mankind.
4. To clate the mind with vicious pride.
5. To lefien by detrattion. This fenfe, though legitimately deducut from, the Latin, is not now in ufe.
When the julgments of learned men are alledged againft you, what do they but either eleate their credit, or oppofe unto them the judgments of others as learned? Hooker, $b$ ii. E'Levare. part. adj. [from ctevated.] Exatted; raifed aloft.

On each fide an imperial city ftood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly elevate
On feven finall hills. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, b. ii.
Eleva'tion. $n$ f. [elevatio, Latin.]

1. The act of raifing aloft,

The difruption of the ftrata, tho elevation of fome, and depreffion of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a difcerning principle. Woodward's Nat. Hiftory. 2. Exaltation; dignity.

Ancyels, in their feveral degrees of elevation above us, may
be endowed with more comprehenfive faculties. Locke.
3. Lxaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all ponfible application and elevation of fpirit, with all the heart, foul and mind. Norris. 4. Attention to objects above us.

All which different elevations of fpirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. Hooker, l. v. f. 48 .
5. The height of any heavenly body with refpect to the
horizon. horizon.
tome latitudes have no canicular days, as thofe which have more than feventy-three degrees of northern elevation, as Nova Zembla.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. I2.
Eleva'TOR. n. f. [from elevate.] A raifer or lifter up, applied to fome chirurgical inftruments put to fuch ufes.
ELE'VEN. adj. [ænblefen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen fons, each in my love alike, and none lefs dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather eleven die nobly for their country, than one voluptuoufly furfeit out of action.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Ele'venth. adj. [from eleven.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the eleventh chapter he returns to fpeak of the building of Babel.

Raleigh's Hiffory of the IVorld.
ELF. n. f. plural elves. [eilf, Welfh. Raxter's Glofr.]

1. A wandering fpirit, fuppofed to be feen in wild unfrequented places.

Through this houfe give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowfie fire;
Every elf, and fairy fprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. Sbak. Midf. Night's Dream. The king of elfs and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. Dryden.
If e'er one vifion touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurfe and all the prief have taught;
Of all the nurfe and all the prieft have taught;
Of airy elves by moon-light fhadow feen,
The filver token, and the circled green. Pope's $R$. of the $L$. 2. A devil.

That we may angels feem, we paint them elves;
And are but fatires to fet up ourfelves. Dryden's EJJ: on Sat.
However it was civil, an angel or elf;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it fo well of himfelf. Suift.
To Elf. v. a. [from the noun.] To entangle hair in fo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have fuppoled to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair fo matted together, hath had the name of elf-
locks. locks.

Hanmer.
My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, clf all my hair in knots. Shakef. K. Lear. Elflock. n.f. [elf and lock.] Knots of hair twifted by elves.

This is that very Mab ,
That plats the manes of horfes in the night,
And cakes the elfocks in foul fluttifh hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. Shakefp. To ELI'CITE. v. a. [elicio, Latiin.] To frike out; to fectch out by dabour or art.

Although the fame truths may be elicited, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evi denced in the contemplation of man. Hale's Origin of Mank.

He elicits thofe acts out of the meer lapfed ftate of human nature.

Cbeyne's Pbil. Princ.
Elifcit. adj. [elicitus, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from pofibility to real exiftence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal elicit act of meeknefs; meeknefs being ordinarily annexed to thefe virtues.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.
The fchools difpute whether, in morals, the external action fuperadds any thing of good or evil to the internal clicit act of the will.

South's Sermons.
Eifita'tion. n.f. [from elicio, Latin.]
That dicitation which the fchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they montion, is merely from the appetibility of the object. Bramb. 'To Eln'De. v. a. [eliclo, Latin.] To cut in pieces.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom thefe

## E L L

objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and ftrength
of the argument is elided of the argument is elided.
E'Ligibility $^{\prime}$ Hooker, $b$. iv. f. .4 . The bufinefs of the will is not to judre se be chofen. nature of thiness the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chufe them in confequence of the report made by the underftanding, as to their eligibility or
goodnefs.
E'LIGlBLE. adj. [eligibilis, Latin] Fit to be chofens's Sermons. of choice ; preferable.

A Britifh miniftry ought to be fatisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private fcheme is wifeft, they can perfuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moft eligible. Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .48$. Did they really think, that going on with the war was more eligible for their country than the leaft abatement of thofe
conditions? conditions?

Swift.
end, is more eligible than fhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more eligible than one directly contrary in fome or all
of thefe qualities.
there qualities.
Swift:
E'ligibleness. $_{\prime}$ n.f. [from eligitle.] Worthinefs to be chofen;
preferablenefs, preferablenefs
Elimina'tion. $n$. $\int$. [elimino, Latin.] The act of banifhing;
the act of turning out of doors; rejection. Eli'sion. n. turning out of doors; rejection.

Dict:
Eli'sion. n. f. [clifio, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, th' attempt, there is an elifion of a fyllable.
You will obferve the abbreviations and elifions, by which
confonants of confonants of moft obdurate founds are joined together, without any foftening vowel to intervene.

Swift.
2. Divifion; feparation of parts.

The caufe given of found, that it would be an elifion of the air, whereby, if they mean ainy thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elfe an attenuating of the air, is but a term
of ignorance. of ignorance.

Bacon's $\Lambda$ atural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{Q}} .124$. IIXA ${ }^{\prime}$ TIon. n. f . [elixus, Latin.] The act of boiling or
ftewing any ftewing any thing.
Even to ourfelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no fubftantial nutrition; ferving for refrigeration, dilution of folid aliment, and its elixation in the ftomach. Brown. Eli'xir. n. f. [A mabick.]
I. A medicine made by ftrong infufion, where the ingredients are almoft diffolved in the menftruum, and give it a thicker confiftence than a tincture.

For when no healing art prevail'd, Quincy.
When cordials and elixirs fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the fhow'r;
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r.
2. The liquor, or whatever it bew with which Waller. tranimute metals to gold.

No chymift yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal.
3. The extract or quinteffence of any thing.

In the foul, when the fupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paffions and affections following, there arifes a ferenity infuitely beyond the higheft quinteffence and clixire-
worldly delight. worldly delight.
4. Any cordial; or invigorating fubflance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth elixir pure! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
The elk is a large and fately animal of the ftag kind. The neck is fhort and flender ; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breath. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyinh, in Summer it is paler ; generally three inches in length, and equalling horfehair in thicknefs. The upper lip of the elk is large. The articulations of its legs are clofe, and the ligaments hard, fo that its joints are lefs pliable than thofe of other animals. The horns of the male elk are fhort and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with reveral prominences in its edges. Elks live in herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepfies; but it is
probable, that the hoof of probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as
well. well.

Hill's Mat. Med.
Rais'd $n^{\prime}$ And, frarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk
Lies flumb'ring fullen in the white abyfs. Thom
Ell. Lies flumb'ring fullen in the white abyfs. Thomfon's Winter:
.eln, Saxon.]
I. A meafurn, Saxon.]
quarter.
They are faid to make yearly forty thoufand pieces of linnen cloath, reckoning two hundred ells to the piece. Addijone 2. It is taken proverbially for a long meafure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the inan;
Look not on pleafures as they come, but go :
Defer not the laft virtue; life's poor fpan
Make not an ell by trifing in thy woe.

ELLLIPSIS. n. $\int$. ['2: anots.]
I. A figure of thetorick, by which fomething is left. out neceffary to be fupplied by the liearer.
The words are delivered by way of cllipfis, Rom. iv. 18. Hamm.
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the fection of a cone, by a plane cutting both fides of the cone, but not parallel to the bafe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the bafe when prodioced.

Harris.
On the cylinder inclined, defcribe an ellipfis parallel to the horizon.

Wilkins's Dadalus.
The planets could not poffibly acquire fuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in ellipfes very little eccentrick. Bentley. Elli'ptical. ]adj. [from cllipfis.] Having the form of an Ellíptick. $\}$ ellipfis; oval.

Since the planets move in clliptick orbits, in one of whofe foci the fun is, and by a radius from the fun defcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for ; we muft find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that nay make the orbits elliptick. Cheyne's Phil. Prin. orbits elliptick.
In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or elliptical; the greateft diameter going tranfverfely from fide to fide.

Cibeyne's Pbil. Prin.
Elm. n. f. [ulmus, Latin; elm, Saxon.]
I. The name of a tree. The flower confifts of one leaf, frriped like a bell, having many famina in the center: from the bottom arifes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almoft heart-flaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-flaped feed-veffel, containing one feed of the fame fhape. The fpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by fome called the Britifh elm; the fmooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themfelves by feeds and fuckers in fuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out, where they have had long poffeffion; efpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will fend forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or clofe plantation, and their thade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are alfo proper to plant at a diftance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they fhould not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, becaufe the roots of the elm run fuperficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourifhment.

The rural feat,
Whofe lofty clms and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds. Thomfon's Sping. 2. It was ufed to fupport vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an clm, my hufband; I a vine,
Whofe weaknefs married to thy flronger ftate,
Makes me with thy ftrength to communicate. Shakefpeare. Elocu'tion. n. f. [elocutio, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent fipech.

A trávelled doclor of phyfick, of bold, and of able clocution.

Vottori.
2. Eloquence; fiow of language.

Whofe talle, too loug forborne, at firft effay
Gave clocution to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for fpeech to fpeak thy praife. Milton. As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, fo much more to exprefs thofe thoughts with clocution. Drydeit. 3. The power of exprefion or diction.

The third happinefs of this poet's imagination is clocution, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought fo found, and varied, in apt, fignificant, and founding words.
$E^{\prime}$ logy. n.f. [eloge, French.] Praife; panegyrick.
Buckinghan lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanifh into praifes and elogies. Wotton. If I durft fay all I know of the elogies received from abroad concerning him, I fhould offend the modefty of our author.

Some excellent perfons, above my approbation or clogy, have confidered this fubject, Holder's Elements of Sfeech, To Elo'igne. v. a. [cloigner, French.] To put at a diftance; to remove one far from another. Now difufed.

From worldly cares himfelf he did cloin,
And greatly flumed many exercife. Fairy 2uecn, b. i. c. 4. I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou fhalt do
To anger deftiny, as fhe dorh us;
How I hall fay, though fhe eloigne me thus, And how poftenity finill know it too.

Donne.
To ELONGA'TE. v.a. [from longus, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out. ; to protract ; to ftretch.
To Elo'ngate. v.a. 'I'o go off to a diffance from any thing.

## E-L S

About Cape Frio in Brafilia, the South pwint of the compaifs varyeth twelve degrees unto the W eft; but elsingating from the coaft of Drafilia, towards the fhore of Africa, it varyecth caftward.

Erowen's Vilgar Eirozts, 6. ii. c. 2. Eionga'tion. n. f. [from elongate.]

1. The act of ftetching or lengtinening itfelf.

To this motion of clongalion of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are feparated by a wound.
2. The ftate of being flretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is fo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite cut of its place. Quincy. Elongations are the effect of an humour fuaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ftretched, and to be thruft quite out upon every little force. Wifeman's Sur gery.
4. Diftance; fpace at which one thing is diftant from another.

The diftant points in the celeftial expanfe appear to the ey in fo fmall a degree of elongotion from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. Glanv. Scepf. c. 11.
Departure: remoral
Nor then lad it been placed in a middle point, but that of defcent, or clongation. Buozun's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 2. To ELO'PE. v. a. [loopen, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loofe; to efcape from law or reftraint.

It is neceffary to treat women as members of the body politick, fince great numbers of them have e'oped from their allegiance Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .32$

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him elope.
Pricr.
The fool whofe wife elopes fome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial folace dies a martyr. Pofe's Ep . of Horace. Elo"pement. n. f. [from elope.] Departure from juft reftraint; rejection of lawful power.
An clopement is the:voluntary departure of a wife from her hufband to live with an adulterer, and with whom the lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. Ayliffe's Parergon.

The negligent hufband, trufting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's elopement from him. Arcuti,not. Elops. n. f. [tinou.] A fifb; reckoned however by Miiton among the ferpents.

Scorpion and afp, and amphifbena dire,
Ceraftes horn'd, hydrus, and clops drear,
And dipfas. Miton's Paradije Ioft, b. x. l. $525 \cdot$ Eloque'nce. n. f. [eloquentia, Latin.]

The power of fueaking with fluency and clegance; oratory.

Action is eloqucnce, and the cyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears.
Shateft. Coriolanus.
2. Elegant language uttered with fuency.

Say the be mute, and wiil not fpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And fay fine uttereth piercing cloquence.
Sbakefpeare:
Fit words attended on his weighty fenfe,
And mild perfuafion flow'd in elogucnici. Pope's Divfiy, $b$, vii. E'soruent. adj. [cloquens, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant fpeech.

The Lord of hofts doth take awey the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counifellor, and the cumning antificer, and the eloquent orator:

If. iii. 3 .
O death! all cloquent, you only prove
Pots.
What duft we dote on, when'tis man we love.
Pot.
Else. pronoun. [eller, Saxon] Other; one befides: it is applied both to perfons and things.
To ftand ftained with tracicl, and fweating with defire to fee him; thinking of nothing elfo, putting all affairs elfe in oblivion, as if there were nothing alle to be done but to fee him. Sbakeff. Ilenry IV. p. ii.
Should he or any ife fearch, he will find eviderce of the Divine Wifdom.

Hale's Origin of Mandind.
He fays, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing el, to do. Denbam.
Else. adv. Otherwife.
Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine befide, by lot my ilue,
But ftand alloof, and think profane to view:
This faulchion, elfe, not hitherto withftood,
Thefe hoftile fields fhall fatten with thy blood. Dryden.
What ways are there wliereby we fhould be afured, but either by an internal imprefion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or elfe by fuch external and vifible effects as our reafon tells us muft be atcributed to fome caufe. Tillot fon's Siring. 2. Befide; except that mentioned.

Pleafures which no where olfe were to be found,
And all Elyfium in a fpot of ground.
Dryidu.
E'lsfinhere. adv. [aje and weteic.]

1. In any other piace.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found clierchere. Ablot's lejuription of the Fioria

As he proved that Pifon was mot Gangee, or Gethon, Nilus; fo where to find then efowlare he knew nut. Falkigit: ifift.

## E L Y

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts elfewbere,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot fee.
Davies.
Henceforth oracles are cens d
And thou no more with pomp and facrifice
Shalt be encuuir'd at Delphos, or cifowhere. Paradife Reg. Although featoned bodies may and do live near as long in loudon as eificulere, yet new-comers and chiidren do not.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
2. In other places; in fome other place.

They which elfezubere complain, that difgrace and injury is offered to the meaneft minifter, when the magiftrate appointech him what to wear, think the graveft prelates no competent judges to appoint where it is fit for the minifter to ftand.

Hocker, b. v. f. 29

## Let us no more contend, nor blame

Each other, blam'd enough eifewbere Miiton's Paradife Loft. Beftow, bafe man, thy idle threats eifectbere;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. Dryden. If it contradict what he fays elfecubere, it is no new or ftrange thing.

Tillotfon, Preface
To Elu'cidate. v.a. [elucido, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.
To elucidate a little the matter, let us confider it. Boyie. Elucida'tion. n. f. [from clucidate.] Explanation; expofition.

We fhall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, fubjoin the following expcriment.
boyle.
Elucida'tor. n. $\int$. [from eluciuate.] Explainer; expofitor commentater.

Obfcurity is brought over them by the courfe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical clucidators. Abbct. To ELU'DE. v. a. [cludo, Latin.]

1. To efcape by ftratagem; to avoid any mifchief or danger by artifice.
Several pernicicus vices, notorious among us, efcape or clude the punifhment of any law yet invented.
iwift.
He who louks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the refentments of human juftice, whenever he can pre fume himfelf cunning enough to elude, rich enough to bribe, or ftrong enough to refift it, will be under no reftraint. Rogers. 2. To mock by an unexpected efcape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in fhades, cludes her eager fwain;
But feigns a laugh to fee me fearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. Pope's Sfring. Elu'dible. adj. [from elude.] Poffible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more infiffed on than the happinefs of trials by juries; yet if this bleffed part of our law be eludible by power and artifice, we fhall have little reafon to boaft.

Swift.
Elves. The plural of elf. See Elf.
Ye fylphs and fylphids to your chief give ear ;
Fays, fairies, genii, cives and demons hear.
Pope.
Elv'elo'ck. n. .f. [from elves and lock.] Knots in the hair fuperfitioufly fuppofed to be tangled by the fairies.
From the like might proceed the fears of polling eivelcks, or complicated hairs of the head. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.v.
E't.vish. adj. [from elves, the plural of elf: it had been written more properly clffifb.] Relating to elves, or wandering firits.

Thou elvifh markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The flave of nature, and the fon of hell! Shake $/ p$. R. III. No mufe hath been fo bold,
Or of the latter, or the old,
Thofe elvifh fecrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading.
Drayton.
Elu'mbated. actj. [elumbis,'Lat.] Weakened in the loins. Dict.
Elu'sion. n. $\int$. [elifio, Latin.] An efcape from enquiry or examination ; a fraud; an artifice.
An appendix, relating to the tranfmutation of metals, detects the impofures and elufions of thofe who have pretended to it.

Woodward's Natural Hiffory.
Elu'sive, adj. [from clude.] Practifing elufion; ufing arts to efcape.

Elufive of the bridal day, fhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. P.ope's Ody/f.
Elu'sory. adj. [from elude.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive ; fraudulent ; deceitful; fallacious.
It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambufcade retreats, and e'ufory tergiverfation. Brown's I ulgar Eirours.
To Elu'te. v. a. [eluo, Latin.] To wafh off.
The more oily any fpirit is, the more pernicious; becaufe it is harder to be eluted by the blood. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
To Elu'triate. v.a. [elutrio, Latin.] To decant; or ftrain out.

The preffure of the air upon the lungs is much lefs than it has been computed by fome; but ftill it is fomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muft produce fome difference in clutriating the blood as it pafics through the lungs.

Arbutbinet on Air
Elysian. adj. [elyfus, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyfium; pleafant; delicioufy foft and foothing; exceedingly delightful.

## E M B

The iver of life, through midet of heaven, Rolls o'er clyfian flowers her amber ftream. to happy fouls; any place exquifitely pleafant.

To have thee with thy lips to ftop my mouth,
So fhould't thou either turn my fly ing foul,
Or I fhould breathe it fo iuto thy body,
And then it liv'd in fiveet Elyfum. Shatefpare's Henry VII
Em. A contraction of them.
For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with littic or no wit ;
And when with hafty noife he fpoke ' mm ,
The ignorant for current took' 'cm.
To EMA'CIATE. v. a. [emacio, Latin.] To wafte; to deprive of fefh.

All dying of the confumption, die cmaciated and lean. Graunt's i: ills of Mortality.
To Ema'ciate. v.n. To lofe fefh; to pine; to grow lean.
He emaciated and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the fea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. Browiz. Emacia'tion. 1.f. [emaciatus, Latin.]
r. The act of making lean.
2. The fate of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whethet thic emaciation or leannefs were from a phehifis, or from ai hectick lever. Grament. Emaculátion. r.f. [emaculo, Latin] The aft of freeing any thing from fpots or foulnefs. Diet.
E'manant. adj. [emanans, Latin.] Iffuing from fomething elfe.

The firf act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his adminiftration thereof, is an emanant act : the moft wife counfel and purpofe of Almighty God terminate in thofe two great tranfient or emanant acts or works, the work of creation and providence. Hale's Urigin of Mankind. Emana'tion. n.f. [emanatio, Latin.]

1. The act of iffuing or proceeding from any other fubfance.

Arifotle faid, that it fireamed by connatural refult and emanation from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iflues from the fun South's Sermons.
2. That which iffues from another fubftance; all effluence; efluvium.

The experience of thofe profitable and excellent cmanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the firf motive of our love.

Taylor.
Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous emanation, or continued efluvium, which, aiter fome diflance, retracteth unto itfelf; as in fyrups, oils, and vifcofities, which, fpun, at length retire into their former dimenfions. Erown.

Such were the features of her heavंnly face;
Her limbs were form'd with fuch harmonious grace;
So faultefs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an emanation of the foul.
The letters, every judge will fee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. Pope. Each emaration of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he infpires;
Each art he prompts, each chàrm he call create
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. Pope's Dunciad. Ema'native. ailj. [from enano, Latin.] Iffuing from an other.

Diat.
To EMA'NCIPATE. v. a. [imancipo, Latin.] To fet free from fervitude ; to reftore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emaricipated from teftimonial engagements. Brown.
By the twelve tables, only thofe were called unto the inteftate fucceffion of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all emancifated children. Ayliffe's Parergon.

They foon emancipated themfelves from that dependance.
Arbutbnct on Coins.
Emancipa'tion. n.f. [from emancipate.] The act of fetting free; deliverance from flavery.

Obftinacy in opinions holds the dogmatift in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation. Glanv. Sceff. c. 27 To Emárginate. v. a. [margo, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

## To Fma'sculate. v. a. [emafculo, Latin.]

1. To caftrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ews, fuppofe twenty, one ram 'will ferve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you emoffu'ate but ten, you fhall, by promifcuous copulation, hinder the increafe. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
2. To effeminate ; to weaken ; to vitiate by unmanly foftnefs.

From wars and from affairs of fate abfain;
Women cmafculate a momarch's reign. Dryden's Aurengzcbe.
Dangerous principles not only impofe upon our underftandings, but emefoulate our fpirits, and fpoil our temper.

Colier on Pride.
Ema'scutaticn. hi.f.[from emafculatc.]

1. Caftration.
2. Effeminacy; womanifh qualities; unmanly foftnefs.

To Emba'se.v a. [omballer, I'rench.]

## E M B

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to inclofe.

Below her ham her weed did fomewhat train,
And her ftraight legs moft bravely were cmbal'd
In golden bufkins of coftly cordwain. Fairy ${ }^{(2)}$ ueen, $b$, ii. I would not be a queen
For all the world.
-In faith, for little England
You'd venture an embaling.
Sbakeffeare's Henry VIII.
To Emba'цм. v.a. [embaumer, French; cmbalfamar, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may refilt putrefaction.

## Embalm me,

Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. Shak. H. VIII. I would fhew future times
What you were, and teach them $t$ ' urge towards fuch:
Verfe embalms virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preferve frail tranfitory fame as nuch
As fpice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. Donne.
Mufe! at that name thy facred forrows fhed;
Thofe tears eternal, that embaln the dead.
Pope.
Emea'lmer. n.f. [from cmbalm.] One that practifes the art
of embalming and preferving bodies.
The Romans were not fo good embalimers as the Egyptians, fo the body was utterly confumed. Bacon's Natural Hifiory. To Emba'r. v. a. [from bar.]

1. To fhut ; to enclofe.

Themfelves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to caftle ftrong to take their fight;
Where faft embar'd in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years befieg'd to make them thrall.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. Jtanz. 44.
In form of airy members fair embar'd,
His fpirits pure were fubject to our fight.
Fairfax, b. i.
2. To ftop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Tranflating the mart, which commonly followed the Englifh cloth, unto Calis, he embared all further trade for the future.

Bacon's Henry VII.
If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whofe lofs we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us.
Donne.
Emba'rcation. n.f. [from embark.]

1. The act of putting on fhipboard.

The French gentlemen were very folicitous for the embarcation of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. Clarendon. 2. The act of going on fhipboard.

Emba'rgo. n.f. [embargar, Spanifh.] A prohibition to pafs; in commerce, a ftop put to trade.
He knew that the fubjects of Flanders drew fo great commodity from the trade of England, as by embargo they would foon wax weary of Perkin.

Bacon's Henry VII.
After an embargo of our trading fhips in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of fovereign affront, there did fucceed the action of Rheez.

Wotton.
I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the embargo which was laid upon it. Dryden's Preface to Cleonenes.
To Emba'ri. v. a. [embarquer, French.]

1. To put on thipboard.

Of mankind, fo numerous late,
All left, in one fmall bottom fwam embark'd. Milt. P. L.of.
The king had likewife provided a good fleet, and had caufed a body of three thoufand foot to be embarked on thofe fhips.

Clarendon, b. ii.
Straight to the fhips Eneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and fkim'd along the fea. Dryden's En. 2. To engage another in any affair.

То Емba'rк. v. $n$.

1. To go on fhipboard.

I fhould with fpeed embark,
And with their embafly return to Greece.
A. Pbillips
2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. v. a. [embarafor, French.] To perplex ; to diftrefs; to entangle.

I faw my friend a little embarraffed, and turned away. Spect. Emba'rrassment. n.f. [from embarrafs.] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without embarrafment, and take a clear view of the whole.

Watts's Logick.
To Emba'se. v. a. [from bafe.]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower ; to deprave ; to impair.

Grains are annual, fo that the virtue of the feed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is $c m b a f e d$ by the ground. Bac.
I have no fervice or ignoble end in my prefent labour, which may, on either fide, reftrain or embafe the freedom of my poor juilgment.

Votton.
I will rather chufe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whofe embafed flexiblenefs thall be forced to bend.

King Charles.

## E M B

A pleafure high, rational, and angelical; a pleafure cmbafed with no appendant fting; but fuch a one as being honcy in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. South. 2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I blef's iny lot, that was fo lucky praced;
But then the more your own miflap I rue,
That are fo much by fo mean love embas'd. Spenfer's Sonn. Emba'ssador. n. $\int$. [See Ambassadour.] One fent on a publick meffiage.

Mighty Jove's emlaffador appear'd
With the fame meffage.
Myfelf, my king's cmbaffador, will go. Dryd. Ind. Eimp:
Emba'ssadress. $n f$. A woman fent on a publick meflige.
With fear the modeft matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright canbafjadrefs replies. Garth's Ovid. E'mbassage. ]n.f. [It may be obferved, that though our E'mbAssy. $\}$ authors write almoft indifcriminately cmbaffador or ambaffador, embaflage or ambafjage; yet thete is fcarcely an example of ambaliy, all concurring to write embafy.]

1. A publick meffage; a mefläge concerning bufinefs between princes or fates.

Frefh embaffy and fuits,
Nor from the fate nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. Shakéfp. Coriolanus.
When he was at Newcaftle he fent a folemu embaflage unto
James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him.

Baccon's Henry VII.
The peace polluted thus, a chofen band
He firft commiffions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning emba/fy.
Dryden's $\bar{E} n$.
2. Any folemn meflage.

He fends the angels on embafles with his decrees. Taylor.
3. An errand in an ironical fenle.

A bird was made fly with fuch art to carry a written embalfage among the ladies, that one might fay, if a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? Sidney, b. ii.

Nimble mifchance, that art fo light of foot,
Doth not thy embalfage belong to ne ?
And am I laft that know it. Shakefpeare's Richard II.
To Emba'ttle. v.a. [frombattle.] To range in order or array of battle.

The Englifh are embatted;
To horfe! you gallant princes, ftrait to horfe! Shakefpeare.
I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thoufand other her defences, which now are too ftrongly embattled againft me.

Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
On their embattl'd'ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
Embattl' $d$ nations frive in vain
The hero's glory to reftrain :
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain againft his force confpire
To Emba'y. v. a. [from baigner, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet ; to wafh.

In her lap a little babe did play ;
His cruel fport;
For in her ftreaming blood he did embay
His little hands, and tender joints embrew. Fairy 2ueen.
Every fenfe the humour fweet embay'd,
And, numb'ring foft, my heart did fteal away. Fai. Quen.
2. [From bay] To inclofe in a bay; to land-lock.

If that the Turkifl fleet
Be not infhelter'd and embay'd, they're drown'd. Sbakcfp.
To EMBE'LLIsH. v. a. [embellir, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Enbellifh'd with her firt created green;
Where cryftal ftreams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native ftone. Dryden's 'Fuvinal.
The names of the figures that embellifed the difcourfes of thofe who underftood the art of fpeaking, are not the art and fkill of fpeaking well.

Locke.
That which was once the moft beautiful fpot of Italy, covered with palaces, embellifocd by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to thew but ruins. Addifon on Italy.
Embe'llishment. n.f.[from embellijh.] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adfcitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleafing.

Cultivate the wild licentious favage
With wifdom, difcipline, and liberal arts,
The embellifments of life.
Addijon's Cato.
Apparitions, vifions, and intercourfes of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar embellifhments of thofe pious romances, the legends of the Romifh church.
E'mbering. $\%$. The ember days. A word ufed by old authors, now obfolcte.

For caufes good fo many way's,
Keep emb'rings well, and fafting days;

## E M B

What law commands we ought to obey,
For Fidlay, Saturn, and Wednedday. Tufl. Huf. for 'fune. E'mbers. n. f: without a fingular. [xmynua, Saxon, afhes; cinmyria, Inlandick, hot afhes or cinders.] Hot cinders; aflhes not yet extinguihed.

Take hot embers, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almoft to the very neck: let the bottle be well ftopped, left it fly out; and continue it, renewing the cimber's every day for the fpace of ten days. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

Or if the air will not permit,
Some fill removed place will fit,
While glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.
Milton.
While thus heav'n's highelt counfels, by the low
Footfteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He toft his troubled ej'es, embers that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. Crafiaw. He faid, and rofe, as holy zeal infpires;
He rakes hot embers, and renews the fires. Dryden's Virgil. E'MBERWEEK. n. $\int$. [The original of this word has been much controverted: fome derive it from embers or afhes.ftrewed by penitents on their heads; but Nelfon decides in favour of Niarefchal, who derives it from ymbren or embren, a courfe or circumvolution.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four feafons are the Wednefday; Friday, and Saturday after the firf Sunday in Lent, the feaft of Pentecoft, September 14, December I 3. Comm. Prayer. Stated times appointed for fafting are Lent, and the fout feafons of the year called emberweeks. Ajliffe's P'arergon.
To EMBE'ZZLE. v.a. [ 7 his word feems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from imbecil.]

1. To appropriate by breach of truft; to turn what is intrufted in his hands to his own ufe.
He had emlezzled the king's treafure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.

Hayward.
2. To wafte; to fwallow up in riot.

When thou haft embezzl' $d$ all thy fore,
Where's all thy father left?
Dryden's Perf. Sat. vi.
Embe'zzeement. n. f. [from embezzle.]

1. The act of appropriating to himfelf that which is received in truft for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To Embla'ze. v. a. [blafonner, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellifhments:

Th' unfought diamonds
Would fo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And fo beftud with ftars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light.
No weeping orphan faw his father's fores
Our fhrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.
Milton.

To blafon; to paint with enfigns armorial.
Nor fhall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou fhalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' emblaze the honour which thy mafter got.' Sbak. H. VI. He from the glittering ftaff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enfign, ftreaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luftre rich emblaz'd,
Seraphick arms and trophies. Milton's Paradije Loff, b. i.
To Embla'zon. v. a. [blafonner, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enfigns armorial.
2. To deck in glaring colours; to fet out pompoully to fhew.

We find Auguftus, for fome petty conqueft, emblazoned by the poets to the higheft pitch.


1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inferted into the body of another.
2. An occult reprefentation ; an allufive picture; a typical defignation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all fuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
If you draw your beaft in an emblem, fhew a landfcape of the country natural to the beaft. Peacham on Drawing. Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty mafter's emblem, in whore face
Sate meeknefs, heighten'd with majeftick grace. Denbam. He is indeed a proper emblem of knowledge and action, being all head and paws.

Addijon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. I 14 .
To E'mblem. v. a. [from the noun.] To reprefent in an occult or allufive manuer.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly emblem that of opinions.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 27.
Emblema'tical. \}adj. [from emblem.]
Emblema Ccmprifing an emblem ; allufive; occultly reprefentative. Ccmprifing an emblem; alluive ; occuld
In the well fram'd models, In the well fram a modick thill and mytick order,
With emblematick ikill and mytick order,
Thou fhew'df where tow'rs on battlements fhould rife, Where gates fhould open, or where walls fhould compafs. Prior.
The poets contribute to the explication of reverfes purely emblematical, or when the perfons are allegorical. Addifon.
2. Dealing in emblems; ufing emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your cmiblertatick worfhip mean.
Prion
Emblema'ticaliy. adv. [from emblematical] In the man ner of emblems; allufively ; with uccult reprefentation.

Others have fpoken emblematically and hierogliphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phenix was the hierogliphick of the fun. Brown's Vulgar Errours, bioii. c. 10
He took a great ftone, and put it up under the oak, emllematically joining the two great elements of mafonry. Swift.
Emble'matist. n.f. [from emblem.] Writers or inventers of emblens.

Thefe fables are fill maintained by fymbolical writers, emlleriatifts, and heralds. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.g.


1. Intercalation ; infertion of days or years to produce recgula rity and equation of time.

The civil conftitutions of the year were after different manners in feveral nations; fome uling the fun's year, but in divers fahions; and fome following the moon, finding out wholifms or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. Holder on T. ime. to make all as even as they could.
2. The time inferted; intercalatory time.
$E^{\prime}$ mbolus. $n$. $\int$. [ä ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ boros. $]$ Any thing inferted and acting in another, as the fucker in a pump.

Our members make a fort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, refembling blood, is driven through elaftick channels by the force of an embolus, like the heart.

Albutbuct and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
To EMBO'SS. v. a. [from boffe, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with fomething rifing into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlafting manfion
Upon the beached verge of the falt flood;
Which once a day, with his emboffed froth;
The turbulent furge fhall cover. Shakeffeare's Timon.
Thou art a bile,
A plague fore, or emboffed carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. Shakefpeare es King Lear.
Botches and blains muft all his fefh embofs,
And all his people. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each others backs,
T'embofs their hives in clufters. Dryden's Don Sebafian.
2. To engrave with relief, or rifing work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art embors'd
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghof. Dryden's Virg.
3. [from emboifer, French, to inclofe in a box.] To inclofe; to include; to cover.

And in the way, as fhe did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms embors'd. Fairy 2 ueen.
4. [ernbojcare, Italian.] To inclofe in a thicket.

Like that felf-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods emboft.
Milton's Agoniftes.
5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is faid to be emboft: a dog alfo, when he is frained with hard rumuing, efpecially upon hard ground, will have his knees fwelled, and then he is faid to be cmbof, from boff, French, a tumour.

## Oh , he is more mad

Than Telamon for his fhield; the boar of Theffaly
Was never fo cmboft. Sbakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.
We have almoft emboft him: you fhall fee his fall tonight.

Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.
Embo'ssment. n. $\int$. [from embofs.]
I. Any thing ftanding out from the reft ; jut; eminence.

I wifh alfo, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three afcents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breaft; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embolfments.
2. Relief; rifing work.

They are at a lofs about the word pendentis; fome fancy it expreffes only the great embolfment of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. Addifon on Italy. To Embo'тtle. v. a: [bouteille, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmeft fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withftood the Greeks, endures. Phillips.
To Embo'wel. v. a. [from bowel] To evifcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

## The fchools,

Embowielled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itfelf. Shakefpeare's All's well that cnds well.
Emburwell' $d$ will I fee thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. St:ak. Henry IV. The roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noire the air,
And all her entrails tore. 'he embowel'd earth
Foffils and minerals that the
Difplays. Phillips.

## E M B

## To EMBRA'CE. v. a. [embrafjer, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to fqueeze in kindnefs

Embrace again, my fons! be foes no more;
Nor ftain your country with her children's gore. Dryden
2. 'To feize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own bufnefs calls on you,
And you embrace th' occafion to depart.
Shakefpeare
At firf, her mother earth hic holdeth dear,
And doth embrace the world, and worldly things. Davies. They who are reprefented by the wife virgins, embi aced the profefion of the Chriftian religion, as the toolifh virgins alfo had done.

Tillot fon's Sermons.
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompafs; to encircle.
4. To comprife; to inclofe; to contain.

Low at his feet a fpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ftream embrac'd. Denbam. 5. To admit ; to rective.

Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be efchew'd, muft be embraced. Shakeficare. If a man can be fully affured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?

## 6. To find ; to take.

Locke.
Whofe abrence is Fleance, his fon,
Whofe abrence is no lefs material to me
Than is his father's, muft emberace the fate
Of that dark hour.

- To fqueeze in a hoftile manner.

To Embra'ce. v.n. To join in an cmbrace. Let me embrace with old Vincentio;
And wander we to fee thy honeft fon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.
Evrratce. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Clarp; fond preffure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the moft lov'd of all the ocean's fons
By his old fire, to his embraces runs.
Denham.
2. An hoftile fqueeze ; crufh.

Empra'cement. n. $\int$. [from cmbrace.]

1. Clafp in the arms; hug; embrace

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul embracements her to get,
In whofe decay virtue's fair fhrine muft fall.
Sidney.
There cherifhing one another with dear, though chafte embracements, with fweet, though cold kifles, it might feem that love was come to play him there without darts. Sidney, b.ii. 2. Comprehenfion.

Nor can her wide cmbracements filled be
Davies.
3. State of being contained; inclofure.

The parts in man's body eafily reparable, as fpirits, blood, and flefh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. Bacon's Natural Hifiory. 4. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that abfence, wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would fhew moft love.

Sbakefpeare's Corio'anus.
Embrácer. $n f$. [from embracc.] The perfon embracing.
Yet are they the greateft embracers of pleafurc of any other upon earth; and they efteem of pearls as pebbles, fo they may fatisfy their guft, in point of pleafure or revenge. Howul?
Embra'sure. n. S. [embrafurc, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
To Embra've. v. a. [from brave.] To decorate; to embellifh; to deck; to grace; to adorn.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the 1 ky ,
And, with fad cyprefs, feemly it cmbrave. Fairy Queen, b.ii.
To E'MBROCATE. v. a. [avés: $\chi u$.] To rub any part difeafed with medicinal liquors.
I returned her a glafs with oil of rofes and vinegar, to embrocate her arm.

IViJeman on Inflamnations.
Emproca'tion. n.f. [from embrocate.]

1. The act of rubbing any part difeafed with medicinal liquors or fpirits.
2. The lotion with which any difcafed part is wafhed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to eafe by difcutient and emollient cataplafms, and cmbrocations of various forts. Wifeman's Surgery. To EMBRO'IDER. v. a. [broder, French.] 'To border with ornaments ; to decorate with figured work ; to diverfify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raifed figures.

Embroider'd fo with flowers it had flood,
That it became a garden of a wood.
Waller.
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a fuit of her own embroidering.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .606$.
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This flave the floor, and that the table fpreads. Pope.
Embróiderer. n.f. [from embrider.] One that adoris cloaths with necdlework.

Blue filk and purple, the work of the cmbroidercr. Eccluf. EmbróIDERy. n. $f$. [from em:broider.]

1. Figures raifed upon a ground; variegated needlework

Write,

In emrald tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and whice,
Like faphire, pearl, in rich emit oidery,
Euckled below fair knighthood's bending knice. Slutiofouir.
Laces and embroideries are more coflly than either warm or comely.

Biacon's Advi e to l'ilitirs.
Next thefe a youtlifui train their vows expmefs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay cmbioistry direfs'd. Pofe. 2. Variegation ; diverfity of colours

If the natural em:lroidery of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landfkip of his own poffeffons To Embróil. v. a. [lvauiller, French.] Iodifturb; to conifu'c; to diftract; to throw into corsmotion; to involve in troutles by difienfion and difcord.
I had no pafion, defign, or preparation to eminvoit nyy kingdom in a civil war.

King Charlcs.
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confufion, all cinsriil'ch,
And difcord with a thoufand various mouths. Miit. P. Laf.
When the found her venom fpread fo far,
The rcyal houfe embroil'd in civil war,
Rais'd oul her dufky wings the cleaves the fikies. Dryden.
2. In the following paffage the word feems improperly ufed for broil or burn.
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, fhould, like the coal from the altar, ferve only to embroil and confume the facrilegious invaders. Dec. of Piety To Embróthel. v. a. [brothel, brodel.] To inclofe in a brothel.

Men, which chufe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worfe than embrothel'd itrumpets pioflitute:
Donne:
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { E'mbryo. } \\ \text { E'mbryon. }\end{array}\right\}$ n $\int$. [y"ubguar.]

1. The offspring yet unfinimed in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatules may be accelerated,
if the cmbrro ripeneth and perfecteth fooner. Bacon's Na. Fiilt.
An exclufion before conformation, betore the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be fo much as properly called an embryon.

Erown's Vulgar Errcz's, b. iii. c. 6.
The earth was form'l, but in the womb a yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd
Appear'd not. Lisilion's Paradife Lof, b. vii. l. 277:
In that dark womb are the figns and rudiments of an embryo world.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
When the crude cmbryo careful nature breeds,
See how the works, and how her work procecds. Elachmore. While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv'd
Within its crimfon folds. Thomfon's Spring, l. Ioo. 2. The fate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinifhed.
The company little fufpected what a noble work I had then in cmbryo.

Swift.

## Eme. n.f. [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. Now obfulete.

Whilft they were young, Caffibelan their come,
Was by the people chofen in their ftead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. Fairy 2 meen, b. ii. Eme'ndable. adj. [cmendo, Latin.] Capable of emendation ; corrigible.
Emenda'tion. n.f. [cmendo, Latin.]

1. Correcion; alteration of any thing from worfe to better

The eflence and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any cmendation, for its action and ufe; and fhews it to proceed from a mind of the higheft underftanding. Grew. 2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticifin.

Emenda'tor. n.f. [emenio, Latin.] A corrector; an improver ; an alterer for the better.
E'meraid. n. f. [êmeraude, French; finaragdus, Latin.] A green precious fone.

The emerald is evidently the fame with the antient fmaragdus ; and, in its moft perfect flate, is perhaps the moft beautiful of all the gems: it is found from the fixteenth of an inch in diameter, to the fize of a walnut. The rough emerald is ufually of a very bright and naturally polifhed furface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various thades of green, from the deepeft to the paleft, and doubtlefs is found at times whelly colourlefs; but then it is efteemed, by our jewellers, a white fap:ire. The oriental emerald is of the hardnefs of the faphire and ruby, and is fecond only to the diamond in luftre and brightnefs: they are only found in the: kingtom of Cambay. The American, called by our iewe.lcrs oriental emeralds, are found in P'eru, of the hardnefs of the garnet: the European are fomewi at fofter, but hadder than cryfal, and found in Silefia. The coloured cryfals, fo!! as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of (iermany. I il en Fofl: Do you not fee the grafs how in coluur they excel the emera'd?

The emerald is a bright grafs green: it is found in fiffures of rocks, along with copper ores. Woadiuard's Eof/zis.

## E M E

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When firf the gives it to the fouthern gale,
Than the green emerald hhows. Thomfon's Summer, l. 150 To EME'RGE. v. n. [emergo, Latin.]

1. To rife out of any thing in which it is covered.

They enlurged, to the upper part of the fpirit of winc, as much of them as lay immerfed in the fpirit.
The mountains emerger, and became dry land again, when the waters, afier their violent agitation was abated, retired into the lower places.

Burnei's Thecry of the Earth, Thetis, not ummindful of hier fon,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Purfu d their track.
Dryden's Homer.
2. To iffiec; to proceed.

If the prifm was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the fecond refracting furface of the prifm, the image foon became an inch or two longer or more.

Newton's Opt.
3. To riie; to mount from a fate of depreffion or obfcurity ; to rife into view

Darknefs, we fee, emerges into light;
And fhining funs defcend to fable night. Dryden's Fables.
When, from dewy thade emerging bright,
Aurora ftreaks the fky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. Pope's Ody $C_{\text {ce }}$, b. iv. 1.470 Then from antient gloom cmerg'd

## A rifing world.

T'bomjon's Summer, 1.995
$\underset{\text { Eme'rgency. }}{\text { Eme'rgence. }}\}$ n.f. [from emerge.]
I. The act of rifing out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prerent the ener-
gence of murdered bodies. Brown's Vulgar Errours', bc iv. c. I.
2. The act of rifing into view.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of fuch bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive obfervation.

Boyle on Colours.
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very firft emergence, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours.
3. Any fudden occafion; unexpected cafualty.

Moft of our rarities have been found out by cafual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philofophy.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 2 I:
4. Preffing necefity. A fenfe not proper.

In any cafe of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amaffed together in, his fubterraneous exchequer.

Addijon's Frecholder.

## Eme'rgent. adj. [from emerge.]

1. Rifing out of that which overwhelms or obfcures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look
Above the main, which now fhall hit the ftars. Ben. Fohnf.
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds opprefs him; he is not eafily emergent. Bern. Johnfon.
2. Rifing into view, or notice.

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave
Into the clouds, their tops afcend the fky. Milt. Par. Lof.
3. Proceeding or iffuing from any thing.

The foicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable courfe of events; but then they held alfo, that they fell out by a neceffity emergent from and inherent in the things themfelves, which God himfelf could not alter.
4. Sudden; unexpectedly cafual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occafion, they would mount their fervants upon their horfes. Clarendon. E'Mekods.• ${ }^{n \cdot f .}$ [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from E'meroids. $\}$ bemorrboids, aisuojgerobes. ] Painful fwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He deftroyed them, and fmote them with emerods. I Sa. v.
Eme'rsion. n.f. [from emerge.] The time when a ftar, having been obfcured by its too near approach to the fun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal emerfion, when it becomes at greateft diftance from the fun. Brown's Vulgar Errours, $b$. iv. E'MERY. n. $f$. [/fnyris, Latin ; efmeril, French.]

Emery is an iron ore, confiderably rich. It is ufually of a dufky brownifh red on the Yurface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without fome tinge of rednefs, and is fpangled all over with fhining fpecks. It is alfo fometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the ifland of Guernfey, in Tufcany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the nagnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abfergent, but it muft be ufed with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by fprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is ufeful in cleaning and polifhing fteel.

Hill's Mat. Med.
EME'TICAL. $\}^{a d j}$. [ ${ }^{1} \mu^{\prime} \omega$. $]$ Having the quality of provoking EME'TICK. $\}$ vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; Val. I.

## EMI

fome purgative, fome emetick, and fome fudorifick. Hale Eme'tically. adv. [fiom emetical.] In fuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.
It has been complained of, that preparations of filver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not obferved duly refined filver to work emetically, even in women and girls. Boyle. Emica'tion. i.f. [emicatio, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in finall particles, as fiprightly liquors.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into cbullition with noife and emication, as alfo a crafs and fumid exhalation. Brown.
Emi'ctrion. n.f. [from cmictum, Latin.] Urine; what is
voided by the urinary paffages,
Gravel and ftone grind away the flcfh, and effufe the blood apparent in a fanguine emiction. Harvey on Cinfumptions. To E'MIGRATE. v. n. [emigro, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
Emigra'tion. n. f. [from emigrate.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories or by emigrations, or inteftine commotions. Hale.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { E'minence. } \\ \text { E'minency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\delta$.[eminentia, Latin.]
I. Loftinefs ; height.
2. Summit ; higheft part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or emirency affording new kinds. Ray on the Creation. 3. A part rifing above the reft.

They mult be finooth, almoft imperceptible to the touch, and without either eminence or cavities. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
4. A place where one is expofed to general notice.

A fatyr or libel on one of the common flamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a perfon whofe meri places him upon an eminence, and gives him a more confpicuous figure. Addifon's Stectator, No. 256
. Exaltation; confpicuoufnefs; ftate of being expofed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatnefs.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected eminence, wealth, fovereignty. Sbakef. Henry VIII. Alterations are attributed to the powerfulleft under princes, where the eminency of one obfcureth the reft.

Wotton
He deferv'd no fuch return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright eminence; and with his good
Upbraided none. Milton's Paradifo Lof, b.iv. l. 44Where men cannot arrive to any eminency of eftate, yet religion makes a compenfation, by teaching content. Tillot fon

Thefe two were men of eminency, of learning as well as piety.

Stillingfteet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. 1dol.
6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'f,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In eminence. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. 1.624
7. Notice; diftinction.

Let your remembrance fill apply to Banquo ;
Prefent him eminence both with eye and tongue. Sbak. Macb.
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINEN T. adj. [eminens, Latin.]
I. High ; lofty.

Thou haft built unto thee an eminent place. Ezek. xvi. 24:
2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your fake fhall puin her conquefts on, And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify fo eminent a fon. Dryden's fuv. Sat. 8.
3. Confpicuous; remarkable.

Satan, in gefture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tow'r.
Milton.
She is eminent for a fincere picty in the practice of religion
Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .2 \mathrm{I}$.
E'minently. adv. [from eminent.]

1. Confpicuoully; in a manner that attracts obfervation.

Thy love, which elfe
So eminently never had been known. Milton's Parad. Loff. Lady, that in the prime of earlieft youth,
Wifely has thun'd the broad way and the green,
And with thofe few art eiminently feen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth.
Milton.
Such as thou haft folemnly elected,
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
To fome great work. Milton's Agonifes, 1.678
2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is eminently beft

That fimplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more eminently ufeful than in this.

Swift.
E'missary, n. f. [emiffarius, Latin.]

1. One fent out on private meffages; a fpy; a fecret agent.

Clifford, now become the ftate informer, was an emiffary and $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{py}}$ of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his coufent and privity.

Bacon's Henry VII.
You fhall neither eat nor fleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,

## EMO

With your eniifary eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. Ben. Foimfon's Underwoods. The Jefuits fend over emiflaries, with inftructions to perfonate themfelves members of the feveral fects amongtt us.Swift. 2. One that emits or fends out. A technical fenfe.

Wherever there are emiffaries, there are abforbent viffels in the fkin; and, by the abforbent veffels, mercury will pafs into the blood.

Arbuthnot on Alimicnts.
Emi'ssion. n.f. [emiffio, Latin.] The act of fending out; vent.
Tickling caufcth laughter: the caufe may be the emilfion of the fpirits, and fo of the breath by a flight from titillation. Bac.
Though it might reftrain their difperfion, it could not their populofity, which neceffarily requireth tranfmigration and emiffion of colonies. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.
Affection, in the ftate of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral emiflons of charity to its neighbour.

South's Sermons.
Cover them with glaffes; but upon all warm and benign emilfions of the fun, and fweet fhowers, give them air. Evelyn. To EMI'T. v. a. [emitto, Latin.]

1. To fend forth; to let go; to give vent to.

Thefe baths continually emit a manifeft and very fenfible heat; nay, fome of them have been obferved, at fome times, to fend forth an actual and vifible flame Wooiward's N. Hift.

The foil, being fruitful and rich, enits fteams, confifting of volatile and active parts.

Arbuthnot on Air.
2. To let fly ; to dart.

Pay facred rev'rence to Apollo's fong,
I.elt, wrathful, the far-hooting god emit

His fatal arrows.
Prior.
3. To iffue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and cmitted by the judge's authority, and at the inftance of the party.
 promote the courfes; and thefe do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum againft the veffels is increafed; or by making it thinner, whereby it will more eafily pafs through any outlets. 2uin. Emmenagogues are fuch as produce a plethora, or fulnefs of the veffels, confequently fuch as ftrengthen the organs of digeftion, fo as to make good blood.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
E'ммет. n. $\int$. [æmezre, Saxon.] An ant; a pifmire.
When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an enmet,
Or when a rich ruby's juft price be the worth of a walnut
To Емme'w. v. a. [from mew ]. To mew or coop up.

## This outward fainted deputy,

Whofe fettled vifage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth enmew,
As faulcon d th the fowl, is yet a devil. $\$ h$. Meaf. for Meaf.
To Emmo've. v. a. [emmouvir, French.] To excite; to roufe; to put into emotion.

One day, when him high courage did emmove,
He pricked forth. Fairy Qucen, b.ii c. 1. Atan. 50.
Emu'rlifnt. adj. [emolliens, Latin.] Softeaing; fuppling. Barley is emsolient, moiftening, and expectorating Arbuthn Diureticks are decoctions, emulfions, and oils of emollient vegctables, fo far as they relax the urinary paffages: fuch as relax ought to be tried before fuch as ffimulate. Arbuthnot.
Emóllients. n.f. Such things as fheath and foften the afperities of the humours, and relax and fupple the folids at the fame time
Emolients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perfiring, and on empty fomachs. Arbuthnot.
Emollítion. n.f. [emollitio, Latin.] The act of foftening.
Laffitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water : the caufe is, for that all laffitude is a kind of contufion and compreffion of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition.

Bacen.
Powerful menftruums are made for its emollition, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. Brown's Vulgar Err. Emo'lument. n.f. [emoiumentum, Latin.] Profit; advantage.
Let them confult how politick they were, for a temporal emolument to throw away eternity. Soutb's Sermons.
Nothing gives greater fatisfaction than the fenfe of having difpatched a great deal of bufinefs to publick emolument. Tatler.
móngst. prep. [fo written by Spenfer.] Among.
The merry birds of every fort,
Chaunted aloud their chearful harmony;
And made emong/t themfelves a fweet confort,
That quick'ned the dull fp'rit with mufical comfort. F. $2 u_{0}$
$\Phi_{\text {MO'tion. no }}$. f. [emotion, French.] Difturbance of mind ; vehemence of paffion, or pleafing or painful.
I will appeal to anly man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural emotion of the fame pafion in himfelf, which the poet defcribes in his feigned perfons? Drydon.

## EMP

Thofe rocks and oaks that fuch emotion feit,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. Granv.
To Empa'le. v: a. [empaler, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place affign'd
T' his beafts, and difaforefted his mind?
Empal'd himfelf to keep them out, not in;
Can fow, and dares truit corn, where they have been. Doin 2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies empaie villages, to fave themfelves from furprize.

The Englifh em; aled themfelves with their pikes, and therewith bare of their enemies.

Hayward.
3. To inclofe; Shut in.

Keep yourfelves in breath,
And when I have the blondy Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. Siakefieare.
They have empal'd within a zodiack
The free-born fun, and keep twelve figns awake
To watch his fteps; the Goat and Crab controul And fright him back.

Thank my charms,
I now empale her in my arms.
Impenetrable, empal'd with circling fire,
Yet unconfum'd. Milton's Paradife Lof, b.ii. 1.647
4. To put to death by fpitting on a ftake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, refolve to be empal' $l$ ?
His fkin flead off, and roafted yet alive? Southern's Oroonck.
Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, empal' $d$, and left
To writhe at leifure round the bloody ftake. Addif. Cato.
Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of empaling, or breaking on the wheel. Arbutbnot. EMPA'NNEL. n. $\int$. [from panne, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parcliment fchedule, or roll of paper, by the fheriff, which he has fummoned to appear for the performance of fuch publick fervice as juries are employed in.

Cozvel.
Who can expect any more upright verdicts from fuch packed, fuch corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions againft this fo incompetent empannel?

Decay of Chrifian Piety.
To Empa'nnel. v.a. [from the noun.] To fummon to ferve on a jury. A law term.
I fhall not need to emfannel a jury either of moralifts or divines, every man's own breaft fufficiently inftructing him.

Gevernment of the Tongue, f. 8.
Empa'rlance. n.f. [from parler, French.] It fignifieth, in common law, a defire or petition in court of a day to paure what is beft to do ; and it is fometimes ufed for the conference of a jury in the caufe committed to them. Cowel.
Empa'sm. n. $\mathrm{F}_{\text {. }}$ [ $\mu \pi \alpha \sigma \sigma \sigma$.] A powder to correct the bad fcent of the body.
To Empa'ssion. v.a. [from piffion.] To move with pafion; to affect ftrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes ftrange fhows prefented were,
Picturing that which 1 in mind embrac'd,
That yet thofe fights $\mathrm{emp}\{$ aflioit me full near.
Spenfer
So, flanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter; all cmpafizion'd, thus begall. Miit. Par. Lof.
To Empe'ople. v. a. [from feople.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What fately building durf fo high extend
Her lofty towers unto the flarry fphere,
And what unknown nation there empeopled were. F. Queen.
E'mperess. n. f. [from emperour, now written eniprefs.]

1. A woman invefted with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our emperefs reign, Daries. E're you in heaven a glorious angel fand.
2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my emperefs,
Rome's royal miftrefs, miftrefs of my heart. Sh. Tit. Andr.
E'MPEROUR. n. f. [empereur, French; imperator, Latin.] A monarch of ritle and dignity fuperiour to a king: as, the cm perour of Germany.

Charies the emperour,
Under pretence to fee the gucen his aunt,
Makes vifitation.
Shahefpeare's Henry VIII
E'mpery. n. f. [empire, French; imperiun, Latill.] Empirc; fovercign command. A word out of ufe.

## A lady

So fair, and faften'd to an cmp:ry,
Would make the great'f king double. Shake $\sqrt{\rho}$. Cymu'cline. rake on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, fleward, fubftitute,
But as fucceeffively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own Shak. R.III. E'MPHASIS. n. f. ['mpaers.] A remarkable ftrefs laid upon a word or fentence; particular force impreffed by tite or pronunciation.

## E M P

## Oh, that brave Cæfar

-Be choak'd with fuch another emplsa/is. Sh. Ant. and Cleop. Emphafis not fo mush regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby fome letter, fyllable, word, or fentence is rendered more remarkable than the reft, by a more vigorous proaunciation, and a longer ftay upon it. Holder's Elem. of Speech.

Thefe queftions have force and empbafis, if they be underftood of the antediluvian earth. Burnet's Thcory of the Ean th.


1. Forcible; ftrong; ftriking.

Where he endeavours to diffuade from carnivorous appe"tites, how emphatical is his reafoning! Garth's Pref. to Ovid. In proper and emphatick terms thou didft paint the blazing comet's fiery tail.

Arbutbnot's Hiflory of 'fobn Bull:
2. Striking the fight.

It is commonly granted, that emphatical colours are light itfelf, modified by refractions.

Boyle on Colours:
3. Appearing ; feeming not real.

Empha'tically. adv. [from empliatical.]
I. Strongly ; forcibly; in a ftriking manner.

How emphatically and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been fpeaking of! South's Sermons. 2. Arcording to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins; muft be taken emphatically, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and fuddenly fhoot down again: Brown. Emphyse'matous. adj. [from í $\varphi \dot{u} \boldsymbol{\prime} \pi n \mu$.] Bloated; puffed up; fwollen.
The figns of a gangrene are thefe: the inflammation lofes its rednefs, and becomes dufkifh and livid; the tenfenefs of the fkin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or emphyfematous; and vefications, filled with ichor of different colours fread all over it.

Sharp's Surgery.
To Empie'rce. v. a. [frompiercie.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulfe.

The weapon bright;
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with fo importune might,
That deep cimpierc'd his darkfome hollow maw. Fai. Queen;
Empíght. part. [To pight, or pitch. See Pitch.] Set; pitched ; put in a pofture

But he was wary, and ere it empight
In the meant mark, advanc'd his fhield atween. Fai. Qucen E'MPIRE. n. f. [empire, French ; imperium, Latin.]
r. Imperial power; fupreme dominion; fovereign command.

Affert, ye fair ones, who in judgment fit,
Your ancient empire over love and wit.
2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vaft tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of empire.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæfar, and commands
The empire of the fea.
Temple.

Command over any thing.
3. Com

MPIRIC. n. $f$. [i $\mu$ wérgixos.] A trier or experimenter; fuch perfons as have no true education in, or knowledge of phyfical practice, but venture upon hearfay and obfervation only.

2 nincy.
The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to perfuade fuch men as Galen, than to move a filly empirick. Hooker

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the difcafes it cureth; was the wifh of Paracelfus; a way more likely to multiply empiricks than herbalifts. Brown
Such an averfion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as phyficians are apt to have for empiricks, or lawyers for pettifoggers.

Swift.
$\underset{\text { Empirical. }}{\text { EMPIRICK. }}\}$ adj. [from the noun.]

1. Verfed in experiments.

## By fire

Of footy coal, the empirick alchymift
Can turn, or holds it poffible to turn,
Metals of droffieft ore to perfect gold. Milton's Parad. Loff.
2. Known only by experience; practifed only by rote, without rational grounds.

The moft fovereign prefcription in Galen is but empirick to this prefervative.

Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
In extremes, bold counfels are the beft;
Like empirick remedies, they laft are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or juftify'd. Dryden's Aurengz.
Empi'rically. adv. [from empirical.]
I. Experimentally ; according to experience.

We fhall empirically and fenfibly deduct the caufes of blacknefs from originals, by which we gencrally obferve things denigrated.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically ; in the manner of quacks.
Empi'RicISM. n.f. [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art ; quackery.

## E M P

EMPLA'STER. n.f. [" $\mu$ rodargoor. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written plafer.] An application to a fore of an olearinous or vifcous fubftance, fpread upon cloth. See Plaster.

All emplaffers, applied to the breafts, ought to have a hole for the nipples.

II iJeman's Surgery.
To Empla'ster. v. a. [from the noun.] Io cover with a plafter.

They mult be cut out to the quick; and the fores emplafered with tar. $\quad$ Mortimer's Art of Hufoundry.
 be applied as a plafter.

Refin, by its emplafli,k quality, mixed with oil of rofes, perfects the concodtion.

Wifeman's Surcery,
Emplaftick applications are not fufficient to defend a wound from the air.

Arbuthnot on Air.
To Emple'ad. v. a. [froim plead.] To indict; to prefer a charge againft ; to accufe.

To terrify and torture them to their minds, and wind their necks more furely under their arm, their tyrannous mafters did often emplead arreft, caft them into prifon, and thereby confume them to worie than nothing. Hayward.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and empleaded them of impiety that referred it to natural caufalties.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 14.
Since none the living villains dare emplead,
Airaign them in the perfons of the dead. Dryden's Guvenal. To EMPLO'Y. v.a. [emploier, French.]
I. To buify; to keep at work; to exercife.

For thrice, at leaft; in compafs of the year,
Thy vineyard muft employ the fturdy ftecr
To turn the glebe. Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. ii. $l .55 \mathrm{I}$. Their principal learning was applied to the courfe of the ftars, and the reft was employed in difplaying the brave exploits of their princes. Temple. ()ur reafon is often puzzled, becaufe of the imperfection of the ideas it is emplojed about. Lacke.
The proper bufinefs of the underftanding is not that which men always employ it to. Licke.
Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, whereever any one was pleafed to employ it upon what was common.

The cat became a blufhing maid;
And, on the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy.
Pris.
This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be employed on ferious fubjects. Addijon's Freeholder. 2. To ufe as an inftrument.

The cleanly cheefe-prefs the could never turn,
Her aukward fift did ne'er employ the chuin. Gay's Paforals.
3. To ufe as means.

The money was employed to the making of gallies. 2 Mac.
Peate is not freed from labour, but from noife;
And war more force, but not more pains employs. Dryden. 4. To ufe as materials.

The labour of thofe who felled and framed the timber employed about the plough, muft be charged on labour. Locke.
5. To commiffion; to intruft with the management of any 5. affairs.

Jonathan and Jabaziah were employed about this matter.
Ezra, x. 15.
Jefus Chrift is furnifhed with fuperior powers to the angels, becaufe he is employed in fuperiour works, and appointed to be the fovereign Lord of all the vifible and invifible worlds. Watts. 6. To fill up with bufinefs.

To ftudy nature will thy time employ;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. Dryden.
7. To pafs or fpend in bufinefs.

Why, whilft we ftruggle in this vale beneath, With want and forrow, with difeafe and death, Do they more blefs'd perpetual life employ In fongs of pleafure, and in fcenes of joy?
Emplo'y. $n$ f. [from the verb.]

1. Bufinefs ; object of induftry.

Prefent to grafp, and future ftill to find,
The whole employ of body and of mind. Pope's EJ. on Man. 2. Publick office.

Left animofities Mould obftruct the courfe of juftice, if one of their own number had the diftribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this employ. Addijon's Rematks on Italy. The honours and the burdens of great pofts and employs were joined together.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Emplóyable. adj. [from cmploy.] Capable to be ufed; proper for ufe.

The objections made againft the doctrine of the chymifts, feem employable againft this hypothefis. Boyle's Scept. Cibym. Emplo'yer. n. f. [from employ.] One that ufes or caufes to be ufed.
That man drives a great trade, and is owner or em:loyer of much thipping, and continues and increafes irı trade and fhipping.

Cbild's Difcourfes on Trade.
Emplo'yment.

## EMP

Emplóyment. n. f. [from cmploy.]

1. Bufinefs; object of induttry; object of labour.
2. Bufinefs; the ftate of being employed.
3. Office ; poft of bufinefs.

If any flation, any employment upon earth be honourable, their's was.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Leaders on each fide, inftead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly fet upon ways and means to get or to keep employments.
4. Bufinefs intrufted.

Call not your flocks for me; I ferve the king,
On whofe employment I was fent to you. Sbakefp. K. Lear. To Empo'ison. v.a. [empoifonner, French.]

1. To deftroy by poifon; to deftroy by venomous food or drugs; to poifon.

Leaving no means unattempted of deftroying his fon, among others employing that wicked fervant of his, who undertook to empoifon him.

Sidney, b. ii.
Mufhrooms caufe the incubus, or the mare in the ftomach, and therefore the furfeit of them may fuffocate and empoifon.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, ${ }^{\circ}$. 546.
2. To taint with poifon; to envenom. This is the more ufual fenfe.
Empo'isoner. n. f. [empoifonneur, French.] One who deftroys another by poifon

He is vehemently fufpected to have been the empoifoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. Bacon's Henry VII. Empo'rsonment. n. f. [empoifonnement, French.] The practife of deftroying by poifon.

It were dangerous for fecret empoifonments. Bacon's N. Hift.
Empore'tick. adj. [ ${ }^{\prime} \mu$ wogintuos. $]$ That which is ufed at markets, or in merchandize.
Empo'rium. n.f. [éwwógoo.] A place of merchandife; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd emporium we prepare,
The Britifh ocean thall fuch triumphs boaft,
That thofe who now difdain our trade to fhare,
Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coaft. Dryden. I take the profperous eftate of this great emporium to be owing to thofe inftances of charity.

Atterbury's Sermons. To EMPO'VERISH. v. a. [pauvre, French.]

1. To make poor ; to depauperate ; to reduce to indigence. Since they might talk better as they lay together, they empoverijhed their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well fcorn the fhrine of Venus. Sidney, b. ii,

Your's founds aloud, and tells us you excel
No lefs in courage than in finging well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have empoverifh'd themfelves, not you. Waller.
For fenfe of honour, if it empoveriheth a man, it is, in his efteem, neither honour nor fenfe. South's Sermons. Frefh rofes bring
Toftrow my bed, 'till the empoverifh'd Spring Confefs her want.
2. ToIeffen fertility.

EMPO'vERISHER. n. $\int$. [from empoverijb.]
i. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.

They deftroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an empoverigher of land. Mortimer. Emío'verishment. n.f. [from empoveri/b.] Diminution; caufe of poverty; wafte.

Being paid as it is, now fome, and then fome, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great empoverifhment to her coffers.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
All appeals for juffice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are fo many grievous empoverifisments.

Swift's View of Ireland.
To Empo'wer. v. a. [from power.]

1. To authorife; to commiffion; to give power or authority to any purpofe.
You are empowered, when you pleafe, to give the final decifion of wit. Dryden's fuv. Dedication. The government fhall be empowered to grant commiffions to all Proteftants whàtfoever.

Swift on the Sacram. Teft.
2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the fame power that enables them to heal, empower them to deftroy? Baker's Reflexions on Learning.
E'mpress. i. $f$. [contracted from emperefs, which is retained by Fohnfon.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread fubtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him ; and figures, to exprefs
The grace of him, and his great emperefs. Ben. Johnfon.
2. A female invefted with imperial dignity ; a female fovereign.

Emprefs of this fair world, refplendent Eve! Milton.
Yet, London, emprefs of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didft expire.
Wifdoin, thou fay'ft, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams tranfinitted to the fubject earth:

## E M P

Yet this great emprefs of the human foul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If reftlefs paffion, by rebellious fway,
Compels the weak ufurper to obey. $\qquad$
Empri'se. n. f. [emprife, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprife.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave purfuit of chivalrous emp:ije. Fairy $\mathscr{Q}_{2 i e e n,}$ b. i.
A double conqueft muft you make,
If you atchieve renown by this emprife. Fairfax, b. ii.
Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprife. Milt. Par. Loft.
Thus, 'till the fun had travell'd half the fkies,
Amburh'd we lie, and wait the bold emprife. Pope's Odyfey.
E'mptier. n. $\int$. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their vineyards.

Nab. ii. 2.
E'mp TINEss. n. f. [from empty.]

1. Abfence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities flood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, defolation reigns,
And emptinefs; difmay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan ftroll.
Pbillips.
2. The fate of being empty.

His coffers found
With hollow poverty and emptinefs. Shakefp. Henry IV. 3. A void fpace; vacuity; vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an emptine/s had come between.
Dryden.
The ordinary air in which we live and refpire, is of fo thin a compofition, that fixteen thoufand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimenfions are mere emptinefs and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real fubftance.

Bentley's Sermons.
4. Want of fubftance or folidity.
'Tis this which caufes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardeft marble, and to fubfift in the emptinefs of light and fhadow. Dryden's Dufrefnoy, Pref. 5. Unfatisfactorinefs; inability to fill up the defires.

O frail eftate of human things,
Now to our coft your emptinefs we know. Dryden.
Form the judgment about the worth or emptinefs of things here, according as they are or are not of ufe, in relation to what is to come after.

Atterbury's Sermons.
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge:

Eternal fmiles his emptinefs betray,
As fhallow ftreams run dimpling all the way. Pope's Epif.
E'mption. n.f. [emptio, Latin.] The act of purchafing; a purchafe.

There is a difpute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was emption or commutation. Arbutbnst on Coins.
E'MPTY. adj. [ænız_, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it ; not full.

I did never know fo full a voice iffue from fo empty a heart; but the faying is true, the empty veffel makes the greateft found.

Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
The pit was'empty, there was no water in it. Gen. xxxvii.
If you have two veffels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there ftill remains one veffel empty.
2. Devoid; unfurnißhed.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy diffrefs?
Or elfe a rude defpifer of good manners,
That in civility thou feem'ft fo empty? Shak. As you like it.
Mr. Boyle has fhewed, that air may be rarified above ten thoufand times in veffels of glafs; and the heavens are much emptier of air than any vacuum we can make below. Newtorn 3. Unfatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or defires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

He alleges that the fatyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been empty handed, had they been ever the larger fatyrs? Driden's fuvenal, Dedication

Yet all the little that I got, I feent;
And fill return'd as empty as I went. Dryden's Virg. Paff.
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unfkilful; unfurnifhed with materials for thought.

How comes it that fo many worthy and wife men depend upon to many unworthy and empty headed fools! Raleigh.

His anfwer is a handfome way of expofing an emfty, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the fatyr courtly and fevere.

Felton on the Clafticks.
6. Without fubftance ; without folidity; vain.

The god of fleep there hides his heavy head,
And empty dreams on ev'ry leaf are fpread. Dryden's 应n.
To E'mpty. v.a. [from the adjective.] To eracuate; to exhauft; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundlefs intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many king.
Shakefpeare's Maibeth.

## E M U

The emptiers have emptied them out, and marred their siisebranches. Nak, ii. 2 . Sheep are often blind by fulnefs of hlood: cut their tails, and empty them of their blood. Mortimer's Husbandry.

The Euxine fea is conveniently fituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Afia and Lurope, and the great navigable rivers that empty themfelves into it. Arbuthnot.
To Empu'rrie. r.a. [from purple.] To make of a purple colour ; to difcolour with purple.

Now in lonfe garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a fea of jafiper fhone,
Empurilad with celefial rofes fimil'd. Milton's Paradife Lof. The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with gulhing gore diftain'd. Pbillips.
To Empu'zzle. v. a. [from puz:\%e] To perplex; to put to a ftand.

It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto firange conceptions to make out. Erown. EmPYE'Ma. $n$. $\int$. [juz innua.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatioever; generally ufed to fignify that in the cavity of the breaft only, and which fometimes happens upon the opening of abficefles, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclofing the breaft.
(2) uincy.
in the

An enppema, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaf, if not fuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthifical confumption. Harvey on Cicnfumptions.

There is likewife a confumption from an empyema, atter an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreffion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one fide, which is hat which is found.

Arluibnot on Diet.
Empy'real. adj. [ $\%$ avera-] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the higheft and purcf region of heaven. [Tickell accents it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheft heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. vi. 1. 13.
Go, foar with Plato to th' cmpy*cal fphere,
To the firt good, firft perfect, and firft fair.
Pope.
But empyreal forms, howe'er in fight
Tickell.
Empyre'an. n. f. [ $\% \mu$ vevo..] The higheft heaven where the pure clement of fire is fuppofed to fubfift.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean, where he fits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eje. Milton. Uníder his burning wheel
The ftedfaf eimfyrian thonk throughout,
All but the throne itfelf of God. Milton's Paradife Lof. The empyr rean rung
With hallelujalss. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. l. 633 . E'mpyreum. in. $\int$. [ $\ddagger$ wívevpu.] The burning to of any matEmpyrévan. $\}$ ter in boiling or diftillation, which gives a particular offenfive fimell.

It is fo far from admitting an empyreum, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or aduft about it. Harvey.
The hopes of an elixir infenfibly evaporate, and vanifh to air, or leave in the recipient a foul empyreuma. Dec. of Piety. Empyreumatical. adj. [from empyreuma.] Having the fmeil or tafte of burnt fubftances.
Many empsreumatical oils, diftilled by ftrong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate effential oils drawn in limbicks.

Boyle's' Hiftory of Firmnefs.
Empyro'sis. $n$. [iprove'.w.] Confagration; general fire.
The former opinion that held thefe catacly fms and emfyrofes univerfal, was fuch as held that it put a total confummation unto things in this lower world, efpecially that of conflagration.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To E'MULATE. v a. [amulor, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propofe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or fuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him emu'ate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent.
Ben. 'Jobnjon's Catiline.
Thofe fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And emutate my great original. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
What though no weeping loves thy afhes grace,
Nor polifih'd marble emulate thy face.
Pope.
3. To be equal to ; to rife to equality with

I fee how thy eye would cmulate the diamond. Sbakefp.
We fee no new-built palaces afpire
No kitchens cmulate the veftal fire. Pope's Sat. of Dome. 4. To imitate ; to copy ; to refemble.

It is likewife attended with a delirium, fury, and an invo-
luntary laughter, the convulfion emulating this motion. Arbuth.
Emula'tion. n. f. [amulaiio, Latin]

1. Rivalry; defire of fuperiority.

Mine emulation
Hath not that horour in't it had ; for where
I thought to crufh him in an equal force,
True fword to fword, I'll pitch at him fome way,
Or wrath or craft may get lum. Shakefpeari's Coriolanus.

## E N A

There was neither envy nor emulation amongtt them. I Mac. Arifutle allows that fome emulation may be good, and may be found inf fome good men ; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itfelf, and only to be found in wicked minds. Sprat
The apoftle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor faints at Jerufalem. South:

A noble emulation heats your breaft,
And your own fame now robs you of your reft:
Good actions fill muft be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourifh'd with refembling food.
D́ryden.
2. Envy; defire of depreffing another; conteft; contention; difcord.

What madnefs rules in brainfick men!
When for fo fight and frivolous a caufe,
Such factious cmulations thall arife. Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
E'mulative. adj. [from emulate.] Inclined to emulation; rivalling ; difpofed to competition.
Emula'tor: n. $\int$. [from ennulate.] A rival; a competitor.
In fuperiours it quencheth jealoufy, and layeth their competitors and emulators anfeep.

Bacon's E Jays.
To Emu'lge. v. a. [cmulgeo, Latin] To milk óut.
Emu'LGENT. adj. [emulgers, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.
2. Einulgent vefiels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arife, the former from the defcending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava They are both inferted into the kidncys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ferum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ferum has been feparated therefrom by the kidneys. Harris.
Its defcent doth furnidh the left emulgent with one vein, and the fint vein of the loins on the right fide with another. Browon.
Through the emulgent branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there ficed of its ferum. Cheync's Pbil. Princ. E'mulous. adj. [amulus, Latin.]
3. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor emulous Carthage, with their length of fpite,
Shall be the work of one. Den. Fobnfon's Catiline
She is in perpetual diffedence, or actual enmity with her, but always emulous and furpectful of her. Howel's T'ocal Forrefi.
2. Defirous of fuperiority ; defirous to rife above another ; defirous of any excellence poffefied by another. With of before the object of emulation.

## By frrength

They meafure all, of other excellence
Not cinulous, nor care who them excels. Milton's Par. Loft
By fair rewards our noble yowh we raife
To emulous merit, and to thirft of praife. Pricr. Good Howard, emilious of the Grecian art. Prior. . Factious ; contentious.

Whofe glorious deeds, but in thefe fie'ds of late,
Made emulous mifhons'mongtt the gods themfelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. Shakefp. Troilus and Creff.
$\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ mulously. adv. [from cmulous.] With defire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and cmurioully vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. Granville: Emu'lsion. n. f. [emsl/ $\sqrt[2]{ }$, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruifing oily feeds and kernels, and drawing out their fubftances with fome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. Quincy.

The aliment is diffolved by an operation refembling that of making an emulfion; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and feeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with fome watery liquor, are diffolved into a fweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, refembling the chyle in an animal body.

Arbutbnot on Alineents:
Emu'nctories. n.f. [cmunctorium, Latin.] Thofe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is feparated and collected, to be in readinefs for ejectment.

2uincy.
Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper emunctories.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.
There are receptacles in the body of man, and emunctories to drain them of fuperfluous choler. More againft Atbeifm.

Difcourfing of the lungs, I thew that they are the grand - conunctory of the body; that the main end of refpiration is continually to difcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mals of blood. Woodward's Natural Hiflory. The regimen in quinfies, which proceed from an obftruction of the glands, muft be to ufe fuch warm liquors as relax thofe glands, fuch as, by ftimulating, open the emunclories to fecern the humour.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
En. An infeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin in. Many words are uncertainly written with en or in.
To Ena'ble. v.a. [from able.] To make able; to confer power; to give ftrength or ability.

If thou would'ft vouchfafe to overfpread
Me with the fhadow of thy gentle wing,
I hould cnabled be thy acts to fing. Stenfor's Hymn on Lovie.

His great friendfhip with God might enable him, and his compaffion might incline him.

Atterbury's Sermons.
He points out to him the way of life, ftrengthens his weaknefs, reftores his lapfes, and enables him to walk and perfevere in it.

Rogers, Sermon 14.
To Enáct. v.a. [from act.]

1. To act ; to perform ; to effect.

In true ballancing of juftice, it is flat wrong to punifh the thought or purpofe of any before it be enacted. Spenfer's State of Ireland.

## Three hours the fight continued,

Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his fword and lance. Sbak. Hen. VI. 2. To eftablifh; to decree.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againft an alien,
He feeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainft the which he doth contrive,
Shall feize on half his goods. Sbakef. Merchant of Venice.
The fenate were authors of all counfels in the ftate; and what was by them confulted and agreed, was propofed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. Temple: 3. To reprefent by action

Sbakefpeare.
Ena'ct. $n \int$. [from the verb.] Purpofe; determination.
Ena'ctor. n. f. [from enact.]
I. One that forms decrees, or eftablifhes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and enacior of this law of good and evil, is highly difhonoured.
2. One who practifes or performs any thing.

The violence of either gricf or joy,
Their own enactors with themfelves deftroy. Shak. Hamlet. Ena ${ }^{\frac{7}{l} L \text { lage. }}$ n.f. [from the Greek ivarinarm.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poffeffive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenfe of a verb is put for another.

Harris.
To Ena'mbush. v.a. [from ambufh.] To hide in ambuh; to hide with hoftile intention.

They went within a vale, clofe to a flood, whofe ftream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there enambufb'd them.

Chapman's Iliads, b. i.
To EnA'mel. v:' a. [from amel. See Amel.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Muft I, alas !
Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glafs? Donne: See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluhhing Flora paints th' enamell'd ground. Pope.
I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the enamelled filver plates, to diftinguifh bottles of wine by. Swift's laft Will.
2. To lay upon another body fo as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieft trees, loaden with faireft fruit,
Bloffoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay enamel'd colours mix'd. Milton's Pa. Loft.
To Ena'mel. v. n. To practife the ufe of enamel.
Though it were foolifh to colour or enamel upon the glaffes of telefcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the ufers, without leffening the clearnefs of the object.
ENA'MEL. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or varicgated with colours inlaid.

Down from her cyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright enamel of her face;
Such honey drops on fpringing flowers are found,
When Phoebus holds the crimfon morn in chace. Fairfax.
There are various forts of coloured glaffes, paftes, enamels, and factitious gems.

Wodward on Foffils.
2. The fubftance inlaid in other things.

Ena'meller. n.f. [from enamel.] One that practifes the art of enamelling.
To Ena'mour. v. a. [amour, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With of before the thing or perfon loved.

Affliction is snamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. Sbakef. Rom. and Guliet. My Oberon! What vifions have I feen!
I thought I was enamour'd of an afs.
Sbakeffeare.
You are very near my brother in his love: he is enamoured on Hero.

Shakefpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
Or thould the, confident,
As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Defcend with all her winning charms begirt,
'T' enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that cffect on Jove, fo fables tell. Milt. Par. Lof. He , on his fide,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her enumour'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. 5 .
Your uncle cardinal
Is not fo far cnamour'd of a cloyfter,
But he will thank you for the crown. Dryd Don Sebafian.
' Tis hard to difcern whether is in the greateft errour, he
who is enamoured of all he docs, or he whom nothing of his own can pleafe.

1) yden's Dufrefinoy.

Enakrátion. n.f. [enarro, Latin.] Explanation; narra-
tive. tive.

The infertion of ore

Enartbrafis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxx, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more fhallow, as in the fcapula, where it reccives the humerus.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Enata'tion. n. f. [enato, Latin.] The act of fwimming out ; efcape by fimimming.

Dict.
Ena'UnTER. adv. An obfolete word explained by Spenfer himfelf to mean left that.

Anger would not let him fpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his furdy ftroke. Spenfer's Paficra's.
To Enca'ge. v. a. [from cage.] To fhut up as in a cage; to coop up ; to confine.

He fuffer'd his kinfman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be encag'd in Wales,
There without ranfom to lie forfcited. Shakefp. Hen', IV.
Like Bajazet encag'd, the fhepherds fooff;
Or like flack-finew'd Sampfon, his hair off,
Languifh our fhips.
Dorne.
To Enca'mp. v. n. [from camp.] To pitch tents; to fit down for a time in a march.

He encamped at the mount of God.
Fxod. xiii. 5.
The French knew how to make war with the Englifh, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long fieges of towns, and ftrong fortificu encampings. L'acon.
To Enca'mp. v.a. To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.
Enca'mpment. n.f. [from entamp.]
I. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order

Their enemies ferved to improve then in their encampments, weapons, or fomething elfe. Grecu's Cafmol. Sac. b. iii When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their encampment o'er the fpacious plain,
Thick rifing tents a canvas city build.
Gay's Trivia.
To Enca've. v. a. [from cave.] To hide as in a cave.
Do but encave yourfelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable fcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. Inclofure ; ground inclofed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalifed.
To Encha'fe. v. a. [efchauffer, French.] To enrage; to irritate ; to provoke.

The wind fhak'd furge, with high and monftrous main,
Seems to caft water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of th' ever-fired pole:
I never did like moleftation view
On the enchafed flood.
Shakefpeare's Otbello.
To Encha'in. v. a. [enchainer, French.] To faften with a chain ; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What fhould I do! while here I was cribain'd,
No glimpfe of godlike liberty remain'd. Dryden's Virsil.
To ENCHA'NT. v.a. [encbanter, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by fongs of forcery.

And now about the cauldron fing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. Shakejpeare's Nacleth.
Thefe powerful drops thrice on the threfhold pour,
And bathe with this encbanted juice her door ;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my foul is ever hov'ring round.
Granvilie.
2. To fubdue by charms or fpells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his firits for ever hould be enchanted. Sidnej; b.ii

One whom the mufick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravifh, like enchanting harmony. Sh. Love's Lab. Lof.
John thinks them all encbanted: he enquires if Nick had not given them fome intoxicating potion. Arbutbrot's '7. Bull. 3. To delight in a high degrec.

Tou dear I priz'd a fair encbanting face;
Beauty unchafte is beauty in difgrace. Pope's Odyffe, b. viii. Encha'nter. n.f. [encbanteur, French.] A magician; a forcerer ; one who has fpirits or demons at his command ; one who has the power of charms and fpells.
Such phafms, fuch apparitions, arc excelloncies which men applaud in themfelves, conjured up by the magick of a frong imagination, and only fecn within that circle in which the enchanter ftands.

Deciay of Picty.
Gladio, by valour and firatagem, put to death tyiants, crchanter's, monfters, and knights. Speriator, N". $59{ }^{\prime \prime}$.

Ardan, that black enchanter, whofe dire arts
Enfav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. Gramv. Encha'ntingly. adv. [from enibant.] With the force of enchantment.
enchantment. It is improperly ufed in a paffive fenfe in the following paffage.

He's gentle; never fchool'd, and yet learned ; full of noble device; of all forts enchantingly belov'd. Shakef. As jou like it.
Encha'ntment. n. . . [enchantement, French.]

1. Magical charms ; fpells ; incantation ; forcery.

The Turks thought that horrible tempeft was hrought upon them by the ciarms and enchantments of the Perfian magicians.

Kno!les's Fiffory of the Turks.
2. Irrefiftible influence ; overpowering delight.

Warmeth of fancy will carry the loudeft and moft univerfal applaufe, which holds the heart of a reader under the ftrongeft enchantment.

Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
Encha'ntress. n. $\int$. [encbanterefs, Frencl.]

1. A forcerefs; a woman verfed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! Enchantrefs, hold thy tongue. Sbakef.
I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the firf who wore it by an enchantre/s. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .5^{2}$. 2. A woman whofe beauty or excellencies give irrefiftible influence.

From this enchantrefs all thefe ills are come;
You are not fafe 'till you pronounce her doom.
Dryden.
Oft with th' enchantrefs of his foul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds diffref'd. Thomfon's Spring, l. 105c.
To Fncha'se. v. a. [enchaffer, French.]

1. To infix; to enclofe in any other body fo as to be held faft, but not concealed.

Like polifh'd iv'ry, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when enchas'd in gold. Dryden's Virgil. Words, which ${ }_{2}$ in their natural fituation, fhine like jewels enibafod in gold, look, when tranfpofed into notes, as if fet in lead.
2. To adorn by being fixed upon it

What fee'ft thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enclaas'd with all the honours of the world! Sbak. HenryV I.
They houfes burn, and houfhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems enchafe. Dryden. Encherason. n. f. [enchefon, old law French.] Caufe; occafion.

Certes, faid he, well mote I fhould to tell
The fond encheufon that me hither led. Fairy Queen, $^{2}$ b. ii.
To Enci'rcle. v.a. [from circle.] To furround; to environ; to inclofe in a ring or circle; to enring.

That ftranger-gueft the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with encircling feas. Pope's Odyffey, b. i
Beneath a fculptur'd arch he fits inthron'd ;
The peers encircling, form an awful round. Pope's Odyfey. Enci'rceet. $n$. $\int$. [from circle.] A'circle; a ring.

In whofe encirclets if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze.
Sidney, b. ii.
Encli'ticks. n. $f$. [ìyxiítuxa.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing fyllable
To Enclo'se. v. a. [enclos, French.]

1. To part from thinge or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caufed a proclamation to be fet forth againft enclofures, commanding that they who had enclofed lands, accuftomed to lie open, fhould lay them open again. Hayward. As much land as a man tills, and can ufe the product of, fo much he by his labour enclofes from the common. Locke. For enclofing of land, the ufual way is with a bank fet with quick.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. To environ; to encircle ; to furround; to encompafs; to Shut in between other things; to include.
The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jafper: they fhall be fet in gold in their enclofings.

Ex. xxviii. 20.
The peer now fpreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T'enclofe the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope.
Enclo'ser. n. . [from enclofe.]

1. One that enclofes, or feparates common fields in feveral diftinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' enclofer; but fince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contray,
Man breaks the fence.
2. Any thing in which another is enclofed.

Enclósure. n.f. [from enclofe.]

1. The aft of enclofing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehenfion or enclofure of all thefe together.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.
2. The feparation of common grounds into diftinct poffefions.

Enclofures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pafture.

Bacon's Hem'y VII.
Touching enclofures, I am not ignorant what a profitable purchafe is made thereby, becaufe a company of lands inclofed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the leaft.

Hajward.
3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is againft juftice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his difpleafure againft fuch encojojure. Taylor 4. State of being fhut up in any place; encompafled, or environed.

## E N

This exprefles particularly the cnclofure of the waters withit? the earth. Burnet's Tlicory of the Earth.
For the young, during its enclofure in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called fecundines. Kay.
5. The face enclofed; the fpace comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that elfe this world's enclofure bafe
Hath great or glorious in mortal cye,
Adorns the perfon of her majefly. Fairy 2 uecn, $b$. ii. can. 2.
They are to live all in a body, and generally within the fame enclofure; to marry among themfelves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. Addijon's Sfectator.
6. Several; ground enclofed; ground feparated from the common.
'Tis not the common, but the enclofure muft make him rich
EnCo'miast. n.f. [ivraucasis's.] A panegyrift; South's Sermins. praife; a praifer.

The Jefuits are the great encomiafts of the Chinefe. Locke.
 Encomia'stick. $\}$ datory; containing praife; beftowing praife.

How eagerly do fome men propagate every little encomium their parafites make of them. Government of the Tongue, f.g. A vile encomium doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. Pope.
To Enco'mpass: v. a. [from compafs.]

1. To enclofe; to encircle.

Look how my ring encampaletb thy finger;
Ev'n fo thy breaft enclofeth my poor heart. Shak. Rich. III. Two ftrong ligaments encompa/s the whole head of the femur.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Poctick fields encompafs me around,
And fill I feem to tread on claffick ground. Addijon.
2. To fhut in ; to furround ; to environ.

He , having fcarce fix thoufand in his troop,
By three and twenty thoufand of the French
Was round encompafjed, and fet upon. Sbakefp. Henry VI. 3. To go round any place: as, Drake encompafied the world. Encómpassment. n. f. [from encompafs.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this encompafiment and drift of queftion,
That they do know my fon, come you more near. Shakef. Enco're. adv. [French.] Again; once more. A word ufed at publick fhows when a finger, or fiddler, or buffoon is defired by the audience to do the fame thing again.

To the fame notes thy fons fhall hum or finore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry encore. Dunciad, $b$. iv. ENCO'UNTER. n. f. [encontre, French.]

1. Duel ; fingle fight; conflict.

Thou haft beat me out
Twelve feveral times, and I have nightly fince
Dreamt of encounters' 'twixt thy felf and me. Sbakefpeare.
Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits,
And fall fomething into a flower method. Sbakef. Rich. III.
Pallas th' encounter feeks; but e're he throws,
To Tufcan'「iber thus addrefs'd his vows:
O facred fream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pafs the proud Halefus' heart. Dryden's EKr. 2. Battle; fight in which enemies rufh againft each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Cafpian ; then ftand front to front,
Hov'ring a fpace, 'till winds the fignal blow
To join their dark encounter in mid air. Milt. Parad. Loft.
3. Eager and warm converfation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the inftant of our encounter, after we had fpoke the prologue of our comedy. Shak.
4. Accidental congrefs; fudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to fecure her care,
Around him fpread a veil of thicken'd air,
To fhun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. Pope's Odyfley. 5. Accofting.

But in what habit will you go along?
-Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loofe encounters of lafcivious men.

Sbakefpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona. Three parts of Brutus
Is ours akeady; and the man entire,
Upon the next encounter, yields him ours. Shakef. Ful. Ccef.
6. Cafual incident; occafion. This fenfe is fcarcely Englinh.

An equality is not fufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further neceflary, that the fame fpirit appear in all fort of encounters.

Pope's View of Epick Poetry.
To Encóunter. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face.

If I muft die,
I will cncounter darknefs as a bride
And hug it in mine arms. Sbakef. Meafure for Meafure.
The fathion of the world is to avoid coft, and you encourter it.

Shakefpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

## E N C

Thou ftronger may'ft endure the flood of light ;
And; while in fhades I clear my fainting fight,
Encounter the defcending excellence. Dryd. Statc of Inmocence.
2. To meet in a hoftile manner; to rufh againft in confict.

Putting themfelves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
3. To meet with reciprocal kindnefs.

See, they encounter thee with their hearts thanks;
Both fides are even.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way foever we turn ourfelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and fenfible demonftrations of a Deity.

Tillotfon, Sermon 1.

## 5. To oppofe; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witneffes, if the probability of the fact does reaforiably encounter them.
5. To meet by accident.

I am moft fortunate thus to encounter you:
You have ended my bufinefs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
To Encóunter. v. $n$.
I. To rufh together in a hoftile manner; to conflict.

And let belief and life encounter fo,
As doth the fury of two defperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. Sbakef. K. Fobn. Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; fo often haft thou beat me:
And wouldft do fo, I think, fhould we eincounter
As often as we eat.
2. To engage ; to fight.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Will turn into a perce wars
When ladies crave to be encounter'd with. Sbake§p. H. VI.
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to encounter with the Chriftians. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Thofe who have the moft dread of death, muft in a little time be content to encounter with it, whether they will or no. Wake's Preparation for Death.
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

Enco'unterer. n. f. [from encounter.]
I. Opponent; antagonift ; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will frike fuch a ftroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his cn counterer with it. More's Antidote againft Atheifm.
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againf all encounterers, and does he think they may be foiled by two or three remarks? Atterbury's Pref. to Anf. on Confid. on Lutber.
2. One that loves to accoft others. An old term.

Oh, thefe encounterers! fo gilt of tongue,
They give a coafting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclafp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklifh reader. Shakefp. Troilus and Crefida
To Encóurage. v. a. [encourager, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They encourage themfelves in an evil matter. Pf. lxiv. 5.
2. To give courage to ; to fupport the fpirits; to infpirit; to embolden.
I would noither encourage the rebels, nor difcourage the proteftants loyalty.

King Cbarles.
3. To raife confidence ; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to affift our reafon in this moft uffful part; and this the judicious Hooker encourages me to fay.
Encóvragement. n.f. [from encourage.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. Such ftrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives ; nor fmall
Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and juft.
Pbillips
2. Favour; countenance; fupport.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous eucouragcment of arts. Otway's Orphan.
The reproach of immorality will lie heavieft againft an eftablifhed religion, becaufe thofe who have no religion will profefs themfelves of that which has the encouragcinent of the law.

Rogers, Sermion 9
Enco'urager. n. f. [from encourage.] One that fupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts.
Dryden.
As the pope is himfelf a mafter of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts; fo at Rome any of thofe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince. Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
To ENCRO'ACH. v. n. [accrocber, from croc, a hook, Fr.]
I. To make invafions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poffeffions to draw them away.
Thofe Irifh captains of countries have encroacled upon the queen's freeholders and tenants.

Spenfer oul Irclanid.
2. To advance gradually and by ftealth upon that to which one has no right.

The fuperfition that rifeth voluntarily, and by degrees

## 1 MC

mingleth itfelf with the rites, even of cuery divine feriter, done to the only true God, muft be confidered of as a ceeeping and encroaibing evil.

Hooker, b. v. $1 \cdot 3$
This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow tou wide,
And do encroach upon death's fide.
Hertert.
They fabled how the ferpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firft the rule
Of high Olympus. Milton's Paradi,e Lcft , b. x. 1.582 .
Th' encroaching ill you carly finould oppofe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worfe, and by indulgence grows.
Dryeden.
Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep dithes round,
Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground. Dryden.
Tifiphone, let loofe from under ground,
Before her drives difeafes and affright;
And every moment rifes to the fight,
Afpiring to the fkies, encronibi,ig ont the light. Dryden. $\}$
Encróncher. n. f. [from encroach.]
I. One who feizes the pofieffion of another by gradual and filent means.

The bold encroachers on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral fweep,
Turns all again to barren ftrand.
Swift,
2. One who makes flow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full drefs creates dignity, augnents confcioufnefs, and keeps at diffance an encroacher.

Clarifa.
Encróachment. n.f. [from encruach.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example : if two mens grounds lying together, the one preffes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two fhillings rent-fervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: fo the Spencers encroached to themfelves royal power and authority. Cezuel.

But this ufurper his encroacbment proud
Stays not on man : to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. Nititn's Paradife L'fl, b. xii. 1. 72. As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, fo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make ufe of: this left no room for controverfy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. Lock.
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjuft encroachments upon him. At erbury.

The people, fince the death of Solon, had already made great encroacbments. Suvift on the Diffent. in Atherrs ana' Rome. 2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

It gave the ancient Romans all opportunity of making fo many encroachments on the fea, and of laying the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. Addifon on lialy. To Encu'mber. v. a. [encombrer, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experierce, found that exceeding great good, not sncumbered with any notable inconvenience.

Hooker, b. v. f. 20.
Encumber'd with his veft, without defence. - Lryden.
2. To entangle; to embarrafs; to obftruct.

The verbal copier is encumbered with fo many difficulties at once, that he can never difentangle himfelf. $\bar{D}$ ryden.

> The god awak'd,

And thrice in vain he fhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the filken fring.
Pricr.
3. To load with debts: as, bis eftate is encumbered witb mortgares.
Encu'mbrance. n. $\int$ : [from encumber.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philofophers agreed in defpifing riches, at beft, confidering them as unneceffary encumbrances of life. Tenntic.

Dead limbs are an encumbrance to the body, inftead of being - of ufe to it.

Addijon's Frechbider, $\mathrm{NV}^{\circ} \cdot 13$.
2. Excrefcence; ufclefs addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge encumbran:e of horrifick woods. Thonn. Autumn. 3. Burthen upon an eftate.

In refpect of the enciminances of a living, confider whether it be fufficient for his family, and to maintain hofpiality. $\mathrm{Al}^{\prime}$. Ency'clical. adj. [ìmwaimès] Circular; fent round through a large region.
This council was not received in patriarchal fees, which is evident from Photius's cheyclical epiftle to the patiiarch of Alexandria.

Stillingficet's Def. of Difio on Rdm. Idsl.
 Encyclopédy $\int$ fciences; the round of learning.

Every fcience borrows from all the reft, and we cannot attain any fingle one without the cricyclopwity. Glanv. S: $c p$ f. c. 25 .

This art may jufly claim a place in the enycl fadia, efpecially fuch as ferves for a model of education for an able politicialn.

Arlutbrai's Fiftory of 'Foinn Bull.
Enicy'stind adj. [*u'sus.] Euclofed in a veficle or bace.
Emoyferl tumours borrow' their names from a cyit or bag in which they are contained, and are farther difincuithed by the mature of their contents.

Sharip's Surgery.

## E N D

END. n. $\int$. [enל, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.

Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his harid, and dipt it in a honcycomb. 1 Sam. xiv. 27.
The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at ; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progrefs into this endlefs expanfion: of that it can neither fund, nor conceive any end.

Locke.
2. The laft particle of any affignable duration.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the fun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend
Then we might fear that virtue, fince fhe fell
So low as woman, fhould be near her end.
3. The conclufion or ceflation of any action.

Jacob had made an end of commanding his fons. Gen x wix
Yet vainly moft their age in ftudy fpend;
No end of writing books, and to no end.
Denbam:
The caufes and defigns of an action are the beginning: the effechs of there caufes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of thefe defigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and refolution of thefe difficulties, are the chad.

Popre's Vicw of Epic Poem.
4. The conclufion or laft part of any thing; as, the end of a chapter; the end of a difcourfe.
5. Ultimate flate ; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progreffion can be made.

They reel to and fro, and ftagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits end.

Pf. cvii. 27.
7. Final determination; conclufion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's, an and! Sbakefp.
8. Death ; fate ; deceafe.

1 determine to write the life and the end, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. Woiton. The foul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's end,
And fo imparts a fadnefs to the fenfe. Daniel's Civil War.
'T is the great bufinefs of life to fit ourfelves for our end, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. $L^{\prime} E / A r$. Remember Milo's end,
Wedgd in that timber which he ftrove to rend. Rofommon. My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forfake me in my end.
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end.
Rofommon
9. Atolition ; total lofs.

There would be an end of all civil government, if the affignment of civil power were by fuch inftitution. Locke.
10. Caufe of death; deftroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Left he that is the fupreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falhood, and award
Either of you to be the other's end. Shakefp. Richard III.
15. Confequence; event.

O, that a man might know
The end of this day's bufinefis ere it come!
But it fufficeth that the day will end. Shakefp. Ful. Cafar.
The end of thefe things is death.
Rom. vi. 21
12. Fragment; broken piece

Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd ends, ftol'n furth of Holy Writ,
And feem a faint.
Sbakefpeare's Richard III.
I3. Purpore; intention
There was a purpofe to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the end and purpofe of that nation. Claren. I have lov'd!
What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be ?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? Dryd. Ind. Em.
Heav'n, as its inftrument, my courage fends;
Heav'n ne'er fent thofe who fight for private eids. Dryden Others are apt to attribute them to fome falfe end or intention.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .255$.
14. Thing intended; final defign.

Wifdom may have framed one and the fame thing to ferve commodiounly for divers ends, and of thofe ends any one may be fufficient caufe for continuance, though the reft have crafed.

Hosker, b, v. S. $4^{2 .}$.
All thofe things which are done by him, have fome end for which they are done; and the end for which they are done, is reafon of his will to do them.

Hooker, b. i. f.z.
Her only end is never-ending blifs;
Which ia, the eternal face of God to fee,
Who laft of ends, and firt of caufes is;
And io do this, the muft eternal be.
Davies.
The end of the commandment is charity. ITim. i. 5 . Iwo things I fhall propound to yon, as ends; fince the wife men of this world have made them theirs. Suckling. Such conditions did fully comply with all thofe ends, for which the parliament had firft taken up arms. Clarendon. Hear and mark
To what end I have brought thee hither, and fhewn
All this fair fight. Mi't n's Paradife Regained, b. iii.
Life, with my Indamora, I would chufe;
But, lofing her, the and of living lofe. Dryden's Aurengz.

For when fuccefs a lover's toil attends;
Few ank if fruud or force attain'd his ends.
The end of our faft is to pleafe God, and make him propitious. Smairidge's Sermons. 15. An End. [Probably corrupted from on end.] Upright; ereet: as, his hair ftands an end.
16. An END has a fignification in low language not eafily explained; as, mof an end, commonly: perhaps it is properly on end, at the conclufion; or corrupted from fome old word not eafily recoverable.

> Stay'ft thou to vex me here?

Slave, that, fill an end, turns me to fhame. Shakefpeare. To End. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To terminate ; to conclude ; to finifh.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the end-all.
Shakefp. Macbeth,
He would in onc battle end quarrel with them, either win or lofe the empire.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
That expenfive war under which we have fo long groaned, is not yet ended.

Smalridge's Sermons.
2. To deftroy ; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likenefs; for inftead of thee, king Harry,
This fword hath ended him. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV To End. v.n.

1. To come to an end; to be finifhed.

Yet happy were my death, mine ending bleft,
If this I could obtain, that, breaft to breaft,
Thy bofom might receive my yielded fpright. Fairfax, b. ii
Then eafe your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage end. Dryden's En. 2. To terminate; to conclude; to ceafe; to fail.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly ends in a deep figh; and all the inflances of pleafure have a fting in the tail.

Tajlor's Rule of living boly.
His fovercignty, built upon either of thefe titles, could not have defcended to his heir, but muft have ended with him. Loc. To Enda'mage. v.a. [from damage.] Tomifchief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. Fa. Queen.
And it cometh fometime to pafs, that a thing unneceffary in itfelf, touching the whole direct purpofe, doth notwithftanding appear convenient to be ftill held, even without ufe, left, by reafon of tbat coherence which it hath with fomewhat moft neceffary, the removal of the one fhould endamage the other.

Hooker, b. v. f. 42.
Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your flander never can endamage him. Shakefpeare
Gather our foldiers, fcatter'd and difperf,
And lay new platforms to endamage them. Shak. Her. VI
The trial hath endanag'd thee no way ;
Rather more honour left, and more efteem. Milton
When an erroneous opinion is publifhed, the publick is $n n$ dannaged, and therefore it becomes punifable by the magiftrate.

South's Sermons.
A great alteration doth feldom any wife endamoge or diforder the globe. Wool
To ENDA'NGER. v. a. [from danger.]
I. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Every one defires his own prefervation and happinefs, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can deftroy his being, or endanger his happinefs. He rais'd the reft,
To force the foes from the Lavinian fhore,
And Italy's endanger'd peace reftore. Dryden's 鹿n. b. vii.
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Volatile falts never exe may claim your confidence. Dryden.
Volatile falts never exift in an animal body; the heat re quired to make them volatile, endangers the animal.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
The intereft endangered is no lefs than our title to heaven.
2. To incur the danger of ; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers. Bacon's E Jays. To ENDE'AR. v. a. [from dear.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All thofe inftances of charity which ufually endear each other, fweetnefs of converfation, frequent admonition, all fignifications of love muft be expreffed towards children. Tayl.

And in the mixture of all thefe appears
Variety, which all the reft endears.
The only thing that can endear
The only thing that can endear religion to your practice, will be to raife your affections above this world. Wake Endéarment. n. f. [from endear.]
. The caufe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.
Her firf endearments, twining round the foul. Thomfon. 2. The ftate of being endeared; the ftate of being loved.

Is not the feparate property of a thing the great caufe of it endearment amongt all mankind?
south's Sermons.

When a man thall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purfe to create endearment between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and fruftration.

Soutb's Sermons
ENDE'AVOUR. n.f. [devoir, French; endevoir.] Labour directed to fome certain end ; effort to obtain or avoid.

My ftudied purpofes went
Beyond all man's endeavours. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII Heav'n doth divide
The flate of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavour in continual motion.
Here their appointment we may beft difcover,
And look on their endeavour. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra. I take imitation of an author, in their fenfe, to be an endeavour of a later poet to write like one, whó has written before him on the fame fubject.

Dryden.
The bold and fufficient purfue their game with mote pafEon, endeavour, and application, and therefore often fucceed. Terple.
She could not make the leaft endeavour towards the pro-
ducing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. Ray.
Such an affurance as will quicken mens endenvours for the obtaising of a leffer good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the purfuit of that which is infinitely greater. Tillotf.
This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their conftant endeavours after, and fteady profecution of true felicity.

Locke.
To Endea'vour. v.n. [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpofe; to work for a certain end.
1 could wifh that more of our country-clergy would endeavour after a bandfome elocution. Addifsn's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 106. Of old; thofe met rewards who could excel ;
And thofe were prais'd, who but endeavour'd well. Pope.
To Endea'vour. v. a. To attempt; to try.
To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but endeavour' $d$ with fincere intent,
Mine ear fhall not be flow, mine ear not fhut. Milt. P. L.
Endea'vourer. n. f. [from endeavour.] One who labours to a certain end.
He appears an humble endeavourer, and fpeaks honefly to
no purpofe. Rymar's Tragedies of the laft Age
EnDFCA'GON. $n$. $f$. [wd:xayo\%] A plain figure of cleven fides and angles.
Ende'mial. ) adj. [ionne.] Peculiar to a country; ufed of
Ende'mical. $\}$ any difeafe that affects feveral people together
Ende'mick. $\int$ in the fame country, proceeding from fome caufe peculiar to the country where it reigns: fuch as the fcurvy to the northern climes.

2uincy.
We may bring a confumption under the notion of a pandemick, or endemick, or rather a vernacular difeafe, to England.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Solenander, from the frequency of the plants fpringing up in any region, could gather what endemial difeafes the inhabitants were fubject to. Ray on the Creation.
An endemial difeafe, is what is common to the people of the country.

Arbuthnot on Air.
What demonftrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its invafion and going off at certain feafons. Arbutbn. on Air.
To Endénize. v.a. [from denizen.] To make frec; to enfranchife.
It hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by"enfranchifing and endenizing ftrange words. Camden's Remains.
To ENDI'CT.
To ENDI'TE. \}v.a. [enditer, French; dictum, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accufation before a court of juftice: as, be was endited for felony.
2. To draw up ; to compofe ; to write.

Your battles they hereafter thall indite,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight.
How fhall Filbert unto me indite,
Whien neither I can read, nor he can write.
Hear how learn'd Greece her ufeful rules indites,
When to reprefs, and when indulge our flights!
Waller.

Endi'ctment. ? $\%$. . [from endite.] A bill or declaration Pope. Endi'tement. $\}$ in form of law, for the bencfit of the communwealth ; or an accufation for fome offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found and prefented to be true, before an officer can have power to punifh the fame offence.

Cowel.
'Tis neceffary that the fpecies of the crime be defcribed in the libel or articles, which our Englifh lawyers call aıs indietment or information.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
We never draw any indicfment at all againft them, but think commendably even of them.

Hooker.
The hand-writing againft him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the indictment run on in the court of confcience.

Soutl)'s Sermons.
Attend the court, and thou fhalt bricfly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the endiemments, then return again,
Call thyfelf wretch, and, if thou dar'f, complain. Dryden.

E N D

## E'ndive. n. f. [mdivi, French; intybum, Latin.]

Endive, or fuccory, is of feveral forts; as the white, the grcen, and the curled, which are only propagated by feed, that is longifh, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and roundifh at the other. It grows upon the focks or ftems of the preceding year's growth.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
E'noless. adj. [from end.]

1. Without end; without conclufion or termination

Nothing was more endlefs than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an oppofition of particular paffages in them.

Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleafant to the eye to have an endlefs profpect, fo it is fome pleafure to a finite underfanding to view unlimited excellencics.

Tillotjon.
3. Infinite in duration ; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious foever in fearching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to refemble herein the church's care for the endlefs good of her children.

Hooker, b. v. S. 18.
But after labours long, and fad delay,
Brings them to joyous reft, and endlefs blifs. Fairy $2 u c e n$. All our glory extinct, and happy fate,
Here fwallow'd up in endlefs mifery! Milton's Paradife Loft. 4. Incefiant; continual.

All the pricfts and friars in my realm,
Shall in proceffion fing her endlefs praife. Shakefp. Hen. VI. Each pleafing Blount fhall endlefs fmiles beftow,
And foft Belinda's blufh for ever glow.
Pope.
E'ndLessly. adv. [from endlefs.]

1. Inceffantly; perpetually.

Though his promife has made a fure entail of grace to all thofe who humbly feek, yet it no where engages that it thall importunately and endlefsly renew its aflaults on thofe who have often repulfed it.

Decay of Piety.
2. Without termination of length.

E'ndlessness. n. f. [from endlefs.]
I. Perpetuity ; endlefs duration.
2. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and thofe fmall ones, which the poles engrave, All the fame roundnefs, evennefs, and all The endlefines of the Equinoctial.
E'ndlong. adv. [end and long.] In a ftrait line.
Then fpurring at full fpeed, ran endlong. on,
Where Thefeus fat on his imperial throne.
Dryden.
E'ndmost. adj. [end and mof.] Remoteit; furtheft; 2t the farther end.
To ENDO'RSE. v. a. [endofer, French; dor fum, Latin.]

1. To regifter on the back of a writing; to fuperfcribe.

A French gentleman fpeaking with an Englifh of the law falique, the Einglifh faid that was meant of the women themfelves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman faid, where do you find that glofs? The Englifh anfwered, look on the backfide of the record of the law falique, and there you thall find it endorfed. Bacon's Apofhth.
Upon credential letters was endorfed this fuperfcription, To the king who hath the fun for his helmet. Howvel's Vocal Forr. All the letters I can find of your's I have faftened in a folio cover, and the reft in bundles endor $\int$ ed. Swift to Pape. 2. To cover on the back

Chariots, or elephants endoris' $d$ with tov'rs
Of archers. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, l. iii. l. 329. Endórsement. n.f. [from endorfe.]
I. Superfcription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

Th' endor fement of fupreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood.
Hirbert.
To ENDO'W. v. a. [inditare, Latin; end uaiver, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He fhall furely endow her to be his wife. Exod. xxii. 16.
2. To fupply with any external goods.

An alns-houfe 1 intend to endow very handfomely for a dozen fuperannuated hufbandmen. Addifon's Spesiator.
3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at firft with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happinefs
And immortality; that fondly loft,
This other ferv'd but to eternize woc. Nilt. Parad. Lof.
Among thofe whio are the moft richly endswed by nature, and accomplifhed by their own induftry, how few are there whofe vertues are not obfcured? Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .255$.

God did never command us to believe, nor his minifters to preach any doctrine contrary to the reafon he hath pleafed to endore us with.

Swift.
4. To be the fortune of any one

1 do not think
So fair an outward, and fuch Ituff within, Endiuvs a man but him.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
Endo'wnient. n.f. [from endozv.]

1. Wealth beftowed to any peifon or ufe.
2. The beftowing or affuring a dower; the fetting forth or fevering

## E N E

Teveling a fufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. Covel A chapel will I build, with large endiownent. Dryden.

## 3. Gifts of nature.

By a defire of fame, great condowments are not fuffered to lie idle and ufelefs to the pullick. Addijon's SFectutor, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .255$. If providence fhews itfelf even in the blemintes of thefe creatures, how much more does it difcover itfelf in their feveral enulozument;, atcording to the condition in which they are pofted.
To Enru'e. r. a. [indua, Latin.]

1. To fupply with mental excellencies; to invert with intellcctual powers.
Endue them with thy holy firit. Common Prayer.
Wifdom was Adam's inftructor in Paradife: wifdom cuducd the fa:hers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 7 .
Thefe banifh'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men endid'd with worthy qualities. Sbakefpeare. With what eafe,
Endlu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Appearing and beginning noble deeds,
Might'ft thou expel this monfter from his throne. Milton.
Whatfoever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant perfon who doth not know God, the author of his being.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
Every Chniftian is endued with a power, whereby he is enabled to refift and conquer temptations. Tillotfon, Sermon 6 .
2. In the following paffage it feems incorrectly printed for cyidow.
Leah faid, God hath culued me with a good dowry. Gen. Endu'rance. n.f. [from endure.]

1. Continuance ; laftingners.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of lefs endurance. Spenjer's State of Ireland.
2. Hatience; the act of fupporting; fufferance.

Great things of fmall
One can create ; and in what place foe'er
Thrive upder evil, and work eafe out of pain,
Through labour and endurance. Milton's Paradife Loft, b: ii.
Their fortitude was moft admirable in their patience and sndurance of all evils, of pain, and of death. Temple.
3. Delay ; procraftination. Obfolete.

I fhould have ta'en fome pains to bring together
Yourfelf and your accufers, and have heard you,
Without endurance further. Shakefpeare's Henry.VIII:
To ENDU'RE. v. a. [endurer, French; durare, Latin.] 'To bear ; to undergo; to fuftain; to fupport.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muft
Endure our law. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
The hardnefs of bodies is caufed chiefly by the jejunenefs of the fpirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and lefs enduring of preffice.

Bacon's Natural Hijlory, No. 844.
So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could endure; without him, live no life. Milt. Par. Lof.
The gout haunts ufually the ealy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, becaufe they can endure little.

Temple.
I wifh to die, yet dare not death indure. Dryd. Aurengz.
Both were of fhining ftce, and wrought fo pure,
As might the ftrokes of two fuch arms endure. Dryden. To Endu're. v. $n$.

1. Tolaft ; 10 remain ; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perifheth, but for that meat which enduretb unto everlafting life.

Doth the crown endure to every generation ? Prov. xxvii.
By being able to repeat meafures of time, or ideas of ftated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really endure or exift.

Locke.
A charm, that fhall to age endure
The mind benevolent and pure.
Anill.
2. To brook ; to bear; to admit.

For how can I endure to fee the evil that fhall come unto my people? Or how can I endure to fee the deftruction of my kindred?

E/th. viii. 6.
Our great Englifh lords could not endure that any kings fhould reign in Ireland but themfelves; nay, they could hardly findure that the crown of England fhould have any power over them.
Endu'rir. h.f. [from endure.]
3. One that can bear or endure; fuftainer; fufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the moft part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardinefs. Spenfer. 2. Comtinuer ; lafter.

E'vowise. adv. [end and wife.] Erectly; uprightly; on end. A rude and unpolifled America, peopled with flothful and nniked Inlians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of pules fet cidruife.

Ray on the Creation.
Lo E'nicate. v. a. [enceo, Latin.] To kill; to deflroy.
Sume plaques fartake of fuch a pernicious degrec of ma-

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lignity, that, in the manner of a moft prefentancous poifon; they enecate in two or threc hours, fuddenly corrupting or extinguinhing the vital fpirits.

Harvey on the Plague.
E'nemy. u. f. [cumemi, French; inimicus, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All thefe flatutes fpeak of Englifh rebels and Irifh enemies; as if the Irifh had never been in condition of fubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. Davies on Ireland.

The enemy thinks of raifing threefcore thoufand men for the next Summer.

Addifon on the State of the IV ar.
2. A private opponent; an antagonift.
3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not 2 friend.

Kent, in difguife,
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him fervice
Improper for a flave.
Improper for a flave.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
4. One that diflikes.

He that defignedly ufes ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an enerny to truth and knowledge.

Locke.
Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Thefe heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were enemies to war.
Prior.
5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the encmy. Common Prayer.
Energe'tick. adj. [èvgrítruos.]

1. Forcible; active ; vigorous; powerful in effect ; efficacious.
2. Operative; active; working; not at reft.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muft look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alfo as a Being eternally energetick. Grew.


1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thofe bodies.
2. Force ; vigour; efficacy ; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his foul infpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the kky ,
And pliant ftill, retain'd th' ethereal energy.
Dryden.
God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal energy. Grew's Cofmol. Sac.
Beg the bleffed Jefus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his moft powerful interceffion. Sinalridge's Serm. What but God!
Infpiring God! who, boundlefs fpirit all,
And unremitting energy, pervades,
Adjufts, fuftains, and agitates the whole. Thomfon's Spring. 3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the fubtileft parts, moved fwiftly, is fenfelefs and ftupid, and makes no approach to vital Rnergy. Ray on the Creationi:
I How can concuffion of atoms ${ }^{\text {I }}$ How can concuffion of atoms beget felf-confcioufnefs, and other powers and energies that we feel it our minds?

Bentley.
4. Strength of expreffion; force of fignification; firit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors; fee
The comprehenfive Englifh energy.
Rofommion.
Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by
fpeech; and, when animated by eoter fpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and cnergy, ravifhing and captivating the hearers. Holder.
Many words deferve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reftored, on account of their energy
and found. and found.

Swift.
To Ene'rvate. v. a. [enervo, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emafculate.

Great empires, while they ftand, do enervate and deftroy the forces of the natives which they have fubdued; refting upon their own protecting forces. Bacon, Effay $59^{\circ}$.

Sheepifh foftnefs often enervates thofe who are bred like fondlings at home.

Locke.
On each enervate fring they taught the note;
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat.
Footmen exercife themfelves, whilft their enervated lords are foftly lolling in their chariots. Arbuthn, and Pope's M. Scrib. EnERVA'ticn. n. $\int$. [from enerve.]

1. The act of weakening; emafculation.
2. The ftate of being weakened: effeminacy.

To Ene'rve. v. a. [enervo, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crufh.

We fhall be able perfectly to folve and enerve their force.
Digby on Bodies.
Such object hath the pow'r to foft'n and tame
Severelt temper, fmooth the rugged'fl brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope diffolve. Milt. Par. Reg. To EnFA'mish. v. a. [from famifh.] To flarve; to faming to kill with hunger.

Dici.
To Enféeble, v. a. [from feeble:] To weaken; to enervate ; to deprive of frength.

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I've belied a lady,
The princefs of this country ; and the air on't Revengingly cuficbles me

Shake/peare's Cynbeli'....
My peopie are with ficknefs much onfeebleed. Shak. H. V. Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! Milt. Parad. Lof. Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely below the dignity of their perfons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do enfeeble their underfandings, and difable their perfons, by fordid and brutifh bufinefs.

Tayltr's Rule of living boly.
Sure, nature form'd me of her fofteft mould,
Enfccbled all my foul with tender paffions,
And funk me even below my own weak fex. Addif. Cato. To ENFE'OFF. v.a. [feoffamentum, low Latin.] 'To inveft with any dignties or poffeffions. A law term.

If the eldeft fon enfeoff the fecond, referving homage, and that homage paid, and then the fecond fon dies without iffue, it will defcend to the eldeft as heir, and the feignory is extinct

Hale's Common Law of England.
ENFE'OFFMENT. n.f. [from enfeoff.]

1. The adt of enfeoffing.
2. The inftrument or deed by which one is invefted with poffeffions.
To Enfétter. v.a. [from fetter.] To bind in fetters; to enchain.

His foul is fo enfetter'd to her love
That fhe may make, unmake, do what fhe lift. Sb. Otbello.
ENFILA'DE.n.f. [Fr.] A ftrait paffage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn
To Enfila'de. v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce in a right linc.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were enfiaded by the Spanifh canon. Expedition to Carthagena.
To Enfi're. v. a. [from fire.] To fire; to fet on fire; to kindle.

So hard thofe heavenly beauties be cnfir'd,
As things divine, leaft paffions do imprefs.
Spenfer.
To Enfo'rce. v.a. [enforcir, French.]

1. To give ftrength to ; to ftrengthen ; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force

The idle ftroke, enforcing furious way,
Miffing the mark of his mifaimed fight,
Did fall to ground.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8. fan. 8.
3. To put in act by violence.
ker away as fwift as ftones
from the old Affyrian nings. Shakefp. Henry V.
4. To inftigate; to provoke; to urge on ; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage enforc'd my flight
Through woods and plains. Fairy Qucen, b. ii. cant. 4.
If you knew to whom you fhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuftomary bounty can enforce you. Sh. Merch of Ven.
5. To urge with energy.

Let them affemble;
And, on a fafer judgment, all revoke
Your ignorant election; enforce his pride,
And his old hate to you. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
He prevailed with him, by enforcing the ill confequence of. his refufal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his diflike of the court.

Clarendon.
To avoid all appearance of difaffection, I have taken care to enforce loyalty by an invincible argument.

Swift.
6. To compel; to conftrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shak. H. IV
A juft difdain conceived by that queen, that fo wicked a rebel fhould prevail againft her, did move and almoft enforce her to fend over that mighty army. Davies on Ireland.
7. To prefs with a charge. Little ufed.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade ws there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the fpoil got on the Antiates
Was ne'er diftributed.
Stakefpeare's Coriolanus.
To Enfo'rce. v.n. To prove; to cvince; to fhew beyond contradiction.
Which laws in fuch cafe we muft obey, unlefs there be reafon fhewed, which may neceffarily enforce that the law of reafon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. Hooker, b. i.
Enfo'rce. n. f. [from force.] Power; flrength.
He now defies thee thrice to fingle fight,
As a petty enterprife of fmall enforce. Milton's Agonifes.
Enfórcedly. adu. [íromenforce.] By violence; not voluntarily; not fpontancounly; not by choice.

If thou didft put this fow'r cold habit on,
To caftigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou
Do'ft it enforcedly: thoud'f courticr be,
Wert thou not beggar.
Shatieffeare's Timon.
Enfurcement. $n$ f. [from enforce.]

1. An act of violence ; compulfion; force offered.

Confect 'twas her's, and by what rough enforcement

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You got it from her. Shakefp. All's well that ends wall. He that contendeth againft thefe enfircements, may eafily mafter or refift them.

Raleigh's Hiflory of the World.
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punifhments of another life, which the Almighty has eftablifhed as the enforconments of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice.

Locke.
3. Motive of conviction; urgent eviderice.

The perfonal de.cent of God himfelf, and his affumption of our fiefh to his divinity, was an enforcement beyond all the methods of wifdom that were ever made ufe of in the world.

Hammonni on Furdamentals.
4. Preffing exigence.

## More than I have faid,

The leifure and enfiriement of the time
Forbids to dwell on.
Shatispecare's Richard III.
Enfo'rcer. n.f. [from enforce.] Compeller; one who effects
by violence.
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill; 'tis certain that the man is the violent enforcer of the firft motion of it.

Hammond's Furdamentals.
Enfóuldred. adj. [from fouire, French.] Mixed witls lightning.

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul cufouldred fmoak and flathing fire,
The hell-bred beaft threw forth unto the fkies. Fairy 2 ueen.
To Enfra'nchise v.a. [from franchife.]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The Englifh colonies, and fome fepts of the Irifhry, enfranchifed by fpecial charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. Davies on Ireland. - Romulus was the natural parent of all thofe people that were the firft inhabitants of Rome, or of thofe that were after incorporated and enfrancbifed into that name, city, or government.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. To fet free from flavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come-from drinking healths to a draught at a meal ; and, laftly, to difcontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and refolution to enfranchife himfelf at once, that is the beft.

Bacon's Efays.
If they won a battle, prifoners became flaves, and continued fo in their generations, unlefs enfranchijfed by their mafters.

Temple.
3. To free or releafe from cuftody.

The gentleman, I told your ladyhip,
Had come along with me, but that his miffrefs
Did hold his eyes lockt in her cryftal looks.
-Belike, that now the hath enfranchis'd them,
Upon fome other pawn for fealty.
4. To denifen; to endenifen.

Thefe words have been enfranchifed amongt us:
Enfra'nchisement. $n$. $f$. [from enfranchife.]

1. Inveftiture of the privileges of a denifen.

The incorporating a man into any fociety, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of Eingland, is faid to be enfranchifed; and fo is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgefs of any town corporate, becaufe he is made partaker of thofe liberties that appertain to the corporation.

His coming hither hath no farther fcope,
Than for his lineal royaltics, and to beg
Enfranchifement immediate on his knees. Shakefp. Rich. II. 2. Releafe from prifon or from flavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Caft off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd enfranchijement. Shaticf. Richard II. Enfrózen. particip. [from frazen.] Congealed with cold.

Yet to augment the anguifh of my fmart,
Thou haft enfrozen her dildaiaful breaft,
That no one drop of pity there doth reft
To ENGA'GE. v. a. [engager, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have engag'd myfelf to a dear friend,
Eno ag'd my friend to his meer enemy,
To feed my means.
Shakejp. Merchant of Verice. 2. To impawn; to ftake.

They moft perfidinuly condemn
Thofe that engng'd their lives for them. Hudibras, p. ii, 3. To enlift; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party againft re'igion: fome luft or intereft cligageth) them againtt it. Tillot jor's s Sermons.
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.

So far had we engaged ourfelves, unfortunate fouls, that we lifted not to complain, fince our complaints could not but carry the greateft accufation to ourfelves. Sidncy, b. ii.
Before I engage myfalf in giving any anfwer to this objection of incon'umptible lights, I would fee the effect certainly averred.

Digby on Bodiss.
. To unite ; to attach; to make adherent.
This humanity and good-nature engages every body to him, fo that when he is plealant upon any of them, ail his family are in grad humour.

Addifou's Spectator, N0. 105
6. To induce; to win by pleafing means; to gain. To ev'ry duty he cou'd minds engage,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. Waller. His beauty thefc, and thofe his blooming age,
The reit his houfe and his own fame engage. Dryden's $\mathbb{E}$ n. So fhall I court thy deareft truth,
When beauty ceafes to engage;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age.
Prior.
7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had engaged ourfelves, and we have even excecded our engagement.

Atterbury's Sermons.
8. To feize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in bufinefs.

For I hall fing of battles, blood and rage,
Which princes and their pcople did engage. Dryden.
10. To encounter ; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage,
Proves the juft viatim of his royal rage.
To Enga'ge. v. $n$.
I. To conflict ; to fight.

Upon advertifement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland
was fent with a body to meet and engage with it. Clarendon.
2. To embark in any bufinefs; to enlift in any party.
'Tis not, indced, my talent to engage
In lofty trifles, or to fwell my page
With wind and noife.
Dryden's Perf. Sat. $5 \cdot$
Enga'gement. z. f. [from engage; engasement, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.
2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence of blood, exceeded our engagements.
Adherence to a party or caufe ; partiality. Atterbury's Sermons.
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. Swift.
4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too conftant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profeflion. Rogers's Serm. 5. Fight ; conflict ; battle.

Our army, led by valiant Torrifmond,
Is now in hot engagement with the Moors. Eryden. Encourag'd by defpair, or obftinate
To fall like men in arms, fome dare renew
Fecble engagement, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land.
Pbilips:
6. Obligation ; motive.

This is the greateft engagement not to forfeit an opportunity. Hammond's Fundamentals.
To ENGA'OL. v. a. [from gaol.] To imprifon; to confine.
Within my mouth you have engaol $d$ my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my tecth and lips. Shakef. R. II.
To Enga'rrison. v. a. [from garrifon.] To protcet by a garrifon.
Neptune with a fying guard doth engairifon her ftrongly.
Howel's Vocal Forreft.
To Enge'nder. v. a. [engendrer, French.]
I. To beget between different fexes.

This baftard love is engendered betwixt luft and idlenefs. Sid. 2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the felf fame mettle,
Whereof thy proid child, arrogant man, is pufft,
Engender' $f$ the black toad and adder blue. Shatej $\overline{0}$. Timon.
Again, if fouls do other fouls beget,
'Tis by themfelves, or by the body's pow'r
If by themfelves, what doth their working let,
But they might fouls engender cv'ry hour?
Davies.
3. To excite ; to caure; to producc.

Say, can you faft? Your fomachs are too young,
And abftinence engenders maladies. Sbakef. Love's Lab. Lof. The prefence of a king engcaders love
Amongtt his fubjects and his loyal friends. Shakef. Henr VI. That engenders thunder in his breaft,
And makes him roar thefe acculations forth. Sbakef. H. VII.
It unloads tlie mind, engenders thoughts, and animates virtue.
4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders fhame, and folly broods o'er grief. Prior. To Enge'nder. v. n. To be cauled; to be produced.

Thick clouds are fpread, and ftornis ense ender there.Dryd. ENGINE. n. f. [engin, French; ingegn', Italian.]
I. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.

This is our engine, towers that overthrows;
Our fpear that hurts, our fword that wounds our foes. Fairf. 3. Any inftrument.

The fword, the arrov, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed. Raleigh's Efays. He takes the fciffars, and extends
The little engine on his fingers ends. Pope's Rape of the Lock.
4. Any inftrument to throw water upon burning houfes.

Some cut the pipes, and fome the engines play;
And fome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden. 5. Any means ufed to bring to pafs, or to effect. Ufually in an ill fenfe.

Prayer muft be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his engines fo violently oppofeth. Duppa's Rules for Devotion. 6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' efpecial engines been, to rear
His fortunes up into the flate they werc.
Enginéer. n. f. [engingnier, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For'tis the fport to have the engineer
Hoift with his own petard.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet. Him thus enrag'd,
Defcrying from afar, fome engineer,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, defign'd ". "...
By one nice fhot to terminate the war. Pbillips. An author, who points his fatire at a great man, is like the engineer who fignalized himfelf by this ungenerous practice.

Addifon's Freebolder, N®. 19.
E'nginery. n. $f$. [from engine.]
I. The act of managing artillery:

They may defcend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, enginery, or navigation. Milion on Education. . Engines of war; artillery.

We faw the foe
Approaching, grofs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'lifh enginery.
Miltor.
To ENGI'RD. v. a. [from gird.] To encircle; to furround; to environ ; to encompafs.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engiit with mifery;
For what's more miferable than difcontent? Shak. Hen. VI.
That gold muft round engirt thefe brows of mine. Shakef. E'ngle. n. f. [derived from the French engluer, to catch with birdlime.] A gull; a put; a bubble.

I fpied
Hanmer.
An ancient engle going down the hill,
Will ferve our turn. Sbakefp.
An alteration of Theobald's for angel.
ENGLISH. adj. [enzler, Saxon.] Belonging to England: thence Englifh is the language of England.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and fwear that I have a poor pennyworth in the Englifh.

Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
Of Englifh talc, the coarfer fort is called plaifter, or parget; the finer, fpoad.

Woodward.
To E'nglish. v.a. [from the noun.] To tranflate into Englifh.

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anife, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly Englijbed dill.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.' c. 7 .
To Englu't. v.a. [engloutir, French.]
I. To fwallow up.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of bufinefs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed ; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and fwallows other forrows. Sbakefpeare's Othello. Certainly, thou art fo near the gulf,
Thou needs muft be englutted. Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
How many prodigal bits have flaves and peafants
This night englutted! Shakefpeare's Timon.
2. To glut ; to pamper.

Whofe grieved minds, which choler did englut,
Againft themfelves turning their wrathful fpight. Fai. $2 u_{i}$
Being once englutted with vanity, he will ftraightway loath all learning.

Afcham's Schoolmafter.
To Engo're. v. a. [from gore.] To pierce; to prick.
As favage bull, whom two fierce maftiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. Fairy Queen.
To Engo'rge. v.a. [from gorge, French, a throat.] To fwallow; to devour ; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and engorged ire,
He caft at once him to avenge for all. Fairy Queen, b. i.
That is the gulf of greedinefs, they fay,
That deep engorgeth all this world is prey. Spenfer's Fa: $2 u$
To Engórge. v. n. To devour ; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.

Greedily fhe engorg' $l$ without reflraint,
And knew not eatirg death! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix,
To Engra'il. r.a. [from grele, French, hail.] To batter to bruife as with hail. A word now ufed only in heraldry, for, to indent in curve lines.

> Eacides then thews

A long lance, and a caldron, new, engrail'd with twenty hucs.
Polwheel beareth a faultier engrailed. Carew's Survey. To Engra'in. v.a. [from grain.] To die deep; to die in grain.

Sees thou how frefh my flowers being fpread, Dyed in tilie white and crimfon red, With leaves engrain'd in lufty green. Spenfer's Paporals. To Engra'pple! v. n. [from grapple.] To clofe with; to contend with hold on each other.

There thall young Hotfpur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy fon, as fierce as he. Daniel's Civ. War.
To Engra'sp. v. a. [from grafp.] To feize; to hold faft in the hand; to gripe.

## Now 'gan Pyrrocles wax as wood as he,

And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce engrafped he,
Whiles Guyon ftanding by, their uncouth ftrife does fee.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. ftan. 20.
To Encráve. v. a. preter. engraved; part. pafi. cngraved or engraven. [engraver, French.]
I. To picture by incifions in any matter

Her ivory forchead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itfelf difpread,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
-5 And write the battles of his great godhead. Fairy Quecn. O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image fhines;
On either gate were fix engraven figns. Addifon's Ovid's Mct. Names frefh engrav'd appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found.
2. To mark wood or ftone.

Engrave the two ftones with the names. Ex. xxviii. II.
3. To imprefs deeply; to imprint.
. It will fcarce feem poffible, that God fhould engrave principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain fignification.
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all promoters of charity. Atterbury's Sermins.

Sounds which addrefs the ear, are loft and die
In one fhort hour ; but that which frikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful fight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.
Watts.
4. [from grave.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The fon had charge of them now being dead,
In feemly fort their corfes to engrave,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. Fai. Queen.
EngRa'ver. n.f. [from engrave] A cutter in ftone or other matter.
.. Images are not made in the brain itfelf, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the images in the table or metal, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the very foul itfelf.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To Engri'eve. v.a. [from grieve.] To pain; to vex; to afflict ; to difonfolate.

The gnawing anguifh, and fharp jealoufy,
Which his fad feech infixed in my breaft,
Rankled fo fore, and fefter'd inwardly,
That my engrieved mind could find no reft.
Fairy 2 ueen.
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do engrieve either towards rain, or towards froft. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .828$
To Encro'ss. v. a. [grofir, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wife,
Of that fea's nature did him not avife;
The waves thereof fo flow and fluggifh were,
Engrofs'd with mud, which did them foul agriefe,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. Fairy 2 )uen.
2. To encreafe in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be feemingly angrofled to our fight, yet they are truly weakened in themfelves. Wotten. 3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not fleeping, to engrofs his idle body;
: But praying, to enrich his watchful foul., Shakef. Rich. III.
4. To feize in the grofs; to feize the whole of any thing.

If thou engroffeft all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'ft me of a moiety. Shak. All's zeell that ends well.
Thofe two great tlings that fo engrofs the defires and defigns
of both the nobler and ignobler fort of mankind, are to be
found in religion; namely, wifdom and pleafure. South's Serm.
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or fome worfe brute in human fhape,
Engrofs the fancies of the fair
Swift.
5. To purchafe the whole of any commodity for the fake of felling at a high price.

## 6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haftings,
Which in a fet hand fairly is cngrofs'd. Sbakef: Rich. III.
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's foul to crofs,
Who pens a ftanza when he fhould cngrofs. Pope's Epifles. Engro'sser. n.f. [from engrofs.] He that purchafes large quantities of any commodity, in order to fell it at a high price.

A new fort of engroffers, or foreftallers, having the feeding and fupplying this sumerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warchoufes, let the price upon the poor landholder.

Locke.

## ENJ

Engro'ssment. n.f. [from engrofs.] Appropriation of things in the grofs ; exorbitant acquifition.

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter talte
Yield his engriffents to the dyiug father. Statifo. Menry IV.
Thofe held their immoderate engrofinents of power and favour by no other tenure than prefumption. Sivift.
To Enguárn. v.a. [from guard.] To protect; to defend; to furround as guards.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may enguard his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. Ebjheffearcis King Lear.
To Enha'úce. v.a. [bauffer, enbaufir, French.]

1. To lift up; to raife on high. A fenfe now obfolete.

Both of them high at once their bands erbancich,
And both at once their huge blows down did fway. Fa. Qu.
2. To raife; to advauce; to heighten in price.

The defire of money is every where the fame; its vent varies very little, but as its greater fcarcity mibances its price, and increafes the fcramble.

Locke.
3. To raife in efteem.

What is it but the experience of want that ertiances the value of plenty.

L'Ejftrange.
The remernbratace of the dificulties we now undergo, will contribute to enbance our pieafure.

Atterlary's sermons.
4. To aggravate ; to increale from had to worfe.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God'within us, is the princine of villainy that hath acted in the children of difobedience, enbanced and inproved with circumflances of greater impudence than the moit abominable heathens were guilty of. Hammonid.

The relation which thofe children bore to the priefthood, contributed to enbance their guilt, and increafe their punithment.

Atteriu'y's Sim:ms.
Enha'ncement. n. f. [from enhance.]

1. Encreafe; augmentation of value.

Their yearly tents are not improved, the landlords making no lefs gain by fines than by enbancement of rents.
2. Aggravation; encreafe of ill.

Jocular flanders have, from the flightnefs of the temptation, an enbancement of guilt. Governunent of the Tongze, $\int .5$. ENI'GMA. n. $\int$. [enigma, Latin; ésurpa.] A ridule; an obfcure queftion; a polition expreffed in remote and ambiguous terms.

## d The dark enigma will allow

A meaning; which, if well I underfand,
From facrilege will free the god's command.
Dryden.
A cuftom was amongt the ancients of propofing an cnirma at feftivals, and adjudging a reward to him that folved it. Yoic.
Enigma'tical. adj. [from enigma.]

1. Obfcure ; ambiguoufly or darkly expreffed.

Your anfwer, fir, is enigmatical. Sh. Much fido about Nitho.
Enigmatical deliveries comprehend ufeful verities; but being miftaken by liberal expofitors at fiift, they have been mifunderftond by moft fince. Brown's Vulgar Evrones.
2. Cloudy; obfcurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the affent to thofe things which come to us by hearing, and are fo believed by adherence, or dark cniguratical knowledge, but hereafter are feen or known demonftratively.

Hammond's Praïtical Cateilifinn
Enigmátically. adv. [from enigma.] In a fenfe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.
Homer fpeaks enigmatically, and intends that thefe monfters are merely the creation of poetry. Notcs on the Odyleg. Eni'gmatist. n.f. [from enigma.] One who deals in obfcure and ambiguous matters; maker of ridides.

That I may deal more ingenuounly with my reader than the abovementioned cnign.atift has done, I fhall prefent him with a key to my riddle; which, upon application, he wiil find exactly fitted to all the words of it. Acldifon's Whig Exam: To ENJO'IN. v. a. [enjoindre, French.] To direct; to order ; to prefcribe. It is more authoritative than citicet, and lefs imperious than command.

To fatisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heary weight
That he'll enjoin me to. Sliakef. Much Ado about Notb:rg.
Monks and philofophers, and fuch as do continually enjoir themfelves. $\quad$ Eacon's Natural Fiijpor;, N". 292
It endeavours to fecure every man's intereft, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preferved. Tillotf. Semons. Enjo'Iner. r.f. [from enjoin.] One who gives injunctions.
lict.
Enjo'inment. n.f. [from erjoin.] Dicetion; command.
Critical trial hould be made by publick enjoinn:ent, whereby determination might be fettled beyond debate. L'rosen's V. Err
To ENJO'Y. v. a. [ jonir, cmj uir, French]

1. To feel or perceive with pleafure; to have a pleafing fenfe of; to be delighted with.

I could cnjoy the pangs of death,
And fmile in agony.
Addijon's Cato.

## E NL

2. To obtain poffeffion or fruition of.

Edward the faint, in whom it pleafed God, righteous and juft, to let England fee what a blefing fin and iniquity would not fuffer it to enjoy.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 14
He, who to enjos
Plato's elyfium, leap'd into the fea,
Cleombrotus. Miiton's Paradife LoA, b. iii. $l .47 \mathrm{r}$.
3. To pleafe; to gladden ; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This fenfe is ufual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from cinjouir.

Creatures are made to enjoy themfelves, as well as to ferve us. More's Antidote againgt Atbeifm.
When a man fhall, with a fober, fedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himfelf in the fight of his neighbour's fin and thame, can he plead the inftigation of any appetite in nature?

Soutlo's Sermois.
To Enjo'y. v. n. To live in happinefs.
Then I thall be no more !
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her enioying, I extinct. Milton's Parad. Loff. Enjo'yer. n.f. [from enjoy.] One that has fruition or pof foffion.
Enjóyment. n.f. [from enjog.] Pleafure; happinefs uition.
His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments.
To Enki'ndle. v. a. [from kindle.]

1. To fet on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, enkindie all the fparks of nature
To quit this horrid act.
Shakijp. King Lear.
2. To roule paffions; to fet the foul into a flame Your band
Gave fign for me to leave you: fo I did,
Fearing to ftrengthen that impatience,
Which feem'd too much enkindled.
Sbrk. Ful. Cafar.
3. To incite to any act or hope

Do you not hope your children flall be kings ?
When thofe that gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no lefs to them?
Minat, trufted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown. Shakefp. Macbetb.
To Enla'rge. v. a. [elargir, French.]
I. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in luftre and effect like glafs,
Which o'er each object cafting various dyes,
Enlarges fome, and others multiplies. Pope's Temp. of Fame.
2. To encreafe any thing in magnitude ; to extend.

Where there is fomething both lafting and fcarce, and fo valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to enlarge their poffiefions of land.
3. To encreafe by reprefentation; to magnify; to exaggerate.
4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto ycu, our heart is enlarged.

2 Cor. vi. II
5. To fet free from limitation.

Though fhe appear honeft to me, yet at other places fhe enlargeth her mirth fo far, that there is fhrewd conftruction made of her. Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windjor.
6. To extend to more purpofes or ufes.

It hath grown from no other root than only a defire to enlarge the neceffary ufe of the word of God, which defire hath begotten an errour, enlarging it farther than foundnefs of truth will bear.

Hooker, b. ii. S.I.

- To amplify ; to aggrandife.

This is that fcience which would truly enlarge mens minds, were it fudied.

Lockie.
Could the mind, as in number, come to fo fmall a part of extenfion or duration as excluded divifibility, that would be the indivifible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more cmlarged ideas of extenfion and duration. Lacke. 8. To releafe from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yefterday,
That rail'd againft our perfon. Shakeffeare's Henry V.
9. To diffufe in eloquence.

They enlarged themfelves upon this fubject with all the invidious infmuations they could devife. C/arendon, $b$. viii.
To Enla'rge. थ. 1. To expatiate; to fpeak in many words.
They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to enlarge upon any of thofe particulars.

Clarendon, b. viii.
This is a theme fo unpleafant, I delight not to enlarge on it ; rather wifh the memory of it were extinct. Decay of Piety. ENLA'RGEMENT, n.f. [from enlarge.]

1. Encreafe; augmentation ; farther extenfion.

The king afterwards enlarged the conftant obedience of the city with enlargement both of liberties and of revenues. Hajw.

The ocean, which fo long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vafter mind:
Our bounds enlargement was his lateft toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our ifle.
Waller.
There never were any iflands, or other confiderable parcels of land, amafied or heaped up; nor any cnlargement, or

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addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the fea by rivers. Wodward's Nat. Hift.

The commons in Rome generally purfued the enlargement of their power by more fet quarrels of one entire affembly againft another. Swift on the Diflent. in Athens and Rome.

The Greek tongue received many enlargements between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.
2. Releafe from confinement or fervitude

## Lieutenant,

At our enlargement what are thy due fees? Shak. Henry VI: If thou holdeft thy peace at the time, then hall there enlargement and deliverance arife to the Jews from another place.
3. Magnifying reprefentation

And all who told it, added fonething new;
And all who heard it, made enlargements too.
4. Expatiating fpeech; copious difcourfe.
ruptions which were an enlargement upon the vices and cor. Clarendon, b. vili. nla rger. n.f. [from en!arge.] Amplifier; one that encreafes or dilates any thing.

We fhall not contentioufly rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be fwallowed in any worthy enlarger.

Brown's Vulgar Errours:
To Enli'ghr. v. a. [from light.] To illuminate; to fupply with light; to enlighten

Wit from the firft has thone on ages paft,
Enlights the prefent, and fhall warm the laft
To Enli'ghten. v.a. [from light.]

1. To illuminate; to fupply with light.

As one fun fhineth to the whole world, fo there is no faith but this one publifhed, the brightnefs whereof muft enlighten all that come to the knowledge of the truth. Hooker, b. v. f. 46 .
2. To inftruct; to furnifh with encreafe of knowledge.

This doctrine is fo agreeable to reafon, that we meet with
it in the writings of the enligbtened heathens. Spectator.
'Tis he who enligbtens our underftanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to fubdue our affections to the law of God. Rog. 3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
4. To fupply with fight ; to quicken in the faculty of vifion.

Love never fails to mafter what he finds;
The fool enlightens, and the wife he blinds. Drydend
Enli'ghtener. n.f. [from enlighten.]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, fent from heav'n
Enlight'ner of my darknefs! gracious things
Thou haft reveal'd. Milton's Paradife Lofi, b. xii. 1. 271 : 2. Inftructor.
'To Enli'nk. v.a. [from link.] To chain to; to bind.
What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his fmirch'd complexion all fell feats,
Enlinkt to wafte and defolation. Shakeff. Henry V.
To Enli'ven. v. a. [from life, live.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
2. To make vigorous or active.

In a glafs-houfe the workmen often fling in a fmali quantity of freh coals, which feems to difturb the fire, but very much enlivens it.

Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects,
3. To make fprightly or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance

Enli'vener. n.f. [from enliven.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' enlivener of the general frame,
Is one, its operation fill the fame:
Its principle is in itfelf; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. Dryden. To Enlu'mine. v. a. [enluminer, French.] To illumine; to illuminate ; to enlighten. See Illumine.

For having yet, in his deducted fpright,
Some fparks remaining of that heav'nly fire
He is enlumin' $d$ with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly femblance to afpire. Spenf. Hymn on Levs. E'NMity. n.f. [from enemy; as if enemity, inamity.]

1. Unfriendly difpofition; malevolence; averfion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at enmity with all reftraint, has been the reafon why many have hated books.

Locke.
2. Contrariety of interefts or inclinations; mutual malignity. They fhall within this hour,
On a diffenfion of a doit, break out
In bittereft enmity.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus:

- Between thee and the woman I will put

Enmity; and between thine and her feed:
Her feed fhall bruife thy head, thou bruife his heel. Milten.
How far thefe controverfies, and appearing ermities of thofe glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my bufinefs to fhew or determine.

Dryden's'fuven. Dedication.
3. State of oppofition.

Know ye not that the friendhip of the world is cnmity with God?

7am. iv. 4.

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fets you at enmity with heaven, and will, if not forfaken, render you incapable of it.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
4. Malice ; mifchicvous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chufe
To wage againft the enmity o' th' air. Shakef. King Lear. He who performs his duty in a fation of great power, muft needs incur the utter enmity of many, and the high difpleafure of more.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To Enma'rele. v.a. [from marble.] To turn to marble; to harden.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'ft ennararble the proud heart of her,
Whofe love before their life they do prefer.
Spenfer.
To Enme'sh. v. a. [from mof.] To net; to intangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her nwn goodncfs make the net
That fhall enmefb them all.
Sbakefpeare's Othello.
EnNe'acon. n. $\int$. ['iws and Twis. .] A figure of nine angles.
EnNea'tical. adj. [ewes.] Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a ficknefs; and enneatical year:, every ninth year of one's life.
To Ennóble. v. a. [ennoblir, French.]

1. To raife from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Aré given daily to cnnoble thofe,
That fcarce fome two days fince were worth a noble. Shak. 2. To dignify ; to aggrandife ; to exalt; to raife.

God raifed up the fpirit of this great perfon, and ennobled his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty hoft.

South's Sermsns.
What can ennoble fots, or flaves, or cowards!
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. Pore's Effays. 3. To elevate ; to magnify.

None fo lovely, fweet and fair,
Or do more ennoble love.

Ennobled, yet unchang'd, if nature fhine.
To make famous or illuftrious.
The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durft they as invaders land in Ireland, but only enrobled fome of the coafts thereof with fhipwrecks. Bacon
Ennóblement. \%. . [from ennoble.]

1. The act of raifing to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the ennoblement or advancement in nobility of a few others. Bacos.
2. Exaltation; elevation ; dignity.

The eternal widdom enriched us with all ennoblements, fuitable to the meafures of an unftraitned goodnefs. Glanv. Scepf. Enodation. n.f. [enodatio, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

Dia.
Eno'rmity. n.f. [from enormous.]
1: Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We thall fpeak of the particular abufes and enormities of the government. Spenfer's State of Ireland. That the mean, which this law provideth, will be always fufficient to bridle or reftrain enormity, no man can warrant. Hocker, b. iii. f. 10.
There are many little enormities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to fee removed; but at the fame time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .116$.
3. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villanies; crimes exceeding the common rieafure.

It is not a bare fpeculation that kings may run into enormities; the practice may be proved by examples.

Swift.
ENO'RMOUS. adj. [enormis, Latin.]

1. Irregular ; out of rule; not regulated by any ftated meafures; excurfive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more fweets,
Wild above rule, or art, enormous blifs! Milton's Par. Lofl.
The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be lefs difcernible in fhorter telefcopes than in longer, becaufe the fhorter tranfmit lefs light to the cye.

Newton's Opt.
2. Diíordered; confufed.

I fhall find time
From this enormous ftate, and feek to give
Loffes their remedies.
3. Wicked beyond the common meafure.
4. Excceding in bulk the common meafures: always ufed with
fome degree of dinike, or horror, or wonder.
A giant-flepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the reft, and folitary reigns,
A form cnormous! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in flature, or in face. Pore's Odylfey.
Enórmously. adv. [from enormous.] Beyond meafure.
One who could ever efpoufe a notion fo enormongly abfurd and fenfelefs, as that the worli was framed by chance. Woodze.

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Eno'rmousness. n.f. [from enormous.] Immeafurable wickednefs.
When thofe who have no opportunity to examine our faith, fee the enormoufne/s of our works, what hould hinder them from meafuring the mafter by the difciples? Dec. of Piety. Enóvgh. adj. [子enoh, Saxou; ganah, Gothick; genoog, Dut. It is not eafy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a fubfantive, it is an adjective, of which enow is the plural. In other fituations it feems an adverb; except that after the verb to have, or to be, either expreffed or undertood, it may be accounted a fubftantive. It is pronounced as if it were written emuf.] In a fufficient meafure; fo as may fatisfy; fo as may fuffice.

Why wou'dft thou go, with one confent they cry,
When thou hadit gold enough, and Emily. Dryden.
When there was not room enough for their herds, they by confent feparated, and enlarged their pafture.

Licke.
Eno'ugh. n. f.

1. Something fufficient in greatnefs or excellence.

Tis cnuagh for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilft I continued in publick employments. Temple. The indolency and enjoyment we have, fufficing for our prefent happinefs, we defire rot to venture the change, being content, and that is enough.

Locke.
Erough for me that to the lift'ning fwains,
Firft in thofe fields I fung the filvan itrains. Pope.
I will not quarrel with the prefent age: it has done enough for me, in making and keeping you two my friends.
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

He could not have been without fome great defects and main errours in his nature, cuftoms, and proceedings, which he had enough to do to fave and help, with a thoufand little induftries and watches. Bacon's Herry VII. induftries and watches.
Enóvgh. alu.

1. In a fufficient degree; in a degree that gives fatisfaciion.
2. It notes a fight augmentation of the pofitive degree: as, I an ready enough to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarrelfome than peaceable.
I am apt cnough to think, that this fame binarium of a ftronger and a weaker, like unto mafculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies.

Bacon.
It is fometimes pleafant enough to confider the different notions which different perfons have of the fame thing. Adiifon.

They are now in prifon at Florence; and, as it is faid, treated hardly enough. Addifon on Italy.
3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the fong is well enous $b$; that is, not quite well, though not much amifs.
4. An exclamation noting fulnefs or fatiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Difmifs me.-Enough. Shakefp. Henceforth I'll bear
Afflicion, 'till it do cry out itfelf, Enough, enough, and die.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{w}$. The plural of encugh. In a fufficient number.
The earth hath fince born enow bleeding witneffes, that it was no want of true courage. Sidney, b.ii.
The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to underfet it with goodly pillars: the marbles are polifhed, the roofs fhine with gold, the altar hath precious ftones to adorn it, and of Chrift's minifters no choice at all.

Hooker, b. v. J. 15.

## As if

Man had not felfinh foes enow befides,
That, day and night, for his deftruction wait. Niilt. P. Lof. My conquering brother will have faves enow,
To pay his cruel vows for vittory. Dryden's Don Sebafitian.
There are at Rome ensw modern works of architecture to employ any reafonable man.

Addifon on ancient Diedals.
EN PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.
To Enra'ge. v.a. [enrager, French.] To irritate; to provoke ; to make furious; to exafperate.

The juftice of their quarrel nould not fo much encourage as enrage them, being to revenge the difhonour done to their king, and to chaftife the deceitful dealings of their enemies

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew ;
And that which moft enrag'd me was, 'twas truc. IV'al/h. To Enra'nge. v.a. [from range.] To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth enranged werc. Fairy 2:een, b. i As fair Diana, in freh Summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs enrang'd in thady wood. Fai. Queen. To Enra'nk. v. a. [from rank.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leifure had he to enrank his men. Shaíffp. Rien. VI.
To Enra'pt. v. a. [from rapt.]
I. To throw into an extafy' ; to tranfport with enthufiafm I my felf
Am, like a prophet, fuddenly enrapt
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. Shak. Anit. and Cliop. 2. In the following quotation it feems erroncoufly written for enweraft, involved; wrapt up.

## E N R

Nor hath he been fo enrapt in thofe fudies as to ne lact the polite arts of painting, architeclure, muflick, and poetry.
A. butlinot and Popig', Marrt. Scriblerus.

To Enra'pture. v. a. [from rapture.] To tranfport with pleafure; to delight highly.
To Enrávish. v.a. [from ravifo.] To throw into extafy; to tranfport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whofe eyes feek heaveuly things to fee, At fight thereof fo much enravifh'd be?

Spenfer:
Enra'vishment. n. f. [from emravilh.] Extafy of delight.
They contract a kind of fplendor from the feemingly obfcuring vail, which adds to the enravi/bments of her tranfported admirers.

Glanv. Scipf.
To EnRi'ch. v.a. [enricher, French.]

## 8. To make wealthy ; to make opulent.

The king will enrich him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. $\quad 1$ Sa.xvii. 25

> Henry is able to enrich his queen,

And not to feek a queen to make him rich. Shak. Henry VI.
The city, which thou feeft, no other deem
Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renownd, and with the fpoils enrict,'d
Of nations. Milton's Paradije Rrgain'd, b. iv. 1. 446.
Thofe are fo unhappy as to rob others, without enriching themfelves.

Denban.
2. To fertilife; to make fruitful.

Sec the fweet brooks in filver mazes creep,
Eulich the meadows, and fupply the deep. Blackm. Creation.
3. To flore; to fupply with augmentation of any thing defireablc.

There is not any one among them that could ever curich his own underftanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
ENR1'CHMENT. n.f. [from enrich.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranflation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and enrichmicnt thereof.

Bacon's Holy War.
It is a vaft hindrance to the enricbment of our underftandings, if we fpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unfearchables.

Watts's Logick.
To Enrídge. v. a. [from ridge.] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thoufand nofes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the enridged fea :
It was fome fiend.
Shakefpeare's King Lear:
To EnRI'Ng. v.a. [from ring.] To bind round; to encircle.
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. Shakefpeare.
To EnRI'Ng. v.a. [from ring.] To bind round; to encircle.
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. Shakefpeare.
To EnRI'Ng. v.a. [from ring.] To bind round; to encircle.
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. Shakefpeare.
To Enri'pen. v.a. [from ripe.] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it enripen'd the year;
Donne.
To Enro'be. v. a. [from robe.] To drefs; to cloath; to habit ; to inveft.

That, quain Her mother hath intended,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. Shakefpeare.
To Enróll. v. a. [enroller, French.]

1. To infert in a roll or regifter.

There be enrolled amongft the king's forces about thirty thouraind men of the Jews.
${ }^{1}$ Mac. x. 36.
We find ourfelves enrolled in this heavenly family as fervants, and as fons.

Spratt's Scrmons.
The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
'Throng'd to the lifts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own, enroil' $d$.
Dryden.
Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyffes' focial lift enrolld. Pope's OdyJey, b. i.
Heroes and heroincs of old,
By honour only were eurroll'd
Among their brethren of the fies;
To which, though late, fhall Stella rife.
Swift.
2. To record ; to leave in writing.

He fwore content to your fucceffion;
His oath enrolled in the parliament. Sbakefieare's Henry VI. Laws, which none fhall find
Left them enroll'd; or what the fpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. 3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dufkifh fmoak and brimftone bluc. Fairy 2 quen.
Enróller. n.f. [from enrol.] He that enrols; he that regifters.
Enrólment. n.f. [from enrol.] Regifter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himfelf caufed to be enrolled, and teftified by a
notary publick; and delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bithop of Salibury. Davies on Sreland. To Enróot. w. a. [from root.] To fix by the root; to implant decp.

Full well he knows
He cannot $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full well he knows } \\ & \text { precifly weed this land, }\end{aligned}$
As his mifdoubts prefent occafion:
His foes are fo eurrootrd with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaftelı fo and thake a friend. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
To Enróund. v.a. [from round.] To environ; to furround; to encircle ; to inclofe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrounded him. Shakefp. Henry V. ENTS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiftence.
2. [In chymiftry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtucs of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.
ENSA'MPLE. n.f. [effempio, Italian.] Example; pattern; fubject of imitation. This orthography is now juftly dif-
ufed. ufed.

Such life fhould be the honour of your light;
Such death, the fad enfample of your might. Spenfer's Sonnets.
Ye have us for an enfample.
Phil. iii. 17 :
Such perfons as would be willing to make ufe of our enfample to do the fame thing, where there is not the fame neceffity, may do it upon their own ficore, and not be able to vouch our practice for their excufe.

Sander for's Fudgment.
To Ensa'mple. v. a. [from the noun.] To exemplify; to fhew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiftorical: firt, Homer, who, in the perfon of Agamemnon; enfampled a good governor and a virtuous man.

Spenfer.
To Ensa'nguine. v. a. [Janguis, Latin; enfanglanter, Fr.] To fmear with gore; to fuffufe with blood.

With cruel tournament the fquadrons join,
Where cattle paftur'd late ; now fcatter'd lies,
With carcaffes and arms, th' enfanguin'd field
Dcferted.
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xi. 1.654.
To Ensche'dule. v. a. [from folciule.] To infert in a fchedule or writing.

With full You muft buy that peace
With full accord to all our juft deinands,
Enfchedul'd here.
Shak. Her. V. To Ensco'nce. v. a. [from fonce.] To cover as with a fort; to fecure.

Hanmer.
I myfelf fometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceffity, am fain to fhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will enfconce your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, your red lettice phrafes, your bold bearing oaths under the fhelter of your honour. Shakeff. Merry Wives of Windfor.

She fhall not fee me: I will enfcince me behind the arras. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
We make trifles of terrours, enfoncing ourfelves in feeming knowledge. Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.
A fort of error to enfconce

A fort of error to enfonce
Abfurdity and ignorance. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.
This he courageoufly invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Enfonc'd himfelf as formidable
As could be underneath a table: Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I.
To Enséam. v. a. [from feam.] To fow up; to inclofe by a feam or juncture of needlework.
A name engraved in the reveftiary of the temp $p^{\prime}$ e, watched by two brazen dogs, one ftole away, and enfeamed it in his
thigh. thigh.

Camden's Remains.
To ENSE'AR. v. a. [from fear.] To cauterife; to ftanch or ftop with fire.

Enfear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out $t^{\prime}$ ingrateful màn. Shakefp. Timan. To Enshi'eld. v.a. [from ßield.] To hield; to cover; to protect.

Thefe black mafks
Proclaim an enfbield beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could difplay. Shak. Meafure for Meafure To Enshri'ne. v. a. [from Jiriue.] To inclofe in a cheft or cabinct; to preferve and fecure as a thing facred.

He feems
A phonix, gaz'd by all, as that fole bird,
When to eulbrine his reliques in the fun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. Milt. Pa. Lof. The fots combine
With pious care a monkey to en/brine. Tate's Fuv. Sat. Fair fortune next, with looks ferene and knd, Receives 'em, in her ancient fane enfbrin'd.
E'nsiform. adj. [enfiformis, Latin.] Having the Addifon fword, as the xiphoeides or enfiform cartilage. E'NSIGN. n. f. [enfcigne, French.]

1. The flag or ftandard of a regiment

Hang up your $\mathrm{c} / \mathrm{figns}$, let your drums be fill ;
For here we entertain a folemn peace. Slakefpeare's H. VI.

The Turks fill preffing on, got up to the top of the walls with cight enfigns, from whence they had repulfed the defendants. Kiolles's Hi fory of the Turks.
Men taking occafion from the qualities, wherein they obferve often feveral individuals to agree, range them into forts, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehenfive figns; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abftract idea, come to be ranked as under enfigns.

Locke.
2. Any fignal to affemble.

He will lift up an enfign to the nations from far.
3. Badge; or mark of diftinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their fceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The enfigns of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays trihute to the fair.
Waller.
The marks or enfigns of virtues contribute not a little, by their noblenefs, to the ornament of the figures; fuch, for example, as are the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or facrifices.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written ancient.]
E'nsignbearer. n. $\int$. [enfign and bear.] He that carries the flag; the enfign.
If it be true that the giants cver made war againft heaven, he had been a fit enfignbearer for that company. Sidney, b. ii.
To Ensla've. v. a. [from fave.]

1. To reduce to fervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alfo, and enflau'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom loft, their virtue lofe, IMilt. P. L.
2. To make over to another as his flave or bondman.

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To fell my country, and my king enflave. Dryd Ind. Emf.
Long draughts of fleep his monftrous limbs enflave;
He reels, and falling fills the fpacious cave. Lryden's 死n.
He is certainly the moft fubjected, the moft cnflaved, who is fo in his underftanding.

Locke.
While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can pofibly enfave their country.

Swift.
No man can make another man to be his Пave, uniefs he hath firft enflaved himfelf to life and death, to pleafure or pain, to hope or fear: command thole paffions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. Taylor's Rule of living boly.

The more virtuoufly any man lives, and the lefs he is enflaved to any luft, the more ready he is to cntertain the principles of religion.

Tillotfon, Sermon 1.
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own confent, enflave himfelf to any one, nor put himfelf under the abfolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleafes.

Lick.e.
Ensla'vement. n. f. [from enflaze.] The flate of fervitude; flavery; abject fubjection.

The children of lfrael, according to their incthod of finning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a frefh enflavement to their enemies, had now paffed feven years in cruel fubjection:

Scuth's Scrmins.
Ensla'ver, n. f. [from cnfare.] He that reduces others to a ftate of fervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againft enfavers of mankind!
To Ensu'e. v. a. [enfuiver, French.] To follow; to purfue.
Flee evil, and do good; feek peace, and erfue it. Com. Pray.
But now thefe Epicures begin to fmile,
And fay, my doctrine is more fafe than true;
And that I fondly do myfelf beguile
While thefe receiv'd opinions I enjuc.
Davies.
To Ensu'e. v. $n$.

1. To follow as a confequence to premifes.

Let this be granted, and it fhall hercupon plainly enfue, that the light of Scripture once fhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in fuch fort drowned, that now we need it not.

ITooker, b. ii. S. 4 .
2. To fucceed in a train of events, or courfe of time.

The man was noble;
But with his laft attempt he wip'd it out,
Deftroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the enfuing age abhorr'd. Shakefpeare's Corio'anus.
Bifhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation enfuing. Hayzuard.

Of worfe deeds worfe fufferings mult enfue. Nilt. P. L.
With mortal heat each other thall purfue;
What wars, what wounds, what flaughter fhall enfue! Dryd. Impute not then thofe ills which may enfue
To me, but thofe who with incefliant hate
Rowe's Anbitious Stepmother.
Then grave Clarifa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence enfu' $d$, and thus the nymph began.
Popc.
Ensu'rance. n. $\int$. [from enfure.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain fum.
2. The fum paid for fecurity.

Ensu'rancer. n. $\int$. [from enfurance.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain enfurancers of life,
And they who moft perform'd, and promis'd lefs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, "forfook th' unequal frife. Dryden:
To Ensu're. v. a. [from fure, affurer, French.] •

1. To afcertain; to make certain ; to fecure.

It is cafy to entail debts on fucceeding ages, but how to enfure peace for any term of years is difficult enough. Swift.
2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain fum, on condition of being reimburfed for mifcarriage.
3. To promife reimburfement of any mifcarriage for a certain reward ftipulated.
A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to enfure his theep for that year. L'Efrange. Ensu'rer. n.f. [from enfure.] One who makes contracts of enfurance; one who for a certain fum exempts any thing from hazard.

Enta'blement. $\}$ nifies the architrave, frife, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either fupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. Harris.
EnTA'IL. n.f. [feudum talliatum, from the French entaille, cut, from tailler, to cut.]

1. The effate entailed or fettled, with regard to the rule of its defeent.
2. The rule of defcent fettled for any eftates
3. Engraver's work; inlay. Cbfulete

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. Fairy 2neen, b. ii.
To Enta'il. v. a. [tailler, to cut; entailler, French]

1. To fettle the defcent of any eftate fo that it cannot be by any fubfequent pofferior bequeathod at pleafure.

I here cntail
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. Skak. H. VI. Had Riehard unconftrain'd refign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The tilie flood entail'd, had Richard had a fon. Eryden. $\}$
2. To fix unalienably upon any perfon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infalibility entai'ed to all he fnid. Digby on Borlies.
The intemperate and unjuft tranfmit their bodily infirmities and difeafes to their children, and entail a fecret curfe upon their effates.

Tillot fon, Sermon 4.
3. To cut. Obfolete.

The mortal fleel difpiteouny entail'd,
Deep in their flefh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ftream adown their giambeux falls. F.2:
To Enta'me.v.a. [from tame] To tame; to fubjugate; to fubdue.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black filk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your check of cream,
That can entame my fpitits to your worfhip. Sbakefpeare.
To Enta'ngle, v. a. [A word of uncertain etymology.]
I. To inwrap or enfinare with foniething not eafily extricable, as a net; or fomething adhcfive, as briars.
2. To lofe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.
3. To twift, or confufe in fuch a manner as that a feparation cannot eafily be made; to make an entangled knot.
4. To invelve in dificulties; to embarrafs; to perplex.

He knew not how to wieftle with defiperate contingencies, and fo abhorred to be entangled in fuch.

Clarendon
5. To puzzle; to bewilder

The duke, being queftioned, neither held filence as he might, nor conftantly denied it, but ontungied himfelf in his doubtful tale.

Hayzard.
I fuppofe a great part of the difficultics that perplex mens thoughts, and entangle their underflandings, would be eafily refolved.
6. To enfnare by captious queftions or artful talk

The Pharifees took counfel how they might entangle him in his talk.

Mat. xxii. 15
7. To diftract with variety of cares

No man that warreth entangleth himfelf with the affairs of this life.
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Now all labour,
Marrs what it does, yea very force emangles
Itfelf with ftrength. Sbakepeare's Anth. and Cliopatra.
Enta'nglement. $n$. $\int$ [from entangle.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhefive.

The higheft and moft improved firits are frequently caught in the cutanglements of a tenacious imagination, Glanu. Scepf.
2. Perplexity; puzzle.

There will be no greater entanglements, touching the notion of God and his providence. More's Divine Dialogues.

It is to fence agrainft the entansloments of equivocal words, and the art of fophiftry, that diftinctions have been multiplied.

Lecke.
Enta'ngler, h.f. [from entangle.] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. v. a. [entrer, Firench.]

1. To go or come into any place.

A king of repute and learning entered the lifts againft him.
2. 'To initiate in a bufinefs, method, or fuciety.

The eldeft being thus entered, and then made the fafhion, it
would be impoffible to hinder them:
3. To introduce or admit into any counfel.

So your opinion is, Aufidius,

- That they of Rome are enter'd in our counfels, And know how we proceed. Shakejpcare's Coriolinus.

4. To fet down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you cnter'd the action?
-It is enter'd.
Shakefpeare's Heny IV. p. ii.
Agues and fevers are entered promifcuoully, yet in the few
bills they have been diftinguifhed. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
To E'nter. v. n.

1. To come in ; to go in.

Be not flothful to go and to enter to poffers the land. Judg. Other creature here
Beaft, bird, infect, or worm, durft enter none. Milton.
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intelleciual entrance.

He is particularly pleafed with Livy for his manner of tell iug a fory, and with Salluft for his entering into internal prin-
cipies of action.
Addifon's Stpectater, No

Addifon's Spectater, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .409$.
They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring fprings of action. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To engage in.
The French king hath often entered on feveral expenfive projects, on purpofe to diffipate wealth. Addifon on the War Gentlemen did not care to enter upon bufinefs'till after their morning draught.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .86$
4. To be initiated in.

As foon as they once entered into a tafte of pleafure, politenefs, and magnificence, they fell into a thoufand violences, confpiracies and divifions.

Addifon on Italy.
Enterdéal. n.f. [entre and deal.] Reciprocal tranfactions.
For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting moft apply;
To learn the enterdeal of princes ftrange,
To mark th' intent of counfels, and the change
Of ftates
Hubberd's Tale.
E'ntering. n. §. [from enter.] Entrance; paffage into a place.

It is laid wafte, fo that there is no houfe, no entering in. If.
To Enterláce. v. a. [entrelaffer, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till fhe might fee her enter into a fine clofe arbor: it was of trees, whofe branches fo lovingly entcrlaced one another, that it could refift the ftrongeft violence of the fight.

Sidney.
Enterócele. n. f. [enterocele, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preffing through or dilating the peritonæum, fo as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in fuch cafes, is chief-
ly by truffes and bolfters.
Quincy.
If the inteftine only is fallen, it becomes an enterocele; if the omentum or epiploon, epipocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele.

Sharp's Surgery.
Enterólogy. n. f. [äregov and dóros.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.
Enterómphalos. n. $\int$. [urregoy and ö óparos.] An umbilical or navel rupture.
Enterpa'rlance. n.f. [entre and parler, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the enterparlance the Scots difcharged againft the Englifh without harm, but not without breach of the laws of the field.

Hayward.
Enterpléader. n. f. [entre and plead.] The difcuffing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal caufe can take end. For example: two feveral perfons, being found heirs to land by two feveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they muft cuterplead; that is, try betwcen themfelves who is the right heir. Cowel. ENTERPRISE. n. f. [entreprife, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine enterprifes to the deftruction of the enemics.

Fudith ii. 5.
Whet on Warwick to this enterprife. Shakefp. Henry VI.
The day approach'd, when fortune fhould decide
Th' important enterprife, and give the bride.
To E'nterprise. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to eflay.

Nor flall I to the work thou enterprifoft
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. Milton's Parad. Lof
Princes were unly chiefs of thofe affemblies, by whofe confultations and authority the great actions were refolved and enterprijed.
remple.
An epick poem, or the heroick action of fome great commander, enterprifed for the common good and honour of the Chriftian caufe, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. Dryden's fuv. Dedicat.

Hafte then, and lofe no time
The bufiness mulf be enterpris'd this night;
We muft furprife the court in its delight.
Dryden.
2. To receive; to entertain. Obfolete

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wife,
Him at the threftold met, and well did enterprife. Fa. 24.
E'ATERPRISFR. n. $\int$. [from enterprife.] A man of enterprife; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himfelf in important and dangerous defigns.

They commonly proved great enterprifers with happy fuccefs.
enterprijers with happy
Hayward on Edward VI.
To ENTERTA'IN. v.a. [entretenir, French.]
. To converfe with; to talk with.
His head was fo well ftored a magazine, that nothing could be propofed which he was not readily furnifhed to entertain any one in.
2. To treat at the table.

You fhall find an apartment fitted up for you, and thall be every day entertained with beef or mutton of my own feeding.
3. To receive hofpitably.

Be not forgetful to entertain ftrangers; for thereby fome have entertained angels unawares.

Heb. iii. 2.
Heav'n, fet ope thy everlafting gates,
To entertain my vows of thanks and praife. Shak. Hien. VI
4. To keep in one's fervice.

How many men would you require to the furnifhing of this which you take in hand? And how long fpace would you have them entertained?

Spenfer's Ireland.
You, fir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fafhion of your garments. Shakefp. King Lear. I'll weep and figh,
And, leaving fo his fervice, follow you,
So pleafe you entertain me. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
To referve in the mind.
This is the fevereft purpofe God can entertain towards us.
6. To pleafe; to amufe ; to divert.

Decay of Piety.
David entertained himfelf with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counfels. Decay of Piety.
'The hiftory of the Royal Society fhews how well philofophy becometh a narration: the progrefs of knowledge is as entertaining as that of arms.

Filton on the ciaflicks.
They were capable of entertaining themfelves on a thoufand different fubjects, without running into the common topicks.

Addifon on Ancient Mectals.
In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to 2 figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more entertained with.

Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.
7. To admit with fatisfaction

Reafon can never permit the mind to entertain probability, in oppofition to knowledge and certainty. Locke.
Enterta'iner. n. f. [from entertain.]

1. He that keeps others in his fervicc.

He was, in his nature and conftitution of mind, not very apprehenfive or forecafting of future events afar off, but an cutertainer of fortune by the day.

Bacon's Henry VII.

## He that treats others at his table

He fhews both to the guefts and to the entertainer their great miftake.

Smalridge's Sermons.
It is little the fign of a wife or good man to fuffer temperance to be tranfgreffed, in order to purchafe the repute of a generous entertainer. Atterbury's Sermons.
. He that pleafes, diverts, or amufes.
Enterta'inment. n. S.' [from entertain.]

1. Converfation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial provifion.

Arrived there, the little houfe they fill,
Ne look for entertainment where none was
Reft is their feaft, and all things at their will;
The nobleft mind the beft contentment has. Fairy Queon.
With Britifh bounty in his fhip he feafts
Th' Herperian princes, his amazed guefts,
To find that watry wildernefs exceed
The cntertainment of their great Madrid.
Waller.
3. Ho fpitable reception.
4. Reception ; admiffion.

It is not eafy to imagine how it fhould at firft gain entertainment, but much more difficult to conccive how it fhould be univerfally propagated.

Tillotfon, Sermon 1.
5. The flate of being in pay as foldiers or fervalts.

Have you an army ready, fay you?
Aifin moft royal one. The centurions and their charges diftinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning

Shakeffec.re's Coriolanus.
6. Payment of foldiers or fervants. Now obfolcte.

The entertainment of the general, upon his firft arrival, was but fix flillings and cight pence. Davies on Ireland.

The captains did covenant with the king to ferve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and entertain ments.

## E N T

20. Amufement; diverfion.

Becaufe he that knoweth leaft is fitterf to all queftions, it is more reafon, for the cntertaiument of the time, that hie afk me queftions than that I afk you.

Bacori's Newu Altantis.
Paffions ought to be our fervants, and not our malfers; to give us fome agitation for entertainnment, but never to throw reafon out of its feat.

Teup ple.
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy,

A great number of dramatick entertainments are not comedies, but five-act farces. Gay's Pref. to W/bat d'je call it.
Enterti'ssued. adj. [entre and ti/fue.] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or fubftances.

The fword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertifued robe of gold and pearl. Shokeff. Henry V.
To Enthróne. v. a. [from throne.]
3. To place on a regal feat.

Mercy is above this feepter'd fway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himfelf. Sbak. Meribant of Verice. On a tribunal filver'd $l_{2}$
Cleopatra and himfelf, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly enthron'd. Sbakefpeare's Ant. and Clespatra.
Beneath a fculptur'd arch he fits entiron'd,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. Pole's Odyfiy.
2. To inveft with fovereign authority.

This pope was no fooner elected and entbroned, but that he began to exercife his new rapines.

Ayliffe's P'arergon.


1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.
Enthufiafm is founded neither on reafon nor divine revelation, but rifes from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain.

Locke.
2. Heat of imagination; violence of paffion; confidence of opinion.
3. Elevation of fancy; cxaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itfelf, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of enthufinfm, or extraordinary emotion of foul, makes it feem to us that we behold thofe things which the poet paints.

Dryden's 'fuv. Prefaie.
Entitu'siast. n. f. [E:

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation ; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourfe with God.
Let an entbuffaft be principled that he or his teacher is infpired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reafons againft his doctrine.
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paffions.

Chapman feems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an enibufiaft in poetry.

Pope's Pref. to the lliads.
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At laft divine Cecilia came,
Inventrefs of the vocal frame;
The fweet enthufiaft, from her facred fore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to folemn founds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. $D_{r y d}$.
Enthusia'stical.

r. Perfuaded of fome communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any feraphick enthufiaflical raptures, or inimitable unaccountable tranfports of devotion.
2. Vehemently hot in any caufe.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

It commonly liappens in an enthuffinfick or prophetick ftyle, that, by reafon of the eagernets of the fancy, it doth not always follow the even thread of difcourfe.

Burnet.
At laft, fublim'd
d enthu/laftick heat,
To rapture and enthufaffick heat, Thomfon's Spring, 1.895.
We feel the prefent Deity.
E'nthymeme. n.f. [anóvinua.] An argument confifting nuly of an antecedent and confequential propofition; a fyllogifm where the major propofition is fuppreffed, and only the miner and confequence produced in words.
Playing much upon the fimple or luftrative argumentation, to induce their entbymemes unto the people, they take up popujar conceits.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.g.
What is an enthymeme, quoth Cornclius. Why, an entlyymeme, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept fecret. Arb. and Pofe's M. S.
To ENTICE. v. a. [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract ; to draw by blandifhments or hopes to fomething finful or deftructive.
The readieft way to entangle the mind with falle doctrine, is firft to entice the will to wanton living. Afclam's Schoolmafler.
If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, he fhall furely endow her to be his wife.

So fang the fyrens, with enchanting found,
Finticing all to liften, and be drown'd.
Ex. xxii. 16

Entictement. n. $f$ : [from entice.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppofe we that the facred word of Gou cain at their hands
teceive due honour, by whofe entieement the holy ardinances of the church endure every where open contempt? Hooker. And here to evcry thirfty wanderer,
Bv fly enticentent gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt.
Milton.
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandifhment; allurement.

In all thefe inftances we muft feparate intreaty and enticen ments from decceit or violence. Tay!or's Rule of living boly.
Enticer. n.f. [from entice] One that allurcs to ill.
Enticícicy. adu. [from entice.] Charmingly; in a winning mauner.

She flrikes a lute well, and fings moft enticingly. Addif. Sfect.
E'stierty. i.f. [entiertè, lirench.] The whole; not barely a part.
Sometime the attorney thrufteth into the writ the uttermoft quantity; or elfe fetteth down an entierty, where but a moiety was to be pafied.

Bacon's. Off. of Aitenation.
ENTIRE. adj. [entier, French; integer, Latin.]
I. Whole; undivided.

It is not fafe to divide, but to extol the entire, fill in general.

Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.
2. Unbroken ; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the fanous Lacoon is the more remarkable, as it is entire in thofe parts where the ftatue is maimed.
fiddifon on Italy.
Water and earth, compofed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the fame nature and texture now with water and earth compofed of entire particles in the beginning. Neruton's Opt. 3. Full ; complete; comprifing all requifites in itfelf.

The church of Rome hath rightly alfo confidered that publick prayer is a duty entire in itfelf, a duty requifite to be performed much oftener than fermons can poffibly be made. Hook. Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that $\Omega$ and
Aloof from th' entire point. Shaite $/$ p. King Lear.
An action is enitre when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Ariftotle defribes it, when it confifts of a beginning, a mi. dle, and an end.

Speciator, N. 267.
4. Sincere ; hearty.

He run a courfe more entire with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caftile. Bacon. 5. Firm; fure; folid; fixed.

Entire and fure the monarch's rule muft prove,
Who founds her greatnefs on her fubjects love.
Prior. 6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath fhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy prefence joy entire. Milt. P. Lof. 7. Honeft; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more entire to the king, the clurch, or his country; but he never fludied the eafieft ways thofe ends.

They had many perfons, of whofe entive affections they were well affured. Carendon, $b$. viii.
8. In full ftrcngth; with vigcur unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and entire. F. $\odot$. Entírely. adv. [from entive.]

1. In the whole; without divifion.

Euphrates, running, finketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not entic ely into the Perfian fea. Raleigolj's Hijiory. 2. Completely ; fully.

Here finifh'd hee, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was cmircly gnod. Aïl. Par. L.off.
Chyle may be faid to be a vegetable juice in the flomach and inteftines; and, perured upon blood, it feems like oil: as it paffech into the lacteals it grows fill more aninial, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is entiveiy fo. Girbutb.
General confent inticly altered the whole frame of their government.

Swift.
3. With furm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his penfive lady faw from far,
Great woe and forrow did her foul affay,
As weening that the fad end of the war,
And 'gan to higheft God entirely pray. Fairy Qucen, b. i.
Entíreness. 10 . . [from entire.]

1. Totality; compleatnefs ; fulnefs.

In an arch where each fingle fone, which, if fevered from the reft, would be parhaps defencelefs, is fufficiently fecured by the folidity and entivenefs of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part.

Eoyle.
2. Honefty; integrity.

Co Enti'tee. v. a. [entitulce, Ficuch.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or difcriminative appellation; as, to chititic a book.

Befides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclefiaftical were thought not unworthy fome time to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they entitled the books which we term :pocryphal.
H.obrr, b. v. f. 2 c.

## E N T

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to entitle me vouchfaf'ft,
Far other name deferving! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. 3. To fuperfcribe or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to entitle chriftianity to their defigns, and to charge atheifm on thofe who will not fubmit.
4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, defcended from your facred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banifh'd earth.
Dryden's Virg'. En.
He difcovers the martyr and confeffor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter entitle many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 257.
He entitled himfelf to the contimuance of the divine protection and goodnefs, by humiliation and prayer. Atterbury.

Thus hardly even is the penitent finner faved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and entitled to the mercies of the gofpel. Rogers.
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to entitle God's care how and to what we pleafe. Loc. E'ntity. n. $f$. [entitas, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The entity of things that are not yet:
Subt'lef, but fureft being.
Craßhaw.
Fortune is no real cintity, nor phyfical effence, but a mere relative fignification. Lentley's Sermons.
God's decrees of falvation and damuation both Romifh and Reformed affix to mens particular entity, abfolutely confidered, without any refpect to demeanours. Hammond's Fundamentals.

Here entity and quiddity
The fouls of defunct bodies fly.

## Hudibras.

2. A particular fpecies of being.

All eruptions of air, though fmall and fiight, give an entity of found, which we call crackling, puffing, and fpitting; as in bay falt and bay leaves, caft into the fire. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
To Entóil. v. a. [from toil.] To enfnare; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their hips, and entoiled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than their's, both by fea and land. Bacon's New Atlautis.
To Ento'mb. v. a. [from tomb.] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Thefe proceffions were firft begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the vifiting of thofe places where they were entombed.

Hooker; b. v. f. 41 :

## The cry went once for thee,

And yet it may again,
If thou would'ft not entomb thyfelf alive,
And cafe thy reputation in a tent. Shakefp. Troil. and Creff: They, within the beaft's vaft womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops entomb. Denham. E'ntrails. n. $\int$. without a fingular. [entrailles, Fr. einega.]

1. The inteftines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy firy heart fo parch'd thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall?
Shak. H. VI.
As for the entrails, they are all without bones; fave that a bone is fometimes found in the heart of a ftag, and it may be in fome other creature. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N'.749.

## The earth hath loft

Moft of her ribs, as entrails; being now
Wounded no lefs for marble than for gold. Ben. Fohnf. Catil.
I tear that harden'd heart from out her breaft,
Which with her entrails makes my hungry hounds a feaft. Dr. 3. The internal parts ; recefs ; caverns.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And fhews the ragged entrails of this pit. Shakef. Tit. Andr.
He had brought to light but little of that treafure, that lay
fo long hid in the dark entrails of America.
Locke.
To Entra'il. v. a. To mingle; to interweave; to diveriffy. Over him, art friving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green difpred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did fpread,
His pricking arms entrail' $d$ with rofes red. Fairy Queen. A little wicker bafket,
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curioufly,
In which they gather'd flowers.
E'NTRANCE. n. f. [entrant, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, fir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to fuch companions? Pray, get you out. Shake/peare's Coriolanus.
Where diligence opens the door of the underftanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is fure to find both an entrance and 2 welcome too.

Scuth's Sermons.
2. The act of entering.

The reafon, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being thut againft his entrance. St:akefpeare.

## N T

## Better far, I gucfs,

1 hat we do make our entrance feveral ways. Slak. Hcn, Vi All the world's a ftage,
And all the men and women mecrly players;
They have theis exits and their cotramers. whak. $A s$, it: $:$ :
3. The pallige by which a place is entered; averue.

He charged them to keep the pafiges of the hilly country : for by them there was an cutrance into Judca. Fudith iv. $\%$ Palladio did conclude, that the principal entrarce was never to be regulated by any certain dimenfions, bue by the dignity of the matter.

Wot:on's Architecture.
To Mis Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all difmal! yet to fenfe
More terrible at th' 'entrance than within. Milt. Parad. Loff.

- Jet this; and every other anxious thought,

At th' entriance of my threfhold be forgot. Digden's Guven.
4. Initiation ; commencement.

This is that which, at firft entrance, balks and cools them : they want their liberty.
5. Intelleciual ingrefs; knowledge.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath fome entrance into the language, goeth to fchool, and not to travel.

Bacon's Effays.
6. The act of taking poffeffion of an office or dignity.

From the fiift cittrance of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. Hayw. Edw. VI. 7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Auguftine, in the entrance of one of his fermons, makes a kind of apology. Hakewill on Providence.
The earl of Holland we have had occafion to mention before in the firf entrance upon this difcourfe. Clarendon.
To Entra'nce. v.n. [from irance; tranje, French, from tranfeo, Latin, to pafs cver; to pafs for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the foul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lye in dead fleep.
2. To put into an extafy; to make infenfible of prefent objects.

With delight I was all the while entrancesd, and carried fo far from myfelf, as that I.am right forry that you ended fo foon.

Spenfer's Ireland.
Adam, now enforc'd to clofe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his fpirits became entrane'd. Milton. And I fo ravifh'd with her heav'nly note,
I food entrane'd, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecftafy of blifs,
Was in a pleafing dream of paradife. Dryden. To Entráp. v. a. [from trap.]
I. To enfnare ; to catch in a trap or fnare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do ftare
Henceforth too rafhly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes entrapped are,
Out of her bands ye by no means fhall get.
2. To involve unexpeotedy in difficulties or diferenfer. tangle.

Misfortunc waits advantage to cntrap
The man moft wary, in her whelming lap. Fairy Queen. $^{\text {The }}$ The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapt the noble minded Talbot. Sbak. Hent. VI. He fought to entrap me by intelligence. Sliakef. Hen. IV.
3. To take advantage of.

An injurious perfon lies in? wait to entrap thee in thy words.

Eciluf. viii. 14 .
To Entréat. \%. a. [traéter, French.]

1. To petition; to folicite; to importunc.

Ifaac entreated the Lord for his wife.
$G_{c n} \mathbf{x x} \mathbf{x} .2 \mathbf{I}$.
2. To prevail upon by folicitation.

I have a wife, whom, I protect, I love;
I would the were in heaven, fo the could
Entreat fome pow'r to change this curriih Jew. Shakefpiare. The Lord was entrcated of him, and Rebecah his wife conceived. Gen. xxv. 21.
It were a fruitlefs attempt to appeafe a powet, whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance reconcile. Rogers's Sern. 3. To treat or ufe well or ill.

Whereas thy fervant worketh truly, entreat him not evil.
Eccluf. vii. 20.
Muft you; fir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worfe in that I pray
You ufe her well.
Shikefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
Well I cntreated her, who well deferv'd:
I call'd her often; for the always ferv'd
Ufe made her perfon eafy to my fight,
And eafe inferfibly produc'd delight.
4. To entertain; to amufe.

My lord, I muft rutreat the time alone.

- God thield I fhould difturb devotion. S'b. Rom, and foulict.

5. To entertain ; to receive.

The garden of Proferpina this hight,
And in the midft thereof a filver feat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which the often us'd, from open heat,
Herfelf to fhroud, and pleafures to entreat.
Fairy 2 uecn

## E N V

To Entreiat. v. n.

1. To offer a treaty or complact.

Alexander was the firft that entreuted peace with them.
2. To treat ; to difcourfe.

The moft admirable mylery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the leadftone, toward the North pole, of which I fhall have farther occafion to chtreat Hakewill.
3 To make a petition.
They charged me, on pain of perpetual difpleafure, neither to fpaak of him, entreat for him, or any way fuftain him. Shak. The Janizaries entreated for them, as valiant men. Knolles.
Entre'atance. n.f. [from entreat.] Petition; entreaty; fulicitation.

Thefe two entreatance made they might be heard,
Nor was their juft petition long deny'd. Fairfax, b. ii. Entre'aty. n.f. [from entrat.] Petition; prayer; folicitation; fupplication; requeft.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother wis the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if the be
Obdurate to entreaties, God forbid
We fhould infringe the holy privilege
Of fanctuary.
Shakefleare's Richard III.
ENTRE ME'TS. n. f. [French.] Small plates fet between the main dilhes.

Chards of beet are plants of white bect tranfplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midft, have a large white main thoot, which is the true chard ufed in pottages and entremets.

Mortimer's Art of
E'ntry. n. $\int$. [from enter ; entree, French.]
r. The paffage by which any one enters a houfe

Some there are that know the reforts and falls of bufinefs, that cannot fink into the main of it ; like a houfe that hath convenient fairs and entrics, but never a fair room.

A ftrait long entry to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. Dryden. Is all this hurry made
On this account, becaufe thou art afraid
A dirty hall or entry fhould offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend? Dryden's fuven. We proceeded through the cintry, and were neceflarily kept in order by the fituation.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .86$.
2. The aft of entrance ; ingrefs.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, becaufe water entereth better into the pores, and oil after entry fofteneth better. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 73^{\circ}$. I took horfe to the lake of Conftance, which lies at two leagues diftance from it, and is formed by the entry of the Rhine.

Addifon on Italy.
By the entry of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. The act of taking poffeffion of any eftate.
4. The act of regiftering or fetting down in writing.

A notary made an entry of this act. Bacon's New Atlantis.
5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his entry: he was a man of middle ftature and age, and comely. Bacon 'To Enu'bilate. v.a. [e and nubile, Latin.] To clear from clouds.

Dict.
To Evúcleate. v. a. [enucleo, Latin.] Tofolve; to clear; to difentangle.
To Enve'lor. v. a. [enveloper, French]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to inveft with fome integument.
2. To cover ; to hide; to furround.

The beft and wholefom'ft firits of the night envelop you, good provoft. Sbatefpeare's Meafure for Meafurc.
A cloud of fmoke envelops either hoft,
And all at once the combatants are loft:
Darkling they join adverfe, and fhock unfeen,
Courfers with courfers jufting, men with men.
Dryden.
It is but to approach nearer, and that mift that enveloped them will remove.

Nocturnal Thades
This world envelop, and th' inclement air
Perfuades men to renel benumming frofts.
Pbillips.
3. To line; to cover on the infide.

His iron coat, all over grown with ruft,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Darkned with filthy duft.
Fairy 2\%en.
Envel.o'pe. n. f. [French.] A wrapper; an outward cafe; an integument; a cover.

Send thefe to paper-fparing Pope;
And, when he fits to write,
No letter with an envelope
Could give him more delight
Swift.
To Enve'nom. v. a. [from venom]

1. To tinge with poifon; to poifon; to impregnate with venom. It is never ufed of the perfon to whom poifon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inftruncut by which it is conveyed.

## E N V

The treacherous inftrument is in thy hand, Unbated and cinvenom'd.

Alcides, from Oechalia, crown
With conqueft, felt thi enienonid robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theffalian pincs. Nor with envenomid tongue to blait the fame Of harmlefs men.
2. To make orious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! Shakefi. As jou like it.
3. To enrage.

With her full force fhe threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus cnvenom'd the might kindle rage,
And facrifice to ftrife her houfe and hufband's age. Dryden.
E'nviable. alj. [fromenvy.] Deferving envy; luch as may excite envy.
They, in an enviable mediocrity of fortune, do happily poffers themfelves.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
E'NVIER. n.f. [from envy.] One that envies another; a maligner; one that defires the downfall of another.
Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that enviers will give them that attribute, to the difadvantage of their virtuec. Bacon's Efays, Civ. and Mor.

They ween'd
That felf-fame day, by fight or by furprize,
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To fat the envier of his ftate, the proud
Afpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. Milton. All preferments in church and fate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and enviers difcountenanced.

Clarendon.
E'nvious vdj. [from envy.] Infected with etivy ; paised by the excellence or happinefs of another.

A man of the moft envious difpofition that ever infected the air with his breath, whofe eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praife. Sidn.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To filence envious tongues. Shakefleare's Henry VIII.
Be not thou envious againft evil men. Prov. xxiv. 19.
Neither be thou envious at the wicked. Prsv. xxiv. 19.
Sure you miftake the precept, or the tree ;
Heav'n canuot envious of his bleffings bi
Heav'n cannot envious of his bleffings be.
E'nviousn y. adj. [from envious.]. With envy; with malignity ; with ill will.
Damned fpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour envioufy to obftruct the ways that may lead us thither. Dupfa. How envioufly the ladies look,
When they furprife me at my book!
And fure as they're alive at night,
As foon as gone, will thew their (pight.
Swift.
To Envi'ron. v.a. [environner, French.]
. To furround ; to encompafs; to encircle.
I fand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wildernefs of fea. Sbakef. Tit. Andronicus.
The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every fide environed with huge mountains. Knol'es's Hifory.

The manifold ftreams of goodly navigable rivers, as fo many chains, environed the fame fite and temple. Bacon.

On a plain, within the environing rocks, food the city.
Sandy's's fourney.

## A wand'ring

Compatt of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenfes, and the cold environs round. Milt. Parad. Loff.
Thought following thought, and ftep by ftep led on,
He enter'd now the bordering defart wild,
And with dark fhades and rocks environ'd round,
His holy meditation thus purfu'd. Milton's Par. Regain'd.
God hath fcattered feveral degrees of pleafure and pain in all the things that environ and affeet us, and blended them together in almoft all that our thoughts.

Locke.
2. To involve ; to envelope.

May never glorious fun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darknefs and the gloomy fhade of death
Environ you, 'till mifchief and defpair
Drive you to break your necks. Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
Since fhe muft go, and I muft mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darknefs whilft I write. Donne
3. To furround in a hofile manner; to befiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very thought
I trembling wak'd.
Sbakefpcare's Richard III.
In thy danger,
If ever danger do environ thee,
Commend tliy grievance to my holy prayer. Shakeffeare. I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ftraight a barbarous inoife environs me.
Milton.
4. To inclofe; to inveft.

The foldier, that man of iron, Whom ribs of horrour all enciran
Envi'rons. n. f. [environs, French.] The neithon neighbouring places round about the country.
To ENU'VERATE. v a. [en:me, o, Latin.] To reckon up fingly; to count over diftinctly; to numb:r.

You muft not only acknowledge to God that you are a finner, but muft particularly enamerate the hinds of fin where of you know yourfelf guilty. Wa'c's Prefaration for Death. befides enumerating the grofs defect of duty to the queen, I fhew how all things were managed wrong.
Enumera'tion. n. f. [erimmerati, Latin.] The af of num:bering or counting over; number told in

Whofoever reads St. Paul's cnumeration of duties incumbent upon it, muft conclude, that well nigh the bufinefs of Chriftianity is laid on charity. Sprat's Sermas.
The chenifts make finit, falt, fulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this cnuTo ENU'NCIATE v. a. [enuncio, Latin.] Watts's Logick.
To ENU'NCIATE. v. a. [enuncio, Latin.] To declate; to
proclaim; to relate; to exprefs. proclaim; to relate; to exprefs.
Enunc!a'tign. n. $\int$. [enunciatio, Latio.]

1. Declaration; publick atteftation; open proclamation.

This preaching is to ftrangers and infants in Chrift, to produce faith; but this facramental onum iation is the deciaration and confeffion of it by men in Chrift, declaring it to be done and owned, and accepted, and prevailing,

Ta,lor.
2. Intelligence; information

It remembers and retains fuch things as were never at all in the fenfe; as the conceptions, emunciations, and actions of the intellect and will.

Hale's Origin of Niankind
Enu'nciative. adj. [from enunciate.] Declarative; expreffive
This prefumption only proceeds in refpect of the difpofitive words, and not in regard of the enunciative terms thereof. Ay
Enu'nciatively. adv. [from enunciative.] Declaratively.
E'nvoy. n.f. [envoye, French.]

1. A publick minifter fent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots confíre
With Phœbus; now Jove's envoy through the air
Brings difmal tydings.
Denbam.
Perfeus fent envoys to Carthage, to kindle their hatred againft the Romans.

Arbutbnot on Coins
2. A publick meffenger, in dignity below an ambaffador.
3. A meffenger.

The watchful fentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry paffage to the fenfes wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impreffions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital envoys make,
And with new orders are commanded back. Blackm. Creat.
To E'NVY. v. a. [envier, French; invidere, Latin.]
I. To hate another for excellence, happinefs, or fuccefs.

Envy thou not the oppreffor, and chufe none of his ways.
A woman does not envy a man for fighting courage, 31 man a woman for her beauty. $\quad$ Collier of Envy.
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. I have feen the fight,
When I have envied thy behaviour. Sbakesp. Ant. amit Cleop, You cannot envy your neighbour's wifdom, if he gives you good counfel; nor his riches, if he fupplies you in your wants nor his greatnefs, if he employs it to your protection. Swift
3. To grudge ; to impart unwillingly ; to withold malicioufly.

Johnfon, who, by ftudying Horace, had been acquainted wish the rules, feemed to envy others that knowledge. Dryden,
To E'Nvy. v. n. To feel envy; to feel pain at the fight of excellence or felicity.

In feeking tales and informations
Againft this man, whofe honefty the devil
And his difciples only envy at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII He that loves God is not difpleafed at accidents which Goo
chufes, nor envies at thofe gifts he beftows.
Taylor
Who would envy at the profperity of the wicked, and the fuccefs of perfecutors?

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
E'nvy. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the fight of excellence or happinefs.
Envy is a repining at the profperity or good of another, or anger and difpleafure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. Ray on the Creation

All the confpirators, fave only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæfar. Sbak. Ful. Cafar Many fuffered death merely in envy to their virtues and fuperiour genius.

Swift.
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a flave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. Pofe's Efay on Man.
2. Rivalry; competition.

You may fee the parliament of women, the little envies of
them to one another.
Dryden on Dramatick Pa $\cdot$ Jy

Madan, liis is a meer diftraction
You turn the good we offer into envy. Shakef. Henry VIII 4. Publick odium; ill repute.

Edward Plantagenct fhould be, in the moft publick anid notorious manner, finewed unto tie people; to difcharge the king of the envy of that opinion and biuit, how he had been put to death privily.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To EnWhe'el. v. a. [from wibeel.] To encompafs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to Shakefpeare.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enrubeel thee round.
To Enwómb. v. a. [from womb.]
I. 'Io make pregnant.

Me then he left enwomb:d of this child
This lucklefs child, whom thus ye fee with blood. Fa. 24. I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thofe
That were enwombed mine. Shak. All's well that ends well.
2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk niger ftream enwombs
Itfelf into the earth, and after comes
Having firft made a natural bridge to pafs,
For many leagus, far greater than it was;
May't not be faid, that her grave fhall reftore
Her greater, purer, finer than before.
Eo'lipile, i. S. [from ZFolus and pila.] A hollow ball of
metal with a long pipe; whicli ball, filled with water, and metal with a long pipe; whicli ball, filled with water, and
expofed to the fire, fends out, as the water heats, at intervals, expofed to the fre, fends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blifts of cold wind through the pipe.

Confidering the ftructure of that globe, the exterior cruft, and the waters lying round under it, both expofed to the fun, we may fitly compare it to an ecli, ile, or an hollow fphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind.

Burnet's Theory of the Eaith.
Eрíct. n. f. [iтakin.] A number, whereby we note the excefs of the common folar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the folar year conffiting of 305 days, the lunar but of 354 , the lunations every year get eleven days before the folar year; and thereby, in 19 ycars, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole folar year; and having finifhed that circuit, begins again with the fun, and fo from 19 to 19 years. For the firt year afterwards the moon will go before the fun but II days; the fecond year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, caft that away, and the remainder 3 flall be that year's epact; and fo on, adding yearly I I days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten ;
Thirty reject: the prim= makes cpact then. $\qquad$
As the cycle of the moon feems to fhew the epacts, and that of the fun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; fo this Dionyfian period ferves to fhew thefe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laft they accomplifh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532 d year. Holder on Time.
Epaidument. n.f. [French, from epaule, a fioulder.] In fortification, a fidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fafcines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It fometimes denutes a femibaftion and a fquare orillion, or mafs of earth faced and lined with a wall, defigned to cover the cannon of a cazemate. Harr Epe'nthesis. n. $\int$ [ itran:.ass.]. [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or confonant in the middle of a word. Harris. $E^{\prime} P H A . n^{\prime} \rho$. [Hebrew.] A meafure among the Jews, containing fifteen folid inches

The eploa and the bath fhall be of one meafure; that the bath may contain the t.nth part of an homer, and the eppo the tenth part of an homer


1. A fever that terninates in orse day:
2. An infeat that lives only one day.

Ephe'meral. $\}^{n}$ n. $\int$ [ [ipn $\mu$ égoss.] Diurnal ; beginning and endEphe'merick. $\}$ ing in a day.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blaft, and like an ephemeral fit of applauti.

Wottin.
EPHE'MERIS. n. f. [^थmuघers.

1. A journal ; an account of daily tranfactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and fituations of the planets.

When cafting up his eyes againt the light,
Buth month, and day, and hour he meafur'd right ;
And toid more truly than the ephemeris;
For art may err, hut nature cannut mifs. Dryd. Nun's Tale Ephe'merist. n.f. [from eptrenter is.] One who confults the planets; one who thudies or practifes aftrology.
The night inmediately before, the was difeourning of and flighting the art of thofe foolift aftrologers, and genethiacal eplienerifts, that ufu to pry intu the horofoppe of nativities.

Horecl's Vocal Forreft.

Ephemeron-worm. n.f. [from iqripe $\xi_{0}$ and warm.] A fort of worm that lives but a day.
Swainmerdam oblerves of the ephemeron-worms, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the fame. Derh.
 Hebrew prielts That woun by the high prieft was richly compofed of gold, blue, purple, crimfon, and twifted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two fhoulders, were two large precious ftones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of lfrach, upon each fone fix names Where the ephod croffed the high prieft's breaft, was a fquare ornament, called the breaft-plate; in which twelve precious ftones were fet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Ifrael engraved on them, one on each ftone. The ephods worn by the other priefls were only of plain linen.

Ca.met.
He made the ephod of gold, blue, and purple, and fcarlet, and fine twined linen.

Ex. xxxix. 2.
Array'd in ephods; nor fo few
As are thofe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. Sandys's Parapbr. E'pic. adj. [epicus, Latin; itros] Narrative; comprifing narrations, not acted, but rehearfed. It is ufually fuppofed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whofe name fhall live in efic fong,
While mufic numbers, or while verfe has feet.
Dryden.
The epic poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paffions.

Dryden.
From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call epic. Pope's View of Epic Poems.
EpICE'DIUM. n.f. [erixnóoos.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above fhall hear each day
One dirge difpatch'd unto your clay;
Thefe, your own anthems, fhall become
Your latting epicedium.
Sandjs's Paraphrafe.
EPICURE $\quad$ n. $\mathcal{J}$. [epicureus, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a nian given wholly to luxury.

Then fy fale thanes,
And mingle with the Englifh epicures.
Shakefp. Macbeth. The epicure buckles to ftudy, when fhame, or the defire to recommend himfelf to his miffrefs, fhall make him uneafy in the want of any fort of knowledge.

Locke.
Epicuréan. n. . . [epicureus, Latin.] One who holds the phyfiological principles of Epicutus.

The Platonifts have their foul of the world, and the Epicureans their foul of the world, and the Epicureans their endeavour towards motion in their atoms when at reft Locke
Epicúrean. adj. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.
Tie up the libertine in a field of fealts;
Keep his brain fuming; epicurean cooks,
Sharipen with cloylefs fauce his appetite: Shak.Ant. and Cleop.
What a damn'd epicurean rafcal is this! Shakefpeare
Efícu'rism. n. f. [from epicure.] Luxury; fenfual enjoyment; grofs pleafure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and fquires; Men fo diforder'd, fo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurifm and luft
Make it a tavern or a brothel. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
There is not half fo much epicurifm in any of their moft ftudied luxuries; as a bleeding fame at their mercy.

Government of the Tongue, $\int .6$.
Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateft fenfuality; a piece of epicurifm. Calamy's Sermons.
EpICy'cle. n. f. [imi and $x \cup \cup x \lambda$.].] A little circle whofe center is in the circumference of a greater; or a imall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faftened to it round about its proper center.

Harris.
In regard of the epicycle, or leffer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. Brown Gird the fphere
With centric and eccentric; fcribbl'd o'er;
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. viii.
Epicy'cloid. n.f. [earivuxiorions.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave patt of another circle.

Harris.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Epide'mical. } \\ \text { Epide'mick: }\end{array}\right\} n: \int$. [imi and oínoo.]

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people; as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an epidemick difeafe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conftitution of the air, gathered by the predifpofitions of feafon:.

Bacen's Henry VII.
As the proportion of acute and epidemical difeafes fhews the aptnefs of the air to fudden and vehement impreffions, fo the chronicel difeafes thew the ordinary temper of the place.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers
The mure epiciemical and prevarling this evil is, the more honourable are thofe who thine as exceptions. South's sermons.

He ought to have been bufied in lofing his money, or in other amufements equally laudable and epidemik arnong perfons of honour.
swift.
forts of honour.
General ; iniverfat
They're citizens o th' worid, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation efidemical. Clenveland. Epide'rmis. n. f. [iaiò'gus.] The fearf-fkin of a man's body.
EPIGRA'M. n. f. [epigramma, I.atin.] A fluort poem terminating in a point.
A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'ft thou think I care for a fatire or an epigram? Shak.

What can be more witty than the efigram of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phylician, that had been the death of thoufands?

Peacham of Poetry.
I writ
An epigram that boafts more truth than wit.
Gay:
Epigramma'tical. $\}$ Epigrammátick. [epigrammaticus, Latin.]
I. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good epigrammatical poet, old Godfrey of Winchefter, thinketh no ominous forefpeaking to lie in names. Camden.
2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to cpigrams.

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit and grofs hyperboles: he maintains majefty in the midft of plainnefs; he fhines, but glares not; and is ftatcly, without ambition.

Addifon.
He has none of thofe little points and puerilities that are fo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the efigrammatick turns of Lucan; none of thofe fwelling fentinints which are fo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thofe mixt embellifhments of Taffo

Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .279$.
Epigra'mmatist. n.f. [from epigram.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeft upon a poor wit, at firft might have had an epigrammatift for its father; and been afterwards gravely unde ftood by fome painful collector.

Pope.
Such a cuftomer the epigrammatift Martial meets withal, one who; after he had walked through the faireft ftreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings; came away with a wooden difh.

Peaclam on Blazonning.
Efígraphe. $n$. $\int$. [imarga $\varphi$ in.] An infcription on a fatue. Dict. E'PILEPSY. n. $f$. [ $\left[\right.$ minn $\downarrow r_{5}$.] An convulfion, or convulfive motion of the whole body, or of fome of its parts, with a lofs of fenfe. A convulfive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any parts with fo great violence, that the mind cannot reftrain them from attraction.

## My lord is fell into an epilepfy:

This is the fecond fit.
Shak. Othello.
Melancholy diftempers are deduced from fpirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick fpirits, and the epilepfy from fumes.

Flycr on the Humours.
Epile'ptick. adj. [from epilepfy.] Convulfed; difeafed with an epilepfy.

A plague upon your cpileptick vifage!
Smile you my fpeeches, as I were a fool? Shakef. K. Lear. Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any fteams, even fuch as are very fragrant. Arbutbnot on Diet.
E'pilogue. n. f. [ppilogus, Latin.] The poem or fpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buhh, 'tis true that a good play needs no opilogue; yet to good wine they do ufe good buthes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good epilogues.

Shakc/peare's As you like it.
Are you mad, you dog;
I am to rife and fpeak the epilogue. Dryden's Tyran. Love. Epiny'ctis. n. $\int$. [ [wwuxts.] A fore at the corner of the eye. The epinyctis is of the bignefs of a lupin, of a dufky red, and fometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain: it difchargeth firft a fanies of bloody matter.

WiJeman's Surgery-
Epi'phany. n. f. [ the twelth day after Chriftmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifefted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ftar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

Dict.
EPIPHONE'MA. n. $f$. [imiqámpa.] An exclamation; a conclufive fentence not clofely connected with the words forgoing.
I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to fkip over all fentences where he fpied a note of admiration at the end. I believe, if thofe preachers who abound in epiphomenas would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other afleep, except perlaps an old female beggar or two in the ifles; who, if they be fincere, may probably groan at the found. Swift Epíphora. n. $f$. [inị́oga.] An inflammation of any part, - but more cfpecially a defluxion of humours on the eycs.

Harris

Epiphyllo'spiternous,

## E P I

 1s arplied to plants that bear their feed on the back part of their leaves, heing the fame with capillaries. Hari is
Leipilysis. n.f. [émíQuats.] Accretion; the part added by an cretion; one bone glowing to another by fimple contiguity, without any proper articulation
$i$ he $c_{i} i p b y / s$ of the os femoris is a diffinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entircly unite. Wijeman.
 one aggravation, or friking circumfance, is added in due gradation to another; as, ie not only jpared bis encwies, but confinucd them in empioyment; not only continued, but advanced ticen
Eri'scopacy. II.f. [exifiopatus, Latin.] The government of bithops; the government of the church eftablified by the apofles

They durf not conteft with the affembiy in jurifdiction; fo that there was little more than the name of efjicopacy preferved.

Clarendon.
Prelacy itfeif cannot be proved by prefcription, fince epifcopicy is not prefcribed by any time whatfoever. Aytifie's Par. E:I'sc Pal. adj. [from enifoopus, Latin.]
r. belonging to a bihop.

The apofle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himfelf, but to ufe his cfifcopal authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. Regers's Sermons. 2. Vefled in a bifhop

The plot of difcipline fought to crect a popular authority of elders, and to take away epifcopal jurifdiction. Hooker. Epi'scupate. n. $\int$. [epifcopatus, Latin.] A bifhoprick; the ofice and dignity of a bifhop
EPI,ODE. n.f. [emiowdn.] An incidental narrative, or digreffion in a poem, feparable from the main fubject, yet rifing naturally from it.
The poem, which we have now under our confideration, hath no other efifodes than fuch as naturally arife from the fubject.

Addifon's Spectator. Efisu'dical. ? adj. [from epifocie.] Contained in an epifode; Efiso'dick. $\}$ pertaining to an epifode.

Eifodital omaments, fuch as defcriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the obfervations of Ariftotle. Dryd.
I difcover the difference between the efiforick and principal
action, as well as the nature of epifodes. Notes in the Odyffy.
EpISPA'stick. n. $\int$. [

## 1. Drawing.

2. Bliftering. This is now the more frequent, though lefs proper fenfe.

The matter ought to be folirited, by all poffible methods, to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, epifpaficks, and bliftering. Arbuthnot on Diet.
EPI'STLE. n. $\int$. $[\hat{\xi} \pi, 50 \lambda \grave{n}$. $]$ A letter. This word is feldom ufed but in poetry, or on occafions of dignity and folemnity.

When loofe epiflles violate chafte eyes,
She half confents, who filently denies.

- Dryden.

Epi'stolary. adj. [from efifle.]

1. Relating to leticrs; fuitable to letters.
2. Tranfacted by letters.

I fhall carry on an epifolary correfpondence between the two heads. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .114$.
Epi'stier. n. f. [from epifile.] A fribbler of letters.
EPITAPH, n. $\int$. [sтilaplo.] An infcription upon a tomb. Live ftill, and write mine epitab.
Some thy lov'd duft in Parian ftones enfhrine,
Others immortal epitaphs defign;
With wit, and ftrength, that only yields to thine Smith. $\}$
 a comp'iment upon marriage.

I prefume to invite you to thefe facred nuptials: the apitbalamium fung by a crowned mufe. Sandys's Paraphrafe. The forty-fifth pfalm is an epithalamium to Chrift and the church, or to the lamb and his fpoufe.

Burnet.
E'pithem. n.j. [émínnua.] A liquid medicament externally applied.
Etithems, or cordial applications, are jufly applied unto the left breaft

Browu's's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. I. Cordials and epithems are alfo neceffary, to refift the putrefaction and ftrengthen the vitals. Wifeman's Surgely.


1. An aljective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the verdant grove, the craggy mountain's lofty head.
I affirm with phlegn, leaving the efithets of falfe, fcandalnus and villainous to the author.

Swift.
2. It is ufed by fome writers improperly for title, name.

The epitbet of fhades belonged more properly to the darknefs than the refrelliment.
3. It is ufed improperly for phrafe, expreffion

For which of my good parts did you firt fuffer love for me? -Suffer love! a good epithet: I do fuffer love indeed; for I love thee againft my will.

Sbakefpeare.
 compendious abftract; compendium.

I his is a poor elit me of your's,

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Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May fhew like all yourfelf.
Shicise peare's Coriolumus.
Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private ufe; but fet forch for publick monuments, accufe the induftrious writers of delivering much impertinency. Wotton.

I think it would be well, if there were a thort and plain epitome made, coutaining the chief and mort material heads.

Locke on Educati $\%$
Such abflrachs and epitomes may be reviewed in their proper places. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. To Eri'tomise. v.a. [from epitome.]

1. To abftract ; to contract into a narrow fipace.

Who did the whole world's foul contrace, and drove Into the glaffes of your eycs;
So made fuch mirrours and fuch fpies,
That they did all to you cpitomife.
Eonre. $\}$
2. Lefs properly, to diminifh; to curtail.

We have epitomifid many particular words, to the detriment of our tonguc.

Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{U}} .135$
 Epi'tomist. $\}$ ftracier; a writer of epitomes.
E'poch. $\left.^{\prime}\right\}^{n . \int .}\left[\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \pi \chi^{\text {n. }}.\right]$ The time at which a new compuE'pocha. $\}$ tation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.
Mofes diffinclly fets down this account, computing by certain intervals, memorable xras and epocbas, or terms of time.

Brown's l'ulgar Eirours, b. vi. c. I.
Thefe are the practices of the world, fince the year fixty; the grand epoch of falfhood, as well as debauchery. South.

Some lazy ages, lof in fleep and eafe,
No action leave to bufy chronicles;
Such whore fupine felicity but makes
In ftory charms, in epochas miftakes.
Dryden.
Their feveral ejochas or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the firft olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable paflage or accident, give us a pleafant profpect into the hiftories of antiquity and of former ages.

Holder on Time.
Time is always reckoned from fome known parts of this fenfible world, and from fome certain epochs marked out to us by the motions obferveable in it. Locke

Time, by necefity compel'd, fhall go
Through fcenes of war, and epochas of woe.
Prior.
 antiftrophe.
Epope'e. n. $\int$. [ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \pi$ totoina..] An epick or heroick poem.
Tragedy borrows from the epopce, and that which borrows is of lefs dignity, becaufe it has not of its own. Dryd. Virgil. Epula'tion. n. $f$. [cpulatio, Latin.] Banquet; feaft.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to epulation, he defired no other addition than a piece of cheefe. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 17.


The ulcer, incarned with common farcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and fuch like epuloticks.

Wifenan of Infanmation.
Eruabi'lity. n.f. [from equable.] Equality to itfelf; evennefs; unifor mity.
For the celeftial bodies, the equability and conftancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wifdom.

Ray.
The equability of the temperature of the air rendered the Afiaticks lazy.

Arbutbnot on Air.
$E^{\prime} \mathrm{QUABLE}$. adj. [equabilis, Latin.] Equal to itfelf; even; uniform in refpect to form, motion, or temperature.
He would have the vaft body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe reprefents it; to be every where fimooth and equable, and as plain as elyfian fields. Bentley

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an equable motion of it, neither too fwift nor too flow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too flow an acid acrimony.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
E'Quably. adv. [from equable.] Uniformly; in the fame tenour ; evenly; equally to itfelf.

If bodies move equably in concentrick circles, and the fquares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their diftances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the fquares of the diftances. Cheyne.
E'Qual. adj. [aqualis, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparifon; neither greater nor lefs; neither worfe nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyfelf equal with them.

## Equal lot

May join us; equal joy, as equal love. Milton's Par. Loft. Although there were no man in the world to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles equal to two right ancles.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Adequate to any purpofe.

The Scots trufted not their pwn numbers, as equal to fight with the Englifh.

Clarendon, b. viii
3. Eren; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain trimmphs, and their vainer tears;
An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when the frown'd. Dryden.
Think not of me : perlaps my equal mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me.
Smitb.
4. In jult proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations equal to your merit.
5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune ftand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the fame to me,
And both fhall draw the luts their fates decree. Dryd. En.
6. Jndifferent.

They who are not difpofed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
7. Equitable; advantagenus alike to both parties.

He fubmitted himfelf, and fware to all equal conditions.
2 Mac. xiii. 23.

## 8. Upon the fame terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged alfo, equal in fpoils with themfelves. 2 N/ac. viii. $3^{\circ}$. E'qual. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]
I. One not inferiour or fuperiour to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, diffuade him from her; fle is no equal for his birth. Sb. Mucb Ado about Notbing. He would make them all equals to the citizens of Rome. 2 Mac. ix. 15.
Thofe who were once his equalr, envy and defame him, becaufe they now fee him their fuperiour; and thofe who were once his fuperiours, becaufe they look upon him as their equal.

Addifon's Specłator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .256$.
To my dear equal, in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each fwore with truth; with pleafure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. Prior.
2. One of the fame age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my equals in mine own ration.

Gal. i. 14 .
To E'QUAL. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To make one thing or perfon equal to another.
2. To rife to the fame fate with another perfon.

I know no body fo like to equal him, even at the age he wrote moft of them, as yourfelf. Trumbull to Pope. 3. To be equal to.

One whore all not equals Edward's moiety. Shakefpeare.
4. To recompenfe fully.

Then fought Sichcus through the fhady grove,
Who anfwer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love. Dryd.
Nor you, great queen, thefe offices repent,
Which he will equal, and perhaps augment. Dryden's Virg.
To E'Qualise. v.a. [from equal.]

1. To make even.

To equalife accounts we will allow three hundred years, and fo long a time as we can manifeft from the Scripture. Bro. 2. To be equal to : a fenfe not ufed.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bignefs, to equalife and fit a thing bigger than it is.

Digby on Bodics.
Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchlefs dame,
That if together ye fed all onc flame,
It could not equalife the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
ERUA'lity. n.f. [from cqual.]
EQUA iITY. $n$.f. [from cqual.]

1. Likenefs with regard to any quantities compared.
Equality of two domeftick powers,
Breeds fcrupulous faction: the hated, grown to ftrength,
Are newly grown to love. Sbakefp. Antbony and Cleopatra.
2. The fame degree of dignity.

One fhall rife,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ftate,
Will arrogate cominion undeferv'd,
Over his brethren. Miltori's Paradife Lof , b. xii. l. 26 .
According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himfelf, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance.

Waller.
3. Evenncfs; uniformity; conftant tenour ; equability.

Meafure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in conftitutions, and forget that variety which phyficians therein difcover. Brown's Vulgar Errours. E'pually. adv. [from equal.]

1. In the fame degree with another perfon or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various fchemes and projects of fin, and is equally intended by atheifin and immorality. Rogers, Sermon 15.
They are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted with the wages of unrighteoufnefs, as if they were indced poor.

Rogers, Sermon 2.
2. Evenly; cquably; uniformly.

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If the motion of the fun were as unequal as of a fhip, fometimes flow, and at others fwift; or, if being conftantly equally fwift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the fame appearances, it would not help us to meafure time more than the motion of a cumet does.

- Lockes

3. Impartially.

We fhall ufe them,
As we fhall find their merits and our fafety
May equally determine.
Shalispeare's King Lear.
Eru'angular. ailj. [from cquus and angulus, Latin.] Confifting of equal angles.
EQUAN1'mity. n.f. [aquanimitas, Latin.] Evennefs of mind neither elated nor depreffed.
Eeua'nimous. adj. [aquanimis, Latin.] Even; notdcjected; not elated.
EQuA'tion. n.f. [aqiare, Latin.] The invefligation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excefs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both fides, and from and betwcen them the middle daily motions of the fun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of equation of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or fubffraction, as the cafe fhall require.

Holder on Time.
By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the eclipfes of Jupiter's fatellites, it feems that light is propagated in time, fpending in its paffage from the fun'to us about feven minutes of time.

Nizutm's Opt.
Equatron. [In algebra.] Is an expreffion of the fame quantity in two diffimilar terms, but of equal value ; as 3 s . $=\begin{gathered}30 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \text { Dict. }\end{gathered}$
EQuation. [In aftronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the fun's apparent motion, and the time that is meafured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjufted. Dict.
EQUA'IOR. n.f. [aquatir, Latin.] On the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whofe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two cqual parts, poles of the worthern and fouthern hemifpheres. It paffies through the eaft and weft points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raifed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the fun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becaufe he then rifes due eaft and fets due weft, which he doth at no other time of the year. Harris.
By reafon of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot difcover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, difcover the fun in the equator. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 5. equator. On the other fide the equator there is much land ftill remaining undifcovered.

Ray on the Creation.
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rife,
Whence many a burfting ftream auriferous plays. Thomfon. Equato'rial. adj. [fromequator.] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have fpheroidical figures, and obliquities of their equatorial to their ecliptick planes.

Chejne.
Equestrian. alj. [equefris, Latin.]
i. Appearing on horfeback.

An equeftrian lady appeared upon the plains. Spectator.
2. Skilled in horfemanfip.
3. Belonging to the fecond rank in Rome.

EQUE'RRY. n. f. [ecurie, Dutch.] Mafter of the horfe.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Equicru'ral. } \\ \text { EQUicru're. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [aquus and crus, Latin.]
I. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the bafe ; ifofceles.
An equicrure triangle goes upon à certain proportion of length and breadth. Digby on the Soul.
We begin with Saturn, and fucceffively draw lines from angle to angle, until feven equicrural triangles be defcribed.

Brazn's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22:
Equidistant. adj. [aquus and diffars, Latin.] At the fame diftance.

The fixt ffars are not all placed in the fame concave fpherical fuperficies, and equidifiant from us, as they feem to be. Ray on the Creation.
ERuidistantly. ad'u. [from equidifant.] At the fame diffance.

The liver, though feated on the right fide, yet by the fubclavian divifion equidifantly communicates unto cither arm. Brozu's Vulgar Errour:, b.iv. c. 4.
Equifo'rmity, n.f. [equus and forma, Latin] Uniform equality.
No diverfity or difference, but a fimplicity of parts and cquiformity of motion. Browun's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5. Eruila'teral. adj. [aquus and latus, Latin.] Having all fides cqual.

Circles or fquares, or triangles cquilateral, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or leffer. Bacon. Trifling futility appears in their twelve figns of the zo2 diack 2
diack

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diick and their afpeets: why no more afpochs than diametrically oppofite, and fuch as make equilateral figures? Pentley, To EnUlliss:ATE, v.a. [trom cquilibrium.] To balance equally; to kuep even with equal weight on each fide
If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadftone, have in this affricion been drawn from the equator of the loxdflone towards the pole, it will atradt one of the extremes of an equilibrated magnetick needlc.
lionte's Experiments. I he bodies of lifhes are equilibrated with the water in which they fwim. Eblilibrátion. n.f. [from equilibrate.] Arlutbrot on Air.
Equipoife; the act of keeping the balarce even.
The acceffion of bodies upon, or feceffion thereof from the carth's furface, perturb not the equil:bration of either hemifiphere. Lrown's Vu'gar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

In fo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of equilibration are always obferved.
Eelimibrium. n. f. [Látin.]

1. Equipoile; equality of weight.
. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.
Things are not left to an equilibrium, to hover under an indifference whether they fhall come to pafs, or not come to pals.

It is in equilibrios
South's Sermons.
If deities defiend or no;
'Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requifite to form my tale.
Prior:
Health confifts in the equilitrium between thofe two powers, When the fluids move fo equally that they don't prefs upon the
folids with a greater force than they can bear. Arbutb. on Alim.
EquiNe'cessary. adj. [aquus and ncieffarius, Latin.] Needful in the fame degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are equineceffai y. Huaibras, p. i. eant. 3.
EQUINóctial. I.f. [aquus and nox, Latin.] The line that encompaffes the world at an equal diftance from cither pole, to which circle when the fun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.
Eerinóctial, adj. [from equinox.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' equinoctial line
He circled ; four times crofs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverfing each colure. Milton's Pa. Lof. Some fay the fun
Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road,
Like diftant breadth. Niiton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet fhades, and Thracia's gales,
Pining with equinoczial heat.
Pbillips.
Equinócitially. adv. [from equinssital.] In the direction of the equinoctial.
They may be refrigerated inclanaterly, or fomewhat equinoctiaily; that is, towards the eaftern and weftern points. Brown. EQUINOX. n. $\int$. [cquus and n $n: x$, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the precife times in which the fun enters into the firf point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 2 Ift of March and 23 d of $S_{e_{r}}$ tonber, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

It arifeth not unto Biarmia, and heliacally about the autumnal equinox.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c.'I 3.
The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal equinox. Ray on the Creation.
'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March belield the firft created man;
And fince the vernal equinox, the fun
In Aries twelve degrces or more had run.
Dryden.
2. Equality; even meafure. Improper.

Do but fee his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a juft equinox,
The one as long as th' other.
3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical ufe.

The paffage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was fomewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than úfual equinoxes blew.
Dryden. $\}$
F.quinu'merant. adj. [aquus and numerus, Latin.] Having the fame number; confifting of the fame number.

This talent of gold, thonglı not ézuinumerant, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to fome coriefpondent talent in brafs.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
ToE'RUIP. v. a. [equipper, French.]

1. To furnifh for a horfeman or cavalier.
2. To furnif ${ }_{1}$; to accoutre; to drefs out.

The country are ted aftray in following the town; and equipted in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themfelves in the height of the mode.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 129.
E'oulpacir. n. f. [equipage, French.]

1. Furniture for a horfema i.

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2. Carriage of Atate ; vehicle

Winged fpirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of Crod; where ftand of old Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Againft a folemn day, harnefs'd at hand,
Celeftial equipery! Milton's Paradije Lof, b. vii. 1.203. 3. Attendance; retinue

Think what an equifage thou haft in air,
And view with fcorn two pages and a chair
4. Accouticinents; furniture.

Pope.
Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to found,
The god of war, with his fierce equipage,
Thou do'ft awake, fleep never he fo found. Fairy 2ueen. I will not lend thee a penny.-
I will retort the fum in equipage
Shakefpeare's Merry IVives of IVindfor.
E'Quipaged. adj. [from equifage.] Accoutred; attended with fine habits; with fpiendid retinue.

She forth iffued with a gcodly train
Of fquires and ladies, equipaged well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. Fairy $Q^{2}$ ueen
EQuipe'ndency. n. $\int$ [cequus and fende,, Latin.] The aci of anging in equipoife; not determined either way
Doubtlefs the will of man, in the ftate of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect equipendency and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to ftand or not to ftand. Scuth. EQUI'PMENT. n. f. [from equip.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering
2. Accoutrement ; equipage.

E'Quipoise. n. f. [aquus, Latin, and poids, French.] Equality of weight ; equilibration; equality of force.
In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at fuch an equipoife of humours; but that the prevalency of fome one indifpofeth the fpirits.

Glanv. Seeff. C. 14.
EQUipo'llence. n.f. [«̌quus and pollentia, Latin] Equality of force or power.
EQUipo'llent. adj. [aquipollens, Lat.] Having equal power or force ; equivalent.
Votary refolution is made equipollent to cuftom, even in matter of blood.

Bacon's Efays, Civil and Moral. Eeuipo'nderance. $\}$ n. f. [requus and pondus, Latin.] Equa-
Equipónderancy. $\}$ lity of weight; equipoife. Dict.
Equipónderant. adj. [aquus and ponderans, Latin] Being of the fame weight.
Their lungs may ferve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water.

Ray on the Creation
A column of air, of any given diameter, is equiponderant to a column of quickfilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height.
To Equipo'nderate. v.n. [equus and pondero, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heavinefs of any weight doth increafe proportionably to its diftance from the center : thus one pound A at D , will equifonderate unto two pounds at B , if the diftance AD is double unto AB.

Wilkins's Matbem. Jagick.
Equipo'ndious. adj. [aquus and pondus, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondious neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. Glanv. Scepf. c. 27. E'Quitable. adj. [equitable, French.]
I. Juft ; due to juftice.

It feems but equitable to give the artifts leave to name them as they pleafe.

Boy'e's Scept. Chym.
2. Loving juftice; candid ; impartial.

E'Quitably. adv. [from equitable.] Juftly ; impartially.
E'gity. n. f. [equite, French; aquitas, Latin.]

1. Juftice; right ; honefty

## Foul fubornation is predominant,

And cquity exil'd your highnefs' land. Sbakefp. Henry VI. Chriftianity fecures both the private interefts of men and the publick peace, enforcing all juftice and equity. Tillotfon. 2. Impartiality.

Liking their own fomewhat better than other mens, even becaufe they are their own, they muft in equity allow us to be like unto them in this affection. Hooker, b.iv. f. 13. 3. [In law.] The rules of decifion obferved by the court of Chancery.
ERU'VALENCE. $\}^{n}$ n. $\int$. [aquus and valeo, Latin.] Equality of EQUI'VALENCY. $\}$ power or worth.

Muft the fervant of God be affured that which he nightly prays for thall be granted ? Yes, either formally or by way of equivalence, either that or fomething better. Hamm. Pract. Cat.

That there is any equivalence or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Proteftants do deny. Smairidge.

Civil caufes are equivalent unto criminal caufes, and of as great importance; but that this equivalency only refpects the careful and diligent admifion of proofs. Ayliffe's Parergon.
To Equivalence. v.a. [from the noun.] To equiponderate ; to be equal to.

Whether the tranfgreffion of Eve feducing did not exceed Adam feduced, or whether the refifibility of his reafon did

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not equivalence the facility of her feduction, we fhall refer to fchoolmen.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 1. Eevi'valent. adj. [«quus and valens, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

## Things

Well nigh equivalent, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy flare,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Filings up the adverfe fcale, and fhuns proportion. Prior. 2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or fecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worfhip thee. Milton's Paradife Lof, l. ix. 3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Ifrael's foes, who, with a ftrength Equivalent to angels, walk'd their ftreets, None offering fight. Milton's figonijes, l. $34^{2}$.
4. Of the fame cogency or weight.

The confideration of publick atility is, by very good advice, judged at the leaft equivalent with the eafier kind of neceffity.
5. Of the fame import or meaning.

The ufe of the word minifter is brought down to the literal fignification of it, a fervant; for now to ferve and to minifter, fervile and minifterial, are terms equivalent. South's Sermons. Equi'valent. n. f. A thing of the fame weight, dignity, or value.

The flave without a ranfom fhall be fent;
It refts for you to make th' equivalent. Dryden's Honer.
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another.
EQU1'vocal. adj. [aquivocus, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful fignification; meaning different things; ftanding for different notions.

Thefe fentences to fugar, or to gall,
Being ftrong on both fides, are equivocal. Shakefp. Otbello. Being ftrong on both fides, are equivocal. Shakefp. Otbello.
W ords of different fignifications, taken in general, are of an equivocal fenfe; but being confidered with all their particular circumftances, they have their fenfe reftrained. Stillingfleet. The greater number of thofe who held this were mifguided by equivocal terms.
2. Uncertain; doubtful ; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without feed, or of infects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. Harr.

My affirmation is, that there is no fuch thing as equivocal or fpontaneous generation; but that all animals are generated by animal parents of the fame feccies with themfelves . Ray

Thofe half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our ifle
As half-form'd infects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinifh'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's fo equivocal. Pofe's Effay on Criticifm.
EQui'vocal. n.f. Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning. Shall two or thrce wretched equivocals have the force to corrupt us.
Equi'vocally. adu. [from equivocal.]

1. Ambiguoufly; in a doubtful or double fenfe.

Words abftracted from their proper fenfe and fignification, ofe the nature of words, and are cinly equivocally fo called. South.
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation uut of the ftated order.
No infect or animal did cver proceed equivocally from putrefaction, unlefs in miraculous cafes; as in Egypt by the Divine judgments.

Bentley's Sermions.
Eeui'vocalness. n.f. [from equivocal.] Ambiguity; double meaning

Diftinguifh the equivocalnefs or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonftration.

Norris.
To Equívocate. v. n. [aquivocatio, Latin.] To ufe words of double meaning ; to ufe ambiguous expreffions; to mean one thing and exprefs another.

Not only Jefuits can equivocate. Dryden's Hind and Pantb. My foul difdain'd a promife;
But yet your falfe equivocating tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falfhoods. Smith. Eeuroca'tion. n. f. [aquivocatio, Latin.] Ambiguity of fpeech; drouble meaning.

Reproof is eafily mifapplied, and, through squivocation, wrefted.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.

> I pull in refolution, and begin

That lies like truth.
Shakefpcare's Macbeth.
Equivoca'ror. n.f. [from equivocate.] One who ufes ambiguous language; one who ufes mental refervation.
-Here's an émivocato', that could fwear in both the fcales againft either feale; who committed treafon, yet could not equivocate to heaver.

Shakejpeares Macbeth.

## ERE

Er, a fyllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa, dwellers. Gilfori's Camden. E'ra. n.f. [ara, Latin.] 'The account of time from any particular cate or epoch.

Frim the blefings they beftow
Our times are dated, and our eras move:
They govern, and colighten all below, As thou do'ft all above.

Pricr.
Eradia'tion. n. $\int$. [e and radius, Latill.] Emiffion of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converfe with him, from whom alone are all the crarliations of truc mejefty. K. Charles. To ERA'DICATE. v.a. [eralics, Latin]

1. To pull up by the root.

He fuffereth the poifon of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be eradicated, yet this not to be moved. Brown's Vitly. Err.
2. To completely deftroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty perfon can bring himfelf entirely to a milk dict, he may fo change the whole juices of his body as to cradicate the diftemper.

Aibutbnot on Diet.
If vice cannot wholly be eradicated, it ought at leaft to be confined to particular objects. Swift's Examiner, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 27. ERADICa'tion. n. f. [from eradlicate.]

1. The ast of tearing up by the root; deftruction ; excifion.
2. The fate of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a flariek upon eradication, which is falfe below confutation. Brown's Vulg. Err.
Erádicative. adj. [from eradicate.] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.
To ERA'SE. v. a. [rafer, French.] To deftroy; to exfcind; to expunge; to rub out.

The heads of birds, for the moft part, are given erafed; that is, plucked off.

Peacham on Elazoning
ERA'SEMENT. n.f. [from erafe.]

1. Deftruction; devaftation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

Ere. adv. [æn, Saxon; air, Gothick; eer, Dutch. This word is fometimes vitioufly written $e^{\prime} e r$, as if from ever. It is likewife written or before ever, on and æn in Saxon being indifcriminately written. Mr. Lye.]

1. Before; fooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred baftards, he would have paid for the nurfing a thoufand. Sbak.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces or ever they cane to the bottom of the den.

Daniel. to the bottom of the den. Juft trial, ere I merit
My exaltation without change or end. Miit. Par. Regain'd.
The mountain trees in diftant profpect pleafe,
Ere yet the pine defcended to the feas;
Ere fails were fpread new oceans to explore. Diyden's Ovid. Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd ere the wonted feafon. , Dryden's All for Live. The birds fhall ceafe to tune their ev'ning fong,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And ftreans to murmur, ere I ceafe to love. Pope's Autumn.
Erelóng. adv. [from ere and lung.] Before a long time had elapfed. N'ec Lingun tempus.

The wild horfe having enmity with the ftag, came to a man to defire aid, who mounted upon his back, and, following the flag, erelong flew him. Spenfer on Ireland.
The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, erelong he had not only gotten pity but pardon. Sidney.

Nothing is lafting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had erelong.

Ben. Fobnjon's Difcuveries.
They fwim in joy,
Ereiong to fwim at large, and laugh, for which
The world erelong a world of tears muft weep. Milt.P. Loft.
I faw two fock-doves billing, and erelong
Will take the neft. Dryden's Virgil, Paf: 3.
It pleafes me to think, that I who know fo fimall a portion of the works of the Creator, and with flow and painful fteps creep up and down on the furface of this glohe, flaall erelong fhoot away with the fiviftnefs of imagination, and trace the fprings of nature's operations.

Siestator, N". $6_{j 5}$
Ereno'w. adu. [from ere and now.] Before this time.
Ah , gentle foldiers, fome fhort time allow;
My father has repented him crenow. Dryd. Con:q. of Granad.
Had the world eternally been, fcience had been brought to perfection long erenoru. Chayne's Phill. Prin.
Erewhi'le. ]adr. [from ere and while.] Some time ago; EREWHi'LEs. $\}$ before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was erewbile:
Since night you lov'd me, yet fince night you left me. Shak. We fit down to our meals, fufpect not the intrufion of armed uninvited guefts, who crewbiles, we know, were wont to furprife us.
To ERE'CT. v. a. [erialus, Latin.]

1. To raife in a flait line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To Erect a Perpendicular. To crofs onc line by another at right angles.
3. $T_{0}$

## ER K

3 To raife; to build.
Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at laft thou thalt ereat. Drya. Virg. There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republick.
4. To eftablih anew ; to fettle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who reeit a new cemmonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the fame that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed effate.

Hooker, b. v. f. 17.
He fuffers feventy-two diflinct nations to be crected out of the firt monarchy, under diftinct governours.

Raleigh.
5. To elevate ; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to ereet myfelf into a judge.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to recín myfelf into an apoftle. Locke on St. Paul's Epiflles.
6. To raife confequences from premifes.

Men being too hafty to erecz to themfelves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themfelves deceived in their fock of knowledge.

Locke:
Malebranche ereets this propofition, of feeing all things in God, upon their ruin.
7. To animate; not to deprefs; to encourage.

Why fhould not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear deject them: Denbam. - Ere'ct. v. n. To rife upright.

The trefoil againft rain fwelleth in the ftalk, and fo ftandeth more upright; for by wet ttalks do ereett, and leaves bow down.
Ere'ct. adj. [erectus, Latin.]
I. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from pronenefs, are almoft erelt; advancing the
head and breaft in progreffion, only prone in volitation. Brown.
Bafil tells us, that the ferpent went ereet like man. Brown.
$\therefore$. Directed upwards.
Vain were vows,
And plaints, and fuppliant hands, to heav'n erect. Phillips.
3. Bold; confident; unfhaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But ftand erect, and found as loud as fame.
Granville.
4. Vigorous ; not depreffed.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceffary, is wafted or dulled.
Ere'ction. n. f: [from ereet.]

1. The act of raifing, or ftate of being raifed upward.

We are to confider only the erection of the hills above the ordinary land.

Brerewood on Languages.
2. The act of building or raifing edifices.

The firf thing which moveth them thus to caft up their poifon, are certain folemnities ufual at the firft erection of poifon, ar

Hooker, b. v. f. 12 .
churches.
Pillars were fet up above one thoufand four hundred and Pillars were fet up above one the fix years before the flood; counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the ereetion of them. Raleigh's Hiftory. 3. Eftablifhment ; fettlement.

It muft needs have a peculiar influence upon the erection, countinuance, and diffolution of every fociety. South's Serm. 4. Elevation; exaltation of fentiments.

Her peerlefs height my mind to high erection draws up. Sidn. Ere'ctness. n. $\int$. [from crect.] Uprightnefs of pofture or form.

We take erectnefs ftrictly as Galen defined it: they only, fayeth he, have an erect figure, whofe fpine and thighbone are carried on right lines. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. I. EREMITE. $n$. $\int$. [eremita, Latin; ! in a wildernefs; one who lives in folitude; "an hermit; a folitary.

Antonius the eremite findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of thefe four Raleigh's Hifory of the World. And many more too long,
Embryoes and idiots, eremites and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. Milton. Eremi'tical. adj. [from eremite.] Religiouly folitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, eremitical and cenobítical.

Stillingftet. Erenobitical. ERe'ption. n. f. [erepti;, Latin.] A fnatching or taking away by force.

Bail.
E'rGOT. n. S. A fort of ftub, like a piece of foft horn, about the bignefs of a chefnut, which is placed behind and below the paftern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft
Farrier's Diet. of the fetlock.
Eri'ngo. n. f. Sea-holly, a plant.
Eri'stical. adj. [色,sc.] Controverfial; relating to difpute; containing controverfies.
ERKE. n.f. [cary Saxon.] Ide; lazy; nothful, An old word.

For men thercin thould hem delite;
And of that dede be not erke,
Chaucer.
But of fithes haunt that werke

## ERR

E'rmelin. n. $\int$. [diminutive, of ermin; armain, Frenci.] An crmine. Sec Ermine.

Silver fkins,
Silme; , b. ii.
Paffing the hate fpot ermelins
E'RMINE. n. f. [bermine, French, from armenius, Latili.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly refembles a weafle in flape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnifhing a choice and valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambfkiin, which is noted for its flining black colour, the better to fet off the whitenefs of the ermine. Trevoux.

Ermine is the fur of a little beaft, about the bignefs of a weafel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia.

## Peacham on Blazoning.

> A lady's honour mult be touch'd;

Which, nice as crmines, will not bear a foil. Dryden.
Fair ermines, fpotlefs as the fnows they prefs. Thomfon. E'rmined. adj. [from ermine.] Cloathed with crmine:

Arcadia's countefs, here in ermin'd pride,
Is there Paftora by a fountain fide.
Pope's Epifles.
E'RNE. ? Do immediately flow from the Saxon ern, eapn, a
E'ron. $S$ cottage, or place of retirement. Gibfon's Camden:
To ERO'DE. v. a. [erodo, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the fea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and crodeth them.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .983$.
The blood, being too fharp or thin, crodes the veffel. $W / i / f_{0}$ :
Eroga'tion. n. f. [crogatio, Latin.] The act of giving or beftowing; diftribution.
Erotsion. n. f. [erofio, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The ftate of being eaten away ; canker ; corrofion.

As fea-falt is a fharp folid body, when taken in too great quantities, in a conftant diet of falt meat, it breaks the veffels, produceth erofions of the folid parts, and all the fymptoms of the fea-fcurvy.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
To ERR. v.n. [erro, Latin.

1. To wander ; to ramble.

A form of ftrokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And errs about their temples, ears, and cyes. Dryden's Virg.
The rains arife, and fires their warmth difpenfe;
And fix'd and crring fars difpofe their influence. Dryd.Virg.
2. To mifs the right way ; to ftray.

We have erred and ftrayed like loft theep. Common Prajer. 3. To deviate from any purpofe.

But errs not nature from this gracious end;
From burning funs when livid deaths defcend. Pope's Efays.
4. To conmit errours; to miftake.

It is a judgment maim'd and moft imperfect,
That will confefs perfection fo could err,
Againft all rules of nature.
Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
Do they not err that devife evil?
Prov. xiv. 22.
Poffibly the man may err in his judgment of circumftances, and therefore let him fear; but becaufe it is not certain he is miftaken, let him not defpair. Taylor's Rule of living boly.

Nor has it only been the heat of erring perfons that has been thus mifchievous, but fometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach.

Decay of Piety.
The mufes' friend, unto himfelf fevere,
With filent pity looks on all that err.
Waller.
He who from the reflected image of the fun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not err more grofly: Chejne. E'rrand. n. $\int$. [æpenð, Saxon; arend, Danifh.] A mefläge; fomething to be told or done by a meffenger; a mandate; ; commiffion. It is generally ufed now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, fhall ftand ftill, 'till they have their errand warranted unto them. Hioker, b. ii. f.s.

But haft thou done thy errand to Baptifta?
-I told him that your father was in Venice. Shatejpeare.
A quean! have I not forbid her my houie? She comes of crrands, does the? Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
When he came, behold the captains of the holt were fitting, and he faid, I have an errand to thee, O captain. 2 Kings ix. 5 . From them I go
This uncouth errand fole. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ii His cyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his fwift errands, over moift and dry,
O'er fea and land. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii. 1.652.
Well thou do'ft to hide from common fight
Thy clofe intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the filver-footed dame,
Tripping from fea, on fuch an errand came. Dryd. Homer
F'rrable. adj. [from err.] Liable to ctr; liable to miftake.
E'rrableness. n. $\int$. [from errable.] Liablenefs to error: liablenefs to miftake.

We may infer, from the errablenefs of our nature, the reafonablenefs of compiffion to the feduced. Decily of Picty. Erra'nt. adj. [errans, Latin; errant, French.]

1. Wanderint; roving; rambling. Paiticularly applied to
an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in fearch of adventures.

There are jult feven planets, or errant ftars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonftrable unto fenfe, that there are many more. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12. Chief of domeftick knights and errant,
Either for chartel or for warrant.
Hudibras.
2. Vile ; abandoned; completely bad. See Arrant.

Any way, fo thou wilt do it, good impertinence :
Thy company, if I flept not very well
A-nights, would make me an errant fool with queftions.
Jobnfon's Catiline.
E'RRANTRY. n. f. [from errant ]

1. An errant ftate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a fhort fpace of errentry upon the feas, he got fafe back to Dunkirk. Addifon's Freeholder, No. 36.
2. The employnient of a knight errant.

Erra'ta. n.f. [Latin.] The faults of the printer inferted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, befides thofe that the crrata take notice of, he will confider the weaknefs of the author's eycs.
ERra'tick. adj. [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain ; keeping no certain order; holding no eftablifhed courfe.

The earth, and each erratick world,
Around the fun their proper eenter whirl'd,
Compofe but one extended vaft machine. Blackm. Creation.
Through the vaft waves the dreadful wonders move, Hence nam'd erratick. Pope's Ody $\int$ ey, b. xii. l. 75 .
2. Irregular ; changeable.

They are incommoded with a fimy mattery cough, ftink of breath, and an crratick fever. Harvey on Con/umptions.
Erra'tically. adu. [from erratical or erratick.] Without rule, ; without any eftablifhed method or order.
They come not forth in generations erratical, or different from each other; but in (pecifical and regular fhapes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6
E'rrhine. n.f. [èppeva.] Snuffed up the nofe; occafioning fneezing.
We fee fage or betony bruifed, fneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the phyficians call errbines, put into the nofe to draw phlegm and water from the head.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 3^{8}$
Erro'neous. adj. [from erro, Latin.]
I. Wandering; unfettled.

They roam
Erroneous and difconfolate, themfelves
Accufing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance.
Phillips.
This circle, by being placed here, ftopped much of the erroneous light, which otherwife would have difturbed the vifion. Newton's Opt.
Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, fo heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter conftraint! erroneous and forlorn. Pope's Odyfey, b. i
2. Irregular ; wandering from the right road.

If the veffels, inftead of breaking, yield, it fubjects the perfon to all the inconveniencies of erroneous circulation; that is, when the blood ftrays into the veffels deftined to carry ferum or lymph.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. Miftaking ; minled by errour.

Thou art far from deftroying the innocent with the guilty, and the erroneous with the malicious.

King Cibarles.
There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed confcience.

South's Sermons.
4. Miftaken ; not conformable to truth.

Their whole counfel is in this point utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindnefs of thofe times, or from negligence, or from defire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that fuch things might be for a while.

Hooker, b. iv. S. 14.
A wonderful erroneous obfervation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.

Bacon's War with Spain
The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by fuppofing that they arife from new modifications of the rays, which is an erroneoss fuppofition. Newton's Opt.
Erro'neously. adv. [from erroneous.] By miftake; not rightly.

The minds of men are erronesuly perfuaded, that it is the will of God to have thofe things done which they fancy. Hook. I could not difcover the lenity and favour of this fentence; but conceived it, perhaps erroncoufl, rather to be rigorous than gentle.

Gulliver's Travels.
Erróneousness. n. f. [from erroneous.] Phyfical falfehood; inconformity to truth.
The phænomena may be explained by his hypothefis, whereof he demonftrates the truth, together with the erroRivosfines of oure.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

E'RROUR. n. f. [error, Latin.]

1. Miftake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a miftake of our judgment giving affent. to that which is not true.

Locke.
Oh, hateful errour, melancholy's child!-
Why do'ft thou fhew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not?
Sbatefpeare's 'fut. Ciefar.
2. A blunder; an act or affertion in which a miftake is committed.

In religion,
What damned crrour, but fome fober brow
Will blefs it. Sbakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
He look'd like nature's errour, as the mind
And body were not of a piece defign'd,
But made for two, and by miftake in one were join'd. Dryd.
3. Roving excurfion ; irregular courfe.

What brought you living to the Stygian fiate?
Driv'n by the winds and errours of the fea,
Or did you heav'n's fuperiour doom obey? Dryden's EEn.
4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himfelf, and for the crrours of the people.

Heb. ix. 7.
5. [ In law, more efpecially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the procefs; and the writ, which is brought for semedy of this overfight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redrefs falfe judgment given in any court of record.

Cowel.
Erst. adv. [erf, German; ænrza, Saxon.]
I. Firt.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreftalled place at $e r f$,
For fear of further harm, I counfel thee. Spenf. Fai. शueen.
2. At firft; in the beginning

Fame that her high worth to raife,
Seem'd erft fo lavih and profufe,
We may juftly now accufe
Of detraction from her praifc.
Milton.
3. Once ; when time was.

He taught us er $\ell$ the heifer's tail to view. Gay.
The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were deftin'd er $f$, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off.
Prior.
4. Formerly ; long ago.
5. Before; till then; till now.

As fignal now in low dejested ftate,
As erft in higheft, behold him. Milton's Agoriftes, $1.33^{8 .}$ Opener mine eyes,
Dim erft; dilated fpirits, ampler heart. Milton's Par. Lof.
The Rhodians, who erft thought themfelves at great quiet,
were now overtaken with a fudden and unexpected mifchief.
Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Erube'scence. $\}$ n. $\int$. [erubefcentia, Latin.] The act of grow-
Erube'scency. $\}$ ing red; rednefs.
Erubescent. adj. [erubeficens, Latin.] Reddif: fomewhat red; inclining to rednefs.
To ERU'CT. v. a. [eructo, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the fomach
Eructa'tron. n.f. [from eruet.]
r. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ftomach

The figns of the functions of the ftomach being depraved, are crucfations, either with the tafte of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid.

Arbutbnot.
3. Any fudden burft of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot fprings, or fiery eructations; fuch as burf forth of the earth during earthquakes. Woodward's Nat. Hijt.
Erudi'tion. n.f. [eraditio, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ftudy and inftruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all erudition. Shakeffeare.
The earl was of good erudition, having been placed at ftudy in Cambridge very young.

W'cton.
To your experience in flate affairs you have alfo joined no vulgar erudition, which all your modefty is not able to conceal; for to underftand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. Dryden.

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univerfity crudition, are apt to fill their fermons with philofophical terns and notions, metaphyfical. Szuift.
Eru'ginous. adj. [aruginofus, Latin.] Partaking of the fubftarice and nature of copper.
Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an aduft ftibial or eruginous fulphur. Harvej on Conjuantt.
Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of falt, drawn out of ferreous and eruginous earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper ; the blue of' copper, the gereen of iron. Brotune. Eru'ption. n.f. [eruptio, Latin.]
I. The act of breaking or burfing forth from any confinement. In part of Media there are eruptions of flames out of plains. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, Nu. 36 r
Finding themfelves pent in by the exterior earth, they preffed with violence againft that arch, to makc it yield and
give way to their dilatation and eruftion.
2. Burft ; emifioni.

Upon a fignal given the eruption began; fire and fmoak, mixed with feveral unufual prodigies and figures, made their appearance.

Addijon's Gizardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}: 103$.
3. Sudden excurfion of an hoftile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, fhall be perhaps
Our firft cruption, thither or elfewhere ;
For this infernal pit fhall never hold
Celeftial fpirits in bondage. Milton's Paradife Loff; b. i.
Such command we had,
To fee that none thence iffu'd forth a fpy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Left he, incens'd at fuch erreption bold,
Deftruction with creation might have mix'd. Milt. P. Loft
4. Violent exclamation.

It did not run out in voice or indecent cruptions, but filled the foul, as God does the univerfe, filently and without noife. Soutb's Sermons.
5. Efforefence ; piftules.

Difeaicd nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ftrange araptions. Sbakejpare's Henry IV. p. i.
An eruption of humours, in any pait, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines.

Govcrrancnt of the Tongue, f. 6.
Unripe fruits are apt to occafion foul cruptions on the fkin.

Arbutbnot on Alincnts.
Eru'ptive. adj. [eruptus, Latin.] Burfting forth
'Tis liflening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the fartled eye the fudden glance
Appears far fuath cruptive through the cloud.
Thomfon.
Erysípelas. n. $\int$. [ $\xi_{\rho}$ טUGine $\pi \alpha \kappa$.]
An eryfoclas is generated by a hot ferum in the blood, and affects the fuperficie, of the fkin with a. fhining pale red, or citron colour, without pulfation or circumfcribed tumour, fpreading from one place to another. Wifeman's Surgery.
ESCAL $A^{\prime} D E . n . \int$. [French.] The act of fcaling the walls of a fortification.
In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utenfils, which were made ufe of in their famous efcalade. Add.
$\mathbf{E}^{\prime}$ scalop. n. S. A fhellfifh, whofe fhell is regularly indented.
The fhells of thofe cockles, efcalops, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclofed in the ftrata of ftone.

Wodward's Natural Hifory.

## To ESCA'PE. v. a. [echaper, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from ; to obtain fecurity from; to fly; to avoid,
Since we cannot efcape the purfuit of paffions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to fubdue or divert them.

Temple.
Had David died fooner, how much trouble had he efcaped, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his fon. Wake.
2. To pafs unobferved.

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may efcape them, and in many things they may be deceived.

Hooker, b. ii. 厅. 7.
'Tis fill the fame, although their airy thape
All but a quick poetick fight efiape.
Denbam.
The reader finds out thofe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which efiafed him in the tumult and hurry of reprefenting.

Dryden's Don Sebaftian, Pref.
To Esca'pe. v.n. To fly; to get out of danger.
Benhadad, the king of Syria, efcapcd on horfe. Cbronicles.
They efcaped all fafe to land.
ACts xxvii. 44 .
The finner fhall not $f_{\text {cape }}$ with his fooil, and the patience of the godly fhall not be fruftrated. Eccluf. xvi. $1_{3}$.

Efcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither fay thou in all the plain: efcape to the mountain, left thou be confumed

Gen. xix. 17.
Whofo pleafeth God fhall efcape from her, but the finner thall be taken by her.

Eccl. vii. 26.
There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwife he might put on a hat, a muffer, and a kerchief, and fo efape.

Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
To convince us that there was no way to efcape by climbing up to the mountains, he affures us that the higheft were all covered.

Wondward's Natural Hiftory:
Laws are not executed, men of virtue are difgraced, and murderers efiate.

Watts's Logick.
Esca're. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the aet of getting out of danger.

1 would hatten my efcape from the windy florm and tempeft.
$P \int$. lv. 7.
He enjoyed neither his efcape nor his homour long; for he was hewn in picces. Hayward.
Men of virtue have had extraordinary cfcapes out of fuch dangers as have enclofed them, and which have feemed inevitable.

Addij)n's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. II $7 \cdot$
2. Excurfion; fally.

Wre made an efcape, not fo much to feck our own,
As to be inftruments of your fafety.
Denbam's Soply.
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaf:on out of fome lavfui reflraint. For example, if the flecrift, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perfon, and endeavours to carry him to ganl, and he in the way, cither by violence or by fliglt; breaks from him, this is called an efcape.
4. Excufe; fulterfuge; crafion.

St. Paul himfelf did not defpife to remember whatfuever he found agrceable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all cfoape by waly of ignorance. Ral. 5. Sally; flight,; irregularity.

Thoufand'frapes of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams;
And rack thee in their fancies. Sbakefp. Vicaf. for Menfure. Loofe 'Jcapes of love.

Milton
6. Overfight; miftake.
-In tranfcribing there would be lefs care taken, as the language was lefs underfood, and fo the efcapes lefs fubject to obfervation. Brerewood on Languages.
Esca'rgatoire. n. f. [French.] A nurfery of fnails.
At the Capuchirts I faw efcargatoives, which I took the more notice of, becaufe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the fame kind in other countries. It is a fquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaft quantity of large fnails that are efteemed excellent food, when they are well dreffed. Add. Eschalo't. n.f. [French.] Pronounced ballot.

Efchalots are now from France become an Englifh plant, being increafed and managed after the fame manner as garlick; only they are to be fet earlier, becaufe they ipring fooner, and taken up as foon as the leaves begin to wither, left either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine relifh to moft fauces, and the breath of thofe that eat them is not offenfive to others.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
E'SCHAR. n. f. [दे $\quad \chi^{\dot{\alpha} \rho} \rho a$.] A hard cruft or fcar made by bot applications.

- When iffues are made, or bones expofed, the efchar fhould be cut out immediately.

Sharp's Surgery. Escha'rotick. adj. [from efchar.] Cauftick; having the power to fear or burn the flefh.
An efchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruft off; and continued the ufe of efcharoticks.

WiSeman's Surgery.
Efcaroticks applied of afh-afhes, or bliftering plaifter. Floyer. ESCHE'AT. n. . [from the French efchevir.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or efpecial. Efcheat is alfo ufed fometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has efcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, efcheat is ufed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eftate of fee-fimple in any lands or tenements holden of a fuperiour lord, dies feifed, without heir general or efpecial; for, in this cafe, the lord brings this writ againft him that poffeffes the lands after the death of his tenant, and fhall thereby recover them.

Cowe!'
If the king's ordinary courts of juftice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or efcheats, I cannot juftly fay that fuch a country is wholly conquered.

Davies on Ireland.
To Esche'at. ข. a. [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laft general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whofe lands were thereby faved to their heirs, which fhould have otherwife efcheated to her majefty.

Spenfer on Ireland.
He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited efcheated lands in Ireland, which Thould accrue to the crown by reafon of this rebellion

Clarendon.
Eschéator. n. $\int$. [from efcheat.] An officer that obferves the efcheats of the king in the county whereof he is efcheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer.

Cowel.
At a Bartholomew fair at London an efcheator of the city arrefted a clothier, and feifed his goods. Camden's Remains. To Esche'w. v.a. [efcheoir, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to thun; to decline. A word almoft obfolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be efchewed.

Sidney, b. ii.
So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's fins forepaft let us efcherv,
And fly the faults with which we did offend
Spenfer.
He who obeys, deftruction thall efohew;
A wife man knows borh when and what to do. Sandys.
Of virtue and vice the obligations are fuch, that men are univerfally to practife the one and efchew the other.

Atterbary's Sermons, Preface.
Eschu'tcheon. n.f. The fhield of the family; the picture of the enfigns arnorial.

Efcbutcheon is a French word, from the Latin foutum, leather; and hence cometh our Englith word buckler, lene in the old Saxou fignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ftag of whofe fkins, quilied clofe together with horn or hard wood the ancient Britons made their Bields.

Peacham.

## E S P

There be now, for martial encouragement, fome degrees and orders of chivalry, and fome remembrance perhaps upon the afchutcheon.

Bacon's EJJys. they are ufually defcribed in the maps of Canaan. Brown. Escórt. n.f. [efort, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.
To Escórt. v. a. [eforter, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.
Escót. n. f. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the fupport of the community, which is called fcot and lot.
To Esco't. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to fupport.
What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they efcoted? Shakespeare's Hamlet
Esco'ut. n. $\int$. [efcouter, French.] Lifteners or fpies; perfons fent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good efcout abroad, and fure watch within.

Hayward.
Escri'toir. n.f. [French.] A box with all the implements neceffary for writing.
Escu'age. n. f. [from efiu, French, a fhield.]
Efcuage, that is fervice of the fhield, is cither uncertain or certain. Efcuage uncertain is likewife twofold: firft, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perfon to the king's wars againft his enemies, either himfelf, or to fend a fufficient man in his place, at his coft, fo many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his firft tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of fuch fervice feem to have been rated by the quantity of the land fo holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was fo much land as, in thofe days, was accounted a fufficient living for a a knight; and that was fix hundred and eighty acres as fome think, or eight hundred as others, or 151 . per Annum. Sir 'Thomas Smith faith that cenfus equefris is $40 \%$. revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is faid, but twenty days. The other kind of this efcuage uncertain is called caftleward, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himfelf or by fome other, to defend a caftle as often as it thall come to his courfe. Efcuage certain is where the tenant is fet at a certain fum of money, to be paid in lieu of fuch uncertain fervices: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty fhillings; for half his fee, ten fhillings, or fome like rate.
E'scuient, adj. [efculentus, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.
I knew a man that would faft five days; but the fame man ufed to have continually a great wifp of herbs that he fmelled on, and fome efculent herbs of ftrong fcent, as garlick. Bacon. E'sculent. n. f. Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the efculent, as radifh and parfnips, it will make the root the greater, and fo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the efculent, by ftrengthening the root, it will make the fruit alfo the greater. Bacon's Natural Hifory', $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .474$.
Espa'lier. n.f. Trees planted and cut fo as to join.
Plant your faireft tulips in places of fhelter, and under cfaliers.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his effaliers meet. Pope, Epifle iv.
Espa'rce't. $n$ f. A kind of faint-foin, and by fome judged to be the fanic.

Mortimer's Hustandry.
ESPE'CIAL. adj. [fpecialis, Latin.] Principal; chief.
They had th' efpecial engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. Daniel's Civil War.
Espécially. adv. [from ofpecial.] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I fomewhat marvel, that they efpecially fould think it abfurd to oppofe church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themfelves divide the gofpel into doctrine and difcipline.

Hooker, b. iii. S. 3 .
Would you proceed efpecially againt Caius Marcius? Sbak.
This delight they take in doing of mifchief, whereby I mean fpoiling of any thing to no purpofe; but more efpecially the pleafure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perfuade myfelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced difpofition.

Providence hath planted in all men a natural defire and curiofity of knowing things to come; and fuch things espccially as concern our particular happinefs, or the general fate of mankind.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Espérance. n. f. [Frencl.] Hope.
To be worf,
The loweft, moft dejected things of fortune,
Stands ftill in efperance, lives not in fear.' Sbakefp. K. Lear.
Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An efperance fo obiftinately frong,
'That doth invert th' atteft of eyes and cars. Shakefpeare. Eertal. $n f$. [French, from efpicr.] A fpy; a foout; one fent to bring intelligence.

## E S Q

Thofe four garrifons, iffuing forth at fuch convenient times as they fhall have intelligence, or efpial upon the enemy, will drive him from one fide to another.

Spcujer on Lreland.
As he march'd along,
By your efpials were difcovered
Two mightier troops.
Shakefp.
'Spials have informed me,
The Englifh in the fuburbs clofe entrench'd,
Went through a fecret grate.
Shakic/p. Heri. Vt.
She had fome fecret efpials to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. Bac. H. VII:
Esplanade. n. $\int$. [French.] In fortification, the fame with the glacis of the counterfcarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty face between the glacis of a citadel and the firft houfes of the town.

Harris.
Espo'usals. n. f. without a fingul. [ [ponfalia, J.atin; efpous, French.] The act of. contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.
Espo'usal. adj. Ufed in the act of efpoufing or betrothing.
The ambaffador put his leg, ffript naked to the knee, between the efpoufal fheets; that the ceremony might amount to a confummation.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To ESPO'USE. v. a. [efpoufer, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I efpoufed to me. 2 Sa.
He had received him as a fuppliant, protected him as a perfon fled for refuge, and efpoufed him with his kinfwoman. Bac.
2. To marry ; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my emperefs,
And in the facred Pantheon her efpoufc. Shakefp. Tit. Andr. Here, in clofe recefs,
With flow'rs, garlands, and fweet fmelling herbs,
E/poufed Eve deck'd firft her nuptial bed. Milton's Par. Lof.
They foon ejpous'd; for they with eafe were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. Dryden.

## If her fire approves,

Let him efpoufe her to the peer fhe loves. Pope's Ody Jey, b. ii.
3. To adopt ; to take to himfelf.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he efpoufed that quarrel, and declared himfelf in aid of the duke.

Bacon's Henry VII.
4. To maintain ; to defend

Their gods did not only intereft themfelves in the event of wars, but alfo efpoufed the feveral parties in a vifible corporeal defcent. Dryden's Yuvenal, Dedication.

The city, army, court, efpoufe my caufe. Dryd. Sp. Fry
Men elpoufe the well-endowed opinions in fafhion, and then feek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnifh over their deformity.

Locke.
The righteoufnefs of the beft caufe may be over balanced by the iniquities of thofe that efpoufe it. Smalridge's Sermons. The caufe of religion and goodnefs, which is the caufe of God, is ours by defcent, and we are doubly bound to efpoufe it.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To E'spy. v. a. [efpier, French.]
I. To fee a thing at a diftance.
2. To difcover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was $e f$ pied was afraid, after being perceived was afhamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and fhame, and was moved to anger. Silney.
Few there are of fo weak capacity but publick evils they eafily efpy; fewer fo patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof doth work fenfible fmart. Hook. 3. To fee unexpectedly.

And as one of them opened his fack, he efpied his money.
Gen. xi. 27.
4. To difcover as a fpy.

Mofes fent me to $c / p j$ out the land, and I brought him word again.

7of. xiv. 7.
To Easpy . v. n. To watch; to look about.
Stand by the way and effy; afk him that fleeth what is done.

Fer. xlvii. 19.
Esqu'ire. n. f. [efcuer, French.] See Squire.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Thofe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger fons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four efquires of the king's body; the eldeft fons of all baronets; fo allo of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchclors, and their heirs male in the right line; thofe that ferve the king in any worfhipful calling, as the ferjeant chirurgeon, ferjeant of the ewry, mafter cook, \&ic. fuch as are created efquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of filver, as the heralds and ferjeants at arms. 'The chief of fome ancient families are likewife efquires by prefeription; thofe that bear any fuperior office in the commonwealth, as high fheriff of any county, who retains the title of efquire during his life, in refpect of the great truft he has had of the poffic comitatus. He who is a juftice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiffion, and no longer, if not otherwife qualified to bear it. Utter barrifters, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among efquires.

Biount.
Where

## ES S

## What are our Englifh dead?

-Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam efquire. Shakef. Hen. V. To ESSA ${ }^{\prime}$ Y. v.a. [effayer, French.]

1. To attempt ; to try ; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled tafk effay,
Pafs awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
Celeftial dove, divine affiftance bring. Blackmore's Creation: No conqueft fhe, but o'er herfelf defir'd ;
No arts eflay'd, but not to be admir'd. Pope, Epijlle 5 .
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The flandard in our mint being now fettled, the rules and methods of effaying fuited to it Thould remain unvariable. Locke:
E'ssay. n. $\int$. [from the verb. The accent is ufed on cither fyllable.]
. Attempt ; endeavour.
Fruitlefs our hopes, though pious our effays;
Your's to preferve a friend, and mine to praife
Smith:
2. A loofe fally of the mind; an irregular indigefted piece; not a regular and orderly compofition.
My effays, of all my other works, have been moft current. Bac.
Yet modeftly he does his work furvey,
And calls his finifh'd poem an effay. Poem to Rofiommon.
3. A trial; an experiment.

He wrote this but as an effay, or tafte of my virtue. Shak.
Repetitions wear us into a liking of what poffibly, in the firt effay, difpleafed us.

Locke.
4. Firft tafte of any thing ; firft experiment.

Tranilating the firft of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an effay to the whole work.
E'SEENCE. n. f. [eflentia, Latin.]

1. Effence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exifting or no: a rofe in Winter has an effence; in Summer it has exiftence alfo.

Watts's Logick.
One thinks the foul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the Heart;
Another faith, the elements confpire,
And to her effence each doth give a part.
Davies.
I could wifh the nature of a pirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its exiftence, without medding at all with its effence.

More's Divine Dialogues.
He wrote the nature of things upon their names : he could view eflences in themfelves, and read forms without the comment of their refpective properties.

South's Sermons.
2. Formal exiftence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The vifible church of Jefus is one in outward profeffion of thofe things, which fupernaturally appertain to the very effence of Chriftianity, and are neceffarily required in every particular Chriftian man.

Hooker, b. iii. S. I
3. Exiftence; the quality of being.

In fuch cogitations have I ftood, with fuch a darknefs and heavinefs of mind, that I might have been perfuaded to have refigned my very effence.
4. Being ; exiftent perfon.

As far as gods, and heav'nly effences
Can perifh. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i. l. 138. 5. Species of exiftent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, becaufe he is temperate, and without paffion, he may be the fifth effence.

Bacon.
6. Conftituent fubftance.

For firits, when they pleafe,
Can either fex affume, or both; fo foft
And uncompounded is their effence pure ;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. Milton's Pa. Loft.
7. The caufe of exiftence. This fenfe is not proper.

She is my effence; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Fofter'd, illumin'd, cherifh'd, kept alive.
Sbakefpeare.
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any fimple, or compofition collected in a narrow compafs.
9. Perfume; odour ; fcent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To fave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprifon'd eflences exhale. Pope's Rape of the Lock.
To E'ssence. v. a. [from effence.] To perfume; to fcent.
The hufband rails, from morning to night, at effenced fops and tawdry courtiers.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .128$.
ESSE'NTIAL. adj. [effentialis, Latin.]
I. Neceffary to the conftitution or exiftence of any thing.

The difcipline of our church, although it be not an effential part of our religion, thould not be rafhly altered, as the very fubftance of our religion will be interefted in it. Bacon.
From that original of doing good, that is effential to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy tranfcribed.

Spratt's Sermin
This power cannot be innate and eflential to matter; and if it be not effential, it is confequently moft manifeft it could never fupervene to it, unlefs impreffed and infufed into it by an immaterial and divine power.

Bentley's Sermons.
A great minifter puts you a cafe, and afks your opinion;

E S T
but conceals an elfentiol circumftance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.

Swift.
And if each fyftem in gradation roll,
Alike effential to th' amazing whole,
The leaft confufion but in one, not all
That fyftem only, but the whole nuft fall.
Pop;: . Important in the higheft degree; principal.

Judgment's more effential to a general, Than courage.

Denbam's Sopby.
3. Pure ; highly rectified; fubtilly elaborated ; extracted fo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compafs.
The juice of the feed is an effential oil or balm, defigned by nature to preferve the feed from corruption. Arbuthnot. Esséntial. n. $\rho$.

1. Exiftence; being.

His utmoft ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite confume us, or reduce
To nothing this effential. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
2. Nature; firft or conftituent principles.

The plague of fin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very eflentials.

Soutb's Sermons.
3. The chief point; that which is in any refpect of great importance.
Esse'ntially. adv. [efentialiter, Latin.] By the conftitution of nature.

## He that loves himfelf;

Hath not efentially, but by circumftance,
The name of valour. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii. Body and fpirit are effentially divided, though not locally diftant.

Glanville.
All fin effentially is, and muft be, mortal. Soutb's Sermons.
Knowledge is that which; next to virtue, truly and effentially raifes one man above another. Addijon's Guardian.
Esso'ine. n. f. [of the French effonie, or exomiè.]

1. He that has his prefence forborn or excufed upon any juft caufe; as ficknefs.
2. Allegment of an excufe for him that is fummoned, or fought for, to appear and anfwer to an action real, or to perform fuit to a court-baron, upon juft caufe of abfence. Cowel. 3. Excufe; exemption.

From every work he challenged efloin,
For contemplation fake ; yet otherwife
His life he led in lawlefs riotife. Fairy $2 u e e n$; b. i: c. 4. To ESTA'BLISH. v. a. [etablir, French.]
I. To fettle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may $c f a b l i f b$ thee to-day for a people unto himfelf. Dcut. Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to eftabli/h it with judgment and with juftice. If. ix.
I will eftablifh my covenant with him for an everlafting covenant,
The Normans never obtained this. 19 : The Normans never obtained this kingdom by fuch a right of conqueft, as did or might alter the effablijhed laws of the kingdom.

Hale's Common Law of England.
2. To fettle in any privilege or poffeffion; to confirm

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Prefbyterian feet was eftablifed in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.

Swift.
3. To make firm ; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the foul, her hurband may eflabil/b it, or her huband may make it void. Num.
4. To fix or fettle in an opinion.

So were the churches effablifoed in the faith. AETS xvi. 5. 5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family fhould be effo
6. Clifbed. Clarendon; b. viii
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A fenfe not in ufe.

For he hath founded it upon the feas, and eftallifbed it upon the floods.
$P \int$. xxiv. 12.
7. To make a fettlement of any inheritance. A fenfe not in ufe.

We will efablifh our eftate upon
Our eldeft Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberlaid. Sbakefpeare's Nacleth.
Esta'blishment. n. f. [from effablifi; etabliffement, Firench.] 1. Settlement ; fixed ftate.

All happy peace, and gocdly government,
Is fettled theic in fure effablipment. Fairy Quem, b. ii. c. II. 2. Confirmation of fomething already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right ; as, no the other fide, he avoided to have it by new law; but chofe rather a kind of middle way, by way of eftablifhment.

Baion's Henry VII.
3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come unto that general reformation, and bring in that offablifoment by which all men thould be contained in duty. Spenfer's State of Ire!and.
4. Foundation; fundamental principle; fettled law.

The facred order to which you beoong, and even the efablifment on which it fubfifts, have often been ftruck at; but in vain.

## E S T

5. Allowance; income; falary.

His excellency, who had the fole difpofal of the emperor's revenue, might eafily provide againft that evil, by gradually leffening your eftablifment.

Gulliver's Travels. Esta'te. n. $\int$. [efiat, French.]

1. The general intereft; the bufinefs of the government; the publick. In this fenfe it is now commonly written fate.
Many times the things adduced to judgment may be meun Et tuum, when the reafon and confequence thereof may reach to point of effate: I call matters of effate not only the parts of fovereignty, but whatfoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeflly any great portion of people.

Bacon's Eljays.
2. Condition of life, with regard to profperity or adverfity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She caft us headlong from our high effate. Dryden.
3. Condition; circumftances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all fecured by innate principles; but men are in the fame uncertain, fioating eflate with as without them.

Locke.
4. Fortune; poffeffion : generally meant of poffeffions in land, or realities.
She acculed us to the king, as though we went about to
overthrow him in his own eftate. Sidney, b. ii.
Go, mifer! go; for lucre fell thy foul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may fay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaft efate he left his fon! Dryden's Perf. Sat.
5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatnefs of your eftate? Who feeth not that your effate is much excelled with that fweet uniting of all beautics.
6. A perfon of high rank. This fenfe is difufed. She is a dutchefs, a great eftate. Sidney, b. ii.

Herod, on his bith a great eftate.
Latimer.
captains, and chief eftates, of Galilee.
To Esta'te. v.a. from the Goulilee.
Nar. vi. 2 I.

## Summon'd Why hath thy queen

me hither?
And fome donation freely to celebrate,
On the blefs'd lovers.
Shakefpeare's Tempeft.
To ESTE'EM. v.a. [efitimer, French; affimo, Latin.]
I. To fet a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end efleem,
And then due praife, or due reproach them yield. Fa. Queen. I preferred her before fceptres and thrones, and efteemed riches nothing in comparifon of her.

Wifd. vii. 8.
2. To compare ; to eftinate by proportion.

Befides, thofe fingle forms fhe doth efeem, And in her balance doth their values try.
3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were eftecmed lefs?
One in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man efteemeth one day above another: another efteemeth
every day alike.
Rom. xiv. 5.
Estéem. n. f. [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can fee, Without effeem for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can ceafe t' admire
The ploughman conful in his coarfe attire. Dryden's $\not \subset n$.
Both thofe poets lived in much efteem with good and holy
men in orders.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
I am not uneafy that many, whom I never had any efleenl for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. $\quad$ Pope.
Estéemer. n. f. [from efferm.] One that highly values; one that fets an high rate upon any thing.
This might inftruct the proudeft ejfeemer of his own parts,
how uféful it is to talk and confult with others. Locke.
E'STIMABLE. adj. [French.]
I. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's fefh, taken from a man,
Is not fo effimable or profitable
As flefh of muttons, beefs, or goats, Shak. Mer. of Venice.
2. Worthy of efteem; worthy of fome degree of honour and refpect.
A lady faid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more effinable.
You loft one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was efimable and good.

Temple
E'stimadleness. n.f. [from efimable.] The quality of deferving regard.
To E'S'IMATE. \%. [afimo, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjuft the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to fomething elfe
When a man fhall fanctify his houfe to the Lord, then the prieft fhall effimate it whether it be good or bad: as the prieft hall efin:ate it, fo fall it fland.

Lev. xxvii. 14
It is by the weight of filver, and not the name of the piece, that men effimate commodities and exchange them. Lock. 2. To calculate ; to computc.

## E S T

E'stimate, $n . f$. [from the verb.]
I. Computation ; calculation.

Upon a moderate effimate and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyls, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height affigned by Mofes.

Wisoazcard.
2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a refpect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's effimate, her womb's increafe,
The treafure of my loins.
Sbakejpeare's Cori lanus.
3. Valuation; affignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true effimate upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. L'Efliange. Outward actions can never give a juft effimate of us, fince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .257$.
Estima'tion. n. $\int$. [from efimate.]
I. The act of adjufting proportional value.

If a man fhall fanctify unto the Lord fome part of a field, the effimation fhall be according to the feed, and homer of barley.

Levit.
2. Calculation ; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own effimation we account fuch particulars more worthy than thofe that are already tried and known. Bacor. 4. Efteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaft whereof being juft, had bereaved him' of eftimation and credit with men.

Hooker, b. v. f. 4.2.
Of your brace of unprizeable
imations, the one is but frail, and the other cafual.

Shakejpeare's Cymbecline.
I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy cfimation,
And not without defert fo well reputed.
Shakefpcare.
I fhall have ffimation among the multitude, and honour with the elders. $\quad$ Wijd. viii. 10 .
A plain reafon of the publick honours due to the magiftrate is, that he may be in due effimation and reverence. Atterlury. E'stimative. adj. [from effimate.] Having the power of comparing. and adjufting the preference.
We find in animals an eftimative or judicial faculty, an appetition or averfation, and loco-motive faculty anfwering the will.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Estima'tor. n.f. [from efimate.] A fetter of rates; a computift.
E'stival. adj. [affivus, Latin.]
I. Pertaining to the Summer.
2. Continuing for the Summer.

Estiva'tion. n.f. [affiontio, Latin.] The act of paffing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of fhade, or efivation. Bacon's Effays. Estra'de. n. $\int$.[French; Aratum, Latin.] An even or level fpace.
pace. Dič.
To ESTRA'NGE. v. a. [efranger, French.]
To keep at a diftance ; to withdraw.
Had we not only cut of their corruptions, but alfo eftranged ourfelves from them in things indifferent, who feeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to fo good a caufe?

Hooker, b. iv. f. 7.
They know it is our cuftom of fimple reading, not for converfion of infidels eftranged from the loufe of God, but for inftruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bofom of the church.

Ho:ker, b. v. f. 22.

> See, fhe weeps;

Thinks me unkind, or falle, and krows not why
I thus cflrange my perfon from her bed.
Dryach.
2. To alienate ; to divert from its original ufe or poffefior

They have effrranged this place, and have burnt incenfe in it to other gads.
3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindnefs to malcvolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my hufband, ol, how comes it,
That thou art thus ffranged from thy felf?
Thyfelf I call it, being ftrange to me. Shakef. Com. of Err.
Adam, eflrang'd in look, and alter'd fyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve rencw'd. Militon's Par. Lo, R.
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve rencw'd. Militors
I came to grieve a father's heart cfrang' $d$;
But little thought to fund a miftrefs chang'd. Dryd. Gurengz. I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has effronged him from ne.

Pife.
4. To withdraw or withold.

We muft endeavour to chrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diftinctly cvidenced to cur facuities.

Glans. Sccîf. c. 14.
Estra'ngement. n.f. [from gefrange.] Alienation; diftance; removal ; voluntary abitraction.

Defires, by a long cflrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. Sont ESTKAPADE. $n$. [French.] The defence of a horfe that

## E T E

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rifes mightily before ; and while hiis forehand is jet in the air, yerks furiouny with his hind legs.

Farrier's Dict.
Estre'ate. n. $\int$. [extractim, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing : for example, of amerciaments or penalties, fet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. Cowel.
Estrépement. n./. [of the French word eftrefier.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverfion.

Cowel.
E'strich. n.f. [commonly written ofricl.] The largeft of birds.

## To be furious,

Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the effridge. Shak. Anth. and Clecpatra. The peacock, not at thy command, affumes
His glorious train; nor effrich her rare plumes.
Sandys.
E'stuary. n.f. [afluarium, Latin.] An arm of the fea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.
To E'stuate. v. a. [afuo, Latin.] To fwell and fall reciprocally; to boil ; to be in a ftate of violent commotion. Dict. Estua'tion. n.f. [from affu, Latin.] The fate of boiling; reciprocation of rife and fall ; agitation; commotion.
Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto eftuations; therefore fome feas flow higher than others.

Browu's Vulgar Erriurs, b. vii. e. 13.
The motion of the will is accompanied with a fenfible commotion of the fpirits, and an effuation of the blood. Norris E'sture. n. f. [gius, Latin.] Violence; commotion. The feas retain
Not only their outrageous eflure there,
But fupernatural mifchief they expire. Cbapman's Odyfley.
E'surient. adj. [efuriens, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. Dict. E'surine. adj. [cysrio, Latin.] Corrnding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampftead, in which fort of air there is always fomething efirine and acid. Wifeman. Eтс. A contracion of the two Latin words et catera, which fignifies and foor ; and the reft; and others of the like kind.
To Eтсн. v. a. [etizen, German.]

1. A way ufed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, \&e. and well blacked with the fmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backfide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ftrucken out lines with a fift, imprefs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needies drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the fhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a fufficient quantity of well tempered aqua fortis, which, infinuating into the ftrokes made by the needles, ufually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate.

Harris.
2. To feetch; to draw; to delincate [unlefs this word be miftaken by Locke for eke.]

There are many empty terms to be found in fome learned writers, to which they had recourfe to etch out their fyftems.

Lacke.
3. TThis word is evidently miftaken by Ray for edge.] To move forwards towards one fide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reft one quarter of an hour without fhifting of fides, or at leaft etching this way and that way, more or lefs.

Ray.
Etch. n. f. A country word, of which I know not the meaning.
When they fow their etch crops, they fprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. Miortimer's Hufbandry.
Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the etch, and fow it with barley. Mortimer's Hufbandry.
ETE'RNAL. adj. [atermus, Latin.]
I. Without beginning or end.

The eternal God is thy refuge.
Deut. xxxiii. $2 \%$.
2. Without beginning.

It is a queltion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whofe duration has been cterzal.
3. Without end; endlefs; immortal.

Thou know'ft that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
-But in them nature's copy's not eternal. Shakef. Macbeth.
4. Perpetual ; conftant; unintermitting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning fhall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temple fhine. Dryd. Knight's Tale.
5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he oppofed. Dryd.
Ete'rnal. n.f. [eternel, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the eternal himfelf doth work. Hooler. The cternal, to prevent fuch horrid fray, Hung out of heav'n his golden fcales. Milton.
Ete'rnalist. n. f. [aternu', Latin.] One that holds the paft exifence of the world infinite.

## ETH

I would afk the eternalifts what mark is there that they could expect or defire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? Burnet's Theory of the Earth. To Etérnalise, v.a. [from eternal.] To make eternal.
Erérnaliy. adv. [from eternal.]

1. Without begiming or end.
2. Unchangeably; invar ably.

That which is moraily good, or evil, at any time, or in any cafe, muft be alfo cternally and unchangeably fo, with relation to that time and to that cafe. . South's Sermons. 3. Perpetually; without intermiffion.

Bear me, fome god, to Baja's gentle feats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weftern gales eternally refide,
And all the feafons lavifh all their pride. Addifon. Eterrne. adj. [aternus, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endlefs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof eterne. Shak. Hamlet. Etérnity. n.f: [aternitas, Latin.]
I. Duration without beginning or end.

> In this ground his precious root

Still lives, which, when weak time fhall be pour'd out
Into ster nity, and circular joys
Dancing an endlefs round, again fhall rife. Crafbazo.
Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one thort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round eternity.
Cowley:
By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endlefs addition of number, we come by the idea of etcruity.

Locke.
2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyfs,
Eternity, whofe end no eye can reach! Milt. Parad. Loff: Eternity, thou pleafing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new fcenes and changes muft we pafs. Add.
To Ete'rnize. v. a. [aterno, Latin.]
I. To make endlefs; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happinefs,
And immortality: that fondly loft,
This other ferv'd but to eternize woe. Millon's Parad. Loft. 2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means feeking to eternize himfelf, fo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by fpeeches and writings.

And well befeems all knights of noble name,

- That covet in th' immortal book of fame

To be eternized, that fame to haunt. . Fairy Queen, b. i.
I might relate of thoufands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but thofe elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praife of men. Milten's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have eternized their fame, and thereby their own.

Temple.
Both of them are fet on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath eterniz'd the glory of his love. Creecb's Manilius. E'THER. $n$. $\int$. [ather, 1. atin; äs an n.]

1. An element more fine and fubtle than air; air refined or fublimed.

If any one fhould fuppofe that ether, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another for I do not know what this ether is; and that its particles are exceedingly fmaller than thofe of air, or even than thofe of light, the exceeding fmallnefs of its particles may contribute to the greatnefs of the force, by which thofe particles may recede from one another.

Aewton's Opt.
The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preflure of the ether, and can have no other conceivable caule of their cohefion and union.

Locke.
2. The matter of the higheft regions above.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. D'yden. Ethe'real adj. [from ether.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I prefs th'ethereal plains. Dryder. 2. Celeftial ; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly gueft, cthereal meffenger,
Sent from whofe fov'reign goodnefs I adore. Milton.
Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethercal virtues!
Milton's Paradije Loft, b. ii. 1.3 I I .
Such as thefe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of fenfe and body, are employed, like the firits above, in contemplating the Divine Wifdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the ethercal happinefs and employ-
ment.
Glanv. Apol. ment.

Glanv. Apol.
Vaft

## E. V A

Vaft chain of being, which from God began, Natures etbereal, human ; angel, man.

Pope.
Ethe'reous. adj. [from ether ] Formed of ether; heavenly. Behold the bright furface
Of this etbereous mould, whereon we ftand. Milt. Pa. Loft.
 E'thically. adv. [from ethical.] According to the doctrines of morality.
My fubject leads me not to difcourfe etbically, but chriftianly of the faults of the tongue. Government of the Tongue. E'thick. adj. [ ${ }^{\prime} \mathcal{H}$ 'ix( $\mathcal{G}$.] Moral ; delivering precepts of morality. Whence $P$ ope entitled part of his works Etbick Epiftles. E'тнicks. n. f. without the fingular. [ $\left.\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 1 \times \dot{y}^{2}.\right]$ The doctrine of morality; a fyftem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, the was all
That ethicks fpeak of virtues cardinal.
Dinne.
I will never fet politicks againft ethick's; efpecially for that true etjicks are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Perfius profeffes the ftoick philofophy; the moft noble, generous, and beneficial amongft all the fects who have given rules of ethicks.

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.
If the atheifts would live up to the etbicks of Epicurus himfelf, they would make few or no profelytes from the Chriftian religion.

Bentley's Sermons.
E'thnick. adj. ["!9us(ช).] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewifh; not Chriftian.
Such contumely as the etbnick world durft not offer him, is the peculiar infolence of degenerated Chriftians. Gov. of Tongue. I hhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewifh or etpmick, with the Sacred Writings. Grew's Cofm. Sac.
$\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ thnicks. in.f. Heathens; not Jews; not Chriftians.
This firt Jupiter of the ethnicks was then the fame Cain, the fon of Adam.

Raleigh's Hifiory of the World.
Ethológical. adj. [n!s (G) and $\lambda \dot{o ́}^{\prime}(\mathbb{G}$.] Treating of morality.
Etio'logy. n.f. [ásтьodoyic.] An account of the caufes of any thing, generally of a diftemper.
I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the etiology of this diftemper. Arbutbnot on Air. ETYMOLóGical. adj. [from etymology.] Relating to etymology ; relating to the derivation of words.

Excufe this conceit, this etymological obfervation. Locke.
Etymólogist. n. ऽ. [fròm etymology.] One who fearches out the original of words; one who fhows the derivation of words from their original.


1. The defcent or derivation of a word from its original ; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyfis of compound words into primitives.

Confumption is generally taken for any univerfal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acception its etymology implies.

Harvey on Confumptions.
When words are reftrained, by common ufage, to a particular fenfe, to run up to etymology, and conftrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. Collier's View of the Stage.
Pelvis is ufed by comick writers for a looking-glafs, by which means the etymology of the word is vifible, and pelvidera will fignify a lady who looks in her glafs. Addifon's Spesfator.
If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or etymology, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. Watt's Logick.
2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
E'TYMON. n. $\int$. [ėtupov.] Origin; primitive word.
Blue hath its etymon from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call fky -colour or heaven's blue.

Peacham on Drawing.
To Eva'cate. v. a. [vaco, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.
Dry air opens the furface of the earth to difincarcerate venene bodies, or to evacate them. Harvey on the Plague.
To EVA'CUATE. v. a. [evacuo, Latin.]

1. To make empty ; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by evacuating clean, and emptying the church.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 10.
We tried how far the air would manifeft its gravity in fo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by cvachating it. Boyle's spiring of the Air.
2. To throw out as noxious, or offenfive.
3. 'To void by any of the excretory paffages.

Boerhaave gives an inftance of a patient, who, by a long ufe of whey and water, and garden fruits, evacuated a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his fenfes. Arbutbnot.
4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not evacuate a marriage, after cohabitation and actual confummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract.

Bacon's Henry VII.
If the prophecies recorded of the Meffiah are not fulfilled in Jefus of Nazareth, it is impoffible to know when a prophecy iṣ fulfilled, and when not, in anylthing or perfon whatfoever, which would utterly evacuate the ufe of them. South.

## E V A

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a placc.

As this neutrality was never obferved by the emperor, fo be never effectually evacuated Catalonia.
Eva'cuant, n. $f$. [eracuans, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paffage.
Evacuation. n.f. [from evacuate.]

1. Such emiffions as leave a vacancy; difcharge.

Confider the vaft evacuations of men that England hath had,
by affiftances lent to forcign kingdums. Hale's Orig. of Mank*
2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-eftablifh itfelf in any place, after provifion made againft it by utter evacuation of all Romifh ceremonies.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.
2. The practice of emptying the body by phyfick.

The ufual practice of phyfick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon evacuation, either by bleeding, vomit, or fome purgation.
3. Difcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. v. a. [evado, Latin.]

1. To elude; to efcape by artifice or ftratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he evadc us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. Shakef. Coriolanus.
Or, if thou covet death, as utinoft end
Of mifery, fo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wifelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than fo
To be foreftall'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 102 r :
He might evade the accomplifhment of thefe afflictions he now gradually endureth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
2. To avoid; to decline by fubterfuge.

Our queftion thou evad'f; how did'f thou dare
To break hell bounds? Dryden's State of Innocence.
3. To efcape or elude by fophiftry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to evade the teftimonies of the fathers. Stillingfleet.
4. To efcape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too fubtle to be feized or fubdued.
We have feen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power.

South's Sermons.
To Eva'de. v. $n$.
I. To efcape ; to fip away.

His wifdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himfelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.

Bacon's Heary VII.
2. To practife fophiftry or evafions.

Unarm'd they might
Have eafily, as fpirits, cuaded fwift
By quick contraction, or remove. Milton's Paradife Loft. The minifters of God are not to evade or take refuge in any of thefe two forementioned ways. Soutb's Sermons.
Evaga'tion. n. f. [evagor, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurfion; ramble; deviation.

Thefe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaft and weft, ferve to fop the evagation of the yapours to the north and fouth in hot countries. Ray.
Evane'scent. adj. [evanefcens, Latin.] Vanifhing; imperceptible; leffening beyond the perception of the fenfes.
As the canal is wire-drawn, it grows ftill fmaller and flenderer, fo as that the evanefcent folid and fluid will fearce differ.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
The differcnce between right and wrong, on fome petty cafes, is almoft evanefient.

Wollafon.
The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the namelefs nations feed
Of evanefcent infects. Thomfon's Spring, l. 300.
Evangéiical. adj. [evangelique, French; evangelicus, Latin]

1. Agreeable to gofpel; confonant to the Chriftian law revealed in the holy goopel.
This diftinction between moral goodnefs and cuangelical perfection, ought to have been obferved. Atterbury's Sermins.
God will indeed judge the world in righteoufnefs; but 'tis by an evangelical, not a legal righteoufnefs, and by the intervention of the man Chrift Jefus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.

Atterbury's Ser mons.

## Contained in the gofpel.

Thofe evangclical hymns they allow not to fand in our liturgy.

Hooker, b. v. f. 35.
Evangéism. n.f. [from evangely.] The promulgation of the bleffed gofpel.
Thus was this land faved from infidelity, through the apoftolical and miraculous ceangclifin. Bacon's New Atlantis.


1. A writer of the hittory of our Lord Jefus.

Each of thefe early witers afcribe to the four evangelifts by name their refpective hiftorics. Addifon's Chrift. Religion. 2. A promulgator of the Chriftian laws.

Thofe to whom he firft entrufted the promulgating of the gofpel, had infructions; and it were fit our new evangelifts Chould fhow their authority. Decay of Piety.
 infruct in the gofpel, or law of Jefus.

## The fpirit

Pou'd firt on his apoftles, whom he fends
T' evnngcize the nations; then on all
Baptiz d, fhall them with wond'rons gifts endue. Milton.
EV A'NGELY. n. $\int$. [ $\varepsilon \cup \alpha \gamma \gamma^{\prime} \lambda \lambda o v$, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the meffage of pardon and falvation; the holy gofpel ; the gofpel of fef us.

## Good Lucius,

That firft received Chriftianity,
The facred pledge of Chrif's evangely. Fairy 2ucen, b. ii
Evn'nin. adj. [évanidus, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanefcent. Where there is heat and ftrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the finell of the flower is rather evanid and weaker than that of the leaves. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
The decoctions of fimples, which bear the vifible colours of bodics decocted, are dead and evanid, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. Brown's T'ulgar Errours.
I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the fun and an evanid meteor. Glanv. Scepf.
To Eva'nish. v. a. [evanefio, Latin.] To vaniih; to efcape from notice or perception
Eva'porable. acjj. [from evaporate.] Eafily diffipated in fumes or vapours.
Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themfelves volatile, and eafily evaporable. Grew's Mufaum
To EVA'PORATE. v. n. [craporo, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to wafte infenfibly as a volatile fpirit.
Poefy is of fo fubtile a fpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate. Denham.

Our works unhappily evaporated into words; we fhould have talked lefs, and done more

Decay of Piety.
Being weary with attending the fo flow confumption of the liquor, we fet. it in a digefting furnace to evaforate more nimbly.

Boyle on Saltpetre.
This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to difpel it, cannot be cured otherwife than by burning, by which it evap crates.

Temple.
The enemy takes a furer way to confume us, by letting our courage evaporate againft ftones and rubbifh.

Swift.
To Eva'porate. v. a.
I. To drive away in fumes; to difperfe in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mafs of water daily thrown into the fea from all the rivers, we fhould then know how much is perpetually evaporated, and caft again upon the continents to fupply thofe innumerable ftreams. Bentley's Sermons.

Convents abroad are fo many retreats for the fpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the filent, the politick, and the morofe, to fpend themfelves, and evaporate the noxious particles. Swift's Argument againft abolifhing Cbriftianity.
We perceive clearly, that fire will warm or burn us, and will evaporate water.

Watts's Logick.
2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

My lord of Efiex cuaporated his thoughts in a fonnet to be fung before the queen.

Wotton.
Evapora'tion. n. $\int$. [from evaporate.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; difcharge.
They are but the fruits of adufted choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative fpirit.

Howeil's Vocal Forreft.
Eraporations are at fome times greater, according to the greater heat of the fun ; fo wherever they alight again in rain, tis fuperior in quantity to the rain of colder feafons. Woodw.
2. The act of attenuating matter, fo as to make it fume away.

Thofe waters, by rarifaction and evaporation, afcended.
Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are fpent or driven away in fteams, fo as to leave fome part ftronger, or of a higher confiftence than before.

2 uincy.
Eva'sion. $n \int$. [cuafum, Latin.] Excufe; fubterfuge; fophiftry ; artifice; artful means of eluding or efcaping.

We are too well acquainted with thofe anfwers ;
But his cvafion, wing d thus fwift with fcorn,
Cannot outfiy our apprehenfions. Shak. Troilus and Creffida. Him, after all difputes,
Forc'd I abfolve: all my evafions vain,
And reafonings, though through mazes, lead me ftill
But to my own conviction. Milttn's Paradife Loff, b. x.
In vain thou ftriv'ft to cover thame with fhame;
For by evafions thy crime uncover'ft more. Milton's Agonifles.
Eva'sive. adj. [from erade.]

1. Practifing evafion ; clufive.

Thus he, though confcious of th' etherial gueft,
Anfwer'd cuafive of the fly requeft. Pope's Odyfley, b. i.
2. Containing an evafion; fophiftical; diMhoneftly artful.

Eva'sively. adv. [from ivafive.] By evafion; elufively; fophiftically.
EU'CHARIST. n.f. ['uxaposía.] The act of giving thanks; the facramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the facrament of the Lord's fupper.

Himelf did better like of commoni bread to be ufed in the eucharifl.

Hooker, Preface.
Some receive the facrament as a means to procure great graces and bleflings, others as an eucbarifl and an office of thankfgiving for what they have received.

Taylor.
Euchari'stical. adj. [from eucbarijt.]
I. Containing acts of thankfgiving.

The latter part was eucharifical, which began at the breaking and bleffing of the bread. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. It would not be amifs to put it into the euchariftical part of our daily devotions: we praife thee, O God, for our limbs and fenfes.

Ray on the Crcation.
2. Relating to the facrament of the fupper of the Lord.

Eucrasy. u. f. [éuxpooía.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is faid to be in a good ftate of health.

Quincy.
$\underset{\text { Eve. }}{\text { Even. }}\}$ n. $\int$. [xjen, Saxon; avend, or avond, Dutch.]

1. The clofe of the day ; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darknefs.

They like fo many Alexanders,
Have in thefe parts from morn' 'till even fought;
And theath'd their fwords for lack of argument. Sh. H. V. Such fights as youthful poets dream
On Summer eves by haunted itream.
Milton.
O , nightingale, that on yon bloomy fpray
Warbleft at eve, when all the woods are ftill.
When the fun's orb both even and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of forms thy mind affright. May's Virgil. Th' unerring fun by certain figns declares,
What the late $e v^{\prime} n$, or early morn prepares. Dryd. Virgil. Winter, oft at eve, refumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. Thomfon's Spring, l. 20.
2. The vigil or faft to be obferved before an holiday. In this fenfe only eve is ufed, not even.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feaf.

Duppa's Ruie to Devotion.
E'ven. adj. [efen, Saxon; even, Dutch; aquus, Latin.]
I. Level; not rugged; not unequal.

To fee a beggar's brat in riches flow
Adds not a wrinkle to my even brow. Dryden's Perf. Sat. G.
The prefent face of Rome is much more even and level than it was formerly.

Addijon's Rerrarks on Italy.
The fuperficies of fuch plates are not even, but have many cavities and fwellings, which, how Shallow foever, do a little vary the thicknefs of the plate.

Newton's Opt.
2. Uniform; equal to itfelf; fmooth as oppofed to rough.

Lay the rough paths of peevifh nature ev'n,
And open in each heart a little heav'n.
Prior:
3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be even to the midft of the altar. Ex. And fhall lay thee even with the ground. Luk. xix. 44.
4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any fide.

He was
A noble fervant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours even. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fitteft feat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and defired him to fet his foot on one fide thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rife up; but when he did fet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even. Davies.

Upheld by me, yet once more he fhall ftand
On even ground againft his mortal foe. Milton's Par. Loft.
6. Equal on both fides: as, the account is even.

Even reckoning makes lafting friends; and the way to make reckonings aven, I am fure, is to make them often. South. 7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your feveral loves,
And make us even with you;
Henceforth be earls.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
I will be even with thee, doubt it not. Shak. Ant. and Cleop. I do confers
The blind lad's pow'r, whilft he inhabits there; But I'll be $e v^{\prime} n$ with him neverthelefs.

Suckling.
In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but
in paffing it over, he is fuperior. Bacon's Efays.
The publick is always cuen with an author who has not a juft deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. Addifon.

The true reafon of their flying to this ftrange doctrine was to be even with the magiftrate, who, they found, was againft them; and they refolved, therefore, at any rate to be againft him.

Atterbury's Scrmons.
8. Calm; not fubject to elevation or depreffion.

Defires compos'd, affecions ever $e v^{\prime} n$,
Tears that delight, and fighs that waft to heav'n
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let limitell me whether the number of the ftars be even or odd.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral
divifion
divifinn of man by even and odd, afcribing the odd unto the right fide, and even minto the left.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
To E'ven. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a fate in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or flall contert my foul,
'Till I am everied with him, wife for wife. Sbakefp. Othe'l. 3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes evened with the foil, which Alexander is faid to have repaired. Raleibl's Hiflory of the World.
Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camnomile; for now the ground is fupple, and it will even all inequalities. Evelyn. To E'ven. v. n. Tu be equal to. Now difufed.

A like frange obrervation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never cueneth with the firft.

Carew's Survey of Cornwat.
E'ven. alv. [often contracted to $c v^{\prime} n$.]

1. A word of ftrong affertion; verily.

Even fo did thofe Gauls poffers the coafts. Spenfer's I'eland Thou waft a foldier
Even to Cato's wifh; not fierce, and terrible
Only in ftrokes.
Sbak fleare's Nacbeth.
Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veffel's fide,
Would fcatter all the fpices on the fream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my filks;
And, in a word, yea even now worth this,
And now worth nothing.
Shakejp. Nierchant of Venice.
It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, ceen as much as unfpeakable and eternal happinefs is better than extreme and endlefs mifery.

Tillot fon's Scrmons.
2. Notwithftanding; though it was fo that.

All I can fay for thofe paffages is, that I knew they were bad enough to pleafe, even when I wrote them.

Dryden.
3. Likewife; not only fo, but alfo.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford meafures of time, if we could number them; but moft of thore motions are not cvident, and the great lights are fufficient, and ferve alfo to meafure even the motions of thofe others. Holder.
He might even as well have employed his time, as fome princes have done, in the frivolous and low deli,hts of catching moles.

Atterbury.
Here all their rage, and $\varepsilon v^{\prime} n$ their murmurs ceafe,
And facred filence reigns, and univerfal peace.
4. So much as.

Books give the fame turn to our thoughts that company does to. our converfation, without loading our memories, or making us even fenfible of the change.
or

A word of Szuift. implied: as, even the great, that is, the great like the mean.

Nor death itfelf can wholly wafh your fains,
But long contracted filth evin in the foul remains. Dryden. I have made feveral difcoveries which appear new, cein to thofe who are verfed in critical learning. Addifon's Spectator.
6. A term of conceffion.

Since you refned the notion, and corrected the malignity, I hall e'en let it pafs.

Collier of Friend/bip.
Evenha'need. adj. [even and band.] Impartial; equitable. ivenlanded juftice
Returns th' ingredients of our poifon'd chalice
To our own lips.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
E'vening. n. $\int$. [xyen, Saxon; avend, Dutch.] The clofe of the day ; the begimning of night.

> I hall fall

Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man fee me more.
Sbakcfp. Ficnry VIII.
The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing faft towards an eiening, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. Raleigh's Hijt. of the World.

Mean time the fun defcended from the fkics,
And the bright evering ftar began to rife. Dryden's Fin. It was a facred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they flould every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day.

IWatts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.
E'vanly, adj. [fromeven.]

1. Eiqually; uniformly; in an equipoife.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there muft have infinite matter around it, and therefore mult reft for ever, being evenl, balanced between infinite attractions. Bentley.
2. Levelly; without afperities.

The firft fiall be a palifh clearnefs, even'y and fmoothly fpread; not overthin and wafhy, but of a pretty folid confiftence. Woiton.
3. Without inclination to either fide; in a pofture parallel to the horizon ; horizontally.

The upper face of the fea is known to be level by nature, and evenly diflant from the center, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one faileth from the fhore. Brercwood.
4. Impartially ; without favour or enmity.

You ferve a great and gracious mafter, and the\%e is a mont hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourfelf vili.ly and evenly between them both. Daccr.'s Aivive to Viliucts.
E'venness. n. $/$ [from even.]

1. Stare of being even.
2. Uniformity ; regularity.

The ether moft readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celeftial bodies, and the making them with that evenrefs and celerity is requifite in them all. Grew's Cofm $\log$. Sa.r. b. i.
3. Equality of furface; levelnefs.
4. Freedom from inclination to either fide.

A crooked fick is not fraitned, unlefs it be bent as far on the clear contrary fide, that fo it may fettle itfelf at the lengtl/ in a middle eftate of cuennefs between buth. Hooker, b. iv. J. 8 . 5. Impartiality ; equal refpect.
6. Calmnefs; freed, m from perturbation.

Though he appeared to relifh thefe bleffings as much as any man, yet he bore the lofs of them, when it happened, with great compofure and evenrefs of mind. Attcibury's Sermons.
E'venscng. n.f. [cien and fong.]
I. The form of worfhip ufed in the evening.

Thee, 'chantrefs of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy evenfong.
Milton.
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lafts 'till evenfong, and then fays his compline an hour before the time.

Tay'or's Rule of living boly.
2. The evening; the clofe of the day.

He tun'd his motes both cuenfong and morn. Dryden. Eventíde. n. f. [eren and $t_{i}$ de.] The time of evening. A fwarm of gnats at eventide,
Out of the fens of Allan do arife,
Their murmuring fimall trumpets fourding wide. Fa. $\mathscr{C}^{\mathscr{C}} u \mathrm{cc}$.
lfaac went out to meditate at the ceventide. Gen. xxiv. 63.
EVENT. n. f. [eventus, Latin.]
I. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one $c v . h t$ to the righteous, and to the wicked. Eccl.
Oh heavy times, begetting fuch erents! sbak. Her. VI.
2. The confequence of an action; the conclufion; the uphot.

Two fpears from Meleager's hand were fent,
With equal force, but various in th' crent ;
The firft was fixt in earth, the fecond ftocd
On the boar's briftled back, and dceply drank his blood. Dry.
To Eve'nterate. y. a. [eventero, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters eventerated, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts diftinct. Brozun.
Eve'ntrul. adj. [event and full.] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

> Laft fcene of all,

That ends this ftrange cventful hiftory,
Is fecond childifhnefs. Shakespeare's As jou like it.
To Eve'ntilate. v.n. [cuentio, Latin.]
I. To winnow ; to fift out.
2. To examine ; to difculs.

Dict.
Eve'ntual. adj. [from event.] Happening in confequence of any thing; confequential.
Eve'rtually. adv. [from eventual.] In the event; in the laft refult; in the confequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not cventually, difobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by reforing you your own heart, than fhe could have done by exchanging her's for it.

Byle's Sirapitik Love.
E'ver. adv. [xjene, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if ever they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been fo long retained. Fickir.

If thou haft that, which I have greater reafon to believe now than ever, I mean valour, this might fhew it. Sh. Othelio.

You ferve a mafter who is as free from the envy of friends, as ever any king was.

Baccn's Adv.ce to Viliiers.
So few trannations doferve praife, that I farce ceer faw any which deferved pardon.

Denkam.
The moft fenfual man that circr was in the world, never felt fo delicious a pleafure as a clear confcience. Ti letfon's Sermons.

By repeating any fuch idea' of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to onc another, without $i v r \mathrm{~cm}-$ ing to the end of fuch addition, we come by the idea of eternity.

Locke.
2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had wer, and coer thall have, fome church vifible upon the carth.

Hocker, b. iii. . . I.
I fee things may ferve long, but not ferve cocr. Sbuke p.
Riclies cudlefs is as poor as Winter,
To him that ever fears he fhall be poor. Shakefs. Othello. Blinded greatinefs, cece in turmoil,
Still fecking happy life, makes life a toil. Danicl's Civ, War.
There under ebon haales, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark cimmerian defart ever dwell.
Mitis!
The inclinations of the people puft coer have a great influence.

He fhall coer love, and always be
The fubject of my foorn and cruelty. Dryden's Ind. Emp. Mankind is ever the fame, and nothing loft out of nature, though every thing is altered. Dryden's Fables, Pref. Ever fince that time Lifander has been at the houfe. Tatler. Immortal Vida! on whofe honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now fhall ever boaft thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame
3. For ever; cternally ; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor infects, whereof fome are bees, delighted with flowers and their fwectnefs; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a feafon, they ceafe to be, and exift no more for ever. Loc: We'll to the teinple : there you'll find your fon;
And there be crown'd, or give him up for ever. A. Pbillips. 4. It is fometimes reduplicated.

For ever, and for ever, farewel, Caffius. Shakefpeare. I know a lord who values no leafe, though for a thoufand years, nor any eftate that is not for ever and ever. Temple.

The meeting points the fatal lock diffever
From the fair head, for ever and for ever.
5. At one time, as, ever and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground the caft her modeft eye;
And ever and anon, with rofy red,
The bafhful blood her fnowy cheeks did dye. Fairy $2 u e m$. The fat ones would be ever and anon making fport with the lean, and calling them ftarvelings.

He lay ftretch'd along,
And ever and anon a filent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. Dryden. 6. In any degrce.

Let no man fear that harmful creature ever the lefs, becaufe he fees the apofle fafe from that poifon.

Hall.
For a mine undifcovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body elfe are ever the richer. Collier on Pride. It fuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be confidered as one reprefentation or picture, though made up of ever fo many particulars.

Locke.
There muft be fomewhere fuch a rank as man;
And all the queftion, wrangle e'er fo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong.
A word of enforcement, or aggravation. Pope's Efays. bad done it; that is, immediately after he had foon as ever be fenfe it is fcarcely ufed but in familiar language.

That ever this fellow fhould have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the fon of a woman. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p.1.
They brake all their bones in pieces, or ever they came at the bottom of the den.

Dan. iv. 24.
That purfe in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as evor he can look. Drjden's Spanifh Frjar.

As foon as e'er the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame.
Prior.
The title of duke had been funk in the family ever fince the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. Addifon on Italy.
8. Ever A. Any: [as evier $y$, that is, evey ıch or ever each is each one, all.] This word is ftill retained in the Scottifh dialect.

## I am old, I am old.

-I love thee better than I love e'er a fcurvy young boy of them all.

Shakeffeare's Henry IV. T. ii.
9. It is often contracted into c'er.
10. It is much ufed in compofition in the fenfe of always: as, evergre.n, green throughout the year; everduring, enduring without end. It is added almoft arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be fufficiently explained by the following inftances.
Everbu'bbling. adj. [ever and bubbling] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Pauting murmurs, ftill'd out of her breaft,
-That everbubbling fpring.
Craßbaw.
Everbu'rning. adj. [ever and burning.] Unextinguihed.
His tail was ftretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houfe of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd ftrength,
The everburning lamps from thence it brought. Fai. Quccn.
Torture without end
Still urges, and a ficry deluge, fed
With everturnirg fulphur unconfum'd! Milton's Par. Loft.
Everdu'ring. adj. [ever and during.] Eternal; enduring without end.
Our fouls, piercing through the impurity of flefh, behold the higheft heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the everduring glory and termlefs joy.

Heav'n open'd wide
Her everduring gates, harmonious found!
Her everduring gates, hamonious found!
Evergre'en adj. [ever and green.] Verdant throughout the year.
There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with fhade

Of laurel, evergreen, and branching palm. Milton's Agonifits The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the fun, renders the plant evergreen. Aibubbiot on Aiments. E'vergreen. n.f. A plaut that retains its verdure through all the feafons.

Some of the hardieft evergrecns may be tranfplanted, efpecially if the weather be moift and temperate. Evelyn's Kalend. I find you are agrainft filling an Englifl garden with cevergrcens. Addijon's Speltator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .477$. Everhónoured. adj. [ever and bonowed.] Always held in honour or efleem?.

Mentes, an everbono: $r$ ' $d$ name, of old
High in Ulyfles' focial lift enroil'd. Pope's Ody fey, b. i.
Everla'sting. adj. [ever and lafiing.]

1. Lafting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal ; eternal.

Whether we fhall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our everlafing farewel take:
For ever, and for ever, farewel, Caffus. Sbak. Jul. Cafar. The everlafing life, both of body and foul, in that future ftate, whether in blifs or woe, hath been added. Fiammond. And what a trife is a moment's breath,
Laid in the fcale with cverlafing death! Denbam. 2. It is ufed of paft as well as future eternity, though not fo properly.
Everla'sting. n.f. Eternity; eternal duration whether paft or future.

From everlafing to everlafing thou art God. Pf. xc. 2.
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from everlafing. Hooker. Everla'stingly. adv. [from everlafting.] Eternally; without end.

## I'll hate him cuerlafingly,

That bids me be of comfort any more. Shakef. Rich. II.
Many have made themfelves everlafingly ridiculous. Swift.
Everla'stingness. n. S. [from everlafing.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

INothing could make me fooner to confefs,
That this world had an everlafingnefs,
Than to confider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the fun's fun,
The luftre and the vigour of this all,
Did fet.
Dorine.
Everlíving. adj. [ever and living.] Living without end; immortal ; eternal; inceflant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that moft glorious houfe, that glift'reth bright
With burning fars and everliving fires. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that everliving Deity. Hooker, b. v. f. 56 . God's juftice in the one, and his goodnefs in the other, is excrcifed for evermore, as the everliving fubjects of his reward and punifhment. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. The inftinct of brutes and infects can be the effect of nothing elfe than the wifdom and fkill of a powerful everliving. Agent.

Necuton's Opt. Agent.
EvERMO' VERMO'RE. adv. [ever and more.] Always; eternally. More
feems an expletive accidentally added, unlefs it fignified originally from this time: as, evermore, always benceforward; but this fenfe has not been ftrictly preferved.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore,
Through wirdom of a matron grave and hoare. Fa. Queen. Sparks by nature evermore alpire,
Which makes them now to fuch a highnefs flee. Davies. Religion prefers thofe pleafures which flow from the prefence of God for evermsre, infinitely before the tranfitory pleafures of this world. Tillotfon, Sermen i.
Everópen. adv. [ever and open.] Never clofed; not at aǹy time fhut.
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an everopen ear to hear all our words.

Tayior's Rule of living boly.
Everple'asing. adj. [ever and pleafing.] Delighting at all times; never ceafing to give pleafure.
The everpleafing Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me.

Sidney.
Forfaking Scheria's iverpleafing flore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. Pope's Odyfey. To Eve'rse. v.a. [everfus, Latin.] To overthrow; to fubvert; to deftroy.
The foundation of this principle is totally everfed by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. Glanv. Scepf. To Eve'rt. v.a. [everto, Latin.] To deftroy; to overthrow.

A procefs is valid, if the jurifdiction of the judge is not yet cverted and overthrown. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Everwa'tchful. adj. [ever and watcbful.] Always vigilant.
Plac'd at the helm he fat, and mark'd the fkies,
Nor clos'd in fleep his everwatchful eyes. Pope's Ody $\int_{f j}, b$. iv. $\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ry}$. adj. [in old language everich, that is, ever each; refen ealc, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. Every has therefore no plural fignification.

He propofeth unto God their neceffities, and they their own requefts for relief in every of them. Hooker, b.v. f. 39. All the congregation are holy, every one of them. Num. xvi.
The king made this ordonance, that every twelve years there fhould be fet forth two hips. Bacon's New Atiantis.
The virtue and force of cucry of thefe three is fhrewdly allayed. Haminond's Fundamcntals. Ariftotle has long fince obferved, how unreafonable it is to expect the fame kind of proof for every thing, which we have for fome things.

Tillot fon's Sermons.
Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet.

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flafh from ev'ry cloud. Pope's Statius. 2. Every-where. In all places; in each place.

The fubftance of the body of Chrift was net every-where feen, nor did it every-where fuffer death; every-where it could not be entombed: it is not cuery-where now, being exalted into heaven.

Ho:ker, b. v. f. 55 .
If I fend my fon abroad, how is it poffible to keephim from vice, which is every-where fo in fathion?

Locke.
'Tis no-where to be found, or every-where. Pope.
E'veryoung. adj. [ever and joung.] Not fubject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys everyoung, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. Pope's Ody.fey, $b$. iv. E'vespropper. n. $\int$. [evis and dropper.] Some mean fellow that R ulks about a houfe in the night.

What makes you liftening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked evefdropper. Dryden's Spani/h Fryar.

Do but think how decent a habit you have on, and how becoming your function it is to be difguifed like a flave, and an evefdropper, under the women's windows. Dryd. Don Sebaft. To Eve'stigate. v. a. [evefigo, Lat.] To fearch out. Dict. Eugh. n. . [This word is fo written by moft writers; but fince the oriçinal $1 p$, Saxon, or Welh ywen, more favours the eafier orthography of yew, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the firft ftretch of both his hands he drew,
And almoft join'd the horns of the tough eugh. Dryd. En.
To EVI'CT. v. a. [evinco, Latin.]
I. To difpoffers of by a judicial courfe.

The law of England would fpeedily evict them out of their poffeffion, and therefore they held it the beft policy to caft off the yoke of Englifh law.
2. To take away by a fentence of law

His lands were evicted from him.
K. James's Declaration.
3. To prove; to evince. Little ufed.

This nervous fluid has never been difcovered in live animals by the fenfes, however affifted; nor its neceffity evizied by any cogent experiment.

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
Evi'ction. n.f. [from evici.]

1. Difpoffeffion or deprivation by a definitive fentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid afleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautioufly get the ftart at common law, yet the pretorian court will fet back all things, and no refpect had to eviction or difpoffeffion. Bacon.
2. Proof; evidence; certain teftimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queftion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an eviefion of the right.
E'VIDENCE. n. $\int$. [French.]
L'Efrange's Fables.

1. The ftate of being evident ; clearnefs; indubitable certainty; notoricty.
2. Teftimony; proof.

I had delivered the evidence of the purchafe unto Baruch.
fer. xxxii. 16.
Unreafonable it is to expect the fame kind of proof and evidence for every thing, which we have for fome things. Tillot. Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was verfed in country affairs.

They bear evidence to a hiffory in defence of Chriftianity, the truth of which hiftory was their motive to embrace Chriftianity.

Addifon on tbe Cbriftian Religion.
3. Witnefs; one that gives evidence. In this fenfe it is fometimes plural; as, the evidence were fworn: but fometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.

To fwear he faw three inches through a door,
As Afratick evidences fwore. Dryden's fuvenal, Sat. vii.
There are books extant, which they muft needs allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of vifible nature, and the everlafting tables of right reafon. Bentley.
To E'vidence. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To prove; to evince.

If they be principles evident of themfelves, they need nothing to evidence them.

Tillotfon's Sermons, Preface.
Thefe things the Chriftian religion require, as inight he rvidenced from texts.

Tillot for, Sermon v.

EVI
2. To fhew ; to make difcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ft profper'd, which thy looks
Now alfo cevidence. Milton's Paradi, Lof, l. x. l. 6:
E'vident. adj. [French.] Plain; apparent; hotorious.
It is evident, in the general frame of nature, that thiners mor manifeft unto fenfe have proved obfeure unto the underflanding. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10. In this ftate they are incapable of making conquefts upon their neighbours, which is $\varepsilon$ vident to all that know their conflitutions.

Children minded not what was faid, when it was evident to them that no attention was fufficient. Locke.
E'vidently. ad'v. [from cevidint.] Apparently; certain!y; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they evidently prove
The genial pow'r and full effects of love.
Prior.
The printing private letters is the worft fort of betraying converfation, as it has evidently the moft extenfive ill confequences.

Pope.
E'VIL. adj. [ỳpel, Saxon ; cuvel, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Ifrael.
Deut xxii. 19.
An evil difeafe cleaveth faft unto him; and now that he lieth, he fhall rife up no more. $\quad P \int$. xli. 8. The good fig's very good, and the evil very evil, that cannot be eaten they are fo evil. Jeremiah xxiv. 3 . That hour he cured many of evil fpirits. Luke vii. 21.
2. Wicked ; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye evil, becaule I am good? Matt. xx. 15 .
The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. Gen.
3. Unhappy; miferable; calamitous.

And the officers did fee that they were in evil cafe. Ex.v. All the days of the afficted are evil.
4. Mifchievous; deftructive; ravenous.

It is my fon's coat ; an evil beaft hath devoured him. Gen. E'viL. n. f. [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Wickednefs ; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In evils to top Macbeth. Sbakefpcere's Macbetb.
2. Injury ; mirchief.

Whofo rewardeth evil for good, evil fhall not depart from his houfe.

Prov. xvii. 13
Let thine enemies, and they that feek evil to my Lord, be as Nabal.

I Sa. xxv. 26.
3. Malignity ; corruption.

The heart of the fons of men is full of evil. Ecclef. ix. 3 .
4. Misfortune ; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and fhall we not receive evil.

Fob ii. 10.
A prudent man forefeeth the evil, and hideth himfelf. Prov.
If we will ftand boggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horfe for ftarting at a fhadow.

L'Efrange.
Evil is what is apt to produce or increafe any pain, or diminifh any pleafure in us; or elfe to procure us any evil, or deprive us of any good.

Locke.
5. Malady; difeafe : as, the king's evil.

At his touch,
Such fanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They prefently amend.
-What's the difeare he means? -- 'Tis call'd the evil.

## Slakefpeare's Macbeth.

E'vil. adv. [commonly contracted to ill.]

1. Not well in whatever refpect.

Ah, froward Clarence, evil it befeems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forfake thy brother! Shak. Hen. VI.
2. Not well; not virtuoufly ; not innocently.

If I have fpoken evil, bear witnefs of the evil; but if well,
why fmiteft thou me.
Not well; not happily; not fortunately.
It went evil with his houfe.
Deut. vii. 23.
4. Injurioully; not kindly.

The Egyptians aril entreated us, and afflicted us. Deut. xxvi.
5. It is often ufed in compofition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cales, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to $i l l$.
Evilaffécted. adj. [evil and aficied.] Not kind; not difpofed to kindnefs.
The unbelieving Jews ftirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evilafferfed againft the brethren. AEts xiv. 2. Evildo'er. n. . [evil and doer.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.
Whereas they fpeak evil againft you as cvildoers, they may by your good works glorify God. 1 Pct. ii. 12 Evilifa'voured. adj. [evil and favour.] Illcountenanced; having no good afpect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an evilfovoured inftance, there is no trufting to the force of nature, nor the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by cuftom. Bacon's Efajas. Evinfa'vouredness. n. $\int$. [from evilfavoured.] Deformity.

Thou fhalt not facrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or Theep, wherein is blemifh or any cvilfavourednefs. Deutr. xvii. E'villy. adv. [from cuil.] Not well.

This act, fo evilly born, fhall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. Stak. K. Fobn. Evilmi'nded. adj. [evil and mind.] Malicious; mifchievous; malignaut ; wicked; infidious.

But moft fhe fear'd, that travelling fo late,
Some cvilminded beafts might lie in wait,
And, without witnefs, wreak their hidden hate. Dryden. E'vilness. n.f. [from evil.] Contrariety to goodnefs; badnefs of whatever kind.
The moral goodnefs and congruity, or evilnefs, unfitnefs, and unfeafonablenefs of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. Hale's Orig, of Mankind.
Evir.spfi'aking. n.f. [evil and fpeaking.] Slander; defamation ; calumny; cenforioufnefs.
Wherefore laving afide all malice and all guile, and hypocrifies and envies, and all evilfpeakings.
${ }_{\mathrm{I}} P_{c t}$. ii. I.
Evilwi'shing. adj. [evil and zuifh.] Wifhing evil to; having no good will.

They having heard of this fudden going out with fo fmall a company, in a country full of ceilwifling minds towards him, followed him.

Sidne", b. ii.
Evilwo'rker. n.f. [evil and work.] Ore who does ill.
Beware of dogs, beware of cvilworkers. Pbil. iii. 3 .
To EVI'NCE. v. a. [evinco, Latin.] To prove; to fhow; to manifeft ; to make evident.

Doubt not but that fin
Will reign among them, as of thee bcgot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural pravity. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xii.
That religion, teaching a future ftate of fouls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have evinced. South's Scrmons.
The greater the abfurdities are, the more ftrongly do they evince the falfity of that fuppofition from whence they flow.

Atterbury's Scrmons, Preface.
Evi'ncible, adj. [from evince.] Capable of proof; demonftrable.
Implanted inftincts in brutes are in themfelves highly reafonable and ufeful to their ends, and erimcible by true reafon to be fuch.

Hal's Srigin of Mankind.
Evi'ncibly. adv. [from evincible.] In fuch a manner as to force conviction.
To E'virate. v. a. [eviratus, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emafculate.

Dict.
To Evi'scerate. v. a. [evifiero, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to fearch within the entrails.
E'vitable. adj. [cuitabilis, Latin.] Avoidable; that•may be efcaped or fhumned.
Of divers things evil, all being not evitable, we take one; which one, faving only in cafe of fo great urgency, were not otherwife to be taken.

Hooker, b. i. f. 8
To E'VITATE. v.a. [evito, Latin.] To avoid; to fhun; to efcape.

## Therein fhe doth evitate and fhun

A thoufand irreligious curfed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her Shak.
Evita'tion. n. f. [from evitate.] The act of avoiding. Diet.
Evite'rnal. adj. [aviternus, Latin.] Eternal in a limited fenfe ; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.
Evitérnity. $n f$. [av'ternitas, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.
 gyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praifes and famous eulogies of worthy men, been ftirred up to affect the like commendations.

Spenfer on Ireland.
 culated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
It hath been obferved by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the fight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are neverthelefs alfo dimfighted. Bacon's Nat. Hijtory. So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonfenfe gargl'd in an eunucb's throat.
To Eu'nuchate, v. a. To make an eunuch.
It were an impoffible act to eunuchate or caftrate themfelves. Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. viii. c. 4.
Evoca'tion. n. $\int$ [evocatio, Latin.] The act of calling out.
Inftead of a defcent into hell, it feems rather a conjuring up or an evocation of the dead from hell. Notes to Poi $e^{\prime}$ ' $O d y \cdot f t y$.
Evola'tion. n. f. [erolo, Latin.] The act of flying away.
Evoia TION. n. . [evolo, Latin.] To EVO'LVE. v. a. [evolv, Latin.] To unfold; to difentangle.

The animal foul fooner expands and evolves itfelf to its full orb and extent than the human foul. Hale's Orig. of Mank.

This little active princip.'., as the body increafeth and dilateth, erolveth, diffufeth, and expandeth, if not his fub-
ftantial exiftence, yct his energy. Hale's Origin of Mankind. To Evo'LvE. v. n. 'To open itfalf; to difclofe itfelf.

Ambrofial odnurs
Does round the air evolving fecnts diffue;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews.
Prior.
Harris. Evo'I.vent. n. $\int$. [evolvern, Latin.]
Evól.vent. n.. . [evolvcris, Latin).]
Evolu'tion. n. $\int$. [evolutus, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.
2. The feries of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole ciolution of ages, from everlafting to everlafting, is fo collectedly and prefentifickly reprefented to God at once, as if all things which ever werc, arc, or thall be, were at this very infant, and fo always, really prefent and exiftent before him.

Mre's Divine Dialogues.
3. [In geometry.] The equable cvolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is fuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; fo that the fame line becomes fuccefively a lefs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at laft they turn into a ftrait linc. In the Philof. Tranfactions, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .260$. you have a new quadratrix to the circle, found by this means. Harris.
4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their pofture, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to pofiefs themfelves of another; that fo they may attack the enemy, or receive his onfet more advantageoully. And thele evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings.

Harris.
This fpontaneous coagulation of the little faline bodias was preceded by almoft innumerable evolutions, which were fo various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other thofe parts by which they might be beft faftened togcther. Boyle. 5. Evolution of Powers [in algebra]. Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverfe of involution. HarrEvomi'tion. n.f. [evomo, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.
EUPHóNICAL. alj. [from eupbony.] Sounde roundy. Dict. EU'PHONY. n. f. [zự̂vía.] An agreeable found; the contrary to harfhnefs.
Euphórbium. n.f.

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the fpurge, and is alfo full of an hot fharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and fhaped fomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiftle. It is commonly befet with fpines, and for the moft part hath no leaves.

Miller.
2. A gum refin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ftraw and a gold colour, and a fmnoth glofly furface. It has no great finell, but its, tafte is violently acrid and naufeous. It is produced in the remoter parts of Africa, whence it is fent to Sallee, and thence tranfported into Europe. The plant is alfo common on the coaft of Malabar; but the Africans only know the fecret of collecting the gum. It is ufed medicinally in finapifms. Hill. Eu'phrasy. n. f. [eupbrafia, Latin.] The herb eyebright; 2 plant fuppofed to clear the fight.

Then purg'd with cuphrafy, and rue,
The vifual nerve; for he had much to fee ;
And from the well of life three drops inftill'd. Milt. P. Loft.
Euróclydon. $n$.f. [धugorn $\lambda \dot{\prime} \delta \omega v$.$] A wind which blows be-$ tween the Eaft and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls fuddenly on thips, makes them tack about, and fometimes caufes them to founder, as Pliny obferves. Calmet.
There arofe againft it a tempeftuous wind called euroclydon.
Acts xxvii. 14.
Europe'an. adj. [europaus, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.
Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the line the fun approaching faw,
And hop'd their European coafts to find
Clear'd from our fhips by the autumnal wind.
Waller.
What was the wafte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Afia's crown with European arms! Dryden's IEn. He alone defy'd
The European thrones combin'd, and fill
Had fet at nought their machinations vain.
Phillips.
Eu'rus. $n f:$ [Latin.] The Eaft wind.
Eurrus, as all other winds, muft be drawn with blown cheek.s, wings upon his thoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon.

Peacham.
E'urythmy. n. $\int$. [Évgữu(G).] Harmony; regular and fymmetrical meafure.
EUTHAN'ASIA. $\}$ n. f. [ $\mathfrak{z} v \vartheta a \nu \alpha \sigma^{\prime} \alpha$.] An ealy death.
EUTHANAS5.
A recovery, in my cafc, and at my age, is impoffible: kindeft with of my friends is eutianafia. Arbuthnot. Evu'lsion. n.f. [ceulfio, Latin.] The act of plucking out. From a ftrict enquiry we cannot maintain the eviul/ion, or biting off any parts. Brozun's Vu'gar Errours, b. iii. c. 2. Evulga'tion. n. f. [evulgo, Latin.] The aft of divulging; publication.

## E X A

Ewe. n.f. [eope, Saxon.] The fhe-fhcep; the female to the ram

Abraham fet feven eve lambs by themfelves. Gen. xxi. 28 . Rams have more wreathed horns than eves. Bac. N. Hijf.
Hafle the facrifice;

Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phoebus chufe;
And for Diana feven unfpotted ewes. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$. $b$. viii.
E'WER. n.f. [from cau, perihaps anciently eu, water.] A veffel in which water is brought for wafhing the hands.
I dreamt of a filver bafon and ewer to-night. Shakef. Timon.
Let one attend him with a filver bafon
Full of rofewater, and befrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ever ; a third a diaper;
And fay, wil't pleafe your lordfhip cool your hands? Sbak.
The golden ewer a maid obrequious hrings,
Repleniih'd from the cool, tranflucent fprings;
With copious water the bright vafe fupplies
A filver laver, of capacious fizé:
They wafh.
Pope's Odyfey, b. i. l. ' 770 .
E'wry. n. f. [from ewer:] An office in the king's houfhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ferve up water in filver ewers after dinner. Dict.
Ex. A Latin prepofition offen prefixed to compounded words; fometimes meaning out, as cxbouf $f$, to draw out ; fometimes only enforcing the meaning, and fometimes producing little alteration.
To EXACERBATE. v. a. [exacerlo, Latin.] To imbitter; to exarperate; to heighten any malignant quality.
Exacerba'tion. n.f. [from exacerbate.]
I. Encreare of malignity; augmented force or feverity.
2. Height of a dilicale ; paroxyfm.

The patient may frive, by little and little, to overcome the fymptom in exacerlibtion; and fo, by time, turn fuffering into nature. Eacon's Natural Hifory, N". 6 I.
Watclifulicis and delirium, and exacerbation, every other day. Arbutbnct on Diet.
Exacerva'tion. m.f. [acervus, Latin.] The att of heaping up.
EXA'CT. adj; [exaêtus, Latin.]

1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.

All this, exaft to rule, were brought about,
Were but in a combat in the lifts left out. Pope's Ef. on Citit.
2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters fand between us? -With all my heart, I love exect dealing; and let Hocus audit.

Arbutbnot's fobn Bull.
3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen turn out of the feats of their anceflors, to make way for fuch new mafters as have been more exact in their accounts than themfelves.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 174 .
4. Honeft ; Arict ; puncuual.

In my doings I was exact.
Eccluf. Ii. 19.
To Exa'ct. v. a. [exigo, exacuus, Latin]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now exaci' $f$ the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor meichant's flefh. Shatech.
Of a foreigner thou mayeft exact it again ; but that which
is thine with thy brother, thine hand fhall releafe. Deut. xv. 3.
Exact of fervants to be faithful and diligent.
Taylor.
From us his focs pronounc'd glory he exacts. Milton.
The hand of fate is over us, and heaven
Exacts feverity from all our thoughts.
Addij on's Cato.
2. To demand of right.

Years of fervice part,
From grateful fouls exact reward at laft. Dryd. Knigbt's Tale.
Where they defign a recompence for bencfits received, they are lefs folicitous to make it when it is exafted. Smalridge. 3. To fummon; te enjoin.

Let us defcend now therefore from this top
Of fpeculation; for the hour precife
Exacts our parting hence. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. xii. Duty,
And juftice to my father's foul, exact
This cruel piety.
To Exa'ct. v.n. To praQife extortion.
The enemy fhall not cxact upon him.
Denbam's Sofby.
$P \int .1 \mathrm{xxx} .22$.
ExA'cter. n.f. [from esact.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and feverity.
The poller and exater of fees jufifies the common refemblance of the courts of juffice to the buht, whereunto while the fhecp fies for defence in weather, he is fure to lofe part of the ficce.

Bacon's Efays, Civ. and Mor.
I will alfo make thy officers pence, and thine exacters righteoufinefs.

If. lx. 17.
2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd perfons, efpecially that the exacter of the oath did neither ufe exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were eafily fuborned to make ann affidavit for moncy.

Encon's Office of Alienation.
3. One who is fevere in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous

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exafiers upon others, than fuch whofe pride was formerly leaft difpofed to the ohedience of lawful conftitutions. K. Charles.
The grateful perfon being fill the moft fevere exatier of himfelf, not only confeffes, but proclaims his debts. Soutb.
There is no way to deal with this man of reafon, this rigid exafter of frict demonfration for things which are not capable of it.

Tillot fon.
Exa'ction. n.f. [from c.xaci.]
r. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he fhould break his day, what fhould I gain
By the exanion of the forfeiture? Sbak. Merch. of Venicc. 2. Extortion; unjuft demand.

## They vent reproaches

Mof bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of thefe e: actions. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Remove violence and fpoil, and execure judgment and juftice; take away your cxceftions from my people. Ez. xlv. 9 .

As the firft earl did firft raife the greatnefs of that houfe, by Irifh exactions and opprefions; fo Girald the laft earl did at laft ruin and reduce it to nothing, by ufing the like extortions.

Davies's Siatc of Irelaid.
3. A toll ; a tribute feverely levied.

They have not made bridgres over the rivers for the converience of their fubjecis as well as ftrangers, who pay an unreafonable exaction at every ferry upon the leaft ufing of the waters.

Aldilifin's Remarks on Italy.
ExA'crit. Y. adu. [from exaft.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. Both of 'em knew mankind exavily well; for boih of 'en began that Rudy in themfelves. Dryden's Doin Sebaffian.
The religion they profefs is fuch, that the more exactly it is fifted by pure unbiafed reafon, the more reafonable fill it will be found.
Exa'ctaness. n. $\int$ [fromenal.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; firict conformity to rule or fymmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmoft exatiness and circumfipection. IF odiward on Fofits.

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' ewacinefs of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full refult of all. Pope's E'f. on Crit.
The balance muft be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmoft exaennefs into the feveral fcales. Swift.
2. Regularity of conduct; firicinefs of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward exactne/s of confcience before God. King Charles.
They think that their exainnefs in one duty will attone for their neglect of another.

Rogers. To EXA'GGERATE. v. a. [exaggero, Latin.] To heighten
by reprefentation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expreffions.
He had exaggerated, as pathetically as he could, the fenfe the people generally had, even defpair of ever feeing an end of the calamities.

C'arendon, b. viii.
A friend exaygerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{ } \cdot 399$.
Exaggera'tion. n f. [from exinggerate.]
I. The act of heaping togetlier; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by exaggeration of fand between thofe towns and the fea, convelted into firm land. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

## 2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condefcenfions in the prince to pafs good laws, would have an odd found at Weftminfter.

Swift.
To Fxa'gitate. v. a. [ćarito, Latin.]
I. To fhake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed cxagitates the blood. Arbutbnet.
2. To reproach; to purfue with invectives. This fenfe is now difufed, being purely Latin.

This their defect and inmerfection I had rather lament in fuch cafe than exagitate.

Hocker, b. iii.
Exagita'tion. n.f. [from exagitate.] The act of fhaking, or agitating.

Dict.
ToEXA'LT. v.a. [exalter, French; nitus, Latin; cxalto, low Latin.]
I. To raife on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, fhalt be brought down to hell.

Mat. xi. 23
2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abafe him that is high. Ezek.
As yet exalteft thou thy faf againft my people, that thou wilt not let them go ?

Ex. ix. ${ }^{17}$
How long fath mine enemy be exaited over me? P $f$. xiii. 2.
3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters who underfood the court, and their own want of ftrength, were very reafonably c..clted with this fuccefs.

Clavendon, b. iii.
How much foever the king's friends were dejected upon the paffing thofe two acts, it is certain, they who thought they gor
whatfoever
whatfoever he loft were mightily exalted, and thought themfelves now fuperior to any oppofition. Dijelch's Ein. Dedicat.
4. To praife ; to extol ; to magnify

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together.
5. To raife up in oppofition: a feriptural phrafe.

Againft whom haft thou exalted thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?

2 Kings xix. 22.
6. To intend ; to enforce.

Now Mars, the faid, let fame exalt her voice ;
Nor let thy conquefts only be her choice.
Prior.
7. To heighten, to improve ; to refine by fire, as in chemiftry. The wild animals have more exercife, have their juices more claborated and exalted; but, for the fame reafon, the fibres are harder, efpecially when old. Arbutbmst on Aliments.

With chymick art cxalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick fouls of flow'rs.
Pope.
They meditate what will be the effect of their compofition, and whether the virtucs of the one will exalt or diminifh the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. Watts.
8. To elevate in diction or fentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what exalted ftrains,
Sicilian mufes, through thefe happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reiğns. Rofc. $\{$
Exalta'tion. $n$. $f$. [from exalt.]

1. The act of raifing on high. :
2. Elevation to power, or dignity.

She put of the garments of widowhood, for the exaltation of thofe that were oppreffed. '7udith x̌vi. 8.
The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which caufe there followed, upon the latter, an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reflored it by obedience.

Hooker, b. v. f. 54.
3. Moft elevated ftate; ftate of greatnefs or dignity.

I wonderd at my flight and change
To this high exaltction. IVilton's Paradife Lof, b. v. I. 90. In God ail perfections, in their highen degree and exaltation, meet together.

Tillotfon, Sermon i. You are as much efleenned, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your higheit exaltation.
tion.
4. [In pharmacy.] Raifing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increafe of the molt remarkable property of any body.
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increafed. Aftrologers tell us, that the fun receives his craltation in the fign Aries.

Dryder.
Exign Aries. $\quad$. [Latin.] Examination; difquifition; enquiry.

This confidered together with a frict account, and critical examen of reafon, will alfo diftract the witty determinations of aftrology.
ExA'minate. n.f. [examinatus, Latin.] The perfon examined.

In an examination where a freed fervant, who having power with Claudius, very faucily had almoft all the words, afked in fcorn one of the examinates, who was likewife a freed fervant of Scribonianus; I pray, fir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anfwered, I would have flood behind his chair and held my peace. Bacon.
Examina'tion. n. $\int$. [examinatio, Latin.] The act of examining by queftions, or experiment; accurate difquifition. I have brought him forth, that, after examination had, I might have fomewhat to write.

Acts xxv. 26.
mifferent men leaving out or putting in feveral fimple ideas, according to their various examination
the fubject, have different eflences

Locke.
the fubject, have different effences.
Examina'tor. n.f. [ Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to perfuade a ferious examinator.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.
To EXA'MINE. v. a [ramino, Latin.]

1. To try a perion accufed or fufpected by interrogatories.

Let them examine themfelves whether they repent them truly. If we this day be examined of the good deed Acts iv. 9 . impotent man. ACIs iv. 9. We ought, before
provide for futurity.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
2. To interrogate a witnefs.

Command his accufers to come unto thec, by examining of
whom thyfelf mayeft take knowledge of all thefe things. Acts.
3. To try the truth or falkood of any propofition.
4. To try by experiment, or obfervation; narrowly fift; fcan. To write what may fecurely fland the teft
Of being well read over thrice at leaft,
Compare each phrafe, examine ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and every thought refine
To cigh ev'ry word, and fo fearch into; to fcrutinife.
5. To make enquiry into;
When I began to examine the extent and certainty of nur knowledge, I found it had a near comnexion with words. Locke.

Exa'miner. n. . [from examine.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commiffioner, or examiner, will make a witnefs fpeak what he truly never meant. Hale's Law of Engl.
2. One who fearches or tries any thing; one who ferutinifes.

So much diligence is not altogether neceffary, but it will promote the fuccefs of the experiments, and by a very ferupulous examiner of things deferves to be applied. Newt. Opt.
Examplary. adj. [from example.] Serving for example or pattern; propofed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain examplary draughts or patterns, which fubfifting in the bofom of the Highef, and being thence difcovered, fhe fixeth her cye upon them.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3.
EXA'MPLE. n. /. [exemple, French; exemplum, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propofed to be refembled or imitated.

The example and pattern of thofe his creatures he beheld iil all eternity. Ralcigh's Hiftory of the World.
2. Precedent ; former inflance of the like.

So hot a fpeed, with fuch advice difpos'd,
Such temp'rate order in fo fierce a courfe,
Doth want examp.'e. Sbakefpcare's King Jobn.
3. Precedent of good.

Let us hew an examp.e to our brethren. Yudith viii. 24.
Taught this by his example, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever bleft! Milt. Parad. Lof.
4. A perfon fit to be propofed as a pattern.

Be thou an exampic of the believers.
ITim. iv. I2.
5. One punimed for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themfelves over to fornication, are fet forth for an cxample, fuffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

Fude vii.
6. Influence which difpofes to imitation.

When virtue is prefent, men take example at it ; and when
it is gone, they defire it. $\quad$ Wijd. iv. 2.
Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. Rogers, Sermon 4.
7. Inftance ; illuftration of a general pofition by fome particular fpecification.

Can we, for example, give the praife of valour to a man, who, fecing his gods prophaned, fhould want the courage to defend them? Dryden's Virg. An. Dedication.
8. Inftance in which a rule is illuftrated by an application.

My reafon is fufficiently convinced both of the truth and ufefulnefs of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at leaft in fome places, made examples to his rules. Dryden.
To.Exa'mple. v. a. [from the noun.] To examplify; to give an inftance of.
The proof whereof I faw fufficiently exampled in thefe late wars of Munfter. Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Exa'NGuious. adj. [exanguis, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not fanguineous.
Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, fanguineous with exanguious. Brown.
The infects, if we take in the exanguious, both terreftial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. Ray. Exa'nimate. alj. [cxanimatus, Latin.]

1. Lifelefs; dead.
z. Spiritlefs; depreffed.

The grey morn
Lifts ber pale luftre on the paler wretch,
$\qquad$
Exan'tion. n. f. [from exanimate.] Spring, l. 1045. Exanima'tion. n. f. [from exanimate.] Deprivation of
life.
Dič.
Exa'nimous. adj. [exanimis, Latin.] Lifelefs; dead; killed.
 cruptions; breaking out; puffules.
Exanthe'matous. adj. [from exautbemata.] Puftulous; efflorefcent; cruptive.
To EXANTLA'TE. n. f. [exantlc, Latin.]
I. To draw out.
2. To exhauft ; to wafte away.

By time thofe feeds are wearied or exantlated, or unable to act their parts any longer. Boyle's Scept. Cbym.
Exantla'tion. n.f. [from exantlate.] The act of drawing out; exhauftion.
Exara'rion. n. f. [exaro, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. Dict.
Exarticula'tion. n.f. [ex and articulus, Latin.] The diflocation of a joint.

Dict.
To EXA'SPERATE. v.a. [exa/pero, Latin.]

1. To provoke ; to enrage; to irritate ; to anger ; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exafpcrates, makes mad her fifter Goneril. Shak. K. Lear. The people of Italy, who run into news and politicks, have fomething to exajperate them againft the king of France.

Addifon's Rcmarks on Italy.
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to cmbitter.

Matters grew more exafierate between the two kings of
Enigland

## E X C

England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Englifh were much blooded one againft another. Bacon. When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but exafperated too at the vanity of its labours.

Parnel to Pope.
3. To exacerhate ; to heighten malignity.

The plaifter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and fo exa/perate it Bacon's Natural Hiflory. Exaspera'ter. n.f. [from exaflerate.] He that exafperates, or provokes; a provoker.
Exaspera'tion. n. f. [from exafperate.]

1. Aggravation ; malignant reprefentation.

My going to demand juftice upon the five merribers, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exafperations they could.

King Cbarles.
z. Provocation : irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill ufage and exafperations of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, difpofed him to take liberty. $W_{\text {oodw }}$
To EXAU'CTORATE. v.a. [exaucioro, Latin.]

## 1. To difmifs from fervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chrifianity, were by the church treated with no other punifhment than cxcommunication, and by exaulforating and depriving them of their degrees therein.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Exautora'tion. ho f. [from exauctorate.]

1. Difmiffion from fervice.
2. Deprivation ; degradation.

Depofition, degradation, or exauctoration, is nothing elfe but the removing of a perfon from fome dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclefiaftical preferments.

Ayliffe's Parergoin.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Excande'scence. } \\ \text { Excande'scency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [axicandefoo, Latin.]
Excande'scency.
2. Anger ; the ftate of growing angry.

Excantation. n.f. [excanto, Latin.] Difenchantment by a counter-charm.
To Exca'rnate. v. a. [ex and carnes, Latin.] To clear from flef.

The fpleen is moft curioufly excarnated, and the veffels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veffels are very well feen.

Grew's Mufæum.
Excarnifica'tion. n. f. [excarnifico, Latin.] The act of taking away the flefh.
To E'XCAVATE. v. a. [excaro, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful fimalnefs, that Faber put a thoufand of them into an excavated pepper-corn.

Ray on the Creation.
Though nitrous tempefts, and clandeftine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endlefs toil,
Ran through the faithlefs excavated foil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. Blackm. Creation.
Flat thecx, fome like hats, fome like buttons, excarated in the middle.

Derisam's Phyfico-Theclogy.
Excava'rion. n.f. [from excavate.]

1. The aft of cutting into hollows.
2. The hoilow formed; the cavity.

While our eye meafures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and fo, as much as thofe excavations do fubfract, is fupplied by a fallacy of the fight.

Wotton's Architccture.
To EXCE'ED. v. a. [excedo, Latill.]

1. To go beyond ; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crufts much exceed half an inch in thicknefs.

Woodzuard on Foffils.
2. To excel ; to furpafs.

Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth. I Kings x. 23.
To Exceied. v.n.

1. To go too far ; to pafs the bounds of fitnefs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, ufe reverent portures and great attention, remembering that we fpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poffibly exceed. Taylor. 2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ftripes he may give him, and not exceed. Deutr. xxv. 3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juftice muft punifh the rebellious deed;
Yet punifh fo, as pity fhall exceed. Dryd. State of Innocence.
Exee'fining. participial adj. [from exceed.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
He faith, that cities were built an exceeding fpace of time bcfore the great flood.

Raleigh's Hiffory of the It'olld.
Exce'ening. adv. [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eflablifhed.] In a very great degree; cminently.

The country is fuppofed to be exceeding rich.
The Genoefe were exceeding powerful by fea, and hat. many places in the Eaft, and contended often with the Venetians for fuperiority.

Ra!éigb.

## E X C

Talk no more fo exceeding proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth.

I Sa. ii. 3.
The action of the Iliad and that of the Fineid were in themfelves exceeding fhurt; but are beautifully extended and diverfified by the invention of epifodes, and the machinery of the gods. Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{0} \cdot 267$.
The ferum of the blood affords, by diftillation, an exieching limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. Arbutbn. on Aiin. Excéedingly. adv. [from exceeding] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more exieeaïngly, crucify him. Mar. xv. Ifaac trembled exceedingly.

Gen. xxvii. 33 .
The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's fubjecis.

Davies on Ireland.
Precious fones look exceedingly well, when they are fet in thore places which we would make to come out of the picture.

Dryden's Dufrefny.
Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and fubtile than the air, and exccedingly more elaftick and active? Newt. Oft. To EXCE'L. v. a. [excel.', Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to furpals.

Venus her myrtle, Phebus has his bays;
Tea buth excels, which you vouchfafe to praife. Waller. How heroes rife, how patriots fet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell ;
Excelling others, thefe were great;
Thou, greater ftill, muft thefe exiel.
Prior.
To ExCe'z. $\% . n$. To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be excellerit.

Then to Silvia let us fing,
That Silvia is excelling. Sbake $\int p$. Two Gent. of $V^{\star}$ crona. Reuben, unftable as water, thou fhalt not excel. Gen. xlix. It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent ; but there is no lefs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honefty and probity to abftain from injury: fo fitnefs to govern is a perplexed bufinefs. Some men, fome nations, excel in the one ability, fome in the other.

Bacon's Holy War.
Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; thofe to be fought and frequented that excel in fome quality or other.

Temple.
He match'd their beauties where they moft excel;
Of love fung better, and of arms as well.
Dryden.
Let thofe teach others, who themfelves $¢ x$ xel ;
And cenfure freely, who have written well.
Porie.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Excelle'nce. } \\ \text { Excelléncy. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. [excellence, French; excelientia, Latin.]

1. The fate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiftence.

Als it not wonderful, that bafe defires fhould fo extinguifh in men the fenfe of their own excelleincy, as to make them willing that their fouls fhould be like to the fouls of beafts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? Hooker, b. v. f. 2.
I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more excellency than himfelf, but yet a creature. Dryden's Fuv. Dedic.
3. The ffate of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongft men of parts and bufinefs, feldom heard any one commended for having an excellency in mufick. Locke. 4. That in which one excels.

The criticifms have been made rather to difcover beauties and excellencies than their faults and imperfections. Addif. SpecF. 5. Purity; goodnefs.

She loves him with that exicellence,
That angels love good men with. Sbakefpeare's Hcnry VIII. 6. A title of honour. It is now ufually applied to generals of an army, ambaffadors, and governors.

They humbly fue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. Shakefp. Henry VI. E'xcellent. alj. [excillens, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and fciences are excellent, in order to certain ends. Tayl. 2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is excellent in power and in judgment. Fob xxxrii. $z_{3}$. E'xcellently. adv. [from excelleni.]

1. Well ; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becaufe he was made with hands, as he excellently declareth. Brown's I'w'g. Errour's.

That was excellently obferved, fays I, when I read a paffage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. Swift. 2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both excellently inftructive and extremely pleafant; fatyr lafhes vice into reformation; and humour reprefents folly, fo as to render it ridiculous. Dryd. St. of Inn. Pref. To EXCE'P'T. v. a. [excipio, Latin ]

1. To leave out, and fipecify as left out of a general precept, or pofition.

But when he faith, all things are put under him, it is manifeft, that he is excepted which did put all things under him.

I Cor. xv. 2 -
Adam, behold
Th' cffects, which thy original crime hath wrought

## E X C

In fome to fpring from thee, who reever touch'd
Th' exce, ited orce. Niziton's Paradife L.ft, b.xi. 1.426 To Exce'pr. r. $n$. To object; to make objections.

A fucceffin which our author could not except againft. Lócke: Exce'pr, pocofit. [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepulition or conjunction, is originally the participle pafive of the verb; which, like moft others; had for its participle two terminations, except or excepted. All except one, is all, one excepted. Except may be, according to the Teutonick idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you inult except ]
I. Exclufively of; without inclufion of.

Kichard exceft, thofe, whom we fight againif,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. Sbak. R. III. God and his fon exiept,
Nought valued he nor fear'd.
2. Unletis.

Milton.
It is neceflary to know our duty, becaufe 'tis neceffary for us to do it; and it is impoffible to do it, except we know it. Till. Exce'ptinc. prepofit. [from except. See EXCEPT.] Without inclufion of ; with exception of. An improper word.

What, funce the pretor did my fetters loofe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Exce/ting ftil the letter of the law. Dryden's Perf. Sat. 5:
Pcople come into the world in Turkey the fame way they do here; and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it.

Collier on Duelling.
ExcépTion. n. f. [from except; exceptio, Latin.]

1. Exclufion from the things comprehended in a precept, or pofition; exclufion of any perfon from à general law.

When God rencwed this charter of man's fovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all; but that Cham ftood as fully invefted with this right as any of his brethren.

South's Sermons.
2. It thould have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is fometimes inaccuratcly ufed with to.
Let the money be raifed on land, with an exception to fome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. Addifon.

Pleads, in exception to all gen'ral rules,
Your tafte of follies with our fcorn of fools. Pope's Epiftles. 3. Thing excepted or fpecified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unlefs thofe two, by which the earl of Strafford and fir John Fenwick loft their heads may pals for exceptions. Swift.

Who firf taught fouls enflav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its caufe. Pope's E Jays.
4. Objection; cavil. With againft or to.

Your affertion hath drawn us to make fearch whether thefe be juft exceptions againft the cuftoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the fame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the fame which fome other reformed churches have devifed.

Hooker, Preface.
He may have exceptions peremptory againft the jurors, of which he then fhall fhew caufe.

Spenfer.
Revelations will foon be difcerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, fuch as will anfwer all objections and exceptions of flefh and blood againgt it. Hammond.
I will anfwer what exceptions they can have againft our account, and confute all the reafons and explications they can give of their own.

Bentley's Sermons.
5. Peevifh diflike; offence taken.

I fear'd to fhew my father Julia's letter,
Left he fhould take exceptions to my love.
Shakefpeare.
He firft took exception at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the palenefs of this flow'r
Sewray'd the faintnefs of my mafter's heart. Shak. Hen. VI.
Rodorigo, thou haft taken againft me an exception; but I proteft I have dealt moft directly in thy affair. Sb: Othello. He gave fir James Tirrel great thanks; but took exception to the place of their burial, being too bafe for them that were -king's children.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Exce'ptionable. adj. [from exception.] Liable to objection.
The only piece of pleafantry is where the evil fpirits rally the angels upon the fuccefs of their artillery: this paffage I look upon to be the moft exceptivnable in the whole poem. Add. Exce:prious. adj. [from exiept.] Peevih; froward; full of objections; quarrelfome.
They are fo fupercilious, fharp, troublefome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only fhort of the true character of friendifip, but become the very fores and burdens of fociety.

South's Sermons.
Exceiptive. adj. [from except.] Including an exception.
Exceptive propofitions will make complex fyllogifms, as none but phyficians came to the confultation: the nurfe is no phyfician, therefore the nurfe came not to the confultation.

Watts's Logick.
Excéptless. adj. [from except.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; gencral; univerfal.

Forgive my gen'ral and exceptlefs rafhnefs,
Perpetual fober gods! I do proclaim

## E X C

One honeft man.
Shatefpeate's Timroti.
Exce'ptor. n. $f$. [from excepi] Objecter; onc that make: exceptions.

The exceptor makes a reflection, upon the impropricty of thofe expreflions.

Burnet', Theory of the tim:
To Excie'rn. v.a. [excron, Latin.] To firain out; to feparate or cmit by flainers; to fend out by excretion.
That which is dead, or corrupted, or excer ned, hath antipathy with the fame thing when it is alive and found, and with thofe parts which do excern. Eacon's Natural Hillory.
Exercife firft fendeth nourifhivent into the parts; atid fecondly, helpeth to excirn by fweat, and for maketh the parto affimilate. Bacon's Natural Hijfory, N. 199.
An unguent or pap prepared; with an open veffel to excerin it into.

Ray on the Creation.
Excékption. x. f. [exierptio, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; felecting.
2. The thing gleaned or felected.

Times have confumed his works, faving fome few $6 x=$ cerptions.
EXCE'SS. $n_{i}$. [exceffus, Latin.]

1. More than enough; fuperfluity.

Amongft the heaps of thefe exceffes and fuperfluities; there is efpied the want of a principal part of duty. Hooker, b.v. $\int .43$ :
Goodnefs anfwers to the theological virtue charity; and admits no excefs but error: the detire of power in excefs caufed the angels to fall; the defire of knowledge in excefs caufed man to fall; but in charity there is no excefs, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. Bacon's Efays:
Members are crooked or diftorted; or difproportionate to the reft, either in excefs or defect. Ray on the. Creation.
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the fuperfluous and luft dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diftribution fhall undo exiefs,
And each man have enough. Shakefpeare's King Lear:
The feveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thofe of any fort, whenever they become more copious than the reft, do by their excefs and predominance caufe their proper colour to appear. Newton's Opt.
3. Intemperance; unreafonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was excefs of wine that fet him on;
And on his more advice we pardon him. Shake $/ p$. Hen. V.
There will be need firft of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with excefs and furfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts.
4. Violence of paffion:
5. Tranfgreffion of due limits.

A popular fway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for fubjects to receive,
Ran to the fame extremes; and one excefs,
Made both, by ftriving to be greater, lefs: Denham:
Hofpitality fometimes degenerates into profufenefs: evern parfimony iifelf, which fits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable excefs of the two. Atterbury's Sermons.
Exce'ssive. adj. [excefff, French; from excefs.]
. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.
If panicum be laid below and about the buttom of a root; it will caufe the root to grow to an exieffive bignefs: Bacon.
2. Vehement beyond meafure in kindnefs or diflike.

Be not excelfive toward any. Ecchuf. xxxiii. 29:
The people whofe property it is, by excelive favour, to bring great men to mifery, and then to be exceffive in pity; departed away grieved and afraid. Hayward.
Exce'ssively. adv. [from exceffive.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muft be exceffively ftupid, as well as uncharitable; who believes there is no virtue but on his own fide. Addifon.
To EXCHA'NGE. v. a. [exchanger, French; excambiare, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the fake of gaining another.

They fhall not fell of it, neither exibange nor alienate the firt fruits.

Ezek. xlviii. 14.
Exchange his heep for fhells, or wool for a fparkling pebble; or a diamond.

Loike.
Take delight in the good things of this world, fo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to exchange them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. Atterbury's Serm.
2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgivenefs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. Sbakeffeare's Hasnlet.
Words having naturally no fignification, the idea muft be learned by thofe who would exchange thoughts, and hold intelligible difcourfe with others.

Locke.
Here then exchante we mutually forgivenefs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. Rowe's Fane Shore. 3. It has zuith) before the perfon with whom the exchange is made, and for before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged fir new. Cannd.

## E X C

Being acquainted with the laws and fafibions of his own country, he has fomething to cxcbenge with thofe abroad. Locke. EXCHA'NGE. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted with cxchange of harms:
Much blood the monfters loft, and they their arms. Wrillo:
They lend their conn, they make excbanges; they are always ready to ferve one another.

Addifor.
2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourfe; and the whole courfe of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the ftated price of another. South's Serm. 3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by exchange
From Florence, and muft here deliver them. Shakeffeare. 4. The balance of the money of different nations

He was fkilful in the exchange beyond feas, and in all the circumftances and practices thereof. Ha, ward on Edward V I. 5. The thing given in return for fomething received.

- Thou art arm'd, Glo'fter; let the trumpet found :

If none appear to prove upon thy perfon
Thy heinous, manifeft, and many treafons,
There is my pledge : I'll prove it on thy heart.
-There's my exchange; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. Sbak. K. Lear. Spend all I have, only give me fo much time in exchange of it.

Sharef/p. Merry Wives of Windfor.
It made not the filver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but juft fo much as the denomination was raifed, juft fo much lefs of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it.

If blood you feek, I will my own refign:
O fpare her life, and in excibange take mine. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
6. The thing received in return for fomething given.

The refpect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happinefs to know you, was a wife exchange for the honours of the court.

Dryden.
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of fale.

He that ufes the fame words fometimes in one, and fometimes in another fignification, ought to pafs, in the fchools, for as fair a man, as he does, in the market and exchange, who fells feveral things under the fame name.

No thing, no place is ftrange,
While his fair bofom is the world's exchange.
Denbam. Excha' iger. n. $\int \cdot$. [from exchange.] One who practifes exchange.
Whilft bullion may be had for a fmall price more than the weight of our current cafh, thefe exchangers generally chufe rather to buy bullion than run the rifk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law.
Exchéat. n.f. See Escheat.
The fons of day he favoureth, I fee,
And by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by others lofs, is bad exclieat. Fai. $2 u$. Exchéator. n. f. See Escheator.

Thefe earls and dukes appointed their fpecial officers; as fheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, cuftomer, butler, fearcher, comptroller, gager, excheator, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Exche'quer. n.f: [efchequeir, Norman French; fchaccharium, . low Latin, from fibatz, a treafure, German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It confifts of two parts; whercof one dealeth fpecially in the hearing and deciding of all caufes appertaining to the kirg's coffers : the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is alfo a court of record, wherein all caufes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.
I will be cheater to them both, and they fhall be exchequer's to me: they thall be my Eaft and Weft Indies. Shakefpeare. Your treafures
Are quite exhaufted, the exchequer's empty. Denban's Sophy. Clipped money will pafs whilft the king's bankers and at laft the exclucquer takes it.

Locke.
EXCI'SE. n.f. [accijs, Dutch; excifum, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by thofe to whom excife is paid.

The people fhould pay a ratable tax for their Meep, and an excife for every thing which they fhould eat. Hajward.

> Ambitious now to take ewcife

Of a more fragrant paradife. Clcaveland.
Excife,

With hundred roves of teeth, the Thark exceeds,
And on all trades like Caffawar the feeds.
Marzel.
Can hire large houfes, and opprefs the poor,
By farm'd excife.
Dryder's '7uvenal, Sat. 3.
To Exci'se. v. a. [from the noun.] To levy excife upon a perfon or thing.

In South-fea days, not happier when furmis'd
The lord of thoufiands, than if now excis'd. Pope's Horacc.

E XC
Excisfman. u.f. [excife and mam.] An officer who infpeas commodities, and rates their excife.
Erict'sron. n. . [exciffo, Latin.] Extirpation; deftruetion; ruin; the act of culting off; the ftate of being cut of:

Pride is one of the fatalleft inftruments of excifion.
Decay of Piety.
Such conquerors are the infruments of vengeance on thore nations that have filled up the ineafure of iniquities, and are -grown ripe for excijion.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Excita'tion. r. f. [from excito, to excite, ]atin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingrefs of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and folicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient.

Eacon's Natural Hiflory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .836$.
2. The att of roufing or awakening.

The original of denfible and fpiritual ideas may be owing to fenfation and reflection, the recollection and frefh excitation of them to other occafions.

W'atts's Logick.
To EXCI'TE. v. a. [excitc, Latin.]

1. To roufe; to animate; to lif up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excited to defire of honour with the excellent verfes of the poct Tirtwus, than with all the exhortations of their captains, or authority of their rulers and magiftrates.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
That kind of poefy which excites to virtue the greateft men, : is of greateft ufe to human kind.

Dryden.
2. To put into motion; to awaken ; to raife.

Excítement. n. $\int$. [from excite.] The motive by which one is ftirred up, animated, or put in action.

How ftand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother ftain'd,
Excitements of my reafon and my blood,
And let all fleep?
Sbakefpeare's Tempeft. ExCI'ter. n.f. [from excite.]
r. One that firs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punifed the delinquency of the tumults and their exciters.

King Cbarles.
2. The caufe by which any thing is raifed or put in motion.

Hope is the grand exciter of induftry.
Decay of Piety.
To EXCLATM. v. n. [exclamo, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out -querulouny and outrageoufly.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lofe, or give away,
Let it prefage the ruin of your love,
And be iny vantage to exclaim on you. Sb. Merch. of Venice.
Thofe who exclain againft all foreign tyranny, do, to this inteftine ufurper, make an entire dedition of themfelves.

Decay of Piety.
The moft infupportable of tyrants exclaim againft the exercife of arbitrary power.

L'Effranze. 2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the fon of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do exclaim you'll ge with him? Sbak. H.VI.
Excl $\Lambda^{\prime}$ 'm. n. $f$. [from the verb.] Clamour ; outcry. Now difufed.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'fter's blood
Doth more folicit me than your exclaims,
To ftir againit the butchers of his life. Shakef. Ricbard II.
Exclamátion. n.f. [exclamatio, Latin]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outragecus vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with exclamations againft abufes in the church. Hooker, Dedication.

Either be patient, and intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous repor: of war
Thus will I drown ycur exclamaticns. Shakejp. Richard III.
2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical fentence.

O Mufidorus! Mufidorus! but what ferve exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the found? Sidney, $b$. ii. 3. A note by which a pathetical fentence is marked thus!

Excia'mer. $n \int$. [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that fpeaks with great heat and paffion.
I muft tell this exclainer, that, if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very frange and unaccountable.

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.
Excla'matory. adj. [from exclain.]
I. Practifing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. v. a. [excludo, Latin]
I. To fhut out ; to hinder from entrance or admiffion.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exchude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. Dryd. Firg. Sure I am, unlefs I win in arms,
To ftand excluded from Emilia's charms. Dryd Kiight's Tale. Budies do each fingly poffefs its proper portion, according to the extent of its folid parts, and thereby exclude all other bodies from that fpace.

Locke.
Though thefe three forts of fubftances do not exclude one another out of the fame place, yet we cannot conceive but that they muft neceffarily each of them exclude any of the fame kind out of the fane place.

## E X C

If the churh be fo unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion fuch perfons likelieft to have great abilities, it fhould be altered.
2. To debar ; to hinder from participation ; to prohibit.

Juftice, that fits and frowns where publick laws
Excade foft mercy from a private caufe,
In your tribunal moft herfelf does pleafe;
There only fmiles, becaufe fhe lives at eafe.
Dryden.
This is Dutch partnerfhip, to fhare in all
Dericial
bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs.
3. To except in any pofition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They feparate from all apparent hope of life and falvation, tlinufands whom the goodnefs of Almighty God doth not $e x$ clucte.

Hooker; b. v. f. 22.
Exclu'sion. n. $\int$. [from exilude]

1. The act of fhutting out or denying admiffion.

In bodies that need detention of fpirits, the exclufion of the air doth good ; but in bodies that need emiffion of fpirits, it doth hurt.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 343^{\circ}$
2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire exclufion of fear, which is fuppofed to have fome influence in every law, he oppofes himfelf to every government.

Addzon's Fredoder, No. 31
3. The aft of debarring from any privilege, or participation.
4. Exception.

There was a queftion alfo afked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the difpofing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclufion that he fhould not marry her himfelf.

Bacon's Henry VII.
5. The difmiffion of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it poffible the womb fhould contain the child, nay fometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclufion?

Ray on the Creation.
Exclu'sive. adj. [from exclude.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiffion.

They obftacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclufive bars
Eafier than air with air, if fpirits embrace,
Total they mix. Milton's Paradife Loft, l. viii. 1.625.
2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no fuch thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, exclufive of his brethren. Locke.
3. Not taking into an account or number; oppofed to inclufive.

I know not whether he reckons the drofs exclufive or inclufive with his three hundred and fixty tons of copper. Swift. 4. Excepting.

Exclu sively. adv. [from exclufive.]

1. Without admiffion of another to participation.

It is not fo eafy to difcern, among the many differing fubflances that may be obtained from the fame portion of matter which ought to be efteemed, cxclu/ivee'y to all the reft, its inexiftert clementary ingredients; much lefs what primogeneal and fimple bodies, convened together, compofe it. Boyle.

Ulyfies addrefies himfelf to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not exclufively of the king.

Notes to Pope's Odyfley.
2. Without comprehenfion in an account or number.

The firft part lafts from the date of the citation to the joining of iflue, exclufively: the fecond continues to a conclufion in the caufe, inclufively.

Ay!iffe's Parergon.
To Exco'ct. v.a. [exceetus, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.
Salt and fugar, excocted by heat, are diffolved by cold and moifture. Bacon's Natural Hifiory, N. 843.
To Excógitate. v.a. [excogito, Latin.] To invent; to ftrike out by thinking.
If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ for himfelf, what could he have poffibly excogitated more accurate? More's Antidote againft Atheifm.
The tradition of the origination of mankind feems to be univerfal; but the particular methods of that origination, excogitatcd by the lieathen, were particular. Hale's Orig. of Mank.

We thall find them to be little elfe than excogitated and invented models, not much arifing from the true image of the things themfelves.

Fiale's Origin of Mankind.
To Excómmunicate. v. a. [excmmunico, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the vifible church by an ecclefiaftical cenfure; to interdict from the participation of holy myfteries.

Thou fhalt frand curft and $e \times$ communicate ;
And bleffed fhall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick.
Shakefp. King Fobn.
What if they fhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meeknefs any falve for me then? Hammond's Pract. Catech.

The offire is performed by the parifh-prieft at interment, but not unto perfons excommunicated. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Excommunica'tion. n. f. [from excommunicate.] An ecclefiaftical interdiet; exclufion from the feilowihip of the church.

- As for excommunication, it neither fnutteth out from the myftical, nor, clean from the vifible church; but only from fellowihip with the vifible in holy du:ties. Hooker, $b$. iii. f. I. To EXCORIATE.v.a. To flay ; to flrip off the kin.


## E X C

An hyperfarcofis arifes upon the excoriated eyelid, and turneth it outward.
A loofenefs proves often a fatal $\int_{y}$ mptom in feyers; for it
weakens, excoriates, and inflames the bowels.
ExCoria'tion. n.f. [from excoriate.]

1. Lofs of Rkin ; privation of Rin ; the act of flaying.

The pituite fecerned in the nofe, mouth, and inteftines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, neceffary
for defending thofe parts from cxcoriations. Arbutbn. on Aliments.
2. Plunder; fpoil ; the act of ftripping of pofiefions.

It hath marvelloufly enhauced the revenues of the crown to many millions more than it was, though with a pitiful excoriation of the poorer fort. Howel's Vocal Forreft.
Excortica'tion. n.f. [from corlex and ex, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. 2 uin:cy.
To E'xcreate. v a. [excrio, Latin.] To cjeat at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.
E'XCREMENT. n.f. [excrenentum, Latin.] That which is thrown out as ufelefs, noxious, or corrupted from the natural paffages of the body.

We fee that thofe excrements, that are of the firft digeftion, fmell the worft; as the excrements from the belly. Bac n.
It fares with politick bodies as with the phyfical; caeh would convert all into their own proper fubftance, and caft forth as excrement what will not fo be changed. Raleigh's Effays. Their fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very jakes. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u v$. Sat. 3 . Farce, in itfelf, is of a nafty fcent;
But the gain fmells not of the excrement. Dryden.
You may find, by diffection, not only their ftomaehs full of meat, but their inteftines full of excrcment. Benticy's Sermons.

The excrements of horfes are nothing but hay, and, as fuch, combuftible.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Excreme'ntal. adj. [from cxcrement.] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to fprings, fountains, earth, plants, and the excremental parts of the bafeft living creatures. Radeigh. Excrementi'tious. adj. [from excrement.] Containing excrements; confifting of matter excreted from the body; offenfive or ufelefs to the body.

The excrementitious moifture of living creatures paffeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate flrainer than in beafts.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .5$.
Toil of the mind deftroys health, by attracting the fpirits from their tafk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with thein clouds of vapours and excrementitious humours.

Harvey on Cionfumptions.
The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of refpiration is continually to difcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mafs of blood. Woodzward. An animal fluid no ways excrementitions, mild, elaborated, and nutritious.
Excre'scence. n. fexcrefco Arbuthnot on Aliments. ExCre'scency. $\}$ out of another with.] Somewhat growing ule, and contrary to duction; preternatural production. All beyond this is monftrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an ex srefcence, and not a living part of poetry. Dryden. We have little more than the excrefiencies of the Spanifh monarchy. Addifon on the State of the War.

They are the excrefcences of our fouls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow.
Tumours and excrefcences of plants, out of whieh generally iffues a fly or a worm, are at firft made by fuch infects which wound the tender buds.

Bentley.
Excre'scent. adi. [excrefcens, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural fuperfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop the excreficent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then fee how little the remaining fum,
Which ferv'd the paft, and niuft the times to come. Pope.
Exicre'tron. n.f. [excretio, Latin.] Separation of animal fubftance; ejecting fomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further ufe, which is called excrement.

2 2incy.
The fymptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, are a yellowifh fkin, white hard feces, lofs of appetite, and lixivial urine. Arbutbroo on Aliments.
Excre'tive. adj. [excretus, Latin.] Having the power of feparating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by fome fault in the excretive faculty, excerning or evacuating more than neceffary.

Harvey on Confumptions.
E'xCretory. adj. [from excretion.] Having the quality of feparating and ejecting fuperfuous parts.

Excretories of the body are nothing but nender flips of the atteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. Cheyne.
Excru'ciable. adj. [from excruciate.] Liable to torinent. Die.
To EXCRU'CIATE. v. a. [excrucio, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart, long time excruciatc,
Amongtt the leaves I refted all that night. Cbatm, Odydey.

## E X C

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardnefs and impenitent hearts, to thofe gnawing and excruciating fears, thofe whips of the Divine Nemefis, that frequently fcourge even atheifts themfelves.

Bentley's Sermons.
ExCuba'tion. n.f. [excubatio, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

Dict.
To Excu'lp^te. v.a. [ex and culpo, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not feek to exculpate herfelf at the expence of the moft revered characters.

Clarifa.
Excu'rsion. n.. [excurf fon, French; excurro, Latin ].

1. The act of deviating from the fated or fettled path; a
ramble.

The mufe whofe early voice you taught to fing,
Prefcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now loft, no more attempts to rife,
But in low numbers fhort excurfions tries. Pope's Efiay
2. An expedition into fome diftant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoft expanfion of matter, and makes excurfions into that incomprehenfible
3. Progreffion beyond fixed limits.

The caufes of thofe great excurfions of the feafons into the
extremes of cold and heat, are very obfcure. Arbutbn. on Air.
4. Digreffion; ramble from a fubject.

Expect not that I fhould beg pardon for this excurfion, 'till
I thịnk it a digreffion, to infift on the bleffednefs of Chrift in hearen.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.
excurfion from the main
I am defign.

Atterbury.
Excu'rsive. adj. [from excurro, Latin.] Rambling; wandering ; deviating.

But why fo far excurfive? when at hand
Along thefe blufhing borders, bright with dew,
Fair-handed Spring unbofoms every grace? Thomf. Spring
Excu'sable. adj. [from excufe.] Pardonable; that for which come excufe or apology may be admitted.
Though he were already ftept into the winter of his age he found himfelf warm in thofe defires, which were in his fon ar more excufable.

Sidney, b.ii.
Learned men are excufable in particulars, whereupon our falvation dependeth not.

## Not only that;

That were excufable, that and thoufands more
Of femblable import. Sbakefpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra For his intermeddling with arms he is the more excufable, becaufe many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders.

Howel's Vocal Forref.
Before the Gofpel, impenitency was much more excufable,
becaufe men were ignorant. Tillot fon, Sermon 5 .
Excu'sableness. n. f. [from excufable.] Pardonablenefs; capability to be excufed.
It may fatisfy others of the excufablene/s of my diffatisfaction, to perufe the enfuing relation. Boyle's Phyfiol. Confiderat.
xcusa'tion. n. f. [from excufe.] Excufe; plea; apology.
Prefaces, excufations, and other fpeeches of reference to the
perfon, though they feem to proceed of modefty, they are Avery.

Bacon's Efays.
And goodners to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punifhment of his excufation. Brown's Vul. Err.
excu'satory. adj. [from excufe.] Pleading excufe; apologetical; making apology.
To EXCU'SE. v. a. [excrufo, Latin]
i. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men excufe their faults, good men will leave them; He acts the third crime that defends the firf. B. Fobnf. Catil.
2. To difengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I muft needs go and fee it: I pray thee, have me excufed. Luke xiv. 19. Iaud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was rot obliged to do, and no doubt would have been excufed from it.
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain emiffion
Nor could the real danger of leaving their dweilings to go up to the temple, excufe their journey. South's Sermons. 5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, excufe the force
Thefe men have us'd; and O befriend our courfe. Addifon. Excufe fome courtly ftrains;
No whiter page than Addifon's remains.
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we excufe ourfelves unto you? 2 Cor: xii. ExCu'se. n. $\int$. [from the verb. The laft fyllable of the verb is founded as if written excuze, that of the noun with the natural found.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation ; apology.

I was fet upon by fome of your fervants, whom becaufe I have in my juft defence evil entreated, I came to make my exisufe to you.

Sidney.

## E X E

But, as thou lov't thy life, make fpeed from hence. Shakef. As good fuccefs admits no examination, fo the contrary allows of no cxcufe, how reafonable or juft foever. Raleigh. We find out fome excufe or other for deferring good refolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. Addijow. 2. The act of excufing or apologifing.

Heav'n put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'ft win the more thy father's love,
Pleading fo wifely in excufe of it. Shakefpeare's Henry IV.
3. Caufe for which one is excufed

Let no vain hope your eafy mind feduce ;
For rich ill poets are without excufe.
Rofommong.
Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind excufe. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
ExCu'seless. adj. [from excufe.] That for which no excufe or apology can be given.
The voluntary enflaving myfelf is excufelefs. Decay of Piety. Excu'ser. n. f. [from excuje.]

- One who pleads for another.

In vain would his excufers endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madnefs.
2. One who forgives another

To EXCU'SS. v.a. [cxculfus, Lat.] To feize and detain by law.
The perfon of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unlefs his goods and eftate has been firt excuffed.

Ayliff's Parergor.
Excu'ssion. n. f. [excuflio; IFatin.] Seizure by law.
If upon an excuffion there are not goods to fatisfy the judgment, his body may be attached.

Alifé's Parergon.
Exécrable. adj. [execrabilis, Latin.] Hateful; deteftable; accurfed; abominable.
For us to change that which he hath eftablifhed, they hold it execrable pride and prefumption. Hocker, $b$ iii. f. 10.
Of the vifible church of Jefus Chrift thofe may be, in refpect of their outward profeffion; who, in regard of their inward difpofition, are moft worthily both hateful in the fight of God himfelf, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the vifible church moft execruble.

Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.
Give fentence on this execrable wretch,
That hath been breeder of thefe dire events. Shak. Tit. And.
When execrable Troy in afhes lay,
Through fires, and fwords, and feas, they forc'd their way.
Dryden's Fn. b. vii. l. 408.
Exe'crably. adv. [from execrable.] Curfedly; abominably.
'Tis fuftian all, 'tis execrably bad;
But if they will be fools, muft you be mad? Dryden'. Perf.
To E'XECRATE. v.a. [execror, Latin.] To curfe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of fome tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for fome form contrary to that which they lately execrated and detefted.

Temple.
Execra'tion. n. f. [from execrate.] Curfe; imprecation of evil.

Mifchance and forrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your fteps

- Ceafe, gentle queen, thefe execrations. Shakef. Hen. VI.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the execration. Milton's Paradife Lof , b. x.
The Indians, at naming the devil, did fpit on the ground
in token of exccration. Stillingflect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
To EXE'CT. v. a. [execo, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. Were it not for the effufion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be execied, but its office fupplied by the fpleen and other parts. Harvey on Confumptions.
Exe'ction. n. f. [from exect.] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.
To E'XECUTE. v. a. [exequor, Latin.]

1. To perform ; to practife.

Againft all the gods of Egypt I will cxecute judgment. Ex. He cafts into the balance the promife of a reward to fuch as fhould execute, and of punifiment to fuch as fhould neglect their commiffion

South's Sermoris.
2. To put in act ; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devife laws, but are bound for ever to ufe and execute thofe which God hath delivered. Hooker, b. iii. . . 7 . The goverument here is fo regularly difpofed, that it almoft exccutes itfelf.

Swift.
Abfalom pronounced fentence of death againft his brother, and had it executed too.

Loike.
3. To put to death according to form of juftice; to punifh capitally.

Sir William Bremingham was cyecutel for trafon. Davies. Fitzofborn was executed under him, or difcarded iato foreign fervice for a pretty fhadow of exilement

Stenjer.
O Tyburn, cou'dft thou reafon and difpute,
Cou'dft thou but judge as well as execute,
How often wou'dft thou change the felon's doom,
And trufs fome ftern chief juftice in his room. Dr'gden.
4. To put to death ; to kill.

The treacherous Faftolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fifts I would exciute,
If 1 now had him. Shake,pcar's's Henry VI. p.i.
Execu'tion.

## E X E

Execu'tion. n. $\int$. [from exicute ]
I. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the siecution, there is no fecrecy comparable to celerity.

Bacon's ECajs:
Than have him hold that purpofe, and to put it
In execution. Shakopecare's Coriolanus.
I like thy counfel; and how w.ll I like it,
The execution of it thall make known
Sbakefpeare.
The excellency of the fubject contributed much to the happinefs of the execution.

Dryden.
2. The laft act of the law in civil caufes, by which poffeffion is given of body or goods.
sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole fix thoufand pounds.

Clarendon, b.viii
3. Capital punifhment ; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reft.
-As wretches have o'er ni?ht,
That wait for execution in the morn. Sbar. Two Gent. of Ver. I have feen,
When, after exccution, judgment hath
Repcinted o'er his doom. Shakef. Meafure for Mcajure. Laws fupport thofe crimes they checkt before,
And executions now affright no more. Creecb's Manilius.
4. Deflruction ; flaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his*brandifh'd fteel,
Which fmok'd with bloody execution, carv'd out his paffage.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
The execution had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoftility.

Hayward.
When the tongue is the weapon, a man may ftrike where he cannot reach, and a word fhail do execution both further and deeper than the mightieft blow.

South's Sermons.
Ships of fuch height and ftrength, that his veffels could do no execution upon them. Arbutbnot on Coins.
Execu'tioner. n. f. [from execution.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the caufer of the timelefs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? Sbakefp. Richard IIII.
It is a fingular comfort to the executioners of this office, when they confider that they cannot be guilty of oppreffion. Bacon's Office of Alienation.
The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them executioners of his wrath upon one another.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
In this cafe every man hath a right to punih the offender,
and be the executioner of the law of nature. . Locke
2. He that inflicts capital punifhment; he that puts to death according to the fentence of the law.

He , born to the greateft expectation, and of the greateft blood, fubmitted himfelf to be fervant to the executioner that flould put to death Mufidorus. Sidney, b. ii,

The deluge was not fent only as an executioner to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. IVoodward. 3. He that kills; he that murthers.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I would not be thy excutioner: } \\
& \text { hee. for I would not iniure thee }
\end{aligned}
$$

I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ft me, there is murder in mine eyes. Sbakefpeare.
4. The inftrument by which any thing is performed.

## All along

The wails, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell executioners of foul intents.
Craßbaw.
Exe'cutive. adj. [from execute.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleft, agil, ftrongeft inftruments, fitteft to be executive of the commands of the fouls.

Hale.
2. Active ; not deliberative; not legillative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poffeffed of the whole leginative as well as executive power. Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .5 \mathrm{I}$.

Hobbes confounds the executive with the legiflative power, though all well inflituted fates have ever placed them in different hands.

Swift:
E'xecuter. n. $\int$. [from execute.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing. My fweet miftrefs
Weeps when the fees me work, and fays fuch bafenefs
Had ne'er like excuter.
Sbakepeare's Tempef.
Sophocles and Euripides, in their mof beautiful pieces, are
impartial executers of poetick juftice. Dennis.
2. He that is intrufted to perform the will of a teftator. In this fenfe the accent is on the fecond fyllable.

Let's chufe exccuters, and talk' of wills;
And yet not fo; for what can we bequeath? Shak. R. II.
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Difufed.

The fad-cy'd juftice, with his furly hum,
Delivers o'er to executers pale
The lazy yawning drone.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
Exe'cutership. n. f. [from executer.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fifhing for teftaments and exccutor hiips it is worfe, by

## EXE

how much men fubmit themfelves to mean perfons, than int fervice. Bacort's Ejays, Givii and Mo al.
Exe'cutrix. n. $\int$. [from execute.] A woman intrufed to perform the will of the teftator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his exceutrix. the remnant of the term. Baion's Office of Aienation:


I have here and there interfperfed fome critical and fome exegetical notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for fome teachers to read. Walker's Pref. to Ew. of the Lat. Synt. Exémplar: n. $\int$. [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.
The idea and exemplar of the world was firft in God. Raleigh:
They began at a known body, a barleycorn; the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which arifeth, being multiplied to fcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then thofe weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and exemplars of them publickly kept. Holder.
If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwel did, he muft perfuade him that he refolves nothing but his fafety; as the fame grand exemplar of hypocrify did before. South.

Beft poet! fit exemplar for the tribe
Of Phœbus.
Pbillips:
Exémplarily. adv. [from exemplary.]

1. In fuch a manner as deferves imitation.

She is exemplarily loyal in a high exact obedience: Howel.
2. In fuch a manner as may warn others.

If he had thut the commons houfe to have been quiet, whilft their champions were exemplarily punifhed, their jurifdiction would probably in a fhort time have been brought within the due limits.

Clarendon.
Exe'mplariness. n. $\int$. [from exemplary.] State of fanding as a pattern to be copied.
In Scripture we find feveral titles given to Chrift, which import his exemplarinefs as of a prince and a captain, a mafter and a guide.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
Exe'mplary, adj: [from exemplar.]
i. Such as may deferve to be propofed to imitation, whether perfons or things.
The archbifiops and bifhops have the government of the church : be not you the mean to prefer any to thofe places, but only.for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be excmplary. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
If all thefe were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. Swift.
2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreffed by exemplary juftice, I had obtained all that I defigned. King Cbarles. 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods afham'd,
From this abyfs of exemplary vice
Refolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rife. Prior. When any duty is fallen under a general difufe and neglect, in fuch a cafe the moft vifible and exemplary performance is required.

Rogers, Sermsn 18.
Exemplifica'tion. n.f. [from exemplify.] A copy; a tranfcript.

An ambaffador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace.

Hayward.
A love of vice as fuch, a delighting in fin for its own fake, is an imitation, or rather an exemplification of the nalice of the devil.

South's Sermoins.
To Exémplify. v.a. [from exemplar.]

1. To illuftrate by example.

This might be exemplified even by heaps of rites and curtoms, now fuperfitious in the greateft part of the Chriftian world.

Hooker, b. v. . 3 .
Our author has exemplified his precepts in the very precepts themfelves.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .253$.
A fatire may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples.

Pope to Swift.
2. To tranfcribe ; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. v. a. [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, exenpt themfelves from fear:
Things done without example, in their iffue
Are to be fear'd. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII
The religious were not exempted, but fought among the other foldiers. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
The emperors exempted them from all taxes, to which they fubjected merchants without exception. Arbuthnot on Coins. Exe'mpt. adj. [from the verb.]
I. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me exempt;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. Shakefp.
An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, lubject a monaftery to any, from whofe jurifdiction fuch monaftery was exempted.

Ayliffe's Parergorm

## E X E

2. Not fubject; not li,ble to.

Do not ouce hope, that thou canft tempt
A firit fo refolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live exempt
From all the nets that thou canft fpread.
Ben. Fobnfon.
No man, not even the moft wealthy and powerful among the fons of men, is exempt from the chances of human life.

Atterbury's Sermons
The god conftrains the Greek to roam,
A hopelefs exile from his native home;
From death alone excmpt. Pope's Odilfey, b. i. l. 96 . 3. Clear ; not included

His dreadful imprecation hear ;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt.
Lee's Oedipus.
4. Cut off from. Difufed

Was not thy father for treafon 'headed ?
And by his treafon ftand'ft not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exemft from ancient gentry? Sbak. Hen. VI. IXEIMPTION. n.f. [from exempt.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impofts or burdenfome employments.

The like exemption hath the writ to enquire of a man's
death, which alfo muft be granted freely. Eacon's Off: of Alien.
The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to fuch as built hips, or traded in corn. Arbutbnot on Coins.
EXEMPTI'tious. adj. [from exemptus, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If motion were loofe or exemptitious from matter, I could be convinced that it had extenfion of its own. More.
To Exe'nterate. v.a. [eventero, Latin.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not thofe urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ferous excretion, which may appear unto any that exenterates or diffects them. Brown.
Exentera'tion. iof. [exenteratio, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other infects; but upon exentcration he found thefe animals in their bellies. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Exe'euial. adj. [from exequia, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals.

Dict.
Exe'puirs. n. f. without a fingular. [exequia, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial, the proceffion of burial. For this word obfequies is often ufed, but not fo properly.

## Let's not forget

The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But fee his exequies fulfill'd in Roan. Sbakefpeare's Hen. VI.
The tragical end of the two brothers, whofe exequies the next fucceffor had leifure to perform. Dryden's Dedic. to En $n$.
EXE'RCENT. adj. [exercens, Latin.] Practifing; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every exercent advocate to give his patronage and affiftance unto a litigant in diffrefs for want of an advocate.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
E'XERCISE. n. f. [exercitium, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour confidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of difeafes.

Men ought to beware that they ufe not exercife and a fpare diet both; but if much exerci/e, a plentiful diet; if fparing diet, little exercife. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .298$.

The wife for cure on exercife depend;
God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.
He is exact in prefribing the exercifes of his patients, orderiug fome of them to walk eighty fadia in a day, which is about nine Englifh miles.

Arbutbnot on Ciins.
The pureft excrifife of health,
The kind refrefher of the Summes heats. Thomfon's Summer.
: Something done for amufement.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his fafety, thinking neverthelefs to perform all things rather as an exercife than as a labour.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulnefs, air, and agility.

He was frong of body, and fo much the ftronger as he, by a well difciplined exercije, taught it both to do and to fuffer.

Sidnes, b. ii.
The French apply themfelves more univerfally to their exercifes than any nation: one feldon fees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. Addifon.
4. Preparatory practice in order to fkill: as, the exercife of foldiers.
5. Ufe; actual application of any thing.

The fceptre of firitual regimen over us in this prefent world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it ; that is, the ufe and exercife thereof fhall ceafe, there teing no longer on earth any militant church to goveril.
6. Practice ; outward performance.

The fame prince refufed even thofe of the church of England, who followed their mafter to St. Germain's, the publick exercife of their religion.

Addifon on Italy.

## 7. Employment

The learning of the fituation and boundaries of kingdoms,

## E X E

being only an excrife of the eyes and memory, a child with pleafure will learn them.

Locke.
Children, by the exercife of their fenfes about objects that affect them in the womb, receive fomc few ideas before they are born.

Locke.
Exercife is very alluring and entertaining to the underftanding, while its reafoning powers are employed without labour.

Watts.
8. Tafk; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the exercife
Of faints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. Milton's Agomifles. 9. Act of divine worlhip whether publick or private.

Good fir John,
I'm in your debt for your laft excrcife;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. Ehakefp.
To E'xercise. n. a. [exerce, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is exercifed immediately about things, is called judgment.

Lacke.
2. To train by ufe to any act.

The Roman tongue was the fudy of their youth: it was their own language they were inftructed and exercifed in. Locke.
3. To make fkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reafon of ufe, have their fenfes exercijed to difcern both good and evil. Helr.
Reafon, by its own penetration, where it is ftrong and exercifed, ufually fees quicker and clearer without fyllogifm.

And now the goddefs, exercis'd in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Afcends the roof.
To bufy ; to keep bu
Locke.

Drjden's Æn. b. vii. 1.713 .
He will exercife himfelf with pleafure, and without wearinefs, in that godlike employment of doing good which is affigned him.

Atterbury's Sermons.
5. To tafk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the fons of man, to be exercifed therewith.

Eccl. i. 13.
Where pain of unextinguifhable fire
Muft exercife us, without hope of end. Milton's Par. Lof.
6. To practife ; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendfhip is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may exercife them by his friend. Bacin's Efays.

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wife;
Virtue to know, and, known, to exercife.
Denham.
7. To exert; to put in ufe.

The princes of the Gentiles exercife dominion over them, and they that are great exercife authority upon them. Mat. xx.
Their confciences oblige them to fubmit to that dominion which their governours had a right to exercife over them. Locke.
8. To practife or ufe in order to habitual fkill.

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the fquare, to exercije their arms. Addifon's Cato. To E'xercise. v. $n$. To ufe exercife; to labour for health or for amufement.

The Lacedenıonians were remarkable for the ufe of this fport, and Alexander the Great frequently exercijed at it.

Notes to the Ody Jey
E'xerciser. n.f. [from exercife.] He that directs or ufes exercife.

Dict.
Exercitátion. n. f. [exercitatio, Latin.]
I. Exercife.

It were fome extenuation of the curfe, if infudore vultus tui were confinable unto corporal exercitations. Brown's Vulg. Err.
2. Practice; ufe.

By frequent exercitations we form them within us. Feltox. To EXE'RT. v.a. [exero, Latin.]
I. Toufe with an effort; to ufe with ardour and vehemence.

When the fervice of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both. Dryden's Fables, Dedicat. Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmoft power of my exerted foul,
Preferves a being only for your fervice.
Rowe.
2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command upon ariy faculty of the foul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole mann, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercife or employnient of fuch a faculty or member. South.
3. To enforce; to pulh to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like ftrong nature, fruggles ftill;
Exerts itfelf, and then throws off the ill. Dryd. Aurengzelc. Exértion. n. $\int$. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort. Exe'sion. n.f. [exefus, Latin.] The ad of cating through.

Theophraftus denieth the exffion or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dain. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
Exestua'tion. n. f. [exafluo, Latin.] The flate of boiling; tumultuous heat; cffervefcence; cbullition.

Saltpetre

## E X H

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: phyficians and chymifts give it in fevers, to allay the inward exefinutions of the blood and humours.
To Exfo'liate. v. n. [ex and folium, Latin.] To fhell off; feparate, as a corrupt bone from the found part. A term of chirurgery
Our work went on fuccefsfully, the bone exfoliating from
chirurgers: the edges.

IVifeman's Surgery. Exfolia'rion. n.f. [from exfoliate.] The procefs by which the corrupted part of the bone feparates from the found.
If the bone be dreffed, the flefh will foon arife in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is neceffary, and incarn it.

Wifenan's Surgery.
Exfo'liative. adj. [from exfoliate.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dref the bone with the milder exfoliatives, 'till the burnt bone is caft off.
$W_{i}$ icman's Surgery.
Exha'lable. adj. [from exbale.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.
The fire may refolve fome of the more firituous and $e x$ balable parts, whereof diftillation has hewn me that alabafter is not deftitute, into vapours.
Exhala'rion. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ [exhalatio, Latin.]
I. The act of exhaling or fending out in vapours; emiffion.
2. The ftate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which rifes in vapours, and fometimes takes the form of metcors.

No nat'ral exbalation in the fiky;
No 'fcape of nature, no diftemper'd day;
But they will pluck away its nat'ral caufe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and figns,
Abortives, and prefages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. Shak. King Fobn.
While moving in to high a fphere, and with fo vigorous a luftre, he muft needs, as the fun, raife many envious exbalations; which, condenfed by a popular odium, are capable to caft a cloud upon the brighteft merit and integrity. K. ©barles.

Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
Rofe like an exhalation, with the found
Of dulcet fymphonies and voices fweet. Milton's Par. Loft:
It is no wonder if the earth be often fhaken, there being quantities of exbalations within thofe mines, or cavernous paf-
fages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. Burn.
The growing tow'rs like exbalations rife,
And the huge columns heave into the fikes.
To EXHA'LE. v. a. [exbalo, Latin.]

1. To fend or draw out in vapours or fumes

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is fome meteor that the fun exbales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. Sh. Rom. anid $7 u l$.
I flattered myfelf with hopes that the vapour had been exboled.

Temple.
Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exbales the foul fublime to feek her native feat.
Dryden.
2. To draw out.

Sec, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afrefh!
Blufh, blufh, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy prefence that exbales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. Shakef.
Exha'lement. n. f. [from exhale.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polifhed amber, although it fend forth a grofs and corporal exhalement, be found a long time defective upon the exacteft fcales.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.
To EXHA'UST, v.a.

1. To drain ; to diminifh; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, becaufe their means are lefs exhaufled. Bacon's E fays. Spermatick matter of a vitious fort abounds in the blood, exhaufts it of its beft fpirits, and derives the flower of it to the feminal veffels.

Wijeman's Surgery.
2. To draw out totally ; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our ftudy, yet they exboufted not all its treafures: they left a great deal for the induftry and fagacity of after-ages.

Lock. The nurling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherifh'd with fofter earth;
But when the alien compoft is exhouft,
Its native poverty again prevails.
Pbillips.
Exha' ustion. n.f. [from exbouft ] The act of drawing or draining.
EXHA'USTLESS. adj. [from exbauff.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhauftible.

Of heat and light, what everduring ftores
Brought from the fun's exhaufllefs golden fhores,
Through gulphs immenfe of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every lofs repair. Blackm. Creation.
To EXHI'BIT. v. a. [exbibeo, Latin.]
I. To offer to view or ufe ; to offer or propofe in a formal or publick manner.

## E X I

If any claim redrefs of injuftice, they fhould exbilitit theit petitions in the ftreet.

Strakefp. Meafure for Meafire He fuffered his attorney-general to cxblibit a charge of high treafon againft the carl.

Clarendon
2. To flow ; to difplas:

Onc of an unfortunate conftitution is perpetually extribiting a miferable example of the weaknefs of mind and body. Pope. Exifibiter. n. $\int$. [from exbilit.] He that offers any thing as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He feems indifferent,
Or rather fwaying more upon our part,
Than cherifhing th' exbibiters againft us. Sbake/p. Henry V Exiibítion. n. $\int$. [from exhilitit.]

1. The act of exhibiting; difplay; fetting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the fenfible cxhibition of mathematick demonftrations? Grew's Cofnol. Sac. b. ii: 2. Allowance; falary ; penfion.

I crave fit difpofition for my wife;
Due preference of place and exbibition,
As levels with her breeding. Shakefpeare's Othelio.
What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou thalt have from me. Shakefpeare
All was affigned to the army and garrifons there, and fhe
reccived only a penfion or exbibition out of his coffers. Bacon
He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a fmall exbibition.
Exhi'bitive. adj. [from exhibit.] Reprefentative; difplaying.
Truths muft have an eternal exiftence in fome underftanding; or rather, they are the fame with that underftanding itfelf, confidered as varioully exhibitive or reprefentative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. Norris,
EXHI'LARATE. v.a. [exbilaro, Latin.] To make cheerful to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad ; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnifhed, a beautiful perfon, and the like, do delight and exbilarate the firits much. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exbilarating vapours bland
About their fpirits', had play'd, and inmoft pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. Milton's Paradife Lof, $b$. ix Continual tide
Flows from th' exhilarating fount.
Philips: Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually fupplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exbilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd.
Phillips
Exhilara'tion. n. .f. [from exbilaratc.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ftate of being enlivened

And therefore exbiaration hath fome affinity with joy; though it be a much lighter motion. Bacon's Natural Hijtory: To EXHO'RT. v. a. [exbortor, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action
We befeech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jefus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, fo ye would abound.

I Thef. iv. I.
My duty is to exhort you to confider the dignity of that holy myftery.

Common Prayer.
Exhorta'tion. n. f. [from exhort.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are fecure that no form fhall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for exbortations to charity. Attcrbury.
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my exhortation after dinner.
Shakefpeare.
Exhorta'tory. adj. [from exhort.] Tending to exhort.
Exho'rter. n. f. [from exhort.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.
To EXI'CCATE. v. a. [exficco, Latin:] To dry; to dry up.
Exicca'tion. n.f. [from exiccate.] Arefaction; act of drying up; ftate of being dried up.

What is more eafily refuted than that old vulgar affertion of an univerfal drought and exiciation of the earth? As if the fun could evaporate the leaft drop of its moifture, fo that it fhould never defcend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmofphere.

Bentley's Sermons.
Exi'ccative. adj. [from exiccate.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying
E'xigence. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [This word is probably only a corruption
E'xigency. $\}$ of exigents, vitiated by an unkilful pronounciation.]

1. Deniand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exizence of our own occafions in private.

Hooker, b.v. f. 24.
You have heard what the prefent condition and exicencies of thefe feveral charities are. Atterbury's Sermons.

While our fortunes exceed not the meafure of real conve-
nience,

## E X I

nience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our fation, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and fucceffive fupplies.

Rogers, Sermon 2.
2. Preffing neceffity ; diftrefs; fudden occafion.

This diffimulation in war may be called ftratagem and conduct ; in other exigencies adurefs and dexterity. Notes on thé $O$ dy. Now in fuch exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you muft be rich indeed!
A noble fuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourfelf, but for your fools and knaves. Pope.
E'xigent. n. $\int$. [exigens, Latin.]
I. Preffing bufinefs ; occafion that requires immediate help.

In fuch an exigent I fee not how they could have flaid to deliberate about any other regiment thatr that which already was devifed to their hands.

Hooker, Preface.
The council met, your guards to find you fent, And know your pleafure in this exigent.

Waller.
2. [A law term.] A writ fued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the procefs leading to an outlawry. Shakefpeare ufes it for any extremity.

Hanmer. 3. End.

Thefe eyes, like lamps whofe wafting oil is fpent, Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent. Shakef. Henry VI. Exigu'ity. n. $\int$. [exigwitas, Latin.] Smallnefs; diminitivenefs ; flendernefs.

The exiguity and fhape of the extant particles is now fuppofed.

Boyle on Colours.
Exigu'ous. adj. [exiguus, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little:
Their fubtile parts and oxigu;us dofe are confumed and evaporated in lefs than two hours time.

Harvey.
$\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{XILE}$. n.. . [exilium, Latin. It feems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either fyllable : now it is uniformly on the firft.]

1. Banifhment ; ftate of being banifhed from one's country.

Our ftate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led fince thy exile. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Welcome is exile, welcome were my death. Shak. H.VI.
Let them pronounce the fteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. Shak. Ccriolanus.
2. The perfon banihed.

O muft the wretched exiles ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return?
Dryden's Virg.
Ulyffes, fole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coaft,
Deplor'd his abfent queen, and empire loft. Pope's Odyfey.
Exi'le. adj. [exilis, Latin.] Small; flender; not full; not powerful. Not in ufe, except in philofophical writings.
It were alfo good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the exile heat which is in the air ; for that may be a fecret of great power to produce cold weather. Bacon.

In a vinginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile found than when the lid is open. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
To E'xile. v.a. [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laft fyllable, now generally on the firft, though Dryden has ufed both.] To banifh; to drive from a country; to tranfport.

Call home our exil'd friends abroad,
That fled the fnares of watchful tyranny. Shakef. Macbetb.
Foul fubornation is predominant,
And equity exil'd your highness' land. Shakefp. Henry VI. For that offence,
Immediately we do cxile him hence. Sbak. Rom. and fuliet. They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there exiled from the eternal providence.

His brutal manners from his breaft exil'd,
His mien he fafhion'd, and his tongue he fil'd.
Arms and the man I fing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd.
Dryd
Exilement. n. $\int$. [from exile.] Banifhment.
Fitzofborn was difcarded into foreign fervice for a pretty fhadow of exilement.
Exili'tion. n. $\int$. [exilitio, Latin.] The act of fpringing or rufhing out fuddenly.
From faltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for fulphur and fmall-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noife or exilition; and powder, which is made of impure and greafy petre, hath but a weak emiffion, and gives but a faint report. Brown.
Exi'lity. n. f. [exilis, Latin.] Slendernefs; fmalnefs; diminution.
Certain fies, called ephemera, live but a day: the caure is the exility of the fpirit, or perhaps the abfence of the fun. Bac.
For exility of the voice, or other founds, it is certain that the voice doth pafs through folid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewife a very clofe body, and fuch an one as letteth not in air. Bacon.

A body, by being fubtilized, can lofe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but exility; for all degrees of fubtility are effentially the fame thing. Grezw.

Exi'mious: adj. [eximius, Latin.] Farrous; eninent; conficuous; excellent.
Exinani'tion. n. f. [eximanitio, Latin.] Privation; lofs. He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his exinanition.

Decay of Piety.
To EXI'ST. v. n. [exifo, Latin.] To be; to liave a being.
It is as eafy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to exift de novo, which did not c.rift before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have exifed from eternity.

It feems reafonable to enquire, how fuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, fince that combination does not always exift together in nature.

Locke.
One year is paft; a different fcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is mift
Than if he never did exif.
Swift.
Exi'stence. ${ }^{n}$ n. $\int$. [exiftentia, low Latin.] State of being;
Exi'stency. $\}$ actual poffeffion of being.
Nor is only the exifency of this animal confiderable, but many things delivered thereof. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
It is impoffible any being can be eternal with fucceffive eternal phyfical changes, or variety of flates or manner of exiftency, naturally and neceffarily concomitant unto it. Hale.

The foul, fecur'd in her exifence, fmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point, Addijon's Cato. When a being is confidered as poffible, it is faid to have an effence or nature: fuch were all things before the creation. When it is confidered as actual, then it is faid to have exiff-
$\qquad$
Exi'stent. adj. [from exift.] In being; in pofieflion of being or of exiftence.
Whatfoever fign the fun poffeffed, whofe recefs or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thofe feafons were actually exiftent.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 2.
The eyes and minds are faftened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly exifent. Dryden. Existima'tion, n. f. [exiffimatio, Latin.]
I. Opinion.

## 2. Efteem.

## E'xit. n. $\int$. [exit, Latin.]

I. The term fet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ftage.
2. Recefs; departure; act of quitting the ftage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

> All the world's a ftage,

And all the men and women meerly playets :
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.
A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the exit than at his entrance into life.

Swift.
Many of your old comrades live a fhort life, and make a figure at their exit.

Swift.
3. Paffage out of any place.

In fuch a pervious fubtance as the brain, thiey might find an eafy either entrance or exit, almoft every where. Glanville.
4. Way by which there is a paffage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary exits, wells, and the outlets of rivers. Woodw. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Exítal. } \\ \text { Exi'tious. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { adj. [exitialis, Latin.] Deftructive; fatal; } \\ & \text { mortal }\end{aligned}$ Exi'tious. $\}$ mortal.

Moft exitial fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenfured peftilential.

Harvey on the Plague.
E'xoDus. ? n. $\int$. $\left[\begin{array}{c}6 \\ \xi\end{array}\right.$
E'xody. S the fecond book of Mofes is fo called, becaufe it defcribes the journey of the Ifraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and fixty-five days, ever fince the time of the Jewifh exody at leaft.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Exole'te. adj. [exoletus, Lat.] Obfolete; out of ufe. Dict. To Exólve. v. a. [exolvo, Latin ] To loofe; to pay. Diei.

To EXO'NERATE. v. a. [exonero, Latin.] To unload; to difburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veffels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to feparate through the capillary veffels into the fecretory ones, which afterwards all exonerate themfelves into one common ductus.
EXONERA'TION. n. f. [from exonerate.] The act of difburthen. ing, or difcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and exoncration. Grew. Exo'pitable. adj. [exoptabiiis, Lat.] Defireable; to be fought with eagernefs or defire.
E'xorable. adj. [exoratilis, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Exór BITANCE. } \\ \text { Exo'rbitancy. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $f$. [from exorbitance.]

1. The adt of going out of the track preferibed.

## E X O

## E X P

I fee fome degree of this fault cleave to thofe，who have eminently corrected all other exarbitancies of the tongue．

Goverriment of the Tongue，S． 4 ．
2．Ennrmity；grofs deviation from rule or right．
The revercuce of my prefence may be a curb to your exor－ bitancies．

Dryden＇s Spanift Fryar．
The people were grofly impored on，to conmit fuch exor－ bitancies as could not end but in the diffolution of the govern－ ment．

Swift on the Dilfentions in Atbens and Rome．
3．Boundlefs depravity．

## They riot fill，

Unbounded in exorbitance of ill．
Gartb＇s Difpenfary．
Exórbitant．adj．［ex and orbito，Latin．］
I．Going out of the prefcribed track；deviating from the courfe appointed or rule eftablifhed．
What fignifies the fiction of the tortoife riding upon the wings of the wind，but to prefcribe bounds and meafures to our exorbitant paffions？

L＇Efrange．
Thefe phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times，but have been obferved in all ages，and particularly thofe exorbitant commotions of the wa－ ters of the globe．

Woodzuard＇s Natuial Hifory．
2．Anomalous；not comprehended in a fettled rule or method． The Jews，who had laws fo particularly determining in all affairs what to do，were notwithftanding continually inured with caufes exorbitant，and fuch as their laws had not provided for．

Hooker，b．iii．f．11．
3．Enormous；beyond due proportion；exceffive．
Their fubjects would live in şreat plenty，were not the im－ pofitions fo very exorbitant ；for the courts are too fplendid for the territories．

Addifon＇s Remarks on Italy．
So cudlefs and exorbitant are the defires of men，that they will grafp at all，and can form no fcheme of perfect happinels with lefs．Suift on the Diffentions in Atbens and Rome．
To Exo＇rbitate．v．n．［ex and orbito，Latin．］To deviate； to go out of the track or road prefcribed．

The planets fometimes would have approached the fun as near as the orb of Mercury，and fometimes have exorbitated beyond the diftance of Saturn．

Bentley＇s Sermons．
To E＇XORCISE．v．a．［玄оgxi？${ }^{\prime}$ ．］
1．To adjure by fome holy name．
2．To drive away fpirits by certain forms of adjuration．
3．To purify from the influence of malignant fpirits by religious ceremonies．

And fry＇rs，that through the wealthy regions run，
Refort to farmers rich，and blefs their halls，
And exorcife the beds，and crofs the walls．Dryden．
E＇xorciser．n．f．［from exorcife．］One who practifes to drive away evil fpirits．
E＇xorcism．n．f．［ $\mathfrak{\varepsilon} \dot{\xi}$ ogxionoss．］The form of adjuration，or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant fpirits are driven away．

Will his lordfhip behold and hear our exorcifms？Shakefp．
Syimptoms fupernatural，muft be only curable by fuperna－ tural means；namely，by devout prayers or exsrcifins．Harvej．

1．One who by adjurations，prayers，or religious acts，drives away malignant（pirits．

Then certain of the vagabond Jews，exorciffs，took upon them to call ever them which had evil fpirits．Acts xix， 13. 2．An enchanter；a conjurer．Improperly．

Soul of Rome！
Thou，like an exorcif，haft conjur＇d up
My mortified fpirit．
Shakejpeare＇s fulius Cafar． Is there no exarcift
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes？
Is＇t real that I fee？Sbukefperre＇s All＇s well that ends well． $E X O$ RJIUM．$n . f$ ．［Latin．］A formal preface；the proemial part uí a compulition．

## Nor will ！thee detain

With poets fictions，nor opprefs thine ear
With circumitance，and long exordiums here．May＇s Virgil． I have been diftaited at this way of writing，by reafon of long prefaces and exordizms．

Addifon on ancient Medals．
Exorna＇rion．n．f．［excrnatio，Latin．］Ornament；decora－ tion ；embellifhment．

It feemeth that all thofe curious exornations fhould rather ceafe．

Hooker，b．v．S． 15 ．
Hyperbolical cxornations and elegancies many much affect．
Hale＇s Origin of Mankind．
Exo＇ssated．adj．［exoffatus，Latin．］Deprived of boncs．Dict．
 that is not natural，as often happens in vencreal cafes．2uincy．
Exo＇sseous．adj［ex and offa，Latin．］Wanting bones；bone－ lefs；forned without bones．

Thus we daily obferve in the heads of fifhes，as alfo in fmails and foft exoffeous animals，nature near the head hath placed a flat white ftone，or teftaceous concretion．Brown． Exo＇tick．adj．［站由Twos．］Foreign；not produced in our own country；not domeftick．

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of fome
remote exstick thing，whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations． Holder＇s Elements of Speech．
Continue frent hot－beds to entertain fuch exotick plants as arrive not to their perfection without them．Evelyn＇s Kalendar． Exo＇rick．$n . \int$ ．A foreign plant．

Claudian was feated on the other fummit，which was bar－ ren，and produced，on fome fots，plants that are unknown to Italy，and fuch as the gardeners call exoticks．Addifon＇s Guard． To EXPA＇ND．v．a．［expando，Latin］
1．To fpread ；to lay open as a net or flheet．
2．To dilate；to fpread out every way；to diffufe．
An animal growing，expands its fibres in the air as a fluid． Arlutbnot on Air．
Along the fream of time thy name
Expanded flics，and gathers all its fame．Pope＇s Eff on Man．
EXPA＇NSE．n． $\int$ ．［expanfum，Latill．］A body widely extended without inequalitics．

A murmuring found
Of waters iffu＇d from a cave，and fpread
Into a liquid plain ；then ftood unmov＇d，
Pure as th＇expanfe of heav＇n．Milton＇s Paradife Lof，$b$ ．iv．
Bright as th＇cthereal glows the green expanfe．Savage．
On the fmooth expanfe of cryftal lakes，
The finking ftone at firft a circle makes；
The trembling furface，by the motion flirr＇d，
Spreads in a fecond circle，then a third；
Wide，and more wide，the floating rings advance， Fill all the wat1y plain，and to the margin dance．
Expansibi＇lity，［from expanfible］Capacity of Pope． fion ；poffibility to be expanded or fpread into a wider furface．

Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of alt fluids，there is fome difference in bulk，by which the atoms in＊ one fluid are diftinguifhed from thofe of another；clie all fluids would be alike in weight，expanfibility，and all other qualities．

Greev＇s Cofmolog．Sacr．b．i．c． 3.
Expa＇nsible．alj．［from expanfus，Latin］Capable to be ex－ tended ；capable to be fpread into a wider furface．

Bodies are not expanfible in proportion to their weight，or to the quantity of matter to be expanded．Grew＇s Cafmol．
Expa＇nsion．n．f．［from expand．］
I．The fate of being expanded into a wider furface or greater fpace．
＇Tis demonftrated that the condenfation and expanfion of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and preffure incumbent upon it．Bentley＇s Sermons．
2．The act of rpreading out．
The eafy exfanjion of the wing of a bird，and the lightnefs， ftrength，and fape of the feathers，are all fitted for her better flight．

Grew＇s Cofmolog．Sac．b．i．c． 5 ．
3．Extent；fpace to which any thing is extended．
The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the ftars，and cannot be confined by the limits of the world：it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoft expanfion of matter，and makes excurfions into that incomprehenfible inarc．
4．Pure fpace，as diftinct from extenfion in folid matter．
Diftance or fpace，in its fimple abfract conception，I call expanfion，to diftinguifh it from extenfion，which exprefles this diffance only as it is in the folid parts of matter．Locke．

It would for ever take an ufelefs flight，
Loft in expanfion，void and infinite．Blackmore＇s Creation．
Expa＇nsive．adj．［from expand．］Having the power to fpread into a wider furface，or greater fpace．
The elaftick or expanfive faculty of the air，whereby it dilates itfelf when compreffed，hath been made ufe of in the common weather－glaffes．

Ray on the Creation．
Then no more
Th＇expanfive atmofphere is cramp＇d with cold．Thomfon． To Expa＇tiate．v．n．［exfatior，Latin．］
1．To range at large；to rove without any prefribed limits．
Religion contracts the circle of our pleafures，but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatiate in．Addifon＇s Spectat．

He looks in heav＇n with more than mortal eyes，
Bids his free foul expatiate in the fkies；
Amidft her kindred ftars familiar roam，
Survey the region，and confefs her home．
Pope．

## Expatiate frce o＇er all this fcenc of man；

A mighty maze！but not without a plan．Pope＇s Eff．on Man．
With wonder fciz＇d，we view the pleafing ground，
And walk delighted，and expatiate round．Pope＇s Odyley． 2．To enlarge upon in language．

They had a cuftom of offering the tongues to Mercury， becaufe they believed him the giver of eloquence：Dacier $e x$－ tatiates upon this cuftom．Notes on Pope＇s Odyficy，b．iii． 3．To let loofe ；to allow to range．This fenfe is very improper．

Make choice of a fubject，which，being of itfelf capable of all that colours and the clegance of defign can pofibly give， fhall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itfelf．

Dryden＇s Dufrefnoy．
To EXPE＇CT．v．a．［expeczo，Latin．］
1．To have a previous apprehenfion of either good or evil．
2． To

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## 2. To wait for ; to attend the coming.

While, expecting there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. Dryden. To Expe'ct. v. n. To wait; to flay.

Elihu had expected 'till Job had fpoken.
7ob.
Expe'ctable. adj. [from expeci.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.
Occult and fpiritual operations are not expectable from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good fuch qualities.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Expe'ctance. } \\ \text { Expe'ctancy. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. . [from expect.]

1. The act or ftate of expecting; expectation

Every moment is expectancy
Of more arrivance.
Shakefpeare's Otbello. Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or elfe rail upon the moon,
Your expectance is too foon;
For before the fecond cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. Ben. Fohnf. Fairy Prince. This bleffed expectance muft be now my theme. Boyle. But fy, my wand'ring mufe, how thou do'ft ftay! Expectance calls thee now another way. Milton. 2. Something expected.

There is expectance here from both the fides,
What further you will do. Shakef. Troilus and Creffila.
3. Hope ; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleafure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The expectancy and rofe of the fair fate. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Expe'ctant. adj. [Freneh.] Waiting in expectation.
Her majefty has offered conceffions, in order to remove fcruples raifed in the mind of the expectant heir. Swift.
Expe'ctant. n. $\int$. [from expect.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

They, vain expectants of the bridal hour,
My fores in riotous expence devour. Pope's Ody Jey, b. i. This treatife was agreeable to the fentiments of the whole nation, except of thofe gentlemen who had employments, or were expectants.

Swift to Pope.
Expecta'tion. n. ऽ. [ex/pegatio, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and expeciation fainted,
Longing for what it had not. Shak. Anth. and Clcopatra. The reft,
That are within the note of expestation, Already are i' th' court.

Shakefpare's Macbeth.
2. The ftate of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a conftant and ferious expectation of that day, when we muft appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. Rogers.
3. Profpect of any thing good to come.

My foul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.
$P \int$. lxii. 5 .
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meffiah expected. Now clear I underitand,
What oft my fteadieft thoughts have fearch'd in vain,
Why our great expectation hhould be call'd
The feed of woman. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xii.
5. A fate in which fomething excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born fo great a prince, and of fo rare not only expectation but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodnefs.

You firf came home
From travel with fuch hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of expectation;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue, I receiv'd you. Otway. ExPE'CTER. n. $\int$. [from expect.]

1. One who has hopes of fomething.

Thefe are not great expecters under your adminiftration, according to the period of governors here,

Swift.
2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the expecters of our Trojan part. Sbak. Troil. and Creff. To EXPE'CTORATE. v. a. [ex and pectus, Latin.] To eject from the breaft.
Excrementitious humours are expectorated by a cough after a cold or an afthma. Haivey on Confumptions.
Morbifick matter is cither attenuated fo as to be returned
into the channels, or expectorated by coughing. Arbutbnot.
Expe'ctoration. n.f. [from expectorate.]

1. The act of difcharging from the breaft.-
2. That difcharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obfructs the veffels of the lungs, and frengthens the breath.

Quincy.
With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurifies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth fpices, for promoting expectoration.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Expe'ctorative. adj. [from expectorate.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughs, muft neceffarily occafion a greater cough. Harvey on Confumptions.

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$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Expe'dience. } \\ \text { Expe'diency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. [from expedient.]
Expediency. Fitnefs; propriety; fuitablenefs to an end
Solemn dedications of things fet apart for Divine Wormip, could never have been univerfally practifed, had not right reafon dictated the high expediency and great ufe of fuch practices.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. It is ufed in Shakefpeare for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

## Let me hear

What yefternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear expecdience. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. 3. It is alfo ufed by Shakefpeare for expedition; hafte; difpatch. I fhall break
The caufe of our expedience to the queen,
And get her leave to part. Shake $\int$ p. Anth. and Cleopatra: Eight tall fhips, three thoufand men of war,
Are making hither with all due expedience. Shak. Richard II.
EXPE'DIENT. adj. [expedit, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit ; convenient; fuitable.

All things are not expedient: in things indifferent there is a
choice ; they are not always equally expedient. Hooker, b. ii.
When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there fhould be none; and then they endeavour to perfuade themfelves fo.
2. In Sbakefpeare, quick; expeditious.

> The adverfe winds,

Whofe leifure I have ftaid, have given him time
To land his legions all as foon as I:
His marches are expedient to this town. Shakef. King Fobm
Expédient. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]
I. That which helps forward; as means to an end.

God, who delights not to grieve the children of men, does not project for our forrow, but our innocence ; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other.

Decay of Piety.
2. A fhift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence.

Th' expedient pleas'd, where neither loft his right ;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. Dryden.
He flies to a new expedient to folve the matter, and fuppofes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. Woodw. Expédientiy. adv. [from expedient.]

1. Fitly; fuitably; conveniently.
2. Haftily; quickly.

Let my officers of fuch a nature
Make an extent upon his houfe and lands:
Do this expediently, and turn him going. Sbak. As you like it. To E'XPEDITE. v. a. [expedio, Latin.]
I. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By fin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To expedite your glorious march. Milton's Paradife Lof.
2. To haften; to quicken.

An inquifition would ftill be a further improvement, and would expedite the converfion of the Papifts.
3. To difpatch; to iffue from a publick office.

Though fuch charters be expedited of courfe, and as of right, yet they are varied by difcretion. Bacon's New Atlantis.
E'xpedite. adj. [expeditus, Latin.]

1. Quick ; hafty ; foon performed.

Wholefome advice, and expedite execution in freeing the ftate of thofe monfters.

Sandys.
2. Eafy; difencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither fo fully as is requifite for man's falvation, nor fo eafily as to make the way plain and expedits enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and fo be faved, and therefore the Scripture has been given.
3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's foul is cleanfed from fenfual lufts, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations. Tillot.
4. It feems to be ufed by Bacon for light armed in the Roman fignification.

He fent the lord chamberlain with expedite forces to fpeed to Exeter, to the refcue of the town.

Bacon's Henry VII.
E'xpeditely. adv. [from expedite.] With quicknefs, readinefs, hafte.
Nature hath left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditcly for the reception of founds from every quarter.

Ex́pedi'tion, n. f: [from expedite.]

1. Hafte ; fpeed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to exprefs that quick and fpeedy expedition wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to prefent our fuits in heaven. Hooker. Ev'n with the fpeedieft expedition
I will difpatch him to the emperor's court.
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. Shak. Jul. Cafar.

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To EXPE'L. v. a. [e.vpell, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God fhall expel them from before you, and drive them from out of your fight.

Yof. xxiii. 5 .

## I may know the let why gentle peace

Should not expel thefe inconveniencies. Sbakef. Henry V Suppofe a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with fuch violence as to fling them among the clouds.

Burnit's Theory of the Earth.
2. To cject ; to throw out.

Whatfoever cannot be digefted by the fomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to expel by confent. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
3. To banifh; to drive from the place of refidence.

Arms and the man I fing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd left the Trojan fhore. Dryden's Virg. Enn:
Expe'ller. n.f. [from expel.] One that expels or drives away.
To Expe'nd. v. a. [expend, Latin.] To lay out; to fpend.
If my death might make this ifland happy,
I would expend it with all willingnefs. Sbakefp. Henry VI. The king of England wafted the French king's country and thereby caufed him to exiend fuch fums of money as exceeded the debt.

Hayward.
The publick burthens, though they may be a good reafon for our not expending fo much in charity, yet will not juftify us in giving nothing.

Atteróury's Sermons.
EXPENSE. $n$.f. [expenfum, Latin.] Coft; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vaft expenfe,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which fimple poverty firft made. Ben. Folmfon's Catiline. A feaft prepar'd with riotous expenje,
Much coft, more care, and moft magnificence. Dryaien. I can fee no reafoil by which we were obliged to make thofe prodigious exfenfes.
Expe'nseful. adj. [expenfe and full.] Cofly; chargeable; expenfive.
No part of ftructure is either more expenceful than windows or more ruinous, as being expofed to all violence of weather.

Wotton's Architecture.
Expe'nseless. adj. [from expenfe.] Without coft.
A phyfician may fave any army by this frugal and expenfelefs means only.

Milton en Education.
What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all expcnjelefs, and procur'd with eafe. Blackm. Creation:
Expe'nsive. adj. [from expenfe.]

1. Given to expenfe; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and induftrious men are friendly to the eftablifhed government, as the idle and expenfive are dangerous. Temple
2. Coftly; requiring expenfe: as, expenfive drefs; an expenjive journey.
3. Liberal ; generous; diffributive

This requires an active, expenfive, indefatigable goodnefs, fuch as our apoftle calls a work and labour of love. Spratt.
Expe'nsively. adv. [from expenfive.] With great expenfe; at great charge.
I never knew him live fo great and expenfively as he hath done fince his return from exile.

Swift.
Expe'nsiveness. $n$. $\int$. [from expenfive.]

1. Addiction to expenfe; extravagance.
2. Coftlinefs.

Their highways, for their extent, folidity, or expenfivene/s, are fome of the greateft monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire.
EXPE'RIENCE. n. $\int$. [experientia, Latin.]

1. Practice ; frequent trial.

Hereof experience hath informed reafon, and time hath made thofe things apparent which were hidden. Raleigh.
z. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys imınature in knowledge,
Pawn their exterience to their prefent pleafure,
And fo rebel to judgment. Sbakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
But if you'll profiper, mark what I advife,
Whom age and long experience render wife.
Pope.
To Expérience. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To try ; to practife.
2. To know by practice.

Expe'rienced. participial adj. [from cxperience.]
I. Made fkilful by experience.

We muft perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the diftinct fpecies; or learn them from fuch as are ufed to that fort of things, and are experienced in them.

Locke.
2. Wife by long practice.

To him expcrienc'd Neftor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what forrows do'ft thou bring to mind! Pope.
Expe'riencer. n.f. Ore who makes trials; a practifer of expcriments.

A curious expericncer did affirm, that the likenefs of any object, if ftrongly enlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks ftrongly and fteadily upon it, 'till he be

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dazzled by it ; even after he thall have turned his eyes from it. DERIMESt on Bodics.
EXPERIMENT. n.f. [experimentum, Latin.] [rial of any thing; fomething done in order to difcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which fheweth them to be wife, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments; and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, flall make us fuch as they are. Hooker, $b . \mathrm{v}$.

It is good alfo not to try experiments in flates, except the neceffity be urgent, or the utility evident.

Adam! by fad cxperiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find
Found fo erroncous. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
'Till his fall it was ignorant of nothing but of fin; or, at leaft, it refted in the notion without the fmart of the experiment.

South's Sermons.
When we are fearching out the nature or properties of any being by various method of trial, this fort of obfervation is called experiment. - Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
To Expe'riment. v. a. [from the noun.] To try; to fearch out by trial.
Francifco Redi experimented that no putrified flefh will of itfelf, if all infects be caréfully kept from it, produce any. Ray. Experime'ntal. adj. [from experiment.]
I. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment ; formed by obfervation.

Call me a fool;
Truft not my reading, nor my obfervations,
Which with experimental feal do warrant
The tenor of my book. Sbak. Much Ado about Notling. The experimental teftimony of Gillius is moft confiderable of any, who beheld the courfe thereof. Brown's Vulgar Err. 3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of univerfal impenetrability, befides a large experience, without an experimental exception. Newton's Opt.

Thefe are fo far from being fubfervient to atheifts in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an experimental confirmation of the univerfal deluge.

Bentley's Sermons.
Experiméntally. adv. [from experimental.] By experience ; by trial ; by experiment ; by obfervation.

The mifcarriage being fometimes univerfal, has marde us impart what we have experimentally learned by our own oblervations.

Evelyn's Kalendar:
While the man is under the fcourge of aftliction, he is willing to abjure thofe fins which he now exterimentally finds attended with fuch bitter confequences. Kogers's Sermons.
Expérimenter. in.f. [from experiment.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Marfenius, two exact experimenters, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but furely this is impoffible to be done.

Digby on Bodies.
EXPE'RT. adj. [expertur, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addreffful; intelligent in bufinefs.

Now we will take fome order in the town,
Placing therein fome expert officers. Shakef. Henry VI.
Again fair Alma fits confeft,
On Florimel's experter breaft;
When fhe the rifing figh conftrains,
And by concealing fpeaks her pains.
Prior.
2. Ready ; dexterous.

The meaneft fculptor in th' Æmilian fquare,
Can imitate in brafs the nails and hair ;
Expert in trißes, and a cunning fool,
Able t' exprefs the parts, but not difpofe the whole. Dryden.
They have not the good luck to be perfeclly knowing in the forms of fyllogifm, or expert in mode and figure. Locke.
3. Skilful by practice or experience. This fenfe is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counfels, and the plots and marfhalling of affairs, come beft fromi thofe that are learned. Bacon.
4. It is ufed by Pope with of before the object of fkill, generally with in.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary ftate. Pope's Ody $\int f$ ey:
Expe'rtly. adv. [from expert.] In a fkilful, ready and dexterous manuer.
Expe'rtness. n.f. [from expert.] Skill; readinefs; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honefty, and expertne $/$ s. in war.

Shak. All's zeell that ends well.
This army, for the expertne/s and valour of the foldiers, was thought fufficient to have met the greateft army of the Turks. Knolles's Hijacry of the Turks.
E'xpiable. adj. [from expiate.] Capable to be expiated, or attoned.
To E'XPIATE. v. a. [cxpio, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by fubfequent acts of piety; to attone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore
permiffion

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permiffion to expiate their crimes by their affiduous labours in fo innocent and fo hopeful a work. Bacon's Pby. Remarks.

The odium which fome men's rigour. or remiffnefs had contracted upoil my government, I refolved to expiate by regulations.

King Charles.
For the cure of this difeafe an humble, ferious, hearty repentance is the only phyfick; not to expiate the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the bencfit of Chrift's attonement.
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

Expia'tion. n. f. [from expiate.]

1. The act of expiating or attoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we attone for crimes; attonement. Law can difcover fin, but not remove,
Save by thofe fhadowy expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. Milton's Paradije Lof, b. xii.
The former part of this poem is but a due expiation for my not ferving my king and country in it. Dryden.
Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rife to the higheft pitch of perfection, there will be ftill in him fo many fecret fins, fo many human frailties, fo many offences of ignorance, paffion and prejudice, fo many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of fuch all expiation and attonement, as Chriftianity has revealed to us, it is imporfible he fhould be faved.

Addifon's Stectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .50$.
3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of fuch monfters the Grecians and Romans did ufe divers forts of expiations, and to go about their principal cities with many folemn ceremonies and fâcrifices. Hayw.
E'xpiatory. adj. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation or attonement.
His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an expiatory facrifice.

Hooker, b. v. C. 56
E.xpila'tion. n.f. [expilati, Latin] Robbery; the act of committing wafte upon land to the lofs of the heir.
Expira'tion. n.f. [from expire.]
I. That act of refpiration which thrufts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breaft.

2uincy.
In all expiration the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. Bacon's Nat. Hifory
Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the fymptoms are a violent fever, and a moft exquifite pain increafes upon infpiration; by which it is diftinguifhed from a pleurify, in which the greateft pain is in expiration.
2. The laft emiffion of breath; death,

We have heard him breathe the groan of expiration. Rambler. 3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this fort refemble the wind in fury and impetuoufnefs, in tranfientnefs and fudden expiration. Deciay of Piety.
Clofe air is warmer than open air, as the caufe of cold is an expiration from the earth, which in open places is ftronger. Bacon's Natural Hifory, N®. 866.
5. The ceffation of any thing to which life is figuratively afcribed.
To fatisfy ourfelves of its expiration we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to difcover any fpark of fire. Boyle.
6. The conclufion of any limited time.

If 'till the expiration of your month,
You will return and fojourn with my fifter,
Difmiffing half your train, come there to me. Shak. K. Lear
This he did in a fortnight after the expiration of the treaty of Uxbridge.

Clarendon, b. viii
To EXPI'RE. v.a. [expiro, Latin.]
I. To breathe out.

To fave his body from the forching fire,
Which he from hellifh entrails did expire. Fairy 2 ueen
Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of infyiring and expiring air.

Harvey on Confumptions.
This chaff'd the bear; his noftrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. Dryden's Ovid 2. To exhale ; to fend out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus fecreted, and expired forth along with the air, goes off in infenfible parcels.
3. To clofe ; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings fwift,
Expired had the term that thefe two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. Hubl. Tale.
To Expíre. v.n.

1. To make an eniifion of the breath.

If the infpiring and expiring organ of any animal be fopt, it fuddenly dies.

Walton's Angler.
2. To die ; to breathe the laft

For when the fair in all their pride expire,
To their firf elements the fouls retire.
3. To perifh; to fali; to be deftroyed.

All thy praife is vain,
Save what this verfe, which never thall expire,
Shall to thee purchafe.

Is there fcarce alk'd, for whom; and good mens lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ficken.
Sbakrpeare's Macbeth.
4. To fly out with a blaft.

The diftance judg'd for thot of every fize,
The limfocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires;
The vig rous feaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires.
Dryden.
5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond expires, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. Syakefpeare.
To EXPLA'IN. v. a. [explano, Latin.] To expound; to itluftrate ; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original defign, however we may explain it away.

Ayliffe's Parergon. way.
rs to explain the difficult paffages to you.

Some explain'd the meaning quite away.
Gaj.
P.pe.
Expla'inable. adj. [from explain.] Capable of being explain d or interpreted.

It is fymbolically cxplainable, and implieth purification and cleannefs.

Broun's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.
Expla'iner. n.f. [from explain.] Expofitor; interpreter; commentator.
Explana'tion. n. f. [from explain.]
I. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The fenfe given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this explanation be condemned, and the bill found upon it, fome lawyers fhould fully inform the jury. Swift. Expla'natory. adj. [from explain.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ explanatory notes.

Swift.
E'xpletive. n. $\int$. [expletivum, Latin] Something ufed only to take up room; fomething of which the ufe is only to prevent a vacancy.
Thefe are not only ufeful expietives to matter, but great ornaments of ftyle.

Swift.
Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While expletives their feeble aid do join. Pope's Eff. on Critic. Another nicety is in relation to expletives, whether words or fyllables, which are made ufe of purely to fupply a vacancy: do, before verbs plural, is abfolutely fuch; and future refiners may explode did and does. Pope.
E'xplicable. adj. [from explicate.] Explainable; poffible to be explained.

Many difficulties, fcarce explicable with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. Hale's Origin of N:avikind.

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them feem to be explicable.

Boyle.
To E'XPLICATE. v.a. [explico, Latin.]

1. Tounfold ; to expand.

They explicate the leaves, and ripen food
For the filk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.
2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not underftand that part of Chriftian philofophy which explica.es the fecret nature of this divine facrament.

Taylor's Wortby Communicant.
Although the truths may be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. Hale's Origin of Mankind. The laft verfe of his laft fatyr is not yet fufficiently explicated.

Dryden's Fuvenal, Ded cat.
Explica'tion. n. f. [from explicate.]

1. The act of opening ; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, firft publifhing, by way of teftimony, the truth which from them the hath received, written in the facred volumes of Scripture; fecondly, by way of explication, difcovering the myfteries which lie hid therein. Hooker.

Many things are needful for explication, and many for application unto particular occafions.

Hooker, t. i.
Allowances are made in the explication of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main fcope. Atterbury.
3. The fenfe given by an explainer; interpretation
'Tis the fubftance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many fingle explications and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Prefuce.
E'xplicative. adj. [from explicate.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the fubject of a complex propofition be either effential or any way neceffary to it, then it is called explicative; for it only explains the fubject, as every mortal man is a fon of Adam

Watts's Lozick.
Explica'tor. $n$ f. [from exp.icate.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.
EXPLI'CIT. adj. [explicitus, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obfcure; not merely implied.
We mult lay afide that lazy and fallacious method of cenfuring by the lump, and bring things clofe to explicit proof and evidence. Juurnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.

Thefe fpeculations, when moft refined, ferve only to flew

## E X P

how impoffible it is for us to have a clear and explicit notion of that which is iufinite. South's Sermons. Expli'citcy. adu. [from explicit] Plainly; diredly; not mercly hy inference or implication.
! his querulcus humour carries an implicit repugnance to Goul's difpofals; but where it is indulged, it ufualiy is its own expofitor, and axflicitly avows it. Government of the Tongue. To EXFLODE. v. a. [e.x loio, Latın.]

1. 'To drive' out difigracefully with fome noife of contempt; to treat with open contempt ; to treat not only with neglect, but open dildain or fcorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had feiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cioud defcending fratch'd him thence
Uufeen amid' the throng. Rilton's Paradife Lofi, b. xi.
Thus was th' applaufe they meant,
Turn'd to explociing hils, triumph to fhame,
Caft on theniclves from their own mouths. Milt. Par. Loft.
Old age explodes all but morality. Rofcommon.
There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a conftant rotation but this is commonly exploded, as being againft all experience. Wilkins's Dredalus. Shall that man pafs for a proficient in Chrift's fchool, who would have been explodid in the fchool of Zeno or Epictetus.

South's Scrmons.
Provided that no word, which a fociety fhall give a fanction to, be afterwards antiquated and exploded, they may receive whatever new ones they fhall find occafion for.

Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treafurer.
2. To drive out with noife and violence.

But late the kindled powder did explode
The mafly ball, and the brafs tube unload. Blackmore. Explo'der. n. f. [from e:plode.] An hiffer; one who drives out any perfon or thing with open contempt.
EXPLO't' $\Gamma$ n. $\int$. [expletum, Latin, res expleta.] A defign accomplifhed; an atchievement ; a fuccefsful attempt.

Know'ft thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a clofe exploit of death? Shak. Rich. III.
Flight cannot ftain the honour you have won;
But mine it will, that no exploit have done. Shak. Hen. VI. How fhall I relate
To human fenfe th' invifible exploits
Of warring fpirits?
Milton's Paradifo Loft, b. v.
He breaks fierce Hannibal's infulting heats;
Of which exploit thus our friend Einius treats. Denbam.
Will you thus dihhonour
Your paft exploits, and fully all your wars? Addifon's Cato.
To Explo'it. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve.

He exploited great matters in his own perfon in Gallia, and by his fon in Spain.

Camden's Remains
To EXPLC'RATE. v.a. [expliro, Latin.] To fearch out; to try by fearching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith explorate their way.

Brown's Vullgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.
Explora'tion. n.f. [from explorate.] Search; examination. For exact cxploration they fhould be fufpended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Ufe may be made of the like way of exploration in that en quiry which puzzles fo many modern naturalifts. Boyle.
Explora'tor. n. f. [froin explorate] One who fearches; a fearcher; an examiner.
Explóratory. adj. [from explorate.] Searching; examining.
To EXPLO'RE. v. a. [exploro, Latin.] To try; to fearch into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he ftood
Among the mightieft, bent on higheft deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart explores. Milt. Par. Loff. Divers opinions I have been inclined to queftion, not only as a naturaliif, but as a chymift, whether they be agrecable to true grounds of philofophy, or the exploring experiments of the fire.

But Capys, and the reft of founder mind,
The fatal prefent to the flames defign'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at leaft to hore
The hollow fides, and hidden frauds explore. Dryden's EAn.
The mighty Stagyrite firft left the fhore,
Spread all his fails, and durft the deeps explore;
He fteer'd fecurely, and difcover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian ftar. Pope's Eff: on Crit.
Explórement. n.f. [from explore.] Search; trial.
The fruftrated fearch of Porta, upon the explorement of many, could farce find one. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
Explo'sion. n. $\int$. [from explode.] The act of driving out any thing with noife and violence.
Thofe parts which abound with farata of fone, or marble, making the ftrongeft oppofition, are the moft furioufly fhattered; an event obfervable not only in this, but all other explofions whatever.

Wocdward's Natural Hiffory.

## EXP

In gunpowder the charcoal and fuphur eafily take fire, and fet fire to the nitre; and the fpirit of the nitie being theneby rarified into vapour, rufhes out with exp'ofic', after the manner that the vapour of water rumesout of an zolipile : the fulphur alfo, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the expinfion

With explofon vart,
The thunder raifes his tucmendous voice
Lew coi's UFt. The thunder rifles aing. violence.

Thefe minerals conflitute in the carth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the afliftance of its $c x$ plofive power, renders the fhock greater. Wio.drourd's N. Hijt. EXPO'NENT. n. f. [from expor:o, latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arifing when the antecedent is divided by the confequent: thus fix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Alfo, a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreffion, beginning from 0 , and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progrefion, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reafon and demonftration of logarithms; for addition and fubtraction of thefe exponents anfwers to multiplication and divifion in the geometrical numbers.

Hairis.
ExPo'NENTMAL. adj. [from exponent.]
Exponential curves are fuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranfeendental ones. They partake of the former, becaufe they confift of a finite number of termss, though thofe terms themfelves are indeterminate; and they are in fome meafure tranfeendental, becaufe they cannot be algebraically conftructed.

Hart is.
To EXPO'RT. v.a. [exforto, Latint To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick

Glorious followers taint bufmefs for want of fecrecy, and export honour from a mar,, and make him a return in envy.

Bacori's Eflays, Civil and Mural.
Edward III. by his encouratement of trade, turned the fcale fo much in favour of Englifh merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to two hundred nincty-four thoufand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thoufand. Ad ifon's Frecho.der.
Great fhips brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pearls and robes. Arbutbnt on Coins. E'xport. n.f. [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.
Exporta'tion. n.f. [from" export.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The caufe of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulnefs of foil to produce neceffaries, not only fufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countrics.

Swift.
Expórter. n.f. [from export.] He that carries out commodities, in oppofition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the ftandard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the exporter, whether the picces of each fpecies be by the law bigger or lefs. Lo.ke.
To EXPO'SE. v.a. [exporo, exfofitum, Lat. expcfer, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take phyfick; pomp;
Expofe thyfelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ft fhake the fuperflux to then,
And fhew heav'n juft.
Slakrjpeare's King Lear. Who here
Will envy whom the higheft place expofes
Foremoft to ftand againft the 'Thunderer's aim ? Milt. P. L:
To pafs the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded ftage,
To lafting toils expos'd, and endlefs cares;
To open dangers, and to fecret fnares.
2. To put in the power of any thing

But fill he held his purpofe to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the feas expo,e his wife. Dryden.
3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ftate of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beafts, by nature flrong, renew their love
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn difclofe,
And while the balmy weftern firit blows,
Earth to the breath her bofom dares expofe. Diyden's yirgil.
4. To lay open to cenfure or ridicule; to fhow in fuch a frate as brings contempt.
Like Horace, you only expere the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. Dryden's 'fuv. Dedication.

Tully has juftly expofed a precept, that a man fhould live with his friend in fuci) a manner, that if he became his enemy, it fhould not be in his power to hurt him. Addifon's spect. A fool might once himfelf alone exfof ;
Now one in verife makes many more in profe. Pce.
Your fame and your property fuffer alike, you are at once cxpofed and plundered.
5. To lay open to examisation.

## E X P

Thofe who feck truth only, freely expofe their principies to the teft, and are pleafed to have them examined. Loilie. 6. To put in danger.

The expofing himfelf notorioully did fometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground.

Clarendon, b. viii.
7. To caft out to chance.

A father, unnaturally carelefs of his child, gives him to another man; and he again expofes him : a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. Locke.

Helplefs and naked on a woman's knees,
To be expos'd or rear'd as the may pleafe,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her difeare
Prior. $\}$
8. To cenfure; to treat with difpraife. A colloquial abufe of the word.
A littlc wit is equally capable of expoling a beauty, and of aggravating a fault.

Addijon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .29$. Exposi'tion. n. $\int$. [from expofe.]

1. The fituation in which any thing is placed with refpect to the fun or air.
Water he chufes clear, light, without tafte or fmell; drawn not from fnow, but from fprings with an eafterly expoffition.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
The diverfity of expofition of the feveral kitchens in this city, whereby fome reccive the rays of the fun fooner, and others later, will occafion great irregularity as to the time of dining.

Arbutbnot.
2. Explanation; interpretation; [from expound, expono, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better fhew'd with you,
When that your flock, afiembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your expofition on the holy text. Sbakefpeare's HenryIV. You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your expofition
Hath been moft found. Shakefpeare's Merch. of Vonice.
I have fometimes very boldly made fuch expofitions of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. Dryden. Expo'sitor. n.f. [expofitor, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

## A mirth-moving jeft,

Which his fair tongue, conceit's expofitor,
Delivers in fuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales.
Sbakefpeare.
In the picture of Abraham's facrificing his fon, Ifaac is defcribed as a little boy, which is not confentaneous unto the authority of exp-fitors. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 8.
The finner's confcience is the beft expofitor of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. Soutb's Sermons. Commentators and fcholiafts, thofe copious expofitors of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on paffages plain and eafy.

Locke.
o canTo EXPO'STULATE. v.n. [expoftulo, Latin.] To canvals with another ; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I expoffulate,
Save that for revereluce of fome alive
I give a fparing limit to
I give a fparing limit to my tongue. Shakef: Richard III. The emperor's ambaffador did exfof tulate with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. Hayward. It is madnefs for friendlefs and unarmed innocence to $e x$ 10fulate with invincible power. $\quad$ 'Effrange.

Durft I expoffulate with providence, I then might ank. Cottono.
The bifhop will expoffulate, and the tenant will have regard to the reafonablencfs of the demand, rather than engage in a fuit.
Expostula'tion. n. $\int$. [from expofulate.]

1. Debate; altercation; difcuffion of an affair in private without rupture.
Expoffulations end well betwcen lovers, but ill between friends.
2. Charge; accufation.

Spcct.
This makes her bleeding patients to accufe
High heav'n, and thefe expeffulations ufe;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might darc to love, with fuch a face? Waller.
Expofulation is a private accufation of one friend touching another, fuppofed not to have dealt fingly or confiderately in the courfe of good friend hhip.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Expostula'tor. n.f. [from expofulate.] One that debates with another without open rupture.
Expo's'tulatory. adj. [from exfofulate.] Containing expoflulation.

This fable is a kind of an expoffulatory debate between botnity and ingratitude. L'Eflrange. Expo'sure. n. f. [from expofe.]

1. The act of expofing or fetring out to obfervation.
2. The ftate of being open to obfervation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That fuffer in expofire, let us meet.
Shakef Macbeth.
3. The flate of being expofed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on fome courfe,
More than a wild expofure to each chance
That flarts i' th' way before thec.
Stakkef. Coriolanus.

To match us in comparifons with dirt;
To weaken and difcredit our expofure,
How hard focver rounded in with danger
Shakeffeare.
5. Expofition; the fituation in which the furn or air is received. The cold now advancing, fet fuch plants as will not eudure the houfe, in pots two or three inches lower than the furface of fome bod, under a fouthern expofire. Evelyn.
To EXPO'UND. v. a. [expono, Lat.]

1. To expiain ; to clear; to interpret; to fhew the meaning of. We cannot better interpret the meaning of thofe words than pope Leo himfelf expounded them, whofe fpeech concerning our Lord's afcenfion may ferve inftead of a marginal glofs.

Hocker, b. v. J. 45 .
This by Calphurnia's dream is fignified.

- And this way you have well expounded it. Sbak. 7u. Caf. He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himfelf
$L u$. xxiv. 27
Thofe right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiounly expounded it ; fo in matters of ecclefiaflical government, they did not create provinces for themfelves, but ordered the countries which they then had.

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latinifm.

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
Raleigh's E EJays.

XPO'UNDER, Hudibras. This they did partly as faithful witneffes, making a mere relation of what God himfelf had revealed unto them; and partly as careful expounders, teachers, and perfuaders thereof. Hooker. The beft he was,
And faithfulleft expounder of the laws. Dryden's $\mathcal{F u v}$. Sat. 4. To EXPRE'SS. v. a. [exprimo, expreflus, Latin.]

1. To copy; to refemble; to reprefent.

So kids and whelps their fires and dams expreff,
11 And fo the great I meafur'd by the lefs. Dryden's Virgil.
Adorn a dream, expref $\mathrm{Ing}_{\mathrm{n}}$ human form,
The fhape of him who fuffer'd in the form
And fend it fleeting to the Thracian court
The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report.
Dryden.
2. To reprefent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, fculpture, painting.

Each fkilful artift fhall exprefs thy form
In animated gold.
Smith's Phadra and Hippolitus.
3. To reprefent in words; to exhibit by language ; to utter; to declare.

Lefs than half we find expreft,
Envy bid conceal the reft.
Milton.
Though they have learned thofe founds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be expreffed to others by them.

Locke.
In moral ideas we have no fenfible marks that refemble them, whereby we can fet them down: we have nothing but words to exprefs them by.

Locke.
True wit is nature to advantage dreft,
What oft was thought, but ne'er fo well expreft. Pope.
Others for language all their care exprefs,
And value books, as women men, for drefs. Pope. / To fhed tears, among the ancients, when they fhould $e x-$ prefs their gratitude to the gods with joy, was efteemed a prophanation

Notes to Pope's Ody: $\ \dot{e}$ y.
4. To fhow or make known in any manner.

No longer thall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and hape of harmony exprefs,
Fine by degrees, and delicately lefs.
Prior.
5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Pliilips did exprefs himfelf with much indignation againft me one evening.
6. Todenote ; to defignate

Mofes and Aaron took thefe men expreffed by their names.
Numb. i. ${ }_{17}$
7. To fquecze out ; to force out by compreffion.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is cxprefled; as the grape, and the appic. Eac:n.
3. To extort by violence : a Latinifm.

Halters and racks cannot exprefs from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
Ben. Fobryon's Catiline.
Expre'ss. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Copied; refembling; exactly like.

Of his prefence many a fign
Still following thee, fill compafinis thee round
With goodnefs and paternal love; his face
Exprefs, and of his fteps the track divise. Niilion's P. Lof.
2. Plain; apparent ; in direct terms

There hath been fome doubt $v$ :hether containing in Scripture do import exprefs fetting down in plain terins; or elfe comprehending in fuch fort, that by leafon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceflary. Hooker, l. i.

There is not any pofitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal exprefs confent, as in councils; or by fecret approbation; but the fame mey be taken away, if occafion ferves.

Hickt, h. iv! +i!

## E X P

All the gazers on the flies,
Read not in fair heaven's flory
Expreffer truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. Ben. Fobm. Epigr. 3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myfelf of an exprefs and fettled judgment and affeetion, in things of the greateft moment. Niore's Div. Dial.
As to the teftimonies of the fathers, let them be never fo exprefs againft all forts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of fuch a fort of prayer.

Stillingflect.
Where reafon or fcripture is exprefs for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority.

Locke.
4. On purpofe; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by thofe difcoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would fand out againft any evidence whatfoever; even that of a meflenger fent exprefs from the other world. Atterbury's Serm.
Expre'ss. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. A mefferger fent on purpoíe.

The king fent an exprefs immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations.

Clarendon, $b$. viii.
As if exprefles from all parts had come,
With frefh alarms threat' ning the fate of Rome. Dryd. Fuv.
Upon the firft moment I was difcovered fleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an exprefs.
2. A meflage fent.

I am content my heart fhould be difcovered to the world, without any of thofe popular captations which fome men ufe in their fpeeches and exprefles.

King Cbarles.
3. A declaration in plain terms. Not ufual.

They do not only contradict the general defign and particular expreffes of the gofpel, but trefpafs againt all logick and common fenfe.

## Expre'ssible. adj. [from exprefs.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of feveral particular accidents of it likewife, which they handed downwards to the fucceeding ages, with notes of the greateft terror exprefible. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
2. That may be drawn by fqueezing or expreffion.

Expre'ssion. n.f. [from exprefs.]

1. The act or power of reprefenting any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of inftructive exprefions by feeech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an inftrument fuitable to the excellency of his foul, for the comimunication of his thoughts. Holder's Elem. of Speech.
2. The form or caft of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill expreffion fometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whofe flame fhall ne'er decay. Buckingh. The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very ftrong exprefl$\sqrt{2}$ ns.
3. A phrafe; a mode of fpeech.
4. The act of fqueezing or forcing out any thing by a prefs.

Thofe juices that are fo flehy, as they cannot make drink
by expreffion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. Bacon. The juices of the leaves are obtained by expreffion: from this juice proceeds the tafte.

Arbutbnut on Aliments.
EXPRE'SSIVE. adj. [from exprefs.] Having the power of utterance or reprefentation. With of before the thing expreffed.

Each terfe fo fwells exprefive of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines fo mournful flows,
We, fpite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think fhe ought to live. Tickell.
And four fair queens, whofe hands fuftain a flow'r,
Th' expreffive emblem of their fofter pow'r. Pope. A vifible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the moft expref/ize acknowledgment of the majefty and fovereignty of God, and difpofes others to glorify him by the fame obfervances.

Rogers, Sermon 18.
Expre'ssively. adv. [from expreflive.] In a clear and repiefentative way.
ExPRE'SSIVENESS. n. f. [from exprefive] The power of expreffion, or reprefentation by words.

The murrain at the end has all the expreffivenefs that words can give: it was here that the poet ftrained hard to outdo Lucretius.
Expretssy adr [from experfs.] In direct terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of neceffity we fhall fin, unlefs we exprefsly extend this in every particular. Hooker, b. ii. $\int . z$. Articles of belief, and things which all men muft of neceffity do, to the end they may be faved, are either exprefsly fet down in Scripture, or elfe plainly thereby to be Sathered.

Hooker, b. iii. f. ic.
Who dare crofs 'em,
Pearing the king's will from his moutll exprefsly? Shakef.
The beginning of the worfhip of images in thefe weftern parts, was by the folly and fupertition of the people, exprefsly againt the will of thenl own oiflup.

Siilling fieet.

This account I enprefly give of thent, when I eiter on the argument. Atterbury's Sermons.
All the duties that the beft political laws cnjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of focial life, are exprefily comimanded by our religion.

Rogers, Sermon 17. Expre'ssure. $n \int$. [from exprefs. Now difufed.]

1. Expreflion; utterance.
'There is a myftery in the foul of ftate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give expreffere to. Sh. Troil. nol Cr. 2. The form ; the likenefs reprefented.

I will drop fome obfcure epifles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the expreffure of his eye, forchead, and complexion, he fhall find himfelf perfonated.
3. The mark; the impreffion.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you fing,
Like to the garter-compafs in a ring:
'Th' exprefure that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile frefh than all the field to fee.
Sbakefpeare.
To EXPROBRA'TE. v.a. [exprobro, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame ; to upbraid.

To exprobrate their ftupidity, he induces the providence of forks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuftration had been obfcure, and the exprobration not fo proper. Brown. Exprobra'tion. n.f. [from exprobrate.] Scornful charge; reproachful accufation; act of upbraiding.

The only goodnefs we glory in, is to find out fomewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we obferve as matter of exprobration, and not of grief.

Hooker's Sermons, ¡reface.
The Parthians, with exprobration of Craffus's thirft after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. Abbot's Defcription of the World.
It will be a denial with fcorn, with a taunting exprobration; and to be miferable without commiferation, is the height of mifery.

Soutb's Sermons.
No nced fuch boafts, or exprobrations falfe
Of cowardice : the military mound
The Britifh files tranfcend in evil hour
For their proud foes.
Pbilips.
To Exprópriate. v. a. [ex and proprius, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in ufe.

When you have refigned, or rather configned; your expropriated will to God, and thereby entrufted him to will for you, all his difpenfations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. Bayle's Seraphick Love.
To EXPU'GN. v. a. [expugno, Latin.] To conquer; to take by affault.
Expugna'tion. n. f. [from expugn.] Conqueft; the act of taking by affault.

The expugnation of Vienna he could never accomplifh. Sand. To EXPU'LSE. v. a. [expulfus, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever fhould they be expuls'd from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. Sbak. Henry VI.
Suppofe a nation where the cuftom were, that after full age the fons fhould expulfe their fathers and mothers out of poffeffions, and put them to their penfions. Bacon's boly War.

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and expulfe the fone in the kidneys; yet how it ihould refolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther difpute. Brown.

Dictys relates, that Peleus was expulfed from his kingdom by Acaftus.

Notes on the Odyley:
Expu'lision. n. f. [from expulfe.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.
A wooer,

More hateful than the foul expulfion is
Of thy dear hubband.
Shakef. Cembeiine.
Sole viclor from th' expu'fion of his foes,
Meffiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. Milton's Paradife Loff.
Others think it poffible fo to contrive feveral pieces of fteel and a load-ftone, that, by their continual attraction and $\varepsilon \times p a l-$ fion of one another, they may caufe a perpetual revolution of a wheel. Wikinns's Licadalus. Coffec-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a fmall quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognofticates a refolution of the obftructing matter, and the exprufion of gravel or a ftone.

Arbutimat on Lits.
2. The ftate of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been fet to keep the entrance into Paradife, after Adam's expulfon, if the univerfe had been Paradife? For then muft Adam have been chafed alfo out of the world. Raleigh's Hiflory of the World.

This magnificent temple was not finifhed 'till after the expulfion of Tarçuin. Expu'lsive. adj. [from exfulfe] Having the power of expulfion.

If the member be dependent, by raifing of it up, and placing it equal with of higher than tue sett of the bot, the

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Hrluis may be reftrained, and the part ftrengthened by expulfive bandages.

Wijeman's Surgery.
Expu'scti N. n.f. [from expunge.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.
To EXP ${ }^{\prime}$ NGE. v.a. [expungo, Latin.]
. To blot out; to rub out
The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manufcript, it was needlefs to exfunge it. Arbutbn.
Ncither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and expungings made by great authors in thofe treatifes which they prepare for the publick.
2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart difpenfe
Thy balm of mercy, and expunge th offence?
Deduct what is but vanity, or drefs,
Or learning's luxury, or idlenefs,
Or tricks to fhew the ftretch of human brain
Mere curious pleafure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrefcent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts :
Then fee how little the remaining fum,
Which ferv'd the paft, and muft the times to come! Pope.
Expurga'tion. n. f. [expurgatio, Latin.]
3. The act of purging or cleanfing.

All the inteftines, but efpecially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, ferve for expurgation. Wijeman's Surgery.
2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or fallhood.

Wife men know, that arts and learning want expurgation; and if the courfe of truth be permitted to itfelf, it cannot efcape many êrours. Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.
Expurgatory. adj. [expurgatorius, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the expurgatory index of the Romanifts directs the abolition or expurction of paffages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants expur ratory animadverfions, whereby we might ftrike out great numbers of hidden qualities ; and having once a conceded lift, we might with more fafety attempt their reafons.

Brown's Vulgor Errours, b.ii c.7
E'XQUISITE. adj. [exquifitus, Latin ]

1. Farfought ; excellent; confummate; complete.

His abrolute exactnefs they imitate by tending unto that which is moft exquifite in every particular. Hooker, b. i. $\int .5$.

Why fhould the ftate be troubled with this needlefs charge of keeping and maintaining fo great a navy in fuch exquifite perfection and readinefs?

Raleigh's Effays.
Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different fpecies; and none but a poet of the moft unbounded invention, and the moft exquifite judgment, could have fitted their converfation and behaviour to their ftate of innocence. Addifon.

The pleafures of fenfe are probably relifhed by beafts in a more exquifite degree than they are by men; for they tafte them fincere and pure, without being diftracted in the purfuit, or difquieted in the ufe of them.

Atterbury's Sermons.
2. Confummately bad.

With exquifite malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of fallity and contempt. King Cbarles.
Expu'isitely. adv. [from exquifite.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill fenfe.
We fee more exquifitely with one eye fhut than with both open; for that the fipirits vifual unite themfelves, and become ftronger.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 86.
A collection of rare manufcripts, exquifitely written in Arabick, and fought in the moft remote parts by Epenius, the moft excellent linguift.

The foldier then, in Grecian arts unfkill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of filver or of gold he brought,
With jewels fet, and exquifitely wrought,
To glorious trappings ffrait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring fipoil his horfe adorn'd.
The poctry of opera's is generally as exquifitely ill as the mufick is good.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Exou'isiteness. n.f. [from exquifite.] Nicety ; perfection.
We fuppofe the fuperficies of the two glafies fhould be fo exactly flat and fmooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficuit to procure from our ordinary tradefmen either glafles or marbles fo much as approaching fuch an exquifitinefs. Boyle.
E'xscript. n. $\int$. [exfcriptum, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.
Exsi'ccant. adj. [from exficcate.] Drying; having the power to dry up.
Some are moderately moift, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, fuch as flefly parts; others dry in themfelves, yet requirc einficcants, as bunes. Wifeman. To EXSI'CCATE, v. a. [exficco, Latin.] To dry.

If in a diffolution of fteel a feparation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the exficcated powder afcends not unto the loadfone. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3. Great heats and droughts exficcate and wafte the moifture and vercetative nature of the earth. Mortinncr's Hufbandry. Exsicca'tion n. $f$. [from exficcate.] The act of drying.

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That which is concreted by cxfficaticin, or expreffion of humidity, will be refolved by liumeciation; as earth, dirt, and clay.

Brown's Vu'gar Errcurs, b. ii. c. I.
Exsi'ccative. adj. [from exfucate.] Having the power of drying.
Exspui'tion. n.f. [expu, Latin.] A difcharge of faliva by fpitting.

2 uincy.
Exsu'cirion. n. f. [exugo, Latin.] The act of fucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power fucking with the thing fucked.
If you open the valve, and force up the fucker, after this firft exfuction you will drive cut almoli a whole cylinder full of air.
ExsuDA'TION. n.f. [from exudo, Latin.] A fweating out; an cxtillation ; an emiffion.
They feemed to be made by an exfudation, or extillation of fome petrifying juices out of the rocky carth. Derbom: To Exsu'ffolate. v. a. [a word peculiar to Sbakefpeare.] To whifper; to buzz in the car, [from the Italian verb fuffolar.

## Exchange me for a goat,

When I thall turn the bufinefs of my foul
To fuch ev ruffolate and blown furmifes. Shake $\int$ p. Otbello. Exsuffla'tion. n. $\int$. [ex and fufth, Latin.] A blát working underneath.
Of volatility the utmof degree is when it will fly away without returning : the next is when it will fly up, but with eafe return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exfuffation, without vapouring. Bacon. To Exsu'scitate. v.a. [exfuffito, Latin] To roufe up; to ftir up.
E'xtancy. n.f. [from extant.] Parts rifing up above the reft; in oppofition to thofe deprefled.

The order of the little extancies, and confequently that of the little depreffions in point of fituation, will be altered likewife.

Boyle on Cílours.
EXTANT. adj. [extans, Latin.]
I. Standing out to view ; ftanding above the reft.

That part of the teeth which is extant above the gums is naked, and not invefted with that fenfible membrane called periofteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. Ray. 2. Publick; not fuppreffed.

The firf of the continued weekly bills of mortality, extant at the parifh clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December $1603 . \quad$ Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
Exta'tical. $\}$ Exta'tick. [šmathòs. See Ecstacy.]
I. Tending to fomething external.

I find in me a great deal of extatical love, which continually carries me to good without myfelf.
2. Rapturous.

In trance extatick may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds defcend, and angels watch thee round. Pope.
Exte'mporal. adj. [extempcralis, Latin.]
I. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready ; fudden.

Alcidimus the fophifter hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated $i$ peech.

Hooker, 6 v. $\int .22$.
A man of pleafant and popular converfation, of good $e x-$ temporal judgment and difcourfe, for the fatisfying of publick minifters.

Wotton's Life of the Duke of Euckingbam.
2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolifh things fall from wife men, if they fpeak in hafte, or be extemporal.

Ben. 'Johnfon's Difcoveries.
Exte'mporally. adv. [from extemporal.] Quickly; without premeditation.

## The quick comedians

Extemporally will fage us, and prefent
Our Alexandrian revels. Shakef. Antbony and Cleopatra.
Extempora'neous. alj. [extemporuneus, Latin.] Without premeditation; fudden.
Exte'mporary. adj. [extemforareus, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation ; fudden; quick.

This cuftom was begun by our anceftors out of an ambition of thewing their extemporary ability of fpeaking upon any fubject.

More's Divine Dialogues.
That men thould confer at very diftant removes by an eatemporary intercourfe, is another reputed impoffibility. Glane: They write in fo diminutive a manner, with fucla frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hefitations, or extemporary expletive. Süift.
EXTE'MPORE. adv. [enitempore, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; fuddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it caten:porc; for it is nothing but roaring. Sis,
Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how fottifh is it to engage extempore, where the concern is cternity?

South's Sermon:
Haft thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, purfu'ft the carrion-crow
With pellets and with ftones from tree to tree,
A fruitlefs toil, and liv'f extempori? Dryden's Perf. Sat 3.

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2. It is fometimes ufed as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore difiertation upon a petticoat. Addijon's spectator, $\mathrm{N} .2+7$. Exte'mporiness. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ [fiom extempore. ] The faculty of fpeaking or acting without premeditation.
To Exte'mronizf. v. n. [from exter.pore.] To fpeak extempore, or without premeditation

The e:temporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excufable in a fermon than in a prayer.

South's Sermons.
To EXTEND. v. a. [estendo, Latin.]

1. To ftretch out towards any part.
ee the figure of his lifelefs friend,
And hi old fire, his heiplefs hand extend. Dryden's Virgil.
Should'ring god's altar a vile image ftands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands.
Pope.
2. To lpread abroad; to diffufe; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his underfanding, who perfuades himfelf that he can estend his thoughts farther than God exifts, or imagine any expanfion where he is not. Locke
3. To widen to a large compr henfion.

Few extend their thoughts towards univerfal knowledge
4. To ftretch into affignable dimenfions; to make local; to magnify fo as to fill fome affignable fpace.

The mind fay they, while you furtain
To hold her ftation in the brain;
You grant, at leaft the is extended,
Ergo, the whole difpute is ended.
5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone affign
Hermione, $t$ ' extend the regal line. Pope's Ody $f f y$, $b$. iv.
6. To encreafe in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You thall offend him, and extend his paffion:
Feed and regard him not. Shaki.jpeare's Macbeth.
7. To enlarge the comprehenfion of any pofition.

Seeing it is not fet down how far the bounds of his fpeech concerning diffimilitude reach, who can affure us that it extendetb farther than to thofe things only wherein the nations were idolatrous.

Hooker, b. iv. S. 6.
8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him. P $\int$.civ. 12.
9. To feize by a courfe of law.

The law; that fettles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your fide,
Will foon extend her for your bride;
And put her perfon, goods or lands,
Or which you like beft, int' your hands. Hudibras, p. iii.
Exte'nder. n. $\int$ [ [from exitend.] The perfon or inftrument by which any thing is extended.

The extenfion made, the extenders are to be loofened gently.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Exte'ndible. adj. [from extend.] Capable of extenfion; capable to be made wider or longer:

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are eafily lengthened; fuch as have often fuffered force, grow rigid, and hardly extendible.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Exte'ndlessness. n.f. [from extend] Unlimited extenfion. In this fenfe it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain molecula feminales muft keep the world from an infinitude, and extendle $\int$ fre/s of excurfions every moment into new figures and animals. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Extensibili'ty. n.f. [from extenfibie.] The quality of being extenfible.

In what manner they are mixed, fo as to give a fibre extenfibility, who can fay?

Grew's Cofmol. Sac. b. ii. c. 5 .
Exte'NSible. adj. [extenfio, Latin]

1. Capable of being ftretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an extenfible membrane, follows the traction of the mufcle, and is drawn inward.
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenfion

That love is blind, is extenfible beyond the object of poetry.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 15.
Exte'nsibleness. n.f. [from extenfible.] Capacity of being extended.
ExTE'NSIon. n. f. [from extenfio, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.
2. The fate of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulnefs of meat, efpecially in children, which caufeth an exten $/ \mathrm{i}$ in of the ftomach. Bacon.

All reft fatisfied at the pultures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or extenfion. Brown's Vul. Err.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or extenfion of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
By this idea of folidity is the extenfion of body diftinguifhed from the extenfion of fpace: the extenfion of body being nofrom the extenfion but the cohefion or continuity of folid, feparable, moveable parts; and the extenfion of face, the continuity of unfolid, infeparable, and immoveable parts.

## E X T

Exte'nsive. adj. [extenfivus, Latin.] Wide; large
I would not be underfood to recommend to all a purfuit of thofe fciences; to thofe extenfice lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. IVatt's Imprivemieit of the Mind. Exte'nsively. adu. [from extenfive:] Widely; larely.
'Tis impoffible for any to palis a right judgment concenning them, without entering into mof of thefe circumifances, and furveying them extenfively, and comparing and balancing them all aright. Watts's Im, rovement of the Mind ExTe'nolveness. n. f. [from extenfive.]
I. Largenefs; diffufivenefs; widenefs.

As we have reafon to admire the excellency of this contrivance, fo have we to applaud the extinfivenefs of the benefit. Goveriament of the ?ongue, $S .1$. An extenfivenefs of underftanding and a large mennory are of fervice.

Watts's Logick.
2. Poffibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extenfivene/s of the throats and gullets of ferpents: I my felf have taken two entire adult mice out of the ftomach of an adder, whofe neck was not bigger than my little finger. Ray on the Creation. Exte'nsor. n. f. [Latin.] The mufcle by which any limb is extended.

Extenfors are mufcles fo called, which ferve to extend any part.

2uincy.
Complaifant and civil people had the flexors of the head very ftrong; but in the proud and infolent there was a great overbalance of flrength in the extenfors of the neck and the mufcles of the back. Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
EXTE'NT. participle. from extend. Extended.
Both his hands moft filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wah themfelves inceffantly. Spenf. Fai. Queen. Exte'nt. n. 厅. [extentus, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to refgn
David's true heir, and his full fceptre fway
To juft extent over all Ifrael's fons. Nilton's Paradife Lof.
2. Communication ; diftribution.

An emperour of Rome
Troubled, confronted thic, and for th' extent
Of equal juftice us'd with fuch contempt. Sbak. Tit. Androno 3. Execution; feizure.

Let my officers
Make an extent upon his houfe and land,
And turn him going. Slakefpeare's As you like it.
To EXTE'NUATE. v. a. [extenuo, Latin.]

1. To leffen; to make fmall or fenter in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again extenuated all the way to the tail. Grew's Niufaum.
2. To leffen; to diminifh in any quality. To perfift
In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong;
But makes it much more heavy. Sbak. Troilus and Creffida:
But fortune there extenuate the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. Drrden's fuvenal.
3. To leffen; to degrade; to diminifh in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can extenuate thee? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
4. To leffen in reprefentation; to palliate. Oppofite to aggravate.

When you thall thefe unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am : nothing extenuate,
Nor fet down aught in malice. Shakef. Otbello.
Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excufe or extenuate his fault ; fo that, not very wifely thinking to make his offence lefs by confeffion, he made it enough for condemnation. Bac.

Yet hear me, Sampfon, not that I endeavour
To leffen or extenuate my offence. Milton's Agoniftes. 5. To make lean.

Extenua'tion. n. f. [from extenuate.]

1. The act of reprefenting things lefs ill than they are; contrary to aggravation ; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punifhment.

When fin is to be judged, the kindeft enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in extenuation of our punifhment. Att. 3. A lofs of plumpnefs, or a general decay in the mufcular flefh of the whole body.

2uincy. EXTE'RIOR. adj. [exterior, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinfick.

And what is faith, love, virtue urieflay'd
Alone, without exterior help fuftain'd ? Milton's Par. Loff:
Seraphick and common lovers behold exterior beauties as children and aftronomers confider Galileo's optick glaffes. Boylle.

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate; imply alfo fomething elfe feparate and exterior to the exiftence of that thing. Locke. Extériorly adv. [from exterior.] Outwardly; externally; not intrinfically.

You have flander'd nature in my form;
Which, howfoever rude exteriorly,
8 P

## E X T

## E X T

Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent chiid. Sbalics. K. Yobn. To EXTERMINATE. v.a. [ewtermino, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolifh; to deftroy.
Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating lot happened to
falle Decay of Piety.
Alexander left Grecian colonics in the Indies; but they were ext, rminated by Sandrocothus.

Arbuithnot on Coins.
This difcovery alone is fufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reafon, to explode and exterminate rank atheifin out of the world.

Benticy's Sermons.
Extermina'tion. n.f. [from exterminate.] Defruction; excifion:
The queftion is, how far an holy war is to be purfued, whether to difplanting and extermination of people. Bac n.
Extermina'tor. n.f. [exterminator, Latin.] The perfon or inftrument by which any thing is deftroyed.
To Extérmine. v. a. [extermino, Latin.] To exterminate; to deftroy.

If you do forrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your forrow and my gricif
Were botlr extermin'd.
Sbakef. As you like it.
EXTERN. adj. [externus, Latin.]
I. External ; outward; vifible.
When my outward action doth demonftrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my feeve, For daws to peck at.

Sbakefpeare's Othello.
2. Without itfelf; not inherent; not intrinfick; not depending on itfelf.

When two bodies are preffed one againft another, the rare body not being fo able to refift divifion as the denfe, and being not permitted to retire back, by reafon of the extern violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body muft be fevered. Digby. EXTE'RNAL. adj. [externus, Latin.]
I. Outward; not proceeding from itfelf; operating or acting from without ; oppofite to internal.

We come to be affured that there is fuch a being, either by an internal imprefion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or elfe by fuch external and vifible effects as our reafon tells us muft be attributed to fome caufe, and which we cannot attribute to any other but fuch as we conceive God to be. Tillotfon.

Thefe fhells being thus expofed loofe upon the furface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horfes and other cattle, and to many other external accidents, are, in tract of time, worn, fretted, and broken to pieces.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
2. Having the outward appearance; कaving to the view or outward perception any particular nature.
Adam was then no lefs glorious in his externals: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal foul. South's Sermons.

He that commits only the external act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the external act of theft. Stillingfleet. Extérnally. adv. [from cxiernal.]. Outwardly.

The esterior minifry, exterzally and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being deftitute of the fanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. Teylor. To Extis. v.n. [ex and fitlo, Lat.] To drop or diftil from.
Extilla'tion. n.f. [fromex and fillo, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They feemed made by an exfudation or extillation of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. Der'am's Pby.: Theology.
To EX TIMULATE. v.a. [extimulo, Latin.] To prick; to incite by fimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, defcending unto the bowels, extimulates and excites them unto expulfion. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.
Extimula'tion. n. f. [from extimulatio, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or fenfation.
The native fpirits admit great diverfity; as hot, cold, active, dull, $\delta^{\circ} c$. whence proceed moft of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things infipid, and without any extimulation. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Exti'nct. adj. [extinctus, Latin.]
I. Extinguifhed; quenched ; put out.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and extinct her fires.
Pope.
2. At a ftop; without progreflive fucceffion.

And the who reigns beftows her crown on me.
Dryden. The nobility are never likely to be extinet, becaufe the greateft part of their titles defcend to heirs general. Swift.
3. Abolifhed; out of force.

A cenfure inflicted a jure continues, though fuch law be extingt, or the lawgiver removed from his office. Ajliffe. Exti'nction. n. f. [extinctio, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguifhing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguiihed in quickfi'ver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of pofition and extinction.

Brown's Vulsar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
2. The flate of being quenched.

The parts are confumed through extinction of their native
heat, and diffipation of their radical moifture.
Harvey.
3. Deffruction; excifion.

The extinction of nations, and the defolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this deftructive evil. Rogers's Sermons. 4. Suppreffion.

They lic in dead oblivion, lofing half
The flecting moments of too finort a life,
Total extintition of th' enlighten'd foul. Thonfori's Summer.
To EXTI'NGUISH. v a. [extinguo, Latin.]
I. To put out ; to quench.

The foft god of pleafure that warm'd our defires,
Has broken his bow, and extinguiff'l his fires. Drydcr.
Then rofe the feed of chaos and of night,
To fupprefs; to deftron extinguis light. Durciad, b. iv.
2. To fupprefs; to deftroy.

They extinguifis the love of the peop!c to the young king, by remembring fome imperfections of his father. Hayward.

My fame of chaftity, by which the fkies
I reacht before, by thee extinguifj'd dies.
Denbam.
3. To cloud; to obfcure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that furmount,
Her nat'ral graces that extingui/b art. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
Exti'nguishasle: adj. [from extinguiß.] That may be quenched, fupprefied, or deftroyed.
Exti'ngusher. n. f. [from extinguijb.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.
If it fhould ever ofier to flame out again, I would ufe the conicum as an extinguifber to frother it. More's Div. Dialog.

Of it a broad extinguifher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry frove. Dryden: 'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an extinguiber of honour, than let it confume 'till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the focket.

Collier on the Value of Life:
Extinguishment. n. $\int$. [from extinguib.]

1. Extinction; fuppreffion; act of quenching; deffruction.

When death's form appears, fhe feareth not
An utter quenching, or cxtinguifoment;
She would be glad to meet with fuch a lot,
That fo the might all future ill prevent.
Davies.
He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better extinguifment of the civil wars of France. Bacon. The immediate caufe of death is the refolution or extinguijhment of the firits.
2. Abolition; nullification.

Abolition; nulification.
Divine laws of Chriftian church polity may not be altered by extinguifment.

Hooker, b. iii.
3. Termination of a family or fucceffion.

His heart eafily conceived treafon againft the crown, wherein he perifhed himfelf, and made a final extinguifbment of his houfe and honour.

Davies on Ireland. To Extírp. v.a. [extirpo, Latin.] To cradicate; to root out.

Which to extirp he laid him privily
Down in a darkfome lowly place far in. Fairy Qucen, b. i. Nor fhall that nation boaft it fo with us,
But be extirpcd from our provinces. Sbakejpeare's Henry VI.
To EXTI'RPA'TE. v. a. [extirpo, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate ; to exfcind ; to defroy.

The rebels were grown fo ftrong, that they made account fpeedily to extirpate the Britifh nation in that kingdom. Dryd.
We in vain endeavour with noife, and weapons of law, to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be extirpated out of the ifland. Loike.
It is not the bufinefs of virtue to extirpate the affections, but to regulate them. Addijon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 494-
Extirpa'tion. n. $\int$. [from extippate.] The act of rooting out ; eradication ; excifion ; deftruction.
It is faid that popery, for want of utter extirpation, hath in fome places taken root and flourifhed agaia. Hooker, b. iv.
Religion requires the extipation of all thofe paffions and vices which render men unfociable and troublefome to one another. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tillot fon, Sermon } 3 . \\ & \text { Extirpator. n. . [from extiopate.] One who roots out ; }\end{aligned}$
Extirpa'tor. n.f. [from extippate.] One who rocts out ; a deftroyer.
Extispi'crous. allj. [cxtifficium, Latin.] Auçurial; relating to the infpection of entrails in order to prognoftication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations minto his angurial and extifpicious inventions, from cafual and uncontrived contin-
gences, divining events fucceeding. Brozn's gences, divining events fucceeding. Brown's Vulgar Errours. To EXTO'L. v. a. [cxtollo, Latin.] To praife; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.
When a rich man fpeaketh, cvery man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he faith they extol it to the clouds. Eccluf. xiii.

For which both heav'n and earth fhall high c:itol

## Thy praifes, with th' innumerable found

Of hymus, and facred fongs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd fhall refound thee ever blefs'd. Milt.'Par. Iof.
Let Araby extol her happy coaft,
Her cinnamon and fweet amomum boaft. Dryder's Ovid.
Exto'ller. n.f. [from estol.] A praifer; a magnifier; one that praifes to the Ries.
Exto'rsive. adj. [from extort.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means. Extórsively.

## E X T

## E X T

Extórsively. adv. [from extorfive.] In an extorfive manner; hy violence.
To EXTOR「. v. a. [e trqueo, extortus, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreft; to wring from one.

Till the injurious Roman did e tort This tribute from us, we were free.

## Newuefs

Of Cloten's death may drive us to a render, Where we have liv'd; and fo extort from us
That which we ve done
Shakef. Cymbeline
That glory never flall his wrath or might
Evo't trom me, to bow and fue foí grace
With fuppliant knec, and deify his pow'r. Milt. Par. Loft. I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly extorted from my trembling youth.
Rowe.
My earneft defires, not any doubes of your goodnefs, but my real concern for your weltare, extort this froin me. Wake.
2. To gain by violenre or oppreffion.

His tail was flretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the houfe of heav'nly gods it raught,
And with extorted power and borrow'd dtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Stenfer. are my cheits fill'd up with extorted gold? Shakef. H. VI.
To Extu'rt. v.n. To practife oppreffion and violence. Now difufed.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and exitort upon all men where they come.

Spenfor on lreland.
Before they did extort and opprefs the people only by colour of a lewd cultom, they did afterwards ufe the fame extortions by warrant.

Davies on Ireland.
EXTo'rter. n.f. [from extnt.] One who practifes oppreffion or extortion.
Edric the extorter was deprived by king Cnute of the government of Mercia.

Camden's Remains.
Exto'rtion. n.f. [from extort.]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. That goodnefs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extartion. Shak. H. VIII. Oppreffion and extortion did maintain the greatnefs, and oppreffion and extortion did extinguifh the greatnefs of that houfe.

Davies on Ireland.
2. Force by which any thing is unjuflly taken away:

Becaufe the lords hal power to impofe this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the reft free from that extortion.

Davies on Ireland.
A fucceeding king's juft recovery of rights from unjuit ufurpations and extortions, fhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine.

King Charles.
Extórtioner. n. f. [from extortin.] One who practifes extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and orher of the fame rabblement. Cal: din's Remains.
The covetous extortioner is involved in the fame fentence.
Decay of Piety.
To EXTRA'CT. v.a. [extraho, extractum, Latin.]

1. To draw out of fomething.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call extracting

Bacon's Pbyfical Remarks.
Out of the afthes of ail plants they extract a falt which they ufe in medicines.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N.${ }^{\circ} 645$.
If the metallick or mineral matter is difcoverable, it is fo diffufed and fcattered amongt the craffer and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poffible to feparate and extract it

Woodward's Natural Hifiory.
2. To draw by chemical operation.

## They

Whom funny Borney bears, are ftor'd with ftreams
Egregious, rum and rice's fpirit extract.
Pbillips.
3. To take from fomething of which the thing taken was a part. o take from fomething fee
Bone of my bone, flefh of my flefh, myfelf
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extrailed.
Milton's Paradije Lof, l. viii. l. 497.
4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

Thefe waters were extracted, and laid upon the furface of the ground.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
5. To felect and abftract from a larger treatife.

To fee how this cafe is reprefented, I have extratted out of that pamphlet a few notorious falfhoods.

Swift.
E'хтгаст. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The fubftance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. In tinctures, if the fuperfluous fisit of wine be diftilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker fubftarice, which chymifts call the extrait of the vegetables.

Boyle's Scept. Chym.
To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the extract and exhalation of our inward bitternefs, is no great fenfuality.

Government of the Tongue, $\int$. ro.
2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abftract ; an epitome.
I will prefent a few extracts out of authors. Camden's Remi

Some books may be read by extracts made of them by others, but only in the lefs important argunents, and the meaner books; elfe diffilled books are like common diftilled waters, farfyy things. Bacon's FDays, Cizil ard Mral.

Spend fome hours every day in readiny, and making extracts, if your memory be weak.

Swift.
ExTMA'ct. partic. adj. See the verb
Extra'ction. n. $\int$. [extractio, Latin]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal fubftance by chemical operation. Although the charge of extraction mould exceed the worth, at leaft it will difcover nature and poffibility.
They have fallen upon the diftillations of waters, extracciens of oils, and fuch like experin:ents urknown to the ancients.

Hakewill on Providence.
It would not defray the charge and labour of the extraction; and munt needs be all irretrievably loft. $H$ /cod'ward's Nat. Hift. 2. Derivation from an original ; lineage ; defcent.

One whofe extraetion's from an ancient line;
Gives hope again that well-born men may fhine;
The meaneft in your nature mild and good,
The noble reft fecured in your blood.
Waller:
A family of an ancient extraction, tranfported with the conqueror out of Normandy.

Ciarendon.
EXTRA'CTOR. n. $f$. [Latin.] The perfon or inftrument by which any thing is extracted.
Extradíctionaky, adj. [extra and dicti, Latin.] Not confifting in words but realities.
Of thefe extradifionary and real fallacies, Ariftotle and logicians make fix ; but we obferve men are commonly deceived by four thercof. Brown's Vulyar Errours, b.i. i. c. 4. Extrajudicial. adj. [extra and judicium, Latin.] Out of the regular courfe of legal procedure.
A declaratory or extrajudicial abfulution is conferred in foro panitentiali. Ayliffe's Parergon. different from the ordinary courfe of legal procedure manner different from the ordinary courfe of legal procedure.
The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all perfons concerned, may be faid to be done extrajudicialiy, when oppofition enfues thercupon. Ayliffe:
Extramission. n. f. [extra and mitto, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards; oppofite to intromiffion.

Ariftotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that fight is by reception, and not by extramiffion; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by fending any out.
Extramunda'ne. adj. [extra and mundus, Latin.] Ecyond the verge of the materia! world.
'Tis a philofophy that gives the exacteft topography of the extroinundane fpaces

Glanv. Jceff. c. 18. Extra'neous. adj; [extraneus, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign ; of different fubflaice; not intrinfick.
Relation is not contained in the real exiftence of things, but fornething extraneous and fuperinduced. Locke. When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing extraneous to them, they are then called true or falfe. Locke Gold, when equally pure, and freed from extraneous matter, is abfolutely alike in colour, confiftence, fpecifick gravity, and all other refpects.

Woodward on Foffils.
Extraórdinarily. adv. [ffom cxtraordinary.]
. In a manner out of the common method and order
In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himfelf gave an extraoidinarily ditection and counfel, as oft as they fought it at his hands. Hooker.
In government it is good to ufe men of one rank equally; for to countenance fome cxtraordinarily, is to make them infolent, and the reft difcontent. Bacon's Efays, Civ. and Moral. . Uncommonly; particulariy; eminently; remarkably

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is fo extraordinerily copious and elaborate, are fo. Howel.
The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was fo extrairdirarily magnificent; o herwife perhaps a cheaper ftructure might have been as ferviceable. Wilkins's Math. Ma Extraórdinariness. n.f. [from extraordinary.] Uncommonnefs ; eminence; remarkablenefs.
I chufe fome few, which either for the extraordinarinefs of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice, are the mof cminent.

Government of the Tongue, $\int .4$.
EXTRAO'RDINARY. adj. [extraordinarius, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced extrordinary whereby the $a$ is liquified into the 0.7

- Different fromi common order and method; not ordinary:

Evils muft be judged inevitab.e, if there be no apparen ordinary way to avoid them; becaule where council and ad vice bear rule of God's extraordinary power, without extraordinary warrant, we cannot prefume. Ficoker, b.v. f. 9:
At that time Spain had no other wars, fave thofe which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Voltaline and the Palatinate.

Lacon's War with Sain
Let us fee what extraordinary armies have been tranfinitted thither, and what ordinary forces have been maintained there

Davies's State of Ireiand.
2. Different from the common courfe of law.

If they procceded in a martial or any other extracrdinar

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way, without any form of law, his majefly fhould declare his jufice and affection to an old faithful fervant. Clarendun. 3. Eminent ; remarkable; more than common.

The houfe was built of fair aid itrong ftone, not iffceling fo much any extraordizary kind of finenefs, as an honourable reprefenting of a firm ftatelinefs.
vichey.

Sidney.
The Indians wornipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great flones, $E^{\circ} c$. and all things which feemed to have fomething extruordi: ary in them Stillingflet's Def. of Dijc. on Rom. Iaol. Extradordinary. adv. [This word feems only a colloquial barbarifin, ufed for the eafe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are extraordinary rare. Aid. Extraparóchial. adj. [extra and parochio, Latin] Not comprehended within any parifh.
Extraprovíncial. adj. [extra and provincia, Latin.] Not within the fame province ; not within the jurifdiction of the fame archbifhop.
An extratiovincial citation is not valid, ultra duas dicetas, above two day's journey; nor is'a citation valid that contains many conditions manifently inconvenient. Ayliff's Parergon. Extrare'gular. adj. [extio and reguia, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is extrargular, and produces ftrange things beyond common rules; and he led Ifrael through a fea, and made a rock pour forth water. Taylor's Rule of living boly. Extra'vagance. $\}$ n. f. [extravagans, Latin.]
Extrávagancy. Excurfion or fally beyond prefcribed limits.
I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I fhall make no delay to recall myfelf into the road again, having been taught by you thofe feveral particulars.
2. Irregularity ; wildncls.
3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and exiravagancy of their own paffions, have put their bodies into a combuttion, and by ftirring up their rage againft others, have armed that fierce humour againft themfelves.

Tillotfon Sermon
4. Unnatural tumour ; bombaft.

I remember fome verfes of my own, Maximin and Alman zor, which cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance.

Drjden's Spanijh Fryar, Dedication.
5. Wafte; vain and fuperfluous expence.

She ufed to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glaffes; and was of fuch an irregular temper, and fo entirely given up to her paffion, that you might argue as well with the North-wind as with her ladylhip; fo expenfive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to fupply her extravasance.
EX'TRA'VAGAN' [. adj. [extravagans, Latin.]

1. Wondering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal fenfe, but not now in ufe.

## At his warning

The extravagant and erring fpirit hies
To his confine.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
2. Roving beyond juft limits or prefcribed methods.

I dare not afk for what you would not grant:
But wifhes, madam, are extravagant;
They are not bounded with things poffible;
I may wifh more than I prefume to tell. Dryden's Aurengz. 3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty conftitutions of pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they being written in no order or method, vagantu extra corpus collectionum canonum. Ayliffe's Parer. 4. Irregular ; wild.

For a dance they feem'd
Somewhat extraiagant, and wild. Milton's Paradife Lof.
There appears fomething nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniufes, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polifhing.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .160$.
New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compofed a wild extravagant dream.
5. Wafteful; prodigal; vainly expenfive.

An extravagant man, who has nothing elfe to recommend him but a falfe generofity, is often more beloved than a perfon of a much more finifhed character, who is defective in this particular.

Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{0} .243$.
Extrávagant. n.f. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.
We pity or laugh at thofe fatuous extravagants. Glanville.
There are certain extravagants among people of all fizes and profeffions; and there muft be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions.

L'Ejtrange.
Extra'vagantey. adv. [from extravagant.]

1. In an extravaçant manner ; wildly.

Her paffion was extravagantly new;
But mine is much the madder of the two.
Dryden.
2. In an unreafonable degree.

Some are found to praife our author, and others as rafhly and extravagantly contradict his admircrs. Pope's Eff: on Honier. 3. Expenfively; luxurioufly; waftefully.

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Extravaga'ntness. n.f. [from extraragant.] Excels; ex* curfion beyond limits.
To Extrávagate. v. n. [(xitıa and vagor, Latin.] To wander out of linits.
Extra'vasated. adj. [extra and vafa, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veffels.

The vifcuous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravafated blood of pleuretick people, may be diffolved by a due degree of heat.

Arbutbnot on Aliments
Extravasa'tion. n. f. [from extravafated] The act of forcing, or ftate of being forced out of the proper containing veffels.

Aliment, too vifcuous, obfructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the fmall veffels of the lungs, after a rupture and extravajation of blood, cafily produces an ulcer. Arb. Extrave'nate.adj. [extra and vena, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is afiected in like manner as is the extravenate blood by the fympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumftances of good evidence afferted.

Gianv. Scepf. c. 24.
Extravérsion. n. f. [extra and verfio, Latin:] The act of throwing out; the flate of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an extraverfion of the fulphur, or of any of the two other fuppofed principles. Boyle.
Extráught. part. [This is an obfolete participle from extract; as diftraught from diftract.] Extracted.

Sham'ft thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught, To let thy tongue detect thy bafeborn heart? Shak. H. VI. EXTRE'ME. adj. [extremus, Latin. This word is fometimes corrupted by the fuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itfelf the fuperlative fignification.]

1. Greateft; of the higheft degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by fetting the body in extremity of cold, fhall undoubtedly remove the difeafe; but together with it the difeafed too. Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.
The Lord Gall fmite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an extreme burning. Deutr. xxviii. 22.

They thought it the extremef of evils to put themfelves at the mercy of thofe hungry and diforderly people. Bacon. 2. Utmoft.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' extreme/t verge of the fwift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. Shakef. As jou like it.
Mifeno's cape and Bauli laft he view'd,
That on the fea's extremeft borders ftood. Addifon on Italy:
3. Laft; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thofe fad fhades below:
I go th' extremef remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love.
Dryden.
4. Preffing in the utmoft degrec.

Cafes of neceffity being fometime but urgent, fometime extreme, the confideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the eafier kind of neceffity. Hioker, b.v. א. 9
EXTRE'ME. n. $\int$. [from the adjective ]

1. Utmoft point; higheft degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce. extremes, extremes by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to ftarve in ice
Their foft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. Milt. Pa.Lof. Avoid extremes, and fhun the faults of fuch
Who fill are pleas'd too little, or too much. Pope. They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, flould be praifed in an extreme, without oppofition.

Pope's Effay on Homer
2. Points at the greatef diffance from each other ; extremity.

The true Proteftant religion is feated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the extremes on either hand. Bacon.
The fyllogiftical form only fhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thofe it is on both fides immediately applied to, then thofe two remote ones, or, as they are called, e..tremes, do certainly agree.

Loike.
Extre'mely, adv. [from extreme.]

1. In the utmof degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an extremely doleful voice; but fo fupprefied with a kind of whifpering note, that he could not conceive the words difinally.

Sidnej.
2. Very much; greatly: in faniliar language.

Whoever fees a fcoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be extremely comforted in his own vices. Suiff. Extre'mity. n.f. [extremitas, Latin.]
I. The utmoft point ; the higheft degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by fetting the body in extremity of cold, fhall undoubtedly remove the difeafe; but together with it the difeafed too.

Hocker, b. iv. f. s.

## E X T

Should any one be cruel and unchariable to that extremity, yet this would not prove that propricty gave any authoLocke. 2. The utmoft parts; the parts moft remote from the middle.

It is commonly fet forth green or yellow: in its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the extremities or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black.

Brown.
The extrenities of the joints mult be feldom hidden, and the extremities or end of the feet never. Dryden's Duifrefuog.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldnefs in the extremitics; but fuch a fenfation is very confiftent with an inflammatory diftemper.

Arbutbon on Diet.
The points in the utmof degree of oppofition, or at the utnoft diftance from each other.

He's a man of that ftrange compofition,
Made up of all the wort extremities
Of youth and age.
Denbam's Sophy.
4. Remoteft parts ; parts at the greateft diftance.

They fent fleets out of the Red Sea to the extremities of Fithiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. Arbuth 5. Violence of paffion.

With equal meafure the did moderate
The ftrong extremities of their outrage. Spenfer's Fa. 2uen. If I fhew no colour for my extremity, let me be your tablefport.

Shakefpeare.
6. The utmoft violence, rigour, or diftrefs.

Why fhould not the fame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the fword, and brought under by extremity?

Spenfer on Ireland.
Their hearts the gueffeth,
And yields her to extremity of time.
Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
He promifed, if they fhould be befieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they fhould be reduced to extremity.

Clarendon, b. viii.
It fhould be never fo expofed to the extrenity of war as to fall into thofe barbarous hands.

I wifh peace, and any terms prefer
Before the laft extremities of war. Dryden's Ind. Emperor. To E'XTRICATE. v. a. [extrico, Latin.] To difembarrafs; to fet free any one in a fate of perplexity; to difentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reafon cannot well extricate itfelf out of. Locke.

Thefe are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of extricating herfelf from her oppreffions, and recovering the feveral tones and fprings of her diftended veffels.

Addifon's Spectator, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 195.
Extrica'tion. n. f. [from extricate.] The act of difentangling ; difentanglement.

Crude falt has a tafte not properly acid, but fuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid fpirit did as fuch pre-exift in the falt whence it was obtained, fo that we may fuppofe it to have been made rather by tranfmutation than extrication.

Boyle.
EXTRI'NSICAL. adj. [extrinfecus, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinfick. It is commonly written fo, but analogy requires extrinfecal.

A body cannot move, unlefs it be moved by fome extrin/ical agent: we may eafily frame a conceit, how abfurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itfelf.

Digby on Bodies.
Neither is the atom by any extrinfical impulfe diverted from its natural courfe.

Ray on the Creation.
Outward objects, that are extrinfical to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinfical, and proper to itfelf, which, when reflected on by itfelf, become alfo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

Locke.
Extrínsicaily. adu. [from éxtrinfical.] From without.
If to fuppofe the foul a diftinct fubftance from the body, and extrinfically advenient, be an error, almoft all the world hath been miffaken.

Glanville.
Extri'nsick. adj. [extrinfecus, Latin.] Outward; external. When they cannot fhake the main fort, they muft try if they can poffefs themfelves of the outworks, raife fome prejudice againft his carriage and his moft extrinfick adherents.

Government of the Tongure, f. 7 .
Extrinfick modes are fuch as arife from fomething that is not in the fubject or fubftance itfelf; but it is a manner of being which fome fubfances attain, by reafon of fomething that is external or foreign to the fubject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.

Watts's Logick.
To EXTRU'CT. v. a. [extruo, extructum, Latin.] To build; to raile; to form into a frructure.
Extru'ctor, n.f. [from extruct.] A builder; a fabricator;
To Extru'de. v. a. [extrudo, Latin.] To thruft off; to drive off; to pufh out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the fhells, they concluded that the fea had been extruded and driven off by the mud.

Wiodward's Natural Hif:ry.

## E X U

Extru'sion. $n f$. [extrufus, Latin.] The act of thrufting or driving out.

They fuppofe the channel of the fea to have been formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreffion of fome parts of the carch, and an extrufion and elevation of others.

Burnct's Theory of the Earth. Extu'berance. n. f. [ex and tuber, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant ; parts that rife from the reft of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or extuberances that lic fartheft from the axis of the work. Moxon's Mech. Exer. Exu'berance. n. f. [exuberatio, Latin ] Overgrowth; fuperfluous fhoots; ufelefs abundance; luxuriance.

Men efteem the overflowing of gall the exuberanice of zeal; and all the promifes of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. Decay of Piety.

Though he expatiates on the fame thoughts in different words, yet in his fimiles that exuberance is avoided. Gaith.
EXU'BERANT. adj. [exuberans, Latin.]
I. Growing with fuperfluous fhoots; overabundant ; fuperfluoufly plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
And richer fweets, beyond our gardens pride,
Plays o'er the fields, and fhowers with fudden hand
Exuberant fpring.
Thomfon's Spring, l: 685. His fimiles have been thought too exuberant, and full of
Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
2. Abounding in the utmoft degree.

We might there difcern fuch immenfe power, fuch unfearchable wifdom, and fuch exuberant goodnefs, as may juftly ravifh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration.

Boyle's Seraphick Love.
A part of that exuberant devotion, with which the whole affembly raifed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateft diftance of time. Addifon's Freeholder, No. 49. Exu'beranily. adv. [from exuberant.] Abundantly; to a fuperfluous degrec.

A confiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the furface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it exuberantly fruitful. Woodward's Natural Hiflory
To Exu'berate. v.n. [exubero, Latin.] To abound in the higheft degree.

All the lovelinefs imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaft confuence and immen fity that eruber ates in God:

Boyle's Scraph. Love.
Exu'ccous. adj. [exfuccus, Latin.] Without juice; dry. . This is to be effected not only. in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought exuccous and dry unto us. broiun. Exu'dation. n. f. [from exudo, Latin.]
I. The act of emitting in fweat; the act of emitting moifture through the pores.

The tumour fometimes arifes by a general exudation out of the cutis.

Wifeman's Surgery.
2. The matter iffuing out by fweat from any body.

The gum of trees, which we fee flining and clear, is but a fine paflage or ftraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and in like manner Cornifh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more refplendent than gums, are the fine extedations of ftone. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it feemeth to be an exudation of the herb itfelf. Bacon Cuckowfittle, or woodfere, that fpumous frothy dew, or exudation, or both, is found efpecially about the joints of lavender and rofemary. Brown's Vilgar Errours, b. v. c. 3. To Exu'date. \} v.n. [exudo, Latin.]. To fweat out; to iffue To Exu'de. $\}$ out by fweat.

Some perforations in the pait itfelf, through which the humour included doth exudate, may be obferved in fuch as are frefh. . Brown's Vu'g. Err.
The juices of the flowers are, firft, the expreffed juice; fecondly, a volatile oil, whercin the fmell of the plant prefides; thirdly, honey, cxuding from all flowers, the bitter not exceptèd.

Aibutbrot on Aliments.
To EXU'LCERATE. v. a. [exulcéc, Latin.]
. To make fore with an ulcer ; to affect with a running or cating fore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exu'cerate it, if they fay on long. Bac. Nat. Hijt.
That the faliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, fometimes exulcerating the jaws, and rotting the teeth. Ray on the Creation.
The ftagnating ferum turaing acrimoninus, cxulcerates and putrifies the bowels, producing moft difmal fymptoms.
2. To afflict ; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly atings,
Mangle iny apprehenfive tendereft parts,
Exafperate, (xulcorate, and raife
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can afiwage. 'Milion's Asomifics, $l^{\prime} 6_{23}$.
Exulcerátion. n. f. [fromexalcerate.]

1. The heginning erofion, which wears atway the fubfance and forms an ulcer

Quincy.
2. Exacerbation ; corrofion.

This cxulceration of mind made him apt to take all occafions of contradiction.

Hooker, b. ii. $\int .5$ Exu'lceratory. adj. [from exulcerate] Having a tendency to caufe ulcers.
To EXU'LT. v. n. [exulto, Latin.] To rejoice above meafure ; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladnefs.

The whole world did feem to exult that it had occafion of pouring out gifts to fo blefied a purpofe. Hooker, b. v. $\int .13$

Who might be your mother,
That you infult, exult, and rail, at onice Over the wretched Exu'ltance. n. $f$. [from exult.] Tranfport; joy; triumph; gladnefs; exultation.
We have great caufe of exultance and joy, God's fervice being the moft perfect freedor. Government of the Tongue Exulta'tion. n. $\int$. [exultatio, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.
Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their paftor, and in their paftor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pafs, in the hearing of God himfelf, and in the prefence of his holy angels; fo many heavenly acclamations, exultations, provocations, petitions.

Hooker, b. v. f. 39 .
Devotion infpires men with fentiments of religious gratitude, and fwells their hearts with inward tranfports of joy and exultation.

Addif'n's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\prime} \cdot 49$.
To EXU'NDATE. v. n. [exundo, Lat.] To overflow. Dict. Exunda'tion. n. f. [from exundate.] Overflow; abundance. It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exundation and overflowing of his tranfcendent and infinite goodnefs.

Ray on the Creation.
Exu'perable. adv. [exuperabilis, Latin.] Conquerabie; fuperable; vincible
Exu'perance. n.f. [exuperantia, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.
Rome hath lefs variation than London; for on the Weft fide of Rome are feated France, Spain and Germany, which take off the exuperance, and balance the vigour of the Eaftern parts. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.
To Exu'scitate. v.a. [exfufcito, 'Latin.] To ftir up; to roufe.
Exu'stion. n.f. [exuffio, Latin.] The act of burning up; confumption by fire.
EXU'VIIE. n.. . [Latin.] Caft fkins; caft fhells; whatever is thrown off, or fhed by animals.

The filhes upon this ftone have taken up fo little room in the ftone, that they appear to be only the fkins or exuvia, rather than entire bodies of fifhes. Woodward on Fi/hes.
 EA. $\}$ Saxon z into $\dot{y}$, which is ufually done; or from the Ee. Saxon ea, which fignifies a water, river, E'c. or, laftly, from reaz, a field, by the fame kind of melting. Gibfon. Ey'As. n.f. [niais, French.] A young hawk juft taken from the neft, not able to prey for itfelf. Hanmer.

There is, fir, an aiery of children, little eyafes, that cry out.
Ey'asmusket. n.f. A young unfledged male hawk of the mukket kind. Hanmer. Here comes little Robin.-How now, my eyafmufket; what news with you?

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
EYE n.f. obfolete plural eyne, now eyes. [auga, Gothick; eaz, Saxon; oog, Dutch; ee, Scottifh, plur. eene.]
i. The organ of vifion; the medium of the fenfe of fight.

Good fir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the regifter of your own, that I may pafs $\cdot$ with a reproof off the eafier. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.

My face is but a moon, and clouded too

- Bleffed are clouds to do as fuch clouds do:

Vouchfafe, bright moon, and there thy ftars to fhine,
Thofe clouds remov'd, upon our watry eyne. Shakefpeare. Nor doth the eye itfelf,
That moft pure fpirit of fenfe, behold itfelf,
Not going from itfelf; but eyes oppos'd,
Salute each other with each other's form. Sh. Troil. andCreff.
He kept him as the apple of his eye. Deutr. xxxii. 10.
As long looking againft the fun or fire hurteth the eye by dilatation; fo curious printing in fmall volumes, and reading of fmall letters, do hurt the eye by contraction. Bacon.

His awful prefence did the crowd furprize,
Nor durft the rafh fpectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confefs'd him born for kingly fway,
So fierce, they flafh'd intolerable day. Dryd. Knight's Tale.
But fure the eye of time beholds no name
So bleft as thine in all the rolls of fame. Pope's Odyfey.
2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you fhould not obey the truth, before whofe eyes Jefus Chrift hath, been evidently fet forth?

Gal. iii. 1.

## 3. Look; countenance

I'll fay yon grey is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's bro w. Si, Rom, and 'jul. 4. Front; face

To juftify this worthy nobleman,
Her fhall you hear difproved to your cyes.
Shakeppeare's Meafure for Meafure.
5. A pofture of direct oppofition, where one thing is in the fame line with another.

Now pafs'd, on cither fide they nimbly tack;
Both ftrive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its eye more clofely they come back,
To finifh all the deaths they left behind. Dryd. Ann. Miral.
6. Afpect ; regard

Having an eye to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with a ring; Ecc. fundry churchoffices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only ftroke of an axiom to have cut them off. Hooker, b. iii. .. 4.
As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and pofitive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an efpecial eje. Hooker.
The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his ejes fhall be evil towards his brother. Deutr. xxviii. 54 .
He that hath a bountiful eye fhall be bleffed.' Prov. xxii. 9.
None fhould be put into either of thofe commiffions, with an eye of favour to their perfons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. Bacon to Villiers.
Winds and hurricanes at land, tempefts and forms at fea, have always been looked upon with as evil an eye as earthquakes. Woodward's Natural Hiftry.
In this difpofal of my fifter, I have had an eye to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of found judgment.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .75$.
Bookfellers mention with refpect the authors they have printed, and confequently have an eye to their own advantage.
Notice; attention; obfervation.
Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .92$.
Notice; attention; obfervation.
Not fatisfied with our oath, he
men to have ane that we tho appointed a band of horfelimits.

Sidney, b. ii.
Lawmakers muft have an eye to the place where, and to the men amongt whom.

Hooker, b. i. f. 10.
His majefty hath caft his eyes upon you, as finding you to be fuch as you thould be, or hoping to make you to be fuch as he would have you to be.
If the Englifh had driven the Irifh into the plains and open countries, where they might have an eye and obfervation upon them, the Irifh had been eafily kept in order. Davies on Irel.
Spenfer has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had alfo our poet's Ceiris in his eye.

Dryden's En.
Mifdoubt my conftancy, and do not try;
But ftay and ever keep me in your eye. Dryd. Ind. Emperor.
After this jealoufy he kept a frict eye upon him. L'Eftrange.
This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. Locke.

Thefe are intrinfick difficulties arifing from the text itfelf, as the uncertainty fometimes who are the perfons he fpeaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his eye. Locke.

Several performances have been juftly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an eje to this predominant humour of the town.

Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 35$.
We were the mof obedient creatures in the world, conffant to our duty, and kept a fteddy cye on the end for which we were fent hither.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 577$.
8. Opinion formed by obfervation.

She told her hubband, the defigned to be beautiful in no body's cye but his.

Sidney.
It hath, in their eje, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome.

Hooker, b. v. f. 27:
Like one of, two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. Shakefpeare.
I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the cye of the world, from having any preparations for one. K. Cbarles. Though he in all the people's eyes feem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat.
Denbart.
9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be feen.

There fhall he practife tilts and tournaments,
Hear fweet difcourfe, converfe with noblemen;
And be, in eye of every exercife,
Worthy his youth and noblenefs of birth.
Shakefpeare.
10. Any thing formed like an eye.

Or fee colours like the cye of a peacock's feather, by preffing our eyes on cither corner, whilft we look the other way.

Newtor's Opt.
11. Any fmall perforation.

This Ajax has not fo much wit as will ftop the eye of Helen's needle.

Shakefp. Troilus and Crefida.
Does not our Saviour himfelf fpeak of the intolerable difficulty which they caufe in men's paffage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the
gate which leads to life to the ftreightnefs of a needle's eje? South's Sermons.
12. A fmall catch into which a hook goes.

Thofe parts, if they cohere to one another but by reft only, may be much more eafily diffociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and ejes, or other kind of faftenings entangled in one another.
13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-fhoots to the very root, fave one or two of the ftouteft, to be left with three or four ejes of young wood.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
14. A fmall hade of colour

The ground indeed is tawny.
-With an ege of green in't.
Sbakef. Tempef.
Red with an eje of blue, makes a purple. Boyle on Colours.
5. Power of perception.

The eyes of your underftanding being enlightened. Eph. i.
A gift doth blind the ejes of the wife. Deutr. xvi 19.
To Eye. v.a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to obferve.
When they are laid in garrifon, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. Spenfer on Ireland. Full many a lady
I've ey' $d$ with beft regard.
Shakefpeare's Tempef. The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richeft lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. Shakef. Coriolanus.
Bid the cheek be ready with a blufh,
Modeft as morning, when the coldly eyes
The youthful Phoobus. Shakef. Troilus and Creffida.
Bold deed thou haft prefum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That facred fruit. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix. l.923: Such a ftory as the bafilifk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vifion, that a man becomes hoarfe and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage firft to eye him. Brown's Vulg. Err.
It was needful for her perpetually to eye her purfuing enemy.
More's Antidote againft Atheijm.
Then gave it to his faithful fquire,
With leffons how t'obferve and eye her. Hudibras, p. iii.
Eye nature's walks, fhoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rife. Pope's E/f. on Man. Have a box when eunuchs fing,
And foremoft in the circle eye a king. Pope's Epift. of Hor.
ToEye. v. n. To appear; to fhow; to bear an appearance. Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you.
Shakef. Antbony and Cleopatra.
Ey'eball. n.f. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Oh, were mine eyeballs into bullets turn'd,
That I in rage might fhoot them at your faces ! Shak. H.VI. Be fubject to no fight but mine: invifible
To every eyeball elfe.
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
I feel my hair grow ftiff, my eyeballs rowl;
This is the only form could thake my foul. Dryd. Ind. Emp. Not when a gilt buffet's refected pride
Turns you from found philofophy afide,
Not when from plate to plate your eyeballs roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. Pope's Horace.
Eyebri'ght. n. f. [eupbrafia, Latin.] It hath an anomalous perfonated flower of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper one upright, parted into feveral divifions; and the lower one divided into three parts, each of which is again divided into two: out of the flowercup rifes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, or oblong hurk, divided into two parts, and replete with fmall feeds.
Ey'ebrow. n. f. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his miffrefs eyebrow. Sbakefp. As you like it.
On the feventh day he fhall fhave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his ejebrows.

Lev. xiv. 9.
Above fland the ejebrows, to keep any thing from running down upon them; as drops of fweat from the forehead, or duft. Ray on the Creation.
The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy ftare,
And o'er his eycbrows hung his matted hair. Dryden:
Ey'tidrop. n.f. [eye and drop.] Tear.
That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would by beholding him have wafh'd his knife
With gentle eyedrops.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
E;'eglance. n. f. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the cye.

His countenance was bold, and bafhed not
For Guyon's looks; but fornful eyeglance at him thot. F.Q.

Ex'eglass. n. f. [ge and glafi.] Spectacles; glafs to affift the fight.

Ha' not you feen, Camillo?
But that's paft doubt you have; or your eyeglafs
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. Shaikef. Winter's Tale
By comparing it with a good perfpective of four foct in length, made with a concave eyeglafs, I could read at a greater diftance with my own inftrument than with the glafs. A extto:.
Ey'eless. adj. [from eye.] Without eyes; fightelefs; deprived of fight.

A proclaim'd prize! moft happy
That eyclefs head of thine was firft fram'd flem
To raife my fortunes.
Sliakefp. King Leas.
Promife was, that'I
Should Ifrael from Philiftian yoke deliver:
Afk for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyelfof in Gaza, at the mill with faves:
Himfelf is bound under Philiftian yoke. Miiton's Agonifles. Pentheus durt deride
The cheated people, and the eyelefs guide.
Addijon's Ovid's Metamorph.
Eyelefs he grop'd about with vengeful hafte,
And juftled promontories as he pafs'd. Gartb's Ovid. Meonides,
Poor eyelefs pilgrim.
Phillips.
Cyclop, if any pitying thy difgrace,

Pope's Odyffey.
Ey'elet. n. f. [eillet, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any fmall perforation for a lace to go through.
Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made eyelet holes to draw it clofe

Wijeman's Surgery.
Ey'elid. n.f. [eye and lid.] The membrane that fhuts over the eye.

Therewith her dim eyelids fhe up 'gan rear,
On which the dreary death did fit, as fad
As lump of lead, and made dark clouds appear. Fai. Queen.
Mark when fhe fmiles with amiable chear,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each ejelid fweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in fhade to fit. Spenfer's Sonnets.
On my eyelids is the fhadow of death. Fob xvi. 16.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I fhew'd thee once;
The juice of it, on fleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it fees. Sbakefpeare.
The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is fet off more white.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
At length, the crackling noife and dreadful blaze
Call'd up fome waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the reft could raife, Whofe heavy eyelids yet were full of night.
Eyese'rvant. n.f. [eye and fervant.] A fervant that works only while watched.
Eyesérvice. n. f. [eye and fervice.] Service performed only under infpection.

Servants, obey in all things your mafter; not with eyeService, as men pleafers, but in finglenefs of heart. Col. iii.

I muft carry off niy prize as others do; and not think of Iharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of eyefhot from the other windows. Dryden's Don Sebafitian.
I have preferved many a young man from her eyefiot by this means.

Spectator, No. 284.
Ey'esight. n. $\int$. [eye and fight.] Sight of the eye.
The Lord hath recompenfed me according to my cleannefs in his eyefight.

2 Sam. xxii. 22 . I have an ill-divining foul :
Methinks I fee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my eyefight fails, or thou look'ft pale. Shakefpeare. I love you, fir,
Dearer than eyefight, fpace and liberty,
Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare. Shakef. K. Lear. Though fight be loft,
Life yet hath many folaces, enjoy'd
Where other fenfes want not their delights,
At home in leifure and domeftick eafe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyefight expoles daily men abroad. Milton's Agonifles.
Jofephus fets this down from his own eyefight, being himfelf a chief captain at the fiege of Jopata, where thefe events happened. Wilkins's Matb

He blinds the wire, gives eyefght to the bind,
And molds and ftamps anew the lover's mind. Dryden.
Ey'esore. n. f. [cye and fore.] Something offenfive to the fight.
Hath the church of Chrift, from the firt beginning, by a fecret univerfal inftinct of God's good fpirit, always-tied itfelf

## E Y E

end neither fermon, nor almoft any fipeech of moment which hath concerned matters of God, without fome \{pecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore; and is the like conclufion of pfalms become now, at length, an eyefore, or a galling to the ears that hear it? Hooker, b.v Fy, doff this habit; fhame to your eftate,
And ejefore to our folemn feftival. Shak. Tam. of the Sbrew. As foon as the two londs came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having prefently to fpeak, they were quickly freed from that eyefore.

Clarendon, b. viii
Mordecai was an ejefore to Haman. L'Eftrange, Fable $3^{8 .}$
He's the beft piece of man's fleh in the market; not an eyefore in his whole body.

Dryden's Don Sebaftian.
Eyespo'tred. adj. [eye and jpot.] Marked with fpots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her eyefpotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain:
Spenfer.
Eyestri'ng. n.f. [eye and Aring.] The ftring of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyefrings; crackt them, but
To look upon him. Shake/peare's Cymbeline.
To know whether the fheep are found or not, fee that their gums be red, the brifket-ikin red, and the eyefrings ruddy.

Mortimer's Hufbandry.
Ey'etooth. n. $\int$. [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each fide to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each fide ftronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed; called canini, in Englifh ejeteeth, to tear the more tough fort of aliments.

Ray on the Greation
Ey'EWINK. n. f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.
They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant

## E Y R

you, they could never get an cyewink of her. Stake'peare. Eyewi'tness. 1. 1 . [ege and witmefs.] An ocular evidence; oiic who gives teftimony to facts feen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our
Lord Jefus Chrift, and were eyewitnefles of his majefly. 2 Pet.
To meet him all his faints, who filent ftood
Eyezuitnefles of his almighty acts
With jubilee advanc'd. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi.
Give us, if thou can'ft,
Eyewitne/s of what firtt or laft was done; Milton's Agonifles.
Relation more particular and diftinct.
The curious, by laying together circumftances, atteftations; and characters of thofe who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at firf but eyeusitneffes could abfolutely believe or difbelieve. Addifon on the Cbriftian Religion.
Eyre. n.f. [eyre, French; iter, Latin.] The court of juftices itinerants; and juftices in eyre are thofe only, which Bracton. in many places calls juficiarios itinerantes. The cyre alfo of the foreft is nothing but the juftice-feat, otherwife called; which is, or fhould by ancient cuftom, be held every three years by the juftices of the foreft, journeying up and down to that purpofe.

Cowel.
$E_{Y^{\prime} R y . ~ n . f . ~[f r o m ~ e y, ~ a n ~ e g g .] ~ T h e ~ p l a c e ~ w h e r e ~ b i r d s ~ o f ~}^{\text {en }}$ prey build their nefts and hatch

But I was born fo high,
Our eyrie buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and fcorns the fun. Shak. R. III. The eagle, and the ftork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build. Milt. Par. Lef. Some haggard hawk, who had her eyry nigh, Well pounc'd to faften, and well wing'd to fly. Dryden.


## F A.B

FA confonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the femi-vowels, and according to that opinion diftinguifhed in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has fo far the nature of a mute, that it is eafily pronounced before a liquid in the fame fyllable. It has in Engliih an invariable found, formed by compreffion of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is $V$, which, in the Iflandick alphabet, is only diftinguifned from it by a point in the body of the letter.
Faba'ceous. adj. [fabaceus, Latin] Having the nature of bean. A'BLE. n.f. [fable, French ; fabula, L.atin.]
A'BLE. $n . \int$. [fable, French ; fabula, Latin.]

1. A feigned fory intended to enforce fome moral precept.
Jotham's faile of the bees is the oldeft extant, and as beautiful as any made fince.

Addifon's, Spectator.
2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, fo fung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine ;
But, fpite of ail thofe fable makers,
He never fow'd on Almaign acres.
Dryden.
3. A vitious or foolifh fiction.

But refufe profane and old wives fables:
ITim. iv. 7.
4. The feries or contexture of events which conftitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the firf bufinefs of the poet: this being formed, he contrives fuch a defign or fable as may be moft fuirable to the moral.

Dryden's Dufrejnoy.
The firft thing to be confidered in an epick poem is the fab'e, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action which it relates, is more or lefs fo.

Addijon's Spectator.
5. A lye. This fenfe is merely familiar.

Tofa'ble. v. $n$. [from the noun.]

1. To feign ; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's fons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old priets mention, fabling.
Vain now the tales which fabling poets tell,
That wav'ring conqueft ftill defires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddefs knows to dwell.
Pior.
2. To tell falfhoods; to lye.

He fables not: I hear the enemy. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
To Fa'ble. v. a. To feign; to tell of falfety.
We nean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itfelf into the hell
Throu fablefl. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi. l. 292 Ladies of th' Hefperides, that feem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or fabl'd fince
Of fairy danifels met in foreft wide, By kuights.

Milton's Parad. Loff.
Fa'bled. cadj. [from fabie.] Celebrated in fables.
Hail, fabled grotto! hail, Elyfian foil!
Thou fairef fot of fair Britamia's ine!
Tickell.
FA'bler. n. f. [from fable.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned nories.
To FABR.CATE v. a. [fabricor, Latin.]

1. To butid; to conftruct.
2. To forge; to devife falfely. This fenfe is retained among the Scollifh lawyers; for when they fufpect a paper to be forged, they fay it is fabricate.
Fabricaltion n.f.[romfabricate.] The act of building; conffruction

This falricat on of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the firft rudiments of the human nature.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
FA'brick. n. f. [fabricn, Latin.]

1. A building ; an edifice.

There muft be an exquifite care to place the columns, fet in feveral fories, moft precifely one over another, that fo the folid may anfwer to the folid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as ftrength of the fabrick. IV ot on.
2. Any fy ftem or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of difimilar parts.

> Still will ye think it frange,

That all the parts of this great fubrick change; Cuit their old itation and primeval frame.

To Fábrick. v.a. [from the nowi.] To build; to form; to conftruct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheefe inhabitants obferve, and how Fabrick their manfions.

Pbillips. $\mathrm{FA}^{\prime} \mathrm{BULIST}$. $n$.f. [fabuli/le, French.] A writer of fables. Quitting Efop and the fabuli/s, he copies from Boccace.

Our bard's a fabulif, and deals in fiction. Garrick
Fabulo'sity. $n$ j. [fabulofitas, Latin.] Lyingriefs; fulnèfs of thories; fabulous invention.
In their fabulofity they would report, that they had obfervations for twenty thoufand years.

Abbot's Defcription of the World.
Fa'bulous. adj. [fabulofus, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.
A perfon terrified with the imagination of fpectres, is more reafonable than one who thinks the appearance of firits fabrilous and groundlefs.

Aldifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .1: 0$
Fa'bulously. adv. [from fabulous.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.
There are many things fabuloutfy delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. Brown's Fulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 8. FACE. n. f. [face, French, from facies; Latin.]

1. 'I he vifage.

The children of Ifrael faw the face of Mofes, thiat the fkin of Mofes's face thone.

Exod. xxxiv. 35.
A man fhall fee faces, which, if you examine then part by part, you fhall never find good; but take them together; are not uncomely.

Bacon, Efay 44 .
From beauty ftill to beauty ranging,
In ev'ry face I found a dart.
Addijon's Spectator.
2. Countenance; caft of the fentures; look; air of the face.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be filent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodnefs and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all pow'r of face. Pope's Epilles. 3. The furface of any thing.

A mift watered the whole face of the ground. Gen. ii. 6 . - The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the face of the houfe, towards the Eaft, was an hundred cubits.

Ezek. xli. 14.
4. State of affairs

He lock'd, and faw the face of things quite chang'd,
The brazen threat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game
To luxury and riot, feaft and dance. Milton's Par. Lof.
This would produce a new face of things in Europe. Addij. 5. Appearance; refemblance.

Keep ftill your former face, and mix again
With thefe loft firits; run all their mazes with ' em ;
For fuch are treafons.
At the firt flock, with blood and powder fain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor
Nor heav'n, nor fea, their former face retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects fo ftrange,
They trouble nature, and her vifage change. Waller.
His dialogue has fo much the face of probability, that fome
6. Prefence ; figh for a real conference.

Ye fhall give her unto Eleazar, and one fhall flay her before his face.

Numb. xix. 3 .
Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my face,
That $I$ of all the gods am leaft in grace. Dryden's Iliad. 7. Confidence ; boldnefs.

Thinking, by this face,
To faiten in our thoughts that they have courage;
Rut 'tis not fo. Shakeppeare's Fulius Cacfar.
How many things are shere which a man cannot, with ally face or comlinefs, fay or do himfelf? A man can fcarce allege his own merits with modefty, much lefs extol them: a man cannot fometimes brook to fupplicate or beg.

Bacon, Effay 28
You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and face alone.
Hudibras, p.ii.
You, fays the judge to the wolf, have the face to clayenge
$8 R \mathrm{R}$
that which you never loft; and you, fays he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly folen.
${ }^{-}$L'Eftrange, Fable 415
This is the man that has the fuce to charge others with falfe citations.

Tillotjon, Preface.
8. Diftortion of the face.

## Shame itfelf

Why do you make fuch faces?
Shakefpeare's Macbeth. Face to Face. [An adverbial expreffion.]

1. When botl parties are prefent.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accufed have his accufers face to face. Aits xxv. 16.
2. Nakedly; without the interpofition of other bodies.

Now we fee through a glafs darkly; but then face to face.
To Face. v. n. [from the noun.]
I. To carry a falfe appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs muft learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to fcoff, to company. Hublecd's Tale 2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man ; you a foldier, and afraid of the enemy
Dryden's Spanifis Fryar.
Then thrice the mounted fquadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice refound;
Hail and farewel they fhouted thrice amain,
Tirrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again. Dry. To Face. v. a.

1. To meet in front ; to oppofe. with confidence and firmnefs. I'll face
This temper, and deferve the name of king. Dryden. We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and caft about for a fufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle.

Addifon on the War.
They are as loth to fee the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordfhip; and, at leaft, as ready to face them under a popifh perfecution.

Swift.
2. To oppofe with impudence.

We trapann'd the fhate, and $f a c^{\prime} d$ it down
With plots and projects of our own. Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2. Becaufe he walk'd againft his will,
He fac'd men down that he ftood fill.
Prior.
3. To ftand oppofite to.

On one fide is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverfe has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the fide of the Palatine mountain that faces it.

Addifon on Italy
The temple is defcribed to be fquare, and the four fronts with open gates, faciug the different quarters of the world.

Pope's Temple of Fame.
4. To cover with an additional fuperficies; to inveft with a covering.
The whole fortification of Soleurre is faced with marble. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the firft fpit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. Mortimer's Huflandry.
FA'celess. adj. [from face.] Without a face.
Baile;
Facfpai'nter. u.f. [fuce and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.
Facepai'nting. n.f. [face and painting.] The art of draw ing portraits
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or faccpainting.
D)ryden's Dufrefnry.
$\mathrm{FA}^{\prime} \mathrm{CE}$ r. $n$. [ facette, Firench.] A fmall furface; a fuperficies cut into feveral ancles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickeft reflection, like diamonds cut with facets. Bacon. FACE'TIOUS. arlj. [facetieux, French; facetia, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty. It is ufed both of perfons and fentiments.
Socrates, informed of fome derogating fipeeches ufed of him behind his back, made this faietious reply, Let him beat me too when I am abrent. Governinent of the Tongue, f. 6.
Face'tiouss.x. adv. [from facetious.] Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.
Face'tiousness. n.f. [from facctious.] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.
FA'cile. adj. [fac:le, French; facilis, Latin.]
I. Eafy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.
Then alfo thofe poets, which are now counted moft hard, will be both facile and pleafant.

Milton on Education
To confine the imagination is as facile a performance as the Goteham's defign of hedging in the cuckoo. Glarrv. Scepf. By dividing it into parts fo diftinet, the order in which they hall find each difpofed, will render the work facile and delightrul. Evelyn's Kalcndar.
This may at firft feem perplexed with many difficultics, yet many things may be fuggefted to make it more facile and commodious. ,

IVilhins's Math. Magic.
2. Eafily furmountable ; eafily conquerable.

The fucile gates of hell too Alightly barr'd. Milt. P. Lof.

## FAC

3. Eafy of accefs or converfe; not haughty; not fupercilious not auftere.

I meant the thould be courteous, facil, fweet,
Hating that folemn vice of greatnefs, pride;
I meant each fofteft virtue there fhould incet,
Fit in that fofter bofom to refide. Ber. Gobnfon's Epigrams Raphacl now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and facile, thus reply'd. Milton's Paradife Lof. Pliant ; flexible ; eafily perfuaded to good or bad; ductile to fault.

Too facile then, thou did'f not much gainfay;
Nay did'ft permit, approve, and fair difmifs: Mitt. P. Lo, F. Since Adam and his facile confort Eve
L. of Paradife, deceiv'd by me. Milton's Paradife Regain'd. Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converfe with, whom any affectionate difcourfe, or ferious fermon, or any notable accident, fhall put into a fit of religion, which yet ufually lafts no longer than will fomewhat elfe comes in their vay. Calamy To Faci'litate. v.a. [fuiliter, French.] To make cafy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likelieft and beft prepared metal for the verfion will facilitate the work. Bacon's Natural Fifiory They renewed their aflault two or three days together, and planted cannon to faiilitate their paflage, which did little hart; but they fill loft many men in the attempt. Clarendion, $b$. viii.
Though perfective cannot be called a certain rule, or a finifhing of the picture, yet it is a great fuccour and relief to art, and facilitates the means of execution. Dryden's Duffrefn.

What produceth a due quantity of animal firits, nece? ${ }^{\text {arily }}$ facilitates the animal and natural motions. Arbuthe:ot on Dict

A war on the fide of Italy wou'd caufe a great divetion of the French forces, and facilitate the progrefs of our arms in Spain.

Szuift.
Fac'ility. n.f. [facilité, French ; faciitas, Latin.]

1. Eafinefs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reafon faith, reafon thould have ability
To hold thefe worldly things in fuch proportion,
As let them come or go with even facility. Sidncy, b. ii. Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious bufinefs by any motives of profit or facility. Raleig.t.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of fuccefs might invite fome other choice.
2. Readinefs in performing; dexterity.

They who have ftudied have not only learned many excellent things, but alfo have acquired a great facility of profiting themfelves by reading good authors. Dryden's Dufiefnoy.

The facility which we get of doing things, by a cultom of doing, makes them often pafs in us without our notice. Locke. 3. Vitious ductility; eafinefs to be perfuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.

Facility is worfe than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle refpects lead a man, he fhall never be without.

Bacor, Effay 1 I.
'Tis a great error to take facility for good-nature; tendernefs, without difcretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly.

L'Eprange, Fable 3 c.
4. Eafinefs of accefs; complaifance; condefcenfion; affability.

He opens and yields himfelf to the man of bufinefs with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himfelf to the vifits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting feadinefs of appetite and defire.

Suuth's Scrmons.
Facine'rious. adj. [corrupted by Sbakefpeare from facinorous; faciuus, faciuoris, Latin.] Wicked; facinorous.
'Tis ftrange, 'tis very flrange, that is the brief and the tedious of it ; and he's of a moft facinerious fpirit that will not acknowledge it. Sbakef. All's ruell that ends woll'.
FA'cing. n. $^{\prime}$. [from To face.] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outfide of any thing by way of decoration.

There offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes of his greatnefs.

Wotion.
FACI'NOROUS. adj. [facinora, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious ; deteftably bad.
Faci'norousness. n.f. [from facinorous] Wickednefs in a high degree.
FACT. n. $\int$. [factum, Latin]
I. A thing done; an effect produced; fomething not barely fuppofed or fufpected, but really done.

In matter of fact there is forne credit to be given to the teftimony of man ; but not in matter of opinion and jucisment: we fee the contrary both acknowledged and univerfallv practifed alfo throughout the world. Hecker, b. ii. f.

As men are not to miftake the caufes of thefe operations, fo much lefs are they to mittake the fact or effect, and rathly to take that for done which is not done. Bacon's Nat. Hifice? Matter of fad breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be deinied
2. Reality; not fuppofition; not feculation.

Scuth's Sermions:
Thote

Thofe efficas which are wrought by the percuffion of the fenfe, and by things in fact, are produced likewife in fome degree by the imagination : therefore if a man fee another eat four or acid things, which fet the teeth on ellge, that object tainteth the imagination. Bincon's Natural Hi/fory, No. 795.
If this were true in fact, I do not fee any colour for fuch a conclufion.

Aldifon on tle state of the lía.
Manifold fins, though in fpeculation they may be feparable
from war, in reality and fact never fail to attend it. Smalridge. 3. Action ; deed.

Unhappy man! to break, the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's caufe:
Howe'er the doubtiul fact is underitood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The conful, not the father, fheds the blood
A'C'IION. n.f. [faction, French; factio, Latin.] Diyden.

1. A party in a ftate.

The queen is valued thirty thoufand frong;
If fine hath time to breathe, be well aflur'd
lier faciion will be full as ftrong as ours. Sbakef. Hcary VI.
He has been known to commit outrages,
 Their hatred went fo far, that by one of Simon's faction murders were committed.

2 Mac. iv. 9.
By the weight of reafon I hould counterpoife the over-
balancings of any, facizins. King Charles.
2. Tumuit; difco:d; diffenfion.

They remaincd at Newbery in great faction among themfelves

Clarendon.
Fa'citonary. n.f. [factionaire, French.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in ufe.
Pr'ythee, fellow, remeinber my name is Menenius; always facionary of the party of your general. Sbakef. Coriolanus. FA'ctious. adj. [ facíieux, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dilfenfious; addicied to form parties and raife publick difturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that factious pate of his. Shakef. Hen. VI. Be factious for redrefs of all thefc griefs. Shak. Ful. Cafar.
2. Proceeding fiom publick diffenfions; tending to publick dilcord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Afiemble; and harangues are heard; but foon
In factious oppofition. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. xi. l. 664. FaCticus tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houres. King Cbarles. Why thefe factious quarrels, controverfies, and battles amongft themfelves, when they were all united in the fame defign? . Dryden's Juveral, Dedication.
Fa'criouscy. adv. [from factious.] In a manner criminally difienfous or tumultuous.
I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies alfo; exceeding even the defires of thofe that were factiong $/$ ly difcontented.

King C'barles.
Fa'ciriousness. n. $\int$. [from factious.] Inclination to publick diffenfion; vinlent clamouroufnefs for a party.
Facri'tious. adj. [factitius, Latin.] Made by art, in oppofition to what is made by nature.
In the making and diftilling of foap, by one degree of fire the falt, the water, and the oil or greafe, whercof that facitious concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are eafily brought to incorporate.

Boyle.
Hardnefs wherein fome fones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other fones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it ; the factitious ftoncs of chymifts, in imitation, being eafily detected by an ordinary lapidit.

Ray on the Creation.
FA'CTOR. $n f$. [facieur, French ; facior, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who tranfacts bufinefs for anm other. Commonly a fubftitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, fteward, fubffitute,
Or lowly facior for annther's gain.
Shakef. Richard III.
Percy is but iny factor, good my lord,
T' engrofs up glorious deeds on my behalf. Shak. Hen. IV. You all three,
The fenators alone of this great world,
Chief faclors for the gods. Shakef. Anthony and Cleopatra. We agreed that I fhould fend up an Englifh factor, that whatfoever the inand could yield fould be delivered at a rea fonable rate.

Raleiglj's Apology.
It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence, having fome factors doubtefs at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade.

Hayward.
Vile arts and reftefs endeavours are ufed by fome fly and venomous factors for the old republican caufe. South's Sermons.
All the reafon that I couid ever hear alleged, by the chief factors for a general intromifion of all forts, fects and perfuafions, into our communion, is, that thofe who feparate from us are fliff and obftinate, and will not fubmit to the rules and
orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away. Joutb's Sermons.
Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countrics where he came hisown;
And viewing monarchs fecret arts of fway,
A royal fasion for their kingdoms lay.
Dryden،
2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. Harris. Fa'cirory. r. f. [from fuilor.]

1. A houfe or diffrict inhabited by traders in a diftant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

Facro'rum. n.f. [fac totum, Latin. It is ufed likewife in burlefque French.] A fervant employed alike in all kinds of buffinefs: as Scrub in the Stratagion.
FA'CTURE. u. $\int$. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.
Fa'culty. n.f. [faculti, French; facultas, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability whether corporal or intellectual.
There is no kind of faculty or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotied to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that fupreme caufe of all things.

Hooker, b. i. f. 8.
Otators may grieve; for in their fides,
Rather than lieads, their faculty abides. Denbam.
Reafon in man fupplies the defect of other faculties wherein we are inferior to beafts, and what we cannot compals by force we bring about by fratagem.

L'Eltrange.
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reafon, memory.

For well I underftand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward faculties, which moft excel. Milt. Parad. Lof.
In the ordinary way of fpeaking, the underftanding and will are two faculties of the mind.

Locke.
Neither did our Saviour think it neceffary to explain to us the nature of God, because it would be impoffible, viithout beftowing on us other faculties than we poffers at prefent. Swift.
3. [In phyfick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal: by the firft they underftand that by which the body is nourifhed and augmented, or another like it generated: the vital faculty is that by which life is preferved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind.
4. A knack; habitusl excellence; dexterity.

He had none of thofe facuities, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. Clarendon, b. viii.
A fober man would have wondered how our author found out monarchical abfolute power in that text, had he not had an exceeding good faculty to find it himfelf where he could not fhew it others.

Locke.
He had an excellent faculty in preaching, if he were not too refined.

Suift.
5. Quality; difpofition or habit of good or ill.
l'm traduc'd by tongues which neither, know
My faculties nor perfon, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
6. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his faculties fo meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
7. Privilege ; right to do anj thing.

Law hath fet down to what perfons, in what caufes, with what circumftances, almoft every faculty or favour fhall be granted.

Hooker, b. v.
8. Faculty, in an univerfity, denotes the mafters and profeffors of the feveral fciences: as, a meeting of the faculty, or faculties.
Facu nd. adj. [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent.
Dict.
To FA'DDLE. v. n. [corrupted from To fiddle, or toy with the fingers ] To trifle; to toy; to play.
To Fade. v. $n$. [fade, French, infipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to lefs vigour ; to grow weak; to languifh.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greennefs of a leaf ought to pafs for apparent, becaufe foon fading into a yellow, it fcarce lafts at all, in comparifon of the greennefs of an emerald. Boyle on Colours.

The fpots in this ftone are of the fame colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate tranfition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually.

Woodward on Foffils. 3. To wither: as a vegetable.

Ye thall be as an oak whofe leaf facleth, and as a garden that hath no water,

If. i. 30.
4. To die away gradually; to vanifh; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or fome other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade.
The ftars fhall fade away, the fun himfelf

Grow dim with age, and nature fink in years. Adaiif. Cato.

## F A I

5. To be maturally not durable; to be tranfient; eafily to lofe vignur or be:uty.
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley fiall be a fading flower.

If. xxviii. 4.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in faling colours, and, if not fometimes refrefhed, vanifh and difappear. Locke. Narcifius' chunge, to the vain virgin thows
Who trults to beauty, trufts the fading rofe. Gay's Fan. ToFade. \%. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of frefhnefs or vignur; to wither.

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou fay'ft he is. Sbatefpeare.
His palms, thouglh under weights they did not fand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. Dryden.
Reflefs anxiety, forlorn defpair,
And all the faded family of care.
Garti's Diffenf.
To Fanae. v. r.. [弓ejezan, Saxon; fugen, German.]
I. To fuit ; to fit ; to have one part confiftent with another.

How will this fadge? my mafter loves her dearly,
And I, poor monfter, fond as much on him;
And the, miftaken, feems to dote on me.
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never $f a d g$ ' $d$,
But only by the ears engag'd;
Like dogs that fnarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none.
Hudibras, p. iii. 3. To fucceed ; to hit.

The fox had a fetch; and when he faw it would not fadge, , away goes he prefently.

L'Efrange's Fables
4. ithis is a mean word not now ufed, unlefs perhaps in ludicrous and low compofitions.
Fu'CES. n. f. [Latin.] Excrements ; but often ufed to exprefs the ingredients and fettiings after diffillation and infufion.
$\stackrel{(2) u n c y}{ }$
To FAG. va. [fatig?, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearinefs.
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag, and then brought him to the ground. Mackenzie's Lives.
FAGE'ND. n. $\int$. [from fag and end.]

1. The end of a web of cloath, general'y made of coarfer materials.
2. The refufe or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's fagend
A nation lies.
Fanßaw.
When they are the worft of their way, and fixt in the fasend of bufinefs, they are apt to look not kindly upon thofe who go before them. Collier of Envy.
FA'GOT. $n$ f. [ fagod, Welfh and Armorick; fagot, French.]
I. A bundle of fticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of fugot,, fticks and hay,
The bellows raifed the newly kindled flame. Fairfax, b. ii. Spare for no fagots, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ftake. Shakes. Henry VI.
Mitres or fagots have been the rewards of different perfons, according as they pronounced thefe confecrated fyllables or not.

Vatts's Improvement of the Nind. 2. A bundle of fticks for any purpofe.

The black prince filled a ditch with fagots as fuccefsfully as the generals of our times do it with fafcines. Addif. Spectator. 3. A toldier numbered in the mufter-roll, but not really exifting.
To $\mathrm{FA}^{\prime} \mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ 'T. v. a. [from the noun ] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell, But fagsted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all, was well. Dryden. $\}$
To FAIL. v. n. [failler, French; faetn, Welh. Pezron.]

1. To be deficient ; to ceafe from former plenty ; to fall fhort ; not to be equal to demand or ufe.

The waters fail from the fea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up.
"fob xiv. I 1 .
Where the credit and money fail, barter alone muft do.

Locke.
2. To be extinct ; to ceafe to be produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceafeth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men.
$P \int$. xii. 1.
Let there not fail from the houfe of Joab one that hath an iffue.

2 Sa. iii. 29.
3. To ceafe ; to perifh; to be loft.

For Titan, by the mighty lofs difmay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact difplay'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief fhould fail.
Addifon.
4. To die; to lofe life.

Had the king in his laft ficknefs fuild,
Their heads nould have gone off. Sbakef. Henry, VIII. Both he that helpeth fhall fall, and he that is holpen fhall fall down, and they all fhall fail together. If. xxxi. 3 .
5. To fink; to be torn down; to languifh through refiffance.

Ncither will I be always wroth; for the fpirit Mould fuil before ine.

If. Ivii. 16.

## F A I

6. To decay ; to decline ; to languifh. Mine cyes fail.

Pf. cxix. 82

## I perceive

Thy mortal fight to fal : objects divine
Muft needs impair and weary human fenfe. Niilt. Par. Lof.
7. To mifs; not to produce its effect

Confider of deformity not as a fign which is deceiveable, but as a caufe which feidom failetb of the effect. Paiion's EDJiys.

This jeft was firft of th' other houfe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fall'd of taking. Dryden.
A perfuafion that we fhall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the fciences, feldom fails to carry us through them.

Locke.
He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few faited. Mortimer's Husband.
8. To mifs ; not to fucceed in a detign.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I fail
Of the right catket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. Slak. Merch. of Feric:
In difficulties of fate, the true reafon of fuiting proceeds from failings in the adminiftration. L'Effrange.

Men who have been bufied in the purfuit of the philofopher's ftone, have failed in their defign. Addifon's Guar dian. 9. To be deficient in duty.

Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you fail of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
To Fail. v. a
I. To defert ; not to continue to affift or fupply.

The thip was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune fails them.

Sidney, b. ii.
So haft thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may fuch guile thee now avail.
If wonted force and fortune do not much me fail. Fai. Qu.
There fhall be figns in the fun, the moon, and the ftars, mens hearts failing them for fear. $L u$. xxi. 26 .
Her heart failed her, and he would fain have compounded for her life.

L'Eftrange.
He prefumes upon his parts that they will not fail him at time of need, and fo thinks it fuperfluous labour to make any provifion beforehand.

Locke.
2. Not to affift; to neglect ; to omit to help.

Since nature fails us in no needful thing,
Davies.
3. To omit ; not to perform.

The inventive god who never fails his part,
Infpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. Drydcn. 4. To be wanting to.

There fhall not fail thee a man an the throne. I Kings ii. 4. Fail. n. f. [from the verb.
s. Mifcarriage ; mifs; unfuccefsfulnefs.
2. Omiffion ; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, feeft thou? for the fail
Of any point in't thall not only be
Death to thyfelf, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. Sbakefieare.
He will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites.
fof. iii. 10.
3. Deficience ; want.
4. Death; extinction

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our fail?
Shakefieare's Henry VIII.
Faíling. n. f. [from fail.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not atrocious; lapfe.

Befides what faiiings may be in the matter, even in the expreffions there muft often be great obfcurities. Dighy.

To failings mild, but zealous for defert ;
The cleareft head, and the fincereft heart. Pope.
Even good men have many temptations to fubdue, many conflicts with thofe enemies which war againt the foul, and many failings and lapfes to lament and recover. Rogers. FA'ILURE. n.f. [from fail.]

1. Deficience ; ceffation.

There muft have been an univerfal failure and want of fprings and rivers all the Summer feafon. Woodward's N. Hi/t. 2. Oniffion; non-performance; flip.

He that, being fubject to an apoplexy, ufed ftill to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time fhifting his cloaths, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be furprifed with a fit: he nwed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and failure of memory. South's Sermons. 3. A lapfe; a flight fault.

FALN. adj. [reazn, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; chearful ; fond. It is ftill retained in Scotland in this fenfe.

And in her hand the held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face the often viewed foin
My lips will bee he oiry $\mathscr{Q}_{\text {ueen, }}$, My lips will be fain when I fing unto thee, and fo will my
2. Forced ; obliged sempelled. (This fignification feems to have arifen from the miftake of the original fignification in fome ambiguous expreffions; as, I was fain to do this, would
equally fuit with the reft of the fentence, whether it was underfood to mean I ruas compelled, or I ivas glad to do it for fear of worfe. Thus the primary meaning feems to have been early [oft.]

Every weight to fhroud it did conftrain,
And this fair couple eke to fhroud themfelves were fain.
Fairy शueen, bi.i. cant. 1. Jah. 6.
Whofuever will hear, he thall find God; whofoever will fudy to know, fhall be allio fuin to believe. Hooker, b. v.
I was fain to forfwear it; they would elfe have married me to the rotten medlar. Shakef. Meafue for Meafure. When Hildebrand had accurfed Henry IV. there were none fo hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was fain to humble himfelf b-fore Hildebrand. Raleigh's Effays.

The learned Caftalio was fain to make trenchers at Bafle, to keep himfelf from ftarving.

Locke. Fain. adv. [from the adjective.] Gladly ; very defiroully; according to earneft wifhes.

Now I would give a thouland furlongs of fea for an acre
of barren ground: I would fain die a dry death. Shakefpeare.
Why would'ft thou urge me to confefs a flame
I longr have fiffed, and would fain conceal. Addijon's Cato. Fain wou'd I Raphatl's godlike art rehearfe,
And fhow th' immortal labours in my verfe. Addifon.
The plebeians would fain have a law enacted to lay all mens rights and privileges upon the fame level.

Swift.
To Fain. v.n. [trom the noun.] Towifh; to defire fondly.
Fairer than faireft, in his faining eye,
Whofe fole afpect he counts felicity. Spenfer on Love. To FAINT. v. n. [faner, French.]

1. Fo decay ; to wear or wafte away quickly.

Thofe figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, faint before the eye, and decay into confufion. Pope, 2. To lofe the animal functions; to fink motionlefs and fenfelefs.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men fainted for thirft, and fell down in the ftreets.

Fudith vii. 22.
We are ready to faint with fafting.
1 Mac. iii. 17.
Upon hearing the honour intended her, fhe fainted away, and fell down as dead.

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 167 .
3. To grow feeble.

They will ftand in their order, and never faint in their watches.

Eccluf. xliii. I o.
The imagination cannot be always alike conftant and ftrong, and if the fuccefs follow not fpeedily it will faint and lofe ftrength.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N. 953
4. To fink into dejection.

Left they faint
At the fad fentence rigoroully urg'd,
All terror hide. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi. l. 108.
To Faint. v. a. To deject; to deprefs; to enfeeble. A word little in ufe.

It faints me
To think what follows.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Faint. adj. [fane, French.]
I. Languid ; weak; feeble.

In the more intemperate climates the firits, either exhaled by heat or compreft by cold, are rendered faint and fluggifh.

Temple.
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ftriking.

The bluc compared with thefe is a faint and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and fainter. Newt

The length of the image I meafured from the fainteft and utmoft red at one end, to the faintef and utmoft blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. Ncwton's Opt.

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loofe floating, fell the fainter lawn.
Thomfon.
3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the found grew fainter and fainter.

Bojle.
4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring fhepherds, faint with thirf, food at the common boundary of their grounds.
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. Proverb in Camden's Rem.
Our faint Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their fervile hearts they own Octavius.
Dryden.
. Dejected ; depreffed.
Confider him that endureth fuch contradiction againft himfelf, left ye be wearied and faint in your minds. Hebr. xii. 3 . 7. Nut vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conqueft, were the faint profecution of the war, and the loofenefs of the civil goDavies un Ireland. vernment.
Fainthea'rted. alj. [fairt and beart.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; eafily depreffed.
Fear not, neither be fainthearted for the two tails of thefe fmoaking firebrands.

If. vii. 4.
They fhould refolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or elfe there as faintbearted cowards to end their dayo.

## F A 1

Now the late faintbearted rout,
O'erthrowis and featter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear;
Took heart again and fac'd about;
As if they meant to ltand it out. Hudibras, p. i cant. 3
Villain, ftand off! bafe, groveling, worthlefs wretches,
Mongrils in faction; poor fuintbearted traiturs. Acddif. Cato.
Fainthea'riedly. adv. [from faintli.earted.] Timoroully; in a coward'y manner:
Fainthea'rtenness. in.f. [from faintbented.] Cowardice; timoroufnefs; want of courage.
FA'inting. n.f. [from faint.] Deliquium; temporary lofs of animal motion.

Thefe faintings her phyficians fufpect to proceed from contufions.


Fa'intishness. n. $f_{i}$ [from faint.] Weaknefs in a flighit degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the fenfation of faintifonifs and debility in a hot day. Arbuthnot on Air. Fa'intiing. alj. [from faint.] Timorous; feebleminded.
A burlefque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art fuch a fainting filly creature.

Arbutbnot's Hijfory of Fobn Bull:
Fa'intly. adv. [from faint.]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch; which, if fecur'd from blafts,
Will faintly burn; but then it longer lafts :
Expos'd to ftorms of jealoury and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis fooner out.
2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at leaft a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. Pope. 3. Without force of reprefentation.

I have told you what I have feen and heard but faintly; nothing like the image and horrour of it. Shake. King Lear.

An obfcure and confufed idea reprefents the object fo
faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. Watts. 4. Without ftrength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her fix up as fhe lies. Dryden. 5. Not vigoroufly; not actively,

Though ftill the famifh'd Englifh, like pale ghofts,
Faintly befiege us one hour in a month. Shakef. Henry VI. 6. Timoroufly ; with dejection; without firit.

Loth was the ape, though praifed, to adventure;
Yet faintly'gan into his work to enter. Hubberd's Tale.
He faintly now declines the fatal ftrife;
So much his love was dearer than his life.
Denbam:
Fa'intness. in.f. [from faint.]

1. Languour ; feeblenefs; want of ftrength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courfes, fhould through a languilhing faintne/s begin to fland. Hooker, b. i. .f. 3 .

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a gencral languifhing and faintme/s of fyirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. Temp. 2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unfoundnefs of the counfels laid for the reformation, or of faintne/s in following and effecting the fame, than of any fuch fatal courfe appointed of God.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
3. Timoroufnefs ; dejection.

The palenefs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintnefs of my mafter's heart. Shak. Hen.VI. $\mathrm{FA}^{\prime} \mathrm{INTY}$. adj. [from faint.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated ; enfeebled.

When Winter frofts conftrain the field with cold,
The fainty root can take no fteady hold. Lryd. Virg. Georg.
'The ladies gafp'd, and fcarcely could refpire ;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The fainty knights were forch'd, and knew not where
To run, for fhelter; for no fhade was near. Dryden.
FAIR. adj. [Fæzen, Saxon; faur, Danifh.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handfome. Fuir feems in the common acceptation to be reftrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

Thou art a fair woman to look upon.
Gen. xii. II
My decay'd fair,
. Comed. of Err.
A funny look of his will foon repair. Shank. Comed
Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet faw man,
But the would fpell him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd fwear the gentleman fhould be her fifter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. Sbak. Much Ado about Nothing.
Let us look upon men in feveral climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nofed, and crifp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people largc, and fair complexioned. Haie.

3 Pleafing
3. Pleafing to the cye; beautiful in general.

Carry hira gently to my faireft chamber, And hang it round with all my wanton piefures. Shakefpeare. 'Ihus was he fair in his greatnefs, and in the length of his branches.

Ezck. xxxi. 7
4. Clear; pure.

A ftandard of a damafk-rofe, with the root on, was fet in a cliamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water. Bacon's Nat. Hiff. Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it fadder than that of the unwetted parts.
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeftuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. Shakefpeare's Macketh. Fair weather cometh out of the earth. Fob xxxvii. 22. About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very fair and very warm.

Clarendon, b. viii.
6. Favourable; profperous: as, a fair wind.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wilh fair winds may waft him over.
Prior.
7. Likely to fucceed.

Yourfelf, renowned prince, ftood as fair
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affecion. Shakefpeare's Mer ibant of Venice.
The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out. Ralcigh's EjJays.

Opity and fhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd fo fair, Aliouid turn afide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. Milt. Paradife Loft.
8. Equal ; juft.

The king did fo much defire a peace, that no man need advife him to it, or could divert him from it, if fair and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. Clarendon.
9. Not effected by any infidious or unlawful methods; not foul.
After all thefe conquefts he paffed the reft of his age in his own native country, and died a fair and natural death. Temple.
10. Not practifing any fraudulent or infidious arts: as, a fair rival, a fair difputant.

Virtuous and vícious ev'ry man muft be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wife,
And ev'n the beft, by fits, what they defpife.
11. Open ; direct.

For ftill, methought, fhe fung not far away;
At laft I found her on a laurel-fpray:
Clofe by my fide fhe fat, and fair in fight,
Full in a line, againft her oppofite.
12. Gentle; mild; not compulfory.

All tild; not compurory.
ords came in, and, being by fair means wrought thercunto, acknowledged king Henry.

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by fair means, worfe.
Stenfer on I
3. Mild; not fevere.

Not only do'ft degrade them, or remit
To life obfcur'd, which were a fair difmiffion;
But throw'ft them lower than thou did'ft exalt them high.
Milton's Agonifes.
14. Pleafug; civil.

Good fir, why do you ftart, and feem to fear
Things that do found fo fair? Sbakeffeare's Macbetb.
When fair words and good counfel will not prevail upon us, we muft be frighted into our duty.

L'Efirange.
15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is fair,
That duft I am, and Chall to duft return. Mi't. Parad. Lof. 16. Commodious; eafy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A ftand where you may make the fairefl hoot. Shakepeare. Fisir. arlv. [from the adjective.]

1. Gently ; decently; without violence.

He who fair and foftly goes fleadily forward, in a courfe that points right, will fooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one, though he gallop.

Locke.
2. Civilly; complaifantly.

Well, you muft now fpeak fir John Falftaff fair. Shakefp.
One of the company feoke him fair, and would have fopt his mouth with a cruft.

L'Eflrange, Fable 2 I.
In this plain fable you th' effect may fee
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn befides of flatt'rers to beware,
'Then muft pernicious when they fpeak too fair. Dryaien.
His promife Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the firft he made:
Thus fair they parted 'till the morrow's dawn;
Fior each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.
Dryden.
Kalib afcend, my fair poke fervant rife,
And footh my heart with pleafing prophccics. Dryd. In. Emp.
This promifed fair at firft.
Addifon on Italy
3. Happily; fuccefsfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kifs thy hand,

## F A

In fign of league and amity with thee :
Now fair befal thee and thy noble houle!
Thy garments are not fpotted with our blood. Sbak. R. III.
4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cafes, in which a man muft guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.

Collier of Popularity.
Fair. n. f.
I. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of fleep forfaken, to relieve his care,
He fought the converfation of the fair. Dryden's Fables.
Gentlemen who do not defign to marry, yet pay their de-
voirs to one particular fair.
Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .288$.
2. Honefty ; juft dealing.

I am not much for that prefent; we'll fettle it betwcen ourfelves: fair and fquare, Nic, keeps friends together. Arbuthior. Fair. n. $\int$. [foire, French; ferice, or forum, Latin.] An annual or ftated meeting of blyers and fellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.
With filver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs.
Ezeñ. xxvii. 12
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his fupreme delight a country fuir.
The ancient Nundina, or fairs of Rom ept every ninth day: afterwards the fame privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at firf under the power of the confuls.

Arbuthenst on Cicius.
Fáiring. n. f. [from fuir.] A prefent given at a fair.
Sweetheart, we fhall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings come thus plentifully in. Shakef. Leve's Lab. I g/f,
What pretty things they are, we wonder at!
Like children that efteem every trifle,
And prefer a fairing before their fathers :
What difference is between us and them?
That we are dearer fools, cockfcombs at
A higher rate. Ben. Yobinjon's Dificoveries.
Now he goes on, and fings of fairs and fhows;
For ftill new fairs before his eyes arofe :
How pedlars falls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. Gay's Paforals:
Fa'irly. adv. [from fair.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city fairly fituated.

Pope. 2. Commodioufly; conveniently; fuitably to any purpofe or defign.

Waiting 'till willing winds their fails fupply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly fituate on a haven's fide.
Dryden. $\}$
3. Honeftly; juftly; without fhift; without fraud.

To the firft advantages we may fairly lay claim; I wifh we had as good a title to the latter. Atterbury's Sermons.
It is a church of England man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation confifts in an abfolute unlimited legiflative power, wherein the whole body of the people are fairly reprefented, and in an executive duly limited.

Swift.
4. Ingenuoufly; plainly; openly.

The ftage how loofely does Aftrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. Pope's Epift. of Hior. 5. Candidly ; without finiftrous interpretations.

As I interpret fairly your defign,
So look not with feverer eyes on mine. Dryden's Aurenisz.
6. Without violence to right reafon.

Where I have enlarged them, I defire the falfe criticks would not always think that thofe thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are fecretly in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.

Dryden.
This nutritious juice being a fubtile liquor, fcarce obtainable by a human body, the ferum of the blood is fairly fubflituted in its place.

Arbutbnot on A.iments.
7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haftings,
Which in a fet hand fairly is engrofs'd. Shakef. Ricb. III.
8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they fairly overcame, by reafon of the continual prefence of their king. Spenfer's State of Ireland.

Let them fay, 'tis grofsly done; fo it be fairly done, no matter.

Shakespeare's Merry IVives of IVindfor.
Our love is not fo great, Hortenfio, but we may blow our nails together, and faft it fairly out. Slak. Tam. of the Shrew. Fa'irness. n. . [from fair:]

1. Beauty ; elegance of form.

That which made her fairnefs much the fairer, was that it was but a fair embaffador of a moft fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itielf than to fhow itfelf.
2. Honefty ; candour ; ingenuity.

There may be fomewhat of wifdom, but little of goodnefs or fairnefs in this conduct. Atterbur'y's Sermons, Preface. Fa'irspoken. adj. [from fair and fpeak.] Bland and civil in language and addrefs.
Arius, a prieft in the church of Alexandria, a fubtlewitted

## F A I

and a marvellous fairppoken man, but difcontented that we fhould be placed before him in honour, whofe fuperior he thought himfelf in defert, becaufe through envy and fomach prone unto contradiction.

Hooker, b. v. f. 42.
FAl'RY. $n$. $f$. [Fephr, Saxon; fee, French.]

 noffratiq; vulgo corruptius fairics, xarayóvior daíuovss, five dii manes.

Baxter's Gloffary.

1. A kind of fabled beings fuppofed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward clean linefs in houfes; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little fon,
And three or four more of their growth, well dref Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white, With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. Shakef. Merry IVives of Windfor.
Then let them all encircle him about,
And fairy like too pinch the unclean knight;
And afk him, why, that hour of fairy revel,
In their fo facred paths he dares to tread
In fhape prophane. Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windlfor
By the idea any one has of fairies, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, anfwering thofe ideas, exift. Locke

Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear. Pope.
2. Enchantrefs. Wrarburton.

To this great fairy l'll commend thy acts,
Make her thauks blefs thee. Shakej. Antb. and Cleopatra. Fa'iry. adj.

1. Given by fairies.

Be fecret and difcrete; thefe fairy favours
Are lof when not conceal'd. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar. Such borrowed wealth, like fairy money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and duit when it comes to ufe.
2. 亡elonging to fairies:

This is the fairy land: oh, fpight of fpights,
We talk with goblings, owls, and elvifh fprights. Sbakefp.
Fa'irystone. $n$. f. [fairy and fone.] It is found in gravelpits, being of an hemifpherical figure; hath five double lines arifing from the centre of its bafis, which meet in the pole.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
FAITH. n. f. [foi, French; fede, Italian; fäes, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of faith being properly and frictly taken, it muft needs have reference unto fome uttered word, as the object of belief. $H o o k e r$, ,. . ii. .f. 4.

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. Fam. ii. 17.
Vifion in the next life is the perfecting of that faith in this life, or that faitb here is turned into vifion there, as hope into enjoying. Hammond's Pract. Catech.

Then faith flall fail, and holy hope fhall die;
One loft in certainty, and one in joy.
2. The fyftem of revealed truths held by the Chriftian Prior. the credinda.

Felix heard Paul concerning the faith. Acts xxiv. 24. Fhis is the catholick faitlo. Truft in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the juffice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things.

Suift.
4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Muf be a faith, that reafon, without miracle,
Should never plant in me,
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
5. Trult in the honefty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unthaken adherence.

Her failing, while her faith to me remains,
Ifhould conceal, and not expofe to blame
By my complaint. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b.x. l. 129.
$\therefore$ Honour ; focial confidence.
For you alone
I broke my faith with injur'd Palamon. Dryd. Knight's Tale. 8. Sincerity; honefty; veracity.

Sir, in good faith, in meer verity. Shakcs. King Lear. They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no faith.

Deutr. xxxii. 20.
g. Promife given.

I have been forfworn,
In breaking faith with Julia whom I lov'd. Shakefpeare.
Farthereach. n. ]. [faith and breach.] Breach of fidelity; difloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his faithbreach;
Thofe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love.
Sbakefpearc's Macbeth.
Fa'raed. alj. [from faith.] Honeft; funcere. A word not in ufe.

## Thou baffard! would the repofal

Of any truf, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith $d$ ?
Shakefpcare's King Lear.
Ya'ithfil. adj. [faith and full.]
x. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

## F A L

To the faints which are at Ephefus, and the faithful in Chrift Jefus.

Eph. i. I.
Be thou faitbful unto death, and I will give thee a crown
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; Rev.iii. 10
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; truc to the allegiance or duty profeffed.

I have this day recciv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name mult die ; yet, heav'n bear witnefs,
And, if I have a confcience, let it fink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not faithful. Sbak. Hern. VIII.
So fpake the feraph Abdiel, faitb) ful found;
Among the faithlefs, faithful only he. Milton's Parad. Lof.
3. Honeft; upright ; without fraud

My fervantt Mofes is faitlfful in all mine houfe. Numb. xii.
4. Obfervant of compact or promife; true to his contract ; fincere; veracious.

## Well I know him:

Of eafy temper, naturally good,
And faitbful to his word.
Dryden's Don Selafiar.
Fai'thrully. aiz. [from faithfid]

1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confideace in (rod.
3. With frict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have fome pity
Upon my wretched women, that fo long
Have follow'd both my fortunes faitititully. Sbakes. H. VIII.
4. Without failure of performance; honeitly; exactly.

If on my wounded breaft thou drop a tear,
Think for whofe fake my breaft that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laft defires fulfil,
As I pertorm my cruel father's will.
Dryden's Ovid.
5. Sincerely; with ftrong promifes.

For his own part, he did faitbfully promife to be fill in the king's power.

Bacon's H. VII.
C. Honeftly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They fuppofe the nature of things to be truly and faitlf fully fignified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practife as they belicve.

South's Sermons.
7. In Sbakefpeare, according to Mr. Warburton, fervently, perhaps rather confidently; iteadily.

If his occafions were not virtuous,
I hould not urge it half fo faithfully.
Shakc $\sqrt{\text { p }}$. Timin.
FA'itheulness. n. $\int$. [from faithful.]
I. Honefty ; veracity.

For there is no faithfulnefs in your mouth; your inward
part is very wickednefs. $\quad P \int$. lix.
The band that knits together and fupports all compacts, is truth and faithfulne/s.
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

South's Sermons.
The fame zeal and faitiffulnefs continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble anceftors to facrifice his life in the quarrel of his fovereign. Dryden.
Fa'ithless. adj. [from faitb].]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

What foever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yct faitblefs, for our converfion or confirmation, the force of natural reafon is great. Hooker, b. iii. f. 8 . Never dare misfortune crofs her foot,
Unlefs fhe doth it under this excufe,
That the is iflue to a faithlefs Jew. Shakef. Merch. of Venice.
2. Perfidious; difloyal; not true to duty, profeffion, promife, or allegiance.

Borh
Fell by our fervants, by thofe men we lov'd moft;
A moft unnatural and faithelfs fervice. Sbakefp. Hen. VIII.
So fpake' the feraph Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the faitblefs, faithful only he. Mitton's Parad. Lof. Fa'ithlessness. n.f. [from faithlefs.]
I. Treachery ; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

Fa'itour. n. f. [faitard, French ] A fcoundrel; a rafcal; a mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obfolete.

To Philemon, falfe faitour, Philemon,
I caft to pay, that I fo dearly bought. Fairy 2 ueen, b.ii.
Into new woes unweeting I was caft,
By this falfe faitour. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4. Aan. 47.
Fаке. n.f. [Among feamen.] A coil of rope. Harris.
Falca'de. n. f. [from falx, falcis, Latin.]
A horfe is faid to make falcades, when he throws himfelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets, which is done in forming a fop, and half a ftop; therefore a falcade is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a ftop and half a ftop.

Farricr's Dici.
Fa'lcated. adj. [falcatus, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or fcythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a fickle, or reaping hook, which is while the is moving from the conjunction to the oppofition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark falcated. Harris.

## FA L

Falcn'mion. n.f. [falcis, Latin.] Ciookednefs; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locults have antenne, or long horns before, with a long falculion or forcipated tail belind. Brown's Vulgar Err. FA'LCHION. n. $\int$. [enjis falcatus; in French fouchon.] A thort crooked fword; a cymeter.

I've feen the day, with my grood biting falchion,
I would have made them fkip: I ann old now. Sh. K. Lear. Old falibions are new temper'd in the fires;
The founding trumpet ev'ry foul infpires. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$. What fighs and tears
Hath Eugene caufed! how many widows curfe
His cleaving falchion!
Phillips.
CON. n.f. [ faulcon, French; falionne, Italian; falco,
FA'LCON. n.f. [ faulcon, French; falionne, Italian; falco,
Latin. Credo, a rofro falcato five adunco, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for fport.

As Venus' bird, the white, fwift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utnoft fwiftuefs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not far.
Sidney. Air itops not the high foaring of my noble generous falcon.

Apulian farms, for the rich foil admir'd,
And thy large fields where falcons may be tir'd. Dryd. Fuv.
Say, will the falcon, ftooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, fpare the dove? Pope.
2. A fort of cannon, whofe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight feven hundred and fifty pounds, length feven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, fhot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. Harris.
Fa'iconer. n. f. [faulconnier, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the fport of fowling with hawks.

Hift! Romeo, hift! O for a fal'ner's voice,
To lure this taffel gentle back again. Shak. Kom. and ful.
The univerfal remedy was fwallowing of pebbleftones, in imitation of falconers curing hawks.

Temple.
I have learnt of a falconer never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks:
With her of tarfels and of lures he talks.
Prior
Fa'lconet. n. f. [falconette, French.] A fort of ordnance, whofe diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length fix foot, load one pound and a quarter, fhot fomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

Harris.
Mahomet fent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain falconets and other finall pieces, to take the ftreights. Knolles. FA'LDAGE. n. $\int$. [faldagium, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently feveral lords referved to themfelves of fetting up folds for hheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants fheep, which they called fecta falda. This faldage in fome places they call a foldcourfe, or freefold; and in fome old charters'tis called foldfoca, that is, libertas foidda, or fa!dagii.

Harris.
Fa'LDFEE. n. $f$. [fald and fee.] A compofition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.
FA'Lding. n. $\int$. A kind of coarfe cloth. Dict.
FA'IDSTOOL. n.f. [fald or fold and fool.] A kind of ftool placed at the fouth-fide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
To FALL. v. n. pret. I fell; compound pret. I bave fallen, or faln. [feallan, Saxon; fallen, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou fhalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houfe, if any man fall from thence. Deut. I was walking in the open fields 'till the night infenfibly fell upon me.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 56.5$ -
I fhall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man fee me more. Sbakejpcare's Henry VIII. 2. To drop from an erect to a prone pofture.

Saul fell all along on the earth. I Sa. xxviii. 2c.
Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. fudg. v. 27. That is a ftep,
On which I muft fall down, or elfe o'erleap;
For in my way it lies.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
3. To drop ; to be held no longer.

His chains fell off from his hands.
AEfs xii. 7.
4. To move down any defcent.

All liquid bodies are diffufive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air prefleth them. Burnet. 5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree.

I/. xxxiv. 4 .
6. To pafs at the outlet : as a river.

Cæfar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that fall into it.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Birds and fowls that reft one foot to eafe the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the center of gravity may fall upon the foot they ftand on. Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
8. To apoftatife; to depart from faith or gooducfs.

Labour to enter into that reft, left any man fall after the fame example of unbelief.

Heb. iv. 11

## They brought fcandal

To Ifracl, diffidence of God, and doubt
In fecble hearts, propenfe cnough before
To waver or fall off, and join with idols. Milton's Aronift.
Whether fome fpirit on holy purpofe bent,
Or fome fall' $n$ angel from below broke loofe,
Who comes with envious tyes, and curft intent,
To view this world and its created Lord.
9. To die by violence

God and good angels fight on Richmond's fide,
And Richard fall in height of all his pride. Sbak. Rich. III.
If one fhould be a prey, how much the better
To fall before the lion than the wolf! Sbakefpeare.
What other oath,
Than honefty to honeity engag'd?
That this fhall be, or we will fall for it. Shak. Ful. Cafar.
A thoufand fhall fall at thy fide, and ten thoufand at thy right hand; but it hall not come nigh thee. $P \int$. xci. 7 .
Ye fhall chafe your enemies, and they fhall fall before you by the fword.

Lev. xxvi. 7.
They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they lefs? the penalty;
And manifold in fin, deferv'd to fall. Milton's Parad. Lof. A!mon falls, old 'Tyrrheus' eldeft care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diftant war. Dryden's E $n$.
10. To come to a fudden end.

The greatnefs of thefe Irifh lords fuddenly fell and vanifhed, when their oppreffions and extortions were taken away. Davies. He firft the fate of Cæfar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæfar fell;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. Dryd. Virg. Gecr.
11. To be degraded from an high ftation; to fink into meannefs or difgrace; to be plunged into fudden mifery.

They fhall fall among them that fall; at the time that I vifit them they thall be caft down.

What can be their bufinefs
With a poor weak woman fall'n from favour! Shak. H.VIII.
12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

> What men could do,

Is done already : heaven and earth will witnefs,
If Rome mult fall, that we are innocent. Addifon's Cato.
13. To enter into any flate worfe than the former.

He fell at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and fhut him out. Bacon's H. VII.
Some of the ableft painters taking precepts in too literal a fenfe, have fallen thereby into great inconveniencies.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
14. To come into any ftate of weaknefs, terrour, or mifery.

Thefe, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. Hamm.

One would wonder how fo many learned men could fall into fo great an abfurdity, as to believe this river could preferve itfelf unmixt with the lake.

Addifon on Italy.
The beft men generally fall under the fevereft preffures.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
15. To decreafe ; to be diminifhed.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as fell to two ounces in the firf Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
16. To ebb; to grow fhallow.
17. To decreafe in value; to bear lefs price.

When the price of corn fallet), men generally break no more ground than will fupply their own turn. ore ground than will fupply their own turn. Carezv. But now her price is fall n. Shakeppare's hing Lear
His rents will fall, and his income every day leffen, 'till induttry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, fhall reftore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. Locke.
18. To fink ; not to amount to the full.

The greatnefs of, an eftate, in bulk and territory, doth fall under meafure; and the greatnefs of finances and revenue doth fall under cómputation.

Bacon, Efay 30.
19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book mult ftand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own.
20. To decline from violence to calmnefs, from intenfenefs to remiffion.

He was firr'd,
And fomething fpoke in choler, ill and hafty;
But he fell to himfelf again, and fweetly
In all the reft fhew'd a moft noble patience. Shakef. H.VIII.
At length her fury fell, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her foul, the god decreas'd. Dryden's IEn. 2I. To enter into any new flate of the body or mind.

In fweet mufick is fuch art,
Killing care and gricf of heart, Fall afleep, or hearing die.

Sbakef. Henry VIII. Solyman, chated with the lofs of his gallies and beft foldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetialos, fell into fuch a rage that he curfed Barbarolla. Knolles.
When about twenty, upon the falfenefs of a lover, the fell diftracted

Temfle.
A fpark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell fick; and thus to his phyfician faid
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulfe unequal, and my breath is ftrong;
Befides a filthy furr upon my tongue. Dryden's $P_{c r}$. Sat.
And have you known none in health who have pitied you; and behoid, they are gone before you, even fince you fell into
this diffemper? We died calme's Prefaration for Death.
Hed with all the
He died calmly, and with all the eafinefs of a man faliing feep.
Portius himfelf oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill fuccefs.
Atterbury.

For as his own bright image he furvey'd,
He fell in love with the fantaltick fhade. Addif. Ovid. Met.
I $f$ ell in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him.

Elount to Po
22. To fink into an air of difcontent or dejection.

If thou perfuade thyfelf that they fhall not be taken, let not thy countenance fall: I have fpoken it, and none of my words fhall be in vain.
If yord thal vi. $\varphi$.
If you have any vain. Thall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the anfwer ye fhall receive.

Bacon's Nerv Atlantis.
Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone;
I have obferv'd of late thy looks are fallen,
O'ercaft with gloomy cares and diicontent. Addiforis Cato.
23. To fink below fomething in comparifon.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the reft, me hither brought:
Finding this fame fall thort of truth,
Made me ftay longer than I thought.
Waller.
24. To happen; to befall.

For fuch things as do fall fcarce once in many ages, it did fuffice to take fuch order as was requifite when they fell. Hrok.

Oft it fall's out, that while one thinks too much of his
doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. Sidney, b. i.
A long advertent and deliberate connexing of confequents,
which falls not in the common ruad of ordinary men. Hale. Since this fortune falls to you,
Be content and feek no new. Shakef. Merchant of Venice.
If the worft fall that ever fell, I hope, I thall make thift to go without him.

Shakejpeare's Merchant of Venice.
O, how fecble is man's power,

## That if good fortune fall,

Cannot add another hour,
Nor a loft hour recall!
Donne.
Since both cannot poffers what both purfue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance fhould fall on you. Dry. I had more leifure, and difpofition, than have fince fallen to my fhare.
25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyfelf about the field;
But feeing thou fall $f$ f on me fo luckily,
I will affay thee. Shaikeffeare's Henry IV. p. i.
The Romans fell upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and defign.
26. To come in a ftated method.

The odd hours at the end of the folar year, are not indeed fully fix, but are deficient $10^{\prime} 44^{\prime \prime}$; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be feen the reafun why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council fcll upon the 21 it of March, falls now about ten days fooner.

Hoider on Time.
It does not fall within my fubject to lay down the rules of odes.
27. To come unexpectedly.

I am fallen upen the mention of mercuries. Boyle.
It happencd this evening that we fell into a very pleafing walk, at a diftance from his houfe.

Addijon's Spectator.
28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king underitanding of their adventure, fuddenly falls to take pride in making much of them with infinite praifes.

Sidney, b. ii.
Each of us fell in praife of our country miftieffes. Slbakefp.
Anel the mixt mulritude foll a lufting. Num. ii. 4.
It is better to found a perfon afar off, than to fall upon the point at firt; except youf mean to furprize him by fome fhort queftion.
liacon, EJay 48.
When a horfe is hungry, and comes to a good pafture, he falls to his food immediately. Liale's Orig in of Markind. They fell to blows, infomuch that the Argonauts flew the moft part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. L'Efr.

## F A L

29 To handle or treat directly.
We muft immediately fall into our fubject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. Addifon's Specitator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 124 . 30. To come vindictively: as a punifhment. There fell wrath for it againtt Ifrael.
${ }_{2}$ Chron. xv. 'g.
3. To co me by any mifchance to any new poffeflor

The flout bifhop conld not well brook that his province Phould fall into their hands. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
32. To drop or pals by carelefnefs or imprudence.

Ulyffes let no partial favours fall,
The people's parent, he protected all. Pope's Odyfey, b. iv. Some expreffions foll from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland.

Swift.
33. To come furcibly and irrefitibly.

Fear fell on them all.
AEIS xix. 1 \%.
A kind refrefling fleep is fallen upon him:
I faw him flretcht at eafe, his fancy loft
In pleafing dreams.
Addifon's Cato.
34. To become the property of any'one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwife
All the lands, which will fall to her majefty thereabouts,
are large enough to contain them. Spenfer on Ireland.
If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. Sbakef. K. Lear. Then 'tis mof like
The fovercignty will foll upon Macbeth. Sbakef. Macbeth. After the flood, arts to Chaldea fell;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and inftructor was. Denbam:
You nall fee a great eftate fa.l to you, which you would have loft the relifh of, had you known yourfelf born to it

Addifon's Spaclator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{J}} \cdot 123$.
If to her fhare fome female crrours fall,
Look on her face, and you'l forget them all. Pofe.
In their fpiritual and temporal courts the labcur falls to their vicars-general, fecretaries, proctors, apparitors and fenefchals. Swift's Confider ations on two Bills.
35. To languif ; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common caufe rofe or fell with your lordfhip's intereft.

Addicon's Remarks on Italy.
36. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs muft have care taken of them at their firft falling, elfe, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes.

Mortimer's Hufbandry.
37. To Fall away. To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fifh rather than flefh: in
38. To FAll people commonly fall away. Arbuthot on Diet.
38. To Fall azvay. To revolt ; to change allegiance.

The fugitives foll away to the king of babylon. 2 Kings xxv.
39. To Fall away. To apoftatife; to fink into wickedinefs. Thefe for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away.

Luke viii. 13.
Say not thou it is through the Lord that I fell away; for
thou oughteft not to do the things that he hateth. Eccluf. xv.
The old giants fell away in the ftrength of their foolifh nefs.

Eccluf. xvi.
40. To Fall away. 'To perifn; to be loft.

Still propagate; for flill they fall azcay;
'T is prudence to prevent th' entire decay. Dryd. Wirg. Geo.
How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the foul which is capable of fuch immenfe perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, fhall fall away into nothing, almoft as foon as it is created? Adidifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$. I I 1
41. To Fall azuaj. To decline gradually; to fade; to languif.
In a curious brede of needlework one colour falls away by fuch juft degrees, and another rifes fo infenfibly, that we fee the variety, without being able to diftinguifh the total vanifhing of the one from the firft appearance of the other. Addijon
42. To Fail back. To fail of a promife or purpofe.

We have often fallen back from our refolutions. Taylor.
43. To Fale back. To recede; to sive away.
44. To FA LL down. [down is fometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the fignification.] To proftrate himfelf in adoration.

All kings fhall fall down before him; all nations fhall ferve him.
$P \int$. Ixxii. 11.
Shall I fall down to the flork of a tree? If. xliv. Ig
45. To Fa ll down. To fink; not to fland.

As the was fieaking, the fell down for faintnefs. Efth. xv.
Down fell the beauteous youtin; the yawning wound
Gufh'd out a' purple ilream, and ftain'd the ground. Dryden.
46. To Fall down. To bend as a fuppliant.

They flall fall down unto thee; they fhall make fupplication unto thee.

If. xlv. 14
47. To Fall from. To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely now to fall from him. Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
The emperor being much fulicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrces from the king of England.

Hayward.

## FAL

98. To Fale in. To concur; to coincide.

Objections falt in here, and are the clearef and mon convincing arguments of the truth. Woodzuard's Nat. Aiffory. His reafonings in this chapter feem to fal in with each other; yet, upon a clofer examination, we fhall find them propoled with great varicty and diftinction. Atterbury.
Any fingle paper that fall's in with the popular tafte, and pleafes mure than ordinary, brings one in a great return of etters.

Adidijon's S:cetator, N. 48).
When the war was begun, there foon fell 'in other incidents at home, which nade the continuance of it neceffary.
49. To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver fort

Seefator, N ${ }^{\circ} \cdot 5: 6$.
It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a fovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. iddlijon's Frech.

You will find it difficult to perfuade learned men to fail in with your projects.

Acdijon on ancient wedals.
That prince applied himfelf firf to the church of England; and, upon their refufa to fall in with his meafures, made the like advances to the diffenters.
50. To Fall off. To feparate; to be broken.
'Lnve cools, friendfhip fail, off', brothers divide ; in cities, mutinies; in countries, difcord.

Shakef. King Lear.
5r. To Fall ff. To perifh; to die away.
Languages need recruits to fupply the place of thofe words that are continually fall n? ff through difufe. Fe ton. 52. To Fall off. 'To apofatife; to revolt; to forfake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a faling off was there! Shak. Haml. Revolted Mortimer?
-He never did fall off, my fovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. "bakefpeare's Hen"y IV. p. i. They, accuftomed to afford at other times either filence or fort affient to what he did purpofe, did then fall off and forfake him.

Hayward.
What caufe,
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy ftate,
Favour'd of heav'n fo highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and tranfgrefs his will? Nilt. P. L $\mathcal{f}$. As for thofe captive tribes, themfelves
Who wrought their own captivity, fell off
From God to worfhip calves.
Mititon's Paradife Lof.
Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me.

Addifon's Speeßtitor, No. 179.
53. To Fall on. To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarfe cold fallad is before thee fet;
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
54. To Fall on. To make an affault; to begin the attack.

They fell on, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broomftaff with me; I defied 'em ftill. Shak. Hen.VIII. Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But fpare his perfon for his father's fake. Dryd. Span. Fryar. Draw all; and when I give the word fall on. Ocdipus. He pretends, amongit the reft, to quarrel with me, to have fallen toul an priefthood.

Dryden's Fables, Pref.
55. To Fallover. To revoit; to defert from one fide to the other.

And do'ft thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for fhame,
And hang a calve's fkin on thofe recreant limbs. Sh. K. Foin.
56. To Fall out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed thofe proofs to one who would have fa len out with herfelf, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's rpeeches.

Sidncy, b. ii.
How feil you out, fay that?
-No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and fuch a knave. Sbakefpeare's King Lear. Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking fweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and fall ont with her.
Sbakeppeare.
The cedar, by the inftigation of the loyalifts, fell out with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. Hiwel. A foul exafperated in ills, falls out
With every thing, its frend, itfelf.
Rddijon's Cato.
It ha: been my misfortune to live among quarrelfome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us fall out, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's eftate. Artutbnot's "jobn Bull. 57. To Fall out. To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus fallen out to be? Sidncy.
Now, for the moft part, it fo falleth ont, touching things which generally are received, that although in themfelves they be moit certain, yet, becaufe men prefunie them granted of all, we are hardlieft able to bring proof of their certainty. Hooker. It fo fell out, that curtain players
We oer-rode on the way; of thofe we told him. Ebatesp Yet fo it may foll cut, becaufe their end
Is hate, not help 10 me .
Milton's Agomifes.
There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice.

L'E/irarge, Folle 4 s .

## F A L

If it fo fall out that thou art miferable for ever, thou haft no reafon to be furprifed, as if fome unexpected thing had happened.
rillotfon, Sermen 5 .
58. Yo Fall to. To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fathion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as foon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulfe would run;
Fall $t$, with eager joy, on homely food. Dryden's fuven.
59. To Fall to. To apply himfelf to.

They would needs fall to the practice of thofe virtues which they before learned.

Sidnes, l. ii. I know thee not, old man ; fall to thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jefter! Sliak. H. V.
Having been brought up an idle horfeboy, he will never after fal $t$. labour; but is only made fit for the halter. Spenfer.

They fell to raifing money under pretence of the relief of Ireland.

Clarendon.
My lady falls to play: fo bad her chance,
Pope's Eift.
o. To Fall under. To be fubject to ; to become the objcet 60. To
of.

We know the effects of heat will be fuch as will fcarce fall under the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. Bacon's Natural + iftor, $\mathrm{N}^{-}$. 99.
Thofe things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. Tay.ur's Rule of living bo'y.

The idea of the painter and the fculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and e cellent examp'e of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are reprefented, which fall under human fight.

Dryden's L'ufregnoy.
61. To FALL under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to paftoral can affect the Georgicks, which fall under that clafs of poetry which confifts in giving plain inftructions to the reader.

Addifon on the Georgicks.
62. To Fall pon. To attack; to invade; to affault.

Auria falling upon thefe gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight.

Knolles.
eak con-
An infection in a town firft falls ufon children, weak con-
ftitutions, or thofe that are fubject to other difeafes; but, fpreading further, feizes upon the moft healthy. Temple.

Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mufhrome can efcape him. Addifon's spectator.

To get rid of fools and fcoundrels was one part of my defign in falling upon thefe authors.
63. To Falle upon. To attempt.

I do not intend to fall' upon nice philofophical difquifitions about the nature of time.
64. To Fall wfon. To rufh againft.

At the fame time that the form bears upon the whole fpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. Iddifon's Spectator.
This is one of thofe general words of which it is very difficult to afcertain or detail the full fignification. It retains in moft of its fenfes fome part of its primit ve meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively defcent, violence, or fuddennefs. In many of its fenfes it is oppofed to rife; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

## To FAll. v. a.

I. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edgelefs fword, defpair and die. Shak. Rich. III.
If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. Sbak. Otbello. Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To fall it on Gonzalo. Shatefpeare's Tempeft.
1 am willing to fall this argument : 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verfe, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. Dryd. 2. To fink; to deprefs.

If a man would endeavour to raife or fall his voice ftill by half notes, like the ftops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will nct be able to frame his voice unto it.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory.
3. To diminifh in value; to let fink in price.

Upon leffening intereft to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or lefien your trade, or elfe prevent not the high ufe
4. To yean; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and thofe were Jacob's. Sbakefp. Fall. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

Higk o'er their heads a mould ring rock is plac'd,
That promifes a fall, and hakes at ev'ry blaft. Dryd. ©in. 2. The act of tumbling from an crect pofture.

I faw him run after a gilded butterily; and when he caught it, he let it go arain, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his fall euraged him, or how it was, he did to fet his teeth, and did tear it.

Shatefpeare's Coriolanus.
3. The violence fufiered in dropping from. on high.

My fon coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a ful', and died.

2 Ejdr. x. 48 .
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the firlt fal: be broken, by means of a fop, or otherwife, ftayeth ahove; and if once mingled, it livercth not again, as oil doth.

Bacon's l'bif. Rcm.
A fever or fall may take away my reafon.
Loike.
Some were hurt with the falls they got by leaping upon the ground.

Gu:liver's 'riavels.
4. Death; overlhrow ; deflruction incurred.

Wail his fall,
Whom I myfelf ftruck down.
Shakef. Macbsth
fur a fpoil, and
had a great fall before our enemies.
FIndith viii. 9 I will berin to pray for my felf and for them; for I fee the falls of us that dwell in the land. 2 Ejdr. viii. 17 5. Ruin ; difflution

Paul's, the late theme of fuch a mufe, whofe fight Has bravely reach'd and foar'd above thy height; Now fhalt thou ftand. though fword, or time, or fire; Or zeal more fierce than they, thy fall confifire. Lienbam.
6. Downfal; lols of greatnefs; declention from eminence; degradation ; ftate of being depofed from a high ftation; plunge from happinefs or greatnefs into mifery or meannefs.
Her meniory ferved as an accufer of her change, ard her own handwriting was there to bear teftimony againft her fall.

Sidney, b ii
Perhaps thou talk'ft of me, and do'ft enquire
Of my reftraint; why here I live alone;
And pitieft this my miferable fall. Daniel's Civil War.
He, carelefs now of int'reft, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great ;
Or deeming meaneft what we greateft call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy fall.
Pope to Parnel.
7. Declenfion of greatnefs, power, or dominion.
'Till the empire came to be fettled in Charles the Great, the fall of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other univerfal evils, caufed thofe times to be day's of much afflic-
tion and trouble throughout the world. Hooker, b.v. f.41:
8. Diminution; decreafe of price.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal caufe why our lands in purchafe rife not, as naturally they fhould, with the fall of our intereft, appears evidently from the effect the fall of intereft hath had upon houres in London. Cbild. 9. Declination or diminution of found; cadence; clofe of mufick.

That frain again; it had a dying fall:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the fweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours.
Shakefp. T'welftb. Night.
How fuecetly did they float upon the wings
Of filence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry fall fimoothing the raven down
Of darknefs 'till it fmil'd!
Milton.
10. Declivity ; fteep defcent.

Waters when beat upon the fhore, or ftraitned, as the falls of bridges, or dafhed againft thermfelves by winds, give a roaring noife. Bacon's A atural Hiftıry, N ${ }^{\text {C. }} 115^{\circ}$
II. Cataract ; cafcade; rufh of water down a theep place.

There will we fit upon the rocks,
And fee the fhepherds feed their flocks
By fhallow rivers, to whofe falls
Melodious birds fing madrigals.
Sbakefpeare.
A whiftling wind, or a me odious noife of birds among the fpreading branches, or a pleafing fall of water running violentiy, thefe things made them to fwoon for fear. $W_{i} / d$. xvii.

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The cryftal ftreams defcend in murm'ring falls. Dryd. Virg.
The fwain, in barren deferss, with furprize
Sees lilies fpring, and fudden verdure rife;
And ftarts, amidft the thirfty wilds, to hear
New falls of water murm'ring in his ear. Pope's Me frah.
Now under hanging mountains,
Befide the falls of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghoit,
For ever, ever, ever loft!
Pope's St. Cecilia.
12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the fall of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the moft confiderable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the reft of Lombardy. Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how laft fall he rais'd the weekly bills. Dryden's yuven.
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities.

Upon a great fall of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples.

L'E/t, ange.
15. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the fall of timber.

FALI, A'CIOUS. adj. [ fallax, Latin; fallacicux, French.]

1. Prolusing miftake ; fophiftical. It is never ufud of men; but of writings, propolitions, or things

They believed and affented to things ncither evident nor certain, nor yet fo much as probable, but actually falfe and fallacious; fuch as were the ablurd ductrines and ftories of thcir rabbies.

South's Sermons.
2. Decuitful; mocking expectation.

Soon as the force of that falla, ious fruit,
That with exhilerating vapour bland
About their fpirits had play'd, and inmof pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. Nilton's Paradije Loft, b.ix, Falfe philofophy infpires
Fallacious hope.
Milton.
FalliA'crously. adv. [from fallacious.] Sophiftically; with purpofe to deceive; with unfound reafoning

We fhall fo far encourage contradiction, as to promife not to oppofe any pen that thall fallacioufly refute us. Brown. We have feen how fallacioufly the author has itated the caufe, by fuppofing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punifhment, are the methods that can be made ufe of. Addif.
Falla'ciousness. n. f. [from fallacious.] 'Tendency to deceive ; inconclufivenefs.
Fa'tilacr. M. f. [fallacia, Latin; fallace, French.] Sophifm; logical artifice ; deceit ; deceitful argument; delufory mode of satiocination.

Mof princes make themfelves another thing from the people by a fallacy of argument, thinking themfelves moft kings when the fubject is mof bafely fubjected. Sidiney, b. ii.

- Until I know this fure uncertainty,

I'll entertain the favour'd fallacy. Shak. Comedy of Errours.
It were a mere fallacy, and miftaking to afcribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. Bacon's Na. Hift

All men, who can fee an inch before them, may eafily detect grofs fallacies.
Fallibílitry. n.f. [from fallible.] Liablenefs to be deceived; uncertainty; pofibility of errour.

There is a great deal of fallibility in the tefimony of men; yet there are fome things we may be almof as certain of a that the fun fhines, or that five twenties make an hundred.

Wattr's Logick
FA'LLIBLE. adj. [fali', Latin.] Liable to errour; fuch as may be deceived.

Do not fallify your refolution with hopes that are fallible: to-morrow you mult die. Sbake/p. Nicafu' e for Meafure. He that creates to himfelf thoufands of little hopes, uncer tain in the promife, fallible in the event, and depending upon a thoufand circumftances, fhall often fail in his expectations.

Tajlor's Rule of living boly.
Our intellectual or rational powers need fome affiftance, becaufe they are fo frail and fallible in the prefent fate. WiFatt: Fa'ling. n.f. [from fall.] Indentings oppofed to prominence.

It fhows the nofe and eyebrows, with the feveral prominencies and fallings in of the features, much more diftinctly than any other kind of figure. Addifon on ancient Medals.
Fa'ilingsickness. n.f. [fall and ficknefs.] The epilepfy; a difeafe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his fenfes, and falls down.
Did Cæfar fwoon?-He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was fpeechlefs. - He hath the fallingfickirefs.

Sbake/peare's Julius C :ắr.
The dogfither is good againtt the fallinificknefs. Walton. FA'LLOW. adj. [Falepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your faliow greyhound, fir?
I heard fay, he was out-run at Cotfale.
Shakefpeare.
The king, who was excefiively affected to hunting, had a great defire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. Clarendon.
2. Unfowed; left to reft after the years of tillage. [Suppofed to be fo called from the colour of naleed ground.]

The ridges of the fallow field lay traverfed, fo as the Englifh muft crofs them in prefenting the charge. Hayward.
3. Plowed, but not fowed; plowed as prepared for a fecond aration.

Her predeceffors, in their courfe of government, did but fometimes caft up the ground; and fo leaving it follow, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. Howel's Vocal Forrefit. 4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
5. Unoccupied ; neglected.

Shall faints in civil bloodfhed wallow
Of faints, and let the caufe lie fallozu. Iiudibras, p.i. c. 2.
Fallow. n.f. [from the adjective.]
I. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallows is a very great benefit to land.
Mortimer's Husbandry
They are the beft ploughs to plow up Summer fallzu with.
Mortiner's Husbandiy

## 2. Ground lying at reft.

Within an ancient foreft's ample verge,
There ftands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the ufe of life;
Around it fallous, meads, and paffures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance feems difoso'd. Row's $\%$. Sbere.
To Fn'luow. v. n. To plow in order to a fecond plowing.
Begin to plow up fallows: this friff fallowing ought to be
very fhallow.
Mortimer's Huslandry.
But the ground ought to be well plowed and fallowed the Summer before.

Mort iner.
FA'L Lowness. n. f. [from fallow.] Barrennels; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profers
Herfelf a nun, ty'd to retirednefs,
S' affects my mufe now a chafte fallownefs. Dorne.
FALSE. adj. [ fallus, Latin; faux, fauff, French.]

1. Not morally true; exprefling that which is not thought. Innocence fhall make
Falfe accuration blufh, and tyranny
Tremble at patience.
Sbakeffeare's IVinter's Ta'e.
There are falfe witneffes among men.
L'EARange.
2. Not phyfically true; conceiving that which does not exift.

For how can that be falfe, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth liath in all ages been for frong,
As, loadfone like, all hearts it ever drew.
Davies.
As, loadtitone hike, all hearts in ever drew.
A farce is that in poetry which grotefque is in a piacure: the perfons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falle; that is, inconfifiting with the charafers of mankind.
3: Suppofitious; fuccedaneous.
Dryden's Dufrefroo.
Take a veffel, and make a falfe bottom of coarfe canvafs: fill it with earth above the canvals. Bacon's Nat. Hijfory. 4. Deceiving expectation.

The heart of man looks fair to the eye; but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is falfe under us. L'Ejfrange, Fable 54.
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my falfe French; by mine honour, in true Englifh, Ilove thee, Kate.

Sbakeffeare's Henry V.
6. Not honef; not juft.

> What thou would'f highly,

That thou would'ft holily; would'ft not play falfe,
And yet would't wrongly win. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
The true prince may, for recreation fake, prove a falle thief; for the poor abufes of the times want countenance.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Men are fpunges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know falfe play, rather than lofe, deceive. Donne.
7. Treachèrous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow. I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, fale, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, fmacking of ev'ry fin
That has a name. Shakefpeare's Macbeth. Falfe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. Shakeffeare. A man to whom he had committed the truft of his perfon, in making him his chanberlain; this man, no ways difgraced, no ways difcontent, no ways put in fear, turns falfe unto him.

Bacon's Henry VII.
So haft thou cheated Thefeus with a wile,
Againft thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as falfe to me,
So falfe thou art to him who fet thee free. Dryden.
The ladies will make a numerous party againf him, for being falfe to love in forfaking Dido. Dryd. Virg. IEn. Ded.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical ; not real.

Falfe tears true pity moves: the king commands To loofe his fetters.

Dryden's AEn. b. ii. 9. In all thefe feines true is the word oppofed.

To False. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou falfed haft thy faith with perjury. Fairy , Quen, $^{2}$, i.
2. To deceive.

Fair feemly pleafance each to other makes,
With goodly purpofes there as they fit;
And in his falfed fancy he, her takes
To be the faireft wight that lived yet. Fairy शueen, b. i..
3. To defeat; to balk; to thift ; to evade, as fencers comamonly do.

But, Guyon, in the lieat of all his frife,
Was wary wife, and clofely did await
Advantage, whilft his foe did rage moft rife;
Sometimes athwart, fometimes he frook him frait,
And falfeil of his blows t'illude him with fuch bait. F. Q'".

1. This word is now out of ufe.

Falsefea'rted. adi. [falfe and beart.]
I. Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traitorous or treacherous, who have mifled others, are feverely punifhed; and the neutrals and falfebearted friends
and followers, who bave ftarted afide like a broken onu, he noted.

Bucon's Advice to Villiers.
noted.
HA'LSEHOOD. n. $\int$. [from falje.]

- Want of truth; want of veracity.

All deception in the courtic of life is, indecd, notling elfe
but a lie reduced to practice, and falfebood pating from words to things.

South's Sermons.
2. Want of honefty ; treachery; deceiffulnefs; perfidy.
3. A lie; a falfe aflertion.

FA'LSELY. adv. [from falje.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not tiuly.

Simcon and Levi fake not only falfely but infidioufly, nay liypocritically, abuling profelytes and religion. Gov. of Tongue.

Already were the Belgians on our coalt,
Whofe fleet more mighty every day became
By late fuccefs, which they did faljely boaft,
And now by firft appearing feem'd to claim. Jroy. Ann Wir.
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he fallely faid he was in love;
Falfely; for had he truly lov'd, at leaft
He would have giv'n one day to nyy requeft. Dr;d. Aureng. Such as are treated ill, and upbraided falfely, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to footh their fecret refentments.
2. Erroneoufly; by miftake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we falfely think convenient for us.

Smalridge's Sermons.
3. Perfidiounly; treacheroufly; deceitfully.

Fa'lseness. n. f. [from falje.]

1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity ; violation of promife.

Suppofe the reverfe of virtue were folemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and folfenefs to a man's word, and all vice were eftablifhed by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

Tillotfon, Sermon 3.
3. Duplicity ; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is oppofed to hypocrify and infincerity, and all falfe$n e f s$ or foulnefs of intentions, efpecially to perfonated devotion. Hammond's Fundamentals.
4. Treachery ; perfidy; traitoroufnefs.

King Richard might create a perfect guefs,
That great Northumberlane, then falfe to him,
Would of that feed grow to a greater falfenefs. Sbak. H. IV:
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the falfenefs, or clicated by the avarice of fuch a fervant. Rogeres.
 obfolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with fimplicity ;
And fuch end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of fuch falfers friendinhip been fain. Spenfer's Pafftrals.
Falsifia'tie. adv. [from faliffy.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.
Falsifica'tron. n.. . [falffication, French, frim falfify.]
I. The act of counterieiting any thing fo as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by mifconAtuction of the fenfe, or by falfification of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may feem divine which is not, is very plainly to abufe, and even to fallify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is moft worthily counted heinous. Hooker, b. iii. f. 5 .

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his perfon, exceedeth all falfifications; except it fhould be that of a Mabomet, that counterfeits divine honour. Bacor.

## 2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent poferity from fearching after this ifle, and to preferve his fory from detection of fallification.

Notes on the Odidey.
FA'LSIFIER. n.f. [froin falfify.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to feem what it is not.
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to filf.firs of coin; for counterfeit money will endure fome one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.

Bople.
2. A liar ; one that contrives falfooods

Boafters are naturally falfoffers, and the people, of all othors, that put their fhams the worlt together. L'E'.iunge's F ables. To FA'Lsify. v. a. [falifie,, French.]
I. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce fomething $f=$ that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excufe that church, which cither through corrupt tranflations of Scripture, delivereth, infead of divine fpeeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God fpeaketh; or, through falfified additions, propoleth that to the people of Cood as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.

Hooker, b. v. f. Iq.
The Irifh bards ufe to forge and fall $i_{j} j$ every thing as they lift, to pleafe or difpleale any man.

Sfenfer on Ireland.

## F A M

2. To confute ; to prove falfe

Our Suriour's prophecy flands good in the deftruction of the temple, and the diflulution of the Jewith economy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apo!tate, to bafle and falifify the predicion.

Addijon.
3. To violate; to break by falfichood.

It fiall be thy work, thy fhameful work, which is in thy poveer to fhum, to make him live to fee thy faith follffied, and his bed defled.

Sidney, b. ii.
He fuddenly falif: $!$ h his faith, and villaincully flew Selymes the kiner, as he was bathing himfelf, miftrufting nothing lefs tha: the falfehood of the pyrate. Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.

This fuperadds treachery to all the other peftilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falffying the inoft important trutt.

Decay of Piety. 4. Topierce; to run tinrough.

His creft is rathid away, his ample Bield
Is falfify' $h$, and round with jav'lins fill'd. Dryden's En.
(fithis word Mir. Drylen writes thus. My friends quarselled at the word falififed, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeffed; for I remember not to have read it in any Einglifh author ; though perhaps it may be found in Spenfor's Fairy Queen. But fuppofe it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polifhed language, the word which is wanting in my native tonguc? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, fi graco fonte callant, efpecially when other words are joined with them which explain the fenfe. I ufe the word faijify, in this piace, to mean that the frield of Turnus was not of proof againft the fpears and jareeins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

Ría fil'U iergo d'Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falfarlo in ni (fumn canto. Ariofto, cant. xxvi. Fallir cannot otherwife be turned than by falfified; for his fhicld was faifer, is not Englifh. I might indeed have contented mylelf with faving his fhield was pierced, and bored, and fluck with javecins.

Dryden.
Drglen, with all this effort, was not able to naturalife the new fignification, which I have never fcen copied, except once by fume obfcure namejefs writer, and which indeed deferves not to be received.
To Fa'lsify. v. u. To tell lies; to violate truth.
This point have we gained, that it is abfolutely and univerfally unlawful to lie and falfify.

South's Sermons.
Fa'lsity. n. f. [fa! fitas, Latin.]

1. Falfehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through thofe errours, wherein they are fo determinately fettled, that they pay unto falfity the whole fum of whatfocver love is owing unto God's truth.

Hooker, b. v. f. 49.
Can you on him fuch fa! ifties obtrude?
And as a mortal the moft wife delude? Sandys's Parapbrafe. Probability docs not properly make any alteration, either in the truth or falfity of things; but only imports a diffcrent degree of their clearnefs or appearance to the underftanding.

South's Sermons.
2. A lue ; an errour ; a falfe affertion or pofition.

That Danubius arifcth from the Pyrenean hiils, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Arifotle by the reftorer of Epicurus, and all eafily confutable faltitics.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 20
To FA'LTER. v. $n$. [ faltar, to be wanting, Spanifh; vaulttur, a fammerer, Iflandick, which is probably a word from the fame radical.]
I. To hefitate in the utterance of words.

With fultering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Teli on, quoth the. Fairy Quen, b. i.
The pale affitants on each other ftar'd,
With gaping mouths for iffuing words prepar'd;
The fill!-born founds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tonguc.
He changes, gods! and fulters at the queftion:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. Smith.
2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth thail have a feeling; and thefe fones Prove armed foldiers, ere her native king
Shall foter under foul rebellious arms. Sbakef. Richard II.
3. To fail in any ack of the underfanding.

How far ideots are concerned in the want or weaknefs of any or all faculties, an cenat obfervation of their feveral ways of faltering would difcover.

Locke.
To Fnlefz. v a. Tofitt; to cleanfe. This word feems to be merely ruftick or provincial.

Barley for malt muit be bold, dry, fweet, and clean faltered from foulnefs, feeds and oats. Niortimer's Hiusbandry.
Fa'iterincily. mily. [from fuiter.] With hefitation; with dithculty ; with feeblene's.
In lin'sibie v. a. [famier, Danifh.] To hefitate in the fi. cein. I hi- word 1 find only in Skinner.


1. Celchrity; senown.

The howfe to be builded for the Lord muft be excceding magnifical, of fame and of glory throughout all countrics.

1 Chro. xxii. 5
The defire of fame will not fuffer endowments to lie ufelefs. Addifon's Spectator.
What is this faine, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? Pope
2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fone of him, and all that he did in Egyft.

7of. ix. 9.
I hall flew what are truc fames.
Aacon.
$A^{\prime}$ me.D. adj. [from fame.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is fam'd for mildnefs, peace and prayer. Shak. H. VI. He purpofes to feek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd abode,
Since Phlegyan robbers made unfafe the road. Dryden.
Ariflides was an Athenian philofopher, famed for his learning and wifdom; but converted to Chriftianity. Addifon. FA'meless. adj. [from fame.] Without fame; without renowil.

Then let me, famelefs, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. May's Virgil. FAMILIAR. adj. [familiaris, Latin.]
I. Domeftick; relating to a family.

They range familiar to the dome:
2. Affable; not formal; cafy in converfation

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak. Hamlet.
Be not too familiar with Poins; for he mifufes thy favours fo much, that he fwears thou art to marry his fifter Nell. Shat.
3. Unceremonious; frec, as among perfons long acquainted.

Kalandar ftreight thought he faw his niece Parthenia, and was about in fuch familiar fort to have fpoken unto her; but fhe, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to underfand that he was miftaken.

Sidney.
4. Well known ; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuftom.

I fee not how the Scripture could be poffibly made familiar unto all, unlefs far more fhould be read in the people's hearing than by a fermon can be opened. Hooker, b. v. $\int .22$.

Let us chufe fuch limbs of noble counfel,
That the great body of our ftate may go
In equal rank with the beft govern'd nation;
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things aequainted and familiar to us. Shakef. Henry IV. Our fweet
Recefs, and only confolation left
Familiar to our eyes! Millon's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
One idea which is familiar to the mind, 'connected with others which are new and frange, will bring thofe new ideas into cafy remembrance. Watts's Improvenent of the Mind. 5. Well acquainted with; accuftomed ; habituated by cuftom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. Milton's P. Lof.
The fenfes at firf let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing familiar with fome of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them.

Locke.
He was amazed how fo impotent and groveling an infect as I could entertain fuch inhuman ideas, and in fo familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the feenes of blood and defolation.

Gulliver's Travels.
Patient permit the fadly-pleafing ftrain;
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. Pope's Odyfey. 6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothefis, may be reduced the errors that may be occafioned by a true hypothefis, but not rightly underfood: there is nothing more familiar than this. Locke. 7. Eafy; unconftrained.

He unreins
His mufe, and fports in loofe familiar ftrains:
Addifon.
8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a prieft familiar with his wife, and becaufe he fake it abroad, and could not prove it, the prieft fued him for defamation.
Fa'miliar. n.f.

1. An intimate ; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. Sbakefp.
When he finds himfelf avoided and neglected by his familiars, this affects him.
2. A demon fuppofed to attend at call.

Love is a familiar; there is no evil angel but love. Shake $p$. Familia'rity. n. f. [ familiarité, French, from familiar.]

1. Eafinefs of converfation; omiffion of ceremony ; affability.
2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at laft fuch an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and irkfome for us to call off our minds.

Atterlury's Sermons.
3. Eafy intercourfe.

They fay any mortals may enjoy the moft intimate familiarities with thefe gentle fpirits.

## F A M

To Familiarize. v. a. [familiarijer, French.]

1. To make familiar; to make cafy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a fate of diftant fuperiority.

The genius fimiled upon me with a look of compaffion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once difpelled all fear and apprehenfions.

Addifon's SpeClator.
Fa'miliarly. adv. [from familiar.]

1. Unceremonioully; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Becaufe that I familiarly fometimes
Do ufe you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your fawcinefs will jeft upon my love. Shak. Comed. of Err. He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been fworn brother to him; and I'll be fworn he never faw him but once in the Tiltyard, and then he broke his head. Sb. The governour came to us, and, after falutations, faid familiarly, that he was come to vifit us, and called for a chair and fat him down.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernednefs or eafinefs of long habitude or acquaintance.

Leffer mifts and fogs than thofe which covered Greece with fo long darknefs, do familiarly prefent our fenfes with as great alterations in the fun and moon. Raleigh's Hifl. of the World.
3. Eafily; without folemnity; without formality.

Horace ftill charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into fenfe;
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The trueft notions in the eafieft way. Pope's E/f. on Critic.
FAMI'LLE. en famille, French. In a family way; domeftically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chufe for companions tete à tete;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to fit whene'er you will.
Swift.
FA'mily. n. f. [familia, Latin; famille, French.]

1. Thofe who live in the fame houfe; houfehold.

The night made little impreffion on myfelf; but I cannot anfwer for my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take fomewhat.

Swift.
2. Thofe that defcend from ore common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.
3. A clafs; a tribe; a fpecies.

There be two great families of things, fulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 354$. Fa'mine. n.f. [famine, French; fames, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth ; diftrefs for want of victuals. Our caftle's Arength
Will laugh a fiege to fcorn: bere let them lie,
'Till famise and the ague eat them up. Sbakef. Macbetb.
Famines have not been of late obferved, partly becaufe of the induftry of mankind, partly by thofe fupplies that come by fea to countries in want, but principally by the goodnefs of God.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
This city never felt a fiege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily ftore;
Which now fhut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will foon in multitudes appear. Dryd. Indian Emp.
To FA'MISH. v. a. [from fames, Latin; famis, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to farve; to deftroy by want of food. What, did he marry me to fami/h me? Shakefpeare.

The pains of famijb'd Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sifyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curft Ixion's wheel. Dryd.
2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceffary to life.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails grofs,
And famif him of breath, if not of bread. Milt. P. Loft. To Fa'mish. v. n. Todie of hunger.

You are all refolved rather to die than to famijh. Sh. Coriol. Fa'mishment. n.f. [from famijh.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'ft on thy gut beftow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was Spent,
Ten millions ftill remain'd to thee ; which thou,
Fearing to fuffer thirft and famifhment,
In poifon'd potion drank'f. Hakewill on Providence.
Famo'sity. n. $f$ [fromfamous.] Renown; celebrity. Dict.
Fa'mous. adj. [fameux, French; famofus, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praifed.

Henry the fifth, too famous to live long;
England ne'er loft a king of fo much worth. Sbak. Hen.VI. There rofe up before Mofes two hundred and fifty princes of the affembly, famous in the congregation, men of rem nown.

Num. xvi. z.
She became fanous among women; for they had executed judgment upon her.

Ezek. xxiii. 10. Pyreius was only famous for counterfciting all bafe things; as earthen pitchers, a fcullery, rogues together by the cars, and fwine tumbling in the mire; whercupon he was firnamed Rupographus.

Piacham on Drawing.

## FA N

I flall be nam'd among the fam'uleft
Of women, fung at folemn feitivals. Milton's Agonifles. Many, beficles nyyfelf, have heard our famous Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned into Englinh by Mr. Fairfax.

## Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

2. It has fometimes a middle fignification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pyrates,
Make the fea ferve them. Sbake $\ddot{p}$. Antiony and Clespatra. FA'mously. adv. [from famous.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was famoufy enriched
With politick grave counfel ; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protedt his grace. Shakef. Rich. III.
They looked on the particulars as things famoully (poken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. Grew's Ciof.
Fa'mousness. n. $\int$. [from famous.] Celebrity; great fame.
FAN. n. $\int$. [vannus, Latin.]
I. An inftrument ufed by ladies to move the air and cool themfelves.

With fcarfs, and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. Sbakof.
Flavia, the leaft and flighteft toy
Can with refiftlefs art employ:
In other hands the fan would prove
An engine of fmall force in love;
But he, with fuch an air and mien,
Not to be told or fafely feen,
Directs its wanton motions fo,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolnefs to the matchlefs dame,
To every other breaft a flame.
Atterbury.
The modeft fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins fmil'd at what they blufh'd before. Pope.
Any thing fpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with
2. Any thing fpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with
a broad bafe.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock fpread his tail, and challenged the other to fhew him fuch a
fan of feathers. $\quad$ L'Efirange.
3. The inftrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn
is winnowed. [Van, French.]
Flaile, ftrawfork, and rake with a fan that is ftrong. Tuff.
Affes fhall eat clean provender, winnowed with the fhovel
and with the fan.
If. xxx. 24.
In the wind and tempeft of fortune's frown,
Diftinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. Shak. Troil. and Cr .
For the cleanfing of corn is commonly ufed either a wickerfan, or a fan with fails.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner with a fpring from prifon broke;
Then ftretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. Dr, den.
5. An inftrument to raife the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counfels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love. Hooker. To Fan. v.a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was fanned into flumbers by her flaves.
SpeEtator.
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour fhake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into defpair. Sbake $p$ pear
The Norweyan banners flout the kky ,
And fan our people cold. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
The air
Floats as they pafs, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the fmaller birds with fong
Solac'd the woods, and fpread their painted wings,
'Till ev'n. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. vii. l. 432.
The fanning wind upon her bofom blows;
To meet the fanning wind the bofom rofe:
The fanning wind and purling ftreams continue her repofe.
Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.
Calm as the breath which fans our eaftern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes firt lighted up our loves. Dryd. And now his fhorter breath, with fultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.
Pope.
3. To feparate, as by winnowing.

I have collected fome few, therein fanning the old, not omitting any

Bacon's Apopbthegms.
Not fo the wicked; but as chaff, which, fann'd,
The wind drives, fo the wicked hall not ftand
In judgment.
Milton.
Fana'ticism. n.f. [from fanatich.] Enthufiafm; religious frenzy.

A church whofe doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whofe polity and difcipline are formed upon the moft uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has ftood unflaken by the noft furious affidults of popery on the one hand, and fomaticifim on the other; has eriumphed over

## FA N

all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their nlanders and calumnies. Rogers's Sermons. FANA'TICK. adj. [fanaticus, Latin; funatique, Fr.] Enthufiaftick ; ftruck with a fuperftitious frenzy.
After thefe appear'd

A crew, who, under names of old renown,
Ofiris, Ifis, Orus, and their train,
With monft'rous thapes and forceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priefts, to feek
Their wand'ring gods difguis'd in brutifh forms. Milt. P. L.
FANA'TICK. n.f. [from the adjective.] An enthufiaft; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more deftructive engine than the tumultary weapon fnatcht up by a fanatick.
FA'nciful. adj. [fancy and full.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reafon

Soine fanciful men have expected nothing but confufion and ruin from thofe very means, whereby both that and this is moft effectually prevented. Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
2. Directed by the imagination, not the reafon; full of wild images.
What treafures did he bury in his fumptuous buildings? and how foolih and fanciful were they?

Hayward.
It would thow as much fingularity to deny this, as it does a fanciful facility to affirm it. Gartb's Preface to Ovid. Fa'ncifully. adv. [from fanciful.] According to the wildnefs of imagination.
Fa'ncifulness. n. $\int$. [from fanciful.] Addiction to the pleafures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reafon.
Albertus Magnus, with fomewhat too much curiofity, was fomewhat tranfported with too much fancifulnefs towards the infuences of the heavenly motions, and aftrological calculations. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
FANCY. n. f. [contracted from phantafy, pbantafia, Latin; рavтабiぇ.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itfelf images and reprefentations of things, perfons, or fcenes of being.

Shakefpeare, fancy's fweeteft child!
Milton.

## In the foul

Are many leffer faculties, that ferve
Reafon as chief: among thefe fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful fenfes reprefent,
She forms imaginations, airy fhapes,
Which reafon joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. v.
Though no evidence affects the fancy fo ftrongly as that of renfe, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full fatiffaction and as clear a conviction to our reafon. Atterbury.

Love is by fancy led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt :
Whom we now a goddefs call,
Divinity grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature ;
Love and hate are fancy all.
Granville.
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reafon.

Mens private fancies muft give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. Hooker. A perfon of a fuld and ample fortune, who was not difturbed by any fancies in religion. Clarendon, b. viii. I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children.
3. Tafte ; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty fancy.

Addifon on Italy.
4. Image ; conception ; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of forrieft fancies your companions making,
Ufing thofe thoughts which fhould indeed have died
With them they think on? Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
s. Inclination; liking; fondnefs.

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourifhed?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies.
Shakef. Merchant of Fenice.
His fancy lay extremely to travelling.
L'Efrange.
For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourfelf,
To fit your fancies to your father's will;
Or elfe the law of A thens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of lingle life.
Shakefpearc. A refemblance in humour or opinion, a fancy for the fame tufinefs or diverfion, is oftentimes a ground of affeciion.

Collier of Friendjbip.
6. Caprice ; humour: whim

True worth fhall gain me, that it may be faid
Defert, not fancy, note a woman led. Dryden's Ind. Enip.

## F A N

The fultan of Egypt kept a rood correfpondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they fhould take a fancy to turn the courfe of that river. Arbutbnot. 7. Frolick ; idle fcheme ; vagary:

One that was juft entring upon a long journey, took up a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury.
8. Something that pleafes or entertains.

The altering of the feent, colour, or tafte of fruit, by infufing, mixing, or cutting into tlic bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal fubfance, are but fancies: the caufe is, for that thofe things have paffed their period, and nourifh not. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory.
London-pride is a pretty fancy; and does well for borders.
Mortimer's Hufbandry.
To FA'NCy. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.
All are not always bound to hate and punifh the true encmies of religion, much lefs any whom they may fancy to be fo: all are always obliged to love its true fricads, and to pray for its very enemies.

Spratt's Scrmons.
If our fearch has reached no farther than fimile and metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet penetrated into the infide and reality of the thing; but content ourfelves with what our imaginations furnifh us with. Locke. To FA'ncy. v. a.

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himfelf; to imagine. But he whofe noble genius is allow'd,
Who with ftretch'd pinions foars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly drefs,
He whom 1 fancy, but can ne'er exprefs. Dryd. Fuven. Sat.
2. To like; to be pleared with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her perfon and external beauty, fancied her fo ftrongly, as, neglecting all princely refpects, he took her from her hurband. Raleigh's Hifzory of the World.
It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolifh this town in whatever manner the pleafeth to fancy. Swift.
Fancymo'nger. n. f. [from fancy.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.
There is a man haunts the foreft, that abufes our young plants with carving Rofalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forfooth, deifying the name of Rofalind. If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him fome good counfel; for he feems to have the quotidian of love upon him. Shakefp. As you like it.
$\mathrm{Fa}^{\prime}$ 'ncysick. adj. [fancy and fick.] One whofe imagination is unfound; one whofe diftemper is in his own mind.
'Tis not neceffity, but opinion, that makes men miferable; and when we come once to be fancyjick, there's no cure for it. L'Efirange.
Fane. n. f. [fane, French; fanum, Latin.] A temple; a place confecrated to seligion.

Nor fane, nor capitol,
The prayers of priefts, nor times of facrifice,
Embarments all of fury, fhall lift up
Their rotten privilege.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Old Calibe, who kept the facred fane
Of Juno, now The feem'd. Dryden's Enn. b. vii. l. $5^{8} 9$. Yet fome to fanes repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin fhard. Pbillips. A facred fane in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. Tickell. The fields are ravifh'd from th' induftrious fwains, From men their cities, and from gods their fanes. Pope. FA'NFARON. n. f. [French, from the Spanifh. Originally in Arabick it fignifies one who promifes what he cannot perform. Menage.]
I. A bully; a hector
2. A blufterer; a boafter of more than he can perform.

There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none fo forward to engage in argument or difcourfe as thofe that are leaft able to go through with it. $L^{\prime} E f$ f.

Virgil makes 乍neas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a fanfaron or hector.

Dryden on Dramatick Poefy.
anfarona'de. n. f. [from fanfaron, French.] A blufter; a tumour of fictitious dignity.
The bifhep copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of monfieur Bouffleuis, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview.
To FANG. v. a. [Fanzan, Saxon; vangen, Dutch.] Tofeize; to gripe ; to clutch.

Deftruction fang mankind!
Shatefpeare's Timon.
Fang. n.f. [from the verb]

1. The long tuks of a boar or other animal; any thing like 'em. Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The feafon's difference; as the icy farg
And churlifh chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n'till I fhrink with cold, I fmile and fay
This is no flattery.
Scakefpearc's As you like it.

## FAN

Some creatures have overlong or outgroving teeth, which we call fants, ir tuks; as boars, pikes, falmons, and dogs, though lefs.

Bacon's Natural Hillory; $\mathrm{N}^{0} \cdot 75^{2}$ Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more fuitain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden's Ovid, b. viii.
Then charge him clofe, provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, ftooping from your horfe,
Rivet the panting favage to the ground. Addifon's Cato. 2. The nails; the talons
3. Any floot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant fangs of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberofes.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
Fa'nged. adj. [from fang.] Furnifibed with fangs or long tecth; furnithed with any inftruments of deftruction, which can be exercifed in imitation of fangs.

My two fchoolfellows,
Whon I will truft as I will adders fong'd,
They bear the mandate.
Sbakefreare's Hamiet.
Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rufh
With half the fpeed, nor half fo fwift retreat:
In chariots, fang'd with fcythes, they fcour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And ftew a dreadful harveft on the plain. Pbillips's Briton.
FA'NGLE. n. f. [from renzan, Saxon, to attempt. Skinner.] Silly attempt; trifing fcheme. It is never ufed, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet new; as, new fangles, new fang'ienefs.
FA'NGLED. adj. [from fangle.] This word feems to fignify gaudy ; ridiculoufly thewy; vainly decorated. This is ftill retained in Scotland: as, he's new fangled, or whimfical, and very fond of noveliy.

Quick wits , be in defire new fangled, and in purpofe unconftant.

## A book! oh, rare one!

Be not, as in this fangled world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Fa'ngless. adj. [from fang.] Toothlefs; without teeth. The king hath wafted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very infiruments of chafifement;
So that his pow'r, like to a fanglefs lion,
May offer, but not hold. Shakefpare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Fa'ngot. $n$. $\int$. [. ] A quantity of wares: as raw filk, \&c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters.
Fa'nnel. n.f. [fanon, French.] A fort of ornament like a fcarf, worn about the left arm of a mafs-prieft when he officiates.
Fa'nner. in. f. [from fan.] One that plays a fan.
I will fend unto Babylon fanners that Mhall fan her. Ferem.
Fa'ntasien. adj. [from funtafy] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people ftrangely fantafied. Shakef. King Fobn.
Fantasm. n. f. [See Phantasm.]
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Fanta'sical. } \\ \text { Fanta'st.ck. }\end{array}\right\} a d j$.[fantafique, Fr. from fantafy.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's fin, can be nothing elfe but a fantafical, preternatural complacency, arifing from that which he really has no feeling of. Soutb. 2. Subfifting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Prefent feats
Are lefs than horrible imaginings:
My thonght, whofe murther yet is but fantafical,
Shakes fo my fingle fate of man, that function
Is fmother'd in furmife; and nothing is,
But what is not.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Men are fo poffefied with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to fome extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and ainufe themfelves with the fantafick ideas of a bufy imagi1ation.

Decay of Piety.
3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only aftume vifibe forms occafionally.

Are ye fantafical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye thew? Shakeffeare's Mabeth.
4. Capricions; humourous; unfeady; irregular.

Nor happinefs can I, nor mifery feel,
From any turn of her fontalicick whecl.
Pricr.
5. Whimlical; faluciful; indulgent to one's own imagination. They put fuch words in the mouths of one of thefe fantaftical mind-infected people, that children and muficians cal lovers.

Sidncy.
TVith twenty odd conceited true love knots
To be fantafick, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. Shakef. Two Gentiemen of Verona.
Dunmer is provided with an imperions, expenfive and fan-

## FAN

taffick mifftefs ; to whom he retires from the converfation of a dilcrect and affectionate wife.

Tatler.
We are apt to think your medallifs a little fantafical in the different prices they fet upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are compofed.
Fanta'stically. adj. [from fantafical.]
. By the power of imagination.
. Capriciounly; humouroufly ; unfteadily. England is fo idly king'd,
Her fecptre fo fantafficaliy borne,
By a vain, giddy, fhallow, humourous youth.
That fear attends her not. Sbakefpeare's Henry 1
3. Whimfically; in compliance with mere imagination.

Une cannot fo much as fantafically chufe, even or odd, he - thinks not why.

Fanta'sticalness. $\quad$ Fanta'stickness. ${ }^{2}$ n. [from fantafical.]
r. Humouroufnefs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimficalnefs; unreafonablencfs.

I dare not affume to myfelf to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the fantaficalnefs of it.

Tillotjon, Preface.
3. Caprice ; unfteadinefs.

Fancy ; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY. How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this fomething more than fantafy? Sbakef. Hamlet.

- I talk of dreams,

Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantafy;
Which is as thin of fubftance as the air,
And more unconftant than the wind. Shak. Rom. and Fuliet. He is fuperfitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantafy, of dreams, and ceremonies. Sbak. Ful. Cafar.
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere fhe fleep hath thrice her prayers faid,
Rein up the organs of her fantafy,
Sleep the as found as carelefs infancy.
Shakefprare.
Thefe fpirits of fenfe, in fantaly's high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And fo they fend a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. Davies.
By the power of fantafy we fee colours in a dream, or a
mad man fees things before him which are not there. Newton.
2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the fug'ry fwect thereof allure,
Chafte ladies ears to fantafies impure.
Hubberd's Tale.
3. Humour ; inclination.

I would wifh that both you and others would ceafe from drawing the Scriptures to your fantafies and affections. Whitg. Fa'ntom. n. 厅. [See Phantom.]
Fap. adj. Fuddled; drunk. It feems to have been a cant word in the time of Sbakefpeare.

The gentleman had drunk himfelf out of his five fenfes; and being fap, fir, was, as they fay, cafhiered. Shakefpeare. FAR. adv. [Feon, Saxon; fatt, Erfe.
I. To great extent in length.

Pay facred rev'rence to Apollo's fong,
Left wrathful the far-fhooting god emit
His fatal arrows.
Prior.
2. To a great extent every way. This lefs proper:

Vaft and great
Is what I love: the far extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer.
Prior.
With coftly cates fhe ftain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold fhe bought a lord:
Corruption, difcord, luxury combin'd,
Down funk the far fam'd miftrefs of mankind. Arbuthnot.
From the fame lineage ftern Æætes came,
The far fam'd brother of th' enchantrefs dame.
Pope.
3. To a great diftance progreffively.

Be factious for redrefs of all thefe griefs,
And I will fet this foot of mine as far
As who goes fartheft.
Shakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
Is it far you ride?

- As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
- $\Gamma$ wixt this and fupper.

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who fought his deftiny. Dryden's 压n.
4. Remotely: at a great diftance.

He meant to travel into for countries, until his friends affection either ceafed or prevailed.

Sidney.
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once publifhed, it prefently takes effeet far and wide; all ftates framing themfelves thereunto.

Hooker, b. i. S. 3 .
And after that long ftrayed here and there,
Through every field and forreft far and near. Hubb. Tale.
Far be it from me to juftify the crueltics which were at firft ufed towards them, which had their reward foon after.

Bacon's Holy H'ar.
He fent light howemen into Mefopotamia with a guide, be-
caufe the combtry was unto him beft known; following not far after himt'ts with all his arnny. Knilles's Hift. of the ?urks. And vet the lights which in my tower do flime,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and far,
Look not into this li:tle world of mine.
Davies. God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleft us; unlefs we ourfelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. Milt.
I have been hunting up and down, far and near, fince your unhappy indifpofition, to find out a remedy. L'Eftrange.

The nations far and near contend in choice,
And fend the flow'r of war by publick voice.
Dryden.
The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be far away. Dryden's Virg. Gcor. But from the reading of my book and me,
Be far, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged fhoe. . Eryden's Pcrf. Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmoft branch.
Dryden.
Thefe words are fo far from eftablifhing any dominion, that we find the quite contrary.
'Till on the Po his blafted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the weftern world. Addijon's Ovid. 5. To a diffance.

As far as the Eaft is from the Weft, fo far hath he removed our tranfgreffions from him.
$P /$. ciii. 12.
Neither did thofe that were fent, and travelled far off, undertake fo dificult enterprizes without a conductor. Raleigh.

But all in vain! which when he faw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents fur off. Niilt. Par. Lof.
I had always a curiofity to look back into the fources of things, and view in my mind, fo far as I was able, the beginning and progrefs of a rifing world. Burr. Th. of the World.

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the far deftroying dart,
And the beft weapon, an undaunted heart. Addijon's Ovid.

## 6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was far fpent. Judg.
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.

Prov. xxxi. 10.
Such a communication paffeth far better through the water than air.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, ${ }^{\circ}$. 134.
Thofe countries have far greater rivers, and far higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ far
Waller.
From what our fiery batties are.
Of negatives we have far the leaft certainty, and they are ufually hardef, and many times impoffible to be proved. Tillot. Latin is a more fuccinct language than either the Italian, Spanifh, French, or even than the Englifh, which, by reafon of its monofyllables, is far the moft compendious of them.

Befides, he's lovely far above the reft,
With you immortal, and with beauty bleft.
Dryden.

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey firft demands thy care. Pope's Odyfey. 8. To a great height ; magnificently. This is perhaps only in Shakefpeare.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and fuch fluff within,
Endows a man but him.
-You fpeak him fai.
——I don't extend him, fir.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The fubftance of the fervice of God, fo far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reafon doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongft the heathen; but muft be received from God himfelf.
Anfwer them

Hooker, b. i.
How far forth you do like their articl
How far forth you do like their articles. Shakef. Henry IV. Not to refolve, is to relolve; and many neceffities, and engageth as far in fome other fort, as many nece.
Baccn.
to refolve.
Of chis I need not many words to declare how far it is
from heing fo much as any part of repentance. Hammond. from heing fo much as any part of repentance. My difcourfe is fo far from being equivalent to the pofition hementions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. Tilloffon. The cuftom of theie tongues fometimes fo far influences the expreffions, that in thefe epifles one may obferve the force of the ! iebrew conjugations. Locke on St. Paul's Epiflles.
10. It is ufed often in compofition: as far/hooting, far jeeing.

FAR-F E'т сн. $n$. $f$. [far and fetch.] A deep ftratagem. A ludicrous word.

Kut jefuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick farfetches;
Annel fron ineir Coptick prieft, Kircherfus,


## F A R

## Far-fe'tched. adj. [far and fetch.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of thefe things others quickly will difpofe,
Whofe pains have carn'd the far fetcb'd fpoil. Milt. Pa. Lgft. By his command we boldly crofs'd the line,
And bravely fought where fouthern ftars arife:
We trac'd the farfetch'd gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. Dryden.
2. Studioufly fought; elaborately ftrained; not eafily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his farfetch'd policy. Shatef. Henry VI.
For far fetcb'd rhymes make puzzled angels itrain,
And in low profe dull Lucifer complain.
Smith.
Under this head we may rank thofe words, which fignify different ideas, by a fort of an ínaccountable forfictched analogy, or diftant refemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we fay, the meat is green when it is hialf roafted.

Watts's Logick.
Far-pie'rcing. adj. [far and picrce.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her fire, to whofe farfiercing eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the ftarry vault, and prop the fpheres. Pope's Odyf.
Far-shoo'ing. adj. [far and /hoot.] Shooting to a great diffance.

Then loud he call'd Fneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad 厄neas came;
Great Jove, he faid, and the farhooting god,
Infpire thy mind to make thy challenge good. Drydi En. FAR. adj.

1. Diftant ; remote.

But we muft beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the fcorching or the freezing zone;
And fome to far Oaxis thall be fold,
Or try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. Dryden's Virigil,
2. It was formerly ufed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with off:

I hefe things feem fmall and undiftinguifhable,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. Shakefpeare.
If we may behold in any creature any one fpark of that eternal fire, or any far off dawning of God's glorious brightnefs, the fame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. Raleigh's Hi/lory of the World.
3. From FAr. In this fenfe is ufed elliptically for a far or remote place.

The Lord thall bring a nation againft thee from far, from the end of the earth.

Deutr. xxvii. 49.
4. Remoter of the two; in horfemanhip, the right fide of the hore, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horfes
The far fide from the near.
Dryden's Cleomenes.
Far. n.f. [contracted from farrow.] The offspring of a fow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear ;
For now is the lofs of the far of the fow
More great than the lofs of two calves of the cow. Tuf.
To FARCE. v.a. [farcio, Latin ; farcir, French.]
i. To ftuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wreftling is a paftime which either the Cornifhmen derived from Corineus, their firft pretended founder, or at lealt it miniftred fome ftuff to the farcing of that fable. Carew. 2. To extend; to fwell out.
'Tis not the balm, the fceptre and the ball,
The fword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertiffu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The farced title running 'fore the king. Shakef. Henry V. Farce. n. $\int$. [from the verb; or from farcer, Fiench, to mock.] A dramatick reprefentation written without regularity, and ftuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.
There is yet a lower fort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which grotefque is in a picture: the perfons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falfe; that is, inconfiftent with the characters of mankind: grotefque painting is the juft refem-
blance of this.
Dryden's Dufref froy.

What fhould be great, you turn to farce.
Dryden's Dufrefrnoy.
farce, becaufe the irregularity the plot fhould anfwer to the extravagance of the characters, which they fay this piece wants, and therefore is no farce. Gay.
Fa'rcical. adj. [from farce.] Belonging to a farce ; appro- $_{\text {' }}$ priated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be farcical, becaufe they are actually in nature. Gay's Preface to the TWhat d'ye Call it.
FA'rch. n..$f$. [farcina, Italian ; farcin, French.] The leprofy $^{\prime}$ of horfes. It is probably curable by antimony.
Fa'rdel. n. f. [fardello, Italian; fardeau, Fr.] A bundle; a little pack.
Let us to the king: there is that in this fardel will make. him feratch his beard.

Skakefpeare's Winter's Tale.

## F A R

## Who would fardels bear

To groan and fweat under a weary life? Shalefp. Hanlct. To FARSi. v. n. [ fajan, Saxon; varen, Dutch.]

1. Jo go; to pafs; to travel.

At latt, refolving forward ftill to fare,
Until the bluftring ftorm is overblown. Fairy 2ucen, b.i. His fpirits pure were fubject to our fight,
Like to a man in hew and hlape he fored.
So on he fares, and to the border comes
Of Eden.
Militon's Paradife Lof, b. iv. l. 13r.
Sadly they far'd along the fea-beat fhore;
Fairfax.

Still heav'd their hearts.
2. To be in any fate grood or bad.

So bids thee well to fare thy nether friend. Fairy 2 ueen.
A fubborn heart ihall fare evil at the laft. Eccluf. iii. 26.
Well fare the hand, which to our humble fight
Prefents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal fplendor.
Waller.
So in this throng bright Sachariffa far'd,
Opprefs'- by thofe who ftrove to be her guard:
As fhips, though never fo obfequious, fall
foul in a tempeft on their admiral.
Waller.
So fares the ftag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. Denb. But as a barque, that in foul weather,
'Tofs'd by two adverfe winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So far'd the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them $t$ ' oppofe. Hudibras, p.i. If you do as I do, you may fare as 1 farc. L'Eftrange Thus fares the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amid'ft the crowd. Dryden's En.
Englifh minifters never farc fo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animofities of the nation, and turns their cfforts upon the common enemy.

Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .49$.
Some give out there is no danger at all ; others are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they hall far no worfe than their neighbours.
3. To proceed in any train of confequences good or bad.

Thus it fareth when too much defire of contradiction caufeth our feeches rather to pafs by number than to ftay for weight.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 5
So fares it when with truth falfehood contends. Milton.
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an imperfonal form.
When the hand finds itfelf well warmed and covered, let it refufe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be farved or killed, and then we fhall fee how it will fare with the hand.

South's Sermons.
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man fared fumptuoufly every day.
Feaft your ears with the mufick awhile, if they wiil fare fo harfhly as on the trumpet's found. Shakefpeare's Timon.
Men think they have fared hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have defcended fo low as dogs ; but Galen delivercth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations.
Fare. $n$.f. [from the verb.]

1. Price of paffage in a vehicle by land or by water. Ufed only of that which is paid for the perfon, not the goods.
He found a flip going to Tarfinh; fo he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarfifh. Jon.

He pafiage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to difcharge his fare. Dryd. $7 u v$. 2. Food prepared for the table; provifions.

But come, fo well refrefl'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after fuch delicious fare. Milton's Paradife Loft.
But when the weffern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grafs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laft, produce in open air
Both focks, and fend them to their Summer's fare. Dryden.
This is what nature's want may well fuffice;
Hic that would more is covetous, not wife:
But fince among mankind fo few there are,
Who will conform to philofophick fare,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eafe,
And mingle fomeching of our times to pleafe. Dryd. Furv.
Upon his rifing up he ordered the peafant to fet before him whatever food he had in his houfe: the peafant brought out a great deal of coarfe fare, of which the emperor eat very heartily.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .99$.
Farew e'fl. adw. [This word is originally the imperative of the verb fare weil, or fure you well; fis felix, abi in bonam rem; or leme fit sili ; but in time ufe familiarifed it to an advert, and it is ufed both by thofe who go and thofe who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adicu.

But farewell, king; fith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banifhment is here. Sbak. K. Lear.

## F A R

Farenell, mafer Silence : I will not ue many words with you; fare you ivell, gentemen, both.

Shalieft. Henry IV.
Whether we fhall mect azain, I know not,
Therefore our everlafting farewell take;
For ever, and for ever, farcuell, Canius. Shak. Yul. Cafar.
Be not amazed, call all your fenfes to you; defend your re-
putation, or bid farewull to your good life for ever. Shaledp. An irorn flumber thuts my fimiminge eyes;
And now fareue $l$, involv'd in thades of night,
For ever I am ravifh'd from thy fight. Dryden's Virg. Geo. Fareverel, fivs he; the parting found farce fell
From his faint lipa, but he replied farewoll.
O quecn, farewell! be ftill pofeet
Dryden.
Of cear remembrance, bleffing fill and bleft! Pote's Odjlf.
2. It is fometimes ufed only as an expreffion of feparation without kindnefs.

Farewull the year which threaten'd fo
The faireft light the world can fhow.
Waller. Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long farcivell to love I gave;
Refolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me mould have.
Farewélle n. f.

1. Leave ; act of departure.

See how the moring opes her g.lden gate:,
And takes her farewell of the glorious fun. ©bakef. Hen. VI.
If chance the radiant fun, with farezvell fwect,
Fxtend his cv'ning beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Atteft their joy, that hill and valley ring. Miilt. Par. Lo,?. As in this grove I took my laft farizuell,
As on this very fpot of earth I fell. Dryden. Before I take my farezucll of this fubject, I fhail advife the author for the future to fpeak his meaning more plainly. Addif. 2. It is fometimes ufed as an aljective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in farewell papers, will not give over fo, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title.

Sperfator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{\nu}} \cdot 44.5$.
Farina'ceous. adj. [from farina, Latin.] Mealy; tafting like meal or flower of corn.

The propereft food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the farinaceous or mealy feeds of fome culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
FARM. n. f. [ferme, French; feorm, provifion, Saxon.]
I. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament.

Layzard.
2. The fate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ircland do not ufe to fet out theirland in farm, for term of years, to their tẹnants; but only from year to year, and fome during pleafure. Spenfer on Ireland. To Farm. v.a. [from the nomi.]
I. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We arc enforc'd to farm our royal realm,
The revenue where of gail furnifh us
For our affairs in hand
2. To take at a certain rate

They received of the bankers fcant twenty fillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall fal med of the king. Cumden's Rem
3. To cultivate land.

Fa'rmer. n.f. [fermier, French; or from farm.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hatt feen a farme,'s dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might it behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. Sbakefp.
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the focking of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear.
Fa'rmost. $^{\prime}$ n. f. [fuperlative of far.] Mort timer's 1 Hufbandry. motef.

A fpacious cave, within its farmoft part,
W as hew'd and fafhion'd by laborious ant,
Through the hill's hollow fides. Dryden's En. b. vi.
Fa'rness. n. f. [from far.] Diftance; remotenefs.
Their nearnefs on all quarte:s to the enemy, and their far$n e / s$ from timely fuccour by their fricnds, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermof number of able hands to fight.

Carcu's Survey of Cornzeall.
Farra'cinous. adj. [from farrago, Latin.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confufion of knaves and fools, and a farragin'zus concurrence of all conditions, tempers, fexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monftrous, and many ways inconfifient with truth. Brown's Vulgar Errours. FARRA'GO. n. $\int$. [Latin.] A mafs formed confufedly of feveral ingredients; a mediley.

FARRIER.

FARR ER. n. S. [forvier, French; ferrarius, Latin.] 1. A theer of horfes.

But the utmof exactnefs in thefe particulars belong to far-
ie's, faddlers, finiths, and other tradefincn.
Digly. 2. One who profefles the medicine of horfes.

If you are a piece of a faricr, as cvery good groom ought to be, get fack, brandy, or frong-beer to imb jour hories.

Suifit's 'Sirations to the Groom.
To Fa'rbier. v. h. [from the noun.] To pradife phyfick or chirurgery on horfes.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and cowleching, yet many of them are very ignorant. Niort. FA'rrow. n. . [feaylh, Saxon.] A little pig.

Pour in fow's blood that hath litter'd
ITs nine farroce.
Sinkeficare's Macbetb.
o Firn:ow. v. a. To bring pigs. It is ufed only of fwine. Sows ready to forr w this time of the year,
Are for to be made of.
Tulf. Husb.
The fwine, although multiparous, yet being bifulcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed witli open eyes, as other bifulcous animals.

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boaft,
As fair and fruitful as the fow that carryd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter farrw'd. Digd. Fuven.
FARI. n. S. [feje, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

## Love is the fart

Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept clofe
And others doth offind, when 'tis let loofe.
To Fart. \%, a. [from the noun.] To break wind behind. As when we a gun difcharge,
Although the bore be ne'er fo large,
Before the flame from muzzle burt,
Juft at the breech it flafhes firf ;
So from my lord his paffion broke,
He farted firft, and then he fpoke.
Fa'rther cadu. [This word is now generally confidered as the comparative degree of far; but by no analoger can far make farther or farthcf: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write further and furtbeff, from forth, forther, fortheft, fon©or, fuy:Sen, Saxon; the o and $u$, by refemblance of found, being firf confounded in fpeech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater diffance; to a greater diftance; more remotely; beyond; moreover

To make a perfept judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, befides rules, there is farther required a long converfation with the beft pieces. Dryden's Dufrcfnoy.

They contented themfelves with the opinions, fafhions and things of their country, without looking any farther. Locke.
FA'RTHER. allj. [fuppofed from far, more, probably from forth.] 1. More remote.

Let me add a farther truth, that without thofe ties of gratitude, I iave a moft particular inclination to honour you.

Dryden's Эuven. Dedication.
2. Longer ; tending to greater diftance,

Before our farther way the fates allow,
Here mutt we fix on high the golden bough. Dryden's 左n.
Fa'rtherance. n. f. [more properly furtherance, from further.] Encouragement ; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the fartberance that I have obtained. Afcbam's Schoolmafter.
Farthermo're. adv. [more properly furthermorc.] Befides; over and above; likewife.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by fo much exceed all other plants, as the greateft men of power and worldy ability furpafs the meanef. Raleigh's Hiffory.
ToFARThER. v.a. [more proper To further.] To promote; to facilitate ; to advance.
If he had fartbered or hindered the taking of the town,
Dryden's Dedicat. to the E.n.
Fa'rthét. adu. [more properly furthef. See Farther.]

1. At the greateft diffance.
2. To the greateft diftance.

Fa'rtinesf. adj. Moft diftant; remoteft.
Yet it mult be withal confidered, that the greatelt part of the world are they which he fartheft from perfection. Hooker.
SA'rting. n. f. [Feonolinj, Saxon, from feopen, four, that is, the fourth part of a pemy.]
. The fourth of a penny; the fmalleft Englifh coin.
A farthing is the leaft denomination or fraction of money ufed in Fingland.

Cocker's Aritbmatick.
Elíe all thofe things we toil fo hard in,
Whould not avail one fingle farthing.
Prior.
2. Copper money

The parith find,'tis true; but our church-wardens Fieed ou the filver, and give us the farthings.
3. It is ufed fometimes in a fenfe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a farthing ; or proverbial.

His fon builds on, and nevier is content,
'Till the laft farthing is in ffrudure fpent Dry'en's 'fuven. Fa'rthingaie. $n$. $f$. [This word has much exercifed the etymology of Skinner, who at laft feems to determine that it is derived from vertu garde: if he had confidered what vert fignifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true fenfe.] A hoop; circles of whalebone ufed to fpread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With filken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and farthingales, and things. Shakefp. Tell me,
What compais will you wear your farthingale? Shakcsp. Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a farthingal. Hudibras, p. i. cant. r. Some will itave it that it portends the dowifal of the French king; and obferve, that the farthingalc appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanifh monarchy. Addijon. She feems a medley of all ages,
With a huge farthingale to fivell her fuftian fuff, A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff.
FA'R Thingsworth. n. f. [fartbing and wortb.] As much as is fold for a farthing
i hey are thy cuftomers; 1 hardly ever fell them a fartbingsverth of any thing. Arbutbrot's Hiffory of 'fobr Bull. FASCES. n.f. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the confuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with difdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rife once more
And thook aloft the fafces of the main
To fright thofe flaves with what they felt before. Dryden. FA'SCIA. n.f. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
Fa'sciated. adj. [from fafiia.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage.
FASCIA'TION. n.f. [from fafcia.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding difeafed parts.

Three efpecial forts of fafciation, or rowling, have the worthies of our profeffion commended to pofterity. Wifeman
To FA'SCINATE. v.a. [fafino, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in fome wicked and fecret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to fafcinate or bewich, but love and envy. Bacon, Efay 9. Such a fafcinating fin this is, as allows men no liberty of confideration.

Decay of Picty.
Fascina'tion. n. f. [from fafcinate.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unfeen inexplicable influence.

He had fuch a crafty and bewitching fafhion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of fafcination and enchantment to thofe that faw him or heard him. Bacon

The Turks hang old rags, or fuch like ugly things, upon their faireft horfes, and other goodiy creatures, to fecure them againft fafcination.
foler
There is a certain bewitchery or fafination in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what wie can maturally give an account of. So':b's Strmons. Fit SCINE. n. f. [French.] A faggot Military cant.

The black prince paffed many a river withont the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as fuccefsifully as the generals of our times do with fafcines. Addijon's Siveitator. Fa'scinous. adj. [fafcinum, Latin.] Caufed or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment.

1 thall not difculs the poffibility of fafcinous difeafes, farther than refer to experiment.
jarvey on Comparmitions. FA'SHION. n. f. [façon, French; facies, Latin.]
I. Form ; make; ftate of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.
They pretend themfelves grieved at our fnlemnities in erecting churches, at their form and fafbion, at the ftatelinefs of them and coftlinefs, and at the opinion which we have of them. Hooker, b. v. f. 17

The fafmion of his countenance was altered. Luke ix. 29. Stand thefe poor people's friend.
-I will,
Or let me lofe the faßbion of a man: - Shakcf. Henry VIII. 2. The make or cut of cloaths

I'll be at charges for a looking-glafs,
And entertain a fcore or two of taylors,
To fudy fafions to adorn my body. Shakef. Richard WI
You, fir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fafbion of your garments. Shakesp. King Lear 3. Manner; fort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In fuch a righteous fafion as I do,
Perforce againit all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muft advance. Sbakefpearc's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Pluck Cafca by the fleeve,
And he will, after his four fabbion, tell you
What hath proceeded. Sbakespeare's Fulius Cafar
The commiffioners either pulled down or defaced all images in clurches; and that in fuch unfeafonable and unfeafoned fabion, as if it had been done in hoftility againft them. Hayw 4. Cuftom operating upon drefs, or any domeftick ornaments.

## F A S

## Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmof carat,
The finenefs of the gold, the chargeful faflion. Sbakefpeare 5. Cuftom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to fpeak of him; afking whether it were the fafion or no, in Arcadia, that thepherds fhould perform fuch valorous enterprizes. Sidn.
Though the truth of this hath been univerfally acknowledged, yet becaufe the faflion of the age is to call every thing into queltion, it will be requilite to fatisfy mens realon abou it.

Tillot fon, Sermon 3
Why truly, wife, it was not eafily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the fafmion to do fuch things. Arbuthnot's Hifory of Jobn Bull.
6. Manner imitated from another ; way eftablifhed by precedent.

Sorrow fo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fafbion on,
And wear it in my heart.
Sbakefpeare.
7. General approbation ; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himfelf to the innocent diverfions in faßtion.

Locke.
His panegyricks were beftowed only on fuch perfons as he had familiarly known, and only at fuch times as others ceafe to praife, when out of power, or out of fafion. $\quad$ Pope.
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is ufed in a fenfe below that of quality.

It is ftrange that men of fafion, and gentlemen, fhould fo gronly belie their own knowledge.

Raleigh.
9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden bloffom in my hand;
I fcorn thee, and thy fafbion, peevifh boy. Shak. Hen. VI.
10. The farcy; a diffemper in horfes; the horfes leprofy. A barbarous word.

His horfe is poffeft with the glanders, infected with the faßions, and full of windgalls. Shak. Taming of the Sbrew To FA'shion. v. a. [faģomer, French, from the noun.]

1. 'To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reafons;
Send him but hither, and I'll fafhion him. Shak. Ful. Cafar. Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one fafbion us in the womb?

7ob xxxi. 15
The graves of the rebellious generations were already faftioned in the clouds, which foon after fhould fwallow up all living creatures. Raleigb's Hiftory of the Wirld.
'The rib he form'd, and fallion'd with his hands:
Under his forming hands a crcature grew,
Man like, but different fex. Milton's Paradije Lof, b. viii.
Inability will every one find in himfelf, who fhall go about to fafbion in his underftanding any fimple idea, not received by his fenfes from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them.

How could this noble fabrick be defign'd,
And fafhion'd, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art fuch miracles invent?
And raife a beauteous world of fuch extent? Blackm. Creat A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer fafhions female toys;
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
Firft to thefe little artifts ow'd its frame.
Gay's Fan.
2. To fit ; to adapt ; to accommodate

Laws ought to be fafbioned unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be impofed upon them according to the fimple rule of right. Spenfer

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can faßion
Yourfelves thereto, according to occafion.
Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
faßion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. Shakef Timon.
This cardinal,
Though from an humble ftock undoubtedly,
Was fafbion'll to much honour from his cradle. Sh. H. VIII.
3. To calt into external appearance.

It better fits my blood to be difdained of all, than to fafbion a carriage to rob love from any. Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.
4. To make according to the rule prefcribed by cuftom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of filver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus fafbicned plate fells for more than its weight. Locke. FA'shionable. adj. [from fafion.]

1. Approved by cuftom; eftablifhed by cuftom; modifh.

The cminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the ufeful and ennobling ftudy of nature, and make philofophy faßionable. Glan.
Examine how the faßhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. Rogers. 'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it fafionable.
2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, fafionable robes her perfon deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. Dryd. Ovid. 3. Obfervant of the mode.

Time is like a fabionable hoof,

## FAS

That fightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand;
But with his arms outfretch'd, as he would fly,
Grafps in the comer: welcome ever fmiles,
And farewell goes out fighing. Sbakef. Troilus and Creficla. 4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

Fa'shionableness. n. f. [from fafhionable.] Modifh eiegance; fuch appearance as is according to the prefent cuftom.

Why fhould they not continue to value themfelves for this outfide fafhionablenefs of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have fo early infiructed them to do fo? Loche.
Fa'shionably. adv. [from fafionable.] In a manner conformable to cuftom; with modifh elegance.

He muft at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might fo faßionably and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

South's Sermons.
Fa'shionist. $n$ f. [from fabion.] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb.

Dict.
ToFAST. v.n. [faffan, Gothick; fæfran, Saxon.]

1. To abftain from food.

Our love is not fo great, Hortenfio,
But we'may blow our nails together,
And faft it fairly out. Shak. Taming of the Shrew. I had rather faft from all four days tharı drink fo much in one. Sbakjpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.
We have fome meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to faft long after. Bacon's Neru Atlanti..
2. To mortify the body by religious abftinence.

When thou fafteft, anoint thy head and wafh thy face, that thou appear not unto men to faft.

Mat. vì.
Laft night the very god flew'd me a vifion:
I faft, and pray'd for their intelligence. Shiakef. Cymbe:ine. Fast. n.f. [from the verb.]
I. Abftinence from focd.

A thoufand men ha:e broke their fafts to-day,
That ne'er fhall dine, unlefs thou yield the crown. Sbakef.
Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pafs'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tafted, nor had appetite; that faft
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I fuffer here. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. ii.
Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who broke their fafts with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flefh, eat it only dreffed with hunger and fire. Taylor. She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to caft
One glance to feed me for fo long a faft. Dryd. Tyran. Love.
2. Religious mortification by abflinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourfelves before God this day, not merely by the outward folemnities of a faff, but by afficting our fculs as well as bodies for our fins.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Nor pray'rs nor fafts its ftubborn pulfe reftrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain.
Pote.
FAST. adj. [ Færr, Saxon.]
I. Firm ; immoveable.

He by his frength fetteth faft mountains. $\quad P \int . \mathrm{Ixv}_{\mathrm{xv}} .6$. Laft, the fire and his three fons,
With their four wives; and God made faft the door. Niilt, Be fure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard affay
Of dangers and adverfities, and pains,
Ere thou of Ifrael's fceptre get faft hold. Milt. Par. Reg. 2. Strong; impregnable

England, by report of the chronicles, was inferted with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and faft places, ufed often to break forth to rob and fpoil. Spenfer on Ircland. 3. Fixed.

Lodronius, with the breaking in and force of the horfemen, was driven into a marh; where, after that he, being fore wounded, and almoft $f a f t$ in the deep mud, had done the uttermoft of that his laft endeavour, he yielded himfelf. Knolles.

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's $f a f$ to a Ship, looks as if he refolved to draw the fhip to him. Temp.c.
4. Deep; found.

I have feen her rife from her bed, take paper, fold it, feal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a moft faft fleep.

Shakespeare's Macbetb.
5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in defire new-fangled; in purpofe, unconftant; light to promife any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither faft to friend, nor fearful to foe.

Afcham's Schoolnafter.
6. [from $f f f f$, Welfh, quick] Speedy; quick; fwift.

This work goeth faft on, and profpereth in their hands.
Ezra v. viii.
Skill comes fo flow, and life fo $f a f$ doth fly, We learn fo little, and forget fo much.

Davïes.
The prince groweth up $f a f t$ to be a $m a n$, and is of a fweet and excellent difpofition: it would be a flain upon you if you thould miflead, or fuffer him to be mifled. Bacon to Villiers.
7. FAST and lofe. Uncertain; variable; inconftant; deceitful

A rope of Giis paril, which now hiding, bow hidden by the hait, did, as it nere, play at fafl cund ho fe each with other, gisming atid reccining richatels.

## f ine perceived by his outward chear

That any would his lore by talle bewray,
Sometimes the heard hi:h, fometimes fopp her ear,
And play'd fy' wnat loge de live-long day. Ficivfü, b. r.
The folly ame wickednefs of men, that think to play faft and loofe with God Almighty!

L'Ėlirange.
If they cohered, yet by the next conflig with other atoms they might be feparated again; and fo on in an eternal vicifitude of faficial 10 fi, without ever confuciating into the huge condenfe bodies of plancts.

Bent.cy's Sern.us.

## Fast. atho

1. íirmly; immoveaisly.

Bind the boy, which you fhall find with me,
Foft w the chair. Shakefpeare's
This love of theirs myfelf have often feen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fafl anleep. Sbakefpeare.
2. Clofetr; nearly.

Bablarofla left fourteen gaileys in the lake; but the tacklings, fails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the caftle faid by.

Inniles's bijlory of the Turks.
Siloa's brook, that fowd
by the oracle of God. Milton's Paradife Loff, b.
Let purling ftreams be in her fancy feen,
And fow ry meads, and vales of chearful green;
And in the midft of deathlefs groves
Soft fighing wifhés lie,
And fmiling hopes $\hat{j} a f \mathrm{bj}$,
And juft beyond 'en ever-laughing loves. Dryd. T'yr. Love. Fa,t by the throne obfequious fame refides,
And wealth incefliant rolls her golden tides. Pope's Odyfey. Well known to me the palace you inquire;
For fa/t befide it dwells my honourd fire. Pope's Ody $\int / f y$. Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And fali befide him once-fear'd Edward fleeps.
3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thoufand pound I could run as $f a f$ as thou can'f.

Shakespeare's Henry IV . p. i
There ftreams a fpring of blood to faft,
From thofe deep wounds, as all embru'd the face. Daniel.
The heavieft mufe the fwifteft courfe has gone,
As clocks run fafteft when moft lead is on.
Pope.
You are to look upon me as one going faft out of the world.

Swift to Pope.
4. Frequently,

Being tried only with a promife, he gave full credit to that promife, and ftill gave evidence of his fidelity as faft as occafions were offered.

Hammond's Pract. Catcch.
To Fa'sten. v. a. [from faf.]
I. To make faft ; to make firm ; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering moft of that fide, had no faftering on the left frde. Sidney.

Mofes reared up the tabernacle, and fijtenced his fockets. Ex.
By chance a fhip was fafiten'd to the thore,
Which from old Clufium king Ofinius bore. 'Drydicn's $\not \mathbb{E A}^{n}$. 2. To hold together ; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fafien fundred parts in one.
Domne.
In the fea-coant of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto thofe mountains, and therefore their fhips are faftened with wood. Lrown's Vulgar Ľrours; b. ii. c. 8. 3. To affix ; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been preffed to the fervice of many fucceffinns of parties, with very different ideas faftened to them.

Swift's Examiner, No. 43
4. To flamp; to imprefs.

Thinking, by this face,
To foflen in our thoughts that they have courage;
But tis not fo.
shakefpeare's "julius Cafar.
5. To fettle ; to confirm.

Their oppreflors have changed the fcene, and combated the opinions in their true fhape, upon which they could not fo well faften their difguife.
6. To lay on with ftrength.

Could he foyfen a blow, or make a thruft, when not fuffered to approach?

Dryden's Etn. Dedication.
To FA'STEN. y n. To fix himfelf.
This paucity of blood may be obferved in other forts of lizards, in frogs, and other fifhes; and therefore an horfeleech will hardly fafen upon a fifh. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours.

He faften'd on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burft heaven.
Shakeforare's King l.car.
The wrong judgment that mifleads us, and makes the will often faften on the worfe fide, lies in mifreporting upon comparifons.

Lockie.
Fa'stener. n. f. [from fuflen.] One that makes faft or firm.
FA'ster. n. f. [from faft.] He who abftains from food. Aillf. Fi'sthanded. adj. [faft and band.] Avaricious; clofehanded; clofefited; covetous.

The king heing frifthended, and both to part with a feensh dowry, pircuailed with the prifice to be contracted with the: princefs Cathariue

Pia on's Hen'j' VII:
FAstimio'situ. $n$ f. [from fulicilions.] Liludaiafulnefs; con. temptuoufnefs.

Suifit
FASTI'I)IOUS, ary. [foffidiofus, Latin; fafidieux, fofidialli; French.] Difdainful; fqueamifl ; delicate to a vite; iniolently nice.
Reafons plainiy delivered, and always after one mannet, efpecially with fine and falidious minds, enter but heavily and dullj.

Eacon's Colicition of Cood and Eivil.
Let their fofidious vain
Commiffion of the brain;
Run on and rage, fweat, cenfure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, lefs thou for them. B. Foinf.
A fuucamifh fafidious nicenefs, in meats and drinks, muit be cured by ftarving.

L'Eftrans:
All hopes, raifed upon the promifes or fuppofed kindnefles of the fofidious and fallacious great ones of the world, thall fail.

South's Sermons.
Fastídiously. adi: [from fafitious.] Difdainfully; contemptuoufly; fqueamithly.
Their fole talent is pride and forn: they look faftidior $\mathrm{fin}^{2}$. and fpeak didainfully, on any one who want them; concluding, if a man thall fall thort of their garniture at the knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head.

Governmest of the Tongue, $S .7$.
Fastigiated. adur. [fafigiatus, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top.

Diot.
Fa'stingday. n. f. [faft and day.] Day of mortification by religious abftinence.

Do not call it a faftingday, unlefs alfo it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. Iajlor's Guide to Devotion.
Fa'stness. n. f. [from $f a / t]$

1. Firmnefs; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king any difafte, did content by their forwardnefs to thew it was but their faftefs to the former government, and that thofe affections ended with the time.

Bacin's Hiffory of Great Eritain.
2. Strength ; fecurity.

All the places are cleared, and places of fafmefs laid open, which are the proper wall's and calles of the Irifh, as they were of the Britifh in the times of Agricola. Davies on Irelanc.

The foes had left the fafinefs of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. Drydcri's E $n$.
3. A flrong place; a place not eafily forced.

If his adverfary be not well aware of him, he entrencines himfelf in a new fafinefs, and holds out the frege with a new artillery.

Watts's Improveme.it of the Reind. 4. Clofenefs; concifenefs; not diffufion

Bring his ctile from all loofe groffinefs to fuch firm fafmefs int
 haughty.

## FAT. adj. [ Fær, Saxon.]

I. Fullfed; plump; fefhy; the contrary to lean.

When gods have hot backs, what thall poor men do? For $\mathrm{me}, \mathrm{I}$ am here a Windfor fag, and the fattelt, I think, i' th' foreft.

Shakefpcare's Merry IV ives of Windfor.

## Let our wives

Appoint a mecting with this old fut fellow.
Shakeffcars.
'Tis a fine thing to be fat and fmooth.
Spare diet and labour will keep conflitutions, where this difpofition is the flrongeft, from being fat: you may fee in an army forty thoufand foot-foldiers without a fat man; and $\tilde{i}$ dare affirm, that by plenty and reft twenty of the forty fhall grow fat.

Arbuthnot in Aliments.
2. Coarfe ; grofs ; dull. [fat, French.]

O fouls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground. Dryd. Perf. 3. Wealthy ; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promifing and pleafing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. Nilton.
A fat benctice is that which fo abounds with an eftate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Fat. n. §. An oily and fulphureous part of the bloud, depofited in the cells of the menbrana adipofa, from the innumerable little veffels which are fpread amongft them. The fat is to be found immediately under the flim, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and fcrotum. In fome the veficles of the membrana adipofa are fo full, that the fat is an inch or more thick; and in others they are almoft flat, containing little or no fat. There are two forts of fat; one ycllow, foft, and lax, which is eafily melted, called pingucio; another firm, white, brittic, and which is not to cafily meltul, called febum, fuet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the hones for a third fort of fat.

是uncy.
In this ointment the firangeft and hardeft ingredients to come by, are the mofs upon the fikull of a dead man unburied,

## F A T

and the fouts of a boar and a bear, killed in the att of genera(ion. Baron's Natural Hit, y, No. 098.

This membrane feparates an oily liquor called fut: when the fibres are lax, and the alment too redundant, gieat part of it is converted inte this oily liquor. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Firr. n.f. [fzer, Saxon; zaite, Dutch. This is generally written vat.] A veffel in which any thing is put to ferment or be foaked.

The futs thall overflow with wine and oil. Goel ii. 24 .
A white fone ufed for flayging floors, for cifterns, and taliners fats

IV codia ard on Fófis.
To Far. v. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and flefhy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth fat me with the very thoughts of it! Sisak. Tit Avidr. fire this
I fhould have fatted all the region kites
With this nave's offal.
Shaíefpeare's Hamlet.
Fhey fut fuch enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. Aviot's Defiription of the IVorld.
The Caribhees were wont to geid their children, on purpofe to fat and eat them.

Locke.
Cattle fatted by good pafturage, after violent motion, fometimes die fuddenly. Aroutbon. on Diet.
To FAT. v. $n$. To grow fat; to grow full felhed.
Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to fatting for his pains. Sbakef. Rich. III. The one labours in his duty with a good confcience; the other, like a beaft, but fatting up for the flaughter. L'Effrange. An old ox fats as well, and is as good, as a young one.

Mortimer's Hiusbandry.
FA'TAL. \&dj. [futalis, Latin; fatal, French ]

1. Deadly; mortal; defructive; caufing deftruction.

O fatal maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. Dryden's IEn. A palfy in the brain is moft dangerous; when it feizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, futal. Arbutbnot on Diet. 2. Proceeding by defliny; inevitable; necefiary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reafoning, that thefe things are fatal and necefliary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. Tillot fon's Sermons. 3. Appointed by deftiny.

It was fatal to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was fill enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. Bacon's Henry VII. Fatal courfe
Had circled his full orb. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. v. It was
Still futal to fout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when leaft
He dreamt of it, to profper bef. Fudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
Behold the ceftin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchifes prophecy'd of old,
Ant this our fata' place of reft foretold. Dryden's EEn. b. vii. 0 race divine!
For beauty fill is fotal to the line.
FA'talist. n. f. [from fate.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincille necelfity.
Wiil the obftinate fatalifs find fufficient apology. Watts. Faratity. n.f. [fatalit', French, from fatal.]

1. Predeftination; predetermined oder or feries of things and events; preordination of inevitable caufes acting invincibly in perpetual fucceffion.

The froicks held a futality, and a fixed unalterable courfe of events; but then they held alfo, that they fell out by a neceffity emergent from and inherent in the things themfelves, which God himfulf could not aiter.

South's Sermons.

## 2. Dearee of fate.

By a flange fata't'ty men fuffer their diffenting to be drawn into the fream of the prefent vogue.

King Cbarles.
All the father's precaution could not fecure the fon from the fatality of dying by a lion

L'Eftrange's Fables.
3. Tendency to danger; tendency to fome great or hazardous event.

Seven times feven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and feven times nine, or the years fixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the moft confiderable fataity. Bro.
Fa'raley. adv. [from fatal.]

1. Mortally; deftructively; even to death.
' he fream is fo tranfparent, pure and clear,
That had the felf. enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So fatally deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had feen.
This the procefion of a funcral vow,
Which cruel laws to indian wives allow,
When futally their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyis of their love Dryd. Auren. 2. By the dectee of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To fay that the world was made cafually by the concurrence of atoms, is tio affirm that the atoms compofed the world mechanically and fatally; only they were not fenfible of it.

Bentley's Sermons.

## F A T

Fa'tainess. n. $\int$. [from fatal.] Invincible neceffity.
FA'E. u.. [ $\int$ athm, Latin.]

1. Deftiny; an ctennal feries of facceffive caufes.

Neceflity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.
Thete is a mecellity in fate
Why fill the brive hold man is fortunate. You muft obey me foon or late;
Why will you vainly firurgle with your futa!
When empire in its chibdhood firft appears,
A watchful fote o'erfees its rifing years.
Dryden.
Random chance, or wilfull fate,
Guides the fhatt from C.upid's bow.
A. Phillijs.
2. Event predetermined

Tell me what futes attend the duke of Sufiolk?
By water fhall lie die, and tale his end.
3 lith; deftruction.
Viewing a neighbouring hill, whofe top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common fate
Th' adjoining abbey fe!l.
Deribam.
Looking, he feeds alone his famifn'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring ieath, but looking not he dies;
Yet ftill he chofe the longeft way to fute,
Wafting at once his life and his effate.
Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain fate! Dryden. The whizzing arrow fings,
And bears thy fate, Allinous, on its wings.
4. Caufe of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and fumpters fent. Dry.
Fa'ted. allj. [from fate.]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driv'n by the fouthern blafts was futed here to reign. Drjd.
2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of fteel by Stygian charms,
Sufpended, hone on high.
Dryden's Ex $n$.
3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly fated;
She and her Polly were too near related.
Prior.
4. Invefted with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to Shake/peare.

Thy fated fky
Gives us free fcope.
Shakefpeare.
FA'THER. n. f. [ FæXer, Saxon; aaber, Erfe. This word is found likewife in the Perfian language.]

1. He by whom the fon or daughter is tegotten.

Father is a notion fuperinduced to the fubfance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. Locke.
Son of Benfalem, thy fatber faith it; the man by whom thou haft breath and lite fipeaketh the word.

Baccr.
He fhall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. Miil. Pa. Lof.
2. The firft anceftor.

It was faid
It fhould not ftand in thy pofterity;
But that my felf fhould be the root and fatber
Of many kings
Sbakefpearc's Macbetb.
3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognofticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, faid in foorn, Tell me, father, when doth the fun change? The old man anfwered, when fuch a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. Canden.
4. The tit e of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You fhall find one well accompanied
With reverend fathers and well learned bifhops. Sh. R III.
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the fatier of all fuch as handle the harp and organ.

Gen. iv. 21.
6. The ecciefiaftical witers of the firf centuries.

Nien may talk of the fathers. and magnify the futbers, and feem to make the authority of the fathers next to infallible; and yet norie expofe them more to contempt than ther which give fuch anfwcrs as thefe.

Sitil ingficut.
7. One who acts with paternal care and tendernefs.

I was a father to the poor.
He hath made me a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his houfe

Gen. xlv. 8.
8. The title of a popiih crneffor, parsicularly of a Jefuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance furely tike a fath.er. Ebakeprare.
There was in this priace a futber of a convent, wi o waie very much renownd for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is ufual, under any great affiction, to apply themfelves to the mof cminent confenions, our beautiful votary tonk the opportunity of confefing herfelf to this celebrated father. Aid. 5. The title of a fenator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban fothers come,
And the long glories of majeftick Fome. D,
asirgil.

## F A T

1. The appellation of the firt perfon of the adorabie Trinity. The ciernial won of codelleemed it his meat and drinit 10 Co the will of hii Fatber, and for his obedtence alone ontained the greatelt glory:

Tajlor s Rule of liou rig boly.
11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one Futier, even Ciod.
Yo'm viii 41
Almighty and mott merciful Fatloer.
Corvimon I'rajer.
FAIHER-IN-L+W. 1 .f. [from father.] The father of oric's hurband or wife.
I mult anke my fother-in-law a vifit with a great train and equipuge.

Aiddijoris Speclator, $\mathrm{N}^{0}$. 54..
ToFA'ih:R. च. a.

1. To take; to adopt as a fon or daughter

Ay, good youth,
And rather fot' er thee than matter thee. Shakef. Cymbeline.
2. To fupply with a father.

I am no ftronger than my fex,
Being for futber'd and to hubanded. Shakef. Julius Cajar. How light and portable iny pain feems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow ; He childed as I fatber'd.

Shakefigeare's King Lear.
3. To adupt a compufition.

Men of wit,
Often faiber'd what he writ
4. To aicribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

And left we feem to fatlicr any thing upon them more than
is their own, let them read.
Hooker, b. iv. 1. 4 .
My name was made ufe of by feveral perfons, one of which was pleafed to futher on me a new fet of productions. Swift. Magical relations comprehend effects derived and fathered upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reafons are derived. Brown's Vulgar Eroours, b: ii. c. 3 .
Fa'therhood. n.f. [from father.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that againit their own doctors, both of the middle and lateft age, fix whole books hould by their fatberhoods of Trent be under pain of a curfe, imperioufy obtruded upon God and his church.
. Hall.
We mig't have had an entire notion of this fatherbosd, or fatherly authority:

Locke.
FA'Therless. adj. [from father.] Without a father; deftitute of a father.

Ye fhall not afflict any widow, or fatherlefs child. Ex. xxii. Our fatherlefs diftrefs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewife be unwept. Shakef. R. III. The fatherlefs had no friend.

Sandys.
He caught his death the laft county-feffions, where he would go to fee juftice done to a poor widc. w woman and her fatherlefs children.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\text {" }} \cdot 5^{17}$
Fa'therliness. n. f. [from fatber.] The tendernefs of a father; parental kindnefs.
Fa'therly. adj. [from fatber.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one queftion to your daughter,
And, by that fatherly and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her anfwer truly. Sionkfipeare.
The part which defcribes the fire, I owe to the picty and
fatberly affection of our monarch to his fuffering fubjects. Dry.
FA'therly. adv. In the manner of a father. Thus Adam, fatioerly difpleas'd:
O ex crable fon! fo to afpire
Above his brethren!
Milton.
Fir IHOM. n. $f$. [FæOm, Saxon.]

1. A meafure of length containing fix foot, or two yards; the fpace to which a man can extend both arms.
The extent of this fathom, or diftance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expanfion, is equal unto the face between the fole of the foot and the crown.

Erown's Vulgar Errours, b.iv. c. 5.
The arms fpread crofs in a ftreight line, and meafured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a meafure equal to the ftature, and is named a fathom.

Ho!der on Time.
2. It is the ufual meafure applied to the depth of the fea, when the line for founding is called the fathom-iine.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fithom tille could never touch the ground. Sh. HI.IV.
3. Reach; penctration; depth of contrivance; compafs of thou=ht.

Another of his fation they have none
To lead their bufinefs.
To FA'thom ${ }^{7}$ : $a$. [from the noun.]

1. To encompafs with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach ; to mafter.

Leave, leave to futh $m$ fuch high points as thefe;
Nor be ambitiotus, ere the time, to pleafe. Lrydn's Perf.
3. To found; to try with refpect to the depth.
'T'is too flrong for weak heads to try the heights and futhom the deptis of his flights.

Felton in the Clafficks.
Our depths who fathoms?
Pope.
4. To penetrate intr); to find the buttom or utmof extent: as, I cannot fathom bis defism.

## IAT

Fi'rionirss adij. [from fathom]

1. That of with no tottom cam be found.

- That of which the circumference carinot he cmbared:
ivi:l you with comenters furrs
Tlic vaft properetem of his inffute;
And buckicion a whelle noft fat's. int
Wibl fpan and inches fo diminutive
As feals and reafons!, Shakypperte's Ticious an I Co effocia:
 phetick; having the ponder to foretell future events

The oak, of all other trees unly frii licu', told them what a fearful unfortmate bumef's this weuld prove. Hosert.
Fatíperous. adj. [futi, $r$, Latin.] Deadly; mortai; deftruclive.

Dich.
Fa'tigable. arí, [futige, Lat.] Eafily wearied; fufceptible of weatincfs.
To Fa'ticate. v. a. [fatigo, Latin.] To weary; to fat:gue; to tire; to exhauf with labour ; to npprefs with lafitude.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready fenfe, when fraight his doubled fpicit
Requicken'd what in fefn was fotigote,
And to the battle came he.. Shaticfienre's Coriolanis.
FATI'GUE. n. f. [fatigue, French ; fatig?, Latin.]

1. Wearinefs ; laffitude.
2. The caufe of wearinefs; labour; toil.

The great Scipio fourht honours in his youth, and endured the fatigues with which he purchafed them. Dr den. To FA'figue. v.a. [futigu;, French; fatigo, Latin.] To tire ; to weary ; to harrafs with toil ; to exhault with labour.

The man who ftruggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior.
Fatmídieyed, adj. [fat and kidney.] Fat : by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye fathidneyed rafcal; what a brawling do'ft thoukeep! $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakefpeare's HonryIV. } \\ & \text { FA'TLI: G. n.f. }\end{aligned}$ [from fat.] A young animal fed fat for the
FA'Tli: g. n.f. [from fat.] A young animal fed fat for the flaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the fatling firall lie down together, and a little child fhall lead them.

If. xi. G.
FA $^{\prime}$ tner. $n$. f. [from fat.] That which gives fatnefs.
The wind was weft, on which that philofopher beftowed the encomium of fatner of the curch. Arbutbn. Nait. Scribl. FA'tness. $n$. f: [from fat.]

1. The quality of bcing fat, plumn, or full-fed.
2. Fat; greafe ; fulnefs of fleih.

And by his fide rode loathfome gluttony;
Deformed creature, on a filthy fwine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with fatn:fs fwollen were his eyen. Fai. (2)ueen, b. i.
3. Unctuous or greary matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the fun, gather a nitrous fatne/s.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory, N'. $355^{\circ}$.
4. Oleaginoufrefs; flimineis.

By reafon of the fatnefs and heavinefs of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pich, and fome fruits. Arbutb. 5. Fertility; fruitfulnefs

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatnefs of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28. 6. That which caufes ferility.

When around
The clouds drop fatnefs, in the middle fiky
The dew fu'pended ftaid, and left unmoift
The execrable glebe.
Pbilips.
apours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the fat tofs of fhowers. Bentley's Sermonis. To Fa'titen. v.a. [from fat.]
I. To feed up; to make fiethy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in fimall quantitics, often increafeth the force of the organs of digertion, and fattencth and increafeth the diftemper.

Ributhbot on Diet.
2. To make fruitful.

Town of ftuff to fatten land:
Dare not, on thy life;
Lib. Londizienfis.
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion elfe, not hitherto withfood,
Thefe hoftile fields fhall fatten with thy blood.
Dryden.
3. To feed gronly ; to inicreale.

Obfeene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry fhores,
And fattens Italy with forcign whores. Diydenis Jusenal.
To Fa'tifn. v.n. [fromfat.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fefhy.

All agree to fpoil the publick good,
And villains fotten with the brave man's labour.
Apollo cheek'd my pride; and band me feed
My Jatt'ning flocks, nor dare beyond the reel.
Dryden.
Yet then this litte pot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with penty fill't,
A num'rous family with penty filld,
The good old man and thrify houtewife fpent
Thetr days in peace, and fatten'd with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of lite, and lived to fee
A long-defuending heaithful progenty. Dryder's froceal.

Tygers and wolves fhall in the ocean breed, The whale and dolphin futten on the mead, And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honefly in courts we find.
Granville.
FA'TUOUS. cilj. [ fatuus, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolith ; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at thofe fatuous extravagants, while yet ourfelves have a confiderable dofe of what makes them fo. Glan.
2. Impotent; without force; illufory; alluding to an ignis faturts.

And when that flame finds combuftible earth,
Thence fatuous fires and meteors take their birth. Denbam.
Fatu'iry. n. f. [fatuité, French; fronı fatuzus.] Foolifhnefs; weaknefs of mind; fome degree of frenzy.

It had argued a very fhort fight of things, and extreme fatuity of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their requeft.

King Charles.
Thefe fymptoms were fo high in fome as to produce a fort of fatuity or madnefs. Arbutbnot on Air.
Fa'twirted. adj. [fat and wit.] Heavy; dull; flupid.
Thou art fo fatruitted with drinking old fack, and unbottoning thee after fupper, and flecping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou haft forgotten. Sbakef. Henry IV. FA'TTY: adj. [from fat.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greafy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or fatty, will not difcharge; not becaufe it fticketh fafter, but becaufe air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
The gourd
And thirfty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching oiive, with refentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverfe, detefting contak.
Pbillips.
The common fymptoms of the muriatick fcurvy are, a faline tafte in the fittle, and a lixivial urine, fometimes with a fatty fubftance like a thin fiin a-top. Arbutbnot on Alimerts. FA'ucet. n.f. [fauffet, French; fauces, Latin.] The pipe inferted into a veffel to give vent to the liquor, and ftopped up by a peg or fpigot. It is fometimes improperly written foflet.

You were out a good wholefome forenoon in hearing a caufe between an orange-wife and a foffet-feller, and adjourned a controverfy of three-pence to a fecond audience. Sbakefp.
If you are fent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow ftrongly into the faucet, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.

Swift's Direct. to the Butler.
Fáuchion. n. f. [See Falchion.] A crooked fword.
But good Eneas order'd on the fhore
A fately tomb, whofe top a trumpet bore;
A foldier's faucbion, and a feaman's oar. Dryden's EEn. $\}$ FA'UFEL. n. f. [French.] The fruit of a fpecies of the palmtree. Sec Palm.
Favíllous. adj. [favilla, Latin.] Confifting of afhes.
As to foretelling of ftrangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only fignifieth a moift air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the favillous particles.

Brown's Vulgar Eirours, b. v. c. 22.
Fáulcon. $\quad$ Fáulconry, $\}$ See $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Falcon. }\end{array}\right.$
FAIJLT. n.f. [faut, faute, Fr. faltar, to be deficient, Spanifh. The $l$ is fometimes founded, and fometimes mute. In converfation it is genarally fuppreffed.]

1. Offence; flight crime; fomewhat liable to cenfure or objection.

The prephet chufeth rather to charge them with the fault of making a law unto themfelves, than the crime of tranfgreffing a law which God had made. Hooker, b. iii. f. 6 .
He finds no fault with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and diftinct enough. Stillingfleet.

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault :
Then what muft he expect that ftill proceeds
To commit fin, and work up thoughts to deeds. Dryden.
If you like not my poem, the fault may poffibly be in my writing; but more probably'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it.

Dryden.
They wholly miffake the nature of criticifm, who think its bufinefs is principally to find fault. Dryden.
To be defirous of a good name, and carcful to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is fo far from beinig a foult, even in private perfons, that it is their great and indifipenfible duty.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Before his facred name flies ev'ry foult,
And each exalted flanza teens with thought.
Which of our thrum-cap'd anceftors found fault,
Fur want of fugar-tongs or fpoons for falt?
Pope.
Being void of all friendhip and cumity, they nevor Kiny. plain, inor find farktt with the times. Suift.
2. Defeel; want ; ablence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleafes me, for fault of a
better, to call my friend, I could be faul, and fed indect too. Sbakcfpeare's l:cin: IV. p. it.
There is no fraw given unto thy fervants, and ihey fay unto us, make brick; and behold, thy fervants are beater;
but the fault is in thine own people.
It. to fail.
o FAULT. v. n. [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. Which moved him rather in eclogues binu otherwife to write, minding to furnith our tonguc in this kind wherein it faulteth.
To Faui.t. v.a. To charge with a fault; to accufe.
For that I will not fault thee,
But for humblenefs exalt thee.
Old Song.
Fa'ulter. $n$. $\int$. [from fault.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then flee, behold the faulter here in figlat;
This hand committed that fuppofed offence. . Fair fax, $b$. it Fa'ultainder. n.f. [fauit and find.] A cenfurer; an objector.
FA'Ul'Tily. adv. [from failty] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneoufly.
FA'ultiness. n. $f$ [ [from farlly ]

1. Badnefs ; vitioufnefs; evil difpofition.

When her judgment was to be practifed in knowing faultinefs by his firft tokens, the was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be efchewed.

Sidncy, b. ii.
2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the faultine/s of their pcople heretofore is by us fo far forth laid open.

Hooker, Preface.
FA'Ul tless. adj. [from fault.] Without fault; perfeet; completely excellent.

## Where for our fins he faulilefs fuffered pain,

There where he died, and where he liv'd again. Fairfox.
Who durft thy faultle/s figure thus deface? Dryden's $E n$.
Whoever thinks a faultlefs piece to fee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er thall be. Pope. Fa'ulty. adj. [fautif, French, from fault.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth fpeak as one which is faulty. $2 \& a$. xiv. $3_{3}$

## Can thus

Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though faulty fince!
To fuch unfightly fufferings be debas'd! Niilton's Par. Loft. 2. Wrong; erroneous

The form of polity by them fet down for perpetuity, is three ways faulty; faulty in omitting fome things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of paltors, when they grow to any great multitude; faulty in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual neceflity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing lefs; foulty alfo in urging fome things by Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders.

Hooker, b. iii.
3. Defective; bad in any refpect; not fit for the ufe intended.

By accident of a faulty helmet that Parker had on, he was fricken into the mouth at the firft courfe, fo that he died prefently.

Bacon's Henry V II.
To FA'VOUR. v. a. [faveo, Latin.]

1. To fupport; to regard with kindnefs; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of filver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor morc fair,
Whilft heaven did favour his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldeft fon and heir
Of Mufcarol.
Spenfer.
The felf-fame gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May favour Tamora the queen of Goths. Shak. Tit. Andr.
Men favour wonders. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .495$.
Fortune fo favoured him, that the town at his firf coming furrendered unto him.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune favour'd, not unknown to fame.
Oh happy youth! and faiour'd of the fkies,
Diftinguifh'd care of guardian deities. Pope's Odyfey; b. iii.
2. To affift with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an cnemy in his approaches.

Addifon's IW big Examiner.
3. To refemble in fcature.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his mafter.

Specitator.
4. To conduce to ; to contribute.

Fa'vour. n. f. [favor, Latin; favcur, French.]

1. Countenance ; kindnefs; kind regard; propitious alpect.

It pleas'd your majefty to turn your looks
Of favaur from myfelf, and all our houfe Shakef. H. IV.
The child Samuel was in farour both with the Lord and alfo with men.

I Sa. ii. 26

> The race is not to the fwift, nor yet fuvo:ir to men of naill.

## FA V

His drcadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and favour of mankind. Waller. This favour, had it been employed on a more deferving fubject, had been an effect of juftice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface. At play, among ftrangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wifhes engaged on a fudden in favour of one fide more than another.

Swift.
2. Support ; defence ; vindication.

The pleafures which thefe Scriptures afcribe to religion, are of a kind very different from thofe in favour of which they are here alleged.

Rosers, Sermon 15.
3. Kindnefs granted.

All favours and punifhments pafied by him, all offices and places of importance were diftributed to his favourites. Sidney. O, my royal mafter!
The gods, in farour to you, made her cruel. A. Pbillips.
4. Lenity ; mildnefs; mitigation of punifhment.

I could not difcover the lenity and favour of this fentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. Guliv. Trav.
5. Leave ; good will ; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we ftay upon your leifure.

- Give me your favour ; my dull brain was wrought

With things forgot.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth
Yet e're we enter into open act,
With favour, 'twere no lofs if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of thefe arms would be. 13. Folmf. Cat.
They got not the land by their own fword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, becaufe thou haft a favour unto them.
$P \int$. xliv. 3.
Come down, faid Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my foul, faid Chanticleer ;
But, with your favour, I will treat it herc.
Dryden.
6. Object of favour; perfon or thing favoured.
A. I thefe his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,

His chief delight and favour; him, for whom
All thefe his works fo wond'rous he ordain'd. Ni.t. P. L.
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovefuit will advance
Unto his feveral miftrefs, which they'll know
By favours feveral which they did beftow.
Sbakefpeare.
It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like favour, may as well do it. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. A blue ribband tied round the fword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that cuftom of wearing a miftrefs's favour on fuch occafions of old.

Spectuior, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .436$.
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this favour for me, and flick it in thy cap: when Alanfon and myfelf were down together, I pluck'd this glove from his helm.

Shakefp. Henry V.
9. Feature ; countenance.

That is only fuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, fetting forth both in fluttifhnefs.

Sidney.
Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath faid upon fome favour that it loves.
Sbakefpeare.
Diffeat thy favour with an ufurped beard. Shakef. Otbello.
There's no goodnefs in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why fo tart a favour
To trumpet fuch good tidings. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Yet well I remember
The favours of thefe men: were they not mine?
Did they not fometime cry, all hail! to me? Sbakef. R. II.
A youth of fine favour and fhape. Bacon's Henry VII.
By their virtuous behaviour they compenfate hardnefs of their
favour, and by the pulchritude of their fouls, make up what
is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.
South.
Fa'vourable. adj. [favorable, French; favorabilis; Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! moft gracious prince,
Lend favourable ear to our requefts. Shakef. Richard III.
2. Palliative ; tender; aveife from cenfure.

None can have the favourable thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. Dryden's Fuvenal. 3. Conducive to ; contributing to ; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, favourable to generation, to health, and long life.

Temple.
4. Accommodate ; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to ftay there, as a place very favourable for the making levies of men.

Clarendon.
5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured: Obfolete.

Of all the race of filver-winged fies
Which do poffefs the empire of the air,
Betwixt the centred earth and azure fkies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldeft fon and heir
Of Mufcarol.
Spenfer.
Fa'vourableness. n.f. [from favourable.] Kindaefs; benignity.
Fa'vourably. adv. [from favourable.] Kindly; with favour; with tendernefs; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

## FA U

more fazourably heard than theirs who allege fincerely for themfelves, that they did as neceffity conftrained them. Hook: She goeth about feeking fuch as are worthy of her, and fheweth herfelf favourabiy unto them in the ways. Wifd. vi. The violent will condemn the character of Abfalom, as either too favourably or too hardly drawn. Dryden. We are naturally inclined to think favourably of thofe we love.

Rogers's Scrmôns.
Fa'voured. participial adj: [from favour:]

1. Regarded with kindnefs.

Oft with fome favour'd traveller they fray;
And hine before lim all the defert way: Pote's Odyfey.
2. [From favour, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with well or ill.

## Of her there bred

A thoufand young ones, which fhe daily fed;
Sucking upon her poifonous dugs, each one
Of fundry hape, yct all ill-favoured. Fairy Queen, b. it Fa'voureniy. adv. [from favoured] Always joined with well or ill, in a fair or foul way.
Fa'vourer. n. f. [from favour.] One who favours; one who regards with kindnefs or tendernefs; a wellwifher ; a friend.
If we fhould upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with fupertitious favourers, the anfwer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themfelves. Hooker, $b$. iv. Do 1 not know you for a favourer
Of this new fect? ye are not found. Sbak. Henry VIII.
Being now a fivourer to the Briton. Shakef: Cymbeline. Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed favourers. Daniel's Civil War.
All the favourers of magick were the moft profeft and bitter enemies to the Chriftian religion. Addif. on the Chrift. Rel.
Fa'vourite. n. f: [favori, favorite, French; faverita, Ital.]

1. A perfon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleafure is taken; that which is regarded witli particular approbation or affection.
Every particular mafter in criticifm has his favourite paffages in an'author. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .262$.

So fathers fpeak, perfuafive fpeech and mild!
Their fage experience to the fav'rite child. Pope's Odyfcij.
2. One chofen as a companion by his fuperiour; a mean wretch whofe whole bufinefs is by any means to pleafe.

All favours and punifhments paffed by him, all offices and places of importance were diftributed to his favourites. Sidney.
I was a Theffalian gentleman, who, by mifchance, having killed a favourite of the prince of that country, was purfued fo cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my deftruction.

Sidnej, b. i.
The great man down, you mark, his far'rite fies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. Shak: Haml. Bid her fteal into the plafhed bower,
Where honeyfuckles, ripen'd by the fun';
Forbid the fun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againft that power that bred it.
Sbakespeare.
Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a favouritc; efpecially towards the waining time, and fufpect of fatiety.

Wotton.
This man was very capable of being a great fariourite to a great king.

Clarendon.
What fav'rites gain, and what the nation owes;
Fly the forgetful world.
Pole.
FA'vourless. adj. [from favour:]

1. Unifatoured; not regarded with kindnefs; without patronage; without countenance.
2. Unfavouring ; unipropitious.

Of that goddefs I have fought the fight,
Yet no where can her find; fuch happinefs
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune favourlefs. Fairy 2uccin. FA'USEN. n.f. A fort of large eel.

He left the waves to wath;
The wave fprung entrails, about which faufens and other fifh Did fhole.

Cbapman's Iliads, b. xxi.
FA'USSEbRAYE. n. f. A finall mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, made ufe of to fire upon the enemy, when he is ro fa: advanced that you cannot force him back; and alfo to teceive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.

Harris.
FA'Utor. n.f. [Latin; fauteur; French.] Favourer; countenancer; fupporter.
I am neither author or fautor of any fect: I will have no man addict himfelf to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's; not mine.

Ber. Folmpon.
The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the fautors of this opinion, as an iuftance in behalf of it, was not raifed thus. $\quad$ Woodrvard. Fa'utiress. n. f. [fautrix, Latin; fautrice; Fr.] A woman that favours, or thows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his fautrefs ftill.
Cbatman's Iliads.
He comes from banifhment to the fuutrefs of liberty, from the barbarots to the polite. Garth's Dedicat. to Ovid. 8 Z

Fawn.

## F E A

Fawn. n. f. [faon, French, from fan, in old French a child, probably from infans, Lutin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fown that late hath loft the hind;
And feek each where, where laft I faw her face,
Whofe image yet I carry freflh in mind. Spenfer's Sonnets. The buck is called the firt year a fawn, the fecond year a pricket Sbakefpeare's Love's Labour Lof. The colt hath about four years of growth; and fo the fawn, and fo the calf. Bacon's Natural Hillory, N . 759.
Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,
For him as kindly fpreads the flow'ry lawn.
Pope.
To FAWN. v. n. [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French fanfan, a term of fondnefs for children.
I. To court by frifking before one: as a dog.

The dog ftraight fazuned upon his mafter for old knowledge.

Sidney.
Holding Corinli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
2. To court by any mcans. Ufed by animals.

Inftead thereof he kifs'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with fawning tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. Fairy, Queen, b. i.
Is it not frange that a rational man fhould worfhip an ox? that he fhould fawn upon his dog? bow himfelf before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick ?

South's Sernions.
3. To court fervilely.

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns;
What danger or what forrow can befal thee,
So long as Edward is thy conftant friend? Sbak. Henry VI.
And thou, ny hypocrite, who now would'it be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and fervilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv.
Whom Ancus follows, with a faruning air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$. b.vi.
Dext'rous the craving fawning crowd to quit, And pleas'd to 'fcape from flattery to wit.

Pope.
4. To bring forth a fawn.

Fa'wner. in. $f$. [from fawn.] One that fawns; one that pays fervile courtflip.

By foftnefs of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of fawners.

Spectator, ${ }^{\circ} .304$.
Fa'wningly. adv. [from fawn.] In a cringing fervile way.
$F_{A^{\prime} x e d . ~ a d j . ~[f r o m ~ f æ x, ~ S a x o n, ~ h a i r .] ~ H a i r y . ~ N o w ~ o b-~}^{\text {for }}$ folete.
They could call a comet a faxed ftar, which is all one with ftella crinita, or cometa.

Camden's Remains.
Fay. I.f. [fé́, French.]

1. A fairy ; an elf.

And the yellow-fkirted fays
Fly after the night-fteeds, leaving thcir moon-lov'd maze.
Ye fylphs Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear!
2. [from foi, French.] Faith. Wholly obfolete.
$T$ hey plainly to fpeak of fhepherds moft what,
Bad is the beft, this Englifh is flat;
Their ill 'haviour garres men miffay,
Both of their doetrine and the: fay.
Spenfor's Paforals.
Féaberry. i. \%. A goofeberry.
Dict.
To Feague. v. a. [Gouer ufes To feige, free to cenfure; fegen, German, to fweep; fiken, Dutch, to ftrike.] To whip; to chaftife; to beat. In Scottifh feake, to flutter; to be idly or officioufly bufy.
Féalty. n.f. [fealle, French.] Duty due to a fuperior lord; fidelity to a mafter; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lafting fialty to thew-made king. Shak. Rich. III. Let my fovercign
Command my eldeft fori, nay all my fons,
As pledges of my fealtv and love. Shakef. Henry IV. p.ii. Man difobeying,
Difnoyal, breaks his fealty, and fins
Againft the high fupremacy of heav'n. Milton's Par. Lof. Each bird and beaft hehold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low fubjection. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii.
Whether his firft defign be to withdraw
Our feaity from God, or to difturb
Conjugal love.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
FEAR. $n . f$. [ reanan, Sax. to fear; vaer, Dut. feakle, Erfe.]

1. Dread; horrour ; painful apprehenfion of danger

Fear is an uneafiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us.

Trembling fear ftill to and fro did fly,
And found no place where fafe fhe fhrowd him might. F. 2 ,
For fear was upon them, becaufe of the people of thofe countries.

Ezraiii. 3.
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Muft we not wifh, for fear of wihhing ill? Dryden's fue.

## $F E A$

Fear, in general, is that paffion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our fecurity upon the approach of evil. Rigers, Sermon I .
2. Awe; dejection of mind at the prefence of any perfon or thing.

And the fear of you, and the dread of you, fhall be upon every beaft.

Gen. ix. 2.
3. Anxiety; folicitude.

The greateft and principal fear was for the holy temple.
2 Mac. xv. 18 .
4. That which caufes fear.

Antony, ftay not by his fide:
Thy demon, that's the fpirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæfar's is not ; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a fear, as being o'erpower'd. S'bak. Ant. and Cleop.
5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the fear of Ifaac had been with me.

Gen. xxxi. $4^{2}$.
6. Something hung up to fcare deer by its colour or noife.

He who fleeth from the noife of the jear fhall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midft of the pit thall be taken in the fnare.
Fear. n. f. [foepma, Saxon.] A companion. Obfolete. But fair Chariffa to a lovely fear
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. Fairy 24. To Fear. v.a. [feaplan, Saxon]

1. To dread; to confider with apprehenfions of terrour ; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortenfio foars his widow.
-Then never truft me if $I$ be afraid.
---You are very fenfible, yet you mifs my fenfe;
I mean Hortenfio is afraid of you. Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.
To fear the foe, fince fear oppreffeth ftrength,
Gives, in your weaknefs, ftrength unto your foe. Sh. R. II.
There fhall rife up a kingdom, and it thall be feared above all the, kingdoms before it.

2 Efar. xii. 13.
When I view the beauties of thy face,
I fear not death, nor dangers, nor difgrace
Dryden.
2. To fright ; to terrify ; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings.

Carew.
If he be taken, he fhall never more
Be ferr'd of doing harm: make your own purpofe
How in my ftrength you pleafe. Shakef. King Lear.
We muft not make a farecrow of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey. Sh. Meaf. for Meaf.
Some, fitting on the hatches, would feem there,
With hideous gazing, to fear away fear.
Donne.
ToFear. v. $n$

1. To live in horrour ; to be afraid.

Well you may fear too far.
---Safer than truft too far:
Let me fill take away the harms I fear,
Not fear ftill to be harm'd. Sónkefpeare's King Lear.
2. To be anxious.

If any fuch be here, if any fear
Lefs for his perfon than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. Shak. Coriolano
Then let the greedy merchant fear
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main.
See, pious king, with diffrent Arife,
Thy ftruggling Albion's bofom torn:
So much the fears for William's life,
That Mary's fate fhe dare not mourn.
Pricr.
Fe'ariful. adj. [fear and full.]

1. Timorous; timid ; eafily made afraid. He's gentle, and not fear ful
2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.

The Irim are more fearful to offend the law than the
Englifh.
Davic on Ireland.
I have made my heroine fearful of death, which neither
Caffandra nor Cleopatra would have been. Dryd. Aureri. Pref.
3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holinefs, fearful in praifes.
4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impreffing fear.

Neither faft to friend, nor fearful tin foc. Afchan's Schoclm.
Againft fuch monfters God maintained his own, by frarful execution of extraordinary judgment upon thit. Hooker.
What God did command touching Callaan, concerneth not us any otherwife than only as a fearfill pattern of his juft difpleafure.

Hocker, b.v. f. 17.
All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: fome heav'nly power guide us
Out of this fiar full country. Shakelpenie's Temene
It is a fearlul thing to fall into the hands of the living Good.
Hebr: x. $3^{1 .}$
Lay down by thofe pleafures the fearjul and dangercus

## F E A

thurders and lightnings, the horrible and fiequent earthquakes, and then theere will he found no comparifon. Raligh.

This is the natural fruit of fin, and the prefent reverige whieh it takes upon finners, befides that fiarful punithment which thall he inflicted on them in another life. Tillotion.
Fe'arfull. adv. [from feurful]

1. Timoroully; in fuar.

In fueh a night
Did Thifo fearfully o'errip the dew,
And faw the linis's hhadow. Sbanefp. Merchant of Venice.
2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whofe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. Shbakef. King Lear. Féarfulness $n$. / [from feaif:l]

1. Timoroufnefs; habitual timidity.
2. State of being atraid; aive; dread

Is it credibie that the acknowledgment of our own unworthinefs, our profeffed fearfuinefs to afk any thing, otherwife than only for his fake to whom God can dény inothing, that this fhould be noted for a popifh errour. Hooker, b. v. A third thing that makes a government juftly defpifed, is fea fulnefs of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders.
Fe'Arlesly. adv. [from fearlefs.] Without terrour.
'Tis matter of the greateft aftonifhment to obferve the ftupid, yet common boldnefs of men, who fo fiar cl.y expofe themfelves to this moft formidable of perils. Decay of Piety.
$\mathrm{Fe}^{\prime} \mathrm{A}$ itisness. n ./. [from feariffs.] Exemption 'from fear; intrepidity.
He gave inftances of an invincible courage, arid fearlefnefs in danger.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Fe'arless. adj. [from fear.] Free fromfear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

From the ground fhe fearlefs doth arife,
And walked forth without fufipect of crime. Fairy 2 ucen.
The flaming feraph, fearlefs, though alone
Encompafs'd round with toes, thus anfwer'd hold. Milton. A nation, whofe diftinguifhing character it is to be more fearlefs of death and danger than any other. Teiemple.
Fendibility. n. $^{\text {. }}$. [from feafib e.] A thing practicable.
Féasibility $^{\prime} n$. f. [from feafibe e.] A thing practicable.
Men often fwallow falfities for truths, dubiofities for certainties, pofibilities for 'fenfibilities, and things impoffible for poffibilities themfelves. B.own's Vuigar Errours, b.i. c. 5.
FE'rSIBLE. alj. [faifible, French.] Practicable; fuch as may be effected; fuch as may be done.
We conclude many things impoffibilities, which yet are eafy feafibles.

Glanville's Scept. c.
Things are feafible in themfelves; elfe the eternal wifdom of God would never have advifed, and much lefs have commanded them.

Soutb's Sermons
Fe'asibly. adu. [from feafible.] Practicably.
FEAST. n. $f$. [fefte, French; fe fum, Latin ]

1. An entertainment of the table; a fumptuous treat of great numbers.

## Here's our chief guef

--If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feaft. Sbakef. Maebeth. On Pharaoh's birthday he made a feuft unto all his fervants.

Gen. xl. 20.
. The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feaft,
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueft;
When lo! a bow'r afeended on the plain,
With fudden feats ordain'd, and large for cither train. Dry.
2. An anniverfary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occafion Oppofed to a faft.

This day is call'd the feaft of Crifpian. Shakef. Hen. V.
3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reafon, prefer the griping or an
hungry belly to thofe difhes which are a feaft to others. Locke.
To Feast v.n. [from the noun.] To eat fumptuoully; to eat together on a day of jov.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did jeaft together.
Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
The parifh finds, indeed; but our church-wardens Feafl on the filver, and give us the farthings.
Tofeas'r. v.a.

1. To entertain fumptuoufly ; to entertain magnificently:

He was entertained and feafed by the king with great fhew of faverur.

Hayward.
2. To delight ; to pamper.

All thefe are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whofe tafte or fmell can blefs the feafted fenfe.
Dryden.
Féaster. n. f. [from fea!'.]
I. One that fares deliciounly.

Thofe feafers could fpeak of great and many excellencies in manna.

Taylor's Worthy Ciommunicant.
2. One that entertains magnificently.

Fe's : Ful. adj. [feaf and full.]

1. Feftive ; joyful.

The virgins alfo fhall on fiafful days
Vifit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunare in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and lofs of cyes. Milton's Agonififer,

## F E A

## Therefure be fure

Thou, when the bridegroom with his feifflul friends
Pafies to blifs at the mad hour of night,
Haft gain'd thy entrance, irgin wife and pure
Mil 6 .
2. Luxurious; riotous

The fuitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawlefs pow'r
His herds and flocks in fonffiul rites devour. Pope'; Odylfiy
Féastriteo n.f. [fenfz and rite.] Cuftom obferved in cne tertainments.

Unbarr'd to all, His hofpitable gate,
Of uaily guefts; whuse bourd with plenty crown'd,
Revives the jea,i, ites old
Pbillits.
Feat. n. $\int$ [fait, French.]

1. Act ; deed: action ; expluit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold feits, and hardy confidence :
Full oit approved in many a cruel war. Fairy 2 tuen, $b$. ii. Tarquin's fulf he met,
And flruck him on his knee: in that day's feats,
When he might act the woman in the feene,
He prov'd th' beft man i' th' field. Staki.Sp Co: iolanus.
Our foldiers are men of ftrong heads for action, and perform fuch feats as they are not able to exprefs. Addij. S. ectat
2. A trick; a teftive or ludierous performance

The joints are more fupple to all feats of activity and motion in youth than afterwards

Feat. adj. [fait, bien fait, i' rench; homo faitus ad unguein]

1. Ready ; fkilful; ingenious.

Never mafter had
A page fo kind, fo duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occalions, truc,
So feat, fo nurfe-like.
Sbakefpeare's Cym' eline.
2. It is now only ufed in irony and contempt.

That feat man at controverly.
Stilingfieet.
3. Nice; neat.

Look how w. 11 my garments fit upon me,
Much feiter than before. $\quad$ Shaiejpeare's Tempefto
ATEOUS. adj. [from feat.] Neat; dexterous Ubrolete.
$\mathrm{Fe}^{\prime}$ ateous. adj. [from feat.] Neat; dexterous Ubfolete. Fe'ateously. ad:. [from feateous.] Neatly; dexteroufly.

And with fine fingers cropt fuli fcateous:y
The tender ftalks on high.
Sjenfer.
FE'ATH.R. n. $\int$. [fèen, saxon; feder, German.]
$\therefore$ The plume of birds
Look, as I blow this feather from my face. Shak. H.VI; The brave eagle does with forrow fee
The foreft wafted, and that lofty tree,
Which holds her neft, about to be o'erthrown
Before the featber: of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, ror he cannor ftay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away.

## Waller:

When a man in the dark preffes either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his fing r , he will fee a circle of colours like thofe in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

Niwton's Opt.
2. Kind; nature; fpecies : from the proverbial expreffion; birds of a feather; that is, of a fpecies.

The proud infulting queen,
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their feither many more proud birds,
Have wrought the eafy-melting kitg, like wax. Si H.VI.
I am not of that feathe to thake off
My friend, when he mioft needs ine.
Shakefp. Timon.
3. An ornament ; an empty title.
4. [Upon a horfe.] A fort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in fome places, rifes above the lying hair, and there makes a figure refembling the tip of an car of corn. Farrier's Die: ToFe'ather, $v a$. [from the noun]

1. To diefs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a. cock.

Dame Partlet was the fovereign of his heart
Ardent in love, outragcous in his play,
He feather'd her a hundred times a day.
Dryder.
4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They fluck not to fay, that the king cated not to plume his nobility and people, to featber inimfelf. lacon's enry \II.
5. To Feather one's ceft. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nelis; to get riches together.
Féatherbed. $n f$. [feather and bed.] A bed ftuffed wih feathers; a foft bed.

The huband cock looks out, and Arait is fued,
And meets his wife, which brings her feather bed. Domne. Fe'ath rdriver. n.f. [feather and drive.] One who cleanfes feathers by whinking then about

A featberdiver had the refidue of his lungs filled with the fine dult or dow: of feathers Dirham's Fbjfico Theology.
Féaihered. arj. [from feather.]
2. Cloathed

## F E C

1. Cloathed with feathers.

I faw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuiffes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rife from the ground like feather'd Mercury. Sbak. H.IV. So when the new-born phœenix firft is feen,
Her featber'd fubjects all adore their queen. Dark'ning the $1 k y$, they hover o'er, and fhroud
The wanton failors with a fenther' $d$ cloud.
Then fhips of uncouth form fhall ftem the tide,
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy fide.
Prior: other featbered creatures, feveral little wingred boys perch many. the middle arches.

Addifon's Specizator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .159$.
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be ftruck with an arrow, feather'd from her own wing.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Not the bow they bend, nor boaft the fkill
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill. Pope's Ody fey. Fe'atheredge. n. f.

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge ftuff.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Féatheredged. adj. [feather and edge.] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover muft be made of featberedged boards, in the nature of feveral doors with hinges fixed thereon. Mortimer. Féatherfew. $n . \int$. A plant both fingle and double: it is increafed by feeds or flips, and alfo by dividing the roots: it flowereth moft part of the Summer. Niortimer's Hufbandry. Féatherless, adj. [from feather.] Without feathers.

This fo high grown ivy was like that featherlefs bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakednéf.

Howel's Vocal Forref.
eller.] One who fells
Fe'atherseller. n.f. [featber and feller.] One who fell feathers for beds.
Fe'athery, adj. [from feather.] Cloathed with feathers.
Or whiftle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. Milton.
Fe'atly. adv. [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly; dexteroulfy.
Foot it featly here and there,
And fweet fprites the burthen bear.
The moon was up, and thot a oleamy
He faw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featiy footing feem'd to fkim the ground. Drjden. There haply by the ruddy damfel feen,
Or fhepherd-boy, they featly foot the green.
Tickell.
Féatness. n.f. [from feat.] Neatnefs; nicety; dexterity.
Fe'ature. n.f. [faiture, old French.]

1. The caft or make of the face.

Report the feature of Octavia, her years. Shakefpeare.
2. Any lineament or fingle part of the face.

Though ye be the faireft of God's creatures,
Yet think that death fhall fpoil your goodly features. Spenfer.
We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and features the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that difcovers itfelf in the hifory:

Addiforn on ancient Medals.
Though various features did the fifters grace,
A fifter's likenefs was in every face. Addifon's Ovid's Met.
To Fe'A 'ture, v. a. To refemble in countenance; to favour.
He liv'd in court moft prais'd, moft lov'd,
A fample to the young'ft; to th' more mature,
A glafs that featur' $d$ them.
Shake/peare's Cymbeline.
To Feaze. v. a. [See Faxed, perhaps from fax, Saxon, hair.]

1. To untwift the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its firft ftamina.
2. To beat ; to whip with rods. . Ainfw. To Febricitate. v. n. [febricitor, Latin.] To be in a fever.
Febri'culose. adj. [fobriculofus, Latin.] Troubled with a fever.
Fever.
Febrifu'ge. n. $\int$. [febris and fulgo, Latin; febrifuge, Fr.] Any medicine ferviceable in a fever. 2 quincy. Bitters, like choler, are the beft fanguifiers, and alfo the beft febrifuges. Floyer on the Humours.
Febrifu'ge. adj. Having the power to cure fevers.
Febrifuge draughts had a moft furprifing good effect. Arbuth.
Fébrile. adj. [febrilis, Latin; febrile, Fr.] Confituting a fever ; proceeding from a fever.

The fpirits, cmbroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tunified by the fobrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Fe'rruary. n.f. [felruarius, Latin.] The name of the fecund month in the year.

You have fuch a February face,
So full of froit, of Atorm, and cloudinefs?
Sbakifpeare.
fe'crs. n. $f$. [focces, Latin ; feces, French.]

1. Drers ; lees; fediment ; fubfidence.

Hence the furface of the ground with mud And flime befmear'd, the fices of the flood, Rerciv'd the rays of heav'n; and fucking inf The feeds of heat, new creatures did begin.

## F E E

2. Excrement.

The fymptoms of fuch a conflitution are a four fmell in their feces.

Aibutbnot on Aliments.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Fe'culence; } \\ \text { Féculency. }\end{array}\right\} n \cdot \int$. [foculentia, Latin.]

1. Muddinefs; quality of abounding with lees or fediment.
2. Lees; feces; fediment; dregs.

Pour upon it fome very ftrong lee, to facilitate the feparation of its feculencies.

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureft fpirit, and refift
Its feculence, which in more porous fo.ks
Of cyder plants finds paffage free.
Pbillips.
Fe'culent. adj. [faculentus, Lat. feculent, French.] Foul; dreggy ; excrementitious.

But both his hands, moft filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wafh themfelves inceffantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for fuch intent. Fairy Queen. We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a candle to the grofs and feculent fnuf, which as it is not pent up in it, fo neither doth it partake of its ftench and impurity.

Glanv. Apolog.
FECU'ND. adj. [foccundus, Latin; fecond, Fr.] Fruitful; prolifick.
The more fickly the years are, the lefs fecund or fruitful of children alfo they be. Graunt's Bills of Mortality. Fecunda'tion. n. f. [frecundo, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.
She requefted thefe plants as a medicine of fecundation, or to make her fruitful. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 7. To Fecu'ndify. v.a. To make fruitful; to make prolifick.
Fecu'ndity. in.f. [from fecund; fecondité, French]

1. Fruitfulnefs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the valt numbers whereof notorioully teftify the extreme luxuriance and fecundity of it. Woodward's Nat. Hiff.
2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention fome feeds that rctain their fecundity forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that melon-feeds, after thirty years; are beft for raifing of melons.

Ray on the Creation.
He could never create fo ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhaufted.

Bentiey's Sermons.
Fed. Preterite and participle paff. of To feed.
For on the grafly verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freflnefs of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helplefs infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. Pope. Fe'dary. u. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ [fodus, Latin, or from feudim.] This word, peculiar to Shakefpeare, may fignify either a confederate; a partner ; or a dependant.

## Damn'd paper!

Black as the ink that's on thee, fenfelefs bauble!
Art thou a fedary for this act, and lookeft
So virgin-like without? Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Féderal. adj. [from foedus, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.
It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as cating and drinking, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
The Romans compeiled them, contrary to all federal right and juftice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and alfo to pay them for the future a double tribute. Grew.
Féderary. n.f. [from feedus, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A federary with her.
Shakefprare:
Fe'derate. adj. [foederatus, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.
FEE. n. f. [Feoh, Saxon; fee, Danifh, cattle; feudum, low Latin ; feu, Scottifh.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of fuperiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual eftate to him and his heirs, \&cc. are divided into allodium and feudum: allcdium is every man's own land, which he pofiefles merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any fervice, or payment of any rent to any other. Feudum, or fee, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe fervices, or pay rent, or both, to a fuperior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum: for though a man have land by defcent from his anceftors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of fuch a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by defcent or purchafe, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel fee, or firft of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all fuch to whom it might defcend, or

## F E E

be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has dirctumnd minium, that is, the very property or demefne in any land, hut the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has jus perpetuum Eo utile dominium, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not fimply his own. Fee is divided into two forts; fee-abfolute, otherwife called fee-fimple, and fee-conditional, otherwife termed fee-tail: fee-fimple is that whereof we are feized in thofe general words, To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are feifed to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body, \&ic. And fee-tail is either general or fpecial: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: fec-tail fpecial is that where a man and his wife are feifed of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. Cowel.

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or fell fee-fimples in his mafter's name. Hubberd's Tale.
Here's the lord of the foil come to feize me for a ftray, for entering his fee-fimple without leave. Shakrfpeare's Henry VI. 2. Property; peculiar

The general caufe; or is it a fee-grief
Due to fome fingle breaft?
3. Rewaird ; gratification; recompenfe

Thefe be the ways by which, without reward
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a fee. Hubberd's Tale

> Not helping, death's. my fee;

But if I help, what do you promife me? Shakefpcare. 4. Payments occalionally claimed by perfons in office.
Now that God and friends

Have turn'd my captive fate to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due fees? Sbak. Hen. VI
5. Reward paid to phyficians or lawyers.

He does not reject the perfon's pretenfions, who does no
know how to explain them; or refufe doing a good office for a man, becaufe he cannot pay the fee of it. Addifon's Spectiat.
6. Portion ; pittance ; fhare. Obfolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Referve to each cattle their property fees. Tuff. Husbandry. Féefarm. n. $\int$. [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are held from a fuperiour lord.

John furrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them
back again, to hold in feefarm; which brought him into fuch
hatred, as all his lifetime after he was poffeft with fear. Davies.
To Fee. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man fees the fun, no man purchafes the light, nor errs if he wałks by it.

South's Sermons.
Watch the difeafe in time; for when within
The dropfy rages and extends the fkin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. Dryden's Perf.
2. To bribe.

I have long loved her, and ingroffed opportunities to meet her; feed every flight occafion, that could but niggardly give me fight of her.
3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his houfe

## I have a fervant $f e c^{\circ} d$.

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
FE'EBLE. adj. [ foible, French.] Weak; debilitated; fickly; infirm ; without flrength of body or mind.

The men carried all the feeble upon affes to Jericho. 2 Cbron.
Command th' affiftance of a faithful friend,
But feeble are the fuccours I can fend. Dryden's En.
How I have lov'd, excufe my falt'ring tongue;
My fpirits feeble, and my pains are ttrong.
Dryden.
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal fuul; and though we be now miferable and feeble, yet we afpire after eternal happinefs, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers.

A crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the Arong.
Bentley's Sermons.
Smith.
To Fe'eele. v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ftrength or power. Not in ufe.

Or as a caftle reared high and round,
By fubtile engines and malicious flight
Is undermined from the loweft ground,
And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite. Faiiy $2 u$ uen.
Shall that vietorious hand be feebled here,
That in your chambers gave you chaftifement? Sb. K. Fobn.
Feeblemínded. arlj. [feelle and mind.] Weak of mind; defective in refolution and conftancy.
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the fecbleminded, fupport the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 Theff. v. 14. Féerleness. $u$. $\int$ [fromfecble.] Weaknefs; imbecility; infirmit"; want of Arength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that thakes for age and feellenefs. Shak. Tit Andr.
Some in their latter years, throngh the fiellenefs of their limbs, have been forced to fudy upon their knees. Soutb. Fe'ebly. ad . [from fecble.] Weakly; without ftrength.

## F E E

Like mine, thy gentle numbers feebly creep;
Thy tragick mufe gives fmiles, thy comick fleep. Dryden. To FEED. v. a. [fodan, Gothick; Feban, Focoan, Saxon.]
r. To fupply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And fed the hounds that help'd him to purfue. Dryden.
Boerhaive fid a fparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. Arbutbnot on Diet. 2. To fupply; to furnifl.

A conftant fmoke arifes from the warm fprings that feed the many baths with which this ifland is focked. Addifon.

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper mult be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too faft.
3. To graze ; to confume by cattle. not get manure conftantly to koep mowing lands, if you can-

The froft will fpoil the grafs; for which reafon take care to feed it clofe before Winter. Mirtimer's Huflandry, 4. To nourifh; to cherifh.

How oft from pomp and fate did I remove,
To feed defpair, and cherifh hopelefs love?
Prior.
5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbaroffa learned the ftrength of the emperor, craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.
6. To delight ; to entertain; to keep from fatiety.

The alteration of fcenes, fo it be without noife, feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the fame object. Bacon. To Feed. v. $n$.

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To feed were beft at home;
From thence the fawce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
2. To prey ; to live by eating.

> I am not covetous of gold;

Nor care I, who doth feed upon my coft. Shakef. Hen. V. You cry againft the noble fenate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elfe
Would feed on one another.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Galen fipeaketh of the curing of the fcirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that feedeth upoul certain herbs. Bacon:

Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. Brown.
He feeds on fruits, which, of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. Dryden's Virg. The Brachmans were all of the fame race, lived in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. Temple.

All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extenfive bleffing of his luxury. Pope's Eflay on Man. 3. To pafture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man thall caufe a field to be eaten, and thall put in his beaft, and thall feed in another man's field, he fhall make reftitution.
4. To grow fat or plump.

Feed. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks moft about when he comes to the beft feed, with a fhruging kind of tremor through all her principal parts.

Sidney, b. ii.
An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their feed is much cheaper, becaufe they eat no oats. Mortimer'r Husb. 2. Pafture.

Befides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed
Are now on fale.
Sbakefpeare's As you like it.
Fe'eder. n. . [from fced.]

1. One that gives food.

The beaft oheys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his mafter's but his feeder's hand.
Denbam.
2. An exciter; an encourager

When thou do'ft hear 1 am as $I$ have been,
Approach me, and thou fhalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots. Shakef. Henry IV. 3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the feeder. Shakef. We meet in Ariftotle with one kind of thrufh, called the miffel-thrufh, or feeder upon miffeltoe. Brown's Vulgar Err. 4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxurioully.

But that our feafts
In every mefs have folly, and the feeders
Jeft with it as a cuftom, I hould blufh
To fee you fo attired. Sbakefpeare's IV inter's Taile.
But fuch fine feeders are no guefts for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfafhionable man am I,
With me they'd favve for want of ivory. Dryden's $7 u v e n$. To FEEL. pret. felt; part paff. felt. v.n. [Felan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The fenfe of feeling can give us a notion of extenfion, fhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours.

Aldifon's Spectator, No. 41 II .
2. To fearch by feeling. See Feeler.
3. To have a quick fenfibility of good, or evil, right or wrong. Man, who feels for all mankind. Pope. 9 A

## FEE

4. To appear to the touch.

The difference of thefe tumours will be diftinguifhed by the feel : one feels flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and fpringy.
To Feel. v. a.
Sharp's Surgery.

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may feel the pillars. Judg. xxvi. 26.
2. To try ; to found.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. Shak.
3. To have fenfe of pain or pleafure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel? Milton But why fhould thofe be thought to 'fcape, who feel
Thofe rods of fcorpions and thofe whips of fteel?
Creech's fuvenal.
The well fung woes fhall footh my penfive ghoft;
He beft can paint them who can feel them moft.
Not youthful kings in battle feiz'd alive,
E'er felt fuch grief, fuch terrour, and defpair.
4. To be affected by.

Would I had never trod this Englifh earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it. Shakef. Hen. VIII.
5. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happinefs upon him;
For then, and not 'till then, he felt himfelf,
And found the bleffednefs of being little. Sbakef. Hen. VIII.
Feel. n. f. [from the verb.] The fenfe of feeling; the touch.
The difference of thefe tumours will be diftinguifhed by
the feel: one feels flactid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and fpringy.

Sharp's Surgery
Fe'eler. n. f. [from feel.]
I. One that feels.

This hand, whofe touch,
Whofe ev'ry touch would force the feeler's foul
To th' oath of loyalty.
The horns or antennæ of in
Infects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and fearching before them with their foelers or antennæ, I am apt to think that befides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the ufes here named may be admitted.

Derhan's Pbyjico-Theology.
Fee'ling. participial alj. [from fecl.]

1. Expreffive of great fenfibility.

O wretched ftate of man in felf-divifion!
O well thou fay'st a feeling declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incifion.
Sidney.
Thy wailing words do much my firits move,
Shey uttered are in fuch a feeling fafhion.
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moift it again; and frame fome feeling line,
That may difcover fuch integrity. Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.
2. Senfibly felt. This fenfe is not fufficiently analogical.

A moft poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. Shakefpeare's King Lear. I had a feeling fenfe
Of all your royal favours; but this laft
Strikes through my heart.
Soutberne.
Fe'eling. n.f. [from feel.]
I. The fenfe of touch.

Why was the fight
To fuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and fo eafy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That fhe might look at will through ev'ry pore.
2. Senfibility ; tendernefs.

The apprehenfion of the good,
Gives but the greater feeling to the worfe. Shakef. Rich. II
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was fparing and compaffionate towards his fubjects.

Bacon's Henry VII.
3. Perception.

Great perfons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themfelves happy; for if they judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it.

Bacon's EJjays.
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of fenfe, fo we learn what belongs to the foul by an inward confcioufnefs, which may be called a fort of internal feeling. Watts. feélingly. adz. [from feeling.]

1. With expreffion of great fenfibility.

The princefs might judge that he meant himfelf, who fpake of feelingly.

Sidncy.
He would not have talked fo feelingly of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it.
So as to be fenfibly felt
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The feafon's difference; as the icy phang
And churlifly chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I fhrink with cold, I finile and fay,
This is no flattery: thefe are comnfellors,
That feelingly perfuade me what I am. Shakefp. As you like it.

## FEL

He feelingly kncw, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchafed evil.

Raleigh's Hillory if the World. FEET. n. f. The plural of foot.

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his feet with fears.
Fee'tless. adj. [from fect.] Without feet.
Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three feetlefs birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow.

Camden.
To FEIGN. v. a. [feindre, French; fingo, Latin.]
. To invent.
And thefe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; to the poem, the poefy and the poet. Ben. Johnfin's Dijcover
No fuch things are done as thou fayeft, but thou feigne/ them out of thine own heart.

Neh. vi. 8.
2. To make a fhow of

Both his hands, moft filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And figned to wath themfelves inceffantly. Spenf. Fairy $2 u$.
3. To make a thew of; to do upon fome falfe pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in fhades, eludes her eager fwain;
But feigns a laugh to fee me fearch around.
4. To diffemble; to conceal. Now obfolete.

Each trembling leaf and whifling wind they hear,
As ghaftly bug their hair on end does rear ;
Yet both do ftrive their fearfulnefs to feign. Fairy Queen. To Feign. v.n. To relate falfely; to image from the invention

Therefore the poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, fones, and floods;
Since nought fo ftockifh, hard and full of rage,
But mufick for the time doth change his nature. Shakefp.
Féignedly. adv. [from feign.] In fiction; not truly.
Such is found to have been falfely and feignedly in fome of the heathens.

Bacon, E JJay 28.
FE'IGNER. n. $\int$. [from frign.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And thefe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the feigner; fo the poem; the poefy and the poet. Ben. Fobnfon.
Feint. participial adj. [from feign, for feigned; or feint, Fr.]
The mind by degrees lofes its natural relifh of real, folid
truth, and is reconciled infenfibly to any thing that can be bat dreffed up into any fcint appearance of it. . Locke. Feint. n. f. [feint, French.]
. A falfe appearance; an affer of fomething not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a fiint to get off. Spectator, $\dot{N}^{\circ}$. 286
2. A mock affault ; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be ftruck.

But, in the breaft encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred feints and future wars.
Prior.
Félanders. n. f. Worms in hawks

## Fe'ldfare. $n$. $f$. See Fieldfare.

To FELI'CITATE. v. a. [feliciter, French; felicita, Latin.]
I. To make happy.

I profefs
Myfelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone felicitate.
In your dear highnefs' love. Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
What a glorious entertainment and pleafure would fill and
felicitatc his fpirit, if he could grafp all in a fingle furvey. Watts.
To congratulate.
They might proceed unto forms of fpeeches, felicititing the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. Brown's Vu'gar Err. Felicita'tion. n.f. [French, from folicitate.] Congratulation.
FELI'CITOUS. adj. [fllix, Latin.] Happy. Dict.
Felicitously. adry. [from folicitous.] Happily. Dict. Felícity. n.f. [fllicitar, Latin; felicité, Fr.] Happinefs; profperity; blifffulnefs; bleffednefs.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou dideft die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wath'd from fin,
May live for ever in felicity.
Sperifer, Scrnet 68.
Others in virtue plac'd felicity;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleafure he, and carclefs eafe. Milt. Par. Reg.
So the felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete.
Atterbury's Sermons.
How great, how glorious a felicity, how adequate to the defires of a reafonabie nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gofpel!

Rogers, Sermon iii.
Fe'cine. adj. [felinus, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is foline, or a lones taper.

Grew's Mufaum.
FELL, adj. [Felle, Saxon.]

1. Crucl; barbarous; inhuman.

## FEL

It feemed fury, difcord, madnefs fell,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the fame. Fairfax, b.ii. So felleft foes,
Whofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their neep, To take the one the other, by fome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, fhall grow dear friends. Shak.
That inftant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my defires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er fince purfue me. Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More fell than tygers on the Lybian plain. Pope's Autumn
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, felles of the fell.
Thomfon's Spring.
fell. n. $\int$. [felle, Saxon.] The fkin; the hide.
Wipe thine eye;
The goujers fhall devour them, flefh and fell,
Ere they fhall make us weep. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
The time has been my fenfes would have cool'd
To hear a night-fhriek; and my fell of hair
Would at a difmal treatife rouze and ftir. Sbakif. Macbeth. To Fell. v.a. [fellen, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground

Villain, ftand, or I'll fell thee down. Shakefp. Henry V.
Up and down he traverfes his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now ftrikes again.
Daniel.
Taking the fmall end of his mufket in his hand, he ftruck him on the head with the ftock, and felled him. Raleigh.
His fall, for the prefent, flruck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was folled.

Howel's Vocal Forref.
On their whole hoft I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell' $d$
Their choiceft youth: they only liv'd who fled. Milt. Agon
Whom with fuch force he fruck he fell' $d$ him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown.
Dryden.
I fell' $d$ along a mian of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a fhining cafc. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
2. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he feem a farmer that would fell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately fell. Hubb. Tale: Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
Afrd fiot a dreadful gleam ; fo ftrong they fruck,
There' feem'd lefs force requir'd to fell an oak.
Dryden.
Ell. The preterite of To fall.
None on their feet might ffand,
Thought ftanding elfe as rocks; but down they fell
By thoufands, angel on archangel roll'd.
Milton:
Fe'eler. n. $\int$. [from fell.] One that hews down Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up againft us.
Fellífluous. adj. [fel and fiuo, Latin.] Flowing with 8. gall.
with
Dict.
Féllmonger. n. f. [from fell.] A dealer in hides.
Fe'einess. n. f. [from fell.] Cruelty; favagenefs; fury; rage. When his brother faw the red blood trail
Adown fo faft, and all his armour ftecp,
For very felness loud he 'gan to weep. Fairy 2 eueen, b. ii.
Loe. n.
Félloe. n. f. [felge, Danifh.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written fally or felly.

Out, out, thiou ftrumpet fortune! all you gods,
In general fynod, take away her power;
Break all the fpokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. Sbake $/ p$.
Their axle-trees, naves, fellocs, and fpokes were all molten. I Kings vii. 3.3 .
FELLOW. n. f. [quafi, to follow, Minfhew; from fe, faith, and laz, bound, Saxon, Junius; fallow, Scottifh.]

1. A companion; one with whom we confort.

In youth I had twelve fellows like unto my felf, but not one of them came to a good end.

Afcham's Schoolmafier.
To be your fellow,
You may deny me; but I'll be your fervant,
Whether you will or no. Shakefpeare's Tempeft.
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one fhould be the common good of both;
One foul fhould both infpire, and neither prove
His fellow's hindrance in purfuit of love?
Dryden.
2. All affiociate ; one united in the fame affair.

Each on his fellow for affiftance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls: Dryden's Virg. 3. One of the fame kind.

Let partial fpirits fill aloud complain,
Think themfelves injur'd that they cannot reign ;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their follows prey.
Waller.
A fhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his fellows.

L'Eftrange's Fables.

## EEL

4. Equal ; peer.

Chieftain of the reft
I chofe him here: the earth fhall him allow;
His fellows late, Thall be his fubjecis now.
Fairfax, $b_{1}$ is So you are to be hereafter fellows, and no longer fervants.

Sidney:
5. One thing fuited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that feems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the foul and the body do not feem to be fellows.

Addifon's Spectator; $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .86$.
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his fcllow.
7. A familiar, appeHation ufed fometimes with fondnefs; fome times with efteem ; but generally with fome degree of con tempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it:
-The fame indeed; a very valiant feliow. Sbakef. Otbello. An officer was in danger to have loft his place, but his wife made his peace ; whereupon a pleafant fellow faid, that he had been crufhed; but that he faved himfelf upon his horns.

Bacon, Apophthegm 4
Full fifteen thoufand lufty fellows
With fire and fword the fort maintain
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men.
Pricr.
8. A word of contempt: the foolifh mortal; the mean wetch; the forry rafcal.
-Thofe great fellows fcornfully receiving them, as foolifh birds fallen into their net, it pleafed the eternal juftice to make them fuffer death by their hands.

Sidney, b.ii.
Caffio hath here been fet on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and fellows that are 'fcap'd:
He's almoft flain, and Rodorigo dead. Shanc/p. Otbello.
I have great comfort from this feilow: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows:

Sbakefpeare's Tempef.
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had ftill kept loyal to poffeffion;
And left me in reputelefs banifhment,
A fell.w of no mark nor likelihood. Shakefp. Henry IV.
How oft the fight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'ft not thou been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and fignid to do a deed of fhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. Shakef. $K$. Fobn.
The Moor's abus'd by fome moft villainous knave,
Some bare notorious knave, fome fcurvy fellow. Shak. Othell.
The fellow had taken more finh than he could rpend while they were fweet.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our flock, and the Sifyphian feed
By fraud and theft afferts his father's breed.
Dryder.
You will wonder how fuch an ordinary fellow, as this Mr Wood, could have got his najefty's broad feal. Sivift,

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or , cobler like, the parfon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow
The reft is all but leather and prunella. Pope's Eff. on NJan.
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provof commanded his men to hang him up on the neareft tree: then the fellow cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man.

Hajzuard.
10. A member of a college that fhares its revienues.

To Fe'llow. v. a. To fuit with; to pair with; to match.
Fellow is often ufed in compofition to mark community of nature, ftation, or employment.

Imagination
With what's unreal, theu co-active art,
And fellow't nothing. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale. Fellow-co'mmoner.in.f.

1. One who has the fame right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclofe, without the confent of all his fellowcommoners, all mankind. with the fellows.
Fellow-crea'ture. n. $\int$. One that has the fame creator.
Reafon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raifed above our fellowcreatures the brutes in this lower world. Watts's Logick, Introduction.
Fello'w-heir. n. f. Coheir; partner of the fame inheritance.

The Gentiles fiould be felowbeirs.
Epb. iii. 6.
Fellow-he'liper. n.f. Coadjutor; one who concurs in the fame bufinefs.
We ought to receive fuch, that we might be fellowbe'pers to
the truth. 3 . 70 . viii
Fellow-la'bourer. n.f. One who labours in the fame defign.
My fellowlabourers have Likewife commiffioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. Dryd. $\mathcal{F u v}^{\mathrm{K}}$. Ded. Fellow-sérvant. n. f. One that has the fame matter.

## F E L

Nor lefs think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our fellowfercans; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. Milt. Parad. Loff.
Fair fellowfervant! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my flighted care
'Than the bright dame's we ferve.
Waller.
Their fathers and yours were fellowfervants to the fame heavenly mafter while they lived; nor is that relation diffolved by their death, but ought ftill to operate among their furviving children.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Felluw-so'ldibr. n. $\int$. One who fights under the fame commander. An endearing appellation ufed by officers to their men.

Come, fellowfoldier, make thou proclamation. Sbakesp. Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and feliowjoldier.
Fellow-stu'dent. n. f. One who ftudies in company with another.

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, fellowftudent;
I think it was to fee my mother's wedding. Shakef. Hamlet.
If you have no fellowffudent at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. Watts's Logick.
Fellow-su'bject. n.f. One who lives under the fame government.

- The bleeding condition of their fellowfubjects was a feather in the balance with their private ends.

Swift.
Fellow-su'fferer. $n$. $\int$. One who fhares in the fame evils; one who partakes the fame fufferings with another.

How happy was it for thofe poor creatures, that your grace was inade their fellswfufferer? And how glorious for you, that you chofe to want rather than not relieve the wants of others?

Dryden's Fables, Dedicatiou.
We in fome meafure fhare the neceffities of the poor at the fame time that we relieve them, and make ourfelves not only their patrons but fellowfufferers.

Addifon's Spectator.
Fellow-writer. n.f. Une who writes at the fame time, or on the fame fubject.
Since they cannot raife themfelves to the reputation of their fellow-writers, they muft fink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themfelves upon a level with them. Addif. Spectat.
Fellowféeling. n.f. [fellow and feeling.]

1. Sympathy.

Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a fellowfeeling of the misfortune of my brother.

L'Eftrange.
2. Combination; joint intereft.

Even your milkwoman and your nurferymaid have a fellowfeeling.

Arbuthnot's Hiftory of Fobn Bull.
Fe'LLowlike. $\}^{\text {adj. [fellow and like.] Like a companion; }}$
Fe'tlowly. $\}$ on equal terms; companionable.
All which good parts he graceth with a good fellowlike, kind, and refpectful carriage. Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

One feed for another, to make an exchange,
With fellowly neighbourhood feemeth not ftrange. Tuffer. Fe'slowship. n.f. [from fellirw.]

1. Companionfhip; confort; fociety.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowfhip. Shak. Coriolan. From blifsful bow'rs
Of amarantine thade, fountain, or fpring,
By the waters of life, where'er they fat
In fellowfhips of joy, the fons of light
Hafted. Milton's Paradife Loft, l. xi. 1.80.
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poffeffion, to be ufed for the common good; for men are made for fociety and mutual fellowefhip. Calamy's Sermons.
God having defigned man for a fociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the neceffity to have followfhip with thofe of his own kind, but furnifhed him alfo with language, which was to be the great inftrument and cementer of fociety.
2. Affociation; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his fellowefhip to die with us. Shakefp. Henry V.
Thofe laws do bind men abfolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any fettled fellowfhip, never any folemn agreement amongft themfelves what to do, or not to do. . Hooker, b. i. f. 10.
Moft of the other Chriftian princes were drawn into the fellowfigip of that war. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks. Equality.
3. Equality.
4. Partnerhip; joint intereft.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That fellowfhip in pain divides not fmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. Parad. Reg.
O love! thou fternly do'ft thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fell,whip difdain.
Dryden. $\}$
5. Company; flate of being torether.

The great contention of the fea and fies
Parted our fellow/bip. But hark, a fail! Shaks/p. Otbello.
6. Frequency of intercourfe; focial pleafure.

In a great town friends are fcattered, fo that there is not that fellowhlip which is in lefs neighbourhoods. Bacon's EJays.
7. Fitnefs and fondnefs for feftal entertainments, with good prefixed.

He had by his exceffive good fellcuphip, which was grateful to all the company, made himfelf popular with all the officers of the army. Clarendon, b. viii
8. An eftablifhment in the college with fhare in its revenue.

Corufodes having, by the moft extreme parfimony, faved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowhfip, went up to London.
9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers perfons, having put together a general fock, fo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or fuftain his proportional part of lofs.

Cocker's Aritren
10. A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent operations of the rule of three may divide any given number into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers. It is fo called, becaufe the more common and ufeful application thereof is in the divifion of gains, lofles, or other things, among partners in company.
Fe'cly. adv. [from fell.] Cruelly; inhumanly; favagely; barbaroufly.

Fair ye be fure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedinefs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beait, doth feily him opprefs. Spenfer's Sonnets.
Felo-de-se. n.f. [In law.] He that commitieth felony by murdering himfelf.
FE'LON. n. f. [felon, French; felo, low Latin; fel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a felon here. Shak. Romeo and Yuliet. And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like folons, where they did the murd'rous deed. Dryden.
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its invefting membratte, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a felon.

Wifoman's Surgery.
FE'Lon. adj. Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the caufe of fo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with felon deeds,
Hath ftirred up fo mifchievous defpight!
Spenfer.
Then bids prepare th' hofpitabie treat,
Vain fhews of love to veil his felon hate. Pofe's Od.fly. Fe'lonious. adj. [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perficious; deftructive.
This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception is in the clouds. Wotton. O thievifh night!
Why fhould'ft thou, but for fome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus clofe up the ftars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlafting oil, to give due light
To the mifled and lonely traveller?
Nilton.
In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irifh pen and dies.
Dryden.
Felo'niously. adj. [from felonious.] In a felonious way.
Fe'lonous. adj. [from felon.] Wicked; felonious.
I am like for defperate dole to die,
Through felonous force of mine enemy. Spenfer's Pafforals.
Fe'lony. n. f. [fclonie, Fr. felonia, low Latin, from felon.] A
crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.
I will make it felony to drink fmall beer. Shakef. Henry VI. Felt. The preterite of Febl, which fee.
FELT. n. $f$. [Feltr, Saxon.]

1. Cloath made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate ftratagem to fhoe
A troop of horfe with felt. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
2. A hide or skin.

To know whether fheep are found or not, fee that the felt be loofe.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To Felt. v.a. [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.
The fame wool one man feits into a hat, another weaves it into cloath, another into kerfey. Hale's Origin of Mankind. To Féltre. v.a. [from felt.] lo clot together like felt.

His feltred locks, that on his bofom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns refemble. Fairfax.
Felu'cca. n. f. [feluu, Fr. felkon, Arab.] A fmall open boat with fix oars.

Dict.
FE'MALE. n. f. [fem.lle, French; fermella, Latin.] A The; one of the fex which brings young
God created man in his own image, male and female created he them.

Gen. i. 27.
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry feas,
Indu'd with intellectual fenfe and foul,
Are mafters to their femules, and their lords. Sbakefpeare. Fe'male. adj.

1. Not mafculine; belonging to a the.

If by a female hand he had forefeen
He was to die, his wifh had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. Dryd.

## F E N

2. Femater Rbimes. Double rhymes fo called, becaufe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in $\dot{e}$ weak or feminine. befe rhymes are female :
'Th' excefs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. Crwley. The femate rhymes are in ufe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promifcuoufly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the P'ucelle, or any of their later poems.

Dryden's Preface to Alm. Mirab. Feme Covert. n. f. [French.] A married woman; who is alfo faid to be under covert baron.

Blount.
Feme Sole. $n \cdot f$ : [French.] A fingle woman; an unmarried woman.
Femina'lity. n. f. [from femina, Latin.] Female nature.
If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of feminality
take place, upon the increafe or growth thereof the mafculine appears.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. I7.
Fe'minine. adj. [famininus, Latin]

1. Of the fex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaftife the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and fo concorporate.
Cleaveland.
2. Soft ; tender ; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more foft and feminine. Milton's Parad. Lof.
3. Efferminate ; emafculated

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether feminine and fubjected to eafe and delicacy. Raleigh's Hijt. of the W orld. Fe'minine. n. $\int$. A the; one of the fex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at laft
This novelty or earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without feminine? Milt. Par. Lof.
Fe'moral. adj. [femoralis, Latin ] Belonging to the thigh.
The largeft crooked needle fhould be ufed in taking up the fennoral arteries in amputation.

Sbarp's Surgery.
FEN. n. $\int_{\text {. [Jenn, Saxon ; venne, Dutch.] A marih; low flat }}$ and moift ground; a moor ; a bog.
Mexico is a city that ftands in the midft of a great marfh or fer.

Abbot's Defcription of the World.

## I go alone,

Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than feen. Shakef. Coriolan.
Yon common cry of curs, whofe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten fens. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
The furface is of black fen earth. Wodward on Fofils.
He to Portina's wat'ry marfhes went;
A long canal the muddy fen divides,
And with a clear unfully'd current glides.
Fénberay. n.f. [fen and berry.] A kind of blackberry.
Fence. n. f. [from defence.]
I. Guard ; fecurity ; outwork; defence.

That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppreffors. Decay of Piety.
There's no fence againft inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. L'Efirange, Fable 167.
To put them out of their parents view, at a great diffance, is to expofe them to the greateft dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaft fence and guard againft them. Locke. Let us bear this awful corps to Cxfar,
And lay it in his fight, that it may ftand
A fence betwixt us and the victor's wrath.
2. Inclofure ; mound ; hedge.

In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring fhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pafs at will the boundlefs deep. Dryden's Horace. Shall I mention make
Of the vaft mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the difdainful fea, that, fhut from thence,
Roars round the ftructure, and invades the fence? Dryden.
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pafs the fences and furprife the fair.
3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruifed my fkin th' other day, with playing at fword and dagger with a mafter of fence. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windf.
4. Skill in deferice.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Defpite his nice fence and his active practice. Shakefpeare.
ToFence, v. a.
I. To inclofe; to fecure by an inclofure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each pafture and each plain
Deftroyed have, each field to wafte is lade ;
In fenced towers beftowed is their grain,
Refore thou cam'ft this kingdom to invade. Fairfax, b. ii. He hath fenced up my way that I cannot pafs, and fet darknefs in iny paths. Fob xix. 8.

Thou haft cloathed me with fkin and fefh, and hait fence:t me with bones and finews. $706 \times 11$. - He went about to make a bridge to a ftrong city, which was fenced about with walls. 2 Mac. xii. 13.
see that the churchyard be fenced in with a decent rail, or other inclofure.

Aylifice's Parerson. 2. To guard.

So much of aidders wifdom I have learnt;
To fence my ear againft thy forceries. Miton's Agonifles: With love to friend, the impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns; and trod the deep defcent. Dryden. To Fence. v. $n$.

1. To practife the arts of manual defence'; to praciife the ufe of weapons.

He having got fome iron, fhould have it beaten into fwords; and put into his fervants hands to fence with, and bang one another.
2. To guard againft ; to act on the defenfive:

Vice is the more ftubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firft place to be fenced againft. Locke. 3. To fight according to art.

If a throftle fing, he falls ftrait a capering :
He will fence with his own fhadow. Sbak. Merch: of Venice.
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The ftooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their clafhing horns ; with dreadful found
The foreft rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They fence and pufh, and, pufhing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their fides are bath'd in gore. Dryden.
A man that cannot fonce will keep out of bullies and gamefters company.

Locke.
Thefe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgelplaying. Arbuth. and Pope's Ma.Sc. $\mathrm{F}_{\text {encele }^{\prime}}$ ess. adj. [from fence.] Without inclofure; open.

Each motion of the heart rifes to fury,
And love in their weak bofoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deftructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide fencelefs ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from Eaft, from Weft.
Rowe's '7ane Shore.
Fe'ncer. n. f. [from fence.] One who teaches or practifes the ufe of weapons, or fcience of defence.

Calmnefs is great advantage : he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers fuffer heat to tire.
Herbert.
A nimble fencer will put in a thruft fo quick, that the foil will be in your bofom when you thought it a yard off. Digby. Fe'ncible. adj. [from fence.] Capable of defence. Addijon. Fe'ncingmaster. n.f. [fence and mafer.] One who teaches the ufe of weapons.
Fe'ncingschool. n. $\int$. [fence and chbool.] A place in which the ufe of weapons is taught.
If a man be to prepare his fon for duels, I had rather mine Mould be a good wreftler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moft a gentleman can attain to, unlefs he will be conftantly in the fencingchool, and every day exercifing. Locke. To Fend. v.a. [from dejend.] To keep of; to fhut out.

Spread with ftraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. Dryden's Virgil. To Fend. v. n. To difpute; to flift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, paffes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diftinct from knowledge.

Locke.
Fe'nder. n. f. [from fend.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the fide of a fhip to keep off violence.
Fenera'tion. n. f. [ffeneratio, Latin.] Ufury; the gain of intereft ; the practice of increafing money by lending.

The hare figured not only pufilanimity and timidity from its temper, but feneration and ufury from its fecundity and fuperfetation. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17. Fe'nugreek. $n$ f. [fonum Gracam, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whofe empalement rifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, fomewhat plain, fhaped like a horn, and full of feeds, for the moft part rhomboid or kidney-ihaped.

Miller.
Fe'nnel. n.f. [feniculum, Latin.] A plant of ftrong fcent.
It is an umbelliferous plant, whofe leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a rofe: each flower is, fucceeded by two oblong thick gibbous feeds, chaucled on one fide, and plain on the other.

Millcr.
A fav'ry odour blow:1, more pleas'd my fenfe
Than fmell of fweeteft fomel, or the teats
Qf ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.
Milton. Fe'nnelflower. n.f. A plant.
Fe'nnelgiant. n. f. A plant.
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## F ER

It liath a large fucculent milky root: the falks are fpongy, and filled with pith: the flowers confift of many leaves, expanded in form of a rofe, growing in an umbel: each flower is fucceeded by two large oval-fhaped flat feeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like thore of fennel.
Fe'NNy, alj. [from fen.]

1. Marfhy; buggy; moorifh

Driving in of piles is ufed for ftone or brick houfes, and that only where the ground proves ferny or moorifh. Moxon.

The hungry crocodile, and hiffing fnake,
Lurk in the troubl'd fiream and ferny brake. 2. Inhabiting the marfh

Fillet of a fenny fnake,
In the caudron boil and bake.
Shakefpeare's Macboth.
Fe'nnystones. n. \%. A plant.
Fe'nsucked. adj. [fen and fuck.] Sucked out of marfhes. Infect her beauty,
You fenfuck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful fun. Sh. K. Ledr. FE'OD. n. f. [feodum, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. Dict. Fe'odal. adj. [feodal, French, from feod.] Held from another Féodary: n. f. [from feodum, Latin.] One who holds his eftate under the tenure of fuit and fervice to a fuperiour lord. Hanmer.
To FEOFF. v. a. [fief, fieffer, French; fesffare, low Latin.] To put in poffeffion; to invert with right.
Feoffee. n. $\int$. [feoffatus, Latin; fieffe, French.] One put in poffeffion.

The late earl of Defmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed fecretly all his lands to feoffee in truft, in hope to have cut off her majefty from the efcheat of his lands.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Fe'offer. n. $\int$. [feffator, low Latin] One who gives poffeffion of any thing. See Floffment.
Fe'offment. n.f. [feoffamentum, Latin.]. The act of granting poffeffion.
Any gift or grant of any honours, caftles, lands, or other inımoveable things, to a nother in fee-fimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of feifin of the thing given : when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment ; and in every feoffment the giver is called the feoffor, feoffator, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-fimple, the donor in fee-tail. Cowel.
The act of parliament cut off and fruftrated all fuch conveyances as had, by the fpace of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compafs whereof the fraudulent feoff ment of others, his accomplices and fellow-traytors, were contained.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Fera'city. n. f. [feracitas, Lat.] Fruitfulnefs; fertility. Dict.
FE'RAL. adj. [feralis, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly.
Feria'tion. $n$. $\int$. [feriati, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday ; ceflation from work.
As though there were any feriation in nature, this feafon is commonly termed the phyficians vacation. Brown's Vulg. Err.
FE'RINE. adj. [ferinus, Latin.] Wild; favage.
The only difficulty that remains is touching thofe ferine, noxious, and untameable beafts; as lions, tygers, wolves and bears.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Feritneness. n.f. [from ferine.] Barbarity; favagenefs; wildnefs.

A ferine and neceffitous kind of life, a converfation with thofe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would affimilate the next generation to barbarifm and ferinenefs. Hale.
Fe'rity. n. f. [feritas, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildnefs; favagenefs.

He reduced him from the moft abject and ftupid ferity to his fenfes, and to fober reafon. Wooldvard's Natural Hiflory.
ToFERME'NT. v. a. [fermento, Latin; fermenter, French.] To exalt or rarify by inteftine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous fwains! while youth ferments your blood, And purer fpirits fwell the fprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickeft woods befet,
Wind the fhrill horn, or fpread the waving net.
ToFerme'Nt, Pope motion.
Fe'rment. 'n. $\rho$. [ferment, French; fermentum, Latin.]
s. That which caufes inteftine motion.

The femen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation and all animal humours which poifon, are putrefying ferments.
Subduc and cool the ferment of defire. Floyer on the Humours.
2. The inteftine motion; tumult.

Ferme'ntable. adj. [from ferment.] Capable of fermen tation.
Ferméntal. alj. [from ferment.] Having the power to caufe fermentation
Cucumbers, being waterifh, fill the veins with crude and windy ferofities, that contain little fait or fpirit, and debilitat the vital acidity and formental faculty of the ftomach. Brızun.
Fermenta'tion. n.f. [fermentatio, Latin.] A flow

## F E. R

re $c$ : of the inteftine particles of a mixt body, arifing ufually from the operation of fome active acid matter, which tarifics, exalts, and fubtilizes the foft and fulphineous particles: as when leaven or yeft rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, \&c. And this motion differs much from that ufually called ebullition or effervefcence, which is a violent boiling and fruggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.

Harris.
The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a Jpiritus ardens.
Boyle.
A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expreffions, gives them a new kind of fermentation; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.

Collier of FriendJhip.
The fap, in fluent dance,
And livély fermentation, mounting; fpread
All this innumerous colour'd feene of thing
Thomfon.
Ferme'ntative. adj. [from ferment.] Caufing fermentation; having the power to caufe fermentation.
Aromatical fpirits deftroy by their fermentative heat. Arbuth. FERN. n. $f$. [Fcaph, Saxon.] A plant.

The male fern is commin on the ftumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of friall pinnules, dentated on the edges, and fet clofe by one another on flender ribs. On the back of there pinnules are produced the feeds, fmall and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been ufed in chro nick diforders and obftructions. The country people efteem it a fovereign remedy for the rickets in children.

Hill.
Black was the foreft, thick with beech it flood
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beafts were worn
Dryden's IEneid.
There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are feldom cultivated in gardens. Miller
Fe'rny. adj. [from fern.] Overgrown with ferm
The herd fuffic'd, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to their foreft-lare.
Dryderi.
Ferócious. adj. [ferox, Latin; feroce, French]

1. Savage ; fierce.
2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beafts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto fuperfetation; but the lion and ferocious animal hath young ones but feldom, and but one at a time.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 16.
Smedley rofe in majefty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each ferocious feature grim with ooze.
Fero'city. n. f. [ferocitas, Lat. ferocité, Fr. Fro's Dunciad, b. ii. Savagenefs; wildnefs; fiercenefs.
An uncommon ferocity in my countenance, with the remarkable flatnefs of my nofe, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. Addijon's Guardian

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhorpitable, full of ferocity.
Phillips's Briton.
Férreous. adj. [ferreus, Latin.] Irony; of iron.
In the body of glafs there is no ferreous or magnetical nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, bii na-
FE'RRET. n.f. [fured, Welfh; furet, French; ferret, Dutch; viverra, Lat.]
r. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long fnout, ufed to catch rabbits.

With what an eager earneftnefs fhe looked, having threatning not only in her ferret eyes, but while the fpoke her nofe feemed to threaten her chin.

Sidney, b. ii.

## Cicero

Looks with fuch ferret and fuch firy eyes,
As we have feen him.
Shakefpeare's Tulius Cafar.
Coneys are deftroyed or taken either by ferrets. or purfe-
2. A kind of narrow ribband,

To Fe'rret. v. a. [from the noun] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.
The archbifhop had ferreted him out of all his holds. Heylir. Férreter. $n$. $\int$. [from ferret.] One that hunts another in his privacies.
Fe'rriage. n. f. [from firry.] The fare paid at a ferry.
Ferru'ginous. adj. [ferrugineux, Fr. ferrugineus, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualitics of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, ferruginous, faline, petrefying and bituminous. Kayon the Creation.
Férrule. n. J. [from ferrum, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to kcep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are ffrengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our flaves or forks with iron hoops or ferrules. Ray. To FERRY. v. a. [rapan, to pafs, Saxon; fabr, German, paffage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may he deduced from the Latin velo. I do not love Latin originals; but if fuch muft be fought, may not thefe words be more naturally derived from firri, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles

## F ER

Cyinocles hèard and favit,
He loudly call'd to fuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the hore to draw
And him to ferry over that deep ford. Fairy शucen, b. ii
To Férry. vi. n. To pafs over water in a vefiel of carriage.
Thence hurried back to fire,
They ferry over this Lethixan found
Both to and fro, their forrow to augment. Milt. Par. Lof Férry. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A veffel of carriage; a veffel in which goods or paffengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other fide of that wide ftrand,
Where the was rowing, and for paffage fought:
Him needed not long call, the foon to liand
Her ferry brought. Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant: 6
There went a ferryboat to carry over the king's houfhold.
2 Sá. xix. 18
Bring them with imagin'd fpeed
Unto the Traject, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice: Shakef. Merchant of Venice:
I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary forry. Addif.
2. The pafiage over which the ferryboat paffes.
FE'RRYMAN. $\%$. $f$. [ferry and main.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranfports goods and paffengers over the water.

I paf, methought, the melancholy flood;
With that grim ferryman, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. Shakef. Richard III:
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and folemn ftories raifed after him. Brown.

The grifly ferryman of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide.
Rof common.
Ferth, or forth. Common terminations are the fàme as in Englifh an army ; coming from the Saxon word fynd. Gibfon. FE'R CILE. adj. [fertile, French; fertilis, Latin.]
Fruitful ; abundant; plenteous.

> I had hope of France,

As firmly as I hope for fertile England. Shakef. Henry VI. I have had a large, a fair, and a pleafant field; fo fertile, that it has given me two harvelts in a Summer. Dryden.
I afk whether in the uncultivated wafte of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thoufand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Devonfhire?

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and fertile by her floods. Blackm. Creat.
2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. Camden's Remains.
This happy country is extremely fertile, as of thofe above,
ro likewife of its productions under ground. IVodward.
Fértileness. n. $\int$. [from fertile.] Fruitfulnefs; fecundity.
To Fertílitate. v. a. [from fertile.] To fecundate; to fertilize ; to make fruifful or productive.
A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole racemation or clufter of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after.

Browin's Vulgar Errours, b.iii
Fertílity. n.f. [fertilitas, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance ; fruitfulnefs ; plenteoufnefs.

I will go root away
The noifom weeds, that without profit fuck
The foil's fertility from wholefome flowers. Shàk. Rich. II.
Paradife itfelf exceeded in beauty and fertility; and thefe places had but a refemblance thereof. Raleigb's Hifory.
To inundations Egypt; through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary fertility, and thofe mighty crops they produce after thefe waters are withdrawn. Woodw.
To Fértilize. v. a. [fertilifer, French.] To make fruit-
ful ; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.
Rain-water carries along with it a fort of terreftrial matter that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
Fe'rtily. adv. [from fertile.] Fruitfully; plenteoully; plentifully; abundantly.
FE'RVENCY. n. f. [fervens, Latin.]
I. Heat of mind; ardour ; eagernefs.

Your diver
Did hang a faltfin on his hook, which he
With ferveniy drew up. Sbakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.
2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all fides loft much of our firft fervency towards God.

Hooker, Dedication.
There muft be zeal and fervency in him which propofeth for the reft thofe fuits and fupplications, which they by their joyful acclamations muft ratify.

Hooker, b. v. f. 25
When you pray, let it be with attention, with fervency, and with perfeverance. Wake's Preparation for Desth.
Fe'rvent. adj. [fervens, Latin; fervent, French.]
I. Hot ; boiling.

From the phlegratick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will low a future quietude and fercnitude. Wotton.

## FES

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to difpute, be not always the moft able to deternine.

Hooker, b. iv. S. $1_{4}$.
3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal ; flaming with devotion.

This maii being fervent in the fpirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord.

Ai7s xviii. 25 .
So fpake the forvent angel ; but his zeal
None lieconded, as out of feafon judg'd,
Or fingular and rafh.
Militon's Paradife Lof, b. v.
Let all enquiries into the myfterious points of theology be carried on with fervent petitions to God, that he would dif-
 good lifé.

South's Serincns.
Férvently. ádu. [ffrom fervent.]
i. Eagerly ; vehemently

They all that charge did fervently apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
2: With pious ardour ; with holy zeal.
Epaphiras faluteth you; labouring fervently for you in
prayers.
He cares not how or what he fuffers, Ciol. iv. iz.
it
He cares not how or what he fuffers, fo he fuffer well, and
be the friend of Chrift be the friend of Chrift; nor where nor when he fuffers, fo he miay do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. Täylor: FE'RVID. adj. [fervidus, Latin.]

1. Hot ; bürning ; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous

Fervi'dity. n.f. [from fervid:]

1. Heat.
2. Zeal; paffion; ardour.

Férvidness. n. f. [from fervid.] Ardour of mind; zeal; paffion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the fervidne/s of St. Peter, who knew not yet what firit he was of.

Bentley's Sermons.
FE'RULA. n. f. [ferule, Fr. from ferula, giant fennel, Lat.] An inftrument of correction with which young fcholars are beaten on the hand: fo named becaufe anciently the ftalks of fennel were ufed for this purpofe.

Thefe differ as much as the rod and ferula: Shaw's Gramm. To Férule. v. a. To chaftife with the ferula.
Fér our. n. f. [fervor, Latin ; ferveur, French.]
Heat ; warmth
Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour proceeded from this ftar, yet would not the fame determine the opinion.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.
Like bright Aurora, whofe refulgent ray
Foretell's the fer vour of enfuing day,
And warns the fhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy fhadows, from the threatned heat.
Waller.
Thefe filver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the fervour of the day;
So from one cloud foft fhow'rs we view,
And blafting lightnings burft away.
Pope.
2. Heat of mind; zeal ; ardour of devotion.

Odious it muft needs have been to abolifh that which all had held for the fpace of many ages, without reafon fo great as might in the cyes of impartial men appear fufficient to clear them from all blame of rafh proceedings, if in fervour of zeal they had removed fuch things.

Hookior, b. iv. f. 14. Haply defpair hath feiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with fervour of her love, fhe's flown
To her defir'd Pofthumus. S/akefpeare's Cymbeline.
There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateft value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its prefent fervour. Addifon's Remarks on Italy. F'escue. n. f. [vecfe, Dutch; feflu, French.] A fmall wire by which thofe who teach to read point out the letters.
Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the infide to fignify fome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of fefcue. Ho!der.

Teach them how manly paffions ought to move;
For fuch as cannot think, can never love;
And fince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point'em with fécues to each flining part.
Dryden.
Fe'sels. n.f. A kind of bafe grain.
Dirdain not fefels or poor vech to fow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. May's Virg. Georg. Fesse. n. f. [In heraldry.]

The fige is fo called of the Latin word fafcia, a band or girdle, polfefling the third part of the efcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muft call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as feven or nine, then you muft name the field, and fay fo many bars; if even, as fix, eight, or tell, you muft fay barwife, or barry of fix, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight.

Pcacham on Blazning To Fe'ster. v $n$. [feffe, in Bavarian, a fwelling corrupted, Junius.] To rankle; to corrupt ; to grow virulent.
I might, even in my lady's prefence, difcover the fore which had deeply feflered within me. Sidney, b. ii.

## F E T

How fhould our feflered fores be cured ?
Inward corruption and infected fin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ftill,
And feflering fore did rankle yet within. Fairy .Quecn; b.i
I have fome wounds upon me, and they fmart
To hear themfelves remember'd.

- Well might they fefter 'gainft ingratitude,

And tent themfelves with death. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. Mind that their fouls
May make a peaceful and a fweet retire
From off thefe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muft lie and fefter.
Sbakefpeare's Henry V
There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into fome good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be feftering in his breaft, and by a certain inflammation produce this cffect. Wotton.
Paffion, anger, and unikindnefs may give a wound that fhall bleed and fmart; but it is treachery only that makes it feffer.

South's Sermons.
E'STINATE. adj. [feffinatus, Latin.] Hafty; hurried. A word not in ufe.
Advife the duke, where you are going, to a moft fefinatc preparation: we are bound to the like. Sbakef. King Lear. e's'rinately. $a d v$. [from feffinate.] Hatily; fpeedily. with fpeed. Not in ufe.
Take this key; give enlargement to the fwain, and bring him feffinately hither.

Sbakefp. Love's Labour Loft.
Festina'tion. n. f. [feffinatio, Latin.] Hafte; hurry.
FE'STIVAL. adj. [fefivus, Latin.] Pertaining to feafts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and fefival entertainments, that he migit manifef his divine charity to men. Atterbury.
Fe'stival. n.f. Time of feaft; anniverfary-day of civil or religious joy.

## So tedious is this day,

As is the night before fome fefitival,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. Sbakef. Romeo and fuliet.
Th' invited fifters with their graces bleft
Their fefivals.
Sandys.
The morning trumpets fefival proclaim'd
Through each high ftreet.
Milton's Agoniftes.
Follow, ye nymphs and fhepherds all,
Come celebrate this fefival,
And merrily fing, and fport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day.
Granville.
By facrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had fpoken amifs during the fefival. Notes on the Ody fley.
The feftival of our Lord's refurrection we have celebrated, and may now confider the chief confequence of his refurrection, a judgment to come

Atterbury's Sermons:
Fe'stive. adj. [fefivus, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befiting a feaf.

The glad circle round them yield their fouls
To feflive mirth and wit that knows no gall.
Festi'vity. n. f. [feftivitas, Latin, from feftive.]

1. Feftival; time of rejoicing

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worhipped as a deity, and had an annual fefivity obferved unto her honour. Brown.
There happening a great and folemn fefivity, fuch as the Iheep-fhearings ufed to be, David condefcends to beg of a rich man fome fimall repaft.
2. Gaiety ; joyfulnels; temper or behaviour befitting a feaft.

To thofe perfons there is no better inftrument to caufe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by fefivity and joy of a holyday. Taylor.
Fe'stooi. n.. [ feft: $n$, French.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twifted together, thickeft at the middle, and fufpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly.

Harris.
Fe'stucine. adj. [fefuca, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.
Therein may be difcovered a little infect of a fefucine or pale green, refembling a locuft or grafhopper.

Brown. Festu'cous. allj. [feftuca, Latin.] Formed of ftraw.

We fpeak of itraws, or feflucous divifions, lightly drawn over with oil. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
To Fet. v. a. To fetch; to go and bring.
Get home with thy fewel, made ready to fet,
The fooner the eafier carriage to get. Tufl. Husbandry. He in a chair was fet,
Toffing and turning them withouten end
But for he was unable them to fet,
A little boy did on him ftill attend. Fairy Queen, b. ii. And they fet forth Urijah out of Eigypt to Jehoiakim, who flew him with the fword.
fer. xxvi. 23.
Fet. n. f. [I fuppofe from fait, French, a part or portion.] A picce.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet

Of feed-pearl, cre fhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet.
To FETCH. v. a. preter. fetcbod; anciently fit, unlefs it rather came from To fet. [feccan, Fezran, Saxon.]
I. To go and bring

They have devis'd a nican
How he her chamber-window will afcend,
And with a corded ladder fetchl her down. Sbakefpeare. We will take men to fetch viçuals for the people. Fudg. xx . Go to the flock, and fetch me from thence two kid goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.
The feat of empire, where the Irifh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to fetch their doom.
Waller.
Draw forth the monfters of th' abyfs profound,
Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. Pope's Elf. on Man.
2. To derive; to draw

On, you nobleft Englifh,
Whofe blood is fetcht from fathers of war-proof. Sb. H.V. 3. To ftrike at a diftance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the fetching afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is feen in ordnance and mufkets. Baconts
4. To bring to any ftate by fome powerful operation.
To bring to any fate by fome powerful operation.
In fmells we fee their great and fudden effect in fetching men again, when they fwoon.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
At Rome any of thofe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, as may be fetched up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries.

Addifor on Italy.
5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may fufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch us within the compafs of the ordinance.

Sanderfon.
6. To produce by fome kind of force.

Thefe ways, if there were any fecret excellence among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itfelf by.

Nilton on Education
An human foul without education is like marble in the quarry, which fhews none of its beauties 'till the fkill of the polifher fetcbes out the colours.

Addifon's Speciator
7. To perform any excurfion.

I'll fetch a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you fhould not fpeak together. Shak. Cymbel.
When evening grey doth rife, I fetch my round
Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. Millon.
To come to that place they mult fetch a compafs three miles on the right hand through a foreft.

Knolles's Hiftory.
8. To perform with fuddennefs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. Shakef.
The fox fetched a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious clufter of grapes.

L'Efrange.
Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loft her beauty by the fmall-pox, fhe fetches a deep figh. Addijon. 9. To reach; to arrive at ; to come to

Mean time flew our fhips, and ftreight we fetcht
The fyrens ifle; a fpleenlefs wind fo ftretcht
Her wings to waft us, and fo urg'd our keel. Cbapman. It needs not thy belief,
If earth, induftrious of herfelf, fetch day
Travelling Eaft ; and with her part averfe
From the fun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. Miton's Paradije Loft, b. viii.
The hare laid himfelf down, and took a nap; for, fays he, I can fetch up the tortoife when I pleafe. L'Ejirange.
10. To obtain as its price.

During fuch a ftate, filver in the coin will never fetch as much as the filver in bullion.

Lucke.
To Fetch. v. n. To move with a quick return.
Like a fhifted wind unto a fail,
It makes the courfe of thoughts to fetch about. Sbakespeare. Fetch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A ftratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing feems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eafy to find,
His cumberfome fetches are feldom behind
His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpofe once gotten, a pin for thee than. Tuff. Hufbard. It is a fetch of wit;
You laying thefe flight fullies on my fon,
As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. Shak. Hamict.
But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Streight caft about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a feich.
Hudibras, p. ii.
With this fotch he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. Still.
The fox lad a feich in't.
L'Ejirange, Fab. 42.
From thefe inftances and fetibes
Thou mak't of horfes, clocks and watches,

## F E V

Choth Mat, thou feemift to mean
That Alm.a is a mere nachine.
Prior.
Fe'tcher. $n$. . [from fotch.] One that letches any thing. FE' IID. all. [feetidus, Latin; fetide, Fr.] Stinhing ; rancid; having a fmell ftrong and offenfive.
Mof putrefactions are of an odious fimell; for they fimeli either fotill or mouldy. Baion's Natural Fiijlury.

In the moft fevere orders of the church of Ronie, chofe who praclife abflinence, feel after it fetid hot eructations. Arbuth.

Plague, fierceft child of Nemefis divine,
Defcends from Ethiopia's poifon'd woods,
Irom fiffed Cairo's filth and fetid fields. Thomion's Summer Fe'tidness. n. $\int$ : [from fetid.] The quality of Ptinking. Fe'rlock. n. $\int$. [fect and loch.] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane that grows behind the paftern-joint of many horfes: horfes of a low fize have fcarce any fuch tuft.

Their wounded fteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead mafters. Sh. H. V
White were the fetlocks of his feet before,
And on his front a fnowy ftar he bore. Dryd. Virg. 压n. Fe'tor. h. f. [fotor, Latin.] A flink; a ftench; a ftrong $^{\prime}$ and offenfive fime!
The fetor may difcover itfelf by fweat and humour. Brown
When the fymptoms are attended with a feter of any kind fuch a difeafe will be cured by acefcent fubftances, and none better than whey.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
FE'TTER. $n$. $f$. It is commonly ufed in the plural fetters.
[from feet; ferrene, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.
Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.

Eccluf xxi. 19
Drawing after me the chains and fetters whereunto I have be'n thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errours failed.

Raleigh's Apology

## Paffion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,

And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
The wretch in double fetters bound,
Your potent mercy may releafe.
Dryden.
Prior.
Had broke your fetters, and affur'd your freedom. A. Phill. To Fe'tter. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to fhackle; to tie.
Neither her great worthinefs nor his own fuffering for her, could fetter his fickleners.

Sidney.
My confcience! thou art fetter'd
More than my fhanks and wrifts.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
Fetter ftrong madnefs in a filken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. Shakefpeare.
Doth a mafter chide his fervant becaufe he doth not come,
yet knows that the fervant is chained and fettered, fo as he cannot move?

Bramball againft Hobbes.
A chain which man to fetter man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd.
To FE'TTLE v, [A cant word from feel] To do Prior. bufinefs; to ply the hands without labour.
When your mafter is moft bufy in company, come in and preteind to fettle about the room; and if he chides, fay you thought he rung the bell.

Swift's Direct. to the Footman
$F_{E^{\prime}}$ tus. n. $\int$. [fetus, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.
Nor are we at leifure to examine that paradox of Hippocrates, which fome learned phyficians have of late revived that the feius refpires in the womb.

Boyle.
Feud. $n$ f. [ Feahb, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; oppofition; war

Though men would find fuch mortal feuds
In fharing of their publick goods. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I
In former ages it was a conflant policy of France to raife and cherifh inteftine feuds and difcords in the iffe of Great Britain.

Addifon's Freeholder.
Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remoteft regions
Lie half unpeopled by the feuds of Rome. Addifon's Cato. FE'UDAL. adj. [feudalis, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a fuperiour lord.
Féudal. n. $\int$. A dependance; fomething held by tenure; a fee; 2 f.u.
Wales, that was not always the feudal territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly ftrange to the laws of England.

Hale.
Feu'datory. n. f. [from feudal.] One who holds not in chief, but by fome conditional tenure from a fuperiour.
The duke of Parma was reafonably well tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no lefs promife than to be made a feudatary, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain. Bacon's War with Spain.
FE'VER. n. $\int$. [fieure, French; febris, Latin.] A difeafe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulfe quickened,
or in which heat and cold prevail by turns: It is fometimics continual, fometimes intermittent.

Think' ft thou the firy fe: er will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? Shak. H.V Duncan is in his grave
After life's fitful fet er he flecps well. Slakefp. Macbeth Should not a ling'ring fever be remov'd,
Becaufe it long has rag'd within my blood? Diy!en
He had never dreaned in his life, 'till he had the fever he was then newly recovered of

Locke.
ToFever. v.a. [from the noin.] To put into a fever The white hand of a lady fouer thee!
Shake to look on't. Sbake peare's Ant. and Cleopatria.
Féveret. h. $\int$. [from fever.] A fight fever; febricula.
A light feveret, or an old yuartan ague, is not a fufficient excure for non-appearance. Fe'verreew. n.f. [febris and fugo, Latin.]

It has a fibrofe rout: the leaves are conjugated, and divided into many fegments: the cup of the flower is fquamofe and hemifpherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of the ftalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white. The fpecies are nine; but the firft, called common feverfew, is the fort ufed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gardens.
Fe'verish. adj. [from fever.]
I. Troubled with a fever

To other climates beafts and birds retire,
And feverifs nature burn in her own fire.
When an animal that gives fuck turns feverifh, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whitenefs to yellow

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Tending to a fever.

A feverijh diforder difabled me.
Swift to Pope.
3. Uncertain; inconftant ; now hot, now cold.

We tofs and turn about our feverifs will,
When all our eafe muft come by lying ftill
For all the happinefs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleafure, but in reft from pain. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
4. Hot ; burning.

And now four days the fun had feen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceffant fire
It feem'd as if the ftars more fickly rofe,
And farther from the feveriß North retire. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
Fe'verishness. n.f. [from feverijb.] A flight diforder of the feverifh kind.
Fe'verous. adj. [fieireux-fe, French, from fever.]
I. Troubled with a fever or ague

Thou mad'ft thine enemies fhake, as if the world
Were feverous, and did tremble. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. 2. Having the nature of a fever.

> All fev'rous kinds,

Convulfions, epilepfies, fierce catarrhs. Milton's Par. Lof. 3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that fouthern winds, blowing much, without rain, do caufe a fevervus difpofition of the year; but with rain, not. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Fe'very. adj. [from fever.] Difeafed with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in fleep, and all thy body fer'ry. B. 'Fohnf. Catil. FE'UILLLAGE. n. $\int$. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done 'Homer's head; and I inclofe the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it fo large, or reduced to make room for feuillase or laurel round the oval.

Fervas to Pope.
FE'UILLEMORT. n. $\int$. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to philemot.
Fe'uterer. n.f. A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.
FEW. adj. [Feo, Feopa, Saxon ; fua, Danifh]
I. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but few of many.
So much the thirft of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, fo few be good;
For who would virtue for herfelf regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward?
Dryd. Fuvenal.
On Winter feas we fewer florms behold,
Than foul difeafes that infect the fold. Dryden's Virg. Geor. Men have fewer or more fimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converfe with afford greater or lefs variety.

Locke.
The fewer fill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a fcore. Pore's Hor. Imitat.
Party is the madnefs of many, for the gain of a few. Switt.
The imagination of a poet is a thing fo nice and delicate, that it is no eafy matter to find out images capable of giving pleafure to one of the ferv, who, in any age, have come up to that character.

Berkley to Pope.
2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To anfwer both allegations at once, the very fubftance of that they contain is in feru but this. Hooker, b. v. f. 22. 9 C

So

## FIC

So having faid, he thus to Eve in ferv
Say, woman, what is this which thou haft donc? Milton. Thus Jupiter in $f$ izo unfolds the charge. Dryden's 底n. The firm refolve [ here in few difclofe. Pope's Odyjey. Féwel. n. $\int$. [feu, French ] Combuftible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a fark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and fartheft off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muft not the peril thereof be greater in men, whofe minds are as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults, feditions and broils? Hooker, Dedication.

Others may give the fercel or the fire;
But they the breath, that makes the flame, infpire. Denbam.
A known quantity of $f_{e} w_{e} l$, all kindled at once, will caufe water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it.

Bentley's Sermons.
Tu Fe'wel. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.
Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That fewels the infernal flame.
Cowley.
Fe'wness. n. f. [from few.]

1. Paucity; fmalnefs of number.

Thefe, by reafon of their ferunefs, I could not diftinguifh from the numbers of the reft with whom they are embodied. Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panthcr.
2. Paucity of words; brevity; concifenefs.

Fewnefs and truth, 'tis thus. Sbakef. Meaf. for Meafure.
To Fey. v. a. [veghen, Dutch.] To cleanfe a ditch of mud. Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
By feying and cafting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the hubandman reaps. Tuff. Husband.
FIB. n. $\int$ [A cant word amons children.] A lye; a falfehood. Deftroy his fib or fophiftry ; in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again. Pope's Epifles.
I fo often lie,
Scarce Harvey's felf has told more fibs than I.
Pope.
Гo Fib. v. и. [from the noun.] To lie; to tell ljes; to fpeak falfely.
If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you fib, and when you fpeak truth, you had beft tell it me:

Arbuthnt's Hijtory of Gobn Bull.
Fíbier. n. $\int$. [from fb.] A teller of fibs.
FI'BRE. n. $f$. [fibre, Fr. fibra, Latin.] A fmall thread or ftring; the firft conftituent parts of bodies.

Now fliding ftreams the thirfty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.
Pope.
2. A fibre, in phyfick, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: fome are foft, flexible, and a little elaftick; and thefe are either hollow, like fmall pipes, or fpongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and flefhy fibres: others are more folid, flexible, and with a ftrong elafticity or fpring, as the membranous and cartilaginous fibres: and a third fort are hard and flexible, as the fibres of the bones. Now of all thofe fome are very fenfible, and others deftitute of all fenfe: fome fo very fmall as not to be eafily perceived; and others, on the contrary, fo big as to be plainly feen; and moft of them, when examined with a microfcope, appear to be compofed of ftill fmaller fibres: thefe fibres firft conflitute the fubftance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and mufcles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of fome or all of thofe parts, the more compound organs are framed; fuch as the lungs, ftomach, liyer, legs and arms, the fum of all which make up the body.

My heart finks in me while I hear him fpeak,
And every flacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the fprings of life
The name of father awes me ftill. Dryd. Spanifs Fryar. Fi'eril. n. f. [fibrille, French.] A fmall fibre or ftring.

The mufcles confift of a number of fibres, and cach fibre of in incredible number of little fibrils bound together, and divided into little cells.

Cbeyne's Pbil Princ
Fi'brous. adj. [fibreux, French, from fibre.] Compofed of fibres or ftamina.

The difference between bodies fibrous and bodies vifcous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and filk, have a greedinefs of moifture.

Bacon's Natural Hijory.
I faw Petræus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrencl'd the fibrous bands,
The trunk was like a fapling in his hands.
Dryden.
The fibrous and folid parts of plants pafs unaltered through the inteftines. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
$H^{\prime} B U L$ A. n. $\int$. [Latin.] The outer and lefler bone of the leg , much finaller than the tibia: it lies on the outficle of the leg; and its upper end, which is not fo high as the knee, reccives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a finall finus, which it has in its inner fide. Its lower end is received into the finall finus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large procefs, which forms the outer ankle. Quincy.
Fl'CKLE. adj. [ frcol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconflant; irrefolute; wavering; unfteady ; mutable; changeful; without fteady adherence.

## FID

## Remember where w'e are,

In France amougft a fukle wavering nation. SLak. IIen. V'I. A flave, whofe caly borrow'd pride
Dwells in the fichle gráce of her he follovis. Shak. K. Lear. Ur likeit hovering dreams,
The fickle penfioners of Morpheus' train.
They know how fick'le common lavers are ;
Their oaths and rows are cautioufly belice'd;
For few there are but have becin once deceiv'd.
Dryden. Wc in vain the fickle fex purfue,
Who change the conftant lover fur the new.
2. Not fixed ; fubject to vicifitude.

He would be loth
Us to abolifh; left the adverfary
Triumph, and fay, fickit their ftate, whom Ciod
Moft favours! Milton's P'aradije Lof, b. ix.
Fi'ckleness. n. $\int$. [from fcille.] Inconfancy; uncertainty; unfleadineis.
Neither her great worthinefs, nor his own fuffering for her, could fetter his ficklene/s; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom the complained. Sidney.

Beware of fraud, beware of ficklene/s,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. Fairy 2 ueen.
I am a foldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's ficklene/s.
Sbakef. Henry VI.
Inflability of temper ought to be checked, when it difpofes men to wander from one fcheme of government to another, fince fuch a ficklenefs cannot but be attended with fatal confequences.

Addifon's Freeboclder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .25$.
Whether out of ficklenefs or defign I can't tell, I found that what fhe liked one day fhe difiliked another. Addifon.
Fi'ckly. adv. [from fickle.] Without certainty or fability. Do not now,
Like a young wafteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majefty on bankrupt terms,
To raife a prefent pow'r that's fickily held
Southern.
FI'CO. n. f. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreffing a fig for you.

Having once recovered his fortrefs, he then gives the fico to all that his adverfaries can by fiege, force, or famine attempt againft him.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Fi'ctile.adj. [fictilis, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The caufe of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore ftone is more fragil than metal, and fo fictile earth is more fragil than crude earth. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. Fi'ction. n.f. [firio, Latin; fiction, French.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the prefence of God in the image, by a mere fiction of the mind, be a fufficient ground to worfhip that image, is not God's real prefence in every creature a far better ground to worfhip it?

Stillingficet.
Fiztion is of the effence of poetry, as well as of painting : there is a refemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true ftory by a fiction.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any confolations,
By wife difcourfe, fweet tunes, or pocts fictions;
If ought I ceafe thefe hidcous exclamations,
Sidney.
While that my foul, the, fhe lives in affliction. Sidney.
So alfo was the fiction of thofe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ferpent, which tempted Evah. Raleigh. 3. A falfehood; a lye.

Fi'ctious. adj. [fictus, Latin ] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reftrains,
And ftudy'd lines and fictious circles draws.
Pricr:
FICTI'TIOUS. adj. [fictitius, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit ; falle; not genuine.

Draw him ftrictly fo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of ficti:ious fame.
Dryder.
2. Feigned; imaginary

The human perfons are as fictitious as the airy ones; and Belinda refembles you in nothing but in beauty. Pope.
3. Not real ; not truc.

Milton, fenfible of this defect in the fubject of his poem, brought into it two characiers of a fhadowy and fixitious nature, in the perfons of fin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. Addif. Spect. Ficti'tiously. adv. [from finitious.] Falfely; counterfeitly.

There pieces are fictitionfiy fet down, and have no copy in nature.

Broun's Valgar Errouts, b. v. c. 20
Fid. n.f. [fitta, Italian.] A po.nted iron with which feamen untwift their cords. Skinner.
FI'DDLE. n. f. [Fabele, Saxon ; veddl, Dutch ; fitiel, Geman ; fidicula, Latin; filill, Erfe.]

1. A fringed inftrument of mufick; a violis.

In triats of mufical Niill the judges did not crown the fildle, but the perfomer.
The adsenture of the hear and fiddle

Is fung; but bicaks off in the middle.
Hudibras.
She tried the fridle all over, by drawing the bow over every pirt of the ftrings; but could not, for her heart, fiad whereabout the tune lay
siddifin's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{0} \cdot 9^{3 .}$ ToFi'dDLE. U. $n$. [from the noun, $]$

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Theniffocles being defired at a feaft to touch a lute, he faid he could not fiddle, but he could make a fimall town a great city.

Bacon's Effays:
Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to fiddle, and make fenates dance. Pope.
2. Co trine; to Ohift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow oblerved, that old Lewis had ftole away part of the map, and faw him fiddling and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. Arbuth. H of $\mathcal{F}$. Buill. Good cooks cannot abide what they juftly call fuddling work, where abundance of time is fpent, and little done. Swoift. FídDlefadole. $n \int$. [A cant word.] Trifles.

She faid that their grandfather had a horfe fhot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the fiege of Buda; with abundance of fuialefuidutie of the fame nature.

Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .299$.
Fíddlefaddle. adj. Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bufle about nothing.
She was a troublefome fiddlefaddle old woman, and fo ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. Arbutbn. F. Bull. Fídiler. n.f. [from fiddle.] A mufician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no fawcy fiddler prefume to intrude,
Unlefs he is fent for to vary our blifs.
Ben. Fobnfon. Nero put the fiddlers to death, for being more fkilful in the trade than he was.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Thefe will appear fuch chits in fory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jefts,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When fiddlers fing at feafts.
Dryden.
When mifs delights in her fpinnet,
A fiddler may a fortune get.
Fídolestick. n.f. [ffddle and fick.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ftrings of a fiddle.

His grifly beard was long and thick;
With which he ftrung his fiddleftick.
Hudibras, p. i.
Fíddlestring. n. f. [fiddle and firing.] The ftring of a fiddle; that which makes the noife.

A fiddleftring, moiftened with water, will fink a note in a little time, and confequently muft be relaxed or lengthened one fixteenth.

Arbuthnot on Air.
Fide'Lity. n. f. [fidelitas, Latin ; fidelité, French.]

1. Honefty ; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witnefs; now the principal thing required in a witners is a fidelity.

Hooker, b. v. f. rg.
2. Faithful adherence.

They miftake credulity for ficlelity.
Clarke.
Tó Fidge. \}v. n. [A cant word.] To move nimbly and To Fi'dget. $\}$ irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to ftir up trouble in;
You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out;
Run on in a perpetual round,
To teaze, perplex, difturb, confound.
Swift.
Fidu'cial. alj. [ficucia, Latin.] Confident; undoubting. Faith is cordial, and fuch as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promifes, and obediential fubmiffion to the commands.

Hammond's PraEt. Catech.
Fidu'ciary. n. . [ fiduciarius, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in truft.
2. One who depends on faith without worke.

The fecond obftructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only inflrument of his juftification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. Hammond.

## Fidu'ciary. adj.

1. Confident ; fteady; undoubting ; untouched with doubt. That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary aflent to whatever the Gofpel has revealed.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and fiduciary obedience, unlefs at her own home, where the is exemplarily loyal to herfelf in a high exact obedience. Howel's Voc. Foreft.
FIEF. n. f. [fief, French.] A fee; a manor; a poffeffion held by fome tenure of a fuperiour.

To the next realm the ftretch'd her fway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole ficf, in right of poetry, the claim'd. Dryd. As they were honoured by great privileges, fo their lands were in the nature of fiefs, for which the poffeffors were obliged to do perfonal fervice at fea. Arbuthnt on Coins.

Fiel.d. n.f. [Felo, Saxon; fold, German ; veld, Dutchi]

1. Gromind not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleafure prove,
That hills and vallies, date and ficle,
And all the cracrgy mountains yield
Ralegh.
By the civil law the corpfe of perfons deceafed were buricd out of the city in the fields.

Ayliffe's Parirgon.
2. Ground not enclofed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from fmut, where it is more than in inclofed lands. Mortim. Husb. 3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Ofiris, who firft taught the fwain
In Pharian fields to fow the golden grain. Pope's Statius,
4. The open country : oppofed to quarters.

Since his majefty went into the field
I have feen her rife from her bed. Shakefpeare's Maibetb.
5. The ground of battle.

What though the field be loft,
All is not loft.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
When a man is in the field, a moderate fkill in fencing rather expofes him to the fword of his enemy than fecures him from it. Locke.
6. A battle ; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain feveral factions;
And whilft a field fhould be difpatch'd and fought,
You are difputing of your gencrals. Shakejp. Henry VI.
7. A wide expanfe.

The god a clearer fpace for heav'n defign'd;
Where fields of light and liquid ether flow;
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. Drydon.
Aik of yonder argent felds above,
Why Jove's fatellites are lefs than Jove. Pope's Eff. on Man.
8. Space; compafs; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himfelf a large field to expatiate in : he expofes failings in human nature. Addifon's Spectator. I hould enter upon a feild too wide, and too much beaten, if I thould difplay all the advantages of peace. Smalridge.

Who can this field of miracles furvey,
And not with Galen all in rapture fay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. Blackmore's Creation.
9. The ground or blank fpace on which figures are drawn.

Let the field or ground of the picture be clean, light; and well united with colour. Dryden's Dufref noy. 10. [In heraldry.] The furface of a fhield.

FI'ELDED. adj. [from feld.] Being in field of battle.
Now, Mars, I prythee, make us quick in work;
That we with fmoking fwords may march from hence,
To help our fellded friends. Shakefpeare's Coriclanus.
Field-basis. n.f. [freld and bafil.] A plant with a labiated flower, confifting of one leaf, whofe upper lip is upright, roundifh, and generally fylit in two ; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three fegments: thefe flowers are difpofed in whorles round the falks, and are fucceeded by oblong feeds.

Miller.
Fr'eldbed. n.f. [f.eld and bed.] A bed contrived to be fet up eafily in the field.

Romeo, good-night; fill to my trucklebed,
This fielded is too cold for me to fleep. Sbak. Rom. and Gul.
Fíeldfare. n. $\int$. [ felo and fanan, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and felldfares, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us fhew cold Winters. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 816. Fíeldmarshal. n.f. [feld and marfhal.] Commander of an army in the field.
Fi'eldmouse. n. $\int$. [field and moufe.] A moure that burrows in banks, and makes her houfe with various apartments.

The fieldmoufe builds her garner under ground. Dryden. Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Fi'eldofficer. n. f. [field and officer.] An officer whofe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
Fíeldpiece. adj. [field and piece.] Small cannon ufed in battles, but not in fieges.
The baffa planting his fieldpieces upon the hills on the North-fide, did from thence grievoully annoy the defendants.

Knolles's Liiftory of the Turks.
Fiend. n. f. [Fient, fiond, Saxon, a foe.]
I. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; fatan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul fiend. Sbakefpeare's K. Lear.
2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what fiends would winh fhould be,
And Hannibal could not have wifh'd to fee. B. Jobnf. Cat.
The hell-honnds, as ungorg'd with feth and blood,
Purfue their prey, and feek their wonted food;
The fiend remounts his courfer. Dreden's T'beo. and Hor.

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend. Pope's Ody fey' FIERCE. adj. [fier, French ; forox, Latin.]

1. Savage; ravenous ; cafily curaged.

Thou huntelt ine as a fecrece lion.
2. Vehement in rage ; cager of mifchief.

Deftruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful flaughter, fierce for human blood.
Tyrants fierce, that unrelenting die
Pope
Fierce to Phoeacia croft the vaft profound. Pope's Od! fley. 3. Violent; outrageous

Curfed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel.

Gen. xlix. 7
4. Paffionate; angry ; furious.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumftantial branches, which
Diftinction fhould be rich in. Siakefpeare's Cymbeline.
A man brings his mind to be pofitive and fiercc for pofitions whofe evidence he has never examined.

Locke.
5. Strong; forcible.

The fips, though fo great, are driven of ferce winds; yet are they turned about with a very fmall helm. $7 a$. iii. 2 Fíercely, adu. [from fierce] Violently; furiouny.

Battle join'd, and both fides fiercely fought. Sbak. H. VI.
The defendants, ficrcely affailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievounly diftreffed.

Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fercely, as fire fcorcheth in frofty weather, and fo furthereth the confumption.
Fíerceness. n. $\int$. [from fierie.]
I. Ferocity ; favagenefs.

The fame defect of heat which gives a fiercenefs to our natures, may contribute to that roughnefs of our language. Swift's Letter to the Lord High I reafurer.
2. Eagernefs for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monftrous lion, with a The-bear not far from him, of little lefs fiercenefs. Sidney.
3. Quicknefs to attack; keennefs in anger and refentment.

The Greeks are ftronr, and fkilful to their ftrength,
Fierce to their fkill, and to their fercenefs valiant. Shakef.
4. Violence; outrageous paffion.

His pride and brutal fercenef; I abhor;
But forn your mean fufpicions of me more. Dryd. Aureng.
Fierifa'cias. [ In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the fheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againft whom the recovery was had.
Fi'eriness. n. f. [from fiery.]
8. Hot qualities ; heat ; acrimony.

The aftes, by their heat, their fierinefs, and their drynefs, belong to the element of earth.
2. Heat of temper; intelicelual ardour.

The Italians, notwithfanding their natural ferinefs of temper, affect always to appear fuber and fedate. Aldifon.
Fr'ery. adj. [from fire.]

1. Confifting of fire.

Scarcely had Phoebus in the gloomy Eaft
Yet harneffed his fiery footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creft,
When the laft deadly finoak aloft did fteam. Fairy 2 ueen. I know, thou'dft rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulph
Than flatter him in a bower.
Sbakespeare's Coriolanus.
2. Hot like fire

Hath thy fiery heart fo parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? Sbak. H. VI. 3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then fery expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. Shakef. Rich. III.
I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd thefe fiery fpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueft, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. Shakef. K. Fobn.
4. Pafionate ; outrageous; eafily provoked.

You know the fiery quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt he is
In his own courfe.
Shakefpearis King Lear.
5. Unreftrained ; fierce

Then, as I faid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and fery fteed,
Which his afpiring rider feem'd to know,
With flow but ftately pace kept on his courfe. Shak. R. II.
Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four fiery courfers drew. Dryden.
5. Heated by fire.

The fword which is made fiery doth not only cut, by reafon of the fharpnefs which fimply it hath, but alfo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. Hooker, b. v. 5 t.

F I G
Sce! from the brake the whirring pheafant fprings, And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he tecls the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
Pipe.
Fife. $n$. $\int$. [fifie, Firench.]. A pipe blown to the drum ; military wind-mufick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oll farcwell!
Farewell the neighing fteed and the fhrill trump,
The fpirit-ftirring drum, th' ear-piercing fife. Sbak. Othello.
Thus the gay victim, with frefh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the facred ffis's enlivening found,
Through gazing crowds in folemn flate proceeds. Pbillips.
Fifteen. adj. [Fyfayne, Saxon.] Five and ten.
I have dreamed and flept above fome fiftcen years and more.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Sbrew.
Fífteenth. alj. [fyreoða, Sax] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

A fifteenth part of filver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of feparation, except you put a greater quanty of filver to draw up the lefs. Bacon's Natu al Hifory.

London fends but four burgefies to parliament, although it bear the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.
FIFTH. adj. [Frfa, Saxon.]
I. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With fmiling afpect you ferenely move,
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love.
Dryden.
Juft as I wifh'd, the lots were caft on four,

$$
-2
$$

Myrelf the fifth. Poie's Odyfey, $b$ ix.
2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they exprefs: a fifth, a fifth part; a third a third part.

The publick fhall have loft four fifilbs of its annual income for ever.

Swift.
Fi'fthly. adv. [from fifth.] In the fifth place.
Fifth'y, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .607$. Fi'fileth. adj. [fifeozopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty. If this medium be rarer within the fun's body than at its furface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the fiftieth part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I fee no reafon why the increafe of denfity fhould ftop any where.

Newton's Opt.
FI'fty. adj. [Fifely, Saxon.] Five tens.
A wither'd hermit, five fcore Winters worn,
Might fhake off fifty looking in her eye.
Shakespeare.
Judas ordained captains over thoufands, hundreds, fifties, and tens. I Mac. iii. 55.
The breadth of the ark fhall be fifty cubits. Gen. vi. 15 -
In the Hebrew there is a particle confifting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty feveral fignifications.
FIG. n. f. [ficus, Latin; figo, Spanif; figue, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs

The characters are: the flowers, which are always inclofed in the middle of the fruit, confift of the leaf, and are male and female in the fame fruit: the male flowers are fituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ftalk, are fucceeded by fmall hard feeds: the intire fruit is, for the moft part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval hape, is flehy, and of a fweet tafte. Miller.

Full on its crown a fig's green branches rife,
And thoot a leafy foreft to the fikes. Pope's Ody $\int$ ey, $b$. xii.
Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endlefs of the Indian fig. Thomfon's Summer.
2. A lufcious foft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh figs better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. Bacon's ^at. Hiffory.
Figs are great fubduers of acrimony. Arbutbnot on Dict
To Fig. v. a. [See FiCO.]
I. To infult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. When Piftol lies, do this, and fig me like
The bragging Spaniard. Shakeppeare's Henry IV
2. To put fomething ufelefs into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the fow the goes, and figs her in the crown with another ftory.

L'Efirange.
Fígapple. n. f. A fruit.
A figapple hath no core or kernel, in thefe refembling a fig, and differing from other apples. Mortimer's Hu:landry,
Fígmarigold. n. f. A plant. It is fucculent, and has the appearance of houfeleek : the leaves grow oppofite by pairs. Mill.
To FIGHT. v. n. preter. fought; part. pafi. fought. [Feohran, Saxon.]
I. To contend in battle; to war; to make war ; to battle ; to contend in arms. It is ufed both of armies and fingle combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. Sbak. Hen. VI
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks and fquadrons, and right form of war. Shakesp.
The common queftion is, if we muft now furrender Spain,
what
what have we been fighting for all this while? The anfwer is ready: we have been figbting for the tuin of the publick intereft, and the advancement of a private. Szuift.

For her confederate nations fiught, and kings were fain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. Phillips.
2. To combat ; to duel ; to contend in fingle fight.

One fhall undertake to fight againft another: 2 Efdr. xiii The poor wren,
The moft diminutive of birds, will fight,
The young ones in her neft, againft the owl Shatef. Macb. 3. To ait as a foldier in any cafo.

Richard; that roblid the lion of his heart,
And fought the holy wars in Paleitine,
By this brave duke came carly to his grave. Sbak. K. Folm.
Greatly unfortunate, he fights the caufe
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Romic. - Addifon's Cato. 4. It has with before the perion oppofed.
5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight.
Sundys.
To Fight. v. a. To war againft; to combat againft.
Himfelf alone, an equal match he boafts,
To fight the Phrygian and the Aufonian hofls. Dryd. Ain. Ficht. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
. Battle.
2. Combat ; duel.

Herilus in fingle fight I flew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did enduc ;
And thrice I fent him to the Stygian fhore,
'Till the laft ebbing foul return'd no more. Drydein's Ain. 3. Something to fcreen the combatants in fhips.

Fighter: n. $\int$. [from fight.] Warriour; duellift.
I will return again into the houfe, and defire forie conduct
of the lady: I am no fighter. Slanielocare's Twilfith N'ight.
O, 'tis the coldeft youth upon a charge,
The moft deliberate foghter! Lrjden's All for Love. Fíchting. participial adj. [from foght.]
I: Qualified for war ; fit for battle.
An hoft of fighting men went out to war by bands. 2 Chro. $\therefore$ Occupied by war; being the fcene of war.

In figbting fields, as far the fear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. Pofe's Odyf. Fi'gment. n.f. [ffgmentum, Latin] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raifed the figment of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of thofe times affigned him an hundred hands. Brown's Vulg. Err.

The moft frightful paffages, probably fo ftrange as to be hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of fygment and invention, in thofe that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality.

IWoodveard's Natural Hifory.
Fi'grecker. n.f. [fig and peck.] A bird.
Fi'gulate. adj. [from figulus, Latin.] Made of potters clay.
FI'GURABLE. adj. [from figuro, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurabie, but not water.

The differences of impreffible and not impreffible, figurable and not figurable, fciffible and not fciffible, are plebeian notions.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Figurabitity. n.f. [from figurable.] '1 hequality of being capable of a certain and fable form.
Fi'gural. adj. [from figure]
I. Reprefented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the figural refemblances of feveral regions. D'rown's vulg. Err.
2. Figural Numbers. Such numbers as do or may reprefent fome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always confidered, and are either lineary, fuperficial, or folid. Harris. Fígurate. adj. [figuratus, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the fpirit is able to fpread and continue itfelf, fo far goeth the fhape or figure, and then is determined.

Bacon.
2. Refembling any thing of a determinate form: as, figurate ftones retaining the forms of fhells in which they were formed by the deluge.
3. Fi'curate Counterpint. [In mufick.] That, wherein there is a mixture of difcords along with the concords. Harris. 5. Figurate Defcant. [In mufick.] That wherein difcords are concerned, as well, though not fo much, as concords; and may weil be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of mufick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, fyncopes, diverfities of meafures, and whatever elfe is capable of adorning the compofition. Harris. Figura'tion. n. f. [figuratus, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate fogurations of the air in variety of words. Bacon's Nat. Hift. 2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figuration in living creatures perfect. Baccn's N'at. Hift. Fi'gurative. adj. [figuratif-ve, Fr. from figura, Latin.]
Reprefenting fomething elfe; typical; reprefentative.
This, they will fay, was figurative, and ferved by God's appointment but for a time, to fhadow out the true everlafting glory of a more divine fanclity; where into Chrift being long fince entered, it feemeth that all thefe curious exornations nould rather ceafe.

Hooker, b. v. J. 15 -
2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive ineaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for undertanding words in a figurative fenfe, which camot be literally underfood without overthrowing the plaineft cvidence of fenfe and teafon. Stilingflect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Jdol.
This is a figurative expreffion, where the words are ufed in a different fenie from what they fignify in their firft ordinary intention. Figures; full of rhetorical Rogers, Sermon IA. 3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original fenfe.
Sublime fubjects ought to be adorned with the fublimeft and with the moft figurative expreffions. Dryden's fuvenal, Pref. Fi'guratively. adj. [from figurative.] By a figure; in a fenfe different from that which words originally imply; not
literally. literally.
The cultom of the apoftle is figurative'y to transfer to himfelf, in the firft perion, what belongs to others. Hammond.

The words are different, but the fenfe is ftill the fame; for therein are figurativeiy intended Uziah and Ezechias. Brown.
Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly fimply; but, for the moft part, figurative'y and occulty. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat. FI'GURE. n.f. [figura, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquifite figitres, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primrofes, briar-rofes, fingle mufkroles, fingle pinks and gillifowers, Sic: which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-lutes, borage, buglafs, \&c. which have four leaves. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Men find green clay that is foft as long as it is in the water, fo that one may print on it all kind of fisures, and give it what thape one pleafes.
$B \circ y / c$.
Figures are properly.
modifications of bodies; for pure fpace is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. Locke. 2. Shape; form; femblance.

He hath borne himfelf beyond the promife of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion. Shakefpeare. 3: Perfon; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German fhall the Tigris drink,
E'er I, forfaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the figure of that godlike youth. Dryden's Virgil.
I was charmed with the gracefulnefs of his figure and deli-
very, as well as with his difcourfes. Addijon's Sfeciator-
A good figure, or perfon, in man or woman, gives credit at firff fight to the choice of either. 4. Diftinguithed appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favourd, while his arms fupport
The caufe, and rul'd the counfels of the court,
I made fome figure there; nor was my name
Obfcure, nor 1 without my hare of fame. Dryden's. En.
The fpeech, I believe, was not fo much defigned by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a figure in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. Aidifon's Steriator.
Not a woman fhall be unexplained that makes a figure either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. Addijai's Guardian. - Whether or no they have done well to fet you up for making another kind of figure, time will witnefs. Addijon. Many princes made very ill firsures upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. Addif on's Frachoolder. 5. A ftatuc; an image; fomething formed in refemblance of fomewhat elfe.

The feveral ftatues, which feemed at a diffance to be made of the whiteft marble, were nothing elfe but fo many figures
in fnow. in fnow.

Addijon's Frecholder.
6. Reprcfentations in painting; perfons exhibited in colours.

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the finews of his art; for in them confifs the principal beauty of his work. Dryden's Dufrefroy.

My favourite books and pictures fell;
Kiadly throw in a little figure,
And fet the price upon the bigger.
Prior.
7. Arrangement ; difpolition; modification.

The fizure of a fyllogifm is the proper difpofition of the middle term with the paats of the queftion. Watts's Logick. 8. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, figures, frilies, bards, pocts cannot
Think, fpeak, caft, write, fing, number
His love to Authony. Shak jtrare's Aut. and Cleopatra.
He that feeketh to be eminent amonifs able men, hath a
great tafk; but that is ever good for the publick : but he that plots to be the ouly figure among cjphers, is the decay of a whole age.

Racon's E Efays.
As in accounts cyphers and figures pafs for real fums, fo in human affairs words pafs for things themfelves. South's Serm. The horofcope; the diagram of the afpects of the aftrological houfes.
We do not know what's brought to pafs under the profef fion of fortunctelling: fhe works by charms, by fells, by the figure, and dawbry beyond our element.

Shakefieare.
He fet a figure to difcover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I.
Figure flingers and ftar-gazers pretend to furetell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no forefight in what co:ccerns themfelves.

L'Eftrange, Fable 94.
10. [In theology.] Type reprefentative.

Who was the figure of him that is to come. R.mans. 11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of fpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive fenfe. In ftrict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affectioi of a fentence a figute; but they are generally confounded by the exacteft writers.

Silken terms precife,
Threc pil'd hyperboles, fpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, thefe Summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oftentation. Shakefpeare.
Here is a frange figure invented againft the plain and natural fenie of the words; for by praying to beftow, muft be underfood only praying to pray.

Stillingfleet.
They have been taught rhetorick, but yet never taught to exprefs themfelves in the language they, are always to ufe; as if the names of the figures that embellifhed the difcourfe of thofe, who underftood the art of fpeaking, were the very art and fkill of fpeaking well.

Locke.
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or fyntax.
To Fícure. v.a. [figuro, Latin.]

1. To form into any deterininate fhape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not figured, and keep no order. Bacon.

Accept this goblet, rough with figur'd gold. Dryd. . irg il.
2. To fhow by a curporeal refemblance: as in picture or ftatuary.

Arachne figur'd how Jove did abufe
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the fea did bear; fo lively feen,
That it true fea, and true bull ye would ween.
Now marks the courfe of rolling orbs on high,
O'er figur'd worlds now travels with his eye.
Spenfer.
3. To cover or adorn with figures.
l'll give my jewels for a fet of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almiman's gown
My figur'd goblets for a difh of wood. Shakef. Richard II. 4. To divertify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effufion of fuch manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd
Than had I feen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. Shakefp. K. Jobn. 5. To reprefent by a typical or figurative refemblance.

When facraments are faid to be viffle figns of invifible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which thefe heavenly myfteries were inflituted; and the matter whereof they confift is fuch as fignifieth, figurcth, and reprefenteth their end.

There is a hiftory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceafed. Shakef. Hen.IV.
Marriage rings are not of this ftuff:
Oh! why fhould ought lefs precious or lefs tough
Figure our loves?
Doine.
The emperor appears as a rifing fun, and holds a globe in his hand to figure out the carth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams.

Addijon on ancient Meduls.
5. To image in the mind.

Nonc that feels fenfibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can figure to himfeif thofe imaginary charms in riches and praife, that men are apt to do in the warnth of their biood.

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can figure, and no tonguc declare.
Iemple.

## . To prefigure; to forethow.

Three glorious funs, each one a perfect fun,
In this the heaven figures fome cvent. Shakef. Henry VI.
8. To form figuratively; to ufe in a fenfe not literal.

Figured and metaphorical exprefions do well to illuftrate more abftrufe and unfamiliar idcas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accultomed to.

Locke.
Figure-flinger. 1. $\int$. [figure and fing] A pretender to aftrology and prediction.
Quacks, figure-fingers, pettifogsers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it.

Collier of Cionfictuce.

FI'GWORT. n. f. [fig and wort.] A plant
It hath an anomalous flower, confifting of one leaf, gaping at both fides, and generally glibular, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two finall leaves. Nill.
Fila ceous. adj. [from filum, Lat.] Confifting of threads; compofed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime-trees: it is the ftalk that maketh the filaceous matter commonly, and fometimes the down that groweth ahove. Bacon's Natural Hifisry. FI'LACER. n. J. [filazarius, low Lat. filum.] An officer in the Common Pleas, fo called becaufe he files thofe writs whereon he makes procefs. There are fourteen of them in their feveral divifions and counties: they make out all original procefs, as well real as perfonal and mixt.

Harris.
Fi'lament. n.f. [filament, Fr. filamenta, Latin.] A flender thread; a body fender and long like a thread.

The effluvium paffing out in a fmaller thread, and more enlightened filament, it ftirreth not the bodics interpofed. Eiro. The lungs of confumptives have been confumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and filaments.

Harvey on Confumptions.
The ever-rolling orb's impulfive ray
On the next threads and filaments does bear,
Which form the fpringy texture of the air
And thofe fill frike the next, 'till to the fight
The quick vibration propagates the light. Blackm. Creation
The dung of horfes is nothing but the filaments of the hay, and as fuch combuftible.

Arbutbnct on Aliments.
Fi'lbert. n. f. [This is derived by Funius and Skinncr from the long beards or hufks, as corrupted from full bcard, or full of beard. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from fome one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from Filbert or Filibert, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin fhell.

In Auguft comes fruit of all forts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, filberts, mufkmelons, monkfnoods of all colours.

Bacon, Effay 47.
Thou haft a brain, fuch as it is indeed!
On what elfe fhould thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a filbert I have often known
Maggots furvive, when all the kernel's gone. Dorfet.
There is alfo another kind, called the filbert of Conftantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the beft are thofe of a thin hell. Mortimer.
To FILCH. v. a. [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word filer, from which iome derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original ] To feal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is ufually fpoken of petty thefts.

He fhall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclofures, where they thall always have fafe beirg, that none are continually filibed and ftolen. Epenfer.

The champion robbeth by right,
And prowleth and filcheth by daie.
Tuffer's Husbandry.
Who feals my purfe, fleals trafh; 'tis fomething, nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been flave to thoufands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. Shakeffeare's Otbello.
His thefts were too open; his filching, was like an unRkilful
finger, he kept no time. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
He could difeern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought elfe but fling; fome like hornets, fome like fliching wafps, others as drones. Burton on Melancholy.

What made thee venture to betray,
And filch the lady's heart away. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I.
The pifmire was formerly a hubbandman, that fecrecty filched away his neighbour's goods. L'Eftrange's Fables.

Fain would they filch that little food away,
While unreftrain'd thofe happy glutions prey.
Dryden.
So peeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care. Gay's Trivia. Fi'ccher. n. $f$. [from filch.] A thicf; a petty robber
FILE. n. f. [frie, French; filum, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread.

But let me refume the file of my relation, which this object of books, beft agreeable to my courfe of life, hath a little interrupted.

Wittor.
2. A line on which papers are ftrung to keep them in order.

- All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, thould be cancelled and taken off the fié. Bacon.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually fet apart an hour in a day to perufe thofe, anel then rank them into feveral fles, according to the fubject inatters. Bacon.

Th' a puthecary-train is wholly blind ;
From files a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prefription make.
Dryden. 3. A catalogue; roll; feries.

Our prefent mufters grow upon the fle
To five and twenty thoufand men of choice. Shakef. H. IV. The valu'd fie
Diftinguifhes the fwift, the flow, the fubtle. Shak. Marb.
4. A line of foldiers ranged one behind another.

Thofe goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and mufters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. Shakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra. So faying, on he led his radiant files,
Dazzling the moon.
Milton's Paradi,e Loft, b. iv.
5. [reol, Saxon; vijile, Dutch.] An inftrument to rub down prominences.
The rough or coarfe-toothed file, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevennefs of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the baftard-toothed file is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-ftrokes, the rough file made: the fine-toothed fic is to take out the cuts, or filefrokes, the baftard fice made; and the foooth file is to take out thofe cuts, or file-ftrokes, that the fine file made. Moxon. Yet they had a file for the mattocks and for the coulters.
, Sa. xiii. 2I.
The fmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their fide,
And nails for loofen'd fpears, and thongs for fhields provide.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
Filecu'tter. $\int$.n. [file and cutter.] A maker of fi'es.
Gad-fteel is a tough fort of fteel : filecutters ufe it to make their chiffels, with which they cut their files. Moxon.
To File. v. a. [from filum, a thread.]

1. To Atring upon a.thread or wirc. Whence to file a bile is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his firt bill was filed he began to collect reports.

Arbut Whot and Pofe's Mart. Scrib.
2. [from feolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would file arway moft from the largenefs of that ofer, do in more fparing terms acknowledge little lefs.

Hooker, b. v. f. 27.
His humour is lofty, his difcourfe peremptory, his tongue filed, and his eye ambitious.

Sbakef. Love's Labour Lof.
Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemifh by
filing or cutting off the head of fuch an overgrown tooth. Ray.
3. [from fulan.] To foul; to fully; to pollute. This fenfe is 3. [from frained in Scotland.

For Banquo's iffue have I fild my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. Sbakefp. His weeds, divinely fahhioned,
All fi'd and mangl'd. Chapman's Iliads, $b$. xviii.
To File. v. n. [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaft, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and filed off.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .86$.
Did all the groffer atoms at the cell
Of chance file off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? Blackmiore's Creation.
Fi'lemor. n.f. [corrupted from feueille morte, a dead leaf,
French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.
The colours you ought to wih for are blue or filemot, turned up with red.

Swift's Di, ect. to the Footman.
Fi'LER. n.f. [from file.] One who files; one who ufes the file in cutting metals.
FI'LIAL. adj. [filial-le, French; flius, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a fon ; befitting a fon.

My mifchievous proceeding may be the glory of his filiat piety, the only reward now left for fo great a merit. Sidncy. prom impofition of frict laws, to free

Acceptance of large grace; from fervile fear
Acceptance of large grace; from fervile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. Milt. Pa. Lo,f.
Fie griev'd, he wept, the fight an image brought
Of his own flial love; a fadly pleafing thought. Dryden.
2. Bearing the character or relation of a fon.

And thus the filial godhead anfw'ring fpoke. Milt. P. L.
Where the old myrtle her good influence fieds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their filial heads;
And when the parent rofe decays and dies,
With a refembling face the daughter buds arife.
Prior.
Filia'tion. n. f. [from filius, Latin.] The relation of a fon to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and filiation, bet ween the firft and fecond perfon, and the relation between the facred perfons of the Trinity, and the denomination thercof, muft needs be eternal, becaufe the terms of relation between whom that relation arifeth were eternal. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Eílings. n.f. [without a fingular; from file.] Fragments rubhed off by the action of the file.

The filings of iron infufed in vinegar, will, with a decoction of gatls, make good ink, without any copperose at all.
zion of gralls, make Prucun's Vul; ar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.
The chippings and filings of thofe jewels are of more value than the whole mafs of ordinary authors. Fe:'ton on the Claff. To FiLL. v n. [fyillan, Saxon.]
$x$. To fore'till no more can be admitted.
Fill thene horn with oil.
i $S a$. xvi. ..
Fi.l the waterpots with water, and they filled them up to the brim.

The earth is filled with violence through them. Gen. vi. i3. 2. To ftore abundantly.

Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the feas. Gen.
3. To fatisfy ; to content.

Nothing but the fupreme and abfolute Infinite cari adequately fill and fuper-abundantly fatisfy the infinite defires of intelligent beings:

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
4. 'To glut ; to furfeit

Thou art going to lord Timon's feaft.
-Ay, to foe meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools; Sbakef. To File out. To pour out liquor for drink.
6. To Fill out. To extend by fomething contained.

## I only feak of him

Whom pomp and greatnefs fits fo loofe about,
That he wants majefty to fill them out. Dryden.
7. To Fill up. [Up is often ufed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens fill, and opens on his foul;
'Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd;
It pours the blifs that fills up all the mind. Pope's Eff. on Man.
8. To File up. To fupply.

When the feveral trades and profeffions are fupplied, you will find moft of thofe that are proper for war ablolutely neceflary for filling up the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation,
9. To Fill up. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether fo much water required for the land as for the fea, to raife them to an equal height; becaufe mountains and hills would fill up part of that fpace upon the land, and fo make lefs water requifite.
o. To Fill up. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
-As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and fupper.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
To Fill. v. $n$.

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which the hath filled, fill to her double. Rev. xviii We fill to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we mifs. Shak. Mac. 2. To grow full.
3. To glut ; to fatiate.

Things that are fweet and fat are more filling, and do fwim and hang more about the mouth of the ftomach, and go not down fo fpeedily.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
4. To Fill $u p$. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other feas, fill up, or by degrees grow thallower. Woodward. The firft ftage of healing, or the difcharge of matter, is by furgeons called digeftion; the fecond, or the filing up with flefh, incarnation; and the laft, or fkining over, cicatrization.

Sbarp's Surgery.
Fill. n. f. [from the verb]

1. As much as may produce complete fatisfaction.

Her neck and breafts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might fuck their fill. Fairy $2 u$. But thus inflam'd befpoke the captain,
Who fcorneth peace thall have his fill of war. Fairfax, b. ii.
When ye were thirfty, did I not cieave the rock, and waters flowed out to your fill?
$2 E \int d$. i. 20. Mean while enjoy
Your fill, what happinefs this happy fate
Can comprehend, incapable of more. Milton's Par. Lof. Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting fo nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I fpar'd not. Milton's P'aradife Lofi, b. ix.
Which made me gently firft remove your fears,
That fo you might have room to entertain

## Your fill of joy.

Denham's Sophy.
Your barbarity, which I have heard fo long exclaimed againft in town and country, may have its fill of deftruction.
2. [More properly thill.] The place between the Chafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run away with the cart and timber.
. Mortimer's Hufbandry.
Fi'ller. n. f. [from fill.]
I. Any thing that fills up room without ufe.
'Tis a meer filler, to ftop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. Dryd. En. Dedic.
A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and fuitable expreffions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needlefs fillers up to the reft.
2. One whofe employment is to fill veffels of carriage.

They commonly have three, four, five or fix hewers of diggers to four fillers, being. proportioned fo as to keep the fillers always at work.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
F1'LLET. n. f. [filet, French; filum, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath infpiring, as he glides,
Now tike a chain around her neck he rides;

## FIL

Now like a fillet to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. Dryd. Fin.
She fcorn'd the praife of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waift, a fillct binds her hair. Pope's Windf. For.
2. The flefhy part of the thigh : applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
Oil five fharp broachers rank'd, the roaft they turn'd :
Thefe morfels ftay'd their fomachs; then the reft
They cut in legs and fillets for the feaft. Dryden's Iliad.
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round

Fillet of a fenny fnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake.
Sbake/peare's Macbcth.
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United clofe in every part,
In fillets roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd fpecies.
Swift.
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwife called liftel. Harris.
To Fi'llet. va a [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an aftragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and filletted them.

Ex. xxxviii. 28.
To Fíllip. v. a. [A word, fays Skinncr, formed from the found. This refemblance I am not able to difoover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from fill up, by fome combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To ftrike with the nail of the finger by a fudden fpring or motion.

If I do, filip me with a three-man beetle. Sbak. Hen. IV.
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the ftars : then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars'gaintt the fiery fun. Sbakef. Coriol. We fee, that if you fillip a luteftring, it fheweth double or treble.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 183 .
$F_{1}^{\prime}$ tlip. n. $f$. [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
Fílly. n. f. [fiog, Welfh; fille, French.]
I. A young horfe or mare.

Geld fillie:, but tits, yer a nine days of age,
They die elfe of gelding, or gelders do rage:
Young fillies fo likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep fuch to be breeders, let gelding alone. Tuf. Husband.
A well-wayed horfe will convey thee to thy journey's end,
when an unbacked filly may give thee a fall. Suckling.
2. A young mare, oppofed to a colt or young horfe.

I jeft to Oberon, and make him fmile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horfe beguile,
Neighing in likenefs of a filly foal.
Sbakefpeare.
I am joined in wedlock, for my fins, to one of thole fillies who are defcribed in the old poet. Addifon's Speciator. FILM. n. $\int$. [fylmeja, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or fkin.

While the filver needle did work upon the fight of his eye, to remove the film of the cataract, he never faw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. Bacon's N. Hift.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that falfe fruit that promis'd clearer fight
Had bred.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii. 1. 412 .
A fone is held up by the fims of the bladder, and fo kept from grating or offending it. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

There is not one infidel fo ridiculous as to pretend to folve the phænomena of fight, fancy, or cogitation, by thofe fleet-
ing fuperficial films of bodies.
Bentley's Sermons.
He from thick films fhall purge the vifual ray,
And on the fightlefs eyeballs pour the day. Pope's Mefiab.
To Film. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin tkin.

It will but fkin and fim the ulcerous place,
Whilft rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unfeen.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Fi'mim. adj. [from film.] Compofed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the falfe fpider, when her nets are fpread,
Deep ambuth'd in her filent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whofe filmy cord fhould bind the ftruggling fly. Diyden.
They with fruitlefs toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid fhackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthlefs fouls; fuch doons
Waits luxury, and lawlefs love of gain.
Pbillips.
Loofe to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew ;
Dipt in the richeft tincture of the fkies,
Where light difports in ever-mingling dyes.
To FI'LTER. v. a. [filtro, low Latin; per filum trabere.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads
2. To ftrain ; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, filtere it through a paper, and fo evaporate it.

Grcw's Mufaum.
Fi'lter. n.f. [filtrum, Latin.]

1. A twift of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the

## FIN

veffel, fo that the liquor drips from it. See New Disperisatory.
2. A ftrainer ; a fearce.

That the water, paffing through the veins of the earth, thould be rendered frefh and potable, whirh it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the faline particles will pals through a tenfold filter.
FILFTH. n. $f$ [ $\mathrm{fl} / \mathrm{l}$, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; naftinefis; any thing that foils or fouls.

When we in our vicioufiefs grow hard,
The wife gods feal our eyes;
In our own fith drop our clear judgments.
Shaispeare.
Wifdom and goodnefs to the vile feem vile;
Filths favour but themfelves. Shakefpeare's King Lear. Neither may you truft waters that tafte fweet; for they are commonly found in rifing grounds of great cities, which muft needs take in a great deal of filth. Bacon's Natural Hifory.

How perfect then is man ? From head to foot
Dofild with filth, and rotten at the root.
He wildly fings his filtb about;
He ftill has gratitude and fap'cnce,
To fpare the folks that give him ha'pence.
2. Corruption; groffinefs; pollution.

Such do likewife, exceedingly difpofe us to piety and religion, by purifying our fouls from the drofs and filtb of fenfual delights.

Tillu fon's Sermons.
Fi'sthily. adv. [from filtby] Naftily; foully; grofsly
It ftuck filtbily in the camel's flomach that bulls, bears, and the like, fhould be armed, and that a creature of his fize fhould be left defencelefs.

L'Eftrange, Fable 78.
Fi'lthiness. n.f. [from fithy.]
Naftinefs ; foulnefs; dirtiners.
Men of virtue fupprefied it, left their hining fhould difcover the others filthinc/s.

Sidney, b. ii.
2. Corruption ; pollution.

They held this land, and with their fittbinefs
Polluted this fame gentle foil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaflinefs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native flime. Fairy Queen.
They never duly improved the utmoft of fuch a power, but gave themfelves up to all the filthinefs and licentioufnefs of life imaginable.

South's Sermons.
Fi'LTHy. adj. [from filtb.]

1. Nafty ; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and filtby air. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Grofs; polluted.
2. Grofs; polluted.

As all ftories are not proper fubjects for all epick poem or a tragedy, fo neither are they for a noble picture: the fubjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthy in them. Dryden's Dufrefinoy. To FILTRATE. v.a. [from filter.] To ftrain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to afhes, and thofe afhes boilcd in water and filtrated, yield a fiery falt.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Fíltration. n. f. [from filtrate.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in ufe is Atraining a liquor through paper, which, by the fmallnefs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reft behind.

Quincy.
fual way
We took then comm n nitre, and having, by the ufuaincy. of fulution, filtration, and coagulation, reduced it into cryfals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a flrong new crucible.

Boylc.
i'mble Hemp. n. f.
The feafon of pulling of it is firf about Lambas, when good part of it will be ripe ; that is, the light Summer hemp that bears no feed, which is called fimble lemp. Mirtim. Hu.b.

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good houfewife will fee it be fown;
And afterwards trim it, to ferve at a need,
The fivible to fpin, and the carle for her feed. Tuff. Hust. FIN. $n$. $f$. [fin, Saxon; vin, Dutch.] The wing of a fifh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

## He that depends

Upon your favours, fwims with fins of lead,
And hews down caks with rulhes. Shakefpeare's Othello
Their fins confift of a number of griftly bones, long and nender, like pins and needles. More's Antid. againg Atbeifm.

Thus at half-cbb a rowling fea
Returns, and wins upon the fhore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Reft on their fins awhile, and fay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way.
Dryden.
Still at his oar th' induftrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each bufy arm fhrinks in,
Aly by degrees is fafhion'd to a fill. Addif. Orid's Metamb,
Fin-FOOTED

## FIR

Fin-FOO'red. adj. [fin and fot ] Paluipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is defcribed like fiffipedes, or hirds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or fin-fo:terl, like fwans and geefe, according to the method of nature in latiroftrous or flat-billed birts; which being generally fwimmers, the organ is wifcly contrived into the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon theiir fiet. Br zun's Vulg. Err. Fi'nable. adj. [from fine.] That admits a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be finable. Bac.
He fent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himfelf favoured in bringing his caure finable. Hayward. FI'NAL. adf. [ Anal, French; finalis, Latin]

1. Ultimate; laft.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook ; but delay'd to ftrike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and final hope. Milt. P. L.
2. Conclufive; decifive.

There be many examples where fea-fights have been final to the war.
Baron, E Efay 30.
Henry (pent his reign in eftablifhing himfelf, and had neither leifure nor opportunity to undertake the final conqueft
of Ireland. 3. Mortal; deftructive.

At laft refolv'd to work his final fmart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did ftart. Fai. 2 ueen.
4. Refpecting the end or motive.

Some things in fuch fort are allowed, that they be alfo required as neceffary unto falvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper neceffity final; fo that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary courfe be faved, nor by any means be excluded from life, obferving them. Hooker, b. ii.
By its gravity fire raifes the water in pumps, fiphons, and other engines; and performs all thofe feats which former phiIofophers, through ignorance of the efficient caufe, attributed to a final, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. Ray.
Your anfwering in the final caufe, makes me believe you are at a lofs for the efficient.

Collier on Thought.
FI'Nally. adv. [from final.]

1. Ultimately; laftly; in conclufion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with thofe
Whom patience finally muft crown.
Milton's Agonifes.
2. Completely ; without recovery.

Their houfes were many times in danger of ruin; yet was there not any houfe of noble Englifh in Ireland utterly deftroyed, or finally rooted out by the hand of juftice, but the houfe of Defmond only.

Davies on Ireland.
Doubtlefsly many men are finally loft, who yet have no mens fins to anfwer for but their own. South's Sermons.
income; profit. It Fi'nance. n. $\int$. [French.] Revenue; FinANCE. n. $f$. [French.]
is feldom ufed in the fingular.

This fort of finance hath been increafed by this new device.
The refidue of thefe ordinary Bacon's Off. of Alienation.
tain; as be the efcheats and forfeitures. Bacon.
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practifed the fame trade when he was fraitened in his finances at the fiege of Byzantium. Arbutbnot.
FI'NANCIER. n. f. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
Fi'Nary. n. $\int$. [from To fine.] In the iron works, the fecond
forge at the iron mills. forge at the iron mills.

Dict.
Finch. n. $\int$. [finc, Saxon.] A friall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.
To FIND. v. a. [Finban, Saxon; vinden, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by fearching or feeking.

Afk, and it fhall be given you; feek, and ye fhall find.
Matt. vii: 7.
Whereas thou haft fearched all'my ftuff, what haft thou found of all thy houhold ftuff?

Gèn. xxxi. 37.
A bird that flies about,
And beats itfelf againft the cage,
Finding at laft no paffage out,
It fits and fings.
Cowley.
2. To obtain fomething loft.

When he hath found his fheep, he layeth it on his Thoulders rejoicing.

In my fchool days, when I had loft one fhaft,
I thot his fellow of the felf-fame flight
The felf-fame way, with more advifed watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both.
Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
3. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find
Sufpicion with her eyes behind.
Dodfey's Mifcell.
In woods and forefts thou art found. Cowley.
4. To know by experience.

To know by experience.
How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes find to be
Su airy and fo vain!
Cowley.

The torrid zone is now found habitable.
Corvily. 5. To difcover by ftudy.

Phyficians
With Tharpen'd fight fome remedies may find.
Liryden.
Thy maid! ah, find fome nobler theme,
6. To difcover what is hidden the

Corv'ey.
A curfe on him who found the oar.
7. To hit on by chance ; to perccive by accident:

They build on fands, which if ummov'd they find,
'Tis but becaufe there was no wind.
Cowley.
8. To gain by any mental endeavour.

If we for happinefs could leifure find;
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We fhould not then the great mens favour need. Cowliy.
We oft review, each finding like a friend
Something to blame, and fomething to commend. Pope. To remark; to obferve.

Beauty or wit in all I find.
10. To detect ; to deprehend ; to catch.

When firt found in a lie, talk to him of it as a frange
monftrous matter, and fo fhame hin monftrous matter, and fo fhame him out of it.

Locke.
11. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave. $\quad$ fob iii. 22.
Yet did the utmoit bounds of knowledge find
12. To meet.
12. To meet.

A clear confcience and heroick mind;
In ills their bufinefs and their glory find.
13. To fettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion
Some men

The marks of old and catholick would find.
Cowley. 14. To determine by judicial verdict.

## His peers, upon this evidence,

Have found him guilty of high treafon. Sbakefp. Hen. VIII. 15. To fupply; to furnifh: as, he finds me in money and in victuals.
16. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.
17. To Find bimfelf. To be; to fare with regard to eafe or pain, health or ficknefs.
Pray, fir, how d'ye find yourfelf? fays the doctor. L'Efr. 18. To Find out. To unriddle; to folve.

The finding out of parables is a wearifome labour of the mind.

Eccluf. xiii. 26.
19. To Frnd out. To difcover fomething hiddeti:

Can'f thou by fearching find out God? Can'ft thou find out
the Almighty unto perfection? $\quad$ fob ii. 7 .
There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies ftick together by very ftrong attractions, and it is the
bufinefs of experimental phy
bufinefs of experimental philofophy to find them out. Newton.
What hinders then, but that thou find her out,
And hurry her away by manly force?
To Find out. To obtain the knowed Addifon's Cato.
20. To Find out. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to find out and thoroughly to underftand what nature has made mof beautiful. Dryden. 21. To Find out. To invent ; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, fkilful to work in gold; and to find out every device which fhall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 14 22. The particle out is added often without any other ufe than that it adds fome force or emphafis to the verb.

While the proudly march'd about;
Greater conquefts to find out,
She beat out Sufan by the by.
Cotuley.
It is agrecable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. Addifon.
He was afraid of being infulted with Greek, He was afraid of being infulted with Greek; for which reafon he defired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain fenfe than much learning. Addijon's Spectator. Fi'NDER. n. $\int$. [from find.]
I. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a
nder of mad men. finder of mad men.

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
2. One that picks up any thing loft.

Some lewd fquicaking cryer,
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire,
May like a devil roar through every ftreet,
And gall the finder's confcience, if they meet. Donne.
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton fhall defcry,
Let the finder furely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer.
Findfa'ult. n.f. [find and foult.] A cenfurer; a caviller.
We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that
follows our places, flops the mouth of all findfaults. Shakefp.
I'NDy. adj. [ zẏnbiz, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm;
folid. Thus the proverb, folid. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and findy.
means that it fores the barn with plump and firm grain. Jun.
FINE.

FINE. adj. [ finne, French; fijn, Dutch and Erfe, perhaps from fin tu:, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarfe.

Not any fkill'd in loops of fingering fine,
With this fo curious net-work might compare. Spcifer.
He was arrayed in purple and fine linen.
2. Refined; pure; free from drofs.

Two veffils of fine copper, precious as gold. Ezra viii. 27. 3. Subtle ; thin ; tenuous: as, the fine firits evaporate.
4. Refined; fubtilely excogitated.

In fubfance he promifed himfelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thofe things were too fine to be fortunate, and fucceed in all parts.

Whether the fcheme has not been purfued fo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too fine to be capable of it, I will not determine.
5. Keen; thin ; fmoothly fharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and ftubborn to be wrought upon by the finer edges or points of wit. Bacon.
6. Clear; pellucid; tranfparent: as, the wine is fine.
7. Nice; exquifite; delicate.

Are they not fenfelefs then, that think the foul
Nought but a fine perfection of the fenfe.
Davies. The irons of planes are fet fine or rank: they are fet fine, when they ftand fo fhallow below the fole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin fhaving. Moxon's Mech. Exer.
8. Artful; dexterous.

The wifdom of all thefe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and chiftings of dangers and mifchiefs, than folid and grounded courfes to keep them aloof. Bacon, 9. Fraudulent; fly; knavifhly fubtle.

Through his fine handling, and his cleanly play,
He all thofe royal figns had ftol'n away. Hubberd's Tale.
10. Elegant ; with elevation.

To call the trumpet by the name oithe metal wasfine.Dry.
II. Applied to perfon, it means beautiful with dignity.
12. Accomplifhed; elegant of manners.

He was not only the fineft gentleman of his time, but one of the fineff fcholars.
13. Showy; fplendid.

It is with a fine genius as with a fine fafhion; all thofe are difpleafed at it who are not able to follow it.

The fatirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impoffible to be very fine and very filthy.

Swift.
14. [Ironically.] Something that will ferve the purpofe; fomething worth contemptuous notice.

That fame knave, Ford, her hufband, hath the fineft mad devil of jealoufy in him, mafter Brook, that ever governed frenzy.

Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houfes,
To feaft, to fleep on down, to be profufe:
A fine exchange for liberty.
Pbillips's Briton.
Fine. n. f. [.fin, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punifhment.

The killing of an Irihman was not punified by our law, as manllaughter, which is felony and capital ; but by a fine or pecuniary punifhment, called an ericke. Davies on Ire.'and. 2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing thall expire,
Paying the fine of rated treachery. Shakefp.
Forfeit; money paid for any exeniption or liberty.
Forfeit; money paid for any exeniption or liberty.
The fpirit of wantonnefs is fure fcared out of him : if the devil have him not in fee-fimple, with fine and recovery, he will never, I think, in the way of wafte, attempt us again.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Befide fines fet upon plays, games, balls and feafting, they have many cuftoms which contribute to their fimplicity. Addif.

How vain that fecond life in others breath,
Th' eftate which wits inherit after death!
Eafe, health, and life for this they muft refign,
Unfure the tenure, but how vaft the fine!
Pope.
4. [From finis, Latin; fin, enfin, French.]. The end; conclufion. It is feldom ufed but adverbially, in fine.
In fine, whatfoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleafed Zelmane, the powers of his fpirit depending of her. 'Sid.
His refolution, in fine, is, that in the church a number of things are ffriclly obferved, whereof no law of feripture maketh mention one way or other. Hooker, b. ii. $\int .5$. Still the fine's the crown;
Whate'er the courfe, the end is the renown. Shakefpeare. Your daughter, ere fhe feems as won,
Defires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herfelf moft chaftly abfent. Shak. All's well that ends weell.
The bleffings of fortune are the loweft: the next are the bodily advantages of ftrength and health; but the fuperlative bleffings, in fine, are thofe of the mind.
$L^{\prime} E f$ trange.
In fine, he wears no limbs about him found,
With fores and fickneffes beleaguer'd round. Dryden's Fuv.
In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. Dryden.

Tu Fine. v. a. [from fine, the adjective.]

1. To refine ; to purify.

The fining pot is for filver, and the furnace for gold. Prov.
There is a vein for the filver, and a place for gold, where
they fine it.
Fob xxviii. 1.
2. To embellifh; to decorate. Now not in ufe.

Hugh Capet alfo, who ufurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with fome fhews of truth,
Convey'd himfelf as heir to th' lady Lingare. Shakef. H. V.
3. To make lefs coarfe.

It fines the grafs, but makes it fhort, though thick. Mot tim.
4. To make tranfparent.

It is good alfo for fuel, not to omit the fhavings of it for the fining of wine.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
5. [From the fubftantive.] To punifh with pecuniary penalty.

To fine men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, feems very hard.

Locke.
To Fine. v. n. To pay a fine.
What poet ever fin'd for fheriff? or who
By rhymes and verfe did ever lord mayor grow? Oldbaim.
To Finedra'w. v. a. [fine and draze.] To fow up a rent with fo much nicety that it is not perceived.
Finedráwer. n. f. [from finedraw.] One whofe bufinefs is to fow up rents.
Finefíngered. adj. [fine and finger.] Nice; artful; exquifite.
.The moft finefinger'd workman on the ground, Arachne, by his means was vanquifhed.

Spenfer.
FI'nely. adv. [from fine.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than juftly.

Plutarch fays very finely, that a man fhould not allow himfelf to hate even his enemies; bécaufe, fays he, if you induige this paffion on fome occafions, it will rife of itfelf in others.

Addifon's Speciator, No, 125 .
The walls are painted, and reprefent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very finely, though a great part of the work has been cracked.

Addifon on Italy.
2. Keenly; fharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, fharpened finely, and put it into quills.
3. Not coarfely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, fave' that he had two perfons of honour, on either hand one, finely attired in white. Bacon's New Atlantis. 4. In fmall parts ; fubtilly ; not grofsly.

Saltpetre was but grofsly beaten; for it hould not be finely powdered.

Boyle.
5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in fuch a manner as to deferve contemptuous notice.
Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom finely governed in a fhort time. South. For him fhe loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrifmond,
Whom fhe has thrice in private feen this day:
Then I am finely caught in my own fnare. Dryd. Sp. Fryar. Fi'Neness. n.f. [from fine.]

## 1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice finenefs, that, if it wanted any thing in majefty, it fupplied with increafe in pleafure; and if at the firft it ftruck not admiration, it ravifhed with delight.

Sidney.
The foftnefs of her fex, and the finenefs of her genius, conSpire to give her a very diftinguifhing character. Pricr. 2. Show; fplendour ; gaiety of appearance.

The finenefs of cloaths deftroys the eare: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languifh under the moft fplendid cover. Dccay of Piety. 3. Subtility; artfulnefs; ingenuity.

Thofe, with the finene/s of their fouls,
By reafon guide his execution. Sbake $\int$ p. Troil. and Creffda.
4. Purity ; freedom from drofs or bafe mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought elfe
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find perfiftive conftancy in men;
The finene/s of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
I am doubtful whether men have fufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brafs, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to fuch a finenefs as ferveth the ordinary ufe, they try no farther.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
The ancients were careful to coin their moncy in due weight and finenefs, only in times of exigence they have diminifhed both the weight and finenc/s. Arbutbnot on Coins. Fi'nery. n.f. [from fine.] Show; fplendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Drefs up your houfes and your images,
And put on all the city's finery,
To confecrate this day a feftival.
Soutbern.
The capacities of a lady are fometimes apt to fall hort in cultivating cleanlinefs and finery together. Swift.
Don't chufc your place of ftudy by the finery of the profpects, or the moft various feenes of feufible things.

VA atts.
FINE'SSE.

SINE'SSE. n. . [French.] Artifice ; ftratagem : an unneceffary word which is creeping into the language.
A circumitance not much to be ftood upon, in cafe it were not upon fome finess.

Hayward
Fi'ner. $n$ f. [from fine.] One who purifies metals.
Take away the drofs from the filver, and there fhall come forth a veffel for the finer.

Pror. xxv. 4
FINGER. n. $\int$. [finzer, Saxon, from fangen, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The fingers and thumb in each hand confift of fifteen bones, there being three to each finger: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the laft, where the nails are. The order of their difpofitions is called firf, fecond, and third phalanx : the firft is longer than the fecond, and the fecond longer than the third. The upper extremity of the firft bone on each finger has a little finus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the fecond and third bones of each finger hath two fmall finufes, parted by a fmall protuberance; and the lower extremity of the firft and fecond bones of each finger has two protuberances, divided by a fmall finus: the two protuberances are received into the two finufes of the upper extremity of the fecond and third bones; and the fmall finus receives the little protuberance of the fame end of the fame bones. The firft bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wrift and fecond of the thumb, as they are to the wrift and firft of the fingers. The fecond bone of the thumb is like the firft bones of the fingers, and it is joined to the fiift and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and fecond of the fingers. The fingers are moved fideways only upon their firft joint. Befides thefe there are fome fmall bones, called offa fefamoidea, becaufe they refemble fefamurn grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they ferve as. pullies.

## You feem to underftand me,

By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her fkinny lips.
Quincy.

Diogenes, who is never faid,
For aught that ever I could read,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put finger i ' th' eye and fob,
Becaufe h' had ne'er another tub.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.

Hudibras.
The hand is divided into four fingers bending forward, and one oppofite to them bending backwards, and of greater itrength than any of them fingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them feverally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any fize or quantity. Ray on the Creat.

A hand of a vaft extenfion, 'and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one found a particular note. Keil againft Burnet.
Poor Peg fewed, fpun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her finger ends were fore.

Arbuitbnot's. Hift. of 'Gobn Bull.
2. A fmall meafure of extenfion.

Go now, go truft the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or feven at moft, when thickeft is the board, Dryd. Furv.
One of thefe bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of fteel three fingers thick. Wilkins's 'Math. Mag.
3. The hand; the inftrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her fubborn look
This foftnefs from thy finger took.
Waller.
To Fi'NGER. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be fingering them to anger me.
Sbakefpeare.
One that is covetous is not fo highly pleafed with the meer fight and fingering of money, as with the thoughts of his being confidered as a wealthy man.

Grew's Ciofmol. Sac.
2. To touch unfeafonably or thievifhly.

His ambition would needs be fingering the fcepter, and hoifting him into his father's throne.

South's Sermons.
3. To touch an inftrument of mufick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her the miftook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering.
Sbakefpeare.
4. To perform any work exquifitely with the fingers.

Not any fkill'd in loops of fingering fine,
With this fo curious net-work might compare. Spenfer.
Finglefangle. n.f. [from fangle.] A tritle: a burlefque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the flighteft finglefangle. Hudibras, $p$. iii. cau. 3.
Fi'mical. alj. [from fine.] Nice; foppifh; pretending to fuperfluous elegance.

A whorfon, glafigazing, fuperferviceable, finical rngue.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
I cannot hear a finical fop romancing, how the king took him afide at fuch a time ; what the queen faid to him at another.

L'Efrange, Fable 34.
Fi'nically, adv. [fromfinical.] Foppifhly.

Fi'vicaliness. n. ऽ. [from finnurl.] Superfluous niceiy; fopipery.
To FI'NISH. v. a. [finir, French; finio, Latin.]
. To bring to the end purpofed; to complete.
For which of you, intending to build a tovere, fitteth not down firft and counteth the coft, whether he have fufficient to finifb it?

Luke xiv. $28^{\circ}$
As he had begun, fo he would alfo firibh in you the fame grace. 2 Cor viii. 6 . A poct ufes epifodes; but epifodes, taken feparately, fixif/, nothing.

No.es on thic Odydiy.
2. To perfect; to polifh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection fhould not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will defign'd;
It is a fini/f'd work, and perfeet in his kind. Blackmoric. $\}$
I would make what bears your name as finifhed as my latt work ought to be; that is, more finifbed than the reft. Pope. 3. To end; to put an end to.

Fínisher. n.f. [from finijh.]
r. Performer; accomplifher.

He that of greateft works is finifper,
Oft does them by the weakeft minifter.
Sbakefpeareo
2. One that puts an end; ; ender.

This was the plain condition of thofe times; the whole world againft Athanafius, and Athanafius againft it: half an hundred of years fpent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the fide which had all, or elfe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a finifher of all his troubles.

Hooker, b. v. S. 42.
3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and finifher of our faith:
Hebrezus.
O prophet of glad tidings ! finibher
Of utmoft hope! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
FI'NITE. adj. [finitus, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.
Servius conceives no more thereby than a finite number for indefinite.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. I2. Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. Locke:
That fuppofed infinite duration will, by the very fuppofition, be limited at two extremes, though never fo remote 2funder, and confequently muft needs be'finite. Bentley's Serm.
Fi'Niteless. adj. [from finite.] Without bourids; unlimited:
It is ridiculous unto reafon, and finitelefs as their defires

Brown's Vulyar Errours:
Fi'Niteity. adv. [from finite.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures ftill, and that fets them at an infinite diftance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but finitely diftant from us. Stillingfleet:
Fi'niteness. n. f. [from finite.] Limitation ; confinement within certain boundaries.
I oughit now to unbay the current of my pafion, and love without other boundary than what is fet by the finitenefs of my natural powers.
Fi'nitude. in. f. [from finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports' the proportions of the feveral degrees of affections, or properties of thefe things to one another ; infuitude, the unboundednefs
of thefe degrees of affections, or properties. Ciejne.
Fi'nless. adj. [from $\mathrm{fin}^{\prime}$.] Without fins.
He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a finlefs fifh. Shakefp. Henry IV.
Fi'Nlike, adj. [fin and like.] Formed in imitation of fins.
In fhipping fuch as this, the Irifh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ftream did glide;
Ere fharp-keel'd boats to ftem the flood did learn,
Or finlike oars did fpread from either fide. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
Fi'nned. adj. [from fin.] Having broad edges fpread out on either fide.

They plow up the turf with a broad finned plough. Mortim.
Fi'nny. adj. [from fin.] Furnifhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides;
His azure car and finny courfers guides ;
Proteus his name. Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.
New herds of beafts he fends the plains to thare ;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the finny firh repair. Dryd. Ovid.
While black with forms the rufled ocean rolls,
And from the filher's art defends her finny fholes. Blackmsre.
With hairy fpringes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair furprize the finny prey.
Pope.
Fi'ntoed. adj. [fin and toe.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or fintoed, viz. fome birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and \{wim there.

Ray on the Creation.

Finochio. n. f. See Fennel, of which plant it is a fpecies.
Fi'prle. n. f. [from fibula, Latin.] A fopper.
You nuft know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the fipple that fraitneth the air, much more than the fimple concave, would yield no found.

Bacon's Natural Hifior
Fir. n.f. [ fyrr, Welh ; furb, Saxon; fyr, Danifh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.
It is ever green : the leaves are fingle, and for the moft part produced on every fide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree. The feeds are propagated on cones, which are fquamofe. See Pine-tree. Miller

He covered the floor of the houfe with planks of fr. I Kings.
The 'fpiring fir and ftately box adorn.
FIRE. n. f. [Fẏ, Saxon ; fewr, German.]

1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being fuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. Shakef. H.VI. Where two raging fires meet together,
They do confume the thing that feeds their fury. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. So contraries on Etna's top confpire;
Here hoary frofts, and by them breaks out fire.
Cowley.
3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had fuffered damage by a great fire. Arbuthnot on Coins.
Though fafe thou think'ft thy treafure lies,
Conceal'd in chefts from human eyes,
A fire may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee.
Granville.
4. Flame; light; luftre.

Stars, hide your fires!
Let not night fee my black and deep defires! Shakef. Macb.
5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaft infpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire?
Prior.
6. The punifment of the damned.

Who among us fhall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us thall dwell with everlafting burnings? Jfa. xxxiii.
7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paffions.

What fire is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and fcorn fo much?
Sbakefp.
8. Ardour of temper; violence of paffion.

He had fire in his temper, and a German bluntnefs; and, upon provocations, might ftrain a phrafe.

Atterbury.
9. Livelinefs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity ; force of expreffion; fpirit of fentiment.

Nor can the fnow that age does fhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble fire within,
But all that youth can be thou art.
Cowley.
They have no notion of life and fire in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juft in grammar and in meafure is good oratory and poetry to them.

Felton on the Clafjicks.

## He brings

The reafoner's weapons and the poet's fire.
Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble fire,
Taught us that France had fomething to admire.
The bold Longinus all the nine infpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's fire.
Oh may fome fpark of your celeftial fire,
The laft, the meaneft of your fons infpire.
Blackmore.
10. The paffion of love.

Love various hearts does varioufly infpire,
It firs in gentle bofoms gentle fire,
Like that of incenfe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeftuous fouls invade;
A fire which every windy paffion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Dryden.
The fire of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in brufh-wood,

But for a moment burns.
The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his fires.
New charms fhall ftill increafe defire,
And time's fwift wing thall fan the fire.
Shadwell.

Moore's Fables.
11. Eruptions or impofthumations: as, St. Anthony's fire.
12. To fet Fire on, or fet on Fire. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermofilla courageouny fet upon the horfemen, and fet fire alfo upon the ftables where the Turks horfes ftood. Knolles.
He that fet a fire on a plane-tree to fpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree fet on his neighbour's houfe, is bound to pay all the lofs, becaufe it did all rife from his own ill intention.

Tajlcr's Rule of living boly.
Fi'rearms. n. f. [fire and arms.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to fupply their few firearms: horfes they had, and officers they had, which made all their thew.

Clarendon, b. ii.
Before the ufe of frearms there was infinitely more fcope for perfonal valour than in the modern battles.

Fíreball. f. $n$. [fire and ba'l.] Grenado; ball filled with combuftibles, and burfing where it is thrown.

Judge of thofe infolent boafts of confcience, which, like fo many fireballs, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church.

South's Sermon-
low his coin in fireballs.

Swift.
Fi'rebrush. n. f. [fire and trufb.] The brufh which hangs by the fire to fweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to fir up the fire, clean away the afhes from betwixt the bars with the firebruflo. Swift. Fíredrake. n.f. [fire and drake.] A fiery ferpent: I fuppofe the prefter.

By the hiffing of the finake,
The rufling of the firedrake,
I charge thee thou this place forfake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling.
Drajton's Nymebia.
Fi'renew. adj. [fire and new.] New from the forge; new from the melting-houfe.

Armado is a molt illuftrious wight,
A mall of firenew words, fafhion's own knight. Sbake $\beta$. Some excellent jefts, firenciu from the mint. Shakefpeare. Upon the wedding-day I put myfelf, according to cuftom in another fuit firenew, with filver buttons to it. Addif. Guard. Fírepan. n.f. [fire and pan.] Veffel of metal to carry fire. His firepans, and all the veffels thereof, thou fhalt make of brafs.

Ex. xxvii.
Pour of it upon a firepan well heated, as they do rofe water and vinegar.

Bacon's Natural Hifory. Fi'rer. n.f. $^{\prime}$. [from fire.] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouffel, and the reft marched as a guard for defence of thefe firers. Carew's Survey of Cornwall. Fi'reside. n. f. [fire and fide.] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be defpifed, and ought to ferve but for Winter talk by the fireficie. Bacon.

By his firefide he flarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair:
His feet, however lame, you find,
Have got the better of his mind.
Prior.
What art thou afking of them, after all ? Only to fit quietly at thy own firefide.

Arbuthnot's Hift. of Fobn Bull.
Firestick. n. f. [fire and fick.] A lighted fick or brand.
Children, when they play with firefticks, move and whirle them round fo faft, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and reprefent an intire circle of fire to them. Digly on Bodies.
Fi'rework. n. f. [fire and work.] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.
The king would have me prefent the princefs with fome delightful oftentation, or pageant, or antick, or firewsrk. Shak.
We reprefent alfo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and alfo fireworks of all variety. Bacon's New Atlantis
The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his fpite;
Thofe are the only ferpents he can write.
Dryden.
Our companion propofed a fybject for a firework, which he thought would be very amufing.'

Addifon's Guardian
Their fireworks are made up in paper. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .88$.
To Fire. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To fet on fire; to kindle.

They fpoiled many parts of the city, and fired the houfes of thofe whom they efteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firf hindered, and then appeafed by the fall of a fudden thower of rain.

Hayward.
The breathlefs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And fire the pile.
Dryden.
A fecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall fire his country with a fecond flame. Dryden's EEn.
2. To inflame the paffions; to animate.

Yet, if defire of fame, and thirft of pow'r,
A beauteous princefs, with a crown in dow'r,
So fre your mind, in arms affert your right.
3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, fhall bring a brand from heav'n And fire us hence.

Shatefpare's King Lear.
To Fire. v. n.

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paffion.
3. To difcharge any firearms.

Firebránd. n. $\int$. [fire and brand.]
I. A piece of wood kindled.

I have cafed my father-in-law of a firelrand, to fet my own houfe in a flame.

L'Eftrange.
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who caules mifchief.

Troy muft not be, nor goodly Ilion ftand;
Our firtbrand brother, Paris, burns us all. Shakefpeare.
He fent Surrey with a competent power againft the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their firelrand. Basor.

Fírecross

Fírecross. n. f. [fire and crofs.] A token in Scatland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in fome parts fmeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon relufal to fend it forward, or to rife, the laft perfon who has it fhoots the other dead.
He fent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the firecrofs to be carried; namely, two firebrands fet in fafhion of a crofs, and pitched upon the point of a fpear.

Haywood.
FI'relock. n. $f$. [fire and lock.] A foldier's gun; a gun difcharged by ftriking fteel with Aint.

Prime all your firelock:, faften well the ftake.
Fíreman. $n$ f. [fire and man.]

1. One who is employed to extinguifh burning houfes.

The fireman fweats bencath his crooked arms;
A leathern cafque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeft fmoke afcends.
2. A man of violent paffions.

I had laft night the fate to drink a bottle with two of thefe firemen.
'repan $n . f$. [fire and pan.]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder-

Fi'resiip. n. $\int$. [fire and 乃ip.] A fhip filled with combuftible matter to fire the veffels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themfelves of the firefhip, by cutting the fpritfail tackle.

Wijeman's Surgery
Fi'reshovel. n. $\int$. [fire and Bovel.] The inftrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.
Nim and Bardolph are fworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they fole a firefhovel. Shakefpeare's Henry $V$ Culinary utenfils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, firefbovels, prongs, and irons. Rrown's Vilg'r Errours. The neighbours are coming out with forks and firefovels, and fpits, and other domeftick weapons. Dryd. Span. Fryar
Fírestone. n. f. [fire and flone.]
The firefone, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foffil, compofed of vitriol, fulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the feveral mafles The moft common fort, which is ufed in medicine, is a greenifh fhapelefs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or fireftone, from its giving fire on being ftruck againft a fteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the fparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ftruck from off the fone burning itfelf out before the fark becomes extinguifhed.

Hill's Mat. Nied.
Firefone is a kind of ftone called alfo Rygate ftone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearths, ovens, and foves.

Euilder's Dict.
Fireflone, if broke fmall, and laid on cold lands, muft be of advantage. Fi'rewood. nof. [fire and wood.] Wuod to burn; fewel.
Fi'Ring. n. f. [from fire.] Fewel.
They burn the calkes, firing being there fcarce. Mortimer
To Firk. v. a. [from ferio, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct ; to chaftife.

Befides, it is not only foppifh,
But vile, idolatrous and popifh,
For one man out of his own fkin
To firk and whip arother's fin.
Hudibras, p. i. cam. 2
Fírkin. n.f. [from ceoher, Saxon, the fourth part of a veffel.]
3. A veffel containing rine gallons.

Strutt's fervants get fuch a haunt about that fhop, that it will coft us many a firkin of flrong beer to bring them back again.

Arbutimot's sisifory of 'Fohn Bull.
2. A fmall veffel

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye fo much the louder;
Now lift to another, that muale's bother,
Which was done with a firkin of powder.
Denbam.
FIRM. adj. [ frmur, La in
r. Strong; not eafily pierced or thaken; hard, oppofed to foft.

The flakes of his flefh are joined together: they are firm in themfelves, and they cannot be moved. Fob xli. 23. Love's artillery then checks
The breaft works of the firmef $\ell$ fex.
Cicaveland.
There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiif. Dryden.

That body, whofe parts are moft firm in themfelves, and are by their peculiar fhapes capable of the greateft contacts, is the moft firm; and that which has parts very fmall, and capable of the leaft contact, will be moft foft. W'oodward. 2. Conftant ; fteady; refolute; fixed; unfhaken.

We hold firm to the works of God, and to the fenfe which is God's lamp.

Bacoris Natural Hiftory.
He fraight obcys
And firm believes.
M.lt. Paradife Lof.

The great encouragement is the affurance of a future reward, the firm perfuafion whercof is enough to raife us above any thing in this world.

Tillstfon, Sermorit $G$

Nor hopes nor fears can blind
Walfo.
To Firm. va. [firms, Latin.]
To fettle; to contirm; to eftablifh; to fix.
He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had feen to be true, they by another fecret and fpeedy meffenger advertifed Solyman again thereof, fiming thofe letters with all their hands and feals. Knolles's Hijlory 'f the Turks.
'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has firm'd it with an awful nod. Dryd. Albion. The pow'rs, faid he,
To you; and your's, and mine, propitious be,
And firss our purpofe with their augury. Dryden's E.n.
Oh throu, who free'f me fiom my doubtful ftate,
Long loft and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be prefent ftill: oh goddefs, in our aid
Proceed, and firm thofe omens thou haft made. Pofe's Stat. 2. To fix without wandering

He on his card and compafs firms his eye
The mafters of his long experiment. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. FIRMAMENT. n. $\int$. [firmamentum, Latin.] The fky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their Mouting fhrill
Doth reach, and all the firmament doth fill
Spenfer.
I am conftant as the northern ftar,
Of whofe true, fixt, and refting quality;
There is no fellow in the firmament. Shakefp. Ful. Cafar.
The Almighty, whofe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ftars, fun and moon, written on thefe large volumes of the fromament. Ralcigh's Hiflory of the World.

The firmament expanfe of liquid, pure,
Tranfparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoft convex
Of this great rourd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
The fteeds climb up the firft afcent with pain;
And when the middle jimament they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head ibow
And fec the earth and occan hang below,
Ev'n lam feiz'd with horror. Addifon's Ovid's Nictamorph.
What an immenfurable fpace is the firmament, wherein a great number of ftars, leffer and leffer, and confequently farther and farther off, are feen with our naked eye, and many more ditcovered with our glaffes! Derbain's Aftro-Theoingy. Firmime'ntal. adj. [from firmament.] Celeflial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryftal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above. Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Fírmly. adv. [from firm.]
I. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou fhalt come of force
Though thou art firmier faften'd than a rock. Milt. Agönif.
How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ftick together fo firmly, without fomething wh ch caufés them to be attratted towards one another, is difficult to conceive.

Newton's Opt.
2. Steadily; conftantly.

Himfelf to be the man the fates require;
I firmly judge, and what ! judge defire Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n . b$. vii.
The common people of Lucca are firmly perfuaded, that one Lucquefe can beat five Florentines. Addifon on Italy. Fi'rmness. n. f. [from firm.]

1. Stability; hardnefs; compactnefs; folidity.
lt would become by degrees of greater confiftency and firmnef:, fo as to refemble an habitable earth.

Burnet.
2. Durability.

Both the eafinefs and firmiefs of union might be' conjectured, for that both people are of the fame language. Hayzu. 3. Certainty; foundnefs:

In perfons already poffeffed with notions of religion, the underftanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and firmnefs of the one, and the flaws and weaknefs of the other.

South's Sermons.
4. Steadinefs; conftancy; refolution.

That thou fhould'ft my firmnefs doubt
To God, or thee, becaufe we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. Milt. Paradife Loft.
Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my mufe,
Which for his firmiess does his heat excufe. P.fcommon.
This armed Job with firmne/s and fortitude. Atterbury.
FIRS !. adj. [FIMr, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the fivft.

- A third is like the former. Shaiejpaare's Macbeth. In the fix hundreth and firft year, in the firft month, the $f_{2}, f$ day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth.

Gen. viii. 13.
Arms and the man I fing, the firft who bore
His courfe to Latium from the Trojan fhore.
En.

## 2. Earlieft in time

The firlt covenant had alfo ordinances of divine fervice.
OF
Heb. ix. i.

Firm to his principles and truft,

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who firfl offend, will fiylt complain.
3. Higheft in dignity.

Three prefidents, of whom Daniel was fiy $\rho$.
保
Firft with the dogs, and king among the fquires. Spect.
4. Great ; excellent.

My firft fon,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee.
Sbickefpeare's Coriolanus.
First. adv.

1. Before any thing elfe; earlieft.

He, not unmindful of his ufual art,
Firf/ in diflembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beafts and running ftreams he tries. Dryden.
Thy praife, and thine was then the publick voice,
Firft recommended Guifcard to my choice. Dryden
Heav'n, fure, has kept this fpot of earth uncurf,
To flew how all things were created firft.
Prior.
2. Before any other confideration.

Firft, metals are more durable than plants; fecondly, they are more folid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly fubterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. Bacon's Natural Hiftory, No. 603
3. It has often at before it, and means at the beginning

At firft the filent venom flid with eafe,
And feiz'd her cooler fenfes by degrees. Dryden's En.
Excepting fifh and infects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themfelves at firft, without the affiftance of parents.

Bentley's Scrmins.
4. First or laff.' At one hour or other

But fure a general doom on man is paft,
And all are fools and lovers fir $A$ or laft.
First-begot. n.f. [from firft and begot.] The eldeft First-begotten. $\}$ of children.

His fir $t$-begot, we know; and fore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. Parad. Reg
First-born. $n$. $\rho$. [firft and born.] Eldeft; the firft by the order of nativity.

Laft, with one midnight ftroke, all the fir $f$-born
Of Egypt muft lie dead. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii.
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n firft-born! Milton.
The firf-born has not a fole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him.
First-fruits. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ [ $f i r f$ and fruits.]

1. What the feafon firft produces or matures of any kind.

A fweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Fir $/$-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow fheaf. Milt.P.L.
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by moft noble firf-fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harveft of all accumulated virtues. Prior.
2. The firft profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bifhops, becaufe, having rich bifhopricks, they carried their reward upon themfelves; yet he did ufe to raife them by fteps, that he might not lofe the profit of the firft-fruits, which by that courfe of gradation was multiplied. Bacon's Henry VIl. 3. The earlieft effect of any thing.

See, Father, what firf-fruits on earth are fprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! Milton's Parad. Lof. Fírstling. adj. [from firf.] That which is firft produced or brought forth

All the firfling males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou fhalt fanctify unto the Lord thy God. Deutr. xv.
Fi'rstling. n.f. [from firf:]

1. The firft produce or offspring.
A fhepherd next,

More meek, came with the firflings of his flock,
Choiceft and beft. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
The tender firflings of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. Dryden's Virg. Paft.
The firflings of the flock are doom'd to die ;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl fupply. Pope's Ody J.
2. The thing firft thought or done.
Our play

Leaps o'er the vaunt and firflings of thefe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. Shakef Troil. and Crell. Pro'ogue.
The lighty purpofe works o'erlook,
Unlefs the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very firflings of my heart fhall be
The firjtlings of $m y$ hand.
Shakefpcare's Macbeth.
Fi'scal.. n.f. [fiom fificus, a treafury, Latin] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by dict, fo can it not be long maintain:ed by the ordinary fifeal and receipt. Bacon. FiSH. $n . \delta$. [ $\mu \mathrm{rc}$, Saxon; vijch, Dutch.] An animal that inhabits the water.

The bealls, the fifloes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males fubjects. Sbakief. Connacdy of Errours.
I fight when I cannot chule, and I eat no fifh. Sho. K.. Lear.

And now the fifh ignoble fates cfcape,
Since Vcuus ow'd her fafcty to their thape
Crce.t.
There are fifhes, that have wings, that are not ftrangers to the airy region; and there are fome birds that are inhlabitants of the water, whofe blood is cold as filpes; and their flefh is fo like in tafte, that the fcrupulous are allowed them on fifhdays.
To Fish. v. $n$

1. To be employed in catchirg fifhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others filh, with craft, for great opinion;
I, with great truth, catch meer fimplicity. Shakefpeare. To Fish. v. a. To fearch water in queft of fifh, or any' thing elfe.

Some have fifbed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

Oft, as he fiff' $d$ her nether realms for wit,
The goddefs favour'd him, and favours yet. Pope's Duncind. Fish-hook. n.f. [fifh and book.] A hook baited, with which fifh are caught.

A fharp point, bended upward and backward, like a fifbbook.

Grew's Mufaum.
Fish-iond. n. $\int$. [ fifh and pond.] A fmall pool for fifh.
Fi/b-ponds are no finall improvement of watry boggy lands. Mortimer's Hufandry.
Fif $h-p s n d s$ were made where former forefts grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view.
Prior.
After what I have faid of the great value the Romans put upon fiftes, it will not appear incredible that C . Hirrius fhould fell his fifh-ponds for quadragies H. S. $3^{2,291}$ l. 13s. 4 d .
firbutbnot on Coins.
Fi'sher. n.f. [from fifb.] One who is employed in catching filh.

In our fight the three were taken up
By fifhermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another had feiz'd on us,
And would have reft the fifhers of their prey,
Had not they been very flow of fail. Shakef. Comedy of Err.
We know that town is but with fibers fraught,
Where Thefeus govern'd and where Plato taught. Eiandys.
Left he fhould fufpect it, draw it from him,
As fifhers do the bait, to make him follow it.
Denbam.
A foldier now he with his coat appears;
A fifber now, his trembling angle bears;
Each thape he varies.
Pope.
Físherboat. n. f. [fiber and boat.] A boat employed in catching finh.
Fi'sherman. n. $f$. [figer and man] One whofe employment and livelihood is to catch fifh.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caft one's eyes fo low!
The fighermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. Shakefpeare
At length two monfters of unequal fize,
Hard by the fhore, a fifherman efpies.
Do fcales and fins bear price to this excefs?
You might have bought the fifherman for lefs. Dryd. Yuven.
Fishertown. n.f. [filler and town.] A town inhabited by fifhermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that figertown Moufehole.

Carcw's Survey of Cirnwal.
Lime in Dorfethire, a litte fifhertorun. Clarendon, b. vii.
Fishers-coat. n. $\int$. [fißber and coat] A coat worn by a fifher.

When Simon-Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fifhers-coat unto him, for he was uaked, and did caft himfelf into the fea.

7o. xxi. 7.
Fi'shery. n. $\int$. [from fifher ] The bufinefs of catching fifh.
We fhall have plenty of mackerel this feafon: our fifpery will not be difurbed by privateers. Addifon's Specitator.
Fi'shful. adj. [from fijb.] Abounding with fifh; fored with fifh.

Thus mean in ftate, and calm in fprite,
My fiffful pond is my delight. Carew's Survey of Cornical. It is walled and guarded with the ocean, moft commodious for traffick to all paits of the world, and watered with pleafant, fiffful and navigable rivers. Carden's Remains.
To Fi'shiry. v a. [from figb.] To turn to fifh: a cant word.

## Here comes Romeo

- Without his roc, like a dried licrring

O flefh, fleft, how art thou fifrimed! Shak Rom. and Yuliet.
Fi'shing. n. $\int$. [from fib.] Commodity of taking fifh.
There alfo would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful fifing.

Spenjer on Ireland.
Fi'sheettel.. $n$. . [fib and hertle.] A caldron made long for the fifl to be boiled without bending.
It is probable that the way of embalming amongft the Egyptians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a fifbkettle, in fome kind of Jiquid balfam. Greve's Mufisum.

Fi'shmeal

Fi'shmeal. $n \rho$. [fiß and meal.] Diet of fifh; abftemious diet.

Thin driak doth overcool their blood, and making many fifmeats, they fall into a kind of male greenficknefs. Sharp. Fi'shmonger. n. f. [from filb.] A dealer in fifh; a feller of fint.

If fear to play the fifmonger; and yet fo large a commodity may not pafs in filence. Coreze's Survey of Cornval.
The furgeon left the fifbmonger to determine the controverfy between him and the pike.

L'Eftrange.
Fi'sHy. adj. [from fiflo.]

1. Confiting of fifh.

## My abfent mates

Roam the wild iffe in fearch of rural cates,
Bait the barb'd fteel, and from the fifly flood
Appeafe th' affictive fierce defire of food. Pope's Odyyey.
2. Having the qualities of fifh.

Few ejes have efcaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monfter with a woman's head above, and fify extremity below.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Fl'SSILE. adj. [fifjlis, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, fo as to be cleft

This cryftal is a pellucid fiffle ftone, clear as water or cryftal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without lofing its tranfparency; and in a very ftrong heat calcining without fufion.

Newton's Opt.
Fissi'lity. $n$. $f$. from fiffle.[ The quality of admitting to be cloven.
Fi'ssure. n.f. [fifura, Latin; fifure, French.] A cleft; a narrow chafm where a breach has been made.
The ftone and other terreffrial matter was diftinguifhed into ftrata or layers, as it is in England : thofe frrata were divided by parallel fiffures, that were inclofed in the ftone.

## I fee

The gaping fiffures to receive the rain. Thomfon's Autumn. To Fi'ssure. v. a. [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiffure.
By a fall or blow the fkull may be fifured or fractured. Wife.
FIST. . $\int$. [ $\mathrm{FI}^{2}$; Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas defpire;
Up with her fiff, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth the, become more wife;
Thus Pas did kifs her hand with little grace. And being down; the villain fore did beat
And bruife with clownih fifts his mainly face: Fairy 2
Anger caufeth palenefs in fome; in others trembling, fwelling, foaming at the mouth, famping, and bending the fift.

Bacon's Natural Hifory; $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .716$.
And the fame hand into a $f i f$ may clofe,
Which inftantly a palm expanded fhows.
Denbam.
Tyrrheus, the fofter-father of the beaft,
Then clench'd a hatcleet in his horny fyt.
Dryden's EA.
To Fiot. v. a.

1. To ftrike with the fift.

I faw him fpurning and fifing her moft unmercifully。Dryd.
2. To gripe with the firt.

We have been down together in my fleep,
Unbuckling helms, fifing each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. Shakef. Coriolanus.
Fi'stinut. n.f. A piftachio nut.
Fi'sticuffs. n. $f$. [ffla and cuff.] Battle with the fift; blows with the fift.

Naked men belabouring one another with fnagged fticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fificuffs.
She would feize upon John's commons; for which they were fure to go to fificuffs. Arbuthn. Hiflory of Fobn Bull.
My invention and judgment are perpetually at fifticuffs, 'till they have quite difabled each other.

Swift. FI'STULA. n. $\int$. [Latin; fifule, French.]

1. A finuous ulcer callous within; any finuous ulcer.

That fiffula which is recent is the eafieft of cure: thofe of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone.

Wi/eman's Surrery
2. Fis'rula Lachrimalis. A diforder of the canals leading from the eye to the nofe, which obftructs the natural progrefs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the firft and mildeft ftage of the difeafe: in the next there is matter difcharged with the tears from the puncta lacbrimalia, and fometimes from an orifice broke through the fkin between the nofe and angle of the eye. The laft and worft degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring foft parts, but alfo affected the fubjacent bone. Sbarp's Surgery.
Fi'stular. adj. [from fifula.] Hollow like a pipe.
Fi'stulous. adj [from fifula; fyjifleux, French.] Having the nature of a fiftula; callous or finuous like a fiftula.
How thefe finuous ulcers become fiftulous, I have fhewn you.

Wifenan's Surgery.
FIT. $n$ f. [fiom fight, Skinner, every fit of a difeafe being a fruggle of nature; from viit, in Fleminh, frequent, Furius.]

1. A paroxyfm or exacerbation of any intermitient diftemper. Small ftones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which cafe a fit of the flone in that part is the cure.

Sharp's surgery.
2. Any fhort return after intermiffion; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the ricli to try
A fhort viciffitude, and fit of poverty. Diyden's Horace.
Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and ffarts, feel certain motions of repentance. L'éfrange.

By fits my fwelling grief appears,
In rifing fighs and falling tears.
Addifon on Italy.
Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unftendy flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by fits,
And falls again as loth to quit it, hold.
Addijon's Cato.
Religion is not the bufinef: of fome fits only ard imtervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid afide for the reft of our time; but a fyftem of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct.

Rogers's Sermons.
All fits of pleafure we balanced by an cqual degree of pain or languor: 'tis like fpending this year part of the next year's revenue.
3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her neft
And all his fenfes were with deadly fit oppreft. Fairy Queen.
An ambitious mall fubjects himfelf to others, and puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy.

Addijon's Spectator.
4. Diforder ; diftemperature.

For your hufband,
He's noble, wife, judicious; and beft knows
The fits o' th' reafon.
Sluakef eare's Macbeth.
5. It is ufed, without an epithet of difcrimination, for the hyf terical diforders of women, and the convulfions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepfy.

Mrs. Bull was fo much enraged, that fhe fell downright into a fit.

Arbuibnot's Hiffory of $\mathcal{F}$, on Bull.
Fit. adj. [vitten, Flemifh, Funius]
I. Qualified ; proper: with for before the noun, and to before the verb.

Mighty men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle.
${ }_{1}$ Clion. vii. 1 I
He lends him vain Goliah's facred fword,
The fittef help juft fortune could afford. Cowley's Davideis.
This fury fit for her intent fle chofe,
One who delights in wars and human woes. Dryden's Rin:
It is a wrong ufe of my underfanding to make it the rule and meafure of another man's; a ufe which it is neither fit for, nor capable of.

Locke.
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have faid it were good not to ufe men of ambitious natures; except it be upon neceffity, it is $\beta i$ we fpeak in what cafes they are fo.

Iaior, Effay 37
See how thou could'ft judge of fit and meet. Nslt. P. L
It is fit for a man to know his own abiitities and weak neffes, and not think himfelf obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praife. $B y l e$.
If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and ferious, It tope their pofferity may laugh without offence. Addifon.
To Fit. v. a. [vitten, Flemifh, Funius.]
. To accommodate to any thing; to fuit one thing to another. The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he. fitteth it with planes. If. xliv. 13.
Would fate permit
To my defires I might my fortune fit,
Troy I would raife.
Denham.
2. To accommodate a perfon with any thing: as, the taylor fits his cuftomer.

A truffmaker fitted the child with a pair of boddice, fliffened on the lame fide.
3. To be adapted to ; to fuit any thing.

She fhall be our meffenger to tiiis paultry knight: truft me
I thought on her; fhe'll fit it
S'akefpeare.
As much of the ftone as was contigucus to the marcafite, fitted the marcafite fo clofe as if it had been formerly liquid. Ro.
4. To Fir out. To furnifh; to equip; to fupply with neceffaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twire fit out,
You'll all be flander'd, and be thought devout. Dryden.
The Englifh feet could not be paid and manned, and fitted cut, unlefs we encouraged trade and navigation. Addii. Freeh. 5. ToFit $u_{;}$. To furnifh; to make proper fot the ufe or rcception of any.

He has fitted $u p$ his farm.
Pope to Swift.
To Fit. v. n. 'To be proper ; to be fit.
Nor fits is to prolong the heavenly feaf,
Timelefs, indecent, but retire to reft. J'ope's Odyffey. b. iii. Fitch. in. $\int$. [A colloquial corruption of vetio.] A imall kind of wild pea.

Now is the feafon
For fowing of fitches, of beans, and of peafon. Tufer. Fi'tchat. ? $n . \int$. [fiffau, French; fiffe, Dutch.] A ftinking Fi'tchew. $\}$ little bemf, that robs the hemrooft and waren.

## F I X

Skinner calls him the finking ferret; but he is much larger, at leaft as fome provinces diftinguifh them, in which the polecat is termed a fitchat, and the flinking ferret a ftoat.
'Tis fuch another fitcbew! marry, a perfum'd one
What do you mean by this haunting of me? Slakefpeare.
The fitchat, the fulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. Walton's Angler. Fi'trul. adj. [fit and full.] Varied by paroxyfms; difordered by change of maladies

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he fleeps well.
Shakefp. Macbeth. Fi'tly. adv. [from fit.]

1. Properly ; juftly ; reafonably.

Mutinous parts
That envied his receit, even fo moft fitly
As you malign our fenators. Sbakefpcare's Coriolanus.
Where a man cannot fitly play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ftage.

Bacon, EJay 28.
I cannot fitlier compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may fuccced, and may mils; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture : but in both lotteries there lie pretty ftore of blanks for every prize.

Boyle.
The whole of our duty may be expreffed moft fitly by departing from evil

Tillot jn's Sermons
An animal, in order to be moveable, muft be flexible; and therefore is fitly made of feparate and fmall folid parts, replete with proper fluids.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Commodioufly; meetly.
To take a latitude,

Sun or ftars are fitieft view'd
At their brighteft ; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipfes be. Donne. Fi'tness. n. $^{\prime}$. [from fit.]

1. Propriety; meetnefs; jufnefs; reafonablencfs.

In things the fitnefs whereof is not of itfelf apparent, nor eafy to be wade fufficiently manifeft unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. Hooker, b. v. J. 7 .

The queen being abfent, 'tis a needful fitnefs
That we adjourn this court. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII. Wer't my fitnefs
To let thefe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diflocate and tear
Thy flefh and bones.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
2. Convenience ; commodity; the ftate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both :
They've made themfelves, and that their fitnefs now
Does unmake you.
Shakefpcare's Macbetb.
Fítment. n.f. [from fit] Something adapted to a particular purpofe.

Poor befeeming: 'twas a fitment for
The purpofe I then follow'd. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline. Fi't ter. n. $f$. [from $f i$.]

1. The perfon or thing that confers fitnefs for any thing.

Sowing the fandy gravelly land in Devonfhire and Cornwal with French furze-feed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a fitter of it for corn.

Mortimer's Hiusbandry.
2. [from fetta, Italian : fetzen, German.] A frnall picce: as, to cut into fitters. Skinner.
Fitz. n. S. [Norman, from fils, a fon, Fr.] A fon. Only ufed in law and genealogy: as Fitzherbirt, the fon of Herbert Fitzthomas, the fon of Thomas; Fitzroy, the fon of the king It is commonly ufed of illegitimate children.
FIVE. adj. [fif, Saxen.] Four and one; half of ten.
And five of them weie wife, and five were foolifh. Mat.
No perfon, no incident, but muft be of ufe to carry on the main defign: all things elfe are like fix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is fuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with five.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Fiice herds, five bleating flocks, his paftures filld;
His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. Dr den's En
Our Britifh youth lofe their figure by that time they are five and twenty.

Addifon's Giuardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}}$. 111 .
Fiveléaved Giafs. n.f. Cinquefoil; a fpecies of clover.
Fives. n. f.

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A difeafe of horfes

His horfe fped with fpavins rayed with the yellows, paft cure of the fives, and ftaik fooiled with the ftaggers. Sloake $\int$ p. Tó FIX. v. a. [fixer, French; fixus, Latin.]

1. To make faft, firm, or ftable.

Hell heard the unfufierable noife, hell faw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had $f x^{\prime} l l$ too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faft had bound. M:It. P. L.
2. To fettle; to eftablifh invariably.

Brighteft feraph! tell
In which of all thefe orbs hath man

## F I X

His fixed feat, or fixed feat hath none,
But all thefe fhining orbs his choice to dwell! Milt. P. L.
One loves fixed laws, and the other arbitrary power. Temple.
When cuftom hath fixed his eating to certain fated periods,
his fomach will expect victuals at the ufual hour.
3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine cyes fixt to the fullen earth,
Gazing at that which feems to dim thy fight! Sbak. H.VI.
Thus while the Trojan prince employs his cyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and furprize. Dryden's Enn.
4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is fixed. Locke.
5. To pierce; to transfix. A fenfe purely Latin.

While from the raging ford he vainly flies,
A bow of ftee! thall $j i x$ his trembling thighs.
Sandys.
6. To withold from motion.

To Fix. v. $n$.

1. To fettle the opinion; to determine the refolution

If we would be bappy, we mult $f x$ upon fome foundation that can never deceive us.

He made himfelf their prey,
T' impofe on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obftinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent.
Here hope began to dawn; refolv'd to try,
She fix' $d$ on this her utmoft remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. Dryden.
In moft bodies, not propagated by feed, it is the colour we muft fir on, and are moft led by.

Locke.
2. To reft ; to ceafe to wander.

Your kindnefs banifhes your fear,
Refolv'd to fix for ever here.
Walier.
3. To lofe volatility, fo as to be malleable.

In the midit of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickfilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickfilver will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. FIXATION. n. ऽ. [French.]

1. Stability; firmnefs; fteadinefs.

Your fixation in matters of religion will not be more neceffary for your foul's than your kingdom's peace. King Charles. 2. Refidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firft day, God gave no proper place or fivation.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World. 3. Confinement; forbcarance of excurfion.

They are fubject to errors from a narrownefs of foul, a fixation and confinement of thought to a few objects. Watis. 4. Want of volatility; deftruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obferved; the colour, the fragility or pliantnefs, and the volatility or fixation, compared with the fimple bodies. Eacon.

It is more difficult to make gold if other metals lefs ponderous and lefs materiate, than, via vers $\hat{\lambda}$, to make filver of lead or quickfilver, both which are more ponderous than filver; fo that they nced rather a degree of fixation than any condenfation.

Lacon's Natiral IFifory.
5. Reduction from fluidity to firmnefs.

Salt diffolved, upon a fixation returns to its affected cubes. Glanv. Scepf. c. 7.
Fixedily. adv. [from fixed.] Certainly; firmly; in a manner feitled and eitablifhed.
If we pretend that the diffinction of fpecies, or forts, is fixedly eftablifhed by the real and fecret conflitutions of things.

Locke.
Fi'xedness. n. $\int$. [from fired.]

1. Stability ; firmnefs.
2. Want or lofs of volatility.

Fixelinefi, or a power to remain in the fire unconfumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea fignified by the word gold.
3. Solidity ; coherence of parts.

All matter is either fluid or folid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme fixednefs and coherency, and the moft rapid inteftine motion of the particles of bodies.

Eently'y's Sernions.
4. Steadinefs; fettled opinion or refolution.

A fixednefs in religion will not give my confcience leave to confent to innovations.

King Charles.
Fixi'dity. $n \int$. [from fixed.] Coherence of parts, oppofed to volatility. A word of Ecyle.
Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to fixidity and volatility, and yet are fo combined by the firft operation of the fire, that itfelf does fcarce afterwards feparate them. Eolle. Fixity. n. $\int$ [fi.iti, French.] Cuherence of parts, oppofed to volatility.

And are not the fun and fixed flars great eartlis vehemently lot,' whofe heat is conferved by the greatnefs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whore parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their fxity, but alfo by the valt weight and denfity of the atmofpheres incumbent upon them? Newt. O/t.

Fíxure

## F L A

F L A

## Fíxurit. n.f. [from fix.]

1. Pofition.

The fixure of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art.
Shakefp. IV inter's Tale.
2. Stable preflure.

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy grait.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
$T$ he unity and married calm of ftates
Quite from their fixure. Sbakeppeare's Troil. ard Crefida.
Fízgig. n. f. A kind of dart or harpoon with which feamen flrike fifl.
FLA'BBY. adj. [faccidus, Latin.] Soft; not firm; eafily fhaking or yielding to the touch.
Palenefs, a weak pulfe, palpitations of the heart, faibby and black feh, are fymptoms of weak fibres. Arlutbroot.

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her fabbi dugs, and down they drop.
Sruift.
Fla'bile. adj [fiabilis, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; fubiect to be blown.

Dict.
ILA'CCID. adj. [flaccidus, Latin] Weak; limber; not ftiff; lax; not tenfe.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the fun: the caufe I take to be, is, that the part againt which the fun beateth waxeth more faint and flaccid in the flalk, and thereby lefs able to fupport the flower. Bacon.

They whofe mufcles are weak or faccid, are unapt to pronounce the letter $r$.

Holder's Elcments of Speech.
The furgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too flaciid and produce fungufes, or as they harden and produce callofities.

Arbuth) ot on Diet.
Flaccídity. $u . f$. [from flaccid.] Laxity; limbernefs; want of tenfion; want of ftefinefs.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but faccidity joined with infenfibility.

Wijeman's Surgery.
To FLAG. v.n. [flaggeren, Dutch; fleozan, Saxon, to fly.]
I. 'To hang loofe without fiffnefs or teation.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, fagging down in the middle, men, wives and children lie zogether.

## The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowfy, now, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI.
It keeps thofe flender aerial bodies feparated and ftretched
It keeps thofe flender aerial bodies feparated and ftretched
out, which otherwife, by reafon of their flexiblenefs and weight, would flag or curl.

Bogle's Spring of the Air.

## Like a fiery meteor funk the fun,

The promife of a ftorm; the fhifting gales
Forfake by fits, and fill the flagging fails.
2. To grow fpiritlefs or dejected.

My flagging foul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if the were a body in a body:
My fenfes too are dull and ftupify'd,
Their edge rebated: fure fome ill approaches. Drya. D. Seb.
The pleafures of the town begin to flag and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the fpleen. Szuift.
3. To grow feeble; to lofe vigour.

Juice in language is fomewhat lefs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and fignifying, and the feufe gentle, there is juice : but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, ftarved, fcarce covering the bone, and fhews like fones in a fack: fome men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they ftrive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lofe their grood.

Ben. 'Jabnjon's Difioveries.
His ftomach will expect victuals at the ufual hour, and grow peevifh if he paffes it; cither fretting itfelf into a troublefome excefs, or flagging into a downright want of appetite. Locke.

There muft be a noble train of actions to preferve his fame in life and motion; for, when it is once at a ftand, it naturally flags and languifhes.

Addifen's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .256$
If on fublither wings of love and praife,
My love above the ftarry vault I raife,
Lur'd by fome vain conceit of pride or luft,
I jag, I drop, and flutter in the duft.
Arbuthnot.
1 le fees a fpirit hath been raifed againft him, and he only watches 'till it begins to flag: he goes about watching when to devour us.

Swift.
ToFlag. v. a.
A. To let fall ; to fuffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flics apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is bind :
Soon muft thofe glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thoufand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Muft drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die. Prior.
2. [irom flag, a fpecies of flone.] To lay with broad fone. The fides and Hoor are all flagged with excellent marble. Sandys.

A white fonc ured for flagging foors. If ood ard on Torls.
Flag. $n$. f. [from the verit.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf at:a yellow fower, for called from its motion in the wind.
She took an ark of bultufhes; and laid it in the fars by the river's brink

Ex, ii 3.
Can bulrufhes but br the river grow?
Can flags there flourifh where ho waters flow.
Sondjs.
There be divers fifhes that calt their fpawn on fays or ftones.

Walton's Angler.
Cut flag roots, and the roots of other weeds. Alor tumer.
2. The colours or enfign of a hip or land forces, by which fignals are made at fea, or regiments are diftinguifhed in the field.

There flass of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and profpect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. Shak. K. 7 bn.
He hangs out as many fiags as he defcryeth velfets; fiquare,
if, hhips; if gallies, pendant's.
Sandys's Travels.
Let him be girt
With all the grifly legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monffrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to reftore his purchafe back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. Milton.
The French and Spaniard, when your flags appear,
Forget their hatred, and confent to fear. Waller.
The interpretation of that article about the fag is a ground at pleafure for opening a war.

Timíle.
In either's flag the golden ferpents bear,
Erecting crefts alike, like volurnes rear,
And mingle friendly hinfings in the air. Dryden's Aurengz.
Then they, whofe mothers, frantick with their fear, In woods and wilds the flags of Eacchus bear,
And lead his dances with difhevell'd hair. Dryden's EAn
3. A fpecies of fone ufed for finooth pavements. [jiacle, old French ]

Part of two flass ftriated, but deeper on one fide than the other.

Woodward on Foffls.
Flagftone will not $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{lit}$, as nate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than fo many ftrata. Woodrvard's Met. Folf
Flag-broom. n.f. [from fag and broom] A broom for fweepirg flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigy, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.
Flag-officer. n.f. [fiog and officer.] A commander of a fquadron.
Her grandfather was a fag-officer. Addijon's Spectator. Flag-ship. n.f. [flug and $\Omega_{i f}$.] The fhip in which the commander of a fleet is.
Flag-worm. n.f. [figg and worm.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or fedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a fiag-zvorm, or a green gentle.

Walton's Anrler.
Flácelet. $n$. [flageolea, French.] A fmall flute; a fmall inftrument of wind mufick
Play us a leffion on your fagelet. More's Divine Dialogues. Fiagella'rion. \%.f. [from fagello, Latin] The ufe of the foourge.

By Bridewell all defcend,
As morning pray'r and fas ellation end.
Gartb's Difpenf.
Fla'gainess. u. $\int$. [from tlagyy.] Laxity; limbernels; want of tenfion.
Fla'ggy. adj. [from flag.]

1. Weak; lax ; limber; not ftiff; not tenfe.

His flaggy wings, when fortil he did difplay,
Were like two fails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh fpeedy way. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
That bafking in the fun thy bees may lye,
And refling there, their flaggy pinions dry. Dryden's Virgil.
2. Weak in talte; infipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the fock of a colewort, and it will bear a great flaggy apple. Bacon's Natural. Hiffory.
FLAGITIOUS: adj. [from faritius, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villany or fluzitious action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the caufes of it, it will be found that a lye was firft or laft the principal erigine to effect it. South.

There's no working upon a flagitious and perverfe nature by kindnefs and difcipline.

L'Eftrange.
Firf, thofe fiagitious times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Confpire to violate the nuptial bed.
Rofommon.
Perjury is a crime of fo flagitious a nature, we camot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. Addijon.

But if in noble minds fome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of fpleen and four difdain,
Difcharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in thefe flay itious times.
Pope.

## F L A

Fiagi'riousness. n. $\int$. [from fingitious.] Wickednefs; villany.
Fla'Gon. n.f. [fflacced, Welfh; flaxe, Saxoul ; flafke, Danif!; flacom, French; fiafe, Italian; flajco, Spanifh.] A vefiel of drink with a narrow mouth.
A mad rogue! he pour'd a foagon of Rhenifh on my head once.
More had fent him by a fuitor in Cliancery two filver.
flagons Bacon's Apophth.
Did they coin pirpots, bowls, and fingons
Int' officers of horfe and dragoons? Hidibras, p. i. cant. 2. His trufty fagon, fuil of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with agre and ufe. Rofommon. One flagon walks the round, that none fhould think
They either change, or ftint him of his drink. Dryd. Fur. Ela'grancy. n.f. [fagrantia, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Luft caufeth a flagrancy in the eyes, as the fight and the touch are the things delired, and therefore the firits refort to thofe parts.
Fla'grant. adj. [flagrans, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; cager.

A thing, which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, ftirreth up fagrant defires and affections, correfpondent unto that which the words contain. Hooker, b.v. f. 39. 2. Glowing; flufhed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greafy tafk,
And illuing flagrant to an cvening mafk :
So morning infecis, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the fetting fun. Pope's Epifles. 3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack, The beadle's lafh fill flagrant on their back.
4. Notorious ; flaning.

When fraud is great, it furnifhes weapons to defend itfelf; and at worft, if the crinics be fo flagrant that a man is laid afide out of perfect fhame, he retires loaded with the fpoils of the nation.

With equal poize let fteddy juftice fway,
And fagrant crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the firoke delay.
Swift.

Flagra'tion. n.f. [fagro, Latin.] Burning.
Smith.
Fia'cstaff, is. $\int$ [fas and faff ] The faft on which flag is fixed.

The duke, lefs numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat fies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar
And bloody crofles on his flagfaffs rife. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
Fiail. n.f. [flagcllum, Latin; flegel, German.] The inftrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

Our foldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threfher with a fail,
Fell gently down as if they fruck their friends. Sb, H. VI.
When in one night, ere glimpfe of morn,
His fhadowy fail hath threfh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end
Then lies him down the lubbar-fend.
Milton.
In this pile fhould reign a mighty prince,
Born for a fcourge of wit, and flail of fenfe.
Dryden.
The dextrous handling of the flail, or the plough, and being good workmen with thefe tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's fkill in arms, nor make them lefs able in the arts of war and government.

Locke.
The threfher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail ;
The proverb fays, no fence againft a flail.
Swift.
FLAKE. n. f. [floccis, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loofely held together, like a fock of wool.
O crimfon circles, like red fakes in the element, when the weather is hotteft.

Sidney, b. ii.
And from his wide devouring oven fent
A flake of fire, that fluthing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoft made affear'd
Fairy 2 neen.
The earth is fometimes covered with finow two or three fect deep, made up only of little fakes or. picces of ice. Burn. Small drops of a mifling rain, defcending through a freezing air, do each of them fhoot into one of thofe figured icicles; which, being rufiled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and cluftered together into fmall parcels, which we call fakes of fuow.

Grew's Cofmolog. Sacr. b. i. c. 3.
Upon throwing in a flone the water boils for a confiderable time, and at the fame time are feen little flakes of feurf rifing up.
2. A flratum ; layer ; lamina.

The fakcs of his tough ficfo fo firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound.
Sandys.
i labourer in his left hand holding the head of the centerpin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great flalies of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the tecth would make. Moxon.
To Flakf.. a.a. [from the noun] Toform in flakes or bodies loofely commeded:

From the blak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or flate the fleecy frow. F'ope's Oilyff. Plea'ky.alj. [from fiake.]
x. Loofely hanging together.

The filent hour ficals on,
And faky darknefs breaks within the Eaff. Sbakef. Ri.b. III. The trumpet roars, long falky flames expire,
With fparks that feem to fit the world on fire.
Hence, when the fnows in Winter ceafe to weep,
And undiffolv'd their faty texture keep,
'The banks with eafe their humble fircams contain,
Which fwell in Summer, and thofe banks difdain. Biackin. 2. Lying in layers or ftrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. n. f. [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falfo hood; a lye; an illufory pretext.

A flam more fenfelefs than the rog'ry
Of old arufpicy and aug'ry. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3. 'Till thefe men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinfically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of confcience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, fiam and delufion.

What are moft of the hiftories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and configned over as a perpetual abufe and flam upon pofterity.

Soutb's Sermons.
Flam. i. .f. [from the French famme, a flame.] A tranfient blaze; a fudden explofion of flame from fat or dripping: and fo in Scotland transferred to any thing glozing and fafhily illufory.
To Flam. v. a. [from the noun.] To deceive with a lyc. Mercly cant.

For fo our ignorance was flamm'd,
To damn ourfelves $t$ 'avoid being damn'd. Hudiltras, p. iii. God is not to be flammed off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can'ft do, and what not. South's Sermons. FLA' MBEAU. n.f. [French.] A lighted torch.

The king feiz'd a flambeau with zeal to deftroy. Dryder - As the attendants carried each of them a fambenu in their hands, the fultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the houfe, find out the criminal, and put him to death.

Addifon's Guardian.
FLAME. n. $\int$. [ffamma, Latin; flamme, French]
I. Light emitted from fire.

Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, fo hot as to fhine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the flame.

What fame, what lightning e'er
Nowton's Opt.
so quick an active force did bear Fire.

Cowlcy.
Jove, Prometheus' theft allow ;
The flames he once fole from thee, grant him now. Ccwley: 3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightnefs of fancy; vigrour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philafter have the loudeft fame;
Great are thcir faults, and glorious is their fame:
In both our Englifh genius is expreft,
Lofty and bold, but negligently dreft.
Waller:
. Ardour of inclination.
Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congeneal, mingling flame with flame.
5. Paffion of love.

Pope.
My heart's on flame, and does like fire
To her afpirc.
Cozuley.
Come arm'd in flames; for I would prove
All the extremities of love.
Cowlicy.
No warning of th' approaching flame;
Swiftly like fudden death it cane:
I lov'd the moment I beheld.
Granizille.
To Flame. v. $n$. [from the noun]
共

1. To thine as fire; to burn with emiffion of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to flame in, with fuch weak breath as this? Sharefp. He fell flaming through th' ethereal fky
To bottomlefs perdition.
Miltor.
Hell all around
Inilion.
As one great furnace flann'd.
To fline like flame
Behold it like an ample curtain fpread,
Now ftreak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anor at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chufing fable for the peaceful night.
Pricr.
3. To break out in violence of pafion.

Flamecóloured. adj. [farane and colour.] Of a bright yei low colour.
'Tis frong, and it does indiffcrent well in fiamecolower ftockings.

S:akefpeare's Trualfth Night.
Auguft thall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick afpeet, in a flamectlonred carment. Peacham. FLAMMEN. n. f. [Latin.] A prieft; one that officiates in folemn offices.

Then firt the famen tafted living food;
Next his grim idol fineard widh human blond.

F:An:1 Tron. n. f. [fammatio, Latin.] Th.e ad of futing on flame.

White or cryfalline arfenick, being artificial, and fublimed with fitt, will not endure fiammation. Broon's /'ulyar Err. Flammab:'Lity. "f. [flamm, Latin] 'The qualiey of admiting to be fet on fire.
In the fu'phur of hodies torrified, that is, the nily, fat and unctuous parts, confift the principles of flammability. Jrown. Fla'muevos. adj. [flammur, Latin]. Confiting of name; refembling flame.

This flameneou; licht is not over all the body. Brown. Fiamn'frerot's. adj; [fammifer, Lat.] Bringing flame. Dici. Flammívonious. adj. [famma and vomo, Latin.] Vomiting out flime.

Dict.
Flámy. aidj. [from flame.]

1. Infamed; hurning ; flaming.

My thoughts imprifon'd in my fecret woes,
With famy breaths do infue oft in found.
Sidncy, b. ii
2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital fpirits of living creatures are a fubfance compounded of an airy and flamy matter; and though air and flame, heing free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will.

Ba:on's Natural Hifiory.
FLANK. u2.f. [fianc, French, according to Merage, from $\lambda \alpha \gamma \omega \nu$; more probably from latus, Latin.]

1. That part of the fide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly flall be eminent by fhadowing the fank. Peach.
2. [In men] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He faid, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin fent:
Through faris fhield the forceful weapon went, His corfiet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his fiank defcends.
3. The fide of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and fimall fhot thundered and thowered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at fea in fank. Bacon's War with Spain.

The other half of the battle, and the whole flank of the rear, was clofed by the carriages. Hayward.
Gray was appointed to ftand on the left fide, in fuch fort as he might take the flank of the enemy.

## To right and left the front

Hayward.
Divided, and to either flank retir'd. Milton's Paradifo Lof A.
4. [In fortification.] That part of the baftion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppofite face, the flank and the curtain.

Harris.

## To Flank. v.a

1. To attack the fide of a battalion or flect.
2. To be pofted fo as to overlook or command any pafs on the fide; to be on the fide.

With fates averfe, againift their kieg's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they ftand,
And faink the paflage.
By the rich fcent we found our perfum. 1 . Drywen's EX $n$. Which, flunk'd with rocks, did clofe in covert lay. Drydcn. Fla'Nker. n. f. [from, fank.] A fortification jutting out fo as to command the fide of a body marching to the aflault.

The Turks, difcouraged with the lofs of their fellows, and fore beaten by the Spaniards out of their fiankers, were enforced to retire.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
To Fla'niser. v.a. [flunquer, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.
Fla'nnel. n.f. [gwlanen, Welch, from gwlan, wool, Davies.] A foft nappy fuff of wool

I cannot anfwer the Welch fiannel.
Shakefpeare.
FLAP. n. $\int$. [loppe, Saxon.]
I. Any thing that hangs broad and loofe, faftened only by one fide.

There is a peculiar provifion for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous fap upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admifion of the air. Brown's Vulg. Err. Some furgeons make a crucial incifion, upon the fuppofition that the wound will more eafily heal by turning down the fla,s.s.

Sbarp's Surgery
2. The motion of any thing broad and loofe.
3. [A difeafe in horfes.]

When a horfe is faid to have the flaps, you may perceive his lips to he fwelled on both fides of his mouth; and that which is in the bliffers is like the white of an egg: you muft, to cure it, cut fome nafhes with a knife, and rub it once with falt, and it will cure.

Farrier's Dict.
To Flap. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a fyp, as Ales arc beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took fancluary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle flapt off the former, and devoured the otier.

L'Eftrange.
Yet let me finp this bug with gilded wings,
This painted chiid of dire, that ftinks and finges. Pope
2. To move with a flap or noife made by the ftroke of any thing hroad..
'The dira flasting on the finicic of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, wiilicartened him in the ducl. Drjdin's sin. Dollicat.

## With fuitlofs tuil

Flots fimy piations ofr, to extricate
Their feet in liquid fhackies briund.
'ihree times, a!l in the dead of nights;
A bell was heard to ring
And fhricking at her window thrice
The raven falt $p$ d his wing.
Tichell.
To Flap. v. n.
s: Toply the wings with noife.
'T'is common for a duck to run finpting and futiering away', as if maimed, to canty people from her young. L'Ejtrange. 2. To fall with flaps; or broad parts depending.

When fuffocating mifts obfure the morn;
Let thy worft wig, long us'd to ftorms, be worn ;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his flopping hat fecures his hair.
Gay's Trivia.
Flápdragon. \%\%. \%.

1. A play in which they catch raifins out of burning brandy, and, extinguifing them by clofng the mouth, eat them.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for flapdragons, and rides the wild mare with the boys.

Sbakejpearc's Flonry IV. p. ii.
To Fla'peragon. v.a. [from the noun.] To fwallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the fhip, to fee how the fea flafdragoned it.

Sbakefpcare's Winicr's Tale.
Fla'peared. alj. [fap and ear.] Having loofe and broad ears.

A whorferon, beetleheaded, flapeared knave. Shakefpeare
To Feare. v.n. [from flederen, to flutter, Dutch, Skinner: perhaps accidentally changed from glare.]

1. To flutter with a fplendid fhow.

She frall be loofe enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head. Sbakefpeare.
2. To glitter with tranfient Jufire.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A ftrong regard and awe; but fpeech alone
Doth vanifh like a faring thing,
And it the ear, not confcience, ring.
Herbert.
3. To glitter offenfively.

When the fun begins to fing
His fioring beams, me, goddefs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves.
Milton.
4. To be in too much light.

I cannot ftay
Flaring in funmine all the day.
Prior:
FLASH. $\operatorname{n}$. $\rho$. [ $\phi$ ді $\xi$, Minhbew.]

1. A fudden, quick, tranfitory blaze:

When the crofs blue lightning feem'd to open
The breaft of heav'n, I did prefent myfelf
Ev'n in the aim and very frafb of it. Shakefp. Ful. Cafar.
We fee a $\not\{a \beta b$ of a piece is feen fooner than the noife is heard.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, N${ }^{\circ} .21 \mathrm{CO}_{0}$
One with a falb begins, and ends in fmoak;
The other out of fmoak brings glorious light. Rofommon.
And as Fegeon, when with heaven he frove,
Defy'd the forky lightrining from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And falb for falb returns, and fires for fires. Dryd. REn.
2. Sudden burft of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your fongs? your flafies of merriment, that were wont to fet the table in a roar?

Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Wicked men prefer the light fafles of a wanton mirth, which for a while fufpend reflection, and hide the finner from himfelf, to fuch difcourfes as awaken confcience. Rogers.
3. A fhort tranfient fate.

The Perfians and Macedonians had it for a fajb. Bacon. 4. A body of water driven by violence.
'Co Flash. v. $n$.

1. To glitter with a quick and tranfient flame.

This falt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to fiafb divers times almoft like melted nitre.

Boyle:
2. To burft out into any kind of violence.

Sy day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hout
He flafics into one grofs crime or other,
That fets us all at odds. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They flafo ont fometimes into an irregular greatnefs of thou:ght. Felton on the Clafilicks.
To Flash. v.a. To frike up large bodies of water from the furface.

With his raging arms he rudely fafin' $l$
The waves abou!, and ail his armour fwept,
That all the blood and fith away was wath'd. Fairy शueen.
If the fea-water be flaflecd with a nick or oar, the fame cafleth a fhining colcui, and the drops refemble farkles of firc.

Cancti's Survey of Corinu cil.

## F L A

## FLA

Fla'sher. n. $\kappa$. [fromifafin.] A man of more appcarance of wit than reality.
Fin'shily. adv. [from fafly.] With empty flow; without rcal power of wit or folidity of thought.
Fla'shy adj. [from fa/b.]
r. Empty; not folid; fhowy without fubfance.

Flafly wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large difcourfe.

Digly on the Soul, Dedicat.
When they lift, their lean and flafhy fongs
Grate on their ferannel pipes of wretched ftraw. Milton. This mean conceit, this darling myltery,
Which thou think't nothing, friend! thou thalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the fiefhy wit. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
2. [From flaccidus, Skinner:] Infipid; without force or fpirit.

Diftilled books are, like common diftilled waters, fiafiy
Bacon, E [Jay 5 1.
The taftes that moft offend in fruits, herbs and roots, ate
bitter, harfh, four, waterifh or fiafiy. Baccn's Nat. Hiffory FLASK. n. f. [ falque, French.]

1. A bortle; a veffel

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely afk;
But the Champaigne is to each man his flafk.
2. A powder-horn.

> Powder in a \{killefs foldier's fafk

Is fet on fire.
King. La'sket. n.f. [from fiafk.] A veffel in which Shakefeare. ferved.

Another plac'd
The filver ftands, with golden fafkets grac'd. Po's's Ody.f. FLAT. adj. [plat, French.]
2. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all-fhaking thunder,
Strike fat the thick rotundity o' th' world. Shak. K. Lear. The houfes are fat roofed to walk upon, fo that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. Addijon on Itaily. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly difcern it was a land flat to our fight, and full of bofcage. Bacon. 3. Without elevation.

Ceafe t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall fat, and fhrink into a trivial toy,
At every fudden flighting quite abafht. Milton's Par. Loft.
4. Level with the ground.

In them is plaineft taught, and eafieft learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it fo,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat. Milt. Par. Reg. That Chrift-church ftands above ground, and that the church of Weftminfter lies not flat upon it, is your lordfhip's commendation

Scuth.
5. Lying horizontally proftrate ; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her flat,
And worhip her as goddefs of the wood. Fairy 2ueen, b. i. That lamentable wou:d,
Which laid that wretched prince flat on the ground. Danicl.
6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.
7. Taftelefs; infipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a fat tamed piece. Sh. Troil. and Cref.
Tafte fo divine! that what of fweet before
Hath touch'd my fenfe, fat feems to this and harfh. Milton. 'The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, moft ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce ; pleafing to fight,
But to the tongue inelegant and fiat.
Pbillips.
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short fpeeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be hlot out of fecret intentions; but as for large difcourfes, they are fat things, and not fo much noted. Bacon, Efay 16. Some fhort excurfions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat infipid ftuff. Dryd. Don Sebafian. 9. Deprefled; fpiritlefs; dejected.

My hopes all flat, nature within me feems
In all her functions weary of herfelf. Milton's Agsnifics. 10. Unpleafing; taftelefs.

How weary, fale, flat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the ufes of this world! Shakesp. Hamlet.
To one firmly perfuaded of the reality of heal
To one firmly perfuaded of the reality of heavenly happinefs, and carncflly defirous of obtaining it, all earthly fatiffactions muft needs look little, and grow fat and unfavoury.

1. Peremptory ; abfolute ; downright.

His horfe with flat tiring taught him, that difcrete flays make fpeedy journeys.

Sidney.
It is a fat wrong to punifh the thought or purpofe of any before it be enacted; for true juftice punifheth nothing but the civil act or wicked word. Sienfor's State of Ireiand.
As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, fo they become fat libertines, and fall to all licentioufinefs. Spenfer. You ftart away,
And lend no ear unto my purpofes;
'Ihofe prifoners you fhall keep:
-I will, that's fiat.
Shakefpeare's HurryIV. p.i.

Thus repuls'd, our finat hupe
Is fat defpair: we mult exafperate
Th' Alnighty Victor to fpend all his race,
And that muft end lis.
Miton's Paralíe ich, lii
If thou fin in wine or wantonnefs,
Boaft mot thereof, mor make thy flame thy evory;
lirailty gets pardon by fubmifivenefs:
But he that boafts, thuts that out of his flory
He makes flat war witlı Good, and doth defy
With his meer clod of earth the fpacious $f_{\mathrm{k}} \mathrm{y}$.
Ilcrbert.
And fole his talifmanigue loufe:
And all his new-found old inventions,
With fat felonious intentions. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1. 12. Not flarill; not acute; not fharp in found.

If you ftop the holes of a hawk's bell it will male r:o ring, but a fiat noife or ratt'e. Bacon's Natural Hificry
The upper end of the windpipe is endued with feveral cartilages and mufcles to contrad or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or fharp.

Ray on the Creation.
Flat. n.f.
A level; an extended plane.
The ftrings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater found, by reafon of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the fot of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. Bacon's Nat Hift.

Becaufe the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expofe flefl or fifl, both upon a fake of wood fome height above the earth, and upon the fiat of the carth. Bac:n's Nat. Hijf.

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers diftinct eminences appear a fiat by force of fhadows, and yet the fladows themfelves not to appear.

Wotton's Architcciure.
He has cut the fide of the rock into a fiat for a garden; and by laying on it the wafte earth, that he has found in feveral of the neighbouring parts, furnified out a kind of luxury for a hermit.

Addijon on Italy.
2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your dult upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this fiat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the fkyin head
Of blue Olympus.
The way is ready and not long,
The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of m
Faft by a mountain.
bakeffeare's Ham.ct.
a fant,
Milton'.
A Aimon's Paradije Ly $h$, b. ix.
The ocean, overpeering of his lift,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous hafte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers.
Shakefieare's Ham.'t'
All the infections, that the fun fuclss up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Profpero fall. Shakefp. Tcmict
Half my pow'rs this night,
Paffing thefe flats, are taken by the tide;
There Lincoin wafhes have devoured them. Shak. K. Foim,
4. Shallow ; ftrand; place in the fea where the water is not deep enough for fhips.

1 fhould not fee the fandy hour-glafs run,
But I fould think of fhallows and of fats.
Shakepreare
The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through fo many flats and fands, if wind and weather be not very favourable.

Ralcigh's Efays.
Having newly left thefe grammatick flats and fhallows, where they fluck unreafonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conftructions, we are now on the fudden turmoiled with their unballafted wits in fathomlefs and unquiet deeps of controverfy.

Miiton on Educaticn.
Full in the prince's paffage hills of fand,
And dang'rous flats, in fecret ambufh lay,
Where the falfe tides fkim o'er the cover'd land,
And feamen with diffembled depths betray.
Drydin.
The fea could not be narrower than it is, without a great lofs to the world; and muft we now have an ocean of mere fiats and fhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? Penily, 5. The broad fide of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame.
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dxmons of the air
My flaming fword above 'em to difiplay,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The fat to fweep the vifions from thy mind
'The edge to cut'em through that flay behind
D. aice
6. Depreffion of thought or language.

Milton's Paradife Loft is admirable; Lut am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no fats amongt his clerations, when'tis evident he creeps along fometimes for abore an hundred lines together?
$D_{i j}: a_{n}$.
7. A furface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then fuch ravifhing charms in a dull mavaricd fiat, to make a fufficient compenfation for the chief things of the anciunt mountains, and for the precious things of the iafting hills.

Rentip's Sermins.

## FLA

To Flat. v a. [from the noun.]

1. To level; to deprefs; to make broad and fmooth.

The ancients fay, if you take two twigs of feveral fruittrees, and fiat them on the fides, and bind them clofe, and fet them in the ground, they will come up in one ftock. Bacon.

With horrid thapes the does her fons expofe,
Diftends their fwelling lips, and fats their nofe. Creech.
2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moift place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwife frefh in their colour, but their juice fomewhat flatted. Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 377.
To Flat. v. $n$.

1. To grow flat: oppofed to fwell.

I burnt it the fecond time, and obferved the fkin Shirink, and the fwelling to fiat yet more than at firft.

Temple.
2. To obftruct ; retard; hinder ; to render unanimated or evanid

Nor are conftant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the fpirit of prayer and devotion, than uripremeditated and confufed variety to diftract and lofe it.
K. Cbarles.

Fla'tlong. adv. [flat and long.] With the flat downwards; not edgewife.

What a blow was there given?
-An it had not fallen fatlong.
Shakefpeare's Tempeft.
Fla'tly. adu. [from flat.

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without fpirit ; dully ; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily ; downright.

He in thefe wars had flatly refufed his aid. Sidney, b. ii.
Thereupon they fat'y difavouch
To yield him more obedience, or fupport. Daniel's Ci. War. Unjuft, thou fay'ft,
Fiatly unjuft, to bind with laws the free. Milt. Parad. Lof.
Not any interpreters allow it to be fpoken of fuch as fatly deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exifrence, do yet feclude him from directing the affairs of the world.

Bentley's Sermons.
Fia'tness. n. f. [from flat $]$

1. Evennefs; level extenfion.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears io very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner louked on the flatnefs of a figure, as one of the greateft beauties in fculpture.
3. Deadnefs; infipidity; vapidnefs.

Deadnefs or flatnefs in cyder is often occafioned by the too free admiffion of air into the veffel. Mortimer's Husbandry. 4. Dejection of ftate.

The emperor of Ruffia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but fee
The flatnefs of my mifery! Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of fpirit.
6. Dulnefs; infipidity; frigidity.

How faft does obfcurity, flatnefs, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations?' 「is a difficult talk to talk to the purpofe, and to put life and perfpicuity into our difcourfes. Collier Some of Homer's tranflators have fwelled into fuftian, and others funk into fiatne/s.

Pope's Preface to Homer.
7. The contrary to fhrilnefs or acutenefs of found.

Take two faucers, and ftrike the edge of the one againft the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you fhall find the found groweth more flat, even while part of the faucer is above the water; but that flatnefs of found is joined with a harfhnefs.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. $157^{\circ}$
To Fla'tten. v.a. [fiatir, French, from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

If they fhould lie in it, and beat it down, or fatten it, it will rife again.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject ; to deprefs ; to difpirit.

To Flátten. v. $n$.

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and infipid

Here joys that endure for ever, frefh and in vigour, are oppofed to fatisfactions that are attended with faticty and furfeits, and flatten in the very tafting.

L'Eftrange, Fable 161.
FLa'tTER. n.f. [from flat.] The workman or inftrument by which bodies are flattened.
To FLA'ITTER. v. a. [flate', French.]

1. To footh with praifes; to pleafe with blandifhments; to gratify with fervile obfequioufnefs; to gain by falfe compliments. . When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He fays he does; being then molt flattered. Sbak. Ful. Caf. His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not finter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder : hìs heart's his mouth;
What his breaft forges, that his tongue muft vent. Shake $\int$ p.
He that flattereth his neighbour, fpreadeth a net for his Seet.

Prov. xxix. 5.

## F L A

He fatteretb himiclf in his owne eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful.

PS xxxvi. 2.
After this way of flattering their willing henefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their poffeffions. Decay of Piet)

Averfe alike to flatter or offend. Pope.
They flatter'd ev'ry day; and fome days eat. Pope.
I fcorn to fiutter you or any man. Dr. Nowton's Ded to Milt: 2. To praife falfely.

## Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age;

Provoke our cenfure.
3. To pleafe; to footh. This fenfe is purely Gallick.

A confort of voices fupporting themfelves by their dififerent parts make a harmony, pleafingly fills the ears and fiatter them.

Dijden's Dufiefnog:
4. To raife falfe hopes.

He always vacant', always amiable;
Hopes thee; of fatt'ring gales
Unmindful.
Milton.
Fla'tterer. in $\rho$. [from fiater.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleafing falfities.

When I tell him he hates fitterers,
He fays he does; being then moft flattered. Shak. Jul. Caf.
Some praifes proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may ferve every man: if he be a cunning fatterer; will follow the arch fatterer, which is a man's lelf. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is confcious to himfelf that he is moft defective, and is moft out of countenance in himfelf, that will the fiatterer entitle him to perforce.

Bacon, Effay 54
If we from wealth to poverty defcend,
Want gives to know the flatt'rer from the friend. Dryden. After treating her like a goddefs, the hufband ufes her like a woman: what is fill ivorfe, the moft abject fatterers degenerate into the greateft tyrants. Addifon's Cuardian; $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. I i 3. The publick fhould know this of your ladyhip; yet whoever goes about to inform them, fhall be cenfured for a flatterer.
Fla't TERy. n. f. [from'flatter; fiáterie, French] Falfe praife; artful obfequioufnefs; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are confcious of their greatnefs, And hold it mean to borrow aught from fattery. Rowe.

Simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands.
Pofe.
See how they beg an alms of fattery!
They languifh, O! fupport them with a lye:
Young.
FLa't tish. adj. [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatnefs.

Thefe are from three inches over to fix or feven, and of a flattifb fhape.

Woodward ont Foffils. Fla'tulency. n. f. [from flatuient.]

1. Windinels ; fultiefs of wind; turgefcence by wind confined.

Vegetáble fubitances contain a great deal of air, which expands itfelf, producing all the diforders of fatulency: Arbutbn.
2. Emptinefs; vanity; levity; airinefs.

Whether moft of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothefis they claim to, may be determined by any that confiders the natural flatulency of that airy fcheme of notions.

Glanville.
FLA'TULENT. adj. [ffatülentus, flatus, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air ; windy.

Peare are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are fatulent, when diffolved by digeftion. Arbutbnot.

Flatulent tumours are fuch as eafily yield to the preffure of the finger ; but readily return, by their elafticity, to a tumid ftate again: thefe are fo light as fcarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwife incommodious than by their unfightlinefs or bulk.

2uincy.
2. Empty; vain; big without fubftance or reality ; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from thofe few indiftinct reprefentations which are made to our groffer faculties, is a flatulent vanity.

Glanv. Scepf: c. 23.
How many of thefe flatulent writers have funk in their reputation, after feven or eight editions of their works. Dryden.
Flatuo'sity. n.f. [.flatuofité, French, from fiatus, Latin.] Windinefs; fulnefs of air.

The caufe is $f_{1}$ ituofity; for wind ftirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw firit or wind, which is the principal caufe of tenfion in the ftomach and belly. Bacon. Fla'tuous. adj. [from flatus, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the fomach, in a fmall quantity, doth digeft and overcome, being not flatuous nor loathfome; and fo fendeth it to the mefentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory, No. 44. FLA'TUS. n.f. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caufed by indigeftion and a grofs internal perfpiration; which is therefore difcufled by warm aromaticks. श, शinc.
Fla'twise. adj. [flat and wife: fo it thould be witten, not $^{\prime}$ flatuays.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.
Its pofture in the earth was flatwije, and parallel to the fite of the flratum in which it was repofited. H'cocizartio on Fffls.

## F L A

ToFlaunt. v. $n$
I. To make a fluttering fhow in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With faunting honeyfuckle.
Milton.
Thefe courtiers of applaufe deny themfelves things convenient to flaunt it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own defires to their vanity. Boyle.

Here, attir'd beyond our purfe, we go,
For ufelefs ornament and flaunting fhow :
We take on truft, in purple robes to fhine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. Dryden's furenal.
You fot, you loiter about alehoufes, or flaunt about the ftreets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.

Arbuthnot's Hifory of Fobn Bull.
2. To be hung with fomething loofe and flying. This feems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has fome fmall diff'rence made;
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. Pope's E flays. Flaunt. n. $\int$. Any thing loofe and airy.

How would he look to fee his work fo noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he fay! or how
Should I in thefe my borrow'd flaunts behold
The fternnefs of his prefence!
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
FLA'VOUR. n.f.

1. Power of pleafing the tafte:

They have a certain flavour, at their firft appearance, from feveral accidental circumftances, which they may lofe, if not taken early.

Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\ominus} .488$.
2. Sweetnefs to the fmell ; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blufhing rofe,
With bending heaps, fo nigh their bloom difclofe,
Each feems to fmell the flavour which the other blows. Dry. $\}$
Fla'vourous. adj. [from flavour.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their firft flav'rous tafte, renounce their kind. Dryden:
2. Fragrant ; odorous.

FLAW. n. $\int$. [ $\varphi \lambda \alpha^{\prime} \omega$, to break; floh, Saxon, a fragment; flauw, Dutch, broken in mind.].

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart fhall break into a thoufand flaws,
Or ere I weep
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Wool, new-fhorn, being laid cafually upon a veffel of verjuice, after fome time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the veffel were whole, without any flaw, and had not the bunghole open. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. . Boyle.
A faw is in thy ill-bak'd veffel found.

A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd veffel found;
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring found.
As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should fink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it hall,
Should gape immenfe, and, rußhing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball.

Dryden.
Whether the nymph fhall break Diana's law,
Or fome frail China-jar receive a flaw.
Pope.
He that would keep his houfe in repair, muft attend every little breach or flaw, and fupply it immediately, elfe time alone will bring all to ruin.

Dryden's Perf. A fault ; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the feriweners and brokers do value unfound men to ferve their own turn.

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain fuch they were, fo known :
But fince fome faws in long defcents may be,
They make not truth, but probability.
And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a fawu.
Dryden.
To null her jointure with a flaw. Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.
Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires. Addijon's Specłator.
So many flaws had this vow in its firft conception. Alterb.
3. A fudden guft; a violent blaft. [from $f_{0}$, Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as Winter, and as fudden
As flaws congealed in the fpring of day. Sbakef. Hen. IV.
Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the Winter's flaw. Shak. Ham.
As a huge finh, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering hore, is with a north fiaw
Shoots back; fo, fent againft the ground,
[fraid,
Was foil'd Eurialus.
Chapman's Iliads.
Burfing their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And fnow, and hail, and ftormy guft, and faw,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeftes loud,
And Thrafcias rend the woods, and feas upturn. Milton. I heard the rack,
As earth and fky would mingle; but myfelf
Was diftant; and thefe fiaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark bafis underneath,
Are to the main inconfiderable. Milton's Paradife Lof.

## F L A

4. A tumult; a tempeftuous uproar.

And this fell tempeft fhall not ceafe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd flaw. Sbak. Hen. VI.
The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty faw ;
When firt it broke, the crowding enfigns faw
Which choak'd the paffage.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.
5. A fudden commotion of mind.

Oh thefe flaws and ftarts,
Impoftors to true fear, would become
A woman's ftory at a Winter's fire. Sbakeffcare's Macletb:
To Flaw. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To break; to crack ; to damage with fiffure.

But his flaw' $d$ heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to fupport,
'Twixt two extremes of paffion, joy and grief,
Burft fmilingly.
Shakefpeare's King Lear:
The cup was flawed with fuch a multitude of little cracks,
that it looks like a white, not like a cryftalline cup. Boyle.
The brazen cauldrons with the frofts are furv; $d$,
The garment ftiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. Dryden. 2. To break; to violate. Out of ufe.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants goods.
Shakeffeare's Henry VIII.
Fla'wless. adj. [from faw.] Without cracks; without defects.
A ftar of the firf magnitude, which the more high, more vaft, and more fazolefs, fhines only bright enough to make itfelf confpicuous.

Eoyle on Colours.
Flawn. n. f. [ flena, Saxon; flan, French; vleeje, Dutch.] A fort of cuftard; a pie baked in a difh.

Disi.
To Fla'wter. v. a. To fcrape or pare a fkin. Ainfluorth. FLA'WY. adj. [from fazu.] Full of flaws.
FLAX. n. f. [fleax, flex, Saxon; vlas, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the fineft thread is made.

The leaves, for the moft part, grow alternately on brancles: the cup of the flower confifts of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top: the flower confints of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gilliflower: the ovary, which rifes from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almoft globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and compofed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain fmooth feeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally fharp at the other. The feecies are fix. The firf fort is that which is cultivated for ufe in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It fhould be cultivated. Miller2. The fibres of flax cleanfed and combed for the finner.

I'll fetch fome flax, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to's bleeding face. Shakejpeare's King Lear.
Then on the rock a fcanty meafure place
Of vital $f a x$, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning fung.
Dryden's Ovid, b. viii.
Fla'xcomb. n.f. [fiax and comb.] The inftrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanfed from the brittle parts.
Fla'xdresser. n.f. [fax and drefs.] He that prepares flax
for the fpinner for the fpinner.
Fla'xen. adj. [from flax.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly tark,
With penfive labour draws the flaxen thread. Thomf. Winter.
The beft materials for making ligatures are the flaxen thread that fhoemakers ufe.

- Sharp's Surgery.

2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine fiaxen long wig, that coft me thirty guineas.
Fláxweed. n. f. A plant.
To FLAY. v. a. [ad flaa, Illandick; fae, Danifh; vlaen, Dut.]

1. To frip of the fkin.

I muft have fuffered famine, been eaten with wild beafts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been fiayed alive.

Raleigh's Apol.gy:-
While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the minifterial office to flay the facrifices.

Scuth.
Then give command the facrifice to hafte ;
Let the flay'd victims in the plains be caft;
And facred vows, and myftick fong, apply'd
To grifly Pluto and his gloomy bride. Pope's $O d y \sqrt{f}$;,$b$. $x$. 2. To take off the fkin or furface of any thing.

They fiay their fkin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.
Neither fhould that odious cuftom be allowed of cutting fcraws, which is flaying off the green furface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. Swift.
Fla'yer. n.f. [from fiay.] He that ftrips off the fkin of any thing.
FLEA. n. f. [Flea, Saxon; vioge, Dutch; fleach, Scottif.] A fmall red infect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which fucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood bath feed, get a handful or twais,
To fave againft March to make fica to refrain:

## F L E

Where chamber is fweeped, and wormwood is ftrown,
No flea for his life dare abide to be known. Tuff. Hufband. Fleas breed principally of ftraw or mats, where there hath been a little moifture. Bacon's Natural Hifory. A valiant fec, that dares eat his breakfaft on the lip of a lion.

Shatefpeare's Henry V.
Tu Flea. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.
Fle'abane. $n$. f: [fea and bane.] A plant.
It hath undivided leaves, which, for the moft part, are glutinous, and have a ftrong feent: the cup of the flower is for the moft part fcaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is compofed of many florets, which are fucceeded by feeds with a downy fubftance adhering to them.

Miller.

## $\underset{\text { Flef'abite. }}{\text { Fling. }}\}$ in. $\delta$. [fea and bite.]

1. Red marks caufed by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a feabiting.

Wifeman's Surgery.
2. A fmall hurt or pain like that caufed by the fting of a flea

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or fearing the fleth, are but fieabites to the pains of the foul. Hiaricy.

The fame expence that breaks one man's back, is not a feabiting to another.
Fléabitten. adj. [flea and bite.]

1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean ; worthlefs

Fleabitten fynod, an affembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of prebyyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their fide. Cleaveland. Fléâ. v.a. [from fiscus, Latin. See Flake.] A finall lock, thread, or twitt.

The bufineffes of men depend upon thefe little long fieaks or threads of hemp and flax. More's Antidote againgt Atheifin.
Fleam. n. f. [corrupted from $\varphi \lambda \varepsilon \beta_{\text {óto }}^{\text {ouv, }}$, the inftrument ufed in phlebotony.] An inftrument ufed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.
Fie'aivort. n. $\int$. [fiaa and zvort.] A plant.
This plant agrees with plantain and buck fhorn-plantain in every refpect, excepting that this rifes up with leafy ftalks, and divides into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicles.

Miller
To FLECK. v. a. [fleck, German, a fpot, Skinner : perhaps it is derived from $f_{e a k}$, or feke, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranfverfe, from the Inandick flake.] To fpot; to ftreak ; to ftripe; to dapple; to varie-
gate. Let it not fee the dawning fleck the fkies,
Nor the grey morning from the oceari fife.
Sandys.
Fleck'd in her face, and with diforder'd hair,
Her garments rufled, and her bofom bare. Dryden's fuven.
Both $f_{c c c}{ }^{\prime} d$ with white, the true Arcadian ftrain. Dryden. To Fle'cker. v. a. [from fleck.] To fpot; to mark with ftrokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn fmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaftern clouids with ftreaks of light;
And darknefs fecker'd, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. Sbakefp.
Fled. The preterite and participle not properly of $f y$, to ufe the wings, but of flee, to run away.

The truth is fled far away, and leafing is hard at hand. $2 E \int d r$. xiv. 18.
In vain for life he to the altar fled;
Ambition and revenge have certain fpeed.
Prior.
Fledge. adj. [flederen, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly ; qualified to leave the neft.

We did find
The fhells of fedge fouls left behind.
Herbert.

## His locks behind,

Illuftrious on his fhoulders, fledge with wings,
Lay waving round. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. iii.
To Fledge. نथ. a. [from the adjective.] To furnifh with wings; to fupply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet fledged enough to mift for themfelves.

L'Efrange, Fable 72
The fpeedy growth of birds that are hatched in nefts, and fed by the old ones 'till they be fledged, and come almoft to full bignefs in about a fortnight, feems to me an argument of providence.

Ray on the Creation.

## The fandals of celeftial mould,

Fledg'd with ambrofial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet.
Pope's Ody/fey, b. i.
To Flee. v. n. pret. fled. [This word is now almoft univerfally written fy, though properly to $f y$, fleozan, is to move with wings, and fiee, flean, to run away. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourfe to fhelter.

Behold, this city is near to flee unto.
Gen. xix. 20.
Were men fo dull they could not fee
That Lyce painted; fhould they flee

## F L E

Like fimple birds into a net,
So grofly woven and ill fet?
Wa'lir.
There are none of us fall into thofe circumftances of danger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to fiee to, but him. Tillotjon, Sermon I.
FLEECE. n. . [Flyr, fler, Saxon; vleefe, Dutch] As much wool as is fhorn from one fhecp.

Giving account of the annual increafe
Both of their lambs and of their woolly fleece. Hubb. Tale.

- So many days my ewes have been with young,

So many months ere I hall theer the flecce. Shak. Hen. VI. 1 am fhepherd to another man,
And do not fheer the fleceies that I graze. Shak. As you like it. Her funny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fieece. Shakefpeare. Sailors have ufed every night to hang ficeies of wool on the fides of their fhips, towards the water; and they have crufhed
freh water out of them in the morning. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory.

- The fheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen maniufacture, by the finenefs of the flecces. Gulliver's Tiarels. To Fleece. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a fheep.
2. To ftrip; to pull; to plunder, as a fheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts, of juftice have a fmall penfion, fo that they are tempted to take bribes, and to fleece the people. Addijorn. Fle'eced. adj. [from feece.] Having fleeces of wool

As when two rams, ftirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleceed fock,
Their horned froints fo fierce on either fide
Do meet, that with the terror of the fhock
Aftonied both ftand fenfelefs as a block. Fairy 2ueen, b.i.
Fle'ecy. adj. [from flece.] Woolly; covered with wool. Not all the feeciy wealth
That doth enrich thefe downs, is worth a thought
To that my errand.
Milton. From eaftern point
Of Libra, to the fleecy ftar, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic feas. Milton's Paradife Loft.
Let her glad valleys finile with wavy corn;
Let fleecy focks her rifing hills adorn.
Prior.
The good fhepherd tends his fleecy care,
Seeks frefheft pafture, and the pureft air;
Explores the loft, the wand'ring fheep directs. Pope's Meff. To FLEER. v.n. [Fleanoian, to trifle, Saxon; fcardan, Scottifh. Skinner thinks it formed from leer.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeft with infolence and contempt.

You fpeak to Cafca, and to fuch a man
That is no fleering tell-tale. Shakefpcare's Julius Cafar. Dares the flave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To fleer and fcorn at our folemnity! Sbak. Rom. and fuliet. Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to feer and gibe?
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and fleer upon every man they meet!

Burton on Melancholy.
FleER. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreffed either in words or looks:

Encave yourfelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable fcorris,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. Sbake $\int$ p. Othello.
2. A deceitful grin of civility.

If a man will but obferve fuch perfons exactly, he fhall generally fpy fuch falfe lines, and fuch a fly treacherous fleer upon their face, that he fhall be fure to have a caft of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cafic of their nature to betray him.

South's Sermons.
Fléerer. n.f. [from fiver.] A inocker; a fawner. Dict.
Fleet. Fleot. Flot. Are ali derived from the Saxon fleor,
which fignifies a bay or gulph. Gibfon's Canden.
Fleet. n. $\int$. [floza, Saxon.] A company of fhips; a navy
Our pray'rs are heard; our mafter's feet hall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow.
Prior.
Fleet. n.f. [Fleor, Saxon, an eftuary, or arm of the fea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-prifon and Fleet-ftreet are named.
They have a very good way in Effex of draining of lands that have land-foods or fieets running through them, which make a kiad of a fmall creek.
Fleet. adj. [fiotur, Inandick] Swif Nortimer's Hufoundry. ble; active. ble; active.

Upon that Thore he fpied Atin ftand;
There by his mafter left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark.
Fairy 2 1 uen.
I take him for the better dog:
-Thou art a fool: if Echo were as ficet,
I would efteem him worth a dozen fuch.
He had in his ftables one of the fieetrof horfes in En Shakefpecirc. His fear was greater than lis hafte;

For

For fear, though fiecter than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. Hudiuras, p. iii, canit. 3.
So fierce they drove, their courfers were fo flect,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. Dryden. He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When fwallows fleet foar high and fport in air. Ten thoufand thoufand fleet ideas
Croud faft into the mind.
Gaj.
Thomfon's Autumn.
2. [In the hubandry of fome provinces.] Light; fuperficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, ftiff, wet clay, unlefs where it is very fleet for pafture.

Mortimer.
3. Skimming the furface.

Thofe lands muft be plowed fieet. Mortimer's Husbandry. To Fleet. v. n. [Floran, Saxon.]

1. To fly fwiftly; to vanifh.

How all the other paffions fieet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rafh embrac'd defpair! Shakesp. A wolf, who, hang'd for human flaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell foul fleet. Shakefpeare.
2. To be in a tranfient ftate; the fame with fit.

Our underfanding, to make a complete notion, muft add fomething elfe to this fleeting and unremarkable. fuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. Digby on Bodies. O fleeting joys
Of Paradife, dear-bought with lafting woes! Milt. P. Loft.
While I liften to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay :
That powerful noife
Calls my fleeting foul away.
Waller.
As empty clouds by rifing winds are toft,
Their fleeting forms fcarce fooner-found than lof.
To Fleet. v.a.

1. To fikim the water.

Who fwelling fails in Cafpian fea doth crofs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth feet,
Doth not, I ween, fo many evils meet. Fairy Queen, b. ii.
2. To live merrily, or pafs time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fieet the time carelefly as they did in the golden age. Shakefpeare.
3. [In the country.] To \{kim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word fleeting difh.
Flee'tingdish. n.f. [from fieet and dijh.] A fimming bowl.
Fle'etly. adv. [from feet.] Swiftly; nimbly; with fwift pace.
Fleétness. n. f. [from fleet.] Swiftnefs of courfe; nimblenefs; celerity; velocity; fpeed; quicknefs.
FLESH. n. $\int$. [ Floc, floerc, Saxon; vleefch, Dutch; feel, Erfe.]

1. The body diftinguifhed from the foul.

As if this $f l / h$, which walls about our life,
Were brafs impregnable. Shakefpeare's Ricbard II. A difeafe that's in my fieft,
Which I muft needs call mine. Sbakefpeare's King Lear. And thou, my foul, which turn'ft with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'ft know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this $A_{e} / \beta$ of mine. Davies.
2. The mufcles diftinguifhed from the Kkin , bones, tendons.

A fpirit hath not $f_{e} / \beta$ and bones.
New Teftament.
3. Animal food diftinguifhed from vegetable.

Flefh fhould be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at leaft 'till he is two or three years old.

Locke.
Flefh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkalefcent a diet. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Acidity in the infant may be cured by a fiefh diet in the nurfe. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
4. The body of beafts or birds ufed in food, diftinct from filhes.
There is another indietment upon thee, for fuffering fiefb to be eaten in thy houfe, contrary to the law. Shake/p. H. IV.

We mortify ourfelves with the diet of filh; and think we fare coarfely; if we abftain from the flef of vother animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
5. Animal nature.

The end of all feef is come before me.
Gen. vi. I 3.
6. Carnality ; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov't the flefb. Sbakef. Fafting ferves to mortify the feef, and fubdue the lufts thereof.

Smalridge's Sermons.
7. A carnal ftate; worldly difpofition.

They that are in the fiefh cannot pleafe God. Rom. viii. 8.
The fies lufteth againft the fpirit, and the firit againft the 8. Near relation.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our fefh. Gen.
When thou feeft the naked, cover him ; and hide not thy9. The outward or literal fenfe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal fignification of any precept or type the flefh, and the remote or typical meaning the /pirit. This is frequent in St Paul.

Ye judge after the $f_{0} \rho b$.
Jobn viii. 15 .

To Flesfi. v.a.

1. To initiate: from the fportfman's practife of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firf game that they take, or craining them to purfuit by giving them the felfo of animals.

Good man boy, if you pleafe; come, I'll feffy ye. Shakefs.
Every puny fordfman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and fefh himfelf upon. Governmient of the Fongue.
2. To hardent; to eftablifh in any practice, as dogs by ofteni feeding on any thing.

Thefe princes finding them fo fiefined in crucity, as not to be reclaimed, fecretly undertook the matter alone. Sidive, $b$. ii. The women ran all away, faving only one, who was fo' fleffed in malice, that neither during nor atter the fight the gave any truce to her cruclty:

Sidiee, b. is
3. To glut ; to fatiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of reftraint; and the wild dog
Shall feff his tooth on every innocent. Shekticfp. Fienry IV.
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he flefles his will in the fpoil of her honour. Shakefpeare.

The kindred of him hath been fiffod upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody ftrain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. Shalef. Henry $V$ Full bravely haft thou fofbt
Thy maiden fword.
Shakefpeare's Henry IV.
Fle'shbroath. n. f. [feff and broath.] Broath made by decocting flefh.
Her leg being emaciated, I advifed bathing it with flosbbroath, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. Wijeman.
Fle'shcolour. n. f. [ $f$ fef and colour.] The colour of flem.
A complication ce ideas together makes up the fingle complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or fiefhcolour in England is one.

Locke.
A loofe earth of a pale fefbcolour, that is, white with a blufh of red, is found in fmall ffflures of a brown foft ftone in the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. Woodward on Foffils. Fle'shfly. n. f. [ fefb and fly.] A fly that feeds upon flef, and depofites her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden flavery, than I would fuffer
The fefffy blow my mouth.
Shakefpeare's Temícf.
It is a wonderful thing in flefffies, that a fly-maggot, in five days fpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.

Ray on the Creation.
Fle'shноок. n. f. [ffefb and book.] A hook to draw flefh from the caldron.

All that the flefbhook brought up the prieft took. I Sa. ii. 12. Fle'shless. adj. [from flefh.] Without Hefh.
Fle'shliness. n. $\int$. [from flefbly.] Carial paffions or appetites.

When ftrong paffions, or weak flefbiinefs
Would from the right way feek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and ftedfaftnefs,
Teach him the weak to ftrengthen, and the ftrong fupprefs. Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. Jtan. 2.
Corrupt manners in living, breed falfe judgment in doctrine: fin and fieflinefs bring forth fects and herefies. Afibam. Fle'shly. adj. [from fee/.]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing refembles death fo much as fleep;
Yet then our minds themfelves from flumber keep,
When from their fiffly bondage they are free. Denham:
2. Carnal ; lafcivious.

From amid'ft them rofe
Belial, the diffoluteft fpirit that fell,
The fenfualeft ; and, after Afmodai,
The fleßlieft incubus.
3. Animal; not vegetable
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The fores of all the fhows, and all the hides,
If men with flefhly morfels muft be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. Dryden.
4. Human; not celeftial ; not \{piritual.

Elfe, never could the force of fcchbly arm
Ne molten metal in his flefh embrue. Fairy Queen, b. i.
What time th' eternal Lord in flebly fhrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of finful crime. Fairy $\mathcal{Q}^{2}$ ueen.
Much oftentation, vain of felfly arm,
And of frail arms, much inftrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'ft fet. Milton's Par. Regained, b. iii. Fle'shmeat. $n$. $f$. [fefh and meat.] Animal food; the fefh of animals prepared for food.

The mof convenient diet is that of fichmeats. Flojer.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human Freatures, fiefbmeat is monftrouly dear. ceffful initiation.

He got praifes of the king,
For him attempting who was felf-fubdued;
And in the fiefment of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Fle'shmonger.

## FLE

Fle'shmoncirk. n.f. [from fiff.] One whodeals in fefli; a pimp.

Was the duke a fermenger, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure. Fle'shpo't n. $f$. [flefh and pot.] A veffel in which flefh is cooked; thence plenty of fleih.

If he takes away the fiefte ts, he can alfo alter the appetite. Tay'or's Rule for living holy. Fle'shquake. n. f. [flef, and quake.] A tremor of the body: a word formed by foinjon in imitation of earthquake.

They may, bluod-fhaken then,
Feel fuch a fiefiquake to poffefs their powers, As they fhall cry like ours
In found of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the ftars.
Ben. Fobnfon's New-Inn.
Fle'shy. adj. [from fefl.]

1. Plump; full of flih; fat; mufculous.

All Ethiopes are fiefly and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moiiture retained, and not drawn out. Bacon. We fay it is a fleflyy file when there is much periphrafes and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

Ben. Fobnfon's Dif coveries.
The fole of his foot is flat and broad, being very feffy, and covered only with a thick fkin; but very fit to travel in fandy places.
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Thofe fruits that are fo fe/by, as they cannot make drink by expreffion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. Bacon.
Fle'tcher. n.f. [from feche, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our feetchers for bows, next unto yew.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
Flet. participle palfive of To fieet. Skimmed; deprived of the crean.

They teach them to drink fiet milk, which they juft warm.
Flew. The preterite of fy.

## The people flew upon the fpoil

O'er the world of waters Hermes flew,
'Till now the diftant ifland rofe in view. Pope's Ody.jey, $b$.v.
Flew. n. f. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hanm.
Flewed. adj. [from flew.] Chapped; mouthed.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, fo fanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that fweep away the morning dew. Shakefpeare.
Flexa'nimous. adj. [flexanimus, Latin.] Having power to change the difpofition of the mind.
Flexibi'lity. n. $\int$. [flexibilité, French, from fiexible.]
I. The quality of admitting to be bent ; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ alfo in fiexibility? And are they not, by their different inflexions, feparated from one another, fo as after feparation to make the colnurs?

Newton's Opt
Corpufcles of the fame fet agree in every thing; but thofe that are of diverfe kinds differ in fpecifick gravity, in hardnefs, and in feexibility, as in bignefs and figure. Woodward.
2. Eafinefs to be perfuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Advife me to refolve rather to err by too much fexibility than too much perverfenefs, by meeknefs than by felf-love.

Hammond's Pract. Catech.
FLE'XIBLE. adj. [fexibilis, Latin; fexible, French.]

1. Poffible to be bent; not brittle; eafy to be bent ; pliant; not fiff.

When fplitting winds
Make fexible the knees of knotted oaks. Sh. Trcil. and Creff.
Take a ftock-gillyflower and tie it upon a ftick, and pu them both into a ftoop glafs full of quickfilver, fo that the flower be covered: after four or five days you fhall find the flower frefh, aird the ftalk harder and lefs fexible than it was.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .79^{6}$
2. Not rigid; not inexorable ; complying; obfequious.

Phocyon was a man of great feverity, and no ways fixitble to the will of the perop e .

Bacon.
3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whofe care foever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and fexible years of his life, it fhould be one who thinks Latin and language the leaft part of education. Locke.
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpofes.

This was a principle more flexible to their purpofe. Regers
Fléxibleness. n. $\int$. [from fiexible.]

1. Poffibility to be bent; not brittlenefs; eafinefs to be bent; not fliffnefs; pliantnefs; pliancy.
I will rather chufe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whofe embafed flexiblene/s fhall be forced to bend.

King Charles.
Keep thofe fender aerial bodies feparated and ftretched out, which otherwife, by reafon of their fexiblenefs and weight, would fag or curl.

Byyle's Spring of the Air.
2. Facility; obfequioufnefs; compliance.
3. Dutility ; manageablenefs.

The flexiblenefs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headftrong, makes it more governable. Locke.

Fle'xile. adj. [fexilis, Latin.] Pliant; cafily bent; olfe quious to any power or impulfe.
Every fexiic wave

Obeys the blaft, th' aerial tumult fwells. Thomfon's Sumimer Fléxion. n. f. [flexio, Latin.]

1. The act of beuding.
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint

Of a finuous pipe that may have fome four fexions, trial would be made. Bacon's Xatural Siftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .222$.
3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity caufeth fometimes tears, and a flevion or caf of the eye afide.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N ${ }^{\circ}$. 71
FLE' $X O R, n \cdot \rho$ [Latin.] The general name of the mufcles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the flexor mufcles fo ftrong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in fome meafure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. Arbutit.
Fle'xuous. adj. [fiexuofus, Latin.]

1. Winding ; full of turns and meanders; tortuous

In regard of the foul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the reftrained flexuous rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. Digby on the Soul
2. Bending; not frait ;- variable; not fteady

The trembling of a candle difcovers a wind, that otherwife we do not feel; and the flexuous burning of flames doth fhew the air beginneth to be unquiet. Bacon's Nataral Hifory. Fle'xure. n.f. [fexura, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the fexure of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the fame joint of their hind legs bends backward
2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtefy
$\dot{H}$ is legs are for neceffity, not flex ure. Sbak. Troil. and Creff:
3. The part bent ; the joint.

His mighty ftrength lies in his able loins,
And where the fexure of his navel joins.
Sandys:
4. Obfequious or fervile cringe.

Think'f thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to fexure and low bends? Shak. Hen. V.
To Fli'cker. v. a. [fligheren, Dutch; fliccenan, Saxon.]
To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion
Under th' allowance of your grand afpect,
Whofe influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,
On fickering Phoebus' front. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
' $\Gamma$ was ebbing darkncfs, paft the mid' of night,
And Phorpher, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the fun, ere day began to fpring;
The tuneful lark already ftretch'd her wing
And fick'ring on her neft, made fhort effays to fing. Dry: $\}$
At all her ftretch her little wings fhe fpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd thie dead
Then fickering to his pallid lips, the ftrove
To print a kifs, the laft effay of love.
Dryden.
Flr'ER. n. f. [from $f y$.]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway

Cam'ft thou from where they made the ftand? -I did;
Though you, it feems, came from the fliers. Shak. Cymbel. The gates are ope, now prove good feconds;
' T is for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the fiers. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. Now the fiers from and forfakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them.

King Cbarles.
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reft; as in a jack.

The fier, tho't had leaden feet;
Turn'd fo quick, you fcarce could fee't.
Flicht. n. f. [from To fly.]
I. The act of fying or rumning from danger

And now, too late, he withes for the fight
That frength he wafted in ignoble flight.
Denbam.
He thinks by fight his miftrefs muft be won,
And claims the prize becaufe he beft did run. Oryd.Ind.Em.
As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the foreft's verdant limits ftray'd;
Pan faw and lov'd, and, burning with defire,
Purfu'd her fight ; her fight increas'd his fire.
Pope.
2. Removal to another place.

The fury fprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, fublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her figigt. Dryden's En.
3. The act of ufing wings; volation.

For he fo fwift and nimble was of fight,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions lipht
To mount aloft unto the cryftal fiky. Spenfer's Muiop tmos.
Winds that tempel's brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their fight,
Made wanton with rich odours, lofe their fite. Dryden. 9 I
4. Remova

## F LI

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyfter'd flight.
Shakeeppeare's Macketh.
The fowls nall take their fightt away together. 2 Ejd. v. 6 . Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forfake the floods,
And wing their hafty fight to happier lands. Dryden's 压n. 5. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy ref. Sbakc/p. Hamlet.
They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this they took from their anceftors of the mountains, who were invited unto it by the infinite flights of birds that came up to the ligh grounds.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
I can at will, doubt not,
Comn and a table in this wildernefs;
And call fwift fights of angels miniftrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. Milton's Par. Loft.
6. The birds produced in the fame feafon: as, the harveft fight of pigeons.
7. A volley ; a thower; as much fhot as is difcharged at once.

At the firft fight of arrows fent,
Full threefcore Scots they flew.
Cbery Cbafe.
Above an hundred arrows difcharged on my left hand, pricked me like fo many needles; and befides they fhot another fight into the air, as we do bombs. Gulliver's Travels.
8. The fpace paft by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; fally of the foul.

Old Pindar's fights by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are ftretcht.
Denham.
He fhewed all the ftretch of fancy at once ; and if he has failed in fome of his flights, it was but becaufe he attempted every thing.

Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
Strange graces ftill, and ftranger flights fhe had;
Was juft not ugly, and was juft not mad. Pope, Epille ii. Truft me, dear ! good humour can prevail,
When airs and fights, and fcreams and fcolding fail. Pope.
10. Excurfion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the fights of ambition end, one might imagine that the intereft of France were but to conferve its prefent greatnefs.

It is not only the utmoft pitch of impiety, but the higheft fight of folly, to deride thefe things. Tillotfon, Sermon 2.
11. The power of flying.

In my fchool-days, when I had loft onc fhaft,
I fhot his fellow of the felf-fame fight
The felf-fame way. Sbake/peare's Merchant of Venice.
Flíghty. adj. [from fight.]

1. Fleeting; fwift.

Time, thou anticipat'ft my dread exploits:
The fighty purpofe never is o'ertook,
Unleffs the deed go with it
2. Wild; full of imagination.

Fli'msy. adj. [Of this word I know not any original, and fufpect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak ; feeble; without ftrength of texturc.
2. Mean ; fpiritlefs; without force.

Proud of a vaft extent of fimfy lines. Pope, Epifle ii.
To Flinch. v.n. [corrupted from fing. Skinner.]

1. To fhrink from any fuffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye fteadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they finch from duty, for fear of martyrdom.

South's Sermons.
A child, by a conftant courfe of kindnefs, may be accuftomed to bear very rough ufage without finching or complaining.

Locke.
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendfhip, fhould finch at laft, and pretend that he can difburfe no more money. Arbuthnot's Hifory of Fobn Bull. 2. In Sbakefpeare it fignifies to fail.

If I break time, or finch in property
Of what I fooke, unpitied let me die.
Shake/peare.
Fli'ncher. n.f. [from the verb.] He who fhrinks or fails in any matter.
To FLING. preter. fung; part. flung or fong. v. a. [from figo, Latin, Skinner: according to others from $f_{\mathrm{j}}$ ing ; fo to fling is to fet fying.]

1. To caft from the hand; to throw.

The matrons fung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their fcarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him.
Sbakefpcarc's Coriolanus.
${ }^{\prime}$ Tis fate that fings the dice; and as fhe fings,
Of kings makes peafants, and of peafants kings. Dryden.
2. To dart ; to caft with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' fpoils; when he, among
A thoufand fhips, like Jove, his lightning fung. Denbam.
3. To fcatter.

Ev'ry beam new tranfient colours fings,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. Pope. 4. To drive by violence.

## F LI

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with fuch a violence as to fing them among the higheft clouds.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth. 5. To move forcibly.

The knight feeing his habitation reduced to fo fmall compafs, ordered all the apartments to be fing open. Addif. Stec. 6. To cject ; to difmifs.

Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition;
By that fin fell the angels. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII 7. To caft reproach.

I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fing but the appearance of difhonour on it,
It ftrait takes firc.
Addifon's Cats.
8. To force into another condition, properly into a worfe.

Squalid fortune, into bafenefs fourg,
Doth fcorn the pride of wonted ornaments
9. To Fling down. To demolifh; to ruin.

Thefe are fo far from raifing mountains, that they overturn and fing down fome of thofe which were before ftanding.

IVocdward's Natural Hifory.
10. To Fling off. To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

Thefe men are too well acquainted with the chace to be flung off by any falfe fteps or doubles. Addijon's Spectator. To Fling. v. $n$.

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beaft
Began to kick, and fing, and wince,
As if h' had been befide his fenfe. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.
Their confciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and fing as if they had fome mettlc. Tillotfon's Sermons.
2. To Fling out. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horfe that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horfes,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ftalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainft obedience. Shakefjeare's Macbeth.
Fling. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a caft.
2. A gibe ; a fneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little fcribbler is of wit fo bare,
But has his fing at the poor wedded pair.
Addifon.
I, who love to have a fing
Both at fenate-houfe and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to fhow their vices odious.
Swift.
Flínger. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. n. $\mathcal{L}$. [fline, Saxon.]
I. A femi-pellucid ftone, compofed of cryftal debafed, of a blackifh grey, of one fimilar and equal fubftance, free from veins, and naturally invefted with a whitifh cruft. It is fometimes fmooth and equal, more frequently rough: its fize is various. It is well known to ftrike fire with fteel. It is ufeful in glaffinaking.

Hill on Foffils.
Searching the window for a fint, I found
This paper. Sbakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A fint will break upon a featherbed. Cleaveland.
There is the fame force and the fame refrefhing virtue in
fire kindled by a fpark from a fint, as if it were kindled by a beam from the fun.

South's Sermons.
Take this, and lay your fint edg'd weapon by. Dryden.
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And ftrike the farkling fint, and drefs the food. Prior.
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of fint
Might tender make.
Throw my heart
Spenfer.
Againft the fint and hardnefs of my fault. Sh. Ant. and Clcop. FLI'NTY. adj. [from fint.]

1. Made of fint; ftrong.

Tyrant cuftom
Hath made the finty and fteel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down.
Shakesp. Othello.
A pointed finty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. Dryden. 2. Full of ftones.

The gathering up of fints in finty ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good hufbandry. Bacon's Natural Hifiory.
3. Hard of heart; cruel; favage; inexorable.

I did him a defired office,
Dear almoft as his life; which gratitude,
Through finty Tartar's bofom, would peep forth,
And anfwer thanks. Sbakefpeare's All's suell that ends well.
Flipp. n. f. [A cant word.] A liquor much ufed in thips, made by mixing beer with firits and fugar.
The tarpawlin and fwabber is lolling at Madagafcar, with fome drunken funburnt whore, over a can of fip. Dennis. Flippa'nt. adj. [A word of no great authority, probably derived from fip-flap.]

## F L I

1. Nimble ; moveable. It is ufed only of the act of fpeech.

An excellent anatomift promifed to diffect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it fo wonderfully voluble or fippant. Addifon.
2. Pert ; talkative.

Away with flippant epilogues. Thomfon.
Flíppantly. adv. [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.
To FLIRT. v.a. [Ssinner thinks it formed from the found.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elaftick motion.
Dick the fcavenger

Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. Suvift. 2. To move with quicknefs.
Permit fome happier man

To kifs your hand, or firt your fan.
Dorfet.
ToFlirt. v. n.

1. To jeer ; to gibe at one.
2. To run about perpetually ; to be unfteady and fluttering.

Flirt. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. A quick elaftick motion.

In unfurling the fan are feveral little firts and vibrations,
as alfo gradual and deliberate openings. Addijon's Spectator. Before you pafs th' imaginary fights
While the fpread fan o'erhades your clofing eyes,
Then give one firt, and all the vifion flies.
2. A fudden rrick.

Have licence to play,
At the hedge a firt,
For a fheet or a fhirt.
'Pope.

## Ben. Fohnfon's Gypfies.

3. A pert young huffey.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his firt gills; I am none of his fkains mates.

Shakefp. Romeo and Fuliet.
Several young firts about town had a defign to caft us out of the fafhionable world. Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. Iog.
Flirta'tion. n.f. [fiom firt.] A quick fprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muflin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable firtation air.
To Firt. v. $n$. [from To fleet; or from fitter, Danifh, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Likeft it feemeth, in my fimpie wit,
Unto the fair funfhine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful form away is fit,
Through the broad world doth fpread his goodly ray. Spenf. His grudging ghoft did ftrive
With the frail flefh; at laft it fitted is,
Whither the fouls do die of men that live amifs. Fairy 24.
2. To remove ; to migrate. In Scotland it is fill ufed for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the ufual term.

So hardly he the fitted life does win,
Unto her native prifon to return. Fairy Queen, cant. 7.
It became a received opinion, that the fouls of men, departing this life, did fit out one body into fome other. Hooker.
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing fhot, and mifs'd the dove;
Yet mifs'd fo narrow, that he cut the cord
Which faften'd, by the foot, the fitting bird. Dryd. 压n.
Fear the juft gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and fent to fit in air.
4. To be flux or unftable.

Himfelf up high he lifted from the ground,
And with ftrong fight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her fitting parts, and element unfound. Fairy 24 uen, b. i.
He flopt at once the paflage of his wind,
And the free foul to fitting air refign'd.
Dryden's En.
Flit. adj. [from ficet.] Swift; nimble; quick.
And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly fharp, he held; whofe heads were dight,
In poifon and in blood, of malice and defpight. Fairy $2 u$.
Eiltch. n.. : [flicce, Saxon; fycke, Danifh; fleche, floche, French. Skinner.] The fide of a hog falted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a fumptuous feaft,
On birthdays, feftivals, or days of ftate,
A falt dry fitch of bacon to prepare;
If they had frefh meat, 'twas delicious fare. Dryden's 'Juv. While he from out the chimney took
A fitch of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large flices to be fry'd.
He fometimes accompanies the prefent with a fitch of
Addifon. bacon.

Addifon.
Flittermouse. n.f. The bat.
Fli'ting. n. $\int$. [flre, Saxon, fcandal.] An offence; a fault.

Thou telleft my fittings, put my tears into thy bottle.
Pfalm Ivi.
FLix. n. f. [corrupted from flax.] Down; fur; foft hair.
With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her fix up as fhe lies:
She trombling creeps upon the ground away,

## F L. O

And looks back to him with befeeching eyes.
Dudes.

## Fiŕxwood. n. f. See Hedce-mustard.

To FLOAT. v. n. [flotter, French.]

1. To fwim on the furface of the water.

When the fea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mafterfhip in fionting. Shakefpeare's Coriocanus.
The ark no more now floats, but feems on ground,
Faft on the top of fome high mountain fix'd. Miit. P. L.
That men, being drowned and funk, do float the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular afirmations. Browno

Three bluft'ring nights, born by the fouthern blatt,
I foated; and difcover'd land at laft. Dryden's Ann. b. vi. His rofy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and fioating on the floor. Dryden. On frothy billows thoufands foat the flreain,
In cumb'rous mail, with love of farther fhore. Phillits.
Carp are very apt to float away with frefh water. Mortinuct.
2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monfters, O ye gods, were thefe
That float in air, and fly upon the feas! Dryd. Ind. Emp. Swift they defcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and fleat upon the wind. Pope.
3. To pafs with a light irregular courfe.

Fioating vifions make not deep impreffions enough to leave
in the nind clear, diftinct, lafting ideas.
To Float. v.a. To cover with water.
Proud Pactolus floats the fruitful lands,

- And leaves a rich manure of golden fands. Dryden's En:

Venice looks, at a diftance, like a great town half floated by a deluge.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Now fmoaks with fhow'rs the mifty mountain-ground;
And foated fields lie undiftinguifh'd round. Pope's Statius.
The vaft parterres a thoufand hands thall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. Popic.
Float. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A fenfe now out of ufe.

Our truft in the Almighty is; that with us contentions are now at their highefl float. Hooker, Preface.
Of this kind is fome difpofition of bodies to rotation, par-
ticularly from Eaft to Weft; of which kind we conceive the main float and refloat of the fea is, which is by confent of the univerfe, as part of the diurnal motion. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory.
2. Any body fo contrived or formed as to fwim upon the water.

They took it for a fhip, and, as it came nearer, for a boat;
but it proved a flat of weeds and rufhes. L'Eftrange's Fables.
A paffage for the weary people make;
With ofier floats the ftanding water ftrow,
Of maffy fones make bridges, if it flow. Dryden's Virgil. 3. The cork or quill by which the angler difcovers the bite of a fifh.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, fometimes cafting a little of it into the place where your foat fwims. Walt.n. 4. A cant word for a level

Banks are meafured by the float or floor, which is eighteen foot fquare, and one deep.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Flóaty. adj. Buoyant and fwimming a-top.
The hindrance to ftay well is the extreme length of a fhip, efpecially if the be floaty, and want fharpnefs of way forwards.

Raleigh's Efays.
Pope. FLOCK. n. f. [floce, Saxon.]

1. A company ; ufually a company of birds or beafts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will fhe love when the rich golden thaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections elfe
That live in her.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
2. A company of fheep, diftinguifhed from berds, which ate of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Thofe rare and folitary; thefe in flocks
Pafturing at once, and in broad herds upfprung. Milton.
France has a fheep by her, not only as a facrifice, but to thew that the riches of the country confifted chiefly in fiocks and pafturage.
3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by focks.
4. [From floccus.] A lock of wool.

A houfe wiell furnifh'd thall be thine to keep;
And; for a flock bed, I can theer my fheep.
Dr.den.
To Fiock. v.n. [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.
Many young gentlemen fock to him every day, and fleet the time carelelly. Shakef. As you like it. Upon the return of the ambaffadors, the poor of all forts flocked together to the great mafter's houfe. Knolles's Hiftory.

Others ran focking out of their houfes to the general fupplication. 2 Mac. iii. 18 Stilpo, when the people focked about him, and that one faid, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to
fee fome ftrange beat; no, faith he, it is to fee a man which Diogenes fought with his lanthorn at noon day.

Bacon.
Seeing the fpirits fwelling the nerves caufe the arm's motion, upon its refiftance they fock from other parts of the body to overcome it.

Digby on Bodies.
The wits of the town came thither;
'T was flrange to fee how they fock'd together;
Each ftrongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day.
Friends daily fock.
The Trojan youth about the captive fock,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock.
Denham. fervice, as for making their fortunes.
heir majefties
L'Efrange.
To Flog. v. a. [from flagrum, Latin.] To lahh; to whip; to chaftife.

The fchoolmafter's joy is to flog.
Swift.
Flong. particip. pafive, from To fing, ufed by Spenfer. See Fling.
FLOOD. n. f. [ flob, Saxon ; fiot, French.]

1. A body of water ; the fea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood? Shak.
His dominion fhall be alfo from the one fea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end.

Pfalm Ixxii. 8.
Or thence from Niger flood to Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremifen. Milton's Par. Lof.
All dwellings elfe

Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd ; fea cover'd fea,
Sea without fhore. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
2. A deluge ; an inundation.

When went there by an age fince the great food,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? Shake $/ p$.
You fee this confluence, this great flood of vifiters. Shak.
By fudden foods, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is difpers'd and fcatter'd. Sbak. R. III.
3. Flow; flux ; not ebb; not reflux ; the fwelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We feek to know the moving of each fphere,
And the ftrange caufe o' th' ebbs and floods of Nile. Davies. 4. Catamenia.

Thofe that have the good fortune of mifcarrying, or being delivered, efcape by means of their floods revelling the humours from their lungs.

Harvey on Confumptions.
To Flood. v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are fluoded late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Flóodgate. n. f. [flood and gate.] Gate or fhutter by which the watercourfe is clofed or opened at pleafure.
As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened fome great flodgate of forrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iffue, fhe funk to the ground. Sidney.

Yet there the fteel ftaid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flefh, and opened wide a red floodgate. Fai. $2 u$ :
His youth, and want of experience in maritime fervice, had fomewhat been fhrewdly touched, even before the fluices and fioodgates of popular liberty were yet fet open. Wotton.
The rain defcerded for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being opened. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Flook. n. f. [pflug, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
FLOOR. n. f. [Flon, flone, Saxon.]
I. The pavement: a pavement is always of ftone, the floor of wood or ftone; the part on which one treads.
His ftepmother, making all her genures counterfeit affiction, lay almoft groveling upon the fioor of her chamber. Sidn. He rent that iron door
With furious force, and indignation fell;
Where entered in, his foot could find no fioor,
But all a deep defcent as dark as hell. Fairy 2ueen, b. i, Look how the flor of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the finalleft orb which thou behold'ft,
But in his motion like an angel fings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. Shakefpeare.
The ground lay frewed with pikes fo thick as a floor is
ufually ftrewed with ruhes.
He winnoweth barley to-night in the thrething Hayward.
He winnoweth barley to-night in the threfhing floor. Ruth. 2. A flory; a flight of rooms.

- He that building ftays at one

Floor, or the fecond, hath erected none. Fobnfon's Catiline.
To Floor. v. a. [from the noun.] Tocover the bottom with a floor.
Hewn flone and timber to floor the houfes. 2 Cbro. xxxiv. Flóoring. n.f. [from flior.] Bottom; floor.

The flooring is a kind of red plaifter made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. Addifon. To Flop. v. a. [from flap.]. To clap the wings with noife; to play with any noify motion of a broad body.

A blatkbird was fighted almoft to death with a biage fof oing kite that the faw over her head.

LE range.
Flo'ral. adj. [floralis, Latin.] Relating to Elurd, or ${ }^{\circ}$ flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated fports and foral play
Be fet afide.
Prior.
Flórence. n. f. [from the city Fiorence.] A kind of cloath.

Dit.
Flo'ren. n. f. [fo named, fays Camden, becaufe made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value fix fhillings.
Flo'ret. n. $\int$. [feurette, French.] A fmall impeifeet fower.
FLO'RID. adj. [firidus, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Bright in colour; flufhed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is mof florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellownefs and Jannefs. Tay or's Rule of living holy.
The qualities of blood in a healthy ftate are to be fiorid, when let out of the veffel, the red part congealing ftrongly and foon.

Albuthot on Aliments.
3. Embellifhed ; fplendid; brilliant with decorations.

The florid, elevated, and figurative way is for the paffions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the foul, by fhewing their objeats out of their true proportion. Diyden. How did, pray, the fiorid youth offend,
Whofe fpeech you took, and gave it to a friend ? Pope.
Florídity. n. f. [from forid.] Frefhnefs of colour.
There is a fluridity in the face from the good digeftion of the red part of the blood.

Floyer on the Humours.
Flóridness. n. $\int$. [from forid.]

1. Frefhners of colour.
2. Embellifhment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philofopher need not delight readers with his fioridne/s, yet he may take a care that he difguft them not by flatnefs.

Boyle.
Floríferous. adj. [farifer, Latin.] Productive of flowers. FLO'RIN. n.. . [French.] A coin firt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value $2 \mathrm{s}$.4 d . that of Spain 4 s .4 d . halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s .6 d . that of Holland 2 s.

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a forin taxed and allowed them for every fubftantial recefs. Ayliffe. Flo'rist. n. f. [feurife, French] A cultivater of flowers.

Some botanifts or forifts at the leaft. Dunciad, b. iv. And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting forift marks
With fecret pride the wonders of his hand. Thomf. Spring.
Flórulent. adj. [foris, Latin.] Flowery; bloffoming.
Flo'sculous. adj. [fy.culu!, Latin.] Compofed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.
The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the fecond a dry and fofculous coat. Biown's Vulgar Errours.
To Flote. v. a. [See To fleet.] To Rkim.
Such cheefes, good Cilley, ye foted too nigh. Tufler.
Flo'tson. n.f. [from fote.] Goods that fwim without an owner on the fea.
Flo'tren. fart. [from fote.] Skimmed. Skinner.
To FLOUNCE. v. $n$. [plonfen, Dutch, to plunge.]
I. To move with violence in the water or mire ; to ffruggle or dafl in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rifing furge, and flounces in the waves. Addijon's Ovid.
2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six founcing Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs.
Prior.
3. To möve with paffionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a poft,
Nor can the plaineft word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor flource.
Suvift.
To Flounce. थ.a. To deck with flounces.
She was founced and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{V}} .129^{\circ}$
They have got into the fafhion of ficuncing the petticoat fo very deep, that it looks 1 ke an entire coat of luteftring. Pope. Flounce. n.f. [from the verb.] Any thing fewed to the garment, and hanging loofe, fo as to fwell and fhake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we befow,
To change a fiounce, or add a furbelow. Pope.
A muflin founse, made very full, would be very agreeable.
agree-
Flo'under. n. f. [fyyder, Danifh; fuke, Scoltifh.] The name of a fmall flat finh.
Like the founder, out of the frying-pan into the fire. Camd.
Flounder's will both thrive and breed in any pond. Mortimer.
To Flóunder. v. n. [from fiounce] To itruggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horfe in the mire.

Down goes at once the horfeman and the horfe;
That courfer ftumbles on the fallen fteed,
And found'ring throws the rider o'er his head.

## Fio

The more inform', the lefs he underftood,
And deeper funk by flund'ring in the mud.
He champs the bit, impatient of his lofs,
And ftarts afide, and ficurders at the crofs.
Dryden.
Dryden.
He plung'd for fenfe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and foundedr' $d$ on, in mere defpair. Pope's Dunc. To FLO'URISH. v $n$. [f forco, fiorejio, Latin]

1. To be in vigrour; not to fade.

The righteous thall fouri/is like the palm-tree. Pf. xcii. 12.
Where e'er you tread, the blufhing flow'rs fhall rife,
And all things fouri/b where you turn your cyes.
2. To be in a profperous ftate.

> If I could find example

Of thoufands, that had flruck anointed kings,
And flourif.b'd after, l'd not do't: but fince
Nor brafs, nor ftone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itfelf forfwear't. Shakefp. Wint
Harry, that prophefied thou fhould'ft be king,
Doth comfort thee in fleep; live thou and fouri/b. Sbake/p.
He was the patron of my manhood, when 1 fouribhed in the opinion of the world, though with fnall advantage to my fortune.

Dryden's Dedicat. to Lord Clifford.
3. To ufe florid language ; to fpeak with ambitious copioufinefs and elegance.
Vhilf Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and flourifles, and gives example inftead of rule.

Baker.
You fhould not affect to fourifs in a copious harangue and a diffufive ftyle in company. Watts's improvement of the Mind.

They dilate fometimes, and fourifb long upon little incidents, and they fkip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme.

Watts's Logick.
4. To defcribe various figures by interfecting lines; to play in wanton anci irregular motions.

> Impetuous fpread

The flream and fmoaking, fiourifi'd o'er his head. Pope. 5. To boaft ; to brag.
6. [In mufick.] To play fome prelude.

To Flóurish. v.a.

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With fhadowy verdure fourifb'd high,
A fudden youth the groves enjoy.
Fenton.
2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I fhall fay will be but like bottoms of thread clofe wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be fourifhed into large works.

Bacon's War with Spain.
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of fhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applaufe
Flourifb'd their firakes, and tofs'd their flaming brands. Cra. Againft the poft their wicker fhields they crufh,
Fiourifb the ford, and at the plaftron puh. Dryden's $\mathcal{F u v}$.
5. To adorn with embellifhments of language; to grace with eloquence oftentatioufly diffufive.

We fhould add the labours of Hercules, though fourifed with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably fet forth the confent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monfters and tyrants. Bacon.
6. To adorn; to embelliih; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no fin,
Sith that the juftice of your title to him
Doth flouri/b the deceit. Sbakes. Meafure for Meafure.
Flóurish. n. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. Bravery ; beauty.

I call'd thee then vain fourifs of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor thadow, painted queen,
The prefentation of but what I was. Shake/p. Richard III.
The fouri/h of his fober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth.
Craflaw.
2. An oftentatious embellifhntent; ambitious copioufnefs; farfetched elegance.

This is a flourif: there follow excellent parables. Bacon.
We can excufe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beftow the flow ifs of poetry thereon, or thofe commendatory conceits which popularly fet forth the eminence of this creature. Brown's /iulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 5.

The apprehenfion is fo deeply rivetted into my mind, that fuch rhetorical Houn ifles cannot at all loofen or brufh it out.

More's Divine Dialogues.
Villanies have not the fame countenance, when there are great interefts, plaufible colours, and flouribes of wit and shetorick interpofed between the fight and the object. L'Efir.

The fo much repeated ornament and flourifh of their former fpeeches was commonly the trueft word they fpoke, tho' leaft believed by them.

Soutl's Serimons.
Studious to pleafe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he flurs his crimes;
He lards with foourifhes his long harangue;
'Tis fine, fay'ft thout; what to be prais d , and hang? Dryd. 3. Figures formed by lines curiouny or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes fone pleafure in beholding the neat cha-

## F L O

raklers and fouripes of a bible curioully printed. Boyle.
They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the flouribes about a great letter that fignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. More againft Atbeifun.
Flóurisher. n. f. [from fourifo.] One that is in prime or in profperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greateft fourifleer can equal him in pow'r.
Cbapman's Iliads:
To FLOUT. v. a. [fuyten, Dutch; flouwe, Frifick.] To mock; to infult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muft flout my infufficiency.
The Norweyan banners flout the fy ,
And fan our people cold. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he flouted us downright. Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
She railed at her, that the fhould be fo immodeft to write to one fhe knew would fout her. Sbakefipare.
Phillida fouts me. Walton's Angler.
To Flout. v. n. To practife mockery; to behave with contempt; to fneer.
Though nature hath given us wit to fout at fortune, hath not fortune fent in this fool to cut off this argument? Shakef. With talents well endu'd
To be fcurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raife your fnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and fout.
Swift.
Flout. n. f. [from the verb.] A mock; an infult; a word or act of contempt.
He would afk of thofe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? Bacon. She opened it, and read it out,
With many a fmile and leering fout. Hudibras, p. iii. Their doors are barr'd againft a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you pleafe; but you thall fnarl without. Dryden.
How many fouts and jeers muft I expofe myfelf to by this
repentance? How fhall I anfwer fuch an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? Calamy's Serm. Flóutir. n. /. [from fiout.] One who jeers.
To FLOW. थ. n. [flopan, Saxon.]

1. To run or fpread as water.

The god am I, whofe yellow water fiows
Around thefe fields, and fattens as it goes. Dryden's EEn. Fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond rous dregs of earth below. Dryden: Endlefs tears foow down in ftreams.
2. To run: oppofed to flanding waters.

With ofier floats the ftanding water frow;
Of mafly ftones make bridges, if it flow.
Dryden.
2. To rife; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice fow'd, no ebb between. Sbakefp.
3. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldft rent the heavens, that the mountains might fow down at thy prefence.

If. Ixiv. I.
4. To proceed; to iffue.

I'll ufe that tongue I have: if wit fow from 't,
Sbakefpeare's Winter's Talle.
So good.
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another
kind from that which fiows from fpeculation or difcourfe. South.
5. To glide fmoothly without afperity: as, a flowing period.

This difcourfe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, fhew him to have been of a great wit and ficwing eloquence.

Hakewill on Providence.
6. To write fmoothly; to fpeak volubly.

Virgil is fweet and flowing in his hexameters. Dryden.
Did fwecter founds adorn my flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel fung.
Prior:
7. To abound; to be crowded

The dry ftrects fow'd with men. Chapman.
8. To be copious; to be full.

Then fhall our names,
Be in their fowing cups frefhly remember'd. Shak. Hen. V.
There ev'ry eye with flumb'rous chains fhe bound,
And dafh'd the flowing goblet to the ground. Pope's Odyffy:
9. To hang loofe and waving.

He was cloathed in a flowing mantle of green filk, interwoven with flowers.
spectutor, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .425$.
To Flow. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.
In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great advantage to hops; but it is fcarce practicable, unlefs you have a ftream at hand to fow the ground. Mortimer's Husbandry. FLow. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The rife of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to folve the foow and motions of thefe feas, illurtrating the fame by water in a bowl, that rifes or falls according to the motion of the veffel. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The ebb of tides, and their mysterious fow,
We as arts elements fhall undertand. Dryden's Ann. Miral. 2. A fudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of fuffering bravely is as far above that
of enterprifing greatly, as an unblemifhed confcience and inflexible refolution are above an accidental flow of firits, or a fudden tide of blood.
3. A fream of diction; volubility of tonguc.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the draining of an hour-glafs; but an effectual procuring that a man know fomething which he knew not before, or to know it better. South.
FLO'WER. n. f. [feur, French; flos, flores, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the feeds.

Such are reckoned perfect ficwers which have petala, a ftamen, apex and ftylus; and whatever fiver wants either. of thefe is reckoned imperfect. Perfect fiowers are divided into fimple ones, which are not compofed of other fmaller ones, and which ufually have but one fingle ftyle; and compounded, which confift of many fofculi, all making but one fower. Simple fowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the fiower all of one intire leaf, though fometimes cut or divided a little way into many feeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, buglofs, \&c. or polypetalous, which have diftinct petala, and thofe falling off fingly, and not all together, as the feeming petala of monopetalous fowers always do : but thofe are further divided into uniform and difform flowers: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no fuch regularity, as in the fowers of fage, deadnettle, \&c. A monopetalous difform fower is likewife further divided into, firf, femi-fifular, whofe upper part refembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariloftochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and fcordium, or w.th two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers: and here the upper lip is fometimes turned upwards, and fo turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæciffus, \&ic. but moft commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and fo reprefents a kind of helmet, or monkfhood; and from thence thefe are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galericulate flovers; and in this form are the flowers of the lamium, and moft verticillate plants. Sometimes alfo the lamium is intire, and fometimes jagged or divided. 3 d , Corniculate; that is, fuch hollow $f$ : wers as have on their upper part a kind of fpur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinum, \&c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded flowers are either, firtt, difcous or difcoidal ; that is, whofe fofculi are fet together fo clofe, thick, and even, as to make the furface of the $f i$ wer plain and flat, which therefore, becaufe of its round form, will be like a difcus; which difk is fometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala ftanding round in the difk, like the points of a ftar, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, \&c. and fometimes naked, having no fuch radiating leaves round the limb of its difk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is compofed of plain flowers, fet together in circular rows round the centre, and whofe face is ufual'y indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, \&c. 3d, fiftular, which is compounded of many long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect fliwers, becaufe they want the petala, are called ftamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and thofe which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call thein cats-tail. The term campaniformis is ufed for fuch as are in the fhape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for fuch as are in the form of a funnel.

Miller.
Good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ficken. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
With flow 'r inwoven trefles torn,
The nymphs in twilight dhade of tangled thickets mourn.
Beauteous fow'rs why do we fpread
Upon the monuments of the dead?
Though the fame fun with all-diffufive rays
Bluth in the rofe and in the diamond blaze,
We praife the flronger effort of his power,
And always fet the gem above the fower.
Pope.
If the bloffom of the plant be of moft importance, we call it a flower; fuch are daifies, tulips, and carnations. Watts. 2. An ornament; an embellifhment.

This difcourfe of Cyprian, and the excellent forvers of rhetorick in it, thew him to have been a fweet and powerfu orator.

Hakewill on Providence.
Truth needs no flve'rs of fpeech.
Pope.
3. The prime; the flourifhing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In fluw'r of age you perifh for a fong. Popc's Horace Impr. 4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in fiower, fo as it might be baked ftill to ferve their neceffary want. Spenfer on Ireland. I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back reccive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. Sbakejpeare's Coriolanus.
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort of glue.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next thefe in worth, and firm thofe urns be feal'd;
Be twice ten mealures of the choiceft flour
Prepar'd, cre yet defcends the evening hour. P(pe's Odyfey.
5. The moft excellent or valuable part of any thing; quinteffence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Pfalins do more briefly contain, and more movingly exprefs, by reafon of their puetical form.

Thou haft flain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry. Shakefp. Henry VI. The French morarchy is exhaufted of its braveft fubjects: the flower of the nation is confumed in its wars. Addijon. 6. That which is moft diftinguifhed for any thing valuable.

He is not the flower of courtefy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb.
Flo'wer de Lucc. n. $\int$. A bulbous iris.
It hath a lily flower of one leaf, fhaped like that of the common iris: the pointal has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit fhaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. Nïlicr fpecifies thisty-four fpecies of this plant; and among them the Perfian fower do luce is greatly efteemed for the fweetnefs and beauty of its varicgated fowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the flower de luces in your arms;
Of England's coar one half is cut away. Sbakef. Henry VI.
The iris is the fower de luce.
Peacham.
To Flo'wer. v. n. [fleurir, French, or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in bloffom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly fort,
To take the folace of the open air,
And in frefl fowering fields themfelves to fpart. Fairy $2 u$. Sacred hill, whofe head full high,
Is, as it were, for endlefs memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flow'ring garland crown'd. Fairy $Q^{2 u e e n}$.
Then herbs of every leaf, that fudden fower' $d$,
Op'ning their various colours. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
Mark well the fiow'ring almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. Dryd. Georg.
To leaflefs fhrubs the flow'ring palms fucceed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noifome weed. Pope's Meffah.
2. To be in the prime; to flourifh

Whilome in youth, when fower'd my youthful fpring,
Like fwallow fwift, I wandered here and there ;
For heat of heedlefs luft me did fo fting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. Spenjer's Pafocrals.
This caufe detain'd me all my flow'ring youth,
Within a loathfome dungeon there to pinc. Sbak. Hen. VI.
3. To froth; to ferment ; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Thofe above water were the beft, and that beer did fower a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were
frefh. frefh.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 385.
An extreme clarification doth fpread the fipirits fo fmooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little flowering.

Bacon's Natural Hificry.
4. To come as cream from the furface.

If you can accept of thefe few obfervations, which have flowered off, and are, as it were, the burnifhing of many ftudious and contemplative years, I here give you them to difpofe of.

Miiton en Education.
To Flo'wer. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers
Flówerage. n. f. [from fower.] Store of flowers. Dicz.
Flu'weret. n.f. [flcuret, French.] A flower; a fmall flower.

Sometimes her head fhe fondly would aguife
With gaudy garlands, or frem flow'rets dight,
About her neck, or rings of ruhhes plight. Fairy $Q^{\text {ueen. }}$
No more fhall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruife her fiow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hoftile pacer. Shake/peare's Henry IV.
That fame dew, which fometime on the buds
Was wont to fwell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty fow'ret's eyes,
Like tears that did their own difgrace bewail. Shakeffare.
So to the fylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour finil'd,
With $f$ orw'rets deck'd, and fragrant finells, Mitt. Par. Lof.
Then laughs the childifh year with ft. co'rets crown'd,
And lavifhly perfumes the fields around;
But no fubftantial nourifhment receives,
Dirden's Fables.
Fiówergarden. n. $\int$. [fiower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Obferving that this manure produced flowers in the field, 1 made my gardener try thote thells in my fowergarden, and I never faw better carnations or flowers. Mortimer's Husbandry. Flóweriness. $n$. $f$. [from flovery.]

1. The ftate of abounding in flowers.

## 2．Florinutas of frecech

Flóli ERINGBUSH．n． $\int$ ．A plant．
The leaves are triangular and graffy，the ftalks naked，and the flowers difpofed in an umbella upon the top of the ftalk， each confifting of fix leaves：three of them are large，and thice fmall，which are expanded in form of a rofe．Miller．
Fro＇wery．adj．［from fower．］Full of flowers；adorned with flowers real or fictitious．

My mother Circe，with the fyrens three，
Amid＇ft the flow＇ry kirtl＇d Naiades
Day's harbinger

Comes dancing from the Eaft，and leads with her
＇Ihe fiow＇ry May，who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowflip and the pale primrofe．
O＇er his fair limbs a flow＇ry veft he threw．Pope＇s Odyfey．
＇To her the fhady grove，the fow＇ry field，
The ftreams and fountains，no delight could yield．Pope．
Flówingry．adv．［from flow．］With volubility；with a⿱亠⿱口小⿺尢丶龴⿱丆贝．
Flowk．n．f．［fuke，Scott．］A flounder；the name of a fifh．
Amongft thele the flow $k$ ，fole，and plaice follow the tide up into the frefh waters

Carew＇s Survey of Cornwal．
Flo＇wkwort．$n \int$ ．The name of a plant．
Flown．Participle of fyy，or flee，they being confounded．
1．Gone away．
For thofe，
Appointed to fit there，had left their charge，
Flown to the upper world．Milton＇s Paradife Loft，b．x．
Where，my deluded fenfe！was reafon fiown？
Where the high majefty of David＇s throne？
Prior．
2．Puffed；inflated；elate．
And when night
Darkens the ftreets，then wander forth the fons
Of Beliah，fown with infolence and wine．Milton＇s P．L． Flu＇ctuant．adj．［fuctuans，Latin．］Wavering；uncertain． To be longing for this thing to－day，and for that thing to－ morrow；to change likings for loathings，and to ftand wifh－ ing and hankering at a venture，how is it poffible for any man to be at reft in this fluctuant wandering humour and opi－ nion？

L＇EArange．
To FLU＇CTUATE．v．n．［fluctuo，Latin．］
1．To roll to and again as water in agitation．
The fluctuating fields of liquid air，
With all the curious meteors hov＇ring there，
And the wide regions of the land，proclaim
The Pow＇r Divine，that rais＇d the mighty frame．Blackmore．
2．To float backward and forward，as with the motion of water．
3．To move with uncertain and hafty motion．

## The tempter

New part puts on；and，as to paffion mov＇d， Fluctuates difturb＇d．

Milton＇s Paradife Lof，6．ix．
4．To be in an uncertain ftate；to feel fudden viciffitudes．
As the greateft part of my eftate has been hitherto of an unfteady and volatile nature，either toft upon feas，or fucc－ tuating in funds，it is now fixed and fettled in fubftantial acres and tenements．

Addijon＇s Spectator， $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .549$.
5．To be irrefolute；to be undetermined．
Fluctua＇tion．n．f．［fuctuatio，Latin；fikctuation，French， from flucluate．］
1．The alternate motion of the water
Its flufluations are but motions fubfervient，which winds， ftorms，fhores，fhelves，and every interjacency irregulates．

Brown＇s Vulgar Errours，b．vii．c． 17.
They were caufed by the impulfes and fluctuation of water in the bowels of the earth．

Woodward＇s Natural Hifory．
2．Uncertainty；indetermination．
It will not hinder it from making a profelyte of a perfon， that loves fiuctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to be eafed of it by any thing but errour．
Flue．n． $\int$ ．［A word of which I know not the etymology，un－
lefs it be derived from flew of $f_{y}$ ．］
1．A fmall pipe or chimney to convey air，heat，or fmoke．
2．Soft down or fur，fuch as may fly in the wind．
Fluélein．n．f．The herb Speedwele．
Flu＇ency．n．$f$ ．［from fluent．］
1．The quality of flowing；fmoothnefs；freedom from harh－ nefs or afperity．

Fiuency of numbers，and moft expreffive figures for the poet，morals for the ferious，and pleafantries for admirers of points of wit．

Garth＇s Preface to Ovid．
2．Readinefs；copioufnefs；volubility．
Our publick liturgy muft be cafhiered，the better to pleafe thofe men who gloried in their extemporary vein and fiuency．

King Cbarles．
Th＇unthinking victors vainly boaft their pow＇rs；
Be their＇s the mufquet，while the tongue is our＇s ：
We reafon with fuch fuency and fire，
The beaux we baffe，and the learned tire．
Tickell．
The common fluency of fpeech in many men，and moft wo－ men，is owing to a fearcity of matter，and a fcarcity of words； for whoever is a mafter of language，and hath a mind full of ideas，will be apt，in fpeaking，to hefitate upon the choice of both．

Szuift＇s Thsughts on various Subjects．

3．Affuence；abundance．This fenfe is obfolete．
Thofe who grow old in fluency and eafe，
Behold him toft on feas．Sandys＇s Paraphrafe on Foh
God riches and renown to men imparts，
Even all they wifh；and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot fo great a fuency receive，
But their fruition to a ftranger leave．
Sandysn
FLU＇ENT．adj．［fluens，Latin．］
1．Liquid．
It is not malleable；but yet is not fluent，but flupified．Bac．
2．Flowing；in motion；in flux
Motion being a fluent thing，and one part of its duration being abfolutely independent upon another，it doth not follow that becaufe any thing moves this moment，it muft neceffarily continue to do fo the next．

Ray on the Creation．
3．Ready ；copious；voluble．
Thofe have fome natural difpofitions，which have bet－ ter grace in youth than in age，fuch as is a fitent and luxu－ rious fpeech．

I fhall lay before you all that＇s within me；
And with moft fluent utterance：
Bacon．
Denbam＇s Soply．
Flu＇ent．n．f．Stream；running water．
Confiding in their hands，that fed＇lous ffrive
To cut th＇outragerous fluent ；in this diftrefs，
Ev＇n in the fight of death．
Pbillips．
FLU＇ID．adj．［fluiduis，Latin；fuide，French．］Having parts eafily feparable；not folid．

Or ferve they as a flow＇ry verge to bind
The fuid ikirts of that fame wat＇ry cloud，
Left it again diffolve，and fhow＇r the earth？Milt．P．Lof．
If particles flip eafily，and are of a fit fize to be agitated by heat，and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation， the body is fuid；and if it be apt to ftick to things，it is humid．

Newton＇s Opt．
FLU＇ID．n．f．［In phyfick．］Any animal juice：as the blood．
Confider how luxury hath introduced new difeafes，and with them，not improbably，altered the whole courfe of the fuids． Arbutbnot and Pope＇s Mart．Scriblerus．
Flu＇idity．n．f．［fluidité，Fr．from fuid．］The quality in bo－ dies oppofite to folidity ；want of adherence between the parts．

Heat promotes fiuidity very much，by diminifhing the tena－ city of bodies：it makes many bodies fluid，which are not fluid in cold，and increafes the fuidity of tenacious liquids；as of oil，balfam and honey；and thereby decreafes their re－ fiftance．Newton＇s Opt．
A difeafe oppofite to this fiffitude is too great fuidity．Arb．
Flu＇idness．n．f．［from fluid ］That quality in bodies oppo－ fite to ftability．
What if we fhould fay that fuidnefs and fability depends fo much upon the texture of the parts，that，by the change of that texture，the fame parts may be made to conftitute either a
fluid or a dry body，and that permanently too？Boyle．
Flu＇mmery．n．f．A kind of food mave by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal．
Milk and fummery are very fit for children．
Licke．
Flung．participle and freterite of fing．Thrown；caft．
Several ftatues the Romans themfelves flung into the river， when they would revenge themfelves．Addifon on Italy．
FLU＇OR．n．f．［Latin．］
I．A fluid ftate．
The particles of fluids which do not cohere too ftrongly； and are of fuch a fmallnefs as renders them moft fufceptible of thofe agitations which keep liquors in a fuor，are moft eafily feparated and rarified into vapours．Newton＇s Opt．
2．Catamenia．
Flu＇riv．n．f．
I．A guft or ftorm of wind ；a hafty blaft：
The boat was overfet by a fudden flurry from the North． Gulliver＇s Travels．
2．Hurry ；a violent commotion．
To FLUSH．v．n．［fuyjen，Dutch，to flow ；fius；or fiux，Fr．］
1．To flow with violence．
The pulfe of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and fudden expanfion of the blood in the ventricles，after the man－ ner of the milk，which，being heated to fuch a degree，doth fuddenly，and all at once，fufb up and run over the veffel．Ray．

It fujbes violently out of the cock for about a quatt，and then ftops．

Mortimer＇s Husbandry．
2．To come in hafte
If the place but affords
Any fore of lucky birds，
As I make＇em to funf，
Each owl out of his bufh．
Ben Tolnfon＇s Owls．
3．To glow in the fkin；to produce a colour in the face by $a$ fuciden afflux of blood．

Ere yet the falt of moft unrighteous tears
Had left the fuybing in her gauled eyes，
She married．
Shakelpeare＇s Hamlet．
Thus Eve with count＇nance blithe her ftory told，
But in her cheek diftemper fufbing glow＇d．Wilt．l＇ar．Loff．
What can be more fignificant than the fudden fhyping and confufion of a bluif？

Collicr of the Afpect．

## F L Y

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas! That blood, which fufbes guilty in your face? Dryden. At once, array'd
In all the colours of the fuybing year,
The garden glows.
Thomfon's Spring, 1. 95.
4. To Thince Obfolete

A flake of fire, that fuyfing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd.
To Flush. v.a.
Spenfer.
I. To colour; to redden.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces $f u / h^{\prime} d$ with more exalted charms. Addif. Cato. Some court, or fecret corner feek,
Nor fufb with fhame the paffing virgin's cheek. Gay's Triv. 2. To elate ; to elevate

A profperous people, fufbed with great victories and fucceffes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. Atterbury's Sermons.
Flush. adj.

1. Frefh; full of vigour.

He took my father grofly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and $f u / b$ as May;
And how his audit ftands, who knows, fave heav'n? Shak.
I love to wear cloths that are fiuhb,
Not prefacing old rags with plufh.
2. Affluent ; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very fufh in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. Arbuthnot.
Flush. n.f. Afflux ; fudden impulfe; violent flow.
Never had any man fuch a lofs, cries a widower, in the $f i u f b$ of his extravagancies for a dead wife.

L'Efirange.
The pulfe of the arteries is not only caufed by the pulfation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or $f$ fu/b, but by the coats of the arteries themfelves. Ray.
Succef's may give him a prefent $f u f f$ of joy; but when the thort tranfport is over, the apprehenfion of lofing fucceeds to the care of acquiring

Rogers's Sermons.
2. Cards all of a fort.

To Flu'ster. v. a. [from To fu/b.] To make hot and rofy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble fwelling fpirits,
Have I to-night fruffer'd with flowing cups,
And they watch too.
Sbakefpeare's Othello.
FLUTE. n.f. [fuffe, fute, French ; fluyte, Dutch.]

1. A mufical pipe; a pipe with ftops for the fingers. Th' oars were filver,
Which to the tunc of flutes kept ftroke. Shak. Ant. and Cleo.
The foft complaining fute
In dying notes difcovers
The woes of hopelefs lovers,
Whofe dirge is whifper'd by the warbling lute. Dryden.
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute fplit.
To Flute. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.
To FLU'TTER. v.n. [ Flozenan, Saxon; fiotter, French.]

- To take fhort flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle ftirreth up her neft, futtereth over her young, and fpreadeth abroad her wings, fo the Lord alone did lead him.

Deutr. xxxii. 1 I.
When your hands untie thefe ffrings,
Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-figh;
To futter in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
Craßhaw.
1 hey fed, and, flutt'ring, by degrees withdrew. Dryden.
2. To move about with great fhow and buftle without confequence.
Excefs muddies the beft wit, and only makes it flutter and froth high.

Grew.
No rag, no fcrap of all the beau or wit,
That once fo futter'd, and that once fo writ. Pope's Dunc.
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye fpirits! to your charge repair;
The fiutt'ring fan be Zephyretta's care.
They the tall maft above the veffel rear,
Or teach the futt'ring fail to float in air. $P$,
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a fate of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and with what difficulty, and how long fhe fluttered upon the wings of doubtful fuccefs, he was not furprifed.

Howel's Vocal Freft.
It is impoflible that men fhould certainly difcover the agreement or difagreement of ideas, whilft their thoughts flutter about, or ftick only in founds of doubtful fignification. Locke.

Efteem we diefe, my friend! ! event and chance,
Produc'd by atonis from their fiutt'ring dance!
Prior.
Some never arrive at any deep, folid, or valuable knowledge, becaufe they are perpetually fluttering over the furface
of thines. of things.

IV'atts.
His thoughts are very futtering and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas fucceffively. IV atts.
Toflutrer. v.a
r. To drive in diforder, like a flock of birds fuddenly roufed.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volfcians in Corioli.
Sbakef. Coriolanus.
2. To hurry the mind.
3. 'To diforder the pofition of any thing.

Flu'tter. n. . [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made ufe of in the fuitter of a fan: there is the angry futter, the modeft futter, and the timorous futter. Ada
Hurry; tumult ; diforder of mind
2. Hurry ; tumult; diforder of mind
3. Confufion; irregular pofition.

Fluvia'tick. adj. [fuviaticus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.
FLUXX. n. f. [ fluxus, Latin; flux, French.]
I. The aft of flowing ; paffage.

The moft fimple and primary motion of fire is a flux, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.

Digty on Bodies.
By the perpetual fux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. Arbuthnot.
2. The ftate of paffing away and giving place to others.

The heat of the fun in animals whofe parts are fucceffive, and in a continual fux, can produce a deep and perfect glofs of blacknefs. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.

What the ftated rate of intereft thould be, in the conftant change of affairs, and fux of moncy, is hard to determine.

Locke.
In the conftituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the ftock or fund can never be exliaufted, nor the fux and alteration fenfible.

Wodward.
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual flux, and
ftand in need of recruits to fupply the place of thofe words
that are continually falling through difufe. Felton on the Clialf.
3. Any flow or iffue of matter.

Quinces ftop fuxes of blood.
Arbutbnot on Diet.
4. Dyfentery; difeafe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody fux.

Eat eaftern rpice, fecure
From burning fluxes and hot calenture.
5. Excrement ; that which falls from bodies

Civet is the very uncleanly flux of a cat.
Hallifax.
Concourfe ; confluence.
Sbakefpeare.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus mifery doth part
The fiux of company.
Shakefp. As jou like it.
7. The ftate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

Flux. adj. [fluxus, Latin.] Unconftant; not durable; maintained by a conftant fucceffion of parts.
To Fiux. v. $a$.

1. To melt.
2. To falivate ; to evacuate by fpitting.

He might fafhionably and genteelly have been duelled or fuxed into another world. Scuth. Flu'xility. n. $\int$. [fluxus, Latin.] Eafinefs of feparation of parts; poffibility of liquefaction.
Experiments feem to teach, that the fuppofed averfation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in confequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at leaft fexility of the bodies here below.
Flu'xion. n. f. [fluxio, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyfis of infinitely fmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite fmall or infinitely fmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.

Harris.
A penetration into the abftrufe difficultics and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, are not worth the labour of thofe who defign the learned profeffions as the bufinefs of life. Watts.
To FLY. pret. flew or fled; part. fled or fown. v.n. [ fleozan, Saxon. To fly is properly to ufe wings, and gives ferv and flown. To flee is to efcape, or go away, flean, Saxon, and makes fied. Thily are now confounded.]
. To move through the air with wings. Ere the bat hath forwn
His cloifter'd flight.
Shakifpeare's Maibeth.
Fowl that may $f y$ above the earth in the open firmament
Gen. i. 20.
Thefe men's haftinefs the warier fort of you do not commend: ye wifh they had held themfelves longer in, and not forun fo dangerounly abroad before the feathers of the caufe had been grown.

Hookier.
2. To pafs through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the fparks fy upward. Job v. 3. To pals away.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to pafs the tedious time,
Which elfe would on thy hand remain;
Though fown, it neer looks back again.
Prior:
4. To pafs fwiftly.

The fcouts with fiying fpeed
Return, and through the city fpread the news.
Earth rolls back beneath the fiying fteed.

## F L Y

5. To fpring with violence; to fall on fuddenly.

A cervant hat he bred, thril'd with remorfe;
Oppos'd againft the act, bending his fword
To his great mafter ; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on hin, and amongtt them fell'd him dead. Shakefp. Though the dogs have never feen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and bark and $f y$ at him. Bacon's Nat. Hift
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miferable, when an enraged confcience fhall fy at him, and take him by the throat.

South's Sermons.
6. To move with rapidity.

## Glad to catch this good occafion,

Moft thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn fhall fly afunder. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII
A fair example to his mafter gave;
He baffas heads, to fave his own, made $f y$;
And now, the fultan to preferve, muft die.
Waller:
To burft afunder with a fudden explofion.
Behold, a frothy fubftance rife;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies.
Swift.
8. To break; to fhiver.
9. [flean, Saxon ; fiehen, German.] To run away; to attempt efcape. [In this fenfe the verb is properly to flee, when fled is formed; but the following examples thew that they are confounded.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the flying prey.
Spenfer.
Macduff is feed to England. Shakefpeare's Macbeth. Ye fhall flee, as ye fied from before the earthquake.

Zech. xiv. 5
Abiathar efcaped, and fed after David. I Sa. xxii. 20. What wonder if the kindly beams he fhed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If fcience rais'd her head,
And foft humanity, that from rebellion fed.
Dryder.
He oft defir'd to fy from Ifrael's throne,
And live in fhades with her and love alone.
I'll fy from Thepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains From thepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love.
o. To Fly in the face. To infult.

This would difcourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or fly in bis face; and he muft expect only danger to himfelf. Swift's Drapier's Letters.
11. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face:

- But how, if nature fyy in my face firt ?
-Then nature's the aggreffor. Dryden's Spani/b Fryar

12. To Fly off. To revolt.

Deny to fpeak with me? They're fick, they're weary, They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and fying off. Shakefp. King Lear.
The traytor Syphax The traytor Syphax
Flew off at onge with his Numidian horfe. Addifon's Cato. 13. To Fly out. To burft into paffion.

How eafy is a noble fpirit difcern'd,
From harfh and fulphurous matter that fies out
In contumelies, makes a noife, and ftinks. Ben. Fohnf. Catil.
Paffion is apt to ruffe, and pride will fly out into contumely and neglect.

Coilier of FriendJip.
14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

You ufe me like a courfer fyurr'd and rein'd :
If I fy out, my fiercenefs you command. Dryden.
Papifts, when unoppofed, fiy out into all the pageantries of worhip; but in times of war, when they are hard prefled by arguments, lie clofe intrenched behind the council of Trent.

Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.
15. To Fly out. To ftart violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would fiy out in right lines, if they were not reftrained.
16. To let Fly. To difcharge.

The noify culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And burfts, uriaiming, in the rended fky .
Granville.
17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a fyying camp.

Tofly. v.a.

1. To fhun; to avoid ; to decline.

Love like a fhadow flies, when fubftance love purfues;
Purfuing that which fies, and fying what purfucs. Shakefp. O Jove, I think
Foundations fyy the wretched; fuch I mean,
Where they ihould be relieved.
Sbakeppare.
If you fly phyfick in health altogether, it will be too ftrange for your body when you fhall need it.

Bacon's Effays.
O whither fhall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this fo horrid fpectacle. Milton's Agoniffes.
2. To refufe affociation with.

Sleep fies the wretch; or when with carcs oppreft,
And his tofs'd limbs are weary'd into reft,
Then dreams invad
Dryden's Fuvenal, Sat. 13.
Nature fies him like cuchanted ground. Dryden.
3. To quit by flight.

## FOA

## Dedalus, to fy the Cretan fhore,

His heary limbs on jointed pinions bore
The firft who fail'd in air.
Dryden's AEn. b. vi
4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monfter, and with her fly other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is fomewhat worth. Bacon. 5. It is probable that flew was originally the preterite of f.y, when it fignified volation, and fled when it fignified efcape: fl.wn fhould be confined likewife to volation; but thefe diftinctions are now confounded.
Fly: n. .f [flooze, Saxon.]

1. A fmall winged infect of many fpecies.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their fpurt. Sbakejpeare's King Lear. My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fy in their fheep, or the tares in their corn. Locke.

To prevent the $f y$, fome propofe to fow afhes with the feed.

Miortimer's Husuandry. To heedlefs fies the window proves A confiant death.

Th:mfon's Summer.
2. That part of a machine which; being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalifes the motion of the reft.

If we fuppofe a man tied in the place of the weight, it were eafy, by a fingle hair faftened unto the $f y$ or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.

Wikins.
3. Fly, in a compafs. That part which points how the wind blows.
To Fly blow. v.a. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I cannot difcern any labyrinth, unlefs in the perplexity of his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a defign to play tricks, and to fyyblow my words, to make others diftafte them.

Like a fyblown cake of tallow ;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow.
Stillingfleet.

So morning infects, that in muck begun,
Swift.
Shine, buz, and flyblow in the fetting fun. Pope's Epifles.
Fly'boat. n. $f$. [f.y and boat.] A kind of veffel nimble and light for failing.
Flyca'tcher. n. f. [ fy and catch.] One that hunts flies.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a fiycatcher. Dry.

The fwallow was a fycatcber as well as the fpider. L'Efir. Fly'er. n. f. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the fyer. Sandys's fourney.
He grieves fo many Britons fhould be loft;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To fave the fyers than to win the field.
Waller.
2. One that ufes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong fquare figure, whofe fore and backlides are parallel to each other, and fo are their ends: the fecond of thefe fiyers flands parallel behind the firft, the third behind the fecond, and fo are faid to fly off from one another.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
To Fly'fish. v. n. [fly and fifn.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.
I fhall next give you fome other directions for fyfifing.

Walton's Angler.
FOAL. n. f. [Fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaft of burthen. The cuftom now is to ufe colt for a young horfe, and foal for a young mare; but there was not originally any fuch diftinction.

Alfo flew his fteed,
And with his winged hecls did tread the wind,
As he had been a fial of Pegafus's kind. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Twenty fhe-afies and ten foals.
Gen. xxxii. 15
To Foal. v.a. [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal
Give my horfe to Timon : it foals me ftraight
Ten able horfes.
Sbakefpeare's Timon.
Such colts as are
Of generous race, Atraight, when they firft are foal' $d$,
Walk proudly. May's Georgick.
About September take your mares into the houre, where keep them 'till they foal.

Niortimer's Hufoandry.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Fóalbit. } \\ \text { Fo'aleoot. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. Plants.
HOAM. n. $\int$. [fam, Saxon.] The white fubttance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; fpume.

The form upon the water.
Whitening, down their moffy tinctur'd Aream
Defcends the billowy form.
Thomfon's Spling.
To Foam v. $n$. [from the noun]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the gencral's cut will do among foaning bottles and ale-wafl'd wits, is wonderful. Shakeip. Henry V. Cafar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was fpeechlefs.

Shakefpeare's fulius Cajar.

## FO D

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And fprinkl'd large libations on the ground. Pope's OdyJey. Upon a foaming horfe
There follow'd ftrait a man of royal port.
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He foameth, and gnafheth with his teeth:
Rowe.
Fo'amy. adj. [from foam.] Covered with foam; Mar. ix. 18
More white than Neptune's foant face,
When ftruggling rocks he would embrace.
Behold how high the fuamy billows ride!
Sidney, b.ii.
The winds and waves are on the jufter fide.

## Dryden.

FOB. n. $f_{\text {. [fuppe, fupfacke, German.] A imall pocket. }}^{\text {I }}$
Who pick'd a fob at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redecm'd.
Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3 .
When were the dice with more profufion thrown?
The well- -fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone. Dryd. 'fúven. He put his hand into his fob, and prefented me in his name with a tobacco-ftopper.

Addifon's Spectdtor.
There were two pockets which we could not enter; there he called his fobs: they were two large flits cut into the top of his middle cover, but fqueezed clofe by the preflure of his beily:

Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purfe, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.
Swift:
To Foв. vi a. [fuppen, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is fcurvy, and begin to find myfelf fobb'd in it. Sbakefpeare's Othello.
Shall there be a gallows ftanding in England when thou art king, and refolution thus. fobb' $d$ as it is with the rufty curb of oid father antick the law. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
He gocs preffing forward, 'till he was fobbed again with another fory.

L'E/frange.
2. To FOB off. To fhift off; to put afide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You muft not think
To fob off our difgraces with a tale. Shakefp. Coriolanus. For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But thefe will not be fobb'd off fo,
They muft have wealth and power too.
Hudibras, p. i.
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rafcal fobb'd me off with only wine.
Addifon.
Being a great lover of country-fports, I abfolutely determined not to be a minifter of ftate, nor to be fobb'd off with a garter.

Addijon's Freeholder, ${ }^{\circ} .3$.
Fo'cal. adj. [from focus.]. Belonging to the focus. See Focus.
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a focal point, or fcatters them.

Derham's Pbyjco-Theology.
Fo'cil. n. $\int$. [focile, French.] The greater or lefs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrift.
The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg. Wifem: Focilla'tion. n.f. [focillo, Lat.] Comfort; fupport. DiEt. FO'CUS. n. f. [Latin.]
I. [In opticks.] The focus of a glafs is the point of convergence or concourfe, where the rays meet and crofs the axis after their refraction by the glafs.

Harris:
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their focus.

Newton's Opt.
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and diftant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or latus recium.

Harris.
3. Focus of an Ellipfis. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, fhall be together equal to that longer axis.

Harris.
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis, within the oppofite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in cither of the oppofite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. Diez.
FO'DDER. n. f. [Fo'she, foorn, Saxon.] Dry food ftored up for cattle againft Winter.

Their cattle, farving for want of fodder, corrupted the air.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Bcing not to be raifed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceffity of forder.

Of grafs and ficlder thou defraud'ft the dams;
And of their mothers dugs the ftarving lambs. Dryd. Virgil.
To Fo'dier. v. a. [from the noun.] 'ro feed with dry food. Natural earth is taken the firft half fpit from juft under the turf of the beft pafture ground, in a place that has been well foddered on.

Evelyn's Kalendar.
From Winter keep,
Well fodder'd in the ftalls, thy tender fheep. Dryd. Virgil.

## F O I

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to fodder cattle in. Mortimer's Husbandry,
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. Mortim. Husb Fódderer. n. f. [front fodder.] He who fodders cattle. FOE. n.f. [fah, Saxon; fae, Scottifh.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had eftablifhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his favage fone,
In which he them defeated ever more. Fairy 2 gueen, b. ii
Never but one more was either like
To meet fo great a foe.
Miltin.
2. A perfecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benifon go with you, and with thofe
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. Shakes.
Forc'd by thy worth, thy foe in death become ;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coflly tomb. Dryden's Fab: Thy defects to know,
Make ufe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. Pope. . An oppónent; an illwifher.

He that confiders and enquires into the reafon of things, is counted a foe to received doctrines. Watts's Imp. of the Mind. Fo'eman. n. f. [from fe and man.] Enemy in war; antagonift. An obfolete word.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily fpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell. Fairy 2 ueen, 6 . i.
What valiant foemen, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? Sh. H. VI. FO'ETUS. n. f. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo.

A foetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the.
ftate of a vegetable. Locke.
FOG. n. f. [fog, Danifh, a ftorm.] A thick mift; a moift denfe vapour near the furface of the land or water. Infect her beauty,
You fenfuck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful fuin,
To fall and blaft her pride. Shake/pecire's King Lear.
Leffer mifts and fogs than thofe which covered Greece with
fo long darknefs, prefent great alterations in the fun and moon.

Raleigh's Hiflory of the World.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ftreams of the fpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and fcoule upon night's heavy brow. Crafhaw:
Fogs we frequently obferve after fun-fetting, even in our hotteft months. Woodward's Na'ural Hiflory:
FOG. n. f. [fogagium, low Latin. Gramen in forefla regis iocatur profogagio. Leges foreff. Scotica.] Aftergrafs; grafs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
Fo'gaily. adv. [from foggy.] Miftily ; darkly; cloudily.
Fo'gainess. n. $\int$. [from foggy.] The ftate of being dark or mifty ; cloudinefs; mittinefs.
Fo'g cy. adj. [from fog.]

1. Mifty ; cloudy; dank; full of moift vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mift
Of our felf-love, fo paffions do deceive;
We think they hurt, when moft they do affift. Sidney; $b$. ii.
And Phoebus fying fo, moft fhameful fight,
His blufhing face in foggy cloud implys;
And hides for thame. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6
Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? Shakef. Henry V.
Let not air be too grofs, nor too penetrative ; not fubject to any foggy noifomenefs, from fens or marłhes near adjoining. Wotton's Arcbiteçure.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no mean foggy, retire your rareft plants. Evelyn's Kalendar.
2. Cloudy in underftanding; dull.

Fон. interject. [from fah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one thould at fight of any thing hated cry out a foe!

Not to affect many propofed matches
Of her own clime, complection and degree;
Whereto we fee in all things nature tends,
Fob! oize may fmell in fuch a will moft rank,
Foul difproportions, thoughts unnatural. Sbakef. Otbello. FO'IBLE. n.f. [French.] A weak fide'; a blind fide; a failing.

He knew the foibles of human nature. Freind's Hift. of Pbyy. The witty men fometimes have fénfe enough to know their own foible, and therefore they craftily thun the attacks of argument.

Watts's Logick.
To FOIL. v. a. [affoler, to wound, old Frencll.] To put to the worft ; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

Amazement fciz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to fee
Thus foil'd their mightieft. Miltcu's Paradife Loft, b. vi. Leader of thofe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have fiild! Miltom
Yet thefe fubject not: I to thee difclofe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore foild
Who meet with various objects, from the fenfe
Varioully

## F O I

Varioufly reprefenting ; yet fill free,
Approve the bef, and follow what lappoove. Miit. P. Lof. Strange, that your fingers fhould the pencil foil,
Without the help of colours or of oil!
Waller.
He had been foiled in the cure, and had left it to nature.
WiJeman's Surgery.
In their conflicts with fin they have been fo often foiled,
shat they now defpair of ever getting the day. Calamy's Serm. Virtue, difdain, defpair, 1 oft have try'd;
And, foi'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd. Dryden. But I, the confort of the Thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unfuccefsful war;
With various arts and arms in vain häve toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. Dryden's EEn. Foil. $n$. f. [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a mifcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueft.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One fudden foil thall never breed diftruft. Sbakef. Hen. VI.
Whofoever overthroweth his mate in fuch fort, as that either his back, or the one fhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, thall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow efcape, it is called a foil. Carcw. So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing frefh aflaults, amidft his pride,
Fell whence he food to fee his victor fall. Milton's P. Lof
When age fhall level me to impotence,
And fweating pleafure leave me on the foil.
Death never won a ftake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate fo near a foil.
Soutbern.
Dryden.
2. [Fcuille, French.] Leaf; gilding.

A ftately palace, built of fquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whofe walls were high, but nothing ftrong nor thick;
And golden foil all over them difplay'd. Fairy $2 u$ ueen, b. i.
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal foil,
Nor in the gliftering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. Milton: 3. Something of another colour near which jewels are fet to raife their luftre.

As fhe a black filk cap on him begun
To fet for foil of his milk-white to ferve.
Sidney.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er thy fault;
Shall thew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to fet it off. Sbak. Hen.IV.
The fullen paffage of thy weary fteps
Efteem a foil, wherein thou art to fet
The precious jewel of thy home.
Shảkefpearè.
' $T$ is the property of all true diamonds to unite the fiil clofely itfelf, and thereby better augment its luftre: the foil is a mixture of maftich and burnt ivory. Grew's Mufouim. Hector has a foil to fet him off: we are perpetually oppofing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. Notes on the Odyfey.
4. [From fouiller, French.] A blunt fword ufed in fencing.

He that plays the king fhall be welcome; his majefty fhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight fhall ufe his foil and target.

Shak. Hamlet.
Fo'iler. n. $\int$. [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.
To FOIN. v. n. [poindre, Fr. Skinner.] To puth in fencing.
He hew'd, and lafh'd, and foin' $d$, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did feek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward fo mighty throws,
But yielded paffage to his cruel knife. Fairy Queen, b.ii. He cares not what mifchief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will foin like any devil; he will fpare neither man, woman, nor child.

Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Then both, no moment loft, at once advance
Againft each other, arm'd with fword and lance:
They lafh, they foin, they pafs, they frive to bore
Their corflets, and the thinneft parts explore. Dryden. Foin. n.f. [from the verb.]. A thruft; a pufh.
Fo'iningly. adv. [from foin.] In a puihing manner.
Fo'rson. n. $\int_{\text {. [Foifon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word }}$ now out of ufe.

Pay juftly thy fithes, whatfoever thou be,
That God may in blefing fend foifin to thee. Tuff. Husb.
Be wilful to kill, and unkilful to fore,
And look for no foifon, I tell thee before. Tuffer's Husband. Nature fhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all fifon, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. Shakefpeare's Tempef.
As thofe that feed grow full, as bloffoming time
That from the feednefs the bare fallow brings
To tceming foifon; fo her plenteous womb
Fxpreffeth his full tilth and hufbandry. Shak. Meaf. for Meaf. To Foist. v. a. [faufler, French.]. To infert by forgery.
L.cft negligence or partiality might admit or foift in abufes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

## FOL

Forge law, and foift it into fome by-place
Of fome old rotten roll. : Dryden's Den Scbaficia
Fo'istiness. n. f. [from foifiy.]. Fuftinefs; mouldinefs.
Drefs muftard, and lay it in cellar up fweet,
Left foiffinefs make it for table unmect. Tuff. Husbandiy.
Fo'isty. adj. [See Fusty.] Mouldy; fufty.
FOLD. n. $\int$. [ falæo, faľ, Saxon.]
i. The ground in which fheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were fheaves
New reap'd; the other part, fheepwalks and folds. Miltor
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy fheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain.
Milton.
2. The place where fheep are houfed.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come.
Ra.eigh.
3. The flock of fleeep.
And this you fee I farcely drag along,

And this you fee I fcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her you
The hope and promife of my failing fold. Dryden's Virgil. 4. A limit; a boundary.

Secuire from meeting, they're diftinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their feats, and pafs the dreadful fold. Crectls:
5. [From rilo, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another ; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing fo monftrous, to difmantle
So many folds of favour !
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
The ancient Egyptian mummies were @hrowded in a num-
ber of folds of linen, bermeared, with gums. Baccn's N. Hijt. Not with indented waye,
Prone on the ground, as fince; but on his rear
Circular bafe of rifing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furging maze! Miiton's Paradife Loff.
Let the draperies be nobly fpread upon the body, and let the folds be large: the parts fhould be often traverfed by the flowing of the folds. $\quad$ Dryden's Duf refnoy.
With fear and wonder feiz'd, the crowd beholds

With fear and wonder feiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with feven diftinguifh'd folds
Of tough bull hides.
Dryden's Virg. En.
The inward coat of a lion's fomach has ftronger folds than a human, but in other things not much different. Arbutbnot. 6. From the foregoing fignification is derived the ufe of fold in compofition. Fold fignifies the fame quantity added : as, two fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; fome an bundred fold, fome fixty fold, fome thirty fold. Matt. At laft appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice tbree fo'd the gates: tbree folds were brafs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. Milt. Parad. Loft.
Their martyr'd blood and afhes fow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where fill doth fway
The triple tyrant; that from thefe may grow
A bundred fold.
Milton:
To Fold. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To fhut fheep in the fold.

The ftar that bids the fhepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold
We fee that the folding of fleep helps ground, Milton. We fee that the folding of fleep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compoft. Bacon's Natural Hifory. She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy fore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor.
2. [Falban, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a vefture fhalt thou fold them up.
Dryden's Horace. Yet a little fleep a fitle them up

Heb. i. 12. hands to fleep.
laing of the
They be folden together as thorns. Prov, Ni. i. 10.
I have feen her rife from her bed, unlock her clofet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, feal it, and again return to bed.

Shakefpeare.
Confcious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in defpair, and fits curfing in a corner. Colier of Envj.

Both furl their fails, and ftrip them for the fight;
Their folded fheets difmifs the ufelefs air. Dr, d. Ann. Mir. 3. To inclofe; to include; to fhut.

We will defcend and fold him in our arms. Sbak. Rich. II.
Witnefs my fon, now in the fhade of death,
Whofe bright outhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darknefis folded up. Shakefp. Richard III.
The fires i' th' loweft hell fold in the people! Shak. Corio.!
To Fold. v.n. 'To clofe over another of the fame kind; to join with another of the fame kind.

The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two
leaves of the other door were folding.
1 Kings vi. 31
FOLA'CEOU'S

## FOL

FOLIA'CEOUS. adj. [foliace:is, from foilium, Latin.] Confifting of lamina or leaves.
A piece of another, confifting of an outer cruft, of a ruddy talky fpar, and a bluc talky fuliaceous fpar. IV oodward on Foff.
Fóliage. n.f. [fo.iu', Latin; feuillage, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely cngraven with fruits and foliage, that run twifting about them from the very top to the bottom.

Addifon on Italy.
When fwelling buds their od'rous foliage fhed,
And gently hardeu into fruit, the wife
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow Redundant.

Pbillips.
To Fo'liate. v. a. [foliatus, folium, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Gold foliated, or any metal foliated, cleaveth. Racon.
If gold be foliated, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenifh blue. Newton's Opt. Folia'tion. n. $f$. [foliatio, folium, Latin.]
I. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of thofe fugacious coloured lisaves called petala, which conftitute the compafs of the flower ; and alfo fometimes to fecure and guard the fruit which fucceeds the foliation, as in apples, pears, \&c and fometimes ftands within it, as in cherries, apricots, \&c. for thefe, being of a tender and pulpous body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers.

2uincy.
Fo'liature. n. S. [from folium, Latin.] Theftate of being hammered into leaves.

DiEt.
FO'LIO. n. $\int$. [infolio, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a fheet of paper once doubled.
Plumbinus and Plumeo made lefs progrefs in knowledge, though they had read over more folio's. Watt's's Improvement.
Fo'liomort. adj. [folium mortuum, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called philomot.
A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a foliomert colour. Woodward on Folfils.
FOLK. n. $\int$. [ Folc, Saxon; volk, Dutcl.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with afking queftions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous difcourfes of their own and other folks misfortune.

Dorilaus having married his fifter, had his marriage in fhort time bleft, for fo are folk wont to fay, how unhappy foever the children after grow, with a fon.

When with greateft art he fpoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other folk;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.
Hudibras, p. i.
2. Nations; mankind.

Thou fhalt judge the folk rightcoufly, and govern the na tions upon carth.
$P$ falm Ivii. 4.
3. Any kind of people as difcriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old folk, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did fo a little time before.
Sbakesp.
Anger is a kind of bafenefs; as it appears well in the weaknefs of children, women, old folks, and fick folks. Bacon's Eff.
4. It is now ufed only in familiar or burlefque language.

Old good man Dobfon of the green,
Remembers he the tree has feen,
And goes with folks to fhew the fight.
He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak ;
He din'd and fupp'd at charge of other folk.
Swift.
Suift.
Fo'limote. $n$ f. [from folk and mote.]
Thofe hills were appointed for two fpecial ufes, and built by two feveral nations: the one is that which you call folkmotes, built by the Saxons, and fignifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.

Spenfer on Ircland.
Fo'llicle, n. f. [folliculus, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ftrong coats.

Although there be no eminunt and circular follicle, no round bag or veficle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifeft receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.

B:own's Vulgar Errours, b iii
2. Folli:lc is a term in botany fignifying the feed-veffels, capfula feminalis, or cafe, which fome fruits and feeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, \&ic.
To FO'LILOW. v.a. [Folsran, Saxon; volgen, Dutch.]

1. 'To go after; not before or lide hy fide.

I had rather, forfuoth, go before you like a man, than follow 2. To like a dwarfue as an enemy.
dhatefpeare's Nienry Wiucs of Windjor.
Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can follorv.
Irene.
3. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldeft fons of Jeffic went and followed Saul to the battle.

1 Sa. xvii. 13
Such fmiling rogues as thefe footh every paffion,

## FOL

That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dorgs, but folloring. Shal. K. Lear. Let not the mufe then flatter lawlefs fway,
Nor follow fortune where fle leads the way.
4. To purfue

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time follozving a merlin.

Sidney, b. ii.
Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting fhade. Dryden's Ein.
We follow fate, which does too falt purfue. Dryden. 5. To fucceed in order of time.
6. To be confequential, as effects to caufes.
7. To imitate ; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worfe, we had rather follsw the perfections of then whom we like not, than in defects refemble them whom we love.

Hooker, b. v. f. 28.
Ill patterns are fure to be followed more than good rules.
Locke on Eaua ation.
8. To obey; to obferve.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who follow the council of Trent are no Chriftians.

Tillct fon, Preface.
Moft men admire
Virtue, who follow not her lore. Paradife Regain'd, $b$. vii. 9. To confirin by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

Thcy bound themfelves to his laws and obedience; and in cafe it had been followed upon thein, as it fhould have been, they fhould have been reduced to perpetual civility. Spenfer. 10. To attend to; to be bufied with.

He that undertaketh and followeth other mens bufinefs for gain, fhall fall into fuits.

Eccluf. xxix. 9.
To Fo'llow. v. $n$.

1. To come after another.

Peter followed afar off.
Luke xxii. 54.
Fer. xlii. 16.
he famine thall follow clofe after you.
Welcome all that lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo
Ben. Fohnfon.
2. To be pofteriour in time.
3. To be confequential, as effect to caufe.

If the neglect or abufe of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happinefs mifleads him, the mifcarriages that follow on it muft be imputed to his own election.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of thofe under their care, great mifchiefs cannot but follow.

Locke.
4. To be confequential, as inference to premifes.

Though there are or have been fometimes dwarfs, and fometlmes giants in the world; yet it does not follow that there muft be fuch in every age, nor in every country. Teimple.

This dangerous doctrine muft neceffarily follsw, from making all political power to be nothing elfe but Adam's paternal power.

## 5. To continue endeavours.

Then fhall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. Hof.
Fo'llower, n. f. [from follow.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or fide by fide.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your mafter's heels? Shakefpea'e's Merry Wives of Winajor.

No ftop, no ftay, but clouds of fand arife,
Spurn'd and caft backward on the fullorver's eyes. Dryden. 2. A dependant.
3. An attendant.

No follower, but a friend.
Pope.
4. An'affociate ; a companión.

How accompanied, can'f thou tell that?

- With Poins, and other his continual followers. Sh. H. IV.

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wifdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their followers from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law.

Spenfer's State of Ircland.
The underftanding that fhould be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itfelf; and fo brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follozer, under the conduct of a blind guide.

South's Sermons.
And forc'd IEneas, when his fhips were loft,
To leave his folluru $r$ rs on a forcign coaft. Dryden's En.
6. A fcholar; an imitator; a copyer; one of the fame fort.

Be ye fol'owers of me, even as 1 am of Chrift. I Cor. xi. \&
The true profeffion of Chriftianity inviolably engages all its followers to do good to all men.

Sfrat's Sermons.
Every one's idea of identity will not be the fame thrat Py thagoras and thoufands of his followers have.

Locke.
The fludious head or gen'rous mind,
Follow'r of God, or friend of human kind,
Poct or patriot, rofe but to reftore
The faith and moral nature gave before.

## FO N

Fo'lly. n. f. [flie, French.]

1. Want of underftanding; weaknefs of intellect.
2. Crimins) weaknefs; depravity of mind.

Think'ft thou, that duty thall have dread to fpeak,
When puw'r to flattery bows? 'To plaimefs honour
Is bound, when majefty to foll'y falls. Sbsthefp. King Lear.
3. Act of negligence or paffion unbecoming gravity or deep wifdom. In this fenfe it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot fee
The pretty folies that themfelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himfelf would blufh
To fee me thus transformed to a boy
Shakejpeare.
Leave fich to trifle with more grace and eafe,
Whom folly pleafes, or whore fories pleafe. Pope's Horace.
To FOMll NT. v. a. [fomentor, Latin; fomenter, French.]

1. To cherifh with hear.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. Milton's P. L.
2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He jomented the head with opiates to procure fleep, arid a folution of opium in water to foment the forehead. Arbutbnot.
3. To encourage; to fupport ; to cherifh.

They love their givings, and foment their deeds no lefs than parents do their children.

Wotton.
Blane then tlyyfelf, as reafon's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou fomen:' $f$ my fires.
Dryden.
They are troubled with thofe ill humours, which they themfeives infufed and fomented in thern.

Locke.
Fomenta'tion. n. f. [foment: :ion, Fr. from foment.]
3. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alfo ftuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the fleams breathe into the parts, and difcufs obftructed humours.

2uincy.
Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poulti, draweth gently the humours out. for it is a gentle fomentation, and hath withal a mixture of fome fiupefactive.

Baion's Natural Hijlury.
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts

The medicines were prepared by the phyficians, and the lotions or fomentations by the nurfes. Arbutbnot on Coins. Fome'titer. n.f. [from foment.] An encourager; a fupporter
Thefe fatal diffempers, as they did much hurt to the body politicl: at home, being like humours firred in the natural without evacuation, fo did they produce difadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raifers and fomenters of them had never fprung up in Druina. Howel. Fon. n. f. [Scott. A word now obfolete.] A fool; an ideot. Sicker I hold him for a greater fon,
That loves the thing he cannot purchafe. Spenficr's Paft. FOND. n. $\int$ [fonn, Scottifh. A word of which I have found no fatisfactory etymology. To fonne is in cibaucer to doat, to be foolifh.]

1. Foolifh; filly; indifcreet ; imprudent; injudicious.

This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account foolifhnefs; but that they ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to feek men's converfion by fermons, we have not heard.

Hooker, b. v. f. 2.
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a fond fchoolmafter.

Afcham.
${ }^{3}$ Tis fond to wail thefe fad women,
Ts fond to wail inevitable ftrokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.
Shakespeare's Coriolants.
Grant I may never prove fo fond
To truft man on his oath or bond.
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than fleep, fonder than ignorance.
Sbakefpeare.
Fond thoughts may fall into fome idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wife.
Thou fee'f
How fubtly to detain thee I devife,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. Milt.Paradife Lof. So $f$ ind are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themfelves $t$ ' invite. Milton's Agonifles. 'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Thofe als's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But fond repentance of his happy wifh.
Wallcr.
But reafon with your fond religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. Dryden's Tyran. Love.
This is fond, becaufe it is the way to cheat thyfelf. Tillot fon.
2. Trifing ; valued by folly.

Not with fond thekles of the tefted gold,
Or ftones, whofe rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. Shakefpeare's Meaf. for Meafure.
3. Foolifhly tender; injudicioufly indulgent.

I'm a foolifh fond wife.
Like Venus I'll fhine,
Be fond and be fine.
4. Pleafed in too great a degrce; foolifhly delighted.

## FON

Fame is in iffeif a real good, if we may believe Cicero; who was perhaps too fond of it. Dryden's 'Juvenal, Dedication: I, fond of my well-chofen feat,
My pictures, medals, books complete.
Prior.
Some are fo fond to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and hoidnefs before they thoroughly underftand thein Ẅatts's Improvem. of the Mind. To Fond. $\}^{\text {v.a. }}$. [from the noun.] To treat with great To Fo'ndee. $\}$ indulgence; to carefs; to cocker.

Howe'ci uhjuft your jealoirfy appear,
It does iny pity, hot my anger move:
I'll fond it as the froward child of love. Dryden's Aurengz.
When amidft the fervour of the feaf
The Tyrian hugs, and fonds thee on her breaft,
And with fweet kiffes in her armis conffrains,
Thou may'ft infufe thy venom in her veins. Dryden's FEn.
They are allowed to kifs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeffor, who always flands by, will not fuffer them to ufe any fondling expreflions. Gu'izer's 7 ravels.
To Fond. v. n. To be fond of; to be in love; to doat on.

How will this fadge? My mafter loves her dearly ;
And I, poor monfter, fond as much on him ;
And the, miftaken, feéms to dote on me.
Fóndier. n.f. [from fond.] One who fondles.
Fónuling. $n \int$. [from fordle.] A perfon or thing much fondled or careffed; fomething regarded with great affeetion.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for findlings are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are leaft cockered make the beft and wifeft men.

L'Eltrange.
The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may thew it to be a fondling of our own. Locke.

Any body would have gueffed mifs to have been bred up under a cruel ftepdame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. Arbuthnst's Hiffory of Fohn Bull.

Bred a fond ing and an heirefs.
Drefs'd like any lady may'refs;
Cocker'd by the fervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground.
Fo'ndly. adv. [from ford.]

1. Foolifhly; weakly; imprudently; injudicioully.

Moft fhaliowly did you there arms conmence,
Fondly brought here, and foolifhly fent hence. Shak. H. IV̈. Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him fpeak fond $y$, like a frantick man. Shakef. R. II
Ficinus fondl: advifeth, for the proiongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of fome wholefome young man, and the blood to be fucked.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
The military mound
The Britifh files tranfcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that fondl brav'd their fate. Pbillips.
Some valuing thofe of their own frue or mind,
Still make themfelves the meafure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praife ourfelves in other men. Pope's Criticifif.
Under thofe facred leaves, fecure
From common lightning of the fiees,
He findly thought he might endure
The flafhes of Ardelia's eyes.
$S_{w i f t}$
2. With great or extreme tendernefs.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched fylph too fondly interpos'd :
Fate urg'd the fheers, and cut the fylph in twain. Pope. Fondly or feverely kind.

Savage.
Fóndiness. n. f. [from fond.]

1. Foolifhnefs; weaknefs; want of fenfe ; want of judgment.

Fondnefs it were for àny, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. Spenfer's Sonnets. 2. Foolifh tendernefs.

My heart had fill fome foolifh fontnefs for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. Addif. Cato. Hopelefs mother!
Whofe fondnefs could compare her mortal offspring
To thofe which fair Latona bore to Jove.
Prior. 3. Tender paffion.

Your jealoufy perverts my meaning ftill;
My very hate is conftrued into fondnefs. A. Pbill. Dift. Motho Corinna, with that youthful air;
Is thirty and a bit to fpare:
Her fondnefs for a certain carl
Began when I was but a girl.
Swift.
4. Unreafonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or fondrefs to any fin in themfelves, fubfitute for repentance any thing that is lefs than a fincere refolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

Hammond's Fundamentals. FONT. n.f. [fons, Latin; fonte, French.] A ftone veffel in which the water for holy baptifm is contained in the church.
The prefenting of infants at the holy font is by their godfathers.

Hooker, b. ii. $\int .7$.

## FOO

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the font. Sbakef. R. II. Fo'ntane l. n.f. [fontanelle, French.] An iffue; a difcharge opened in the body.

A perfon plethorick, fubjeet to hot defluxions, was advifed to a fointancl in her arm.

Wifeman of Inflammation. FONT $A^{\prime} N G E$. $n$. $f$. [from the name of the firf wearer.] A knot of ribbonds on the top of the head-drefs. Out of ufe.

Thefe old-fafhioned fontanges rofe an ell above the head: they were pointed like fteeples, and had long loofe pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. Addif. FOOD. n. $\int$. [froan, Sax. voeden, Dut. to feed; feed, Scott.]

1. Victuals; provifion for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchfafe me raiment, bed, and food. Shakefp. Much food is in the tillage of the poor. Prov. xiii. 23.
Under whofe lowly roof thou haft vouchfaf'd
To enter, and thefe carthly fruits to tafte;
Food not of angels, yet accepted fo,
As that more willingly thou could'ft not feem
At heav'n's high feafts $t$ ' have fed. Milton's Paradife Loft.
They give us food, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the abfent fun fupply.
Waller.
2. Any thing that nourifhes.

Give me fome mulick: mufick, moody food
Of us that trade in love. Shakef. Antory and C'espatra. O dear fon Edgar,
The food of thy abufed father's wrath,
Might I but live to fee thee in my touch,
I'd fay, I had eyes again.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Foo'dful. adj. [food and full.] Fruitful ; full of food; plen-
There Tityus was to fee, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurfing from the foodful earth.
Dryden. Foo'dy. adj. [from food.] Eatable; fit for food.

To veffels, wine the drew;
And into well few'd facks pour'd foody meal.
Chapman.
FOOL. n. $f$. [ ffo', Wcllh; fol, Intandick; fol, French.]
r. One whom nature has denied reafon; a natural ; an idiot.

Do'ft thou call me fool, boy?
-All thy other titles thou haft given away that thou waft born with.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
The fool multitude, that chure by fhow,
Not learnint more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. Sbak. Merchant of Venice. It may be afked, whether the eldeft fon, being a fool, thall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wife man. Locke.

He thanks his flars he was not born a fool. Pope.
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The fool hath faid in his heart there is no God. Pf. xiv. I.
3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you mi:f firft put the fool upon all mankind.

Driden's F venal, Preface.
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jefter.

Where's my knave, my fool? Go you, and call my fool hither

Shakefpare's King Lear.
If corn, although their drudge, to be their fool or jefter. Mitt.
If this cifguife fit not naturally on fo grave a perfon, yet it may become him better than that fool's coat. Denham.
5. To play the Fool. To play pranks like a hired jefter ; to jeft; to make fport.
I returning where I left his armour, found another inftead thereof, and armed myfelf therein to p'ay the fool. Sidney.
6. To play the Fool. To act like one void of common underftanding.

Well, thus we ploy the forls with the time,
And the fpirits of the wife fit in the clouds
And mock us. Shakefieare's HenryIV. p. ii. Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the fooi, and draw fhame and mifery upon a man's felf? Locke.
7. Tomake a Fool. To difappoint ; to defeat.
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promife with him, and make a fool of him.

Shakes. ITwelft Night.
To Foul. v. n. [from the noun.] To trife; to toy; to play; to idle ; to fport.
I, in this kind of merry fooling, am nothing to you; fo you may continue and laugh at nothing fill. Sbakefp. Tempef. Fool not ; for all may have,

Herbert.
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave.
If you have the luck to be court-fools, thofe that have either wit or honefly, you may fool withal, and fpare not. Denbam:
It muft be an induftrious youth that provides againft age; and he that fools away the one, muft either beg or ftarve in the other.

L'Eflrange.
He muft be happy that knows the true meafures of fooling.

L'Eltrange, Fable $74 \cdot$ Is this a time for foling ?

Dryden's Saanifb Fryar.
To Fool. v.a.

1. To treat with contempt; to difappoint ; to fruftrate; to defeat.

## FOO

And fhall it in more fhame be further fooken,
That you are fool'd, difcarded, and hook off? Shak. H.IV. If it be you that ftir thefe daughters hearts
Againft their father, fool me not fo much
To bear it tamely.
Shakefpare's King Lear.
When I am read, thou feign'ft a weak applaufe,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackeft a caufe:
This but thy judgment fools; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy fpite betray. Bern. Fohnfon. Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the ferpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x
If men loved to be deceived and fooled about their fpiritual eftate, they cannot take a furer courfe than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart.

South's Sermons.
When I confider life, 'tis all a cheat ;
For foll $d$ with hope, men favour the deceit.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. Dryden.
I would advife this blinded fet of men not to give credit to thofe, by whom they have been fo often fooled and impofed upon.

Addijon's Frceho'der, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .7$.
2. Tơ infatuate.

It were an handfome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's fo fool'd with downright honefty,
He'll ne'er believe it.
Denham's Sophy.
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleafures: I will
no longer be foo'ed or impofed upon by them. Calamy's Serm.
A boor of Holland, whofe cares of growing ftill richer and richer, perhaps fool him fo far as to make him enjoy lefs in his riches than others in poverty.
3. To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.

Foólborn. adj. [fool and born.] Foolifh from the birth.
Reply not to me with a foolborn jeft. Shakef. Henry IV.
Foo'lery. n.f. [from fool.]
I. Habitual folly
I. Habitual folly.

Follery, fir, does walk about the orb like the fun; it fhines every where: I would be forry, fir, but the fool Thould be as oft with your mafter as with my miftrefs. Shak. Twelfth Night.
2. An act of folly ; trifing practice.

It is mere foolery to multiply diftinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. Watts. 3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of thefe fooleries, it cannot be fufpected. Raleigh's Hiftory.

We are tranfported with fooleries, which, if we underfood, we fhould defipife.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Foolha'ppy. adj. [fool and happy.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a fhip, that flies fair under fail,
An hidden rock efcaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, ftares
At perils paft, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his foolhappy overfight. Fairy 2uecn, b. i. cant. 6.
Foolha'rdiness. $n$.f. [from foolhardy.] Mad rafhnefs; courage without fenfe.
A falfe glozing parafite would call his foolkardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, becaufe blindly. South's Serm. There is a difference betwixt daring and foilhardinefs: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Foolha'rdise. n.f. [fool and bardieffe, French.] Foolhardinefs; adventuroufnefs without judgment. Obfolete.

More huge in ftrength than wife in works he was,
And reafon with foolhardife over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pafs,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in fhining brafs. F. 2)
Foulha'rdy. adj. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolifily bold.

One mother, when as her foolhardy child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. Fairy Queen. Some would be fo foolbardy as to prefume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. Hizvel. If any yet be fo foolbardy,
T' expofe themfelves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by fuch a maim. Hudilras, p. i. cant. 1.
Foo'ltrap. n. f. [fool and trap.] A fnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts, at the firt, were fooltrans, where the wife
Like fpiders lay in ambulh for the flies.
Dryden.
Foo'lish. adj. [from fool.]
Void of underftanding; weak of intellect.
Thou foolifh woman, feeft thou not our mourning? 2 Efdr.
He, of all the men that ever my foolifh eyes looked upon, was the beft deferving a fair lady. Shakef. Nerchant of Venice. 2. Imprudent; indifcreet.

We arc come off

Like Romans ; neither foolif乃 in our fands, Nor cowardly in retire. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus. 3. Ridiculons; contemptible.

It is a foolifh thing to make a long prologue, and to be fhort in the flory itfelf.

2 Nac. ii. 32.
I am a very Pray do not mock me;
I fear I arri not in my perfect mind. Sbakefp. King Lear.
What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A foolifh figure he muft make;
Do nothing elfe but fleep and ake.
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; finful.

Foo'lishly. adv. [from folif/e.] Weakly; without underttanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boaft our Winter fun looks bright,
And foolifhly are glad to fee it at its height;
Yet fo much fooner comes the long and gloomy night. Swift.
Foo'lishness. $n$. $\int$. [from foolifb.]

1. Folly; want of underftanding.
2. Foolifh practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolifhne/s being properly a man's deviation from right reafor, in point of practice, muft needs confift in his pitching upon fuch an end as is unfuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unfuitable to the compaffing of his end. South.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And fhape my foslijhne/s to their defire.
Prior.
FOo'ls onfs. n. J. A plant.
The characters are : it hath an anomalous flower, confifting of fix diffimilar leaves; the five uppermoft of which are ro difpofed as to imitate in fome manner a helmet. Miller. FOOT. n. /. plural feet. [for, Saxon; voot, Dutch; fut, Scottifh.]

1. The part upon which we ftand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day the liv'd.
Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
His affection to the church was fo notorious, that he never
deferted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under
Clarendon.
2. That by which any thing is fupported in the nature of a foot.
3. The lower part ; the bafe

Yond' towers, whofe wanton tops do bufs the clouds,
Muft kifs their own feet. Sbakef. Troilus and Creffida.
Fretting, by little and little, wafhes away and eats out both
the tops and fides and feet of mountains. Hakervill on Prowid.
4. The end ; the lower part.

What difmal cries are thofe?
-Nothing; a trifing fum of mifery,
New added to the foot of thy account:
Thy wife is feiz'd by force, and born away. Dryd. Cleomen.
5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the fea paffable by foot.
6. On Fоot. Walking; without carriage.

Ifrael journeyed about fix hundred thoufand on foot. Ex. xii.
7. A pofture of action.

The centurions and their charges diftinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on fost at an hour's warning. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this fenfe it hàs no plural.

Lufias gathered threefcore thoufand choice men of foot, and five thoufand horfemen.
i Mac. iv. 28.
Himfelf with all his foot entered the town, his horfe being quartered about it.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Thrice horfe and foot about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. Dryden. 9. State ; character; condition.

See on what foot we ftand; a fcanty hore,
The fea behind, our enemies before. Dryden's 左 $n$.
In fpecifying the word Ireland, it would feem to infinuate In fpecifying the word Ireland, it would feem to infinuate
hat we are not upon the fame foot with our fellow fubjects in England.

Swift's Drapier's Letters.
What colour of excufe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our fpecies, that we fhould not put them upon the common fort of humanity, that we fhould only fet an infignificant fine upon the man who murders them ? Addif. 10. Scheme; plan; fettlement.

There is no wellwifher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kinglom may be on a better foot. Swift.
I afk, whether upor the foot of our conftitution, as it flood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be depofed?

Szuift.
11. A fate of incipient exiftence.

If fuch a tradition were at any time fet on fo:t, it is not cafy to imagine how it flould at firt gain entertainment ; but much more difficult how it flould come to be univerfally propagated.

Tillot Jon's Sermons.
12. It feems to have been once proverbially ufed for the level, the fquare, par.
Were it not for this eafy borrowing upon intereft, men's

## FOO

neceffities would draw upon them a moft fudken tindoing, in that they would be forced to fell their incans, be it lands of goods, far under foot.

Bacon's liffars
13. A certain number of fyllables conftituting a difinct part of verfe.
Fict, in our Englifh verffying, without quantity and joints, be fure figns that the verfe is either born deformed, unnatural or lame.

Ajcham's Schootmafter.
Did't thou hear thefe verfes?
-O yes, I heard then all, and more ton; for fome o' them had in them more feet than the verfes would bear. Sbakefpeare 14. Motion ; action.

While other jefts are fomething rank on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to flip
Away with Slender to marry. Sbakef. Mer. Wives of Windf.
In the government of the world the number and variety
the ends on foot, with the fecret nature of moft things to which
they relate, muft make a diftinct remark of their congruity,
in fome cafes very difficult, and in fome unattainable. Grew.
15. A meafure containing twelve inches.

When it fignifies meafure it has often, but vitiouly, foot in the plural.
All orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth being buried for a fortnight's fpace four foot deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. Bacon. 16. Step.

This man's fon would, every foot and anon, be taking fome of his companions into the orchard.

L'Efrange.
To Foo т. v. n. [from the noun.]
I. To dance; to tread wantonly ; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ftood;
Brown with the fade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and flot a gleamy light;
He faw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly footing feem'd to kim the ground.
Dryden. 2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaft drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half footing in his hafte. Fairy 2 ueen.
Take heed, have open cye; for thieves do foot by night. Sh.
The man fet the boy upon the afs, and footed it himfelf.

L'Eftrange.
With them a man fometimes cannot be a penitent, unlefs he alfo turns vagabond, and foots it to Jerufalem;-or wanders over this or that part of the world, to vifit the fhrine of fuch or fuch a pretended faint.
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can foot it fartheft.

Dryden's Spani/b Fryar. To Foot. v.a
i. To fpurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and foot me as you fpurn a ftranger cur over your threhold. Sbakefpeare. 2. To fettle ; to begin to fix

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late footed in the kingdom? Shakefpeare's King Lear. 3. To tread.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. Shak. K. Lear.
There haply by the ruddy damfel feen,
Or hhepherd boy, they featly foot the green. Tickell.
Foo'teale. $n$. $f$. [foot and ball.] A ball conmonly made of a blown bladder cafed with leather, driven by the foot.

AmI fo round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do fpurn me thus? Shakefpeare.
Such a Winter-piece fhould be beautified with all manner of works and exercifes of Winter; as footballs, felling of wood, and fliding upon the ice.

Peacham.
As when a fort of lufty fhepherds try
Their force at football, care of victory
Makes them falute fo rudely, breaft to breaft;
That their encounter feems too rough for jeft.
Waller.
One rolls along a foot ball to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. Dryden.
He was fenfible the common frotball was a very imperfect imitation of that exercife. Arbutbnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl. Foo'tboy, n.f. [foot and boy.] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it difcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honcft man, wait like a lowfy footioy
At chamber-door?
Though I had no body to affift but a footboy; yet I made fhift to try a pretty number of things. Bcyle on Coiours.

Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his foothoy's by oppreffion of me, he never difputes it. Suift. Foo'tbringe. n.f. [foot and bridge.] A bridge on which pafiengers walk; a narrow bridge.
l'alemon's fhepherd, fearing the footbridze was not frong enough, loaded it folong, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden.

Sidncy. FOo'scloatm. n.f. [fot and cloath.] A fumpter cloath.

## FOO

Three times to-day my footcloath horfe did Itumbie, And ftarted when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the flaughterhoufe. Sbakef. Rich. III. Foo'ted. adj. [from foot.] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. Grew. Foo'tright. n. f. [foot and fight.] A fight made on foot, in oppofition to that on horfeback.
So began our footfight in fuch fort, that we were well entered to blood of both fides.

Sidncy, b. ii.
Foo'thold. $n f$. [foot and bo'd.] Space to hold the foot; fpace on which one may tread furcly.

So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it fo little footbold, that the firft blaft of wind laid it flat upon the ground.

L': frange.
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above
him to afpire to, nor any fo:thold left him to come down by.
Foo'ting. n. f. [from foot.]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous fpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unfteadfaft footing of a feear. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did fhew fhe footing found, for all the flood. Davies.
In afcents, every fep gained is a foiting and help to the next.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
2. Foundation ; bafis ; fupport ; root.

Cloven ftakes; and, wond'rous to behold,
Their fharpen'd ends in earth their footing place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. Drid. Virg. Georg. All thofe fublime thoughts take their rife and footing here: the mind ftirs not one jot beyond thofe ideas which fenfe or reflection have offered.

Locke.
The reafoning faculties of the foul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and footing in moft men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. Lccke. 3. Place.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the fun, or feeming fo alone;
Or each fome more remote and flippery ftar,
Which lofes fouting when to mortals fhewn.
Dryden.

## 4. Tread; walk.

I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the footing of a man. Sbak. Merch. of Ven.
Break off, break off; I feel the different found
Of fome chalte footing near about this ground:
Run to your hrouds, within thefe brakes and trees;
Our number may affright.
Milton.
5. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryeftraw hats put on,
And there frefh nymphs encounter every one In country footing.

Shakefpeare's Tempef.
6. Steps; road ; track.

He grew ftrong among the Irifh; and in his footing his fon continuing, hath increafed his faid name. Spenfer on Ireland.
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like footings up and down, impoffible to be traced. Bacon's H. VII.
7. Entrance ; beginning ; eftablifhment.

Ever fince nur nation had any footing in this land, the fate of England did defire to perfect the conqueft. Davies.

The defeat of colonel Bellafis gave them their firft footing in Yorkfhire.

Clarendon, b. viii
No ufeful arts have yet found footing here;
But all untaught and favage does appear. Dryd. Ind. Emp. 8. State; condition; fettlement.

Gaul was on the fame footing with Egypt, as to taxes. Arb.
Foo'tlicker. n.f. [foot and lick.] A flave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mifchief which may make this ifland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy footlicker.
Sbakefpeare's Tempef.
Foo'tman. n.f. [foot and man.]
I. A foldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did confift of footmen three millions, of horfemen one million. Raleigh's Hifory.
2. A low menial fervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwife, with two horfes at either end, and two footmen on cach fide.

Like footmen running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches.
Bacon.
Pricr.
3. One who practifes to walk or run.

Foo'tmanship. n. f. [from footman.] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irifh archers efpying this, fuddenly broke up, and committed the fafety of their lives to their nimble footmanfinip.
hiajzard.
Yet, fays the fox, I have baffed more of them with my wiles and Ghifts than ever you did with your fo:tmanfl.ip. L'Ejl. Foo'trace. n. f. [foot and pace.]
I. Part of a pair of itairs, whereen, after four or five fteps,

## F O P

you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you afcend another ftep, thereby to eafe the legs in afcending the reft of the ftairs. Moxon's Mech Exercijes. 2. A pace no fafter than a flow walk.

FOo'tPAD. n. $\int$. [foot and pad.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horfeback.
Foo'теАтн. n. f. [foot and path.] A narrow way which will not admit horfes or carriages.

Know'ft thou the way to Dover?
-Both ftile and gate, horfeway and footpath. Shak. K. Lear. Foo'tpost. n. f. [foot and pof ] A poft or meffenger that travels on foot.

For carrying fuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a footpoft, whofe difpatch is well near as fpeedy as the horfes.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Foo'tstale. n.f. [foot and fall.] A woman's Rifrup.
Foo'rstep. n. f. [ joot and flep.]

1. Trace ; track; impreffion left by the foot

Clear-fighted reafon wifdom's judgment leads,
And fenfe, her vaffal, in her foot/eps treads
Denbam.
A man thall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the footfleps of others to follow.
2. Token ; mark ; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our fyftem, if there we may trace any vifibie footfeps of Divine Wifdom and Beneficence.

Bentley's Sermons.

## 3. Example.

Foo'rstool. n. $f$. [fo:t and foil] Stool on which he that fits places his feet.

Thus have we fwept fufpicion from our feat,
And made our footfool of fecurity. Shakejp. Henry VI:
They whofe facred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By thefe myfterious links to fix and tye
Men to the $f$ ot $f$ sool of the Deity.
Derbam's Sophy.
Let ecchoing anthems make his praifes known
On earth, his.foot fool, as in heav'n his thrune $R$.fcommon.
By the phrale of worfhipping his footfosl, no more is meant than worfhipping God at his footfool.

Stilingfiect.
FOP. n.f. [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A fimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of fmall underftanding and much oftentation; a pretender; a man fond of fhow, drefs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of fops,
Got 'tween afleep and wake.
Shakefpeare's King Lear: When fuch a pofitive abandon'd $f o p$,
Among his numerous abfurdities,
Stumbles upon fome tolerable line,
I fret to fee them in fuch company.
Rof:ommon.
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a fop in a gay coat.

L'Ejirange.
In a dull ftream, which moving flow,
You hardly fee the current flow ;
When a fmall breeze obftructs the courfe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ftraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, $f p s$, and rakes, for chaff and fraws
Suift.
Fo'pdoodle. n. f. [fop and doodle.] A fool; an infignificant wretch.

Where fturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a fopdoodle. Huaibras, p. ii.
Fóprery. n.f. [from fop ]

1. Folly ; impertinence.

Let not the found of fhallow foppery enter
My fober houfe.
Shakeffeare's Merchant of Venice.
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltinefs of my mind, the fudden furprife of my powers, drove the groffinefs of the foppery into a received belief, in defpight of the tecth of all rhime and reafon, that they were fairies. Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

This is the excellent foppery of the world, that when we are fick in fortune, often the furfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our difafters the fun, the moon and ftars, as if we were villains on neceffity.

Sljakeff. King Lear.
2. Affectation of fhow or importance ; fhowy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice ; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their fopperics, than to be fuffered to break loofe from that fubjection which your fuperftition kept them in.

Stiliingficet.
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our fopteries of tune, and mode of dance,
Our fturdy Britons fcorn to borrow fenfe.
Granville.
I wifh I could fay quaint fofperics were wholly ablent from graver fubjects.
swift to the Lord High yreafurer.
Fo'ppish. adj [from fop.]

1. Foolinh; idle; vain.

## Fools ne'er had lefs grace in a year;

For wife men are grown foppi/h,

## And know not how their wits to wear,

Their manners are fo apifh. Shakeffcarc's King Lear.
2. Vain in thow; foolifhly oftentatious; vain of drefs.

With him the prefent ftill fome virtucs have;
The vain are fprightly, and the ftupid grave;
The flothful negligent, the foppi/h neat;
The lewd are airy; and the fly difcrect. Gaitlis Difpenfat.
The Romans grew extremely expenfive and foppifh in this article; fo that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their fhoes, allowing it ftill to women. Arbuth:
Eo'ppishixy alv. [from foppilh.] Vainly ; oftentatiounly.
Fo'prishness. n. $f$. [from foppijb.] Vanity; Chowy or oftentatious vanity.
Fo'ppling. n. f. [from.jop.] A petty fop; th under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, thare the foppling's heart.
Tickell.
FOR. prep. [Fon, Saxon ; voor, Dutch.]

1. Becaufe of.

That which we for our unworthinefs are afraild to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worthinefs of his foin would notwithftanding vouchfafe to grant. Hooker; b. v. . 47

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes fparkling for very wrath,
Are at our backs.
Shzkefpeare's Henry VI. p. iii. Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out for length.
Shake/p.
For as much as the queftion cannot be feanned, unlefs the time of Abraham's journey be confidered of, I will fearch into a tradition concerning his travels. Raleigb's Hift. of the World.

An aftrologer faith, if it were not for two things that are conftant, no individual would laft one moment.

Bacon.
For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkifh empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Chriftendom for the propagation of their laws; fo the Chriftians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.

Bacon's War with Spain.
The governour, fallying out, took great ftore of victual and warlike provifion, which the Turkš had for hafte left behind them.

Knolles's Hijtory of the Turks.
Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not
able to keep that place three days, for lack of victual. Knolles.
Quit, quit, for thame; this will not move,

## This cannot take her:

If of herfelf the will not love,
Nothing can make her.
Suckling.
Care not for frowns or fmiles. Denbam's Sophy, Prol.
The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder for hoping. Hammond's Prát. Catech
Let no man; for his own poverty, become more oppreffing in his bargains ; but quietly recommend his eftate to God, and leave the fuccefs to him.

Perfons who have loft moft of their grinders, having been compelled to ufe three or four only in chewing, wore them fo low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would nolonger for pain make ufe of them.

Ray on the Creation.
I but revenge my fate; difdain'd; betray'd,
And fuff'ring death for this ungrateful maid:
Sole on the barren fands, the fuff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguifh, and indulg'd his grief: For his long abfence church and ftate did groan,
Madnefs the pulpit, faction feiz'd the throne:
Dry'den.
Dryden.
Dryilen.
Nor with a fuperftitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. Dryd. Virg. Geo
I, my own judge, condemn'd myfelf before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no miore. Dryden's Aurengz. Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the downfal in a doleful cry;
For which their guiltlefs lords were doom'd to die. Dryden. Children, difcountenanced by their parents for any fault find a refuge in the carefles of foolifh flatterers. Locke.

A found mind in a found body is a fhort but full defcription of a happy ftate in this world: he that has thefe two has little more to wifh for, and he that wants either of therh will be but little the better for any thing elfe.

Locke.

## The middle of the gulph is remarkable for tempefts. Addi.

My open'd thought to joyous profpect raife,
And for thy mercy let me fing thy praife.
Prior.
Which beft or worf, you could not think;
Pricr.
It is a moft infamous fcandal upon the nation, to reproach them for treating foreigners with contempt.

We can only give them that liberty now for fomething, which they have fo many years exercifed for nothing, of railing and frribbling againft us. Swift.
Your fermons would be lefs valuable; for want of Swift.
2. With refpect to ; with regard to.

## F OR

Rather our flate's defective for requital,
Than we to ftretch it out.
Shakejpeare's Coriolanus.

## A paltry ring

That fhe did give me, whofe poefy was,
For all the world, like cutlers poctry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. Siakefpiare. For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. Shakef H.IV. It was young counfel for the perfons, and violent counfel for the matters.

Bacon, Efayz 2 r.
Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but for the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. Bacon's Effays.
Comets are rather gazed upon than wifely obferved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet for magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects.

Bacon, Effay 54 .
For me, if there be fuch a thing as I.
Wallcr.
He faith thefe honours confifted in preferving their memories, and praifing their virtues; but for any matter of worthip towards them, he utterly denies it.

Stillingficet.
Our laws were for their matter foreign.
Hales.
Now for the government, it is abfolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. Temple. For me, no other happinefs I own,
'Than to have born no iffue to the throne. Dryd. Tyr. Loze. For me, my ftormy voyage at an cud,
I to the port of death fecurely tend. Dryden's \&in. b. xii.
After death, we fprights have juft fuch natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures. Dryden. Such little wafps, and yet fo full of fpite;
For bulk mere infects, yet in mifchief ftrong. Tate's $7 u v_{0}^{\circ}$
Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the fenfe in general ; but for particulars and circumftances, he continually lops them.

Pope's Pieface to the Iliad.
Lo, fome are vellom; and the reft as good;
For all his lordhip knows, but they are wood. Popc.
3. In this fenfe it has often as before it

As for Maranaldus the general, they had no juft caufe to mintike him; being an old captain of great experience. Knolles. 4. In the character off.

If a man can be fully affured of any thing for a truth; without having exxamined, what is there that he may not embrace for truth?

Lock.
She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, for an unigrateful woman.
Say, is it fitting in this very field
A. Pbillips.

This field, where from my youth l've been a carter;
I; in this field, fhould die for a deferter?
Gay.
5. With refemblance of.

I hear for certain, and do !peak the truth,
The gentle York is up. Shakelpeare's HenryIV. p. ii. Now, now fir fure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom thall to Ifrael be reftor'd. Paradife Regain'd.
The ftartling fteed was feiz'd with fuidden fright,
And; bounding, o' cr the pommel caft the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head;
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. $D_{1}$ yden.
6. Confidered as ; in the place of.

Our prefent lot appears
For happy, though but ill; for ill, not worft,
If we procure not to otirfelves more woe. Milton's Pa. Lof.
The council-table and ftar-chamber held for honourable that which pleafed, and for juft that which profited. C'arcidon.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For thofe our criticks much confide in;
Though meerly writ at firft for filling;
To raife the volume's price a fhilling.
$\delta w i f t$.
7. In advantage of ; for the fake of.

An ant is a wife creature for itfelf; but it is a fhrewd thing in an orchard.

Eacon, E/fay $2+$.
He refufed not to die for thofe that killed hiin, and fhed his blood for fome of thofe that fpilt it.

Bogli.
Whether fome hera's fate
In words worth dying for, he celcbrate.
Corwly.
Shall I think the world was made for one,
And men are born for kings, as beafts for men,
Not for protection, but to be devour'd? Dryd. Span. Fryar. 8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is for the general good of hutrian fociety, and confequently of particular perfons, to be true and juft; and it is for mens health to be temperate.

Tillotjon, Sermon 1.
It cat never be for the intereft of a believer to do me a mifchief, becaufe he is fure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himfelf a lofer by it. Addi/sn's Speetutucr; $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .186$.
9. With intention of going to a certain place

We failed from Peru, where we had continued for the fpace of one whole year, for China and Japat, taking with us victuals for twelve months. Bacon's New Atlantis,
As the was brought for England, the was caft away near Harwich haven.

Hajward.
We failed directly $f_{r} r$ Genoa, and had a fair wind. Adaijon.
10. In comparative refpect.

For tufks with Indian elephants he flrove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. Dryden. II. In proportion to.

As he could fee clear, for thofe times, through fuperftition; fo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. Bacon's Henry VII. Your underftandings are not bright enough for the exercife of the higheft acts of reafon.

Tillot fon, Sermon 4.
12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will ferve for Summer : prick him; for we have a number of thadows to fill up the mufter-book. Shakef. H.IV. 13. After O an expreffion of defire.
$O$ for a mule of fire, that would afcend
The brighteft heaven of invention! Shak. H.V. Prologue. 14. In account of; in folution of.

Thus much for the beginning and progrefs of the deluge.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reafon for that which we call virtue, and againft that which we call vice. Till. 16. In expectation of.

He muft be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate : the father cannot ftay any longer for the portion, nor the mother for a new fet of babies to play with. Locke.
17. Noting power or poffibility.

For a holy perfon to be humble, for one whom all men efteem a faiut, to fear left himfelf become a devil, is as hard as for a prince to fubnit himfelf to be guided by tutors. Taylor. 18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend for their vifibility upon the dimnefs of the light they are beheld by.

Boyle on Coloars.
19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow. Tuff. Hufb.
And, for the time fhall not feem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this felf place. Shakeppeare's Henry VI. p.iii. There mult be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, for letting your profpect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the farther end, for letting your profpect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath.

Bacon, E fay 47.
20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, fometimes cold things are good for the toothach.

Garretfon. 21. In exchange for.

He made confiderable progrefs in the ftudy of the law, before he quitted that profeffion for this of poetry. Dryden. 22. In the place of; inftead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character ; and to tranflate him line for line, is impofible. Dryden.

We take a falling meteor for a ftar. Ciwley.
23. In fupply of; to ferve in the place of.

Moft of our ingenious young men take up fome cried-up Englifh poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. Dryden. 24. Through a certain duration.

Some pleafe for once, fome will for ever pleafe. Rofoom. Thofe who fleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours bufy, without their knowing it. Locke.
The adminiftration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. Addijon's Remarks on Italy.

Since, hir'd for life, thy fervile mufe muft fing
Succeffive conquefts, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatfoe'er they coft.
Prior.
The youth tranfported, afks without delay
To guide the fun's bright chariot for a day. Garth's Ovid. 25. In fearch of; in queft of.

Some of the philofophers have run fo far back for arguments of comfort againft pain, as to doubt whether there were any fuch thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

Tillotfon, Sermon 5.
26. According to.
is vulgarly known,
Chymifts have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known,
Boyle. 27. Noting a ftate of fitnefs or readinefs.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you Sbakefpeare. If he be brave, he's ready for the ftroke.

Dryden. 28. In hope of ; for the fake of; noting the final caufe.

> How quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becumes her object !
For this the foolifh, over-rareful fathers,
Have broke their flceps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with induftry: for this, engrofs'd
The canker'd heaps of ftrong atclieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to inveft
Their fons with arts and martial exercifes. Sbakef. H. IV.
The kingdom of God was firtt rent by ill countel; upon
which counfel there are fet, for our inftruction, two marks.
For he writes not for money, nor for praife,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. Denham
There we thall fee, a fight worthy dying for, that bleffed
Saviour, who fo highly deferves of us. Boyle.
He is not difpofed to be a fool, and to be miferable for company

Tilloton, Se:mon 1.
Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
faw him, and contemn'd him firft for you D'yd. Aureng.
For this, 'tis needful to
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phoenician's heart Drgd. Virg. Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth arc flain. Dryden. Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ, their fwords like mine fir noble ends. Dryd Auren.
Scholars are frugal of their words, and nor willing to let
any go for ornament, if they will not ferve for ufe. Felten. 29. Of tendency to ; towards.

It were more for his honour to raife his fiege, than to fpend fo many good men in the winuing of it by force. Knolles. The kettle to the top was hoift;
But with the upfide down, to fhow
Its inclination for below.
Swift.
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the fide of.

Ye fuppofe the laws for which ye frive are found in Scripture; but thofe not againft which we ftrive. Hoiker, Preface.
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad caufe, when I have fo often drawn it fur a gond one. Dryden. Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife. Dryden. He for the world was made, not us alone. Cowley. They mult be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with fighs and tears intercede with him. Smalridge's Serm. Ariftotle is for poetical juftice.

Dennis.
They are all for rank and foul feeding.
Felton.
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be fuch a thing as fhe,
Spies that I bear fo well her tyranny,
That fhe thinks nothing elfe fo fit for me. Donne. $\}$
A few rules of logick are thought fufficient, in this cafe, for thofe who pretend to the higheft improvement. Lecke.
It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undifturbed thoughts, even of the juftice of God.

Tillot Sin, $^{2}$ Sermon 4.
His country has good havens, both for the Adriatick and Mediterranean.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Perfia is commodioully fituated for trade both by fea and land.

Arbuthnot on Coins. 32. With intention of.

And by that juffice haft remov'd the caufe
Of thofe rude tempefts, which, for rapine fent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent.
Wailer.
Here huntfmen with delight may read
How to chufe dogs for fcent or fpeed.
Waller.
God hath made fome things for as long a duration as they are capable of.

Tillotjon, Sermon i.
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courfers driv'n, who thed their mafters blood. Dryden. Such examples fhould be fet before them, as patterns for their daily imitation.

Lecte.
The next queftion ufually is, what is it for? Locke.
Achilles is for revenging himfelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector.

Po e's Tiew of Ejick Poem.
33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not for your quiet, ner your good,
Nor for my manhood, ho: efly, red wifdom,
To let you know my thoughts. Shakcjpeare's Otholio. 'Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
Danicl. Jefts for Dutchmen and Englifh boys.

Cowley. Is it for you to ravage feas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my fupreme command! Dryd. Virg. En. His fire already figns him for the fkies,
And marks the feat amidft the deities.
Dryden's A゙n.
It is a reafonable account for any man to give, why he does not live as the greateft part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perifh with them. Ti.lot fon. 34. Notwithftanding.

This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the felf-fame form which Philojulæus exprefleth. $1.00 \mathrm{ker}, 6 . v$. Cod's defcrtion fhall, for ought he knows the next minute, fupervene.
Probability fuppofes that a thing may, or Picty.

Probability fuppofes that a thing may, or may not be fo, for any thing that yet is certainly determined on cither fide.

South's Sermons.
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. Swift': Drapier's I etter's.
If fuch vaft maffes of matter had been fituated wearer to the If fuch vaft maffes of matter had been fituated nearer to the fun, or to each other, as t. ey might as eafily have been, for any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muft neceflarily have caufed a confiderable diforder in the whole fyftem. Bentley.
35. FOr all. Notwithftanding.

Neither doubt you, becaufe I wear a woman's apparel, 1 will be the more womanifh; fince I aflure you, for all my apparel, there is nothing I defire more than fully to prove my felf a man in this enterptize.

Sidney.
For all the carefulnefs of the Chriftians the Englifh bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up.

Knolles's Hiffory.
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did fhew hhe footing found for all the flood.
They refolute, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgmet.t.
Davies.

For all his exact plot, down was he caft from all his oreatnefs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. South.

If we apprehend the greatelt things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented; for all that, to let them govern at home.

Stillingflect.
1 hough that very ingenious perfon has anticipated part of what I fhould fay, yet you will, for all that, expect that I fhould give you a fuller account.

Bovle on Colours.
She might have paffed over all fuch petty bufineffes; but the raifing of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in filence, for all her pertnefs.

Dryden's Don Sebaftian.
36. To the ufe of; to be ufed in

The oak for nothing ill,
The ofier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. Spenfer. 37. In confequence of

For love they force through thickets of the wood;
They climb the fteepy hills and ftem the flood. Dryden. 38. In recompenfe of.

Now, for fo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæfar's health;
Befides, in gratitude for fuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. Dryden's.Perf. Firft the wily wizard muft be caught;
For unconftrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. Dryd. Virg. 39. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall. Sbakefpeare. Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge.
Dryden's Fuven. Sat. 13.
40. By means of; by interpofition of.

Moral confideration can no way move the fenfible appetite, were it not for the will.

Hale's Origin of :vankind.
Of fome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone ; and what would men do in fuch a cafe, if it were not for God?

Tillotfon's Sermons.
4 I . In regard of; in prefervation of. I cannot for my life, is, I cannot if my life might be faved by it.

I bid the rafcal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart.
Shakefpeare.
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pafted upon the walls. Addifon's Spect.
42. For to. In the language ufed two centuries ago, for was commonly ufed before to the fign of the infinitive mood, to note the final caule. As, I come for to fee you, for I love to fee you: in the fame fenfe with the French pour. Thus it is ufed in the tranllation of the Bible. But this diftinction was by the beft writers fometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong ufe, appearing fuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who fhall let me now
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong?
A large pofterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blefled faints for to increafe the count.
Thefe things may ferve for to reprefent how juft caufe of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain.

Fairy Queen. Bacon.
For. conj.

1. The word by which the reafon is given of fomething advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themfelves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Old hubandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and fow;
For never any man was yet fo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. Denbam. Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the firt inatter loves variety lefs.
Cozule).
Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to difpleafe God ; for in fo doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. Tillot fon.
2. Becaufe; on this account that.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for that the worft men are moft ready to remove, I would wifh them chofen by difcretion of wife men. Spenfer on Ireland.

Jealous fouls will not be anfwer'd fo:
They are not ever jealous for a caufe,
But jealous for they're jealous. Sha!efpeare's Othello. Heaven defend your good fouls, that you think

## F OR

I will your ferious and great bufinefs fcant;

## For fhe is with me.

Shakefpeare's Otbello.
Nor fwell'd his breaft with uncouth pride,
That lieav'n on him above his charge had laid
But, for his great Creator would the fame,
His will increas'd; fo fire augmenteth Alame. Fairfax.
Many excrefcences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural fap of the tree corrupteth into fome preternatural fubftance. Bacon's N'atural Hijtory. 3. For as much. In regard that; in confideration of.

For as muld as in publick prayer we are not only to confider what is needful, in refpect of God; but there is alfo in men that which we muft regard: we fornewhat incline to length, left overquick difpatch fhould give occafion to deem, that the thing itfelf is but littic accounted of. liooker, b. v.
For as much as the thirit is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free ufe of fpaw water. Arbutbnot on Diet.
4. For why. Becaufe; for this reafon that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might weil carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; for $w^{2} b_{1}$, Solyman purpofing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought mo greater pieces of battery with him. Knolles.
To Fo'rage. v. n. [from foris, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far ; to rove at a diftance

Forage, and run
To meet difpleafure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come fo nigh. Shak. K. Fohn.
2. To wandes in fearch of fpoil, generally of provifions.

As in a ftormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appctite,
Forage for prey.
Denbam.
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam
went abroad to forage for them.
L'Eftrange's Fables.
Nor dare they ftray
When rain is promis'd, or a ftormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor forage far, but thort excurfions make. Dryden's Virgil.
3. To ravage; to feed on fpoil.

His moft mighty father on a hill
Stood fmiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. Shakefp. Henry V.
To Fórage v.a. To plunder; to fltip; to fpoil.
They will both ftrengthen all the country round, and alfo be as continual holds for her majefty, if the people hould revolt; for without fuch it is eafy to forage and over-runi the whole land.

Spenfer on Ireland.
FO'RAGE. n. f. [fourage, German and French, from foris, Latin.]
I. Search of provifions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band felect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
$T$ heir booty.
Milton's Pa, adife Lo,7, b. xi.
2. Provifions fought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines prefide,
And fome are fent new forage to provide. Dryden's Georg.
3. Provifions in general.

Provided forage, our fpent arms renew'd. Dryd. Fables.
Fora'minous. adj. [from foramen, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and for aminous bodies, in the firf creation of the found, will deaden it; but in the paffage of the found they will admit it better than harder bodies. Bacon's Nat. Hifiory. To FORBE'AR v. n. pret. I forbore, anciently forbaire; part. forborn. [Fonbænan, Saxon. For has in compofition the power of privation ; as, forbear: or depravation; as for fwear, and other powers not eafily explained.]

1. 'To ceafe from any thing; to intermit.

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themifelves jorbear.
Denbam. $\}$
2. To paufe ; to delay

I pray you, tarry : paufe a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chufing wrong,
I lofe your company; therefore forlear a while. Shakefs.
3. To omit voluntarily; nit to do ; to abitain.

He forbare to go forth.
${ }_{1}$ Sa. xxiii. 13.
At this he flarted, and forbore to fwear;
Not out of confcience of the fin, but fear. Dryden's $\mathcal{F} u v$.
Who call forbear to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in feales, and the hills in a balance. Cheyne.
4. To reftrain any violence of temper ; to be patient.

By long forlearing is a prince perfuaded, and a foft tongue breaketh the bone.

Prov.xxv. I 5 .

## To Fórbeàr. v.a.

I. To decline ; to omit voluntarily.

Forbear his prefence, until time hath qualified the heat of his difpleafure.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
So angry bulls the combat do forlicar
When from the wood a lion does appear. Woller
2. To abftain from; to fhurn to do.

## FOR

If it paffed only by the houfe of peers, it thould be locked upon as invalid and void, and execution thould be thereupon forborn or fufpended. Clarendon, b. viii. There is not any one action whatfoever which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.

South's Sermons.
3. To fpare; to treat with clemency

With all lowlinefs and meeknefs, with long fuffering, forbegaring one another in love.

Eph. iv. 2.
4. To withold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he deftroy thee not.

Chro. xxxv. 21.
Forbéarance. n.f. [from forbear.]
I. The care of avoiding or thunning any thing; negation of practice.

## True noblenefs would

Learn him forbcarance from fo foul a wrong. Shakef. R. III. This may convince us how vaftly greater a pleafure is confequent upon the forbearance of fin, than can poffibly accompany the commiffion of it.

South's Sermons.
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action; according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind.

Lucke.
2. Intermiffion of fomething.
3. Command of temper.

Have a continent forbearance, 'till the fpeed of his rage goes flower.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
4. Lenity ; delay of punifhment ; mildnefs.

Nor do I take notice of this inftance of feverity in our own country to juftify fuch a proceeding, but only to difplay the mildnefs and forbearance made ufe of under the reign of his prefent majefty.

Addifon's Freebolder, No. 52.
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindnefs and beneficence, of long fuffering and forbearance. Rogers.
Forbe'arer. n. $f$. [from forbear.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The Weft as a father all goodnefs doth bring,
The Eaft a forbearer, no manner of thing. Tuff. Fufbandry.
To FO'RBID. v.a. pret. I forbade; part. forbidden or forbid. [Fonbeoban, Saxon ; verbieden, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit ; to interdict any thing.

A witch; a quean; an old cozening quean; have I not forbid her my houfe? Skake. Merry Wives of Windfor. By tafting of that fruit forbid,
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. Davies. The voice of reafon, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a ftrict obfervance of what it commands, but efpecially of what it forbids. South.
All hatred of perfons, by very many Chriftian principles, we are moft folemnly and indifpenfably forbid. Spratt's Serm. The chafte and holy race
Are all forbidden this polluted place. Dryden's 压n. $b$. vi.
2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with fo fweet a rigour forbad him, that he durft not rebel.

Sidney, b. ii.
It is the fhameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpofe of the king,
From whofe obedience I forbid my foul.
Shake/peare.
They have determined to confume all thofe things that God hath forbidden them to eat by his laws. Fudith xi. 12 .
3. To oppofe; to hinder.

The moifture being forbidden to come up in the plant, ftayeth longer in the root, and fo dilateth it. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.

The plaifter alone would pen the humour, and fo exafperate
it as well as forbid new humour. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Thy throne is darknefs in th' abyfs of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the fight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And fearch no farther than thyfelf reveal'd.
Dryden.
4. To accurfe; to blaft. Now obfolete. To bid is in old language to pray; to forbid therefore is to cur $\int$ e.

Sleep fhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthoufe lid;
He fhall live a man forbid. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
To Fóríid. v. n. To utter a prohibition.

## Now the good gods forbid,

That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own!
Shakefpeari's Coriolanus.
Forbi'ddance. n.f. [from forbid.] Prohibition ; edict againft any thing.

## How haft thou yielded to tranigrefs

The ftrict forbiddance! how to violate
The facred fruit forbidden! Milion's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
Fo'r biddeniy. adv. [from forbid.] In an unlawful manner.
With all confidence he fwears, as he had feen't,
That you have touch'd his queen forbiddenly. Shakefpeare.
Fórbidder. n. f. [from forbid.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.
This was a bold accufation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the forbidder of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. Brown's Vul. Err. Other care, perhaps,

## FOR

May have diverted from continual watch
Our great forbidder! Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ix.
Fo'rbidding. participial adj. [from forbid.] Raifing abiinorrence; repelling approach; caufing averfion.
Tragedy was made forbidding and horrible.
A. Hili'.

FORCE. n. f. [force, French; fortis, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour ; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the force of his will.

Sbakef. Much Ado about Aothing. A thip, which hath ftruck fail, doth run
By force of that force which before it won.
Donne.
2. Violence.

Thus got the houfe of Lancafter the crown,
Which now they hold by force, and not by right: SJ. H.VI:
The fhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By force away, and then by force enjoy'd;
But I by free confent.
Dryüen.
3. Virtue ; efficacy.

Manifeft it is, that the very majefty and holinefs of the place where God is worfhipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, force and efficacy ; for that it ferveth as a fenfible help to ftir up devótion.

Hooker, b. v. f. ib.
No definitions, no fuppofitions of any fect, are of force enough to deftroy conftant experience. Locke. 4. Validnefs; power of law.

A teflament is of force after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17. Not long in force this charter ftood;
Wanting that feal, it muft be feal'd in blood. Derbam.
5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often forces in the plural. O Thou! whofe captain I account myfelf,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye. Shakef. Richard III.
The fecret of the power of Spain confiffeth in a veteran army, compounded of mifcellany forces of ali nations. Bacon. A greater force than that which here we find,
Ne'er prefs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.
Waller. Thole victorious forces of the rebels were not able to fuftain your arms.

Dryden.
6. Deftiny; neceffity; fatal compulfion.

To Force. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To compel ; to conftrain.

Dangers are light, if they once feem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them. Bacon.
I have been forced to ufe the cant words of Whig and Tory.

Swift's Examiner.
The actions and operations did force them upon dividing the fingle idea.

Pope's View of Eipick Poem.
2. To overpower by ftrength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought fuch wonders with an afs's jaw,
I thould have forc'd thee foon with other arms. Milton.
With fates averfe, the rout in arms refort,
To force their monarch and infult the court. Dryden's Eh: 3. To impel; to prefs.

Thou fhalt not deftroy the trees by forcing an ax againfe them.
4. To draw or puth by main ftrength.

Stooping, the fpear defcended on his chine;
Juft where the bone diftinguilh'd either loin:
It ftuck fo faft, fo deeply bury'd lay,
That fcarce the victor forc' $d$ the fteel away. Dryden's Etr. 5. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluf'ring nights; born by the fouthern blaft;
I foated, and difcover'd land at laft:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ftrength, and gath'ring to the fhore. Dryd. En.
6. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of forcing their unwi.ling neighbours out of all their poffeffions.

Decay of Picty.
To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan guefts; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might force them from her towis and ftate. Dryd. 7. To gain by violence or power.

My heart was your's ; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thofe tyrants hope and fear:
If they forc'd from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that fmall part afford?
Dír den.
8. To florm ; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd fo high,
Atrides might as well have forc'd the flyy.
Waller.
Heav'n from all ages wifely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveft nation hide ;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horfe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to force. Dryd. Ind. Empo 9. To ravifh ; to violate by force.

Force her.-I like it not.
Dryder. 10. To conftrain; to diftort; not to obtain naturally or with eafe.
Our general tafte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits.

Addifon's Specinter, No. 409 .
II. To man ; to ftrengthen by foldiers; to garrifon.

## F OR

Here let them lye
Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not forc'd with thofe that fhould be our's
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. Shakefp.
If you find that any great number of foldiers be newly fent into Oroonoque, and that the paffages be already forced, then be well advifed how you land
11. To Force out. To extort.

Raieigh's spology.
The tricks ufed in convening fynods might force out an expreffion from him, that did not carry all the refpect due to thofe great names.

Atterbury.
The heat of the difpute had forced out from him expreffions that feemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did.

## Atterbury.

To Force. v. n. To lay ftrefs upon. This word I have only found in the following pafage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breaftplate behind; the which being efpied by fome that food by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advifed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anfwered, I force not of fuch fooleries; but if I have any fill in foothraying, as in footh I have none, it doth prognofticate that I fhall change copy from a duke to a king.

Camdin's Remains.
Fórcedry. adv. [from force.] Violently; conftrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth mof aptly agree to that ftructure of the abyfs and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and forcedly to the prefent form of the earth and the waters. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Fo'rceful. adj. [forie and full.] Violent; ftrong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our furceful inftigation?
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Againft the fteed he threw
Pierc'd through, which, hiffing as it few,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks.
Were it by chance, or forceful deftiny,
Which forms in caufes firft whate'er fhall be
Affifted by a friend, one moonlefs night,
This Palamon from prifon took his flight.
He pois'd in air, the jav'lin fent,
Dryden.
Through Paris' fhield the forceful weapon went.
Pope.
Fo'rcervilix. adv. [from forceful.] Violently; impetuoully.
Fo'rceless. adj. [from force.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.
FO'RCEPS. n. . [ [Latin.]
Forceps properly fignifies a pair of tongs; but is ufed for an inftrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occafions.
Fórcer. n. f. [from force.]

1. That which forces, drives, or conftrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulfion, in contradiftinction to a fucker, which acts by attraction

The ufual means for the afcent of water is either by fuckers or forcers.

Wilkins's Dadalus.
Fo'rcible. adj. [from force.]

1. Strong; mighty : oppofed to weak.

That punihment, which hath been fometimes forcible to bridle fin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. Hooker. 2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful

Sweet fmells are moft forcible in dry fubftances, when broken; and fo likewife in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their fmell more.
4. Prevalent ; of great influence.

God hath aflured us, that there is no inclination or temptation fo forcible which our humble prayers and defires may not fruftrate and break afunder. Raleigh's Hift. of the World.

Jerfey, belov'd by all; for all muft feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and conftant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd ftreams, more forcible when join'd:
Jerfey fhall at thy altars ftand,
Shall there receive the azure bąnd.
Prior.
5. Dane by force.

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that fide look upon to have been forcible and unjuft, and confequently void.

Swift.
6. Valid ; binding ; obligatory

Fo'rcibleness. n. . [from forcible.] Force; violence.
Fo'rciely. adv. [from forcible.]

1. Strongly ; powerfully

The Gofpel offers fuch confiderations as are fit to work very forcibly upon two of the moft fwaying and governing pafions in the mind, our hopes and our fears.

Tillot fon.
2. Impetuoufly
3. By violence; by force.

He himfelf with greedy great defire
Into the caftle enter'd forcibly. Fairy Qucen, b. i. cant. 8.

## FOR

The taking and carrying away of women forcilly, and againft their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital.

Bacon's Henry VII
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horfe and mule, whofe mouths are forcibly holden with bit and bridle. Hamm Forrcipated. adj. [from forceps.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclofe.

The locults have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or forcipated tail behind. Brown's Vulgar Err

When they have feized their prey, they will fo tenacioufly hold it with their forciputed mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. Derbam FORD. n. $f$. [ fonb, Saxoll, from faplan, to pafs.]

1. A fhallow part of a river when it may be paffed without fwimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her fword;
They pafs the ftream, when fhe had found the ford. Fairfax
2. It fometimes fignifies the flream, the current, without any confideration of paffage or fhallownefs.

Medufa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford, and of itfelf the water fies
All tafte of living wight. Miiton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghoft to pars the Stygian ford
But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perifh'd lord. Dry
To Ford. v.a. [from the noun] To pafs without fwimming
Adam's fhin-bones muft have contained a thoufand fathom, and much more, if he had forded the ocean. Raleigh's Hift. Fo'rdable. adj. [from ford.] Paffable without fwimming. Pliny placeth the Schenitr upon the Euphrates, where the fame beginneth to be fordable. Raleigh's Hijl. of the World.

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was moft fordable; and where the water ran too fmooth, he found it deepeft ; and, on the contrary, fhalloweft where it made moft noife.

L'Eftrange.
FORE. adj. [ fone, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes firft in a progreffive motion.
Refiftance in fluids arifes from their greater preffing on the fore than hind part of the bodies moving in them. Cheyne. Fore. adv

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears firft to thofe that meet it.

Each of them will bear fix demiculverins and four faikers, needing no other addition than a flight fpar deck fore and aft, which is a flight deck throughout. Raleigh's Effays.
2. Fore is a word much ufed in compofition to mark priority of time, of which fome examples fhall be given.
To Foreadvi'se. v.n. [fore and advife.] To counfel early; to counfel before the time of action, or the event

Thus to have faid,
As you were foreadvis' $d$, had touch'd his fpirit,
And tried his inclination:
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus
To Foreappóint. [fore and appoint.] To order beforehand.
To Forea'rm. v. a. [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or refiftance before the time of need

A man thould fix and forearm his mind with this perfuafion, that, during his paffion, whatfoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.

South's Sermons.
He forearms his care
With rules to pufh his fortune, or to bear: Dryden's EEn. To Forebo'de. v. n. [fore and bode.]
I. To prognofticate ; to foretell

An ancient augur, fkill'd in future fate;
With thefe foreboding words reftrains their hate. Dryden
2. To foreknow; to be prefcient of ; to feel a fecret fenfe of fomething future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore
My heart forebodes I ne'er thali fee you more. Dryd. In. Emp.
My foul forebodid I fhould find the bow'r
Of fome fell monfter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. Pope. Forebo'der. n. . . [from forebode.]

1. A prognofticator; a foothfayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of fmal prophet: a crow that had obferved the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, fets up for a foreboder.

L'Efirange's Fables.

## 2. A foreknower

Foreby'. prep. [fore and by.] Near; hard by; faft by.
Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late himi left. Fairy Quecn, b. i.
To Foreca'st. v.a. [fore and caft.]

1. To fcheme ; to plan before execution

He fhall forecaft his devices againgt the ftrong hold's. Dan. xi.
2. To adjuft; to contrive.

The feaft was ferv'd ; the time fo well forecaft,
That juft when the deffert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. Dryden's Theod. and Honeria.
3. To forefee; to provide againt.

It is wifdom to confider the end of things before we embark, and to foreiaft confequences. L'Eflrange, Fable 83.

## F OR

'ro Foreca'st. थ. $n$. To form fchemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatfo heavens in their fecret doom
Ordained have, low can frail flefly wight
Forecaft, but it muft needs to iffue come?
Spenjer.
When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,
Forecalfing how his foe he might annoy. Fairy 2 ucen, b.i.
Fórecastr. n. $\int$. [from the verl.] Contrivance beforehand; fcheme ; plan; antecedent policy:

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecaft,
But while he thought to fteal the fingle ten,
The king was flily finger'd from the deck! Shak. Hen. VI.
He makes this difference to arife from the forecaft and predetermination of the gods.

Addifon on ancient Medals.
The laft, fcarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helplefs him from whom their life began :
Mem'ry and forecaf juft returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age.
Pope.
Foreca'ster. n.f. [from'forecif.] One who contrives beforehand.
Fo'recastle. n. f. [fore and cafle.] In a hip, is that part where the foremaft ftands, and is divided from the reft of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecafle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. Harris.

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have founid to be fo'great, as that, in all their flitps, the cookrooms are built in their forecafles, contrary to that which had been anciently ufed.

Raleig'h's Eflays.
Forecho'sen. partic. [fore and chofen.] Pre-élected.
Forecíted. part. [foreand cite.] Quoted before, ór aboove. Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forecited paffage is continued.

Arbutithnot on Coins.
To Foreclo'se. v. a. [fore and clofe.]

1. To mut úp; to preclude ; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclofed this trade.
Carcw.
2. To Foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of ${ }^{3}$ redemption.
Fo'redeck. n.f. [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the fhip.

I to the foredeck went, "and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. Chapman's Odjfer, b xii.
To Forédesícn. v.: a. [fore ant defign.'] To plan béforèhand.

All the fteps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been forefeen and for edèfgned by the wife Author of nature.

Chejine's Pbill' Princ.
To Foredo'. v.a. [from for and do, not fore']

1. To ruin ; to deftroy. A word obbolete. Oppofed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either falves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of déath might raife,
He would at her requeft prolong her nephew's days. Fa. $\mathscr{Q}^{2}$
That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath
And many fouls in dolours had foredone. Fairy'2ueen, b. i. This dóth betoken,
The corfe they follow did with defperate hand
Foredo its own life.
"Shakéfpare's'Hamlet.
This is the night
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. Shakefpeare. 2. To overdo; to weary ; to harrafs.

Whilft the heavy plowman fioars,
All with weary tafk foredone.
Shokejpeare.
To Foredóom. v.a. [fore and doom.] To predeftinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latiuin, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove.' Diryd. En $n$.
The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with eafe : if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian ftate.
Fate foreloom'd, and all things tènd
By courfe of time to their appointed end.
Dryden.
Dryden.
Here Britain's ftatefmen oft the fall foredoom
Of forcign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.
Forfénd. n. $\int$. [fore and end.]. The anteriour part. I have liv'd at honelt freedom; paid
Morc pious debts to heaven than in all
The fore-end of my time.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a frall green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it into his boat, it opened of itfelf, and there werc found in it a book and a letter.
'Bacon's New Atlantis.
Forefs'rher. n. ff. [fore and father.] Anceftor; one who in any degree of afcending gencalogy precedes another.
The cuftom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching thofe things whereof the Scripture hath ncither one way or other given us charge. Hook.
If it be a generous defire in men to know from whence their own forefather's have come, it cannot be difpleafing to underftand the place of our firft anceftor. Raleigb's Hiflory.

Conceit is ftill deriv'd
From fome forcfather grief; mine is not fo. Shat. Rich. II,

Shall I not be diftraught,
And madly play with my forefuthers joints! Sh. Ro. and ful. Our great for efathers
Had left hiin nought to conquér but his country. Addifon. When a man fees the prodigiou's pains our forefatliers have been at in thefe barbarous buildingis, one camot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been inftructed in the right way.

Addijon on Italy.
Bleft peer! his great forefathers ci'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his räce. Pope, Epifl. i.
To Forefe'nd. v. a. [fore and defend.]
I. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared fpirit;
No, heav'ns forefend! I would not kill thy foul. Shakefp.
Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,
May bring your youth to fome untimely end. Dryden.
2. To provide for; to fecure.

Down with the nofe,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his "particular to for feind,
Smells from the gen ral weal. Sljkef. Timon of Atbons.
Formeinicer. n.f. ['fore änd fingor.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

## An agate-ftone

On the foriffitiger of an alderman. Shak. Romeo ind Fulict.
Polymnia fhall be drawn, as it were, acing her fpeech with
her forefinger.
Some wear this'on the middefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; 'and'fome upon the foreffiger. Broun's'Vul. Err. FO'R EFOOT, n. f. plur. foreffeet. [fore and foot.] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fift, thy for efoot to ine give. Sliak. Hen. V.
He ran fiercely, and fmote at Heliodorus with his fore-


2 Mac. iii. 25.
I continuc my line from thence to the heel ; then making the breaft with the éminency thereof, bring out his near forefoot, which I'finifh.
${ }^{-}$Peacham on Drawing.
To ForeGo'. v. a. [for and go.]

1. To quit ; to give up; to refign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be fo cruel to an hímbled foe?
If nature, then fle inäy it mend with fkill;
If will, then fhe at will may will forego. 'Spenfer, Scn. 41.
Having all before abfolutely in his power, it remaineth fo ftill, he havitig already nëither foregivēn n̄or fofregöne ăny thing thereby unto them, but having received fomething from them. Spenfer's State of 'l letanid.

## He is a great adventurer, faid he,

That hath his fword through hard affay forgone;
And now hath vowed, till he avenged be
Of that đépite, never' to 'wearen none. Fairy शuen, b. ii.
Special reafon oftentimes cauléth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave bine for another's fake, to forego meaner for the "Attáin'ment of higher degrees. Hooker, b:v.
'Mûft I then'leave you? Muft I heeds forgo
So good, fo noble, and fo true a mäfter? Sbakef. H. VIII. Let us not forgo
:That'for à trifle which was bought with blood. Sliakefprare.
How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy fweet converfe, and love fo dearly join'd,
'To live again in thefe wild woods forlorn!' Milt. Pa. Lof. This argument might prevail with you to forego a little of your repore for the publick benefit. Dryd. Fuv. Dcdic.
What they have enjoyed with great pleafure at one time, has proved infipid or naufeous at another; and therefore they fee nothing in' it, for'which they fhould forego a prefent enjoyment.

Locke.
2. To go before; to be paft. [from fore and go.]

By our'remembrances of days foregone,
-Such were our faults O! then we thought them not. Shak.

- It is to be underftood of Cain, that many years forcgone, and when his people wère increafed, he built the city of Enoch.

Raleigh's 'Hiftory of the World.
Left what has been faid of the differences between true and apparent colours be interpréted in too únlimited a fenfe, reflect upon the two foregoing ofjections.

Boyle on Co'ours.
This foregoing remark gives the reafon why imitation pleafes. Dryden's Dufiefroy.
I was feated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the

- foregoing fpeculations, with my làmp burning by me as ufual.

Addij on's Speciator, No. 46 .
In the foregoing part of this work I pronifed further proofs
Woodivard's Natural Hiffory.
3. To lofe.

This is the very ectafy of love,
Whofe violent property for goes itfelf,
And leads the will to delp'rate undertakings. Stak. Hamlit.
Fóregorr. n.f. [from forego.] Anceftor; progenitor.
Honours belt thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our foregoers. 'Shakefpewite's Aill's well that erds well.

## F O R

Fo'reground. $n$.f. [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanfe of a picture which feems to lie before the figures. All agree that white can fubfict on the foreground of the picture: the queftion therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being uni verfal, and the figures fuppofed in an open field. Dryden. Fo'rehand. n.f. [fore and band]

1. The part of a horfe which is before the rider.
2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The finew and the foreland of our hoft.
Fórehand, adj. A thing done too foon.
You'll fay fhe did embrace me as a hufband,

## And fo extenuate the foreband fin.

Shakefpcare.

And oxteruace from fore and
Sibakefpeare.

1. Early ; timely

If by thus doing you have not fecured your time by an early and forenanded care, yet be fure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a fubftantial true-bred beaft, bravely forehanded: mark but the cleannefs of his fhapes too.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
Fórehead. n. f. [fore and bead.]
I. That part of the face which .reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breaft of Hecuba,
When the did fuckle 'Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forelsead, when it.fpit forth blood
At Grecian fwords contendisg. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Some angel copy'd, while I nept, each grace,

- And molded ev'ry feature from my face:

Such majefty does from her forebead rife,
Her cheeks fuch blufhes caft, fuch rays her eyes. Dryden.
2. Impudence; confidence; affurance; audacioufnefs; audacity.

A man of confidence preffeth forward upon every-appearance of advantage, and thinks nothing above bis management or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails ' by dint of impudence: thefe men. of forchead are magnificent in promifes, and infallible in their prefcriptions. Collier. 'I would fain know to what branch of the legiflature e they can have the forebead to apply.

Swift'sPresbyterian:Plea.
Forehólding. n. f. [fore and bold.] Predictions; ominous accounts; "fuperititious prognoftications.
How are fuperftitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, foreboldings, and old wives tales ! $L \cdot E / 2 r$
FO'REIGN.. adj. Eforain, French; forano, Spanifh, from foris, Latin.]
I. Not of this country; not domeftick.

Your fon, that with a fearful fou
Leads difcontented fteps in foreign foil,
This fair alliance quickly fhall call home. Shakesp. Rich. III.
The learned corref pondence you hold in foreign parts. Milt.
The pofitions are' fo far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domef tick and foreign writers.

Atterbury's Serm: Pref.
'The parties and divifions amongt us may feveral ways bring deftruction upon our country, at the fame time that our united force would fecure us againf all the attempts of a foreign enemy:

Addifon's Freeholder, No. 34 .
2. Alien ; remote; not allied; not-belonging ; without relation. It is often ufed with to; but more properly with from.

I muft diffemble,
And fpeak a language for eign to my heart. Addifon's Cato. Fame is a good fo wholly foreign to our natures, that, we have no faculty in the foul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relifh it, placed out of the poffibility of fruition. Addif.

This defign is not foreign from fome pcople's thoughts.
Swift on the Sacramental Tef.
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diftancc.

They will not flick to fay you envied him ;
And fearing he would rife, he was fo virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man fill; ; which fo griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, plantum forinfecum; as being a plea out of the proper court of juftice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly ftudious of increafe, Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land Induce.

Pbillips.
Fóreigner. n. f. [from forcign.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a flranger.

Joy is fuch a foreigner,
So more a ffranger to my thoughts, I know Not how to cintertain him.

Denbam's Soply.
To this falfe forcigner you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinfman, and a fon:
Refume your ancient care.
Dryá. EEn.
Water is the only native of. England made ufe of in punch; hut the lemons, the brandy, the fugar, and the nutmegs, are all foreigners.

Addijon's Frechaider.

Nor coald the majefty of the Englifh crown appear in a greater luftre, either to for eigulers or fubjechs.

Swift.
Fo'reigness. n.f. [from forcigh.] kemotenefs; want of relation to fomething.

Let not the foreignnefs of the fubject hinder you from endeavouring to fet me right.

Locke,
To Foreima'gine. v. a. [fore and imagine.] To conccive or fancy beforc proof.

We are within compafs of a foreimagined poffibility in that behalf. Camden's Remains.
To Forfju'pge. v. a. [fore and judge.] To judge beforehand; to be prepoffeffed.
To Foreknów. v.a. [fore and know.] To have prefcience of; to forcfee.

We foreknow that the fun will rife and fet, that all mon born in the world fhall die again; that after Winter the Spring Shall come ; after the Spring, Summer and harveft; yet is not our forcknowledge the caufe of any of thofe. Raleigh.

He forchnew John hould not fuffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 10.
Calchas the facred feer, who had in view
Things prefent and the paft, and things to come fore enew.
Dryden's Iliad.
Who would the miferies of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but fhare our part of woe.
Dryden.
Foreknówable. adj. [from foreknow.] Poffible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly forelnowable what they will do in fuch and fuch circumftances.

Mure's Divine Dialogues.
Forekno'wledge. n. f. [fore and knowledge.] Prefcience; :knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Chrift by eternal for cknozuledge, faveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowhip of his faints in this prefent world. Hooker, b. v. f. 56.

I told him you was afleep : he feems to have a forennowledge of that too, and therefore chufes to fpeak with you. Shake $\hat{\rho}$ If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no lefs prov'd certain unforeknown. Milton.
I hope the foreknowledge you had of my efteem for you, is the reafon that you do not diflike my letters. Pope.
Fóremand. n. $f$. [fore and land.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the fea; a cape.

As when a fhip, by fkilful ftecrfman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft to fteers, and fhifts her, fails. Milt. P. L. ToForela'y. v.a. [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambufi.

A ferpent fhoots his fling at unaware;
An ambufh'd thief forelays a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thicf and fnake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. Dryden. To Foreli'ft. v.a. [fore and lift] To raife aloft ariy ante-- rior part.

## So dreadfully he towards him did pafs,

-Forelifting up aloft his fpeckled breaft;
And oiten bounding on the bruifed grafs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueft. Fairy 2 Uueen, b. i.
Fo'relock. n.f. [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be faaid,
Unlefs fhe do him by the forelock take.' Spenfer, Sornet. 70. Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Cluft'ring, but, not beneath his houlders broad. Milion. Zeal and duty are not flow,
: But. on occafion's forelock. watchful wait. Milt. Parad. Reg.
Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, fignifying thereby that we muft take time by the, forclock; for, when it is once paft, there is no recalling it. Swift.
Fóreman. n. f. [fore and man.]. The firft or chief perfon.
He is a very fenfible man, fhoots flying, and has been . feveral times foreman of, the petty jury. Addifon's Spectator. Foreméntioned. adj. [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or recited before. It is obferveable, that many participles are compounded with fore, whofe verbs have no fuch compofition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the - forementioned figure on the pillar.

Fo'remost adj. [from fore.]

## 1. Firft in place.

Our women in the foremoff ranks appear ;
March to the fight, and niect your miftrefs there. Dryden.
I ftand aftonith'd! what, the bold Sempronius,
That ftill broke foremoft through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal tranfported,
And virtuous ev'n to madnefs !
Addijon's Cato.
2. Firft in dignity.

All three were fet among the forcmoft ranks of fame, for great minds'to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attcmpt.

Sidney, b. ii.
As they the foremof? rank of honour he.'.
Dryden.

## Forena'med. adj. [forc and natne] Nominated beforc.

 And fuch are fure ones,As Curius, and the foreman'd Lentulus. Bey. Fobnf. Catilo Fo'renoon. h. f. [fore and noon ] lhe time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: oppofed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the forenoon they Phould run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the ftrangers or the country knights won the field. Sidney. Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, confifting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the pofition of the fun, for the conveniency of forenoon's and afternoon's diverfion. Arbutbnot on Loins.
Forenótice. n. $\int$. [fore and notice.]. Information of an event before it happens.

So ftrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives fome forenotice of it. Rymer's Tragedies. Fore'nsick. adj. [forenfis, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perfon is a forenfock term, appropriating actions and their merit; and fo belong; only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happinefs and mifery. This perfonality extends itfelf beyond prefent exiftence to what is paft, only by confcioufnefs.

Locke.
The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their fpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cafes: thence all forts of difputations in courts of juftice, where feveral perfons make their diftinct fpeeches, may come under the name of forenfick difputes.

Wa'ts's. Improvemient of the Mind
To Foreorda'in. v. a. [fore and ordain.] To predeftinate; to predetermine; to preordain.
The church can difcharge, in manner convenient, a work of fo great importance; by foreordaining fome fhort collec wherein briefly to mention thanks. Hooker, b.v.
Fo'repart. n.f. [fore and part.] The anteriour part.
Had it been fo raifed, it would deprive us of the fun's light all the forepart of the day. Raleigh's Hijt. of the World.
The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart or breaft are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture.

Ray on, the Cireation.
Forepa'st. adj [fore and paft.] Paft béfore a certain time.
Now ceafe, ye damfels, your delights forepaft;
Enough it is that all the day is your's. Spenfer's Epithalan. My forepaft proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little.
Sbakefpeare.
Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forepaft fins, and of a new covenant. Hammond on Fundamentals.
Foreposse'ssed. adj. [fore and poffefs.] Preoccupied; prepoffeffed ; pre-engaged.

The teftimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other claffical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anfwered, to the fatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely forepoffeffed with prejudice. Sander fon's '7udgment.
Fo'RERANK. n.f. [fore and rank.] Firft ralk; front.
Yet leave our coufin Catharine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the forerank of our articles. Sbakef. Henry V.
Forereci'ted. adj. [fore and recite.] Mentioned or enumerated before.

## Bid him recount

The forerecited practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. Shak. Hen. VIII.
To Foreru'n. v.a. [fore and run.]
I. To come before as an earneft of fomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Againft ill chances men are ever merry ;
But heavinefs foreruns the good event. Sbakef. Henry IV. The fun
Was fet, and twilight from the Eaft came on,
Forerunning night. Milton's Paradifc Loft, b. vii.
She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, fhe pities me!
And pity fill foreruns approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
2. To precede; to have the ftart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not forerun, all that is or will be practifed in London.
Foreru'nner. n.f. [from forerun.]

1. An harbinger; a ineffenger fent before to give notice of the approach of thofe that follow.

The fix ftrangers feek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a feventh, the prince of Morocco. Sbakeffeare's Mercbunt of Venice.

A cock was facrificed as the forerunner of day and the fun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. Stillingffect.

My elder brothers, my forerunners came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill defign'd, and lame:

## FOR

Blown off, like bloffoms, hever made to bear;
'Till I came finiff'd, her laft labour'd carc. Drid. Aurengz Already opera prepares the way,
The fure forerunner of her gentle fway. Pope's Dunciad.
2. A prognoftick; a dign forefhowing any thing.

O Eve! fome further change awaits us nigh
Which heav'n, by thefe mute fign's in nature, thews
Forerunners of his purpofe. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. xi.
Lofs of fight is the mifery of life, and ufually the forerunner of death.

South's Sermons.
The keeping infenfible perfiration up in due meafure is the caufe as well as fign of health, and the leaft deviation from that due quantity, the certain forerunner of a difeafe. Arbutbnn. To Foresa'y. v.a. [fore and fay.] To predict; to prophefy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods, forefay it.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
To Forese'e. v.a. [fore and fee.] To fee beforehand; to fee what has not yet happened; to have prefcience; to foreknow.

With Cupid fhe forefees and goes god Vulcan's pace. Sidney
The firft of them could things to come forefee;
The next, could of things prefent beft advife;
The third, things paft could keep in memory. Fairy 2ueen.
If there be any thing forefeen that is not ufual, be armed for it by any hearty though a fhort prayer, and an earneft refolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. Taylor.

At h's forefeen approach, already quake
The Cafipian kingdoms and Meotian lake
Their feers behold the tempeft from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war.
Dryden's 左 $n$.
To Foresha'me. v.a. [for and fame.]
Dryden's Sn. bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, forefbaming
Thofe rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie Without a monument.

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
To Fóreshew. v.a. [See Foreshow.]
To Fo'reshew. v.a. [See For eshow.]
Fo'reship. $n . f$. [fore and fhip.] The anteriour part of the fhip.

The fhipmen would have caft anchors out of the foreSbip. Acts xxvii. 30. To FORESHORTEN. v. a. [ fore borten.

The greateft parts of the body ought to appear foremoft; and he forbids the forefbortenings, becaufe they make the parts appear little.

Dryden's Dufrejnoy.
To Foresho'w. v. a. [fore and fhow.]

1. To difcover before it happens; to prediat; to prognofticate. Chrift had called him to be a witnefs of his death, and refurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Mofes had forefhowed.

Hooker, b. iii. S. 8.
Next, like Aurora, Spenfer rofe,
Whofe purple blufh the day forefhows.
Whore purple bluthe day forefhows. Denbam. You. chofe to withdraw yourfelf from publick bulinefs, when the face of heaven grew troublëd, and the frequen fhifting of the wind forefhowed a form. Dryden.
2. To reprefent before it comes.

What elfe is the law but the gofpel forefbowed? What other the gofpel than the law fulfilled? Hooker, b. v.
Fc'resight. n. f. [fore and fight.]

1. Prefcience; prognoftication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laft fyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here fleep below; while thou to forefight wak'f;
As once thou flept'ft, whilft the to life was form'd. Milton.
2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a fharp forefight, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reft a whit. Fai. Qu.
In matters of arms he was both fkilful and induftrious, and as well in forefight as refolution prefent and great. Hayward. Difficulties and temptations will more eafily be born or avoided, if with prudent forefight we arm ourfelves againft them.

Rogers's Sermons.
Foresi'ghtrul. adj. [forfight and full.] Prefcient; provident.

Death gave him no fuch pangs as the forcfightful care he had of his filly fucceffor.

Sidney, b. ii.
To Foresi'gnify. v. a. [fore and fignify.] To betoken beforehand; to forefhow; to typify.

Difonveries of Chrift already prefent, whofe future coming the Pfalms did but forefignify.

Hosker, b. v.
Yet as being paft times noxious, where they light
On man, beaft, plant, wafteful and turbulent,
They oft forefignify, and threaten ill. Milten's Par. Rig.
Fo'reskin. n. $\int$. [fore and finl.] The prepuce.
Their own hand
An hundred of the faithlefs foe thall flay,
And for a dow'r their hundred forefkins pay,
Be Michel thy reward.
Cowver's Lavidic:s.
Fóreskirt. n.f. [fore and fiert.] The pendulous or loofo part of the coat before.

A thourand

## FOR

A thoufand pounds a year for pure refpea! No other obligation?
'That promiles more thoufands: honour's train Is longer than his forefkirt. Sbakejfeare's Henry VIII. Tolioresláck. v.a. [f.re and fack.] To neglect by idlenets.
It is a great pity that fo good an opportunity was omitted, and fo happy an occafion forefacked, that might have been the eternal good of the land.
$s_{\text {Fenfir's State of Ireland. }}$
To Foreslu'w. v. a. [freand fiow.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obftruct.

No ftream, no wood, no mountain could forefiow
Their hafty pace.
forefiow
Fairfax
Now the illuftrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no form,
Foreflow'd her paflage, to behold her form. Dryden.
2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it flood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by fo much the fooner to difpatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldnefs in foreflowing, but wifdom in chufing bis time, refolved with fpeed to affail them. Eacon's Hen. VII.

Chremes, how many fifhers do you know
That rule their boats and ufe their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide foreflow?
Some fuch have been: but, ah! by tempefts fipite
Their boats are loft; while we may fit and moan
That few were fuch, and now thefe few are none. P. Fletci) To Foreslo'w. v.n. To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breafts,
For yet is hope of life and victory
Foriflow no longer, make we hence amain. Shak. Hen. VI.
To Forespéak. y. n. [fore and speak.]

1. To predict ; to forefay; to forefhow ; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Winchefter, thinketh no ominous foreffeaking to lie in names.
2. To forbid.

Thou haft forefpoke my being in thefe wars,
And fay't it is not fit.
Shakefp. Ant. and Clcopatra.
Forespe'nt. adj. [fore and Jpent.] "

1. Wafted; tired; fpent.

After him came fpurring hard
A gentleman, almoft forefpent with fpeed. Shak. Henry IV.
2. Forepaffed; paft.

Is not enough thy evil life forefpent? Fairy शueen, b. i. You fhall find his vanities forefpent,
Were but the outfide of the Roman Brutus,
Covering difcretion with a coat of folly. Shakefp. Hen. V. 3. Beftowed before.

We muft receive him
According to the honour of his fender ;
And towards himfelf, his goodnefs forefpent on us,
We muft extend our notice.
Shakespeare.
Forespurrer. n. $\int_{\text {. [ fore and fpur.] One that rides before. }}^{\text {for }}$.
A day in April never came fo fweet,
To fhow how coftly Summer was at hand,
As this furefpurrer comes before his lord.
Sbakejpeare.
FO'REST. n. $f:$ [ [ foreft, French; forefa, Italian.]
I. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, becaufe, in a forc/t of many wolves, fheep cannot chufe but feed in continual danger of life.

Hooker, 6. v. f. 48 .
Macbeth fhall never vanquifh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come againft him.
_That will never be
Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root?
Shakeppeare's Macbeth.
There be airs which the phyficians advife their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grafing, and not overgrown with heath; or elfe timber-fhades, as in forefs.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, N०. 936.
How the firft foref rais'd its fhady head. Rofommon.
2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paflures, privileged for wild beafts, and fowls of foreft, chafe, and warren, to reft and abide in, in the fafe protection of the king, for his pleafure; which territory of ground is bounded with irremoveable marks, and replenifhed with beafts of vencry or chafe, and with great coverts of vert for their fuccour and abode: for the prefervation of which place, vert, and venifon, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making forefts is this: the king fends out his commiffion, under the broad feal of Englarid, directed to certain difcreet perfons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforeft: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the country where the ground lics, that none fhall hunt or chafe any wild beafts within that precinct, without the king's fpecial licence; after which he

## FOR

appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the prefervation of the vert and venifon; and this becomes a foreft by mater of record. The properties of a foreft are thefe : a foreft, as it is ftrictly taken, camnot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commiffion to a juftice in eyre for the foreft; the courts; the officers for preferving the vert and venifon, as the juftices of the foreft, the warden or keeper, the verders, the forefters, agiftors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a foreft is the fwainmote, which is no lefs incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair.

Coucels
To Forestáll. y. a. [fonerrallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate ; to take up beforehand.

If thou be mafter-gunner, fpend not all
That thou can'tl fpeak at once; but hurband it,
And give men turns of fpeech : do not forefiall
By lavifhnefs thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'ft thy will.
What need a man forefall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would moft avoid.
Herbert.
Milton.
And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like milhap for ffall. Fairy 2 ueen. What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be foreftalled e're we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
May
This night foreftall him of the coming day. Shak. Cymbclines But for my tears,
I had foreftalld this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had fpoke. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. If thou covet death, as utmort end
Of mifery, fo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wifelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than fo
To be foreffall'd. $\quad$ Milton's Paradife Loff, $b_{\text {. }} x_{0}$
I will not forefill your judgment of the reft
I will not forefall your judgment of the reft. Pope.
3. To feize or gain poffeffion of before another; to buy before another in order to raife the price.

He bold fpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreftalled place at erft,
For fear of further harm, I counfll thee. Fairy 2 ueen. Foresta'ller. n.f. [from foreffall.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchafes before others to raife the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman muft take at his mafter's rate, or fit ftill and ftarve; whilft, by this means, this new fort of ingroffors or foreffallers having the feeding and fupplying this numerous body of workmen, fet the price upon the poor landholder.

Locke.
Forestbu'rn. adj. [forefl and born.] Born in a wild.
This boy is foreftborn,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of defperate ftudies. Shak. As you like it. Fo'rester. n.f. [foreflier, French, from foreff.]
I. An officer of the foreft.

Foreffer, my friend, where is the bufh,
That we may ftand and play the murtherer in?
-Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. Sbakefpeare. 2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

Fo'reswat. \}adj. [from fore and fwat, from fweat.] Spent Fo'reswart. $\}$ with heat.

Mifo and Mopfa, like a couple of forefwat melters, were getting the pure filver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.

Sidney, b. ii
To Foreta'ste. v. a. [fore and tafte.]
r. To have antepaft of; to have prefciencé of.
2. To tafte before another

Perhaps the fact
Is not fo heinous now, foretaffed fruit,
Profan'd firft by the ferpent, by him firft
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our tafte. Milt. P. L. Fo'retaste. n. $\int$. Anticipation of.

A pleafure that a man may call as properly his own as his foul and his confcience, neilher liable to accident, nor expofed to injury: it is the foretafle of heaven, and the earneft of eternity.
To Foretécl. v.a. [fore and tell.]

1. To predict; to prophefy.

What art thou, whofe heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful fory hanging on thy tongue? Sbak. H.VI. I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x. Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did fortell,
From point to point, as after it befell.
Dryden.
When great Ulyffes fought the Phrygian fhores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue foretold;
Heaven feal'd my words, and you thofe deeds behold. Pofe. ${ }_{9} \mathrm{P}$
2. To
2. To furctoken; to forefiow.

To Furete'lu. v. $n$. To utter prophecy.
All the prophets from Samucl, and thofe that follow after, have like wife foretod of thefe days. Mels iii. 24.
Foretéller. n. $\int$. [from forcteli. $]$ Predicier; forefhower.
Others are propofed, not that the forctold cvents fhould be
known; but that the accomplifhment that expounds them may crince, that the firctelicr of them was able to forefee thee.

Baye $n$ C.clours.
To Forethink. v. a. [fore and think.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prefcience of.

The foul of every man
Prophetically does forethink thy fall. Sbakes. Henry IV. Id opray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Foretb; ught by heav'n.
Shak fipare's King Yobm.
Adam could not be ignorant of the punithments due to neglect and difobedience; and felt, by the proof thercof, in hinifelf allother terror than he had forcthought, or could iniagine.

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her foul firethought, the fiend would change his game. Dryd.
To Forethi'nk. v. u. To contrive beforeland.
With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
And what's my frenzy-will be call'd my crime :
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wife, forethinking, weighing politician!
Forethóvght. n.j. [from fretlink.]
i. Prefcience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by fpitefulncls of forethought, or by the folly of overfight, or evil counfel.
2. Provident care.

To Foreto'ken. y. a. [fore and token.] To forehow; to prognoficate as a fign.

The king from Ireland haftes ; but did no good;
Whilft firange prodigious figns foretoken blood. Daniel.
Foreto'ken. $n: f$. [from the verb.] Prevenient fign'; prognoftick.
It may prove fome ominous foretoken of misfortune., Sidrcy.
They mifliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeflor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the defire of foreign language then to be a foretcken of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. Cannden's Remains.
Foreto'oth. $n$. $\int$. [fire and tooth.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incilor.
The forcteth fhould be formed broad, and with a thin fharp edge like chizzes.

Ray on the Creation.
Fodge like chizzlesp
Fo'retor. $n . f$. [ fore and top.] That part of a woman's headdrefs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your forectops never prefs,
Untouch'd your ribbons, facred bc your drefs. Dryden. Forevou'ched. part. [fere and vouch.] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Muft be of fuch unnatural degree,
That monfters it ; or your forevouch'd afiection
Fall'n into taint. Shakefpeare's King Lear
Fo'reward. n. $\int$. [fore and ward.] The van; the front.
They that marched in the foreward were all mighty men.
To Forewa'rn. v. a. [fore and warn.]
I. To admonifh beforehand.

I will for ewarn you whom you thall fear : fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to caff into hell. Lu. xii. 5 .
2. To inform previounty of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour fent
Down from the empyrean, to forewarn
Us timely of what might elfe have bcen our lofs
Unknown.
Mitton's Paralije Lof, $b$. vii.
3. To caution againf any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, bcing thus forctwarn'd. Shak. H.VI. Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when leant was fafe,
Rejected my frewarning, and difdain'd
Not to be trufted.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
'Tho' Phocbus had forewarnel him of finging wars, vet the fearch of nature was free. Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Ciiforich.

Young Chorabus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Caflandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Prian's aid;
Forecuarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. Dryden's $\mathscr{E} n$.
To Forewa'ste. v. a. [fore and waffe.] To defolate; to deftroy. Out of ufe.

Vefprafian, with great fpoil and rage,
Fircuafod all, until Geniifia gent
P'erfuaded hinin to ceare.
Fairy. .2ucci, b. ii.
High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of thofe her captive parcits dear,
And their forcurafled kingdom to repair. Fairy, Quen, b, i.

To Fonewl'sk. part. [fore and wifb.] To defire beforeliand The wifer fort ccalcd not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly foreruifbed might in time come to effect.

Kno.les's tiviton' of the Turks.
Forewo'kn. fart. [fore and uorn, from weerr.] Worn out; wafted by time or ufe
Neither the light was enough to rad the words, and the ink was already foreworn, and in many places blotted. Sidrriy. EC'RFEIT. n. J. [forfait, French ; fforfert, Welih.]

1. Something loft by the commifion of a crime; fomething paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulet.

Thy flanders I forgive, and th. rewithal
Remit thy other forfit's
Shak. ivicafure for Meafure.
Th' execution leave to high difpofal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal fo feit from thyfulf. Milton's Agonif?es, 1.506 .
Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treafon does a forfeit make. Whalier.
2. A perfon obnoxious to punifhment ; one whole life is for feited by his offence. Now obfolete.

Your brother is a forfeit of the law,
And you but waftc your words. Shak. Meaf. for Meafure.
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo, who hath fentenced him.

Shakeppeare's Meafure for Nieafure.
To Fo'rfeit. v. a. [from the noun.] To lofe by fome breach of condition; to lofe by fome offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great eftate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he forfeit it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? Davies. Men difpleafed God, and confequently forjeited all right to happinefs.

Foyle.
A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he - may perhaps to fome degrees forfeit it, but cannot transfer it.
Fo'rfeit. participial adj. [from the verb.] Liable to penal feizure; alienated by a crime; loft either as to the right or poffeffion, by breach of ronditions.

All the fouls that are, were forfeit once;
And he that might the 'vantage beft have took,
Found out the remedy. Shakejp. Meafure for Meajurc.
Beg that thou may'it have leave to hang thyfelf;
And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the flate,
Thou haft not left the value of a cord.
Shakefpeare
This now fencelefs world
Forfeit to death. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. l. 303.
Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty fmoke,
And his long toils were forfeit. for a look. Dryd. Virg. Geor.
Methought with wond'rous eafe he fwallow'd dowin
His forfeit honour, to betray the town. Dryd. Indian Emp.
How the murd'rer paid his forfeit breath;
What lands fo diftant from that fcene of death,
But trembling heard the fame!
Pope's Odyfley, b. iii
Fórfeitable. adj. [from forfcit.] Poffeffed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loft.
Fo'rfeiture. n. f. [forfaiture, French, from forfeit.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punifmment difcharged by lofs of fomething poffeffed.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine

The court is as well a Chancery to fave and debar for feitures, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and It ly, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles. Bacon's IV ar with s'pain.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, muft not, without high reafon, be revoked by their fucceliors; nor forfeitures be exacied violentiy, nor penal laws urged rigoroufly.

Taylor's Ruie of living boly.
He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a jorfciture incurrd.
Suift.
To Forfénd. v.a. To prevent; to forbid.
Hammer.
Forga've. The preterite of forgive.
FORGE. n. $\int$. [forge, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we ufe forge for large work, and jmithy for fmall; but in books the diftinction is not kcpt.

Now behold,
In the quick forge and working-houfe of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. Shak. Henry V.
In other part frood one, who at the f.rge
Labouring, two maffy clods of iron and brafs
Had nielted.
Milton's Pararife Lcf, b. xi.
Th' o'er-labourd Cyclop from his tank retires,
Th' Eolian forge exhaufted of its fircs.
Poicis Statius.
2. Any place where any thing is made or haped.

From no other forge hath procecded a ftrange conceit, that to ferve God with any fet form of common prayer is fuper1titious.

Hocker, b. v. J. 26 To Forge. v. a. [forger, old French.]

1. 'To form by the hammer'; to beat into thape.

The queen of nartials,

## F O R

And Mars himfelf conducted them; both which being frg'd of goid,
Muít needs have genden furniture. Cla'rnan's T.iad, l. xviii. Tyger with tyeger. has with bear you'll find
In leagues offentive and defentive joind;
But lawlefs man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that fleel by which a man is flain,
Which earth at firt lor plough-fhares did afford,
Nor yet the fmith had learn'd to form a fwod. 'Tate's fuv 2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titlelefs,
'Till he had forg'd himfelf a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome.
Shakefpeare's Coriclanus.
His heart's his mouth:
What his breaft forges, that his tonguie muft vent. Shakefp.
Thofe few names that the fchools forged, and put into the mouths of their fcholars, could never yet get admittance into common ufe, or obtain the licence of publick approbation.
3. To counterfcit; to falfify.

W'erc I king,
I hould cut off the nobles for their lands:
My more having would be as fauce
To make me hunger more, that I hould forge
Quarrels unjuft againft the good and loyal,
Deftroying them for wealth.
Shakefpctre's Macbeth.
Fórger. n. f. [from forge.]

1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfcits any thing; a fallifier.

As in ftealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; fo in flander, if there were fewer fpreaders there would be fewer forgers of libels. Goveriment of the Tongue.
No.forger of lyes willing'y and wittingly furnifhes out the means of his own detection. Weft on the Refurrection. Fo'rgery. n. f. [from forge.] The crime of falfification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to footh your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to perfuade me patience. Sbakef. Hen. VI.
Nothing could have been eafier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jefus Chrift, to have difproved thefe facts, had they been falfe, to have fhewn their falfhood, and to have convicted them of forgery.

Stcpbens's Sermons.
A forgery, in fetting a falfe name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punifhes with the lofs of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the fame thing in print, though books fold under a falfe name are fo many forgeries.

Swift.
2. Smith's work; fabrication ; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponlefs himfelf,
Made arms ridiculous, ufelefs the forgery
Of brazen fhield and feear, the hammer'd cuirafi,
Chaly bean temperd fteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof.
Milton's Agonifes, l. I 29
To FORGErI. v.a. preter. forgot; part. forgotien, or forgot. [Fonzẏzan, Saxon ; vergeten, Dutch.]

1. To lofe memory of; to let go froni the remembrance.

That is not firgot
Which ne'er 1 did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. Shakefp. Richard II. When I ain forgotten, as I hall be,
And fleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me mult more be heard.
Sbakts. Henry VIII.
Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
And I am all forgotten. Sbakef. Ahitbony and Cleopatra. Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful
of him in thy riches. Eccluf. xxxvii. 6.
No fooner was our deliverance compleated, but we $f$ rgot our danger and our duty.

Atterbury's Sermons. Alive, riúiculous; and dead, forgot.

Pope.
2. Not to attend; to neglect

Can a woman forget her fucking child? Yea, they mav for-
get; yet will I not for get thee.
The mafs of mean forgoten things. Anon.
Forge'trul. adj. [from forget.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Caufurg abiivion; oblivious.

But when a thoufand rolling years are paft,
So long their puniftments and penance laft,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large forgetful draughts to fteep the cares
Of their pait labours, and their irlifome years. Dryd. 左 $n$.
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglechful; carelefs.

Be not forgetful to entertain itrangers.
Hebr. xiii. 2
The queen is comfortlefs, and we firgetful
In our long abfence. Sbakeficare's Honry, VIII.
Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rafh humour, which my mother gave me,
$\therefore$ lakes me forgetful? Sbakeficare's 'julius Cafar.

I, in fae, à real intereft have,
Which to my own advantage I would fave;
And, with the nifual courticr's trick, intend
To ferve myfulf, forgetfur of my friend.
Prior.
Forge'trulness. n. f. [from forg itfful.]

1. Oblivion; celiation to remember; lufs of memory.

## O gentle fleep!

Nature's foft nurfe, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyclids down,
And Recepmy fenfes in foryetfluinefs! Sbakefp. IFenry IV.
All birds and beafts lie hufh'd; fleep fteals away
The wild defires of men and toils of day;
And brings, defcending through the filent air,
A fwect forgctfulnefs of human care.
Pole's Statius:
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is gricvoully charged with forgetfulnefs of her duty.

Hookcr, b. iv. $\mathrm{K}_{1} 13$.
FCRGE'TTER. in. $\int$. [from forget.]

1. One that forgets.
2. A carelefs perfon.

To FORGi'VE. v. a. [fomztan, Saxon.]

1. To pardon a perion; not to punifh.

Then heaven forgive him too! Shakeppare's Macbeth. I do befeech your grace for charity ;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againft me, now forgive me frankly
-Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free forgive you,
As I would be frgiven: I forgive all. Shakef. Henry VIII Slowly provok'd, the eafily forgives.
2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein flall be forgiven their ini quity.
3. 'Гo remit'; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that fervant was moved with compaffion, loofed him, and forgave him the debt. Mät. xviii. 27. Forgi'veness. n. $\int$. [Fonzrfeninyre, Saxon.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveneffes. Dani 2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou haft promifed repentance and forgivenefs to them that havie finned againft thee

Prayer of Manals.
Exchange forgivenes; with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
Nor thine on me. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Forgivene/s to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'cr pardon who commit the wrong. Dryden.
3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promifed forgivenefs of fin to every one who repents.

Soutl's Sermions.
4. Tendernefs; willinginefs to pardon.

Here are introducel more heroick principles of mecknefs, forgivenefs, bounty and nagnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent.

Sprat's Serinons.
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her refemblance here below;
And mild fargivens:s intercede
To fop the coming blow.
Dryden.
5. Reminifion of a fine or penalty.

Forgi'ver. $n: f$. [from forgive.] One who pardons.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Forgo't. } \\ \text { Forgo'tten. }\end{array}\right\}$ part. paff: of firget. Not remembered.
This fong fhall not be forgotten. Deutr. xxxi.
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be forg, tten, but thy fall. Denham
The foft ideas of the cheerful note;
Lightly receiv'd, were eafily for oot.
To Forha'il. v. a. [All old word. Probably for forbaul; from for and baul.] To harrafs; tear; torment.

All this long tale
Nought eafeth the care that doth me forbail. Spenfer's Paft.
FORK. n.f. [furca, Latin; forch, Welfh; fourche, French]
I. An inft:ument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, ufed on many occafions.

At Midfummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. Tuff. Husb.
The vicar fifft, and after him the crew,
With forks and ftaves the felon to purfue,
Ran Coll our dog. Dryden's Nun's Prieft.
I dine with foris' that have but two prongs.
2. It is fometimes ufed for the point of an arrow:

The bow is bent and drawn : make from the thaft.
-Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart.
Strakefpeare's King Lear.
3. A point of a fork.

Several are amazed at the wifdom of the ancients that reprefented a thunderbolt with three forks, fince nothing coula have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting

Addlijon on ancient Medal. To Fork. vin. [from the noun.] To fhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to fork.
Mortimer's Husbardry.
Fo'rked. adj. [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts.
When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a fried radifh, with a head fantaftically carved upon it with a knifc.

Shakefpcare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Sometimes we fee a cloud that's dragonifh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory.
Sbakefpeare.
Come, fhall we go and kill us venifon?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches goar'd. Shakefp. As you like it. He would have fpoke;
But hifs for hifs return'd, with forked tongue
'To forked tongue. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x. Ye dragons, whofe contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hifing into joyful fong,
And praife your maker with your forked tongue. Rofcommon.
Fo'rkediy. adv. [from forked.] In a forked form.
Fórkedness. n.f. [from forked.] The quality of opening into two parts.
Fo'rimead. n. f. [fork and bead.] Point of an arrow. It feizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the forkbead keen,
Eftfoons it fled away, and might no where be feen. Fa. $2 u$.
Fo'rky. adj. [from fork] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The fmiling infant in his hand fhall take
The crefted bafilifk and fpeckled fnake;
Pleas'd the green luftre of the fcales furvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointlefs fing fhall play:
ORlo're. [The preterite and participle of the Sapope's Mefliah in Dutch verloren.] Deferted; forfook; forfaken.

Such as Diana by the fandy fhore
Of fwift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her forlore. Fairy शueen, b. ii. That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing forlore. Fairy 2 थuen.
Thus fell the trees, with noife the defarts roar;
The beafts their caves, the birds their nefts forelore. Fairf. FORLO'RN. adj. [fonlonen, from fonleonan, Saxon; verloren, Dutch.]

1. Deferted; deftitute; forfaken; wretched; helplefs; folitary.

## Make them feek for that they wont to fcorn;

Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn. Hubberd's Tale.
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet ?
What! hath fome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that founds fo fweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lafs forlorne? Spenfer's Paforals.
In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing fhewed the heavinefs of the time, and feemed as altogether loft and forlorn.

Knolles's Hifory.
How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy fweet converfe, and love fo dearly join'd,
To live again in thefe wild woods forlorn! Milt. Par. Lof. Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whofe fhady brows,
'Threats the forlorn and wand'ring paffenger.
My only ftrength and ftay! forlorn of thee,
Whither fhall I betake me, where fubfift! Milt. Par. Loft. Like a declining ftatefman, left forlorn
To his friends pity and purfuers fcorn. Denbam. The good old man, forlorn of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. Dryd. Iliad. Philomel laments forlorn.

Fenton.
As fome fad turtle his loft love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn. Pope's Autumn.
2. Loft ; defperate.

What is become of great Acrates' fon?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath fo many haughty conquefts won?
Is all his force forlorn, and all his glory done? Fairy Queen. 3. Small; defpicable : in a ludicrous fenfe.

He was fo forlorn, that his dimenfions to any thick fight were invincible.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
FORLo'rn. $n$. $\int$. A loft, folitary, forfaken man.
Henry
Is of a king become a banifh'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a forlorn. Shakefp. Henry VI.
2. Forlorn Hope. The foldiers who are fent firft to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perifh.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremoft benches fit,
And fill charge firf, the true forlorn of wit. Dryden.
Forlórnaess. n.f. [from forlorn.] Deititution; mifery; folitude.
Men difpleafed God, and confequently forfeited all right

## F O R

to happincfs; even whilf they compleated the forlormofs of their condition by the lethargy of not being fenfible of it. Boj $_{0} / t_{0}$. To Fo'rlye. v. n. [from for and ljc.] To lye acrofs.

Knit with a golden baldric, which ferlay
Athwart her fnowy breaft, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to fwell ; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only fignify'd. Fa. $2 u$.
FORM. n. f. [forma, Latin; forme, French.]

1. I he external appearance of any thing; reprefentation; fhape.

Nay, women are frail too.
Which, as the glaffes where they view themfelves,
Which are as caly broke as they make forms. Sbakefprare.
It food fill; but I could not difcern the for $m$ thereof. Fob:
Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrofive liquors into invifible parts; yet may prefently be precipitated, fo as to appear again in its form.

Grow's Cofmol. Sac. b. i.
Matter, as wife logicians fay,
Cannot without a form fubfift;
And form, fay 1 as well as they,
Muft fail, if matter brings no grift.
2. Being, as modified by a particular fhape.

When noble benefits fhall prove
Not well difpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious form, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, fleep,
Forms terrible to view, their fentry keep;
With anxious pleafures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. Dryden's $E_{n}$. 3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Afia and America, will find men reafon there perhaps as acutely as himfelf, who yet never heard of a fyllogifm, nor can reduce any one argument to thofe forms.

It lengthens out every act of worhip, and produces more lafting and permanent impreffions in the mind, than thofe which accompany any tranfient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worhhip. Addifon. 4. Beauty ; elegance of appearance.

He hath no form-nor comelinefs.
Ifa. liii. 2:
5. Regularity ; method; order.

What he fpoke, though it lack'd form a little,
Was not like madnefs.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
6. External appearance without the effential qualities; empty fhow.

Then thofe whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their caufe. Dryden.
They were young heirs fent only for form from fchools, where they were not fuffered to flay three months in the year.

Swift's Efay on Modern Education.
7. Ceremony ; external rites.

Though well we may not pafs upon his life,
Without the form of juftice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'fy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. Sbakefpeare's King Lear. A long table, and a fquare table, or feat about the walls, feem things of form, but are things of fubftance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, fway all the bufinefs; but in the other form, there is more ufe of the counfellors opinions that fit lower.

Baion, Efay 2 I.
That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable form ufed in England, he caufed a particular act to pafs that, the lords of Ireland fhould appear in parliament robes.

Davies in Ireland.
Their general ufed, in all difpatches made by himfelf, to obferve all decency in their fo ms.

Clarendon, b. viii.
How am I to interpret, fir, this vifit?
Is it a compliment of form, or love? A. Pbill. Dift. Moth. 8. Stated method ; eftablifhed practice.

He who affirmeth fpeech to be neceffary amongft all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men muft neceffarily feak one kind of language; even fo the neceffity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain form to be necefiary in then all. Hooker, b. iii. S. 2 .
Nor are conftant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the fpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confufed variety to diftract and lofe it. King Cbarles.
Nor feek to know

Their procefs, or the forms of law below. Dryden's $E_{n}$. 9. A long feat.

If a chair be defined a feat for a fingle perfon, with a back belonging to it, then a fool is a feat for a fingle perfon without a back; and a form is a feat for feveral perfons, withous a back.

Watts's Lsgick.
I was feen with her in the manorhoufe, fitting with her upon the form, and taken following her into the park. Slakef. 10. A clafs; a rank of fudents.

It will be neceflary to fee and examine thofe works which

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have given fo great a reputation to the mafters of the firft fisti..

Diyduris Dugrejnoy.
11. The feat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they peer
Now bolt and cudgel, fquirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himfelf makes love. Sidn. Have you obfer,'d a fitting hare,
Litt'ning, and fearful of the ftorm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear, Afraid to keep or leave her form.

Prior:
12. Form is the efiential, fpecifical, or diftinguifhing modificatien of the matter of which any thing is compored, fo as thereby to give it fuch a peculiar mamer of exiftence. Harris. In defunitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or fricter to abridge the number of facraments, we find grace exprefly mentioned as their truc effential form, and elements as the matter whereunto that form doth ailjoin itnalf. Hooker.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a foul and firit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity befides, but only the foul or effential form of the univerfe.
f'acon's Natural Hiflory.
13. A formal caufe; that which gives effence.

To FORm v. a. [form, Latin.]

1. T'o make out of materials.

God formed man of the duft of the ground.
She form'd the phantom of well-bodied air.
Gen. ii. 7.
Pope.
2. To model to a particular fhape.
3. To modify; to fheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to form his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. Dryden's ABn. Dedicat.
4. To arrange ; to combine in any particular manner: as, he formed his troops.
5. To adjuft ; to fettle.

Our differences with the Romanifts are thus formed into an intereft, and become the defign not of fingle perfons; but of corporations and fucceffions.
6. To contrive ; to coin.

The defeat of the defign is the routing of opinions formed for promoting it.

Dccay of Piety.

## He dies ton foon

And fate, if ponible, muft be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my foriniigg brain,
Yet crude and immature, demarids more time.
Rowe.
7. To model by education or inftitution.

Let him to this with ealy pains be brought,
And feem to labour when he labours not:
Thus form'd for fpeed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. Dryd. Virg. Ge
FO'RMAL. adj. [ formel, French; formalis, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; folemn; precife; exact to affectation:

The juttice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes fevere, and beard of formal cut
Full of wife faws and modern inlances,
And fo he plays his part.
Shakefpeare's As you like it. Formzal in apparcl,
In gait and countenance furely like a father. Sbatefpeare. Ceremonics efpecially be not to be omitted to flrangers and formal natures; but the cxalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminifh the credit of him that fpeaks.

Bacon, Ellay 53
2. Done according to effablifhed rules and methods; not irregular; not fudden; not extemporaneous.
There is not any pofitive law of men, whether it be general or paricular, received by formal exprefs confent, as in councils; or by fecret approbation, as in cuftoms it cometh to pafs, but the fame may be taken away, if occafion ferve.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.
As there are formal and written leagues, refpective to certain enemies; fo there is a natural and tacit confederation amongtt all nen againft the common enemy of human fociety, fo as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all thefe formalities the law of nature fupplies, as in the cafe of pyrates.

Bacon's Holy War.
3. Regular; methodical.

The formal ftars do travel fo,
As we their names and courfes know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books.
Waller.
4. External; having the appearance but not the effence.

Of formal duty, make no more thy boaft;
Thou difobey'ft where it concerns me moft. Dryd. Aureng. 5. Depending upon eftablifhment or cuftom.

Still in conftraint your fuffering fex remains
Or bound in formal or in real chains.
Pope.
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is ; conftituent; efiential.
Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the formal is conftituted by the motions and figure of the organs of fpeech affecting breath with a peculiar found, by which each letter is difuriminated.

Holdu's Elcments of Sfecch.

## FOR

Bellarmine agrees in making the formal act of adoration to be fubjection to a fuperior; but withal he makes the mere apprehention of excellency to include the formal reafon of it : whereas mere excellency, without fuperiority, duth not require any fubjation, but only eftimation.

Stillingfiect.
The very life and vital motion, and the formal eflence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. Eentl. 7. Retaining its proper and effential characteriftick.

Thou fhou'dit come like a fury cover'd with fnakes,
Not like a forval man. Shakefo. Ant. and Cleopatra. I will not let him ftir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholfome fyrups, dirugs, and holy prayers,
To mal:c of him a fornal man again. Shakefp. Com. of Err.
Fo'rmalisto, n. f. [formaifte, French, from form.] One who practifes external ceremony; one who preiers appearance to reality; one who feems what he is not,
It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a fatyr to perfons of judgment, to fee what fhifts formalifs have, and what profpeetives to make fuperficies to feem a body that hath depth and bulk.

Bacon, Efay 27.
A grave, fanch, fkilfully managed face, fet upon a grafping afpiring mind, having got many a fly formalift the reputation of a primitive and fevere piety. South's Sermons.
Formálity. n.f. [formalit́, French, from form.]

1. Ceremony; eftablifhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minifter of God is by order to ure at times of divine fervice, is but a matter of mere formality, yet fuch as for comclinefs fake hath hitherto been judged not unnecefiary.

Hooker, b.v. f. 29.
Formaitities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more fudied and claborate than in defperate defigns. King Charles.

Many a worthy man facrifices his peace to formalitics of compliment and good manners. L'Eferange, Fable 184.
Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of formality and cuftom, but of confcience. Atterbury's Sermions. Solemn order hebit or dref

If men forfwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though fign'd with all formality of law;
And though the figning and the feal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the fhame. Dryden's fuven. The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all fat down in their formalities, as the Gauls did the Roman fenators.

Swift.
3. Effence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

To fix on God the frmality of faculties, or affections, is the impofture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 13.
May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hofpital? Here the vow is made both to God and to $A$. and B. But here A. and B. are only witneffes to the vow ; but the formality of the vow lies in the promife made to God. Stillingflect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol. To Fórmalize. v.a. [formalifer, French, from formal.]
I. To model; to nodify. A word not now in ufe.

The fame firit which anointed the bleffed foul of our Saviour Chrift, doth fo formalize, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were fo many limbs compacted into one body.

Hooker, b. v. $\int .56$.
2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

Fo'rmally. adu. [from formal.]

1. According to eftablifhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depofe him.
Sbakefpeare's Richard II.
2. Cercmoninully; fifly; precifely.

To be ftiff and formaly referved, as if the company did not deferve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage.

Coliier on Pride.
3. In open appearance; with vifible and apparent fhow.

You and your followers do ftand formally divided againft the authorifed guides of the church, and the reft of the people. pepple.

Hooker.
4. Effentially ; characteriftically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and formally the image of God, but only a part of it. South's Sermons.
The Heathens and the Chriftians may agree in material acts of charity ; but that which formally makes this a Chriftian grace, is the fpring from which it flows. Smairidge's Sermons.
Forma'tion. n. f. [formation, French, from formo, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter difcharged forth of vulcano's, and other fpiracles, contributes to the f.rmation of meteors. Woodward's Nat. Hift.

The folids are originally formed of a fluid, from a fimall point, as appears by the gradual formation of a foctus. Arbuth.

Complicated ideas, growing up under obfervation, give not the fame confufion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obferving the original and formation of them.

IVatis's Improvement of the Mind. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obfcuring the formation, the dam doth tear alunder.

Brown's Vulgar Errour:s.

## FOR

Fo'rmative. adj. [from formo, Latin.] Having the power of giving form ; plattick.

As we have eftablithed our affertion of the feminal production of all kinds of anmals; fo likewife we affirn, that the meaneft plant cannot be railed without feed, $\boldsymbol{r}$ by any formative power refiding in the foil.

Bentley's Sermons.
Fo'rmer. n. f. [fromi frm.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.
The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and firmer of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he muft have in the fornation of feveral parts for feveral ufes.

Ray on the (reation.
Fórmer. adj. [from fojma, Saxon, firft; whence former, and formoft now commonly written forcmuft, as if derived from before. Formoft is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and former only to time; for when we fay, the laft rank of the proceffion is like the former, we refpect time rather than place, and mean that which we faw bifore, rather than that which had precedence in place]

1. Before another in time

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the firf:

- A third is like the former. Shakefpare's Macbeth.

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deferves better ufage than a bad critick: a man may be the formor merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.

Pope.
3. Paft: as, this waas the cufoom in former times.

Fo'rmerly. adv. [from former.] In times paft.

- The places mentioned were all of theni formerly the cool retirements of the Romans, where they ufcd to hide themfelves among the woods and mountains, during the exceffive heats of their Summer.

Addijon on Ita'ly.
As an animal degenerates by difeafes, the animal falts, formerly benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. Arbuthnot.
FO'RMIDABLE. adj. [formidalitis, Latin; formidab.e, Fr.]
Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.
I fwell my preface into a volume, and make it formidable, when you fee fo many pages behind. Dryden's Rin. Dedicat.

They feem'd to fear the formidable fight,
And rolld their billows on, to fpeed his flight. Dryden.
Fo'rmidableness. n.f. [from formidable.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.
2. The thing caufing dread.

They rather chufe to be thewed the firmidablenefs of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perifh in it.

Decay of Picty.
Fórmidably. allv, [from formidable] In a terrible imanner.
Behold! e'en to remoter fhores,
A conquering navy proudly fpread;
The Britih cannon formidably roars.
Dryden.
Fo'rmless. adj. [from form.] Shapclefs; without regularity of form.

All form is forml $f s$, order orderlefs,
Save what is oppofite to England's love. Sbake/p. K. Fobn.
Fórmulary. n.f. [formulaire, French, from fir,mule.] A book containing ftated and prefcribed models or fet forms.
FO'RMULE. n. f. [formule, French; formula, Latin.] A fet or prefcribed model.
To FO'RNICATE. v. a. [from fornix, Latin.] To commit lewdnefs.
It is a new way to fornicate at a diftance. Brozin's Vul. Err.
Fornication. n. f. [fornication, French; fornicatio, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Blefs me! what a fry of fornication is at the door. Sbakef. The law ought to be ftrict againtt fornications and adulteries; for, if there were univerfal liberty, the increafe of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beft. Graunt.
2. In Scripture, fometimes idolatry.

Thou didft truft in thine own beauty, and playedft the harlot, becaufe of thy renown, and pouredft out thy fornications, on every one that paffed by.

Eacl. xvi. 15.
Fornica'tor. $n$ f. [fornicateur, French, from fornix, Latin.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.
A fornicator or adulterer fieals the foul as well as difhonours the body of his neighbour. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Fornica'tress. n. f. [from furnicator.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

Sce you the formicatrefs be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not navifh means. Shakffeare.
To FORSA'KE. v. a. preter. for foch; part. pafi. for ok, or forfaken. [verfaeken, Dutch.]

1. To leave in refentment, neglect, or difike.
'I was now the time when firft Saul God for fook,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild paffions touk. Cowley. Oreftes comes in time
To fave your honour: P'yrrhus cools apace; Prevent his falfhood, and forfake lim firf:
I know you hate him. - A. Pbillips's Diftef Mother.
Daughter of Jove! whofe arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and thake the dreadful hield,

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Forfook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid.
Pope's Odijery.
To leave; to go away from; to depart from.
Unwilling I for fook your friendly ftate,
Commanded by the gods, and furc'd by fate. Drydei's EEn. 3. To defert ; to fail.

Truth, modefty, and fhame the world for fook;
Fraul, avarice, and force their p'accs took. Dijd. Ovid. When ev'n the flying fails were feen no more, Forfaken of all fight the left the thore. Dryden. 7 heir purple majefty,
And all thofe outward hows which we call greatnefs,
Languih and droop, feem empty and forfaken,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no incre.
Rowe.
Fursa'ker. n.f. [from for jake.] Deferter; one that forfakics.
Thou did'ft deliver us into the hands of lawlefs encmies, moft hateful for $\int a k i r_{j}$ of God.
spocrgpba.
Furscothe adu. [fojroce, Saxon.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is ufed almoft alway's in an ironical or contemptuous fenfe.

Wherefore doth Lyfander
Deny your love, fo rich within his fuul,
And tender me, for footh, affection?
Sbatesprare.
A fit man, forfooth, to yovern a realm, who had fo goodly
government in his own eftate. Haywaid.
Unlearned perfons ufe fuch letters as juftly exprefs the power or found of their fpeech; jet forfooth, we fay, write not true Englifh, or true French. Holder's Elem. of Speech.
In the Eaft-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herfelf into the flames of her hufband's funcral pile, to fhew, forfooth, that fhe is faithful to the memory of her ueceafed lord.

Addijon's Frecbolder.
She would cry out murder, and difurb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the ftairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, for focth, only her maid had fluck a pin wrorig in her gown. antuthn. Hili, of. F. Bull. Some queftion the genuinenefs of his booke, becaufe, forfooth, they cannot difcover in them that fumen orationis that Cicero fpeaks of.

Bakr's Refeefions on Lcarning.
2. It is fuppofed to have been once a word of honour in addrefs to wonen. It is probablethat an inferior, being called, fhewed his attention by anfwering in the word yes, for footh, which in time loft its true meaning; and inftead of a nere exclamatory interjection, was fuppofed a compellation. It appears in Shakefpeare to have been ufed likewife to men.
Our old Englifh word forfooth has been changed for the French madam.

Guardian.
To FORSWE'AR. v. a. pret. firfwore; part. forfuorn. [forrpæu1an, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

## I firmly vow

Never to wooe her more; but do forfwear her,
As one unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Sbokcpeare.
2. To deny upon oath.

And that felf chain about his neck,
Which he for fwore moft monfroully to have. Shakeffeare. Obferve the wretch who hath his faith forfook,
How clear his voice, and how affurd histook!
Like innocence, and as ferenely bold
As truth, how loudly he for wears thy gold! Dryd. Furen.
3. With the reciprocal pronoun : as, to foifucar himjelf; to be perjured; to fwear falfely.

To leave my Julia, thall I be for fworn?
To love fair Silvia, hall I be forform?
To wrong my friend, fhall 1 be much for, worn?
And ev'n that power which gave me firtt my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. Sbakeficare.
One fays, he never fhould endure the fight
Of that for wiorn, that wrongs both land and laws. Danicl. I too have fworn, ev'n at the altar fworn,
Eternal love and endlefs faith to Thefeus;
And yet am falle, forfzoorn: the hallow'd Chrine,
That heard me fwear, is witnefs to my falhood.
Smith.
To Forswe'ar. ש. $n$. To fwear falfe! ; to commit perjury:
Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his liand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.

- And that fame vengeance doth hiurl on thee,

For falle for fwearing, and for murder too. Sbakef. Rich. III. Forswea'rer. $n$ f. [from forfwear.] One who is perjured.
HCRT. n.f. [fort, French.] A fortified houle; a callle.
They erected a fort, which they called the fort delior; and from thence they bolted like beafts of the foreft.

Now to their furt they are about to fend
For the loud engines which their ine defend.
Waller.
He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainit the weakeft part. Denbam's Sophy.
My fury docs, like jealous forts, purfue
With death, ev'n flrangers who but come to view. Dry den.
Fórted. alj. [from fort.] Furnifted or glarded by forts. Nos ufed now.

## F O R

Your defert fpeaks loud, and I hould wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bofon,
When it deferves with charakters of brafs
A forted refidence, 'gainft the tooth of time
And rafure of oblivion.
Sbakef. Meafure for Mrafure. FORTH. adv. [Fopst, Saxon; whence further and furtheft.] 1. Forwand; onward in time.

From that day forth I loved that face divine;
From that day forth 1 caft in careful. mind
To feek her out.
Fairy $)^{2}$ ueen, b. i. cant. 9.
2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the ficond admonition, and fo forth, where they fpeak in mof unchrifian manner.

Whitgifie.
Mad Pandarus ftcps forth, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death.
Dryden's Enn.
3. Abroad ; out of doors.

Uncle, I ruut come firth. Sbakespeare's Otbello.
I hate no mind of feafting forib to-night. Shekifpeare.
Attend you here the door of our ftern daughter?
Will the not fortio?
Shateficare.
When Winter paft, and Summer féarce begun,
Invites them forth to labour in the fun. Drydeli's Virg. En 4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any piace.

They will privily relieve their friends that are forth; they will fend the eneny fecret advertifements; and they will not alfo ftick to draw the enemy privily upon them. Siellfer.

Even that funhine brew'd a flow'r for him,
That wafh'd his father's fortunes forth of France. Shanefp
5. Cut into publick ftate; fu'lick view.

You may fet fo th the fame with farmhoules. Peacham.
But when your troubled country call'd you fort',
Your flaming courage, and your matchlets worth,
To fierce contcntion gave a profp'rous end.
6. Throughly; from beginning to end.

You, coufin,
Whom it conccrns to hear this matter forth,
Do with your injuries as feems you bett.
Sbakefp.

- To a certain degrce.

Hence we learn, how far forth we may expect jutification and falvation from the fufferings of Chrift; no further than we are wrought on by his renewing grace.

Hammond
8. On to the end

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquifitor bad me fay firth; I faid I was taught no more.
FORTH. prop. Out of.
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the ftreets of Pomfret.
Some forth their cabbins peep,
And trembling afk what news, and do hear fo
As jealous hufbands, what they would not know. Donne. Forthcóming. adj. [forth and coming.] Ready to appear; not abfonding; not loft.
Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you fee that he be forthcoming.

Shakeficare's Tanning of the Sbrew.
We'll fee your trinkcts here forticoming all. shaḱ. H. VI. Forthi'ssuing. adj. [fortí and ifue.] Coming out; coming furward from a covert.

Fortbilfuing thus, hie gave him firft to wield
A weighty axe, with trueft temper fteel'd,
And double edg'd.
Pofe's Cidyfey, b. r.
Forthright. adv. [fortb and right] Strait forwaru; without flexions.

He ever going fo juft with the horfe, either forthright or turning, that it feemed as he borrowed the horfe's body, fo he lent the horfe his mind Sidney, b. ii.
The river not ruaning fortbrigbt, but almoft continually winding, as if the lower ftreams would return to their fpring, or that the river had a delight to play with itfelf. Sidney, b. ii.

Arrived there, they palled in forthright
For ftill to all the gate flood open wide. Fairy शieen, b.i. Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through fortirights and meanders. Sbakefpeare's Tempef.
Thither $f$ fthright he rode io roufe the prey,
That fhaded by the fern in harbour lay,
And thence diflodg'd.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
Forthwi'th. adv. [forth and with.] Immediately; without delay; at once; frait.

Forthrwith he runs, with feigned faithful hafle,
Unto his greef; who, after troublous fights
And dreains, 'gan now to take more found repart. F'a. $2 u$.
Few things are fo reftrained to any one end or purpofe, that the fame being extinct, they fhould forithwit's utterly become fruffrate.

Hooker, b.v. f. 42
Neither did the martial men dally or profecute the fervice faintly, but did fo thwith quench that fire. Davies on I-eland.

Fortbruith be an thefe fury-moving founds,
The notes of wrath, the mufick brought from hell,
The rattling drums.
Dariel's Civil War.
The winged heralds, by command
Of fov'reign pow'r, throughout the hof proclaim A folcmu council frithouith to be heid
At Pandamonitum.
Milton's Paradife Logt, b. i.

## FOR

In his pafface thither one put into his hand a note of the whoie confpiracy, defiring him to read it forthouith, and to remember the giver of it as loug as he lived. South's Sermons. Forrtieth. adj. [from fuity] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the fortieth man in an entail ?
Donne.
Burnet fays, Scotland is not above a fortictl part in value to the reft of Britain ; and, with refpect to the profit that England gains from bence, not the forty thoufandth part. Swift. Fórtifiable. adj. [from fortify.] What may be fortified.
Fortificíátion. n. f. [fortification, French, from fortify.]

1. The fcience of military architceture.

Fortification is an art hhewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and cther bulwarks; to the end that a fimall number of men within may be able to defend themfelves, for a confiderable time, againft the affiults of a numerous army without; fo that the enemy, in attacking them, muft of neceffity fuffer great lofs. It is either regular or irregular ; and, with refpect to time, may be diftinguifned into durable and temporary. Fiarris.

The Plocacians, tho' an unwarlike nation, yct underftood the art of fortification.

Notes on the Udy.Jey.
2. A place built for ftrength.

Excellent devices were ufed to make even their fports profitable; innages, battles, and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which, after ftronger judgments, might difpenfe fome advantage.

Sidney, b.ii.
Fo'rtifier. n. f. [from fortify]

- One who erects works for defence.

The firtificr of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. Carew's Survey of Cornwal. 2. One who fupports or fecures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the fortifiers of wickeduefs, to the place of execution. Sidney. To FO'RTIFY. v. a. [fortifor, French.]

1. To ftrengthen againft attacks by walls or works

Great Dunfinane he firongly fortifics. Sbatief. Macbeth. He fortified the city againft befieging. Eicluf. 1. 4. 2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly fortified her defires, to fee that her mother had the like defires.

Sidncy, b. ii.
3. To fix; to eftablifh in refolution

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-ftrung and ftifier bent her fofter foul:
The heroine affum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify' $d$ her face. Dryder.
A young man, before he leaves the fhelter of his father's
oufe, hould be fortifed with refolution to fecure his virhoufe, fhould be fortified with refolution to fecure his virtues.

Locke.
Fortila'cr. n. f. [from fo't] A little fort; a blockhoufe.
In all itraights and nartow pafinges there fhould be fome little fortilage, or wooden caftle fet, which chould keep and command the ftraight.

Spenjor ox Jreland. $F O^{\prime} R T I N . n$.f. [French.] A little fort raifed to defend a camp, particularly in a fiege.

Hallmer. Thou haft talk'd
Of palifadoes, fortins, parapets. Shakef. Henry IV. p. i. Fórtitude. n. f. [fortitudo, Latin.]
I. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatnefs of mind; power of acting or fuficing well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, paticnce, courage, fortitude
I have no relifh of them. Shakefpare's Macb.th.
The better fortitude
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unfung. Miltor's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
Fortitude is the guard and fupport of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will fcarce keep fteady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. Locke. 2. Strength; force. Not in ufe.

## He wrongs his fame,

Defpairing of his own arm's fortitude,
To join with witches and the help of hell! Sbakef. H. VI. Fo'rtlet. n.f. [from fort.] A little fort.
Fo'r TNIGHT. $n . f$. [contracled from fourtcen nights, feopneryne mishr, Saxon. It was the cuftom of the ancient northern nations to count time hy nights: thus we fay, this day fevennight. So Tacitus, Non dierum num.rum ut nos, Sed noctium computant.] The fpace of two weeks.
she would give her a leffon for walking fo late, that fhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. Sidncy, $b$. ii.
Hanging in a deep well, fomewhat above the water, for fome fortnights fpace, is an excellent means of making drink frefh and quick.

Bacon's Natural Hiifory.
About a fortnight before $T$ had finifhed it, his majefty's declaration for liberty of confcience came abroad $D_{r y d e n}$.
He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehenfion, 'till about a foitnight before. Swift Fo'rtress. n.f. [foritereffe, French] A Atrong hold; a fortified place; a cilfle of defence.

## FOR

Breaking forth like a fudden tempett, he over-ran all, breaking ciown all the holds and fortreffes. Spenfer on Ireland. The trump of death founds in their hearing fhrill;
Their weapoll, faith; their fortrefs was the grave. Fairfax. God is our fortrefs, in whofe conqu'ring name
Let us refolve to fcale their flinty bulwarks. Shak. Hen. VI. There is no fuch way to give defence to abfurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obfcure and undefined words; which yet makes thefe retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the forterefes of fair warriors.

Locke.
FORTU'ITOUS. adj. [fortuit, F'rench; fortuitus, Lat.] Accidental; cafual; happening by chance.

A wonder then it muft be, that there fhould be any man found fo ftupid as to perfuade himfelf that this moft beautiful world could be produced by the fortuitous concourfe of atons.

Ray on the Crcation.
If cafual concourfe did the world compofe,
And things and acts fortwitous arofe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conftant order fpring. Blackmore.
Fortu'itously. adv. [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; cafually ; by chance.
It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and fortuitoufiy fhared between all the elements. Rogers.
Fortuitousness. n.f. [from fortuitous.] Accident; chance; hit:
Fo'rtunate. adj. [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; fucceffful; not fubject to mifcarriage. Ufed of perfons or actions.
I am mof fortunate thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my bufinefs, and I will merrily accompany you home.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
He figh'd ; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, fo fortunate beforc. Dryd. Knigbt's Tale. No, there is a neccflity in fate
Why fill the brave bold man is fortunate:
He keeps his object ever full in fight,
And that affurance holds him firm and right :
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to blifs,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look afidc, and fo their footing mifs, Dry.
Fo'rtunately. adv. [from fortunate.] Happily; fuccefifully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's ftate, And boldly wife, and fortunately great.
Fo'rtunateness. n.f. [from fortunate.] Happinefs; good luck ; fuccefs.

O me, faid the, whofe greateft fortunatenefs is more unfortunate than my fifter's greateft untortunatenefs. Sidncy, b. ii. FO'RTUNE. n. f. [ fortuna, Latin; fortume, French.]
I. The power fuppofed to diftribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Though fortiune's malice overthrow my ftate,
My mind exceeds the compafs of her whecl. Sbakef. H. VI. 2. The good or ill that befals man.

Rejoice, faid he, to-day;
In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:
Among fo brave a pcople you are they
Whom heav'n has clofe to tight for fuch a prize. Dryder.
The adequate meaning of chance, as diftinguifhed from - fortune, in that the latter is underftood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. Beitiley.
3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to feek his fortune.

Swift.
4. Event; fuccefs good or bad.

This terreftrial globe has bcen furrounded by the fortune and boldnefs of many navigators.

No, he fhall eat, and die with mc , or live;
Our equal crimes fhall equal fortune give. Drjd. Innocence. 5. Eftate ; poffeffions.

## If thou do'ft

As this inftructs thec, thou do'ft make thy way
To noble fortunes.
Shakejpearc's King Lcar.
That eyclefs head of thine was firit fram'd flefh
To raife my fortures. Shakejpeare's King Lear.
But tell me, Tityrus, what hcav'nly power
Preferv'd your fortunes in that fatal hour? Dryd. Firg. Paff.
The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He fhould not raife his fortunes by his wit.
Dryden.
He was yourger foni to a gentleman of a good birth, but fmall fortunc.
6. The portion of a man or woman : generally of a woman.

I am thought fome heirefs rich in lands,
Fled to efcape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a flory worth the telling,
Of the next fparks that go a forture ftealing. Prol. to Or ban. The fortune hunters have already calt their eyes upou her, and take care to plant tliemfelves in her view. Speciator.

## FOR

When mifs delights in her fpinnet, A fiddler may a fortune get.
7. Futurity ; future events.

You who mens fortunes in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my deftiny. Cowley's Miftrc/s:
To Fo'rtune. v. n. [from the noun.]. To befall; to fall out ; to happen ; to come cafually to pais.

It fortuned, as fair it then befell,
Behind his back, unwecting, where he ftond,
Of ancient time there was a fpringing well,
From which faft trickled forth a filver flood. Fairy $2 u e n$.
It fortuned the fame night that a Chriftian, ferving a 'iurk
in the camp, fecretly gave the watchmen warning that the
Turks prepared the next day to give a general affault. Knolles.
I'll tell you as we pars along,
That you will wonder what hath fortuned.
Here fortun'd Curl to flide.
Sbakefpeare.
Pope's Dunciad.
Fúrtuned. adj. Supplied by fortune.
Not th' imperious fhew
Of the full foriun'd Cæfar ever fhall
Be brook'd with me.
Sbakefp. Ant. and Clcopatra.
Fórtunebook. n.f. [fortune and book.] A book confuited to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'ft a face, in whofe each look
B. auty lays ope lovc's fortunebook;

On whofe fair revolutions wait
The obfequious motions of love's fate.
Craflaw.
Fortunehu'nter. n.f. [fortune and buint.] A man whofe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himfelf by marrying them.
We muft, however, diftinguih between fortunebunters and fortuneftealers.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .312$. To Fórtunetell. v.n. [fortune and tell.]
I. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are fimple men ; we do not know what's brought to pars under the profeffion of fortunetelling. Shakefpeare.

I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you. Shekefpeare.
The gypfies were to divide the money got by ftealing linnen, or by fortunctelling.

Walton's Angler.
2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe fcan'd
The myftick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeftry, and dines
On all her'fortunetelling lines.
Cleaveland.
Fórtuneteller, n.f. [fortune and teller.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortunetelier.
Shake/peare.
A Welchman being at a fefions-houfe, and feeing the prifoners hold up hands at the bar, related to fome of his acquaintance that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they fhould live or die.

Bacon's Apoplithegms.
Haft thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or fortuneteller's, or gone about to know any fecret things by lot?

Duppa's Rules for Devotion.
There needs no more than impudence on one fide, and a fuperfitious credulity on the other, to the fetting up of a fortuneteller.

L'Eftrange, Fable $94 \cdot$

## Long ago a forturetel.!er

Exactly faid what now befell her
Swift.
FO'RTY. adj. [Feopentiz, Saxon.] Four times ten.
On fair ground I could beat forty of them. Shak. Coriol.
He that upon levity quits his ftation, in hopes to be better, 'tis forty to one lofes.

L'Efrange. O'RUM. n.f. [Latin.] Any publick place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their fpeeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cafes, to accufe or excufe, to complain or defend. Watts's Improvemert of the Mind.
'Clofe to the bay' great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a forum flank'd with marble fhines,
Where the boid youth, the num'rous fleets to fore,
Shape the broad fail, or finooth the taper oar.
Pore.
To Forwa'nder. v.a. [for and wander.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far efpy'd
A weary wight forzeand'ring by the way. Fairy Qucen, b. i.
FO'RWARD. adu. [Fonpeanro, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place beforc; onward; progrefively.

When fervent forrow flaked was,
She up arofe, refolving him to find
Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pafs. Pairy Queen. From finaller things the mind of the hearers may go forzcard to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the loweft to the higheft things.

Hooker, b. v. f.zo.
He that is ufed to go forward, and findeth a fop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. Bacon's Effays.

Fo'rward.

Fórward. adj. [from the adverb.]

1. Warm ; earneft.

They would that we fhould remember the poor, which 1 alfo was forward to do.

Cal. ii. 10.
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll ftill be too forward. Sbakesp. Tivo Gent. of Verona. Unfkill'd to dart the pointed frear,
Or lead the for suard youth to noble war.
3. Ready ; confident ; prefumptuous

Old Butes' form he took, Auchifes' fquire,
Now left to rule Afcanius by his fire;
And thus falutes the boy, too forward for his years. Dryd.
4. Not referved; not over modeft.
'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward', capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakef. Rich. III. 5. Premature ; early ripe

Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. Sh. R. III.
6. Quick; ready ; hafty.

The mind makes not that benefit it fhould of the information it receives from civil or natural hiftorians, in being too firward or two flow in making obfervations on the particular facts recorded in them.

Lockc.
Had they, who would perfuade us that there are innate principles, confidered feparately the parts out of which thefe propofitions are made, they would not perhaps have been fo forward to believe they were innate.

Lock.
7. Antecedent; anterior: oppofed to pofterior.

Let us take the inftant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ft decrees
'Th' inaudible and noifelefs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.
Sbakefpare.
8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as forward of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. Shake $/$ p. Winter's Tale.
To Fo'rward. v. a. [from the adverb.]
x. To haften; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we houfe hot country plants, as lemons, to fave them ; fo we may houfe our own country plants to forward them, and make them come in the cold feafons. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Whenever I fhine,
I forward the grafs and I ripen the vine.
Swift.
2. To patronife; to advance.

Fórwarder. n. f. [from forward.] He who promotes any thing.
Fórwardiy. adv. [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haftily; quickly.

The fudden and furprifing turns we ourfelves have felt, fhould not fuffer us too forwar dly to admit prefumption. Atter.
Fo'rwardness. n: f. [from forward.]

1. Eagernefs; ardour ; readinefs to act.

Abfolutely we cannot difcommend, we cannot abfolutely approve either willingnefs to live, or forwardnefs to dic. Hook. Is it fo frange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a finifter intent and purpofe, whofe forwardnefs is not therefore a bridle to fuch as favour the fame caufe with a better and fincere meaning.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.
If the great ones were in forwardnefs, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantafm with incredible affection. Bacon's. Henry VII.
2. Quicknefs; readinefs.

He had fuch a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to reftrain his forwardnefs; to the end that his brothers, who were under the fame training, might hold pace with him.
3. Earlinefs; carly ripenefs.
3. Confidence ; affurance; want of modefty.

In France it is ufual to bring their children into company; and to cherifh in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardnefs and aflurance.

Addifon on ltaly.
Fo'rwards. adv. Straight before; progreffively.
The Rhodian fhip paffed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and forwards feveral times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum.

Arbuthnot on Cioins.
FOSSE. n. f. [foffa, Latin; fós, Welch] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the fpade.
Fo'sset. See Faucet.
Fo'sseway. n. $f$. [foffe and way.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, fo called from the ditches on each fide.
FO'sSiL. adj. [fofflis, Latin; foffle, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The foffil fhells are many of them of the fame kinds with thofe that now appear upon the neighbouring fhores; and the reft fuch as may be prefumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent feas:

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
Foffil or rock falt, and fal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common falt of falt fprings, or that of the fea, when pure.

It is of a middle nature, between foflil and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable falts.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Fo'ssil. n. $\int$.
In this globe are many other bodies, which, becaufe we dif cover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name foffils; under which are comprehended nietals and minerals.

Locke.
Many kinds of foffils are very oddly and elegantly fhaped.
Bentley's Sermons:
By the word fofil, ufed as a denomination of one of three general divifions of natural productions, we undertand bodies formed ufually within the earth, fometimes on its furface, and fometimes in waters; of a plain and fimple ftructure, in which there is no vifible difference of parts, no diftinction of veffels and their contents, but every portion of which is fimilar to and perfect as the whole.

Hill's Mat. Med

## Tó FO'STER. v.a. [Forzman, Saxon.]

1. To nurfe ; to feed; to fupport; to train up.

Thy threat'ning colours now wind up,
And tame the favage fpirit of wild war;
That, like a lion foffer'd up at hand,
It may lie gently at the foot of peace. Shakefp. King fobn
Some fay that ravens fofer forlorn children. Shakefpeare.
Our kingdom's earth fhould not be foil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath fiftered: Shakef. R.II. That bafe wretch,
Bred on alms, and fofer'd with cold difhes;
With fcraps o' th' court. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Foffering has always been a fronger alliance than blood.
Davies on Ireland.
No more let Ireland brag her harmlefs nation
Fofters no venom, fince that Scots plantation. Cleaveland. The fon of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and foffer'd in the plains;
A fhepherd and a king at once he reigns. Dryd. Ann. b. vii:
2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty; but foffered up in blood by his naughty father.

Sidney, b. ii
3. To cherifh ; to forward.

## Ye foftering breezes, blow;

Ye foftening dews, ye tender fhowers defcend. Thomform. Fo'sterage, n.f. [from fofler.] The charge of nurfing; alo terage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and foferage of this child, who being, perchance, but fome bafe and obfcure creature, was caft from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have feigned, changed by Venus into a fifh, all but her face. Raleigh's Hifory: Fosterbrother. n. f. [forren bnoten, Saxon.] One bred at the fame pap; one fed by the fame nurfe.
Fosterchíld. n. f. [forren' cilb, Saxon.] A child nurfed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. The foferchildren do love and are beloved of their fofterfathers.

Davies on Ireland.
With pleafant fories, her falfe fofterchild. Addif. Ov. Met. Fosterda'm. n. f. [ fofier and dam.] A nurfe; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her fwelling dugs they hung;
The fofitrdam loll'd out her fawning tongue. Dryden's EAn. $^{\text {n }}$ Fosterea'rth. n.f. [fuger and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourifhed, though it did not grow at firf in it.

In vain, the nurfling grove
Seems fair a while, cherifh'd with foferearth;
But when the alien compoft is exhauft,
Its native poverty again prevails!
Pbillips.
Fo'sterer. n.f. [from foffer.] A nurfe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to foferers; the rich men felling, the meaner fort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irifh foftering has always been a ftronger alliance than blood; and the fofterchildren do love, and are beloved of their fofterfathers and their fept, more than of their own natural parente and kindred. Davies on Ireland.
Fosterfáther. n. f. [forrehaber, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fofterchildren do love and are beloved of their fofterfathers, aud their fept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. Davies on Ireland.
The duke of Bretagne having been an hoft and a kind of parent or fofierfather to the king, in his tendernefs of age and weaknefs of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Tyrrheus, the foflerfatber of the beaft,
Then clencl'd a hatchet in his horny fift. Dryden's EXn. Fostermo'ther. n. f. [ fofer and mother.] A nurfe.
Fosternu'rse. n. f. [foffer and nurfe.]. This is an improper compound, becaule fofler and murfe mean the fame.] A nurfe.

## FOU

Our foltermurre of nature is repole,
The which he lacks. Sbakefpeare's King Lear. Fo'sterson. n. $\int$. [foffer and fori.] One ted and educated, though not the fon by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celeftial feed! O foflerfon of Jove! Dryd. Virg. Pafl.
FOUGA'DE. n.f. [French.] In the art of war, a fort of little mine in the mamer of a well, fcarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under fome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or facks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth:

Dict.
Fought. The preterite and participle of fight.
Fóvgiten. [The paffive participle of fight. Rarely ufed.] Contefted ; difputed by arms.

On the fougbten field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vi.
FOUL. adj. [ fuls, Gothick; ful, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through moft of its fignifications it is oppofed to fair.
My face is foul with weeping.
fob xvi. 16.
It's monitrous labour when I wafh my brain,
And it grows fouler.
Shakef. Ant. and Clecpatra.
He that can travel in deep and foul ways, ought not to fay
that he cannot walk in fair. Tillotfon's Sermons.
The fream is foul with fains
Of rufhing torrent's and defcending rains.
Addifon.
2. Impure ; polluted; full of filth.

With foul mouth,
And in the witnefs of his proper ear,
To call him villain. Sbakef. Meafu
Kill thy phyfician, and the fee beftow
Upon the foul difeafe.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Intemperance and fenfuality debafe mens minds, clog their fpirits, and make them grofs, foul, liftlefs and unactive. Tillotf. 3. Wicked; deteftable; abominable.

Jefus rebuked the foul fpirit.
Mar. ix. $25^{\circ}$
He hates foul leafings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery.
Hubberd's Tale.
This is the groffeft and moft irrational fuppofition, as well
as the fouleft atheifm, that can be imagined.
Hale.
Satire has always fhone among the reft,
And is the boldeft way, if not the beft,
To tell men truly of their foule $f$ faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. Dryden.
4. Not lawful; not according to the eftablifhed rules.

By foul play were we heav'd thence,
But bleffedly help'd hither
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
5. Hateful ; ugly ; loathfome.

Th' other half did woman's fhape retain.
Moft loathfom, filthy, foul, and full of vile difdain. F. $2 u$ : Haft thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop?
Shakefpeare's Tompef.
Foul fights do rather difpleafe, in that they excite the memory of foul things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thofe foul fights do not much offend. Bacon. 6. Difgraceful ; thameful.

Too well I fee and rue the dire event,
That with fad overthrow and foul defeat
Hath loft us heav'n.
Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Who firft feduc'd them to that foul revolt? Milt. P. Lof. Reafon half extinct,
Or impotent, or elfe approving, fees
The foul diforder.
Thomfon's Spring.
7. Coarfe ; grofs.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and foul feeding, and fooil the beft provifions in cooking.

Felton on the Claficks.
8. Full of grofs humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How foul it is; what rank difeafes grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. Sbakef. H.IV. 9. Not bright; not ferene.

Who's there befides foul weather?
One minded like the weather, moft inquietly. Sh. K. Lear. Be fair or foul, or rain or thine,
The joys I have profefs'd, in fpite of fate are mine. Dryd.
10. With rough force; with unfeafonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sachariffa far'd,
Opprefs'd by thofe who ftrove to be her guard:
As fhips, though never fo obfequious, fall
Foul in a tempeft on their admiral.
Wak'c:
In his fallies their men might fall foul of each other. Clarend.
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himfelf, while men fall foul upoir his laws.

Soutth's Scrmons.
11. [Among feamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is foul of the anchor.

To Foul. v. a. [fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep and cleanfe your walks from autumnal leaves, left the worms draw them into their holes, and foul your gardens.

Evel, n's Kalendar.
While Traulus all his ordure fcatters,
To foul the man he chiefly flatters.
Swift.
She fouls a fmock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week.

Swift's Dirctions to Servants.
Fo'ulifaced. adj. [foul and faced.] Having an ugly or hateful vifage.

If black fcandal, or foulfac'd reproach, Attend the fequel of your impofition,
Your mere enforcement fhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ftains thereof. Shakef. R. III.
Fo'ully. ady. [from foul.] Filthily; naftily; odiouly; hatefully; fcandaloufly ; difgracefully ; fhamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live fcandaliz'd, and foully fpoken of. Sbakefp. Henry IV. The letter to the protector was gilded over with many fmooth words; but the other two did fully and foully fet forth his obftinacy, avarice and ambition.

Hayward.
O brother, brother! Filbert fill is true;
Gay.
Foulmou'thed. adj. [foul and mouth.] Scurrilous; habituated to the ufe of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he fpeaks moft vilely of you, like a foulmoutb'd man as he is, and faid he would cudgel you. Sbak. H. IV: It was allowed by every body, that fo foulmoutbed a witnefs never appeared in any caufe. Addijon.
My reputation is too well eftablifhed in the world to receive any hurt from fuch a foulmouthed fcoundrel as he. Arbuth.

Now finging fhrill, and fcolding oft between,
Scolds anfwer foulmouth'd fcolds; bad neighbourhood I ween.

Swift.
Fo'UlNess. n. S. [from foul.]

1. The quality of being foul; filthinefs; naftinefs.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not deftroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the fpots or foulnefs of other cloaths are wafhed out, in thefe they were ufualiy burnt away:

Wilkins's Math. Magic.
2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulnefs,
No unchafte action, or dihonour'd ftep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. Shakefp: There is not fo chafte a nation as this, nor fo free from all pollution or foulne/s: it is the virgin of the world. Bacon: 3. Hatefulnefs; atrocioufnefs:

He by an affection fprung up from exceffive beauty, fhould not delight in horrible foulnefs.

Sidne;
Conful, you are too mild:
The foulnefs of fome facts takes thence all mercy:
Report it to the fenate. Ben. Fohnfon's Catiline.
It is the wickednefs of a whole life, difcharging all its filth and foulnefs into this one quality, as into a great fink or common fhore.

South's Sermons.
4. Uglinefs ; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your foulne/s, and fhe'll fall in love with my anger.

Shakcjpeare's As you like it.
Her looks and The fury laid afide
The foulnefs of th' infernal form to hide. Dryden's $E \neq 1 n$.
5. Difhonefty; want of candour.

Piety is oppofed to hypocrify and infincerity, and all falfenefs or fouln $\cdot$ •s of intentions; efpecially to that perfonated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be difguifed.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Found. The preterite and participle pafive of find.
I am fought of them that afked not for me: I am found of them that fought me not.

IJ. lxv. 1. them that fought me not.
To FOUND. v. a. [fundare, Latin; fonder, French.]
I.- To lay the bafis of any building.

It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. Nath. vii.
He hath fourded it upon the feas, and cftablifhed it upon the floods.
$P \int$ xxiv. $=$
2. To build ; to raife.

Thefe tunes of reafon are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city found.
They Gabian walls, and ftrong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia found,
And raife Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. Dryden's EEn. 3. To eftablifh; to erect.

This alfo fhall they gain by their delay
In the wide wildernefs; there they fhall found
Their government, and their great fenate chufe,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. Mili.
He founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets.
2. Mac. ii. 13.
4. To give birth or original to: as, he founded an art ; he founded a family.
5. To raife upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though fome have made ufe of the opinion of fome
fchoolmen,
fchoomen, that dominion is founc: $=$ in grace; yet as that is but an opinion, fo were it admitted as the moft certain truth, it cuuld never warrant any fuch fanguinary method.

Decay of Piety.
A right to the ufe of the creatures is founded origimally in the right a man has to fubfift.

Licke.
Power, founded on contract, can defcend only to him who has right by that contrad.

Locke.
The reputation of the Iliad they found upon the ignorance of his times.

Pope's Preface to the lliad.
6. To fix firm.

## Fleance is efcap'd.

-Then comes my fit again: I had elfe been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. Sbakef. Macbeth. To Found. v. a. [fundere, Latin; fondre, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caft.
Founda'tion. n. $\int$. [fondation, French.]

1. The balis or lower parts of an edifice.

The ftatelinefs of houfes, the goodlinefs of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which beareth up the one, that root which miniffreth unto the other nourifhment and life, is in the bofom of the earth concealed.

Hooker, b. i.'f. I.
That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,

## To bury all.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; fuch, I mean,
Where they flould be reliev'd. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus. I draw a line along the fhore;
I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. Dryden's En. 2. The act of fixing the bafis.

Ne er to thefe chambers where the mighty reft, Since their foundation, came a nobler guef.

Tickel.
3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raifed.

If we give way to our paffions, we do but gratify ourfelves for the prefent, in order to our future difquiet; but if we refift and conquer them, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds.

Tillot fon, Sermon 6
That fhe fhould be fubject to her hufband, the laws of mankind and cuftoms of nations have ordered it fo; and there is a foundation in nature for it.

Locke
4. Original ; rife.

Throughout the world, even from the firft foundation thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houfes.

Hooker, b. i. J. 10.
5. A revenue fettled and eftablifhed for any purpofe, particularly charity.
He had an opportunity of going to fchool on a foundation.
6. Eftablifhment ; fettlement.

Fo'under. n. f. [from found.]

1. A builder; one who raifes an edifice; one who prefides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the founders know;
But rivers, old as feas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town.
Nor was Proenefte's founder wanting there,
Whom fame reports the fon of Mulciber;
Found in the fire, and fofter'd in the plains;
A fhepherd and a king at once he reigns.
2. One who eftablifhes a revenue for any purpofe.

The wanting orphans faw with wat'ry eyes Their founders charity in the duft laid low. This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradiction, by the honourable founder of this lecture in his treatife of the air.

Bentley.
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning

And the rude notions of pedantick fchools
Blarpheme the facred founder of our rules.
Rof fommon.
When Jove, who faw from high, with juft difdain,
The dead infpird with vital breath again, Struck to the center with his flaming dart Th' unhappy founder of the godlike art.

Dryden's REn. King James 1. the founder of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his fon had not been involved in fuch fatal troubles.' Addif. Freehold.

Nor can the fkilful herald trace
The founder of thy ancient race.
Swift.
4. [Fondeur, French.] A cafter; one who forms figures by cafting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more fonorous; and fo pewterers to their pewter, to make it found more clear like filver. Grew's Mufaum.
To Fo'under. v. a. [fondre, French.] To caufe fuch a forenefs and tendernefs in a horfe's foot, that he is unable to fet it to the ground.

Phoebus' fteeds are founder'd,
Or night kopt chain'd below.
Sbakefpeare's Tompef.

I iave fourdered nine fcore and odd pofts; and here, travel tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir Join Colevile of the Dale, a moft furious knight : but what of that? he faw me and yielded. Sbakef. Henry IV.

Thy fumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegafus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the fwift-finn'd racers of the flood.
Dorfet.
Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to Al ;
A founder' $d$ horfe will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-biarr'd gate.
Suift.
If you find a gentleman fond of your hotre, perfuade your mafter to fell him, becaufe he is vicious, and foundered into the bargain. Suift's Ijirecilions to the Groom.
Men of difcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleafe, drive them through the hardeft and deepeft roads, without danger of foundering or breaking their backs, and will be fure to find them neither refty nor vicious.
To Fo'under. v. n. [from fond, French, the bottom.]
I. To fink to the bottom.

New fhips, built at thofe rates, have been ready to fotinder in the feas with every extraordinary ftorm. Raleigh's EDJays. 2. To fail ; to mifcarry.

In this point
All his tricks founder; and he brings his phyfick
After his patient's death.
S̀ akypeare's Henry VIII.
Fóundery. n.f: [fonderi, Fr. from found.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caftinghoufe.
Fo'undling. n.f. [from found of find ] A child expofed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner
We, like baftards, are laid abriod, even as foundings, to be trained up by grief and forrow.

I pafs the foundling by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd,- whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A namelefs iffue; the blind work of chance. Dryd Fuvers.
I fhall mention a piece of charity which is practifed by moft of the nations about us: I mean a provifion for fon :idingss, or for thofe children who, for want of fuch a provifion, are expofed to the barbarity of cru:l and unnatural parents. Addifon.

The goddefs long had mark'd the child's diftrefs,
And long had fought his fuff'rings to redrefs;
She prays the gods to take the foundling's part,
To teach his hands fome beneficial art Practis'd in ftreets.

Gay's Trivia.
Fo'undress., $n$. $\int$. [from founder.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eftablifhes, or begins any thing.
2. A woman that eftablifhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order fhe was patronefs,
Albe Chariffa was their chiefeft foundrefs. Fairy $\mathfrak{Q}^{\prime} u$ een, b. i.
'For zeal like her's, her fervants were to fhow;
She was the firft, where need requir'd to go; Herfelf the foundrefs, and attendant too. Dryden. $\}$
FOUNT. $\left.{ }_{\text {FOUNTAIN. }}\right\} n$ n. f. [fons, Latin; fontaine, French.]
I. A well; a fpring.

He fet before him fpread
A table of celeftial food divine,
Ambrofial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the fount of life ambrofial drink. Milt. Par. Rego 2. A fmall bafon of fpringing water.

Proofs as clear as founts In July, when
We fee each grain of gravel. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Can a man drink better from the funtain when it is finely paved with marble, than when it fwells over the green turf? Tay!or's Rule of living holy.
Narciflus on the graffy verdure lies;
But whillt within the cryftal fornt he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arife. Addifon. $\}$
3. A jet; a pout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that fprinkleth or fpoutcth water ; the other a fair receipt of water, without fifh, or flime, or mud.

Eacon, E fay 47.
4. The head or firft fpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains: your compaffion is general, and has the fame effect as well on enemies as friends. Dryden. 5. Original ; firft principle ; firft caufe.

Alnighty God, the fountain of all goodnefs. Comm. Prayer. You may reduce many thoufand bodies to thefe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains. Peacham.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the feat of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fafhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Spratt's Scrmons.
Fo'untainless. adj. [from funtain.] Without a fountain; without a fpring.

3

## FO W

So large
The profpe? was, that here and there was room
For barren defert fountainlefs and dry. Milton's Parad. Reg Fo'untrul. adj. [fount and full.] Full of frings.

But when the fountful Ida's top they fcal'd with utmoft haftc,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.
Cbatman's Iliads.
To Foupr. v.a. To drive with fudden impetuofity. A word out of ufe.

We pronounce, by the confeffion of ftrangers, as fimoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who foupe their words out of the throat with fat and full fpirits. Camden. FOUR. adj [feopen, Saxon.] Twice two.

Juft as I wifh'd, the lots were caft on four ;
Myfclf the fifth. Pope's OdiDey, b. ix.
FOURBE. n. f. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in ufe.

Brings difmal tudings; as if fuch low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repofe difturb!
Thou art a falic impoftor, and a fourbe.
Denham.
FOUREóld. adj. [four and fold.] Four times told.
He fhall reftore the lamb fourfold, becaufe he had no pity.
Fourfóoted. ailj. [four and foot.] Quadruped; having twice two feet

> Augur Aftylos, whofe art in vain

From fight diffiaded the fourfooted train,
Now beat the hoof with Neflus on the plain. Dryden.
Foursco're. adj. [four and forere.]
I. Four times twenty ; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and croffed the ocean to Spain, having loft fourfoore of their fhips, and the greater part of their men. Bacon's War with Spain.

The Chiots were firft a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of fourfocre Mips. Sandys.

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near fourfoore years, obtained great veneration from all fober Proteftants. Clarend.
2. It is ufed elliptically for fourfore years in numbering the age of man.

At feventeen years many their fortunes feek;
But at fourcore it is too late a week. Shak. As you like it. Some few might be of ufe in council upon great occafions, till after threefcore and ten; and the two late minifters in Spain were fo 'till four $/$ core.

Temple.
Fourspua're. adj. [four and fquare.] Quadrangular; having four fides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried fourSquare, of great height and beauty; and on each fquare certain brazen gates curioully engraven. Ralcigh's Hifory.
Fourtéen. adj. [feoperiỳn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice feven.

She fays I am not fourteen pence on the fore for fheer ale.
Fourte'enth. adj. [from fourteen.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
I have not found any that fee the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of fome not open before the fourteentb day. Brown's Vulyar Errours, b. iii. c. 26.
Fourth. adj. [from four.] The ordinal of four ; the firit after the third.

A third is like the former : filthy hags!
Why do you fhew me this? A fourth? fart eye!
What! will the line ftretch out to th' crack of doom? Shak.
Fo'vrthey. adv. [from fourth.] In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have thcir feed and feminal parts uppermoft, and living creatures have them lowermof. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Fourwhe'eled. adj. [four and wheel.] Running upontwice two wheels.

Scarce twenty fourwbeel'd cars, compact and ftrong,
The maffy load could bear, and roll along. Pope's Odyfey. Fo'urra. n. f. [from foutre, French.] A fig; a fcoff; an act of contempt.

A foutra for the world, and worldlings bafe. Shak. H.IV. FOWL. n. f. [Furel, fuhl, Saxon; vogel, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially ufed of edible birds, but in books of all the feathercd tribes.

The beafts, the fifhes, and the winged foovls,
Are their males fubjects, and at their controuls. Slakefp.
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent houfe: Pompey faid, this is a marvellous houfe for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus anfwered, do you not think me as wife as divers fowls, to change my habitation in the Winter feafon.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
Inftructs the fowls of heaven.
Thomfon's Spring.
To Fowe. v.n. [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.
Fo'wler. n. f. [from fowl.] A fportiman who purfues birds. The fowler, warn'd
By thofe good omens, with fwift early fteps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades, Offenfive to the birds.

## FR A

With flaught'ing guns th' unweary'd fowler roves, When frofts have whiten'd all the naked groves. Pope Fówlingriace. n. f. [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds. 'Tis neceffary that the countryman be provided with a good fiwlingtiece; to deftroy and fcare them away. Mortimer.
FUX. n. $\int$ [Fox, Saxon; vos, vofch, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with fharp ears and a bulhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or fnatl animals.

The fox barks not when he would fteal the lamb. Shakef. He that trufts to you,
Where he fhould find you lions, finds you hares;
Wherc foxes, gecfe.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Thefe retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes
of foxes, than the fortreffes of fair warriours. Locke.
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

Fo'xcase. n. f. [fox and cafe.] A fox's flkin.
One had better be laughed at for taking a foxcafe for a fox, than be deftroyed by taking a live fox for a cafe. L'Efrange.
Fo'xchase. n. $\int$. [fox and chafe.] The purfuit of the fox with hounds.

See the fame man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at bufinefs, and at hazard late;
Mad at a foxchafe, wife at a debate.
Pope, Epifle i.
Fo'xevil. n.f. [fox and evil] A kind of difeafe in which the hair fheds.
Fo'xgloves. n. f. A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches : the cup of the flower confifts of one leaf, which is divided into fix ample long fegments : the flower confifts of one leaf, is tubulofe and compreffed, and a little reflexed at the brim: thefe flowers are difpofed in a long fike, and always grow upon one fide of the ftalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a roundifh fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the middle: it has two cells, in which many fmall feeds are contained. Miller.
Foxhu'nter. n. $f$. [fox and bunter.] A man whofe chief ambition is to fhew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach ufed of country gentlemen.

The foxbunters went their way, and then. out fteals the fox. John Wildfire, foxbuntsr, broke his neck over a fix-bar The character or qualities of fox; cunning; mifchicvous art.

Had'ft thou fox/hip
To banifh him that ftruck more blows for Rome,
Than thou haft fpoken words.
Shakespeare's Coritlanus.
Fo'xtrap. n. f. [fox and trap.] A gin or fnare to catch foxes.

Anfwer a queftion, at what hour of the night to fet a foxtrap. [foi, French.] Tatler, N. 56. Foy. n.f. [foi, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obfolete word.

He Eafterland fubdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did foy and tribute raife. Fairy 2ueen.
To Fract. v. a. [fracius, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following paffage. His days and times are paft,
And my reliance on his fracted dates Has finit my credit.

Sbakefpeare's Timen.
FRA'CTION. n. f. [frafion, Fr. fractio, Latin.]
I. The a't of breaking; the ftate of being broken.

It hath been obferved by feveral, that the furface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it diflocated; but more particularly feveral parcels of nature retain fill the evident marks of fraction and ruin. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. A broken part of an integral.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the fun, whereby years are accounted, confifteth of whole numbers, but admits of fracions and broken parts. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. I3
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. Arbutbnot on Coins. Fra'ctional. adj. [from fraifion.] Belonging to a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increafing and decreafing numbers, commonly called abfolute or whole numbers, and neyative or fraciional numbers. Cocker's Aritbmetick. FRA'CTURE. $n$ f. [fractura, Latin.]

1. Breach ; feparation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great fracture of the more ftable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. The fepiration of the continuity of a bune in living bodies, But thou wilt fin and grief deftroy,
That fo the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-fet fong,
Full of his praifes,
Who dead men raifes;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more ftrong.
Herbert.
Ferbert.
Fracturcs

Fraciures of the fcull are dangerous, not in confequence of the injury done to the cranium itfelf, but as the brain becomes affected.

Sharp's Surgery
To Fracture. v.a. [from the noun.] To break a bone. The leg was drefled, and the fractured bones united together.

Wifeman's Surgery.
FRA'GILE. adj. [fragile, French; fragilis, Latin.]

1. Brittle ; eafily fnapped or broken.

To eafe them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes;
That nature's fragile veffel doth fuftain
In life's uncertaia voyage.
Sbakefparc's Timon.
The ftalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile. B'acon's N. Hif:
When fubtle wits have fpun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line.
Denbann.
A dry ftick will be eafily broken, when a green one will maintain a ftrong refiffance; and yet in the moift fubftance there is lefs reft than in what is drier and more fragile. Glanv.
2. Weak; uncertain; eafily deftroyed.

Much oftentation, vain of fiefhly arms,
And fragile arms, much inftrument of war,
Long in preparing, foon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'ft fet. Milton's Paradife Regain'd.
Fragílitỳ. n. f. [from fragile.]

1. Brittlenefs; eafinefs to be broken.

To make an induration with toughnefs, and lefs fragility,
decoct bodies in water for two or three days. Bacon's N. Hif.
2. Weaknefs; uncertainty ; eafiuefs to be deftroyed.

Fearing the uncertainty of man's fragility, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. Knolles's Hiftory.
3. Frailty ; liablenefs to fault.

All could not be right, in fuch a ftate, in this lower age of fragility.

Wotton.
FRA'GMENT. n.f. [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a fceptre did command,
Now grafps a floating fragment in his hand. Dryden.
Cowley, in his unfinifhed fragment of the Davideis, has
Now grafps a floating fragment in his hand. Dryden.
Cowley, in his unfinifhed fragment of the Davideis, has fhewn us this way to improvement. Watts's Improvement.
If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thicknefs, appears all over of one uniform colour, fhould be flit into threads, or broken into fragments of the fame thicknefs with the plate, I fee no reafon why every thread or fragment fhould not keep its colour.

Newton's Opt.
Frácmentary. adj: [from fragment.] Compofed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in ufe.

She, fhe is gone; fie's gone: when thou know'f this,
What fragmentary rubbifh this world is,
Thou know' $A$, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. Donne.
FRA'GOR. n. f. [Latin.]. A noife; a crack; a crafh.
Purfu'd by hideous fragors, as before
The flames defcend, they in their breaches roar. Sandys.
Frácíance. $\{$ n. f. [fragrantia, Lat.] Sweetnefs of fmell; Frágrancy. $\}$ pleafing fcent; grateful odour.

Eve feparate he fpies,
Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance, where fhe ftood
Half-fpy'd.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix.
I am more pleafed to fuivey my rows of coleworts and cabbages fpringing up in their full fragrancy and verdure, than to fee the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .47$.
Not lovelier feem'd Narciffus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boaft more fragrancy. Garth.
Such was the wine; to quench whofe fervent fteam
Scarce twenty meafures from the living ftream
To cool one cup fuffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick fragrancies around. Pope's Ody $\int_{f e y}, b$. ix.
FRA'GRANT. adj. [fragrans, Latin.] Odorous; fweet of fmell.

The nymph vouchfaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath :
The flow'rs, lefs blooming than her face;
Their fcent, lefs fragrant than her breath.
Prior.
Fra'grantly. adv. [from fragrant.] With fweet fent.
As the hops begin to change colour,' and fmell fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe. Mortimer's Hufbandry.
Frail. n.. .
J. A bafket made of rufhes.
2. A rufh for weaving bafkers.

FRAIL. adj. [fragilis, Latin.]
I. Weak ; eafily decaying; fubject to cafuallies; eafly deftroyed.

I know my body's of fo frail a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill.
Davies.
When with care we have raifed this imaginary treafure of happinefs, we find, at laft, that the materials of the fructure are frail and perifhing, and the foundation itfelf is laid in the fand.

Rogers, Sermon 5.
2. Weak of refolution; liable to errour or feduction.

The truly virtuous do not eafily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amifs, then may
thefe alfo freak amifs: man is frail, arid prone to evil, and therefore may foon fail in words. Taylor's Guide to Devotion. Fra'uness. n. f. [from frail.] Weaknefs; inftability.

There is nothing among all the frailneffes and uncertainties of this fublunary world fo tottering and unftable as the virtue of a coward.
Fra'ilety. n. f. [from frail.]

1. Weaknefs of refolution; inftability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a fecure fool, and ftands fo firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off nyy opinion fo eafily. Shak.

Nor fhould'ft thou have trufted that to woman's fraity: Ere I to thee, thou to thyfelf waft criuel. Milton's Agonifles. God knows our frailty, pities our weaknefs, and requires of us no more than we are able to do.
2. Fault proceeding from weaknefs ; fins of infirmity.

Love did his reafon blind;
And love's the nobleft fraity of the mind. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
Kind wits will thofe light faults excufe;
Thofe are the common frailties of the mufe. Dryden.
Death, only death, cari break the lafting chain;
And here, ev'n then, fhall my cold duft remain;
Here all its frailties, all its flames refign;
And wait, 'till'tis no fin to mix with thine. Pope:
FR $A^{\prime} I S G H E U R$. n. f. [French.] Frefhnefs; coolnefs. A word foolifhly innovated by Dryden.

Hither in Summer-ev'nings you repair,
To tafte the fraícheur of the purer air.
Dryden.
FRAISE. n.f. [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME. v. a

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conftruction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked faft;
The one fair fram'd of burnifh'd ivory,
The other all with filver overcaft:
Spenfer:
2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to frame it, and to do other fuch neceflaries to their convenient ufe, than to fight.

Abbot's Defcription of the World.
Hew the timber, faw it out, frame it, and fet it together.
Mortimer's Husbandry

## 3. To make; to compofe.

Then chufing out few words moft horrible; Thereof did verfes frame.

Sperifer.
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it ;
For thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. Shakeff.
4. To regulate; to adjuft.

Let us not deceive ourfelves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Chirift Jefus our Lord, if we do not frame our lives according to it.

Tilloífon.
5. To form to any rule or method by fudy or precept.

Thou art their foldier, and; being bred in broils;
Haft not the foft way; but thou wilt frame
Thyfelf forfooth hereafter theirs. Shakefp. Coriolatuus.
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could frame my will to it,
And therefore frame the law unto my will. Sbake $\rho$ : H: VI: 6. To form and digeft by thought.

The moft abftrufe ideas are only fuch as the underftanding frames to itfelf, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of fenfe, or from its own operations about them: Locke. Full of that flame his tender fcenes he warms;
And frames his goddefs by your matchlefs charms. Granv:
Urge him with truth to frame his fure replies;
And fure he will; for wifdom never lies: Pope's Ody $f_{c y}$. How many excellent reafonings are framed in the mind of a man of wifdom and ftudy in a length of years? Watts. 7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the prefuription and infolence in contriving and framing this letter was

Clarendon, b. viii,
8. To fettle; to fcheme out.

Though I cannot miake triue wars,
I'll frame convenient peace. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad fenfe : as; to frame a ftory or lic.'

Aftronomers, to folve the phænomena, framed to their con-
ceit eccentricks and epicycleŝ.
Bacon.
Frame. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conftructed of various parts or members.

If the frame of the heavenly arch fhould diffolve itfelf, if celeftial fpheres thould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themfelves any way, as it might happen. Hooker, b.i. J. 3 . Caftes made of trees upon frames of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. Bacon.

Thefe are thy glorious works, parctit of good!
Almighty! thine this univerfal frame. Milt. Parad. Lof.
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventrefs of the vocal frame.
Dryden.

## FR A

The gate was adamant ; eternal frame,
Which, hew'd by Mars himfelf, from Indian quarries came, The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clencl'd to make it Atrong. Dryd.
We fee this valt frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. Tillot fon, Sermon 1.
2. Any thing made fo as to inclofe or admit fomething elfe.

Put both the tube and the veffel it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mifchances. Boyle.

His picture fcarcely would deferve a frame. Dryden's fuvenal.
A globe of glafs, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a frame where it may be fwiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, fhine, where it rubs againft the palm of one's hand.

Newton's Opt.
3. Order; regularity; adjufted feries or difpofition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright.
Your fteddy foul preferves her frame;
In good and evil times the fame.
Shakefpeare.
Swift.
4. Scheme; order.

Another party did refolve to change the whole frame of the government in flate as well as church.
5. Contrivance; projection. John the Baftard,
Whofe fpirits toil in frame of villanics.
Sbakefpeare.
6. Mechanical conftruction.
7. Shape; form ; proportion.

A bear's a favage beaft,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into fhape and frame.
Fra'mer. n. f. [from frame; Hudibras. former; contriver ; Fremman, Saxon.] Maker; ; contriver ; fchemer.
The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune, fhould be improper, if all his actions were predetermined.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
There was want of accuratenefs in experiments in the firft original framer of thofe medals. Arbutbnot on Coins. Fra'mpold. n.f. [This word is written by Dr. Hacket frampul. I know not its original.] Peevifh; boifterous; rugged; croffgrained.
Her hufband! Alas, the fweet woman leads an ill life with him: The leads a very frampold life with him. Shakefpeare. The frampul man could not be pacified.

Hacket's Life of Williams.

## FRA'NCHISE. n. f. [franchife, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity ; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other franchifes, and erected corporate towns among them. Davies on Ireland.

His gracious edict the fame franchife yields
To all the wild increafe of woods and fields.
3. Diftrict ; extent of jurifdicion.

There are other privileges granted unto moft of the corporations, that they fhall not be travelled forth of their own franchifes. Spenfor's State of Ireland.
To Franchi'se. v. a. [from the noun.] To enfranchife; to make free; to keep free.

I lofe no honour
In feeking to augment it; but ftill keep
My bofom franchis' $d$, and allegiance clear. Shak. Macleth.
Frángible. adj. [frango, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eafily broken.
Though it feem the folideft wood, if wrought before it be well feafoned, it will fhew itfelf very frangible. Boyle.
Fra'nion. n. $\int$. [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A $^{\text {a }}$ paramour; a boon companion.

Firft, by her fide did fit the bold Sanfloy,
Fit mate for fuch a mincing minion,
Who in her loofenefs took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker franion. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii, FRANK. adj. [franc, French.]

1. Liberal ; gerierous; not niggardly.

The moiffer forts of trees yield little mofs, which is for the reafon of the frank putting up of the fap into the boughs. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
They were left deftitute, either by narrow provifion, or by their frank hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others.

Spratt's Sermons.
${ }^{\prime}$ Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be frank of civilities that coft them nothing.

L'Eftrange.
2. Open ; ingenuous; fincere ; not referved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou haft it won; for it is of frank gift,
And he will care for all the reft to Mift. Hubberd's Tale.
4. Not reftrained ; licentious.

Might not be found a franker franion.
Spenfor.
Frank. n.f. [from the adjective.]
s. A place to feed hogs in; $\mathrm{a} \cdot \mathrm{Aty}$ : fo called from liberality of food.

## FR A

Where fups here? Doth the old boar feed in the old frank?
2. A letter which pays no poitage.

- You'll have immediately, by feveral franks, my epifte to lord Cobham.

Pope to Suift.
3. A French coin.

To Frank. v. a. [from the noun.]
Is To fhut up in a frank or fty. Hanmer. Tell Richmond this from me,
That in the fty of this moft bloody boar,
My fon George Stanly is frank'd up in hold:
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. Sbak. Rich. III.
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. Gunius and Ainfworth.
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from poftage. My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you fee I fend this under his cover, or at leaft franked by him. Swift.

Gazettes fent gratis down, and frank'd,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. Pope.
Frankalmoi'gne. n. f. The fame which we in Latin call libera eleemofyna, or free alms in Englifh; whence that tenure is commonly known among our Englifh lawyers by the name of a tenure in frank aumone, or frankalmoignes which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine fervice. Ayliffe's Parerg.
Fra'nkincense, n. f. [frank and incenfe; fo called perhaps from its liberal diftribution of odour.]

Frankincenfe is a dry refmous fubftance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowifh white colour; a Atrong fmell, but not difagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and refinous tafte. It is very inflammable. The earlieft hiftories inform us, that frankincenfe was ufed among the facred rites and facrifices, as it fill continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well however as the world has at all times been acquainted with the drug itfelf, we are ftill uncertain as to the place whence frankincenfe is brought, and much more fo as to the tree which produces it. It is commended againft diforders in the head and breaft, and againft diarrhoeas and dyfenteries. Hill.

Take unto thee fweet fices, with pure frankincenfe. Exod. I find in Diofcorides record of frankincenfe gotten in India.
frankincenfe gotten in
Brerevood on Languages.
Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous frankincenfs on the Sabcean bough. Dryd. Virg.
Cedar and frankincenfe, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the ine. Pope. Fra'nkin. n. f. [from frank.] A fteward; a bailiff of land. It fignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englifhed a gentleman fervant.

A fpacious court they fee,
Both plain and pleafant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a franklin fair and free. Fai. Queen. Frainkly: adv. [from frank.]
I. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life

## l'd throw it down for your deliverance,

As frankly as a pin. Shakefienre's Meafurs for Meafure. If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againft me, now forgive me frankly. Sh. H. VIII.
When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both.

Lu. vii. 42.
By the toughnefs of the earth the fap cannot get up to spread fo fiankly as it hould do. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their fongs. Spect.
2. Without conftraint ; without referve.

The lords mounted their fervants upon their own horfes; and they, with the voluntiers, who frankly lifted themfelves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horfe. Clarend.
He entered very frankly into thofe new defigns, which were contrived at court.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Fra'nkness. n. f. [from frank.]

1. Plainnefs of fpeech; opennefs; ingenuoufnefs.

When the conde duke had fome eclaircifiment with the duke, in which he made all the proteftations of his fincere affection, the other received his proteftations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unneceffary franknc/s, that he would have no friendhip with him.

Clarendon.
Tom made love to a woman of fenfe, and always treated her as fuch during the whole time of courthip: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing difagreeable, as his fincerity and franknefs of behaviour made him converfe with her before marriage in the fame manner he intended to do afterwards.
2. Liberality ; bounteoufnefs.
3. Freedom from referve.

Upon occafion of the pictures prefent, he delivered with the frankne/s of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the frange ftory.

The ableft men that ever were, have had all an opennel and franknefs of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity.

Bacon, Efiay 6.

## F R A

## F R E

Fratis plédge，n．f．［franciplegium，Latin，of frame，i．c． liter eo plige，i．e．fillii infjor．］A pledge or furety for free－ mer．．For the ancian cuftom of England，for the preferva－ tion 1 of the publick peace，was that every freeborn man at foldrteen years of age，religious perfons，clerks，knights and th．cir eldeft fons excepted，fhould find fecurity for his fidelity （I）the king，or elfe be kept in prifon：whence it became r：uftomary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound ifor one another，to fee each man of their pledge forthcoming at al！timss，or to anfwer the trangreffion of any one abfent－ ing himfelf．This was called frankpledge，and the circuit thercof was called decoma，becaufe it commonly confifted of ten houfholds；and every particular perfon，thus mutually bound，was called decennier：This cuftom was fo ftrictly ob－ ferved，that the fheriffs，in every county，did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years，and fee that they combined in one dozen or other：whereupon this branch of the fherif＇s authority was called vifus franciplegii，view of frankpledge．Cowel．
FRA＇NTICK．adj．［corrupted from phrenetick，plireneticus， Latin；$\phi_{\rho \varepsilon y n \eta l x x_{5} \text { ．］}}$
1．Mad；deprived of underitanding by violent madnefs；out－ ragedunly and turbulently mad．

Far off，he wonders what makes them fo glad
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent，
Or Cebel＇s frantick rites have made them mad．Fairy $2 u$ uen 2．Tranfported by violence of paffion；outrageous；turbulent． Efteeming，in the frantick error of their minds，the great－ eft madnefs in the world to be wifdom，and the higheft wif－ dom foolifhnefs．

Hooker，b．iii．f． 8 ．
The lover，frantick，
Sces Helen＇s beauty in a brow of Egypt．
Sbakefpeare．
To fuch height their frantick paffion grows，
That what both love，both hazard to deftroy．
Dryden．
She tears her hair，and，frantick in her griefs，
Calls out Lucia．
Addifon＇s Cato
Era＇ntickly．adv．［from frantick．］Madly；outrageoully．
Fie，fie，how frantickly I fquare my talk！Sbakefpeare．
Fra＇ntickness．n．f．［from frantick．］Madnels；fury of paffion．
FRATERNAL adj．［fraternel，French；fraternus，Latin．］ Brotherly ；pertaining to brothers；becoming brothers．

## One fhall rife

Of proud ambitious heart；who，not content
With fair equality，fraternal ftate，
Will arrogate dominion undeferv＇d，
Over his brethren．
Milton＇s Paradife Loft，＇b．xii
The admonitions，fraternal or paternal，of his fellow Chrif－ tians，or of the governors of the church，then more publick reprehenfions；＇and upon their unfuccefsfulnefs，the cenfures of the church，until he reform and return．Hammond＇s Fundam．

## Plead it to her，

With all the ftrength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendfhip can infpire．Aldifon＇s Cato． Fratérnaley．adv．［from fraternal．］In a brotherly manner． Fraternity．n．f．［fraternité，French；fraternitas，Latin．］ 1．The ftate or quality of a brother．
2．Body of men united；corporation；fociety；affociation； brotherhood．
＇Tis a neceffary rule in allianses，focieties，and fraternities， and all manner of civil contracts，to have a frict regard to the humour of thofe we have to do withal．L＇Effrange＇s Fables．
3．Men of the fame clafs or character．
With what terns of refpect knaves and fots will fpeak of their own fraternity．

South＇s Ser
Fra＇tricide．n．$f$ ．［fratricide，French；fratricidium，Latin．］ The murder of a brother．
FRAUD．n．f．［fraus，Latin；fraude，Fr．］Deceit；cheat； trick；artifice；fubtility；ftratagem．

None need the frauds of ny Ulyfles fear．．Dryden＇s．ERn．
If fuccefs a lover＇s toil attends，
Who anks if force or fraud obtain＇d his ends．Pope．
Fra＇udful．adj．［fraud and full．］Treacherous；artful； trickih；deccitful；fubtle．

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting fhort that fraudful man．Sbak．H．VI．
He，full of fraudful arts，
This well－invented tale for truth imparts．Dryden＇s 灰n．
Fráudeully，adv．［from fraudful．］Deceitfully；artfully； fubtilly ；treacheroufly；by fratagem．
Fra＇unulence．$\} n \cdot f$ ．［fraudulentia，Latin．］Deceitfulnefs； Fra＇udulency．$\}$ trickifhnefs；pronenefs to artifice．

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture，notwithflanding the endeavours of infidels．to abo－ Ifh，and the fraudulence of hereticks always to deprave the fame．

Hooker，b．v．f： 22.
FRA＇UUULENT．adj，［frauduleux，Fr．fraudulentus，Latin．］
1．Full of artifice；trickifh；fubtle；deceitful．
He with ferpent tongue
His froudulent temptation thus began．
Milton．
She mix＇d the potion，fraudulent of foul
The potion mantled in the golden bowl．
Pope＇s Odjffey．

2．Performed by artifice ；deceitful；treacherousb Now thou haft aveng＇d
Supplanted Adam，
And fruftrated the conqueft fraudulent．Milt．Parad．Reg． Fráudulently．adr．［from fraudzlent．］By fraud；by de－ ceit ；by artifice；deccitfully．
He that by frict，word，or fign，either fraudulently or vio－ lently，does hurt to his neighbbur，is bound to make refti－ tution．

Taylor＇s Rule of living boly：
FRAUGHT．particip．palf．［from fraight，now written freight．］
1．Laden ；charged．
In the narrow feas that part
The French and Englifh，there mifcarried
A veffel of our country，richly fiaught．
Shakefpeares With joy
And tidings fraught，to hell he now return＇d．Milt．P：Lefo
And now approach＇d their fleet from India，fraught
With all the riches of the rifing fun，
And precious fand from fouthern climates brought．Dryden． 2．Filled；ftored；thronged．

The Scripture is fraught even with laws of nature．Hooker．
By this fad Una，fraught with anguifh fore，
Arriv＇d，where they in earth their fruitlefs blood had filt．
Fairy 2ueen，b．i．cant．6．
I am fo fraught with curious bufinefs，that l leave out cere－ mony．Shakejpeare＇s Winter＇s Tale．
Whofoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts，his wits and underftanding do clarify and break up in the commu－ nicating and difcourfing with another．

Bacon，Effay 28.
Hell，their fit habitation，frought with fire
Unquenchable，the houfe of woe and pain．Milt．Par．Lof．
Abdallah and Balfora were fo fraught with all kinds of knowledge，and poffefled with fo conftant a paffion for each other，that their folitude never lay heavy on them．Guardian．
Fraught．n．f．［from the participle．］A freight；a cargo．
Yield up，oll love，thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate！fwell，bofom，with thy fraught；
For＇tis of afpicks tongues＊Shakejpeare＇s Othel病。 The bark that all our bleffings brought，
Charg＇d with thyfelf and Jame，a doubly royal fraught．Dry． To Fraught．v．a．［for freight，by corruption．］To load； to crowd．

Hence from my fight：
If after this command thou fraught the court
With thy unworthinefs，thou dy＇f．Shakefp．Cymbelines：
Fra＇ughtage．n．f．［from fra．ght．］Lading；cargo．A bad word．

Our fraughtage，fir，
I have convey＇d aboard．
Shakef．Ceriedy of Errours， Fray．n．f．［effrayer，to fright，French．］
1．A broil ；a battle；a fight
Time tells；that on that ever bleffed day，
When Chriftian fwords with Perfian blood were dy＇d，
The furious prince Tancredie from that fray
His coward foes chafed through forefts wide．
Fairfaxb
I＇ll fpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice，and turn two mincing fteps
Into a manly ftride；and fpeak of frays，
Like a fine bragging youth．Shat．Merchant of Venice．
After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought．Shak．H．VI．
He left them to the fates in bloody fray，
To toil and ftruggle through the well－fought day．Pope． 2．A duel ；a combat．

Since，if we fall before th＇appointed day，
Nature and death continue long their fray．
Denham。
The boafter Paris oft defir＇d the day
With Sparta＇s king to meet in fingle fray．
Pope＇s Iliad． To Fray．v．a．［effrayer，French．］To fright；to terrify．

The panther，knowing that his fpotted hide
Doth pleafe all beafts，but that his looks them fray，
Within a bufh his dreadful head doth hide，
To let them gaze，whilft he on them may prey．Spenfer： So diverfely themfelves in vain they fray，
Whilft fome more bold to meafure him ftand nigh．Fa． $2 / 4$ ：
Fifhes are thought to be fityed with the motion caufed by noife upon the water．Bacon＇s Nalural Hifiorys

Thefe vulturs prey only on carcafes，on fuch ftupid minds as have not life and vigour enough to fray them away．

Government of the 「onguc．
2．［frayer，French．］To rub．
FREAK．n．f．［frech，German；faucy，petulant；frre，Saxon， fugitive．］
1．A fudden and caufelefs change of place．
2．A fudden fancy；a humour；a whim；a capricious prank．
O！but I fear the fickle freaks，quoth the，
Of fortune，and the odds of arms in field．Fairy Quien．
When that freak has taken poffeffion of a fantaffical head， the diftemper is incurible．

L＇Efirange，Fable 100.
She is fo reftefs and peevifh that the quarrels with all about her，and fometimes in a freak will inftantly change her habi－ tation．

Spectator，$N^{\prime \prime} .427$ ．

To vex me more, he took a freak
To flit my tongue, and make me fpeak.
Suift.
To Freak. v. a. [A word, I fuppofe, Scotch, brought into England by Thomfon.] To variegate; to checquer.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glofly black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, freak' $d$ with many a mingled hue. Thomfon.
Fre'akish. adj. [from freak.] Capricious; humourfome.
It may be a queftion, whether the wife or the woman was the more freakijb of the two; for fhe was fill the fame uneafy fop.

L'Effrange, Fable 173 .
Fre'akishly. adv. [from freakib.] Capricioufly; humourfomely.
Fre'akishness. n.f. [from freakifb.] Capricioufnefs; humourfomnefs; whimficalnefs.
To Fream. v. $n$. [fremere, Lat. fremir, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar.

Bailey.
FRE'CKLE. n. f. [flech, a \{pot, German; whence fleckle, freckle.]

1. A foot raifed in the fkin by the fun.

Ruddy his lips, and frefh and fair his hue;
Some fprinkled freckles on his face were feen,
Whofe dufk fet off the whitenefs of the fkin.
2. Any finall pot or difcoloration.

The cowlips tall her penfioners be;
In their gold coats fpots you fee:
Thofe be rubies fairy favours;
In thofe freckles live their favours. Sb. Midf. Night's Dream.
The farewel frofts and eafterly winds now fpot your tulips; therefore cover fuch with mats, to prevent freckles. Evelyn.
Fre'ckled. adj. [from freckle.] Spotted; maculated; difcoloured with fmall fpots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The freckled trout to take
With filken worms.
Drayton's Cynthia.
The even mead, that erft brought fweetly forth
The freckled cowflip,
Wanting the fcythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idlenefs. $\quad$ Shat
Nod the lik harms evherd,
Spotted over like a leopard ;
And, thy freckled neck difplay'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid.
Dryden.

Fre'ckly. adj. [from freckle.] Full of freckles.
Fred. The fame with peace; upon which our forefathers . called their fanctuaries fredfole, i.e. the feats of peace. So Frederic is powerful, or wealthy in peace; Winfred, victorious peace; Reinfred, fincere peace.

Gibfon's Camden.
FREE. adj. [fneah, Saxon; vry, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vaffal; not enflaved; not a prifoner; not dependant.

Do faithful homage, and receive frec honours,
All which we pine for now.
Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
A free nation is that which has never been conquered, or
$\therefore$ thereby entered into any conditions of fubjection. Temple. Free, what, and fetter'd with fo many chains? Dryden.
How can we think any one frecr than to have the power to do what he will?

Locke.
This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but the can no more :
Free to herfelf my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Set an unhappy prif'ner free,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee
Prior.
2. Uncompelled; unreftrained.

Their ufe of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was free to order that which himfelf did; but this is a publick conftitution for the ordering of the church. Hooker.

It was free, and in my choice whether or no I fhould publifh thefe difcourfes; yet the publication being once refolved, the dedication was not fo indifferent.
3. Not bound by fate; not neceffitated.

Freely they ftood who ftood, and fell who fell:
Not free, what proof could they have giv'n fincere
Of true allegiance, conftant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs muft do, appear'd;
Not what they would? Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. iii.
4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, fir, I pray, are not the frcets as frce

- For me as for you? Shakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to fome, leaves fiee to all. Milton. 5. Licentious; unreftrained.

O confpiracy!
Sham't thou to thew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moft free? Shak. Fulius Cafar.
Phyficians are too free. upon the fubject, in the converfation of their friends.

Temple.
The criticks have been very free in their cenfures. Felton.
I-know there are to whofe prefumptuous thoughts
Thofe freer beauties, ev'n in them, feem faults.
6. Open ; ingenuous.
'Tis not to make me jea!ous;
To fay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is free of fpeech, fings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, thefe make more virtuous. Skak. Othello.
Caftalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be free and candid to your friend? O:way's $O_{f} /$ h.
7. Acquainted; converfing without referve.

Being one day very frec at a great feaft, he fuddenly broke forth into a great flaughter.

Hakewill on Providence.
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to forrow, and inur'd to woe.
8. Liberal ; not parfimonious.

Glo'fter too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your free purfes with large fines,
That feeks to overthrow religion. Shakefjeare's Henry IV. No ftatute in his favour fays,
How free or frugal I hall pafs my days;
I, who at fometimes fpend as others fpare. Pofe's Horace.
Alexandrian verfes, of twelve fyllables, fhould never be allowed but when fome remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too free of thefe in his latter works.

Pope.
9. Frank; not gained by importunity ; not purchafed.

We wanted words to exprefs our thanks: his noble free offers left us nothing to afk. Bacon's New Atlantis. 10. Clear from diftrefs.

Who alone fuffers, fuffers mof i' th' mind,
Leaving free things and happy fhows belind. Shak. K. Lear.
1r. Guiltless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the free,
Confound the ign'rant. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.
Dryden.
12. Exempt.

Thefe
Are fuch allow'd infirmities, that honefty
Is never free of. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name ;
And free from confcience, is a llave to fame. Denham.
Let envy, then, thofe crimes within you fee,
From which the happy never mult be free.
Dryden.
Their fteeds around,
Free from the harnefs, graze the flow'ry ground. Dryden.
The will, free from the determination of fuch defires, is
The will, free from the determination of fuch defires, is
Locke.
lo the purfuit of nearer fatisfactions.
13. Invefted with franchifes; poffeffing any thing without vaffalage ; admitted to the privileges of any body.

He therefore makes all birds of every fect
Free of his farm, with promife to refpect
Their feveral kinds alike, and equally protect. Dryden. $\}$ Friend!
What do'f thou make a-hipboard? To what end
'Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark-ftaring mad, that thou fhou'dft tempt the fea? Dryd.
14. Without expence; by charity, as a freefchool.

To Free. v.a. [from the adjective.]

1. To fet at liberty; to refcue from flavery or captivity; to manumit; to loofe

The child was prifoner to the womb, and is
By law and procefs of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the trefpafs of the queen. Shakef. Winter's Tale.
He recovered the temple, free'd the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.

2 Mac. ii. 22.
Can'ft thou no other mafter underftand,
Than him that free'd thee by the pretor's wand? Dryden. Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poifon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin fhall revenge fo bafe a part,
And free the foul that quivers in thy heart.
2. To rid from ; to clear from any thing ill.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be free'd of thefe inconveniencies the paffions of thofe meetings gave him, than to diffioive them

## Hercules

Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar.
-
Our land is from the rage of tygers fice'd. Dryach's $l^{\prime}$ irs
3. To clear from impediments or obftructions.

The chafte Sibylla thall your fteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims free the way.
Fierce was the fight; but haft'ning to his prey,
Dryden.
By force the furious lover free'd his way.
Dryden.
4. To banifh; to fend away; to rid.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, neep to our nights,
Free from our feafts and banquets bloody knives. Shakeffeare.
5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is fiee' $d$ from fin.
Rom. vi. $7^{-}$
6. To unlock; to open.
. To unlock; to open. This mafter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perfon. Dryden

## FRE

Freeróuter. n.f. [free and booty.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

The Kentifhmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed By any Englifh of name, and that his forces confifted moftly of bafe people and frecbooters, fitter to fpoil a coaft than to recover a kingdom, profefled their loyalty to the king. Bacon. The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irifh frigates, or fuch freebooters as failed under their commiffion, taken all the feamen who became prifoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the fea.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Freeboo'ting. n.f. Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handfomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on freebooting, it is his beft and fureft friend. Spenfer.
Fréeborn. n. f. [frce and born] Not a flave; inheriting liberty.

O bafenefs, to fupport a tyrant's throne,
And crufh your freeborn brethren of the world! Dryden. I fhall fpeak my thoughts like a freeborn fubject, fuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and am fure no Frenchman durft. Dryden's Ein. Dedication.

Shall frecborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to fervile fhame;
Who from confent and cuftom draw
The fame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign ?
Dryden.
Freecha'ppel. n.f. [free and chappel.] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurifdiction of the ordinary. The king may alfo licenfe a fubjec to found fuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's vifitation.

Cowel.
Fréecost. n. f. [free and cof.] Without expence; free from charges.

We muft not vouch any man for an exact mafter in the rules of our modern policy, but fuch a one as has brough himfelf fo far to hate and defpife the abfurdity of being kind upon freecof, as not fo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. Soutl's Sermons
Fréedman. n. f. [freed and man.] A llave manumitted. Libertus.

The freedman joftles, and will be preferr'd;
Firft come, firft ferv'd, he cries. Drjden's ${ }^{\prime}$ uv. Sat. I.
Fre'edom. n. J. [from free.]

1. Liberty; exemption from fervitude; independence.

The laws themfelves they do fpecially rage at, as moft repugnant to their liberty and natural frcedom. Spenfer on Ireland.

O freedom! firft delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their mafters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet $t$ ' infcribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That falfe enfranchifement with eafe is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. Dryden's Perf.
2. Privileges; franchifes; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I fworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. Shakefpeare.
3. Power of enjoying franchifes.

This prince firft gave freedom to fervants, fo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reft, which very much increafed the power of the people.
4. Exemption from fate, neceffity, or predetermination

I elfe muft change
Their nature, and revoke the high decre
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themfelves ordain'd their fall. Milton. In every fin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by fo much is the act the more finful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is fo much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act.
5. Unreftraint.

I will that all the feafts and fabbaths fhall be all days of immunity and freciom for the Jews in my realm. I Mac. x.
6. The fate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.
7. Eafe or facility in doing or fhowing any thing.

Freefo'oted. adj. [free and foot.] Not reftrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fcar
Which now goes too freefooted. Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Freehe'arted. adj. [free and beart.] Liberal; unreftrained.

Love muft freebearted be, and voluntary ;
Davics.
Freeho'ld. n. f. [free and bold.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. Fr.elold in deed is the real poffeffion of lands or tenements in
fee, fee-tail, or for life. Freeloid in law is the right that 2 man has to fuch land or tenements before his entry or feifure Freebold is fometimes taken in. oppofition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called cither bockland, that is holden by book or writing, or foleland, that is, holden with out writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better fort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen being fuch as we now call freebold. The latter was commonly in the poffeffion of clowns, being that which we now call a the will of the lord. Cowel.
No alienation of lands holden in chief fhould be available; touching the freebold or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in fome of her majefy's treafuries.

Bacon's Office of Alicnation
There is an unfpeakable pleafure in calling any thing one's own: a frechold, though it be but in ice and fnow, will make the owner pleafed in the polfeffion, and ftout in the defence of it.

Aldijon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{0}$. I
My friends here are very few, and fixed to the freebold, from whence nothing but death will remove them. Swift.
I fhould be glad to poffefs a freebold that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own confent.

Swift to Lord Middleton.
Freehólder. n.f. [from freebold.] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banifh the old Englifh freebolder, who could not live but under the law; fo the law did banifh the Irifh lord, who could not live but by extortion. Davies.
Free'ly. adv. [from frec.]
I. At liberty; without vaffalage; without favery; without dependance.
2. Without reftraint; lavifhly.

If my fon were my hurband, I would freelier rejoice in that abfence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would fhew moft love. Sbakefp. Coriolan. I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beftow'd to breed this prefent peace,
You would drink freely.
Sbakef. Henry IV:
3. Without fcruple; without referve.

Let fuch teach others who themfelves excel,
And cenfure freely who have written well. Pofe's Efl. on Crit. 4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Gothis in rhyming than the Greeks in true verfifying, were even to eat acorns with fwine; when we may freely eat wheat-bread among men. Afcham's Scboolmafter.

The path to peace is virtue: what I how,
Thyfelf may freely on thyfelf beftow:
Fortune was never worhipp'd by the wife;
But, fet aloft by fools, ufurps the fikies. Dryden's fiv. Sat.
5. Without neceffity; without predetermination.

Freely they ftood who ftoods and fell who fell. Milton. He leaves'us to chufe with the liberty of reafonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it freely; and they who comply with his greely reject it. Rogers's Sermons they who reject it, do alfo freely reject it. Rogers's Sermons.
6. Frankly; liberallv. By nature all things have an equally common ufe : nature freely and indifferently opens the bofom of the univerfe to all mankind.

South's Sermons
. Spontaneoufly ; of its own accord.
Fre'eman. n.f. [free and man.]

1. One not a flave; not a vaffal.

Had you rather Cæfar were living, and die all flaves, than that Cæfar were dead, to live all freemen? Shakefp. Ful. Cafar.

If to break loofe from the conduct of reafon, and to want that reftraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chufing or doing the worfe, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the frcemen.
2. One partaking of rights, privileges; or immunities

He made us freemen of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. Dryden.
What this union was is expreffed in the preceding verfe, by their both having been made freemen on the fame day.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
Freemínded. adj. [free and mind.] Unconftrained; without load of care.

To be freeminded, and cheerfully difpored at hours of meat, fleep, and exercife, is one of the beft precepts of long lafting.

Bacon; EiJay 310
Fre'eness. n. f. [from free.]

1. The ftate or quality of being free.
2. Opennefs; unrefervednefs; ingenuoufnefs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleafes for the freenefs of the confeffion.

Dryden.
3. Generofity; liberality.

I hope it will never be faid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable; fhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itfelf, and their fons, in freene/s of giving. Sprat. Freeschóol. n.f. [free and fobsol.] A fchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the 9 T

## F R E

time to come, provifion was made by another law, that there fhould be one freefibool at leaft erected in every diocefs. Davies. Two clergymen ftood candidates for a fmall freefchool in --Ahire, where a gentleman of intereft in the country, who happened to have a better underftanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better fcholar.

Swift.
Freespo'ken. adj. [free and Jpoken.] Accuftomed to fpeak without referve.
Nerva one night fupped privately with fome fix or feven; amongft whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courfes as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into difcourfe of the injuftice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accufers; and faid, what fhould we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at fupper, and was a freefpoken fenator, faid, Marry, they fhould fup with us. Bacon.
Fréestone. n. f. [free and fone.] Stone commonly ufed in building.

Freffione is fo named from its being of fuch a conftitution
as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. Woodward.
I faw her hand: She has a leathern hand, a freefonecoloured hand.

Shakeffeare's As you like it.
The ftreets are generally paved with brick or freefione, and
always kept very neat. Addifon on Italy.
Freethi'nker. n. f. [free and think.] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheift is an old-fafhion'd word: I'm a freetbinker, child.
Addifon's Drummer.
Of what ufe is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the fole end, how remote foever in appearance, of all objections againft Chriftianity? And therefore the freethinkers confider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have fuch a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one fingle nail, the whole fabrick muft fall to the ground. Swift's Argument againft abolijhing Cbriftianity. Freewíle. n. f. [free and will.]
I. The power of directing our own actions without conftraint by neceffity or fate.
We have a power to fufpend the profecution of this or that defire: this feems to me the fource of all liberty; in this feems to confift that which is improperly called freewill.
2. Voluntarinefs ; fpontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Ifrael in my realm, which are minded of their own freewill to go up to Jerufalem, go with thee.

Ezr. vii. $1_{3} 3$.
Freewóman. n.f. [free and woman.] A woman not enflaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a freewoman; the is become a bondflave.

I Mac. ii. Ir.
To Freeze. v. n. preter. froze. [vriefen, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, feeing it hath the perfpicuity and fluidity of common water.

Ray on the Creation.
.The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiftant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well ferve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the fun.

With one frail interpofing plank to fave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. Dryden's $f_{u r u}$. Freighted with iron, from my native land
Ifteer my voyage. Pope's Od: fley, $\hat{\text { i }}$ i.
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vefiel is freighted.

## I would

Have funk the fea within the carth, or ere
It fhould the good fhip fo have fwallow'd, and
The freigbting fouls within her. Shakefpeare's Tempefi.
FREIGHT: n. $\delta$.

1. Any thing with which a fhip is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty freight;
The leaky veffel groans beneath the weight. Dryden's Enn. 2. The money due for tranfportation of goods.

Fre'ighter. n.f. [fretteur, French.] He who freights a veffel.
Fren. n.f. A worthlefs woman. An old word wholly for gotten.

But now from me his madding mind is ftart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rofalind hath bred his fmart,
So now his friend is changed for a fren. Spenfer's $p_{a f}$
FRENCH Cbalk. n. $\%$.
French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely denfe, of a fmooth gloffy furface, and foft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyifh white colour, variegated with a dufky green. Hill.
French cbalk is unctuous to the touch, as fleatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the confiftence of ftone. Wood.
To Fre'nchify. v.a. [from French.] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.
They mifliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeffor. than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the defire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. Camden's Remains. Has he familiarly diflik'd
Your yellow farch, or faid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. Shakefpeare's As you like it. Fre'netick. adj. [frewetique, French; $\emptyset_{\rho s u n t i x o ̀ s ; ~ g e n e r a l l y ~}^{\text {a }}$ therefore written phrenetick.] Mad; diftracted.

He himfelf impotent,
By means of his frenetick malady.
Daniel's CivilWar.
Fre'nzy. n.f. [ $\varphi_{\text {gevírıs ; phrenitis, Latin: whence phrenetify, }}$ phrenet $y$, phrenzy, or frenzy.] Madıefs; diftraction of mind; alienation of underftanding; any violent paffion approaching to madnefs.

That knave, Ford, hath the fineft mad devil of jealoufy in him that ever governed frenzy, Shakef. Mer. Wives of Windf.

True fortitude is feen in great exploits,
That juftice warrants, and that wifdom guides ;
All elfe is touring frenzy and diffraction. Addifon's Cato.
Why fuch a difpofition of the body induceth fleep, another difturbs all the operations of the foul, and occafions a lethargy or frenzy: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. Bent.
Fréquence. n. f. [frequence, Fr. frequentia, Latin.] Crowd; concourfe; affembly.

The frequence of degree,
From high to low throughout.
Sbakefpeare's Timon: He , in full frequence bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel fmilinig fpake. Paradife Reg. Frécuency. n.f. [frequentia, Latin.]
1, Common occurrence; the condition of being often feen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themfelves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be loft by the frequency of it. Attcrb.
2. Concourfe; full affembly.

Thou cam'ft e're while into this fenate: who
Of fuch a frequency, fo many friends
And kindred thou haft here, faluted thee? Ben. Fobnf. Catil. FRE'QUENT. adj. [frequent, French; frequens, Latin.]

1. Often done ; often feen ; often occurring.

An aucient and imperial city falls;
The ftreets are fill'd with frequent funerals. Dryden's Fin.
Frequent herfes fhall befiege your
Frequent herfes fhall befiege your gates.
fed often to practife any thing.
Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himfelf hearty for the government.
3. Full of concourfe.

Milton.
To Frequent. v.a. [frequento, Latin; frequenter, French.]
To vifit often; to be much in any place; to refort often to. Latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fifhers trade,
'Gan more the fame frequent, and further to invade. F. Q:
There were fynagogues for men to refort unto: our Sa : viour himfelf, and after him the apoftles, frequented them.

This fellow here, this thy creature, Hooker, 6. v. J. II.
By night frequants my houfe.
Shak sprarc's Timicn.

At that time this land was known and frequented by the thips and veffels.

Bacon.

## With tears

Wat'ring the ground, and with our fighs the air
Frequenting, fent from hearts contrite, in fign
Of forrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
To ferve my friends, the fenate I frequent;
Milt: P. L.
And there what I before digefted, yent.
Denbam.
That he fiequented the court of Auguftus, and was well received in it, is moft undoubted. Dryden's Ovid, Preface. Freque'ntable. adj. [from frequent.] Converfable; acceffible. A word not now ufed, but not inelegant.

While youth lafted in him, the exercifes of that age and his humour, not yet fully difcovered, made him fomewhat the more frequentable and lefs dangerous.

Sidney, b. ii.
Freque'ntative. adj. [frequentatif, French; frequentativus, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs fignifying the frequent repetition of an action.
Freque'nter. n. f. [from frequent.] One who often reforts to any place.

Perfons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches.

Swift.
FréQuently, adv. [frequenter, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not feldom; a confiderable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, obferve how frequently both gentlemen and ladies are at a lofs for queftions and anfwers.

Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converfation.
FRE'SCO. n. f. [ Italian.]

1. Coolnefs; fhade; dufkinefs, like that of the evening or morning.

## Hellifh frites

Love more the frefoo of the nights:
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in durk:

Here thy well-ftudy'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading frefoo here demands a figh.
FRESH. adj. [ Fnerc, Saxon; fraiche, French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the fartheft mead for thy repaft;
The choiceft herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the frefheff fpring.
Prior

Pope.
解
Be in their flowing cups frefbly remember'd. Shak. Hen. V:
He thall drink nought but brine; for I'll not hew him
Where the quick frefbes are. Shakefpeare's Tempeft To Fre'shen. v.a. [from frefi.] To make frefh.

Prelufive drops let all their moifture flow
In large effufion o'er the freffen'd world. Thomfon's Spring. To Fre'shen. v.n. To grow frefh.

A frefhening breeze the magick power fupply'd,
While the wing'd vefiel flew alcong the tide. Pope's $O d_{y} y$ foy: Fre'shet. n.f. [from frefl.] A pool of frefh water.

## All filh from fea or fhore,

Frefhet br purling brook, or Thell or fin. Milt. Parad: Lofs FRE'siLy. adv. [from frefh.]

1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former ftate renewed.

The weeds of herefy being grown unto fuch ripenefs as that was; do, even in the very cutting down, fcatter oftentimes thofe feeds which for a while lie unfeen and buried in the earth; but afterwards freflly fpring up again, no lefs pernicious than at the firft.

Then fhall our names;
Familiar in their mouth as houfhold words; 3. With a healthy look; ruddily. Bacon.

Looks he as frefhly as he did the day he wreftled? Shakefp. Fre'shness. n.f. [from frefh.]
I. Newnefs; vigour ; fpirit ; the contrary to vapidnefs.

Moft odours fmell beft broken or crufhed; but flowers preffed or beaten, do lofe the frefinefs and fweetnefs of their odour Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
2. Freedom from diminution by time ; not falenefs.

For the conftant frefone/s of it, it is fuch a pleafure as cant never cloy or overwork the mind; for furely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuoully. South.
Freedom from fatigue; newnefs of frength.
The Scots had the advantage both for number and fre/bne/s of men.
4. Cool nefs.

There are fome rooms in Italy and Spain for frefmefo, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles:

Say, if the pleafe, the hither may repair,
And breathe the frefbne/s of the open air. Dryden's Aureng. She laid her down to reft,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaft;
To take the frefbefs of the morning air. Addijon on Italjo 5. Ruddinefs; colour of health.

The fecret venom, circling in her veins;
Works through her fkin, and burfts in bloating ftains;
Her cheeks their fre/fne/s lofe and wonted grace,
And an unufual palenefs fpreads her face. Granvilis.
6. Freedom from faltnefs.

Freshwa'ter. [A compound word of frefh and water, ufed as an adjective.] Raw; unfkilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the failors, who ftigmatife thofe who come firft to fea as frefbwater men or novices.

The nobility, as frefhwater foldiers which had nevet feen but fome light fkirmifhes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. Knolles's Hifory of the Turks. FRET. n. f. [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: fome derive it from fneran, to eat; others from fneepan; to adorn; fome from $\varphi$ oitro; Skinner more probably from fremo, or the French frctiller: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin fretum.]

1. A frith, or ftrait of the fea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally fignifieth any ftrait, fiet, or channel of the fea, running between two Thores. Brozun's Vulg. Errours.
2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation; confinement; or other caufe.
The channel of this river is white with rocks; and the furface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the fret, and is fill breaking againft the ftones that oppofe its paflage.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the fret, difchargeth itfelf of all heterogeneous mixtures.

Derban's Pbyfico-Theology.
3. That ftop of the mufical inftrument which caufes or regulates the vibrations of the ftring.
It requireth good winding of a fring before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, \&ic. the higher they go, the lefs diftance is between the frets. Bacon's Nat. Hifory, The harp
Had work, and refted not : the folcmn pipe
And dulcimer; all organs of fweet fop,
All founds on fret by ftring of golden wire,
Temper'd foft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unifon. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii
They are fitted to anfwer the moft variable liarmony: two

## FRE

or three pipes to all thofe of a church-organ, or to all the frings and frets of a lute.

Grew's Cofmolog. Sac. 6 i.
4. Work rifing in protuberances.

The frets of houfes, and all equal figures, pleafe; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. Bacon's Natural Hifory. We take delight in a profpect well laid out, and diverfified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} . \mathrm{H}^{14}$.
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paffion.

Calmnefs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets,
As cunning fencers fuffer heat to tire.
Herbert.
The incred'lous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in fober fiet. Tate's Juven.
You, too weak the flighteft lofs to bear,
Are on the fret of paffion, boil and rage. Creech's fuven.
Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;
I never anfwer'd, I was not in aebt. Pope, Epifleii.
To Fret. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To rub againft any thing; to agitate violently.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noife
When they are fretted with the gufts of heav'n. Shakefprare. 2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them ftill upon one place,
'Till they have fretted us a pair of graves
Within the earth. Shakefpeare's Richard II.
In the banks of rivers, with the wafning of the water, there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. Abbot.

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, Talways ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noife; becaufe, if the particles of the putty were not made to ftick faft in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and frot the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.

Newton's Opt.
3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chofen thou haft; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their fpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth.
4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without.
Lev. xiii. 55:
The painful hufband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruft, both pikes and fhields,
And empty helms under his harrow found. . Hakewill.
5. To form into raifed work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with boffy fculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i.
6. To variegate ; to diverfify.

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are meffengers of day. Shak. Jul. Caf. 7. To make angry ; to vex.

Is valiant and dejected; and, by farts,
His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Becaufe thou haft fretted me in all thefe things, behold I
will recompenfe thy way upon thine head. Ezek. xvi. 43.
Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pafs: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myfelf. Collier. Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of them is not fo eafily obliterated. Arbuthn. Hift. of Fohn Bull. To Fret. v. $n$.

1. To be in commotion ; to be agitated.

No benefits whatfoever thall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that frets and ferments in fome hellifh breafts, but that upon all occafions it will foam out at its foul mouth in flander and invective.

South's Sermons.

> Th' adjoining brook, that purls along

The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now fcarcely moving through a reedy pool. Thomf. Suinm
2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold thercin, hinding it clofe, and then hang it up: the fal armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind.

## 3. To make way by attrition.

Peacham on Drawing.
Thefe do but indeed ferape off the extuberances, or fret into the wood, and therefure they are very feldom ufed to foft wood.

Moxon's Mech. Exer
It inflamed and fwelled very much; many wheals arofe, and fretted one into another with great excoriation. Wifeman.
4. To be angry; to be peevifh; to vex himfelf.

They trouble themfelves with fretting at the ignorance of fuch as withftand them in their opinion. Hooker, b. v. f. 22 . We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with angry difpofition enter into cogitation.

Helplefs, what may it boot

## FRI

To fret for anger, or for grief to moan! Fair; Gucen. Their wounded fteeds
Fret fctlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead mafters $S / . H . I$.
Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where confpircrs are Sh. Macb.
His heart frettetb againft the Lord. Prov. xix. 3. Hudibras fretting
Conqueft thould be fo long a getting,
Drew up his force.
Hudilras, b. i. cant. 2.
He fwells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He frets, he fumes, he ftares, he ftamps the ground. Drjd. How hould I fret to mangle cv'ry line,
In rev'rence to the fins of thirty-nine.
Pope.
Fre'trul. adj. [from fret.] Angry; peevifh; in a fate of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to ftand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.
Sbakefp. Hamlct. Where's the king?
-Contending with the fretful clements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the fea. Sbakef. K. Lear They are extremely fretful and peevifh, never well at reft; but always calling for this or that, or changing their pofture of lying or fitting.

Are you pofitive and fretful?
Heedlefs, ignorant, forgetful?
Fre'trully. adv. [from fretful.] Peevihly.
Fre'trulness. $n$. f. [from fretful.] Paffion; peevifhnefs.
Fre'tty. adj. [from fret.] Adorned with raifed work.
Friabílity. n. f. [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced to powder.
Hardnefs, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadfone. Locke.
FRI'ABLE. adj. [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Eafily crumbled; eafily reduced to powder.
A fpongy excrefcence groweth upon the roots of the lafertree, and fometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable,
which we call agarick. Bacon's \atural Hiflory.
The liver, of all the vifcera, is the moft friable, and eafily crumbled or diffolved.

Arbutbn:t on Diet.
FRI'AR. n. f. [A corruption of frere, French.] A religious';
a brother of fome regular order.
Holy Francifcan friar! brother! ho! Sh. Rom. and Ful.
All the priefts and friars in my realm,
Shall in proceffion fing her endlefs praifc. Shake/p. H. VI.
He fays he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.
Dryden's Spani/b Fryar.
Many jefuits and friars went about, in the difguife of Prefbyterian and Independent minifters, to preach up rebellion.

A friar would needs fhew his talent in Latin. Swift. Fríarlike. adj. [from friar.] Monaftick; unfkilled in the world.
Their friarlike general would the next day make one holyday in the Chriftian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thoufand Hungarian martyrs flain of the Turks. Knol'es's Hifory.
Fríarly. adv. [friar and like.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.
Seek not proud riches, but fuch as thou may'ft get juftly, ufe foberly, diftribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abftract nor friarly contempt of them. Bacon's E Elays. Fri'arscowl. n.f. [friar and cowl.] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it differs only in having a flower refembling a cowl.
Fríary. n.f. [from friar.] A monaftry or convent of friars.
Fríary. adj. Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did fcratch his elbow when he had fweetly invented to fignify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a cornfield.
To FRI'BBLE: v. n. To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than thofe that with the ftars do fribble.
Hudibras, p.ii. Fríbbler. n. f. [from the verb.] A trifer.' A fribbler is one who profeffes rapture for the woman, and dreads her confent.

Speifator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .258$.
FRICASSE'E. n. $\int$. [French.] A difh made by cutting chickens or other fmall things in pieces, and dreffirg them with frong fauce.

Oh, how would Homer praife their dancing dogs,
Their ftinking cheefe, and fricacy of frogs!

- He'd raife no fables, fing no flagrant lye,

Of boys with cuftard choak'd at Newberry.
King.
Frica'tion n. $f$. [fricatio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againft another.

Gencle frication draweth forth the nourifhment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them : this frication I wifh to be done in the morning.

Bacon's Natural Hijfory.
Refinous or unctuous bodies, and fuch as will fame, attract vigorounly, and moft thercof without friation, as good hard

## F R I

wax, which will convert the needle almoft as actively as the loadftune. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4 . Fríction. n.f. [frivition, Fr. fridio, from fiico, Latin.]
x. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terreftrial parts, and efpecially with fulphureous ones, emit light as often as thofe parts are fufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, friction, percuffion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?

Nezutou's Opt.
2. The refiftance in machines caufed by the motion of one body upon another
5. Medical rubbing with the flefhbrufh or cloaths

Frictions make the parts more flefhy and full, as we fee both in men and in the currying of horfes; for that they draw a greater quantity of firits to the parts.

Bacon.
Fri'day. n.f. [Fluze bxz, Saxon.] The fixth day of the week, fo named of Freya, a Saxon deity.
An' he were not kin to me, the would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffa

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And feldom fhall we fee a Friday clear.
Dryden.
FRIEND. n. f. [uriend, Dutch; freonb, Saxon. This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced frend, frendly : the $i$ totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppofed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my foul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd ftate fuftain. Shake $\int$ p.
Some man is a friend for his own occafion, and will not bide in the day of thy trouble. Eccluf. vi. 8

God's benifon go with you, and with thofe
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. Shakef. W onder not to fee this foul extend
The bounds, and feek fome other felf, a friend. Dryden. 2. One without hoftile intentions.

Who comes fo faft in filence of the night?

## - A friend.

-What friend? your name? Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the cuftom of the language fomewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's friends with Cælar,
In ftate of health thou fay'f, and thou fay'ft free. Shake $\rho$.
My fon came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then fcarce friends with him. Sbak. King Lear.
4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and afcends
His regal feat, furrounded by his friends. Dryden's EEn.
5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegafus, Theweth her fwiftnefs, and how
the is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. Peacham:
6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how cameft thou in hither?
Mat. xxii. 12.
What fupports me, do'ft thou afk?
The confcience, friend, thave loft mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence.
Milton.
To Friend. v. a. [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to fupport.

I know that we fhall have him well to friend.
When vice makes mercy, mercy's fo extended,
Sbake Jp:
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender friended.
Shakefo.
Fri'endless. adj. [from friend.]
I. Wanting friends; wanting fupport; without countenance ; deftitute; forlorn.

Alas ! I am a woman, friendlefs, hopelefs. Shak. H. VIII Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none fo much as upon the friendlefs perfon.

Soutb's Scrmons.
To fome new clime, or to thy native fky,
Oh friendlefs and forfaken virtue fly. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
To what new clime, what diftant fky , Forfaken, friendlefs, will ye fly?
Say, will ye blefs the bleak Atlantick fhore
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more?
Pope.
2. Friendless Man. The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becaufe he was, upon his exclufion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.
Fri'endliness. n. $\int$. [from friendly.]

1. A difpofition to friendfhip.

Such a liking and friendlinefs as hath brought forth the effects.

Sidney.
Exertion of benevolence.
Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendlinefs and neighbourhood, and means of fpiritual and corporal health.

Taylor's Rule of boly living.
Fríendly. adj. [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and difpofition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, defiring them to be friendly fill unto them.

2 Mac. xii. 3 1.
Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly ftill, and oft return! Milton's P. Lof. How art thou
To me fo friendly grown above the reft
To me fo friendly grown above Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ix,
Of brutal kind?

Let the Naflau-ftar in rifing majefty appear,
And guide the profp'rous marmer
With everlafting beams of fri:end'y light.
Prior.
2. Difpofed to union

Like friend'y colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new flrength and light. Pope. 3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of iuch power to ftir up joy as this,
To life fo friendly, or fo cool to thirt?.
Milton.
Friendiy. adv. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindnefs.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together fricondl., and cmbrace;
That all their eyes may bear thofe tokens home
Of our refored love and amity. Sbakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.
Friéndship. n. f. [uriend/chap, Dutch.]
I. The flate of minds united by mutual henevolence.

There is little $f$ iendjhip in the world, and leaft of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between fuperior and inferior, whofe fortunes may comprehend the one the other.

Bacoin, E [Jay 49.
He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendffisp with the favourites.

My fons, let your unfeemly difcord ceafe,
If not in friend/hip, live at le:ift in peace. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
2. Higheft degree of intimacy.

His friend/bips, ftill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Swift.
3. Favour ; perfonal kindnefs.

Raw captains are ufually fent only preferred by friendfilip, and not chofen by fuficiency.

Spenfer on Ireland. 4. Afiftance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel :
Some fric $d^{\prime} / b_{i} i_{\text {? }}$ will it lend you 'gainft the tempeft;
Repole you there.
Shak: 'pcare's King Lear.
. Conformity ; affinity ; correfpondence ; aptnefs to unite.
" e know thofe culours which have a friend 3 bip with each other, and thofe which are incompatible, in mixing together thofe colours of which we would make trial. Dryd. Dujrefncy.
FRIEZE. n. $\int$. [drap de frieze, French.] A coarfe warm cloath, made perhaps firt in liriefland.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulfe,
Drink the clear ftream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
The captive Germans; of gigantick fize
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in frieze Dryd. Perf.
He could no more live without his frizze coat than without his fkin.

Addifn's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .102$.
See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with Rkirts of frieze;
As if a man, in making poefies,
Frieze. $\}^{n . \int \text {. [In architecture.] A large flat member which }}$
FRIZE. $\}$ feparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. Harr. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. Sbakef. Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bofly fculptures grav'n ;
The roof was fretted gold. Miiton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Polydore defigned admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for friczes. Dryden's Dufrefnoy. Fríezed. adj. [from fricze.] Shagged or napped with frieze. Fri'ezelike. alj. [frieze and like.] Refembling a frieze.

I have feen the figure of Thalia, the comick mufe, fometimes with an entire headpiece and a little frize ike tower, running round the edges of the face, and fometimes with a makk for the face only.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Fri'gat. n. f. [frigate, French; fregata, Italian.]
I. A fmall thip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed
frigats.
The treafure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain frigats. Raleigh's Apology.

On high-rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Bencath whofe thade our humble figuts go. Drydeu.
2. Any fmall veffel on the water,

Behold the water work and play
About her little frigat, therein making way. Fairy 2 ueen.
Frigefa'ction. u. J. [frigus and facio, Latin.] The act of making cold.
To FRIGHT. v. a. [ Fmzban, Saxon.] To terrify; to difturb with fear; to fhock with fear ; to daunt.

The herds
Were ftrongly clam'rous in the frighted fields. Shak. H. IV. Nor exile or danger can fright a brave fpirit,
With innocence guarded
With virtue rewarded,
I make of $m y$ fufferings a merit.
Drydcn's Albicn.

## FRI

The mind frighed itfelf with any thing reflected on in grofs, and at a diftance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the fhew of nothing but difficulty.

Locke.
Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He frights the nations.
Thomifon's Autumn.
Fricht. n. f. [from the verb.] A fudden terrour.
You, if your goodnefs does not plead my caufe,
May think I broke all horpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble perfon in a fright.
To Frighten. v.a. To terrify; to fhock with dread
The rugged bear's, or fpotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infeft the wood.
Prior.

## Fríghtrul. adj. [from fright.]

1. Terrible ; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy fchooldays frightful, defp'rate, wild, and furious. Shak. Without aid you durft not undertake
This frigbtful paffage o'er the Stygian lake. Dryden's En. 2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleafing.

Frichteully. adv. [from frightful.]

1. Dreadfully ; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mals of water, and looks frightfully to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. Burnet. 2. Difagreeably; not beautifully. A worman's word.

Then to her glafs ; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look frightfully to-day?
Swift.
Frightrulness. in. f. [from frightul.] The power of impreffing terrour.
FRI'GID. adj. [ frigidus, Latin.]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this fenfe it is feldom ufed but in fcience.
In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the frigid zones the cold would have deftroyed both animals and vegetables.

Cbeyne's Pbil. Princ.
2. Without warmth of affection
3. Impotent ; without warmth of body.
4. Dull ; without fire of fancy.

If juftice Phillip's coftive head
Some frigid rhymes difburfes,
They fhall like Perfian tales be read, And glad both babes and nurfes.

8 wift.
Frígidity. n.. . [frigiditas, Latin.]

1. Coldnefs; want of warmth
2. Dulnefs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at thefe as at the higheft elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.g. Of the two extremes, one would fooner pardón phrenzy than frigidity.
3. Want of corporeal warmth

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders that ferenity which is neceffary to fo fevere an intentnefs; and the frigidity of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reafon of its dulling moifture.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 14.
4. Coldnefs of affection.

Fri'cides. adv. [from frigid.] Coldly; dully; without affection.
Frígidness. n. f. [from frigid.] Coldnefs; dulnefs; want of affection.
Frigorifick. adj. [frigorificus, frigus and facio, Lat.] Cauling cold. A word ufed in fcience.
Frigorifick atoms or particles mean thofe nitrous falts which float in the air in cold weather, and occafion freezing. Quincy. To Frile. v. a. [frilleux, French.] To quake or hiver with cold. Ufed of a hawk; as, the hawk frills. Dict.
FRINGE. n. f. [friggio, Italian; frange, French.] Ornamental appendages added to drefs or furniture.
Thofe offices and dignities were but the facings or fringes of his greatnefs.

7 he golden fringe ev'n fet the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. Dryden's Flower and Leaf. The nhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel fringes, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the fhadow was broadeft and mon luminous; and that which was remotet from it was narroweft, and fo faint as not eafily to be vifible. Newton's Opt.
To Fringe. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.
Either fide of the bank, fringed with moft beautiful trees, refifted the fun's darts.

Sidney, b.ii.
Of filver wings he took a fhining pair,
Fringed with gold.
Here, by the facred bramble ting'd,
Fairfax, fan. 14. My petticoat is doubly fring'd.

Swift:
Fripperer. n. I. [from frippier, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.
Fríppery. n. f. [fripperie, French; fripperia, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are fold.

Oh, oh, monfter, we know what belongs to a frippery.
Sbake fpeare's Tempef.
Lurana is a frippery of bankrupts, who fy thither from Druina to play their after-game.

Howel's Vocal Forreff.

## FRI

2. Old cloaths ; caft dreffes; tattered rags.

Poor poct ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whofe works are e'en the frippery of wit;
From brocage is become fo bold a thief
As we, the rohb'd, leave rage, and pity it. Ben. Jobnfon. The fighting-place now feamens rage fupply,
And all the tackling is a frippery.
Donne.
Ragfair is a place near the Tower of Lordon, where old cloaths and frippery are fold. Notes to Pope's Dunciad.
To FRISK. v. n. [frizzare, Italian.]

1. To leap; to kip .

Put water into a glafs, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glafs, preffing it fomewhat hard; and after drawing it fome few times about, it will make the water frijk and fprinkle up in a fine dew. Eacon's Nat. Hift.

The fifh fell a frifking in the net. L'Eftrange's Fables. Whether every one hath experimented this troublefome intrufion of fome frifking ideas, which thus importune the underftanding, and hinder it from being better employed, $I$ know not.

Locke.
2. To dance in frolick or gaiety

We are as twinn'd lamb, that did frife i' th' fun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale. About them frifking play'd
All beafts of th' earth. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv.
A wanton heifer frifked up and down in a meadow, at eafe and pleafure.

L'Efrange.
Watch the quick motions of the frifing tail,
Then ferve their fury with the rufhing male. Dryd. Virgil. So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beafts in gambols frifk' $d$ before their honeft god. Dryd. Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The frifking fatyrs on the fummits danc'd. Addifon. Thofe merry blades,
That frijk it under Pindus' hades.
Prior.
Peg faints at the found of an organ, and yet will dance and
frik at the noife of a bagpipe. Arbuthn. Hift. of 'Jobn Bull. Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's ifle,
To catct a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amufe;
They place before him gloves and fhoes;
Which when the brute puts aukward on
All his agility is gone:
In vain to frifk or climb he tries;
The huntimen feize the griming prize: Swiff.
Frisk. n.f. [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.
$F_{\text {RI'SKER. }}^{\text {G. n. } \int \text {. [from frijk.] A wanton; one not conftant or }}$ fettled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what :
All new fafhions be pleafant to me:
Now I am a friker, all men on me look;
What flould I do but fet cock on the hoop?
Friskiness, $x$. [from frik] Gaiet liven. Camden. word.
Fri'sky. adj. [frifque, French, from frifk.] Gay; airy. A low word.
Frit. n.f. [Among cliymifts.] Aftes or falt baked or fried together with fand.

Dica.
Frith. n. f. [fretum, Latin.]

1. A frait of the fea where the water being confined is rough.

What defp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The frith, or haul his cables from the fhore? Dryd. Wire Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny fwarms
That heave our friths, and crowd upon our fhores. Thomfon. 2. A kind of net. I know not whether this fenfe be now retained.
The Wear is a frith, reaching through the Ofe, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fifh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ftopt from iffuing out again.
Fritíllary. n.f. [fritillaire, French.] A plant.
The flower confifts of fix leaves, and is of the bell-fhaped lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the moft part, chequered: the ftyle of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, and filled with fat fecds, lying in a double row: the root confifts of two flefhy knobs, for the moft part femi-globular, betwixt which arifes the flowerttalk.

Miller.
Fri'tinancy. n. f. [from fritinnio, Latin.] The fcream of an infect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or fritinancy thereof is far more fhrill than that of the locuft, and its life fhort. Brown's Vulgar'Eriburs. FRI'TTER. n. $\delta$. [friture, French.]

1. A fmall piece cut to be fried.

Maids, fritters and pancakes ynow fee yc make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company fake. Tuff. Husb. 2. A fragment ; a fmall piece:

## FRO

## FRO

Scnfe and putter! have I lived to fland in the taunt of one that makes friteri; of Lu, lifh! Shak. Merry Wives of Windf.

If you Itrike a fulid body that is brittle, as glafs or fugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into fhivers and fritters; the motion, upon the preffure, fearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakeft.

Bacon's Natural Hiforyo
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous twitters.
Hudibras, p. iii. 3. A chcefecake; a wigg.

Aing woorth.
To Fritter. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into fin .ll pieces to be fried.
2. To break into fmall particles or fragments,

Joy to great chaos! let divifion reign
My racks and tortures foon fhall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and fritter all their fenfe. Dunciad
How prologues into prefaces decay,
And thefe to notes are fritter'd quite away. Pope's Dunciad. FRI'VOLOUS. adj. [frivolus, Latin; frivole, Fr.] Slight; trifling ; of no moment.
It is frivolous to fay we ought not to ufe bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and prefume all fuch bad as it pleafeth themfelves to dinike.

Hooker, b. iv. S. 4
Thefe feem very frivolous and fruitlefs; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. Spenfer. She tam'd the brinded lionefs,
And fpotted mountain pard; but fet at nought
The frivilous bolt of Cupid.
Thofe things which now feem frivolous and night,
Will be of ferious confequence to you,
Milton.
When they have inade you once ridiculous
Rofcommon:
All the impeachments in Greece and Rome feem to have agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever perfon they impeached, however frivolous the articles, or however weak the furmifes, whereon they were to proceed in their proofs.

Swift.
I will not defend any miftake, and do not think my felf obliged to anfwer every frivolous objection. Arbuibnot. Fri'volousness. n. $\int$. [from frivolous.] Want of importance; trifingnefs.
Frivolousiy. adv. [from frivolous.] Trifingly; without weight.
To Frizle. v.a. [frifer, Fr.] To curl in fhort curls like nap of frieze.

## 'Th' humble fhrub

And bufh, with frizl'd hair impiicit. Milton's Parad. Lofl.
They frizled and curled their hair with hot irons. Hakewill. I doff'd my fhoe, and fwear
Therein I fpy'd this yellow frizled hair. Gay's Paftorals.
Frízler. n. f. [from frizle.] One that makes thort curls.
FRO. adv. [of fna, Saxon.

1. Backward; regreffively. It is only ufed in oppofition to the word to; to and fro, backward and forward.

The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having \{poiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Caithaginians: fo betwixt them both, to and fro, there was fcarce a native Spaniard left. Sperif.

As when a heap of gather'd thorus is caft,
Now to, now fro, before th' autumnal blaft,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. Pope's OdyJey.
2. It is a contraction of from: not now ufed.

They turn round like grindleitones,
Which they dig out fro the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives and felves.
Frock. n. f. [froc, French.]

1. A drefs; a coat.

That monfter, cuftom, is angel yet in this,
That to the ufe of actions fair and good,
He likewife gives a frock or livery,
That aptly is put on.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Chalybean tempcr'd fteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. Milton's Agonifes, l. 129.
2. A kind of clofe coat for men.

Iftrip my body of my fhepherd's frock. Dryden. 3. A kind of gown for childrèn.

Frog. n.f. [Fnozza, Saxon.]

1. A fimall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalifts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaft and fifh. There is likewife a fmall green frog that perches on trees, faid to be venomous.

Poor 'Tom, that eats the fwimming frog, the toad, the todpole.

SbakeJpiare's King Lear.
Aufter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which Chall defcénd frojgs. Pacham on Drawing.
2. 'The hollow part of the horfe's hoof.

Fróg'bir. n. j: [frog and bit.] An herb.
Ainfworth.
Frógrish. n. $\rho$. [frog and filb.] a kind of fifh. Ainfworth.
Fróggrass. n.f. [frog and grafs.] A kind of herb.
Frócilettuce. n. $\int$. [frog and lettuce.] A plant.
Froise. n. f. [from the French froifer, as the pancake is crifped
or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food ntade by frying bacon inclofed in a pancake.
FRO'LICK. adj. [vrolijch, Dutch.]. Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairics, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the prefence of the furts
Following darknefs like a dream
Now are frolick. Shakefprare's Midfun: Night's Dircamt: Whether, as fome fages fing,
The frolick wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying
There on beds of violets blue,
And frefh-blown rofes wath'd in dew;
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair.
Miltons
Who ripe, and frolick of his full-grown age;
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At laft betakes him to this ominous wood. Miltomo
The gay, the frolick, and the loud. Waller
Frólick. n. f. [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his frolick once again,
And his pretenfions to divinity.
Rofcommon.
Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like froitcks
and excurfions, was immediately accufed of this. Swift
While rain depends, the penfive cat gives o'er
Her frolicks, and purfues her tail no more. Swift.
「o Frólick. v. n. [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be fineft at ev'ry fine fhow,
And frolick it all the long day.
Rowes
Frólickly. adv. [from frulick.] Gaily; wild'y.
Fro'LicKsome. adj. [from frolick.] Full of wild gaiety.
Frúlicksomeness. $n$. f., [from frolickfome.] Wildnefs of gaiety ; pranks.
Frólicksomily. adv. [from frolickjome.] With wild gaiety.
From. prep. [fnam, Saxon and Scottifi:]

1. Away ; noting privation.

Your flighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thoufand fubjects from your power. Drydent
In fetters one the barking porter ty' d ,
And took him trembling from his fov'rsign's fide. Drydeno (lariffa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from the fhining cafe. Pope. 2. Noting reception.

What time would $f_{\text {pare }}$ from fteel receives its date. Fopes 3. Noting proceffion, defcent, or birth.

Thus the hard and ftubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. Blackmore's Creation. The fong began from Jove: Dryden. Succeeding kings rife from the happy bed.

Dryden.
Irene.
4. Noting tranfmiffion.

The meffengers from our fifter and the king. Shakefp.
5. Noting abflraction; vacation from.

I fhall find time
From this enormous flate, and feek to give
Lofles their remedies.
With to following; noting fucceffion
Thefe motions we muft examine from firft to laft, to find out what was the form of the earth. Burn. Theo. of the Earth.

He bid her from time to time be comforted Addif. Speciat. 7. Out of; noting emiffion.

When the moft high
Eternal Father, from his fecret cloud
Amidft, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. Milt. Par. Loft:
Then pierc'd with pain, fhe fhook her haughty head,
Sigh'd from her inward foul, and thus the faid. Dryd. EEn。
8. Noting progrefs from premiffes to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclufion of experience from the time patt to the time prefent will not be found and perfect.

Bacon's War with Spain.
This is evident from that high and refined morality, which fhined forth in fome of the ancient heathens. South's Sermons. 9. Noting the place or perfon from whom a meffage is brought.

The king is coming, and I muft fpeak with him from the
bridge._How now, Fluellen, cam'tt thou from the bridge?
Shakejpeare's Henry V.
10. Out of : noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky fhores I came,
Of poor defcent; Acates is my name. Addif. Ovid. Mer.
Ir. Becaufe of. Noting the reafon or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler caufe;
From your own knowledge, not from nature's laws. Dryden.
David celebrates the glory of God from the confideration of the greatnefs of his works.

Tillot fon, Sermon 4:
We ficken foon from her contagious care;
Grieve for her forrows, groan for her defpair.

## FR O

Relaxations fiom plenitude is cured by fpare diet，and from any caufe hy that which is contrary to it．Arbutinot on Alim． 12．Out of．Noting the ground or caufe of any thing．

They who believe that the praifes which arife from valour are fuperiour to thofe which proceed from any other virtues， have not confidered．Dryden＇s Virg．It $n$ ．Dedication．

What entertainment can be raifed from fo pitiful a machine？ We fee the fuccefs of the battle from the very beginning．$D_{r y d}$ ．
＇Tis true from force the ftrongeft titles fpring．Dryden．
13．Not near to．Noting diftance．
His regiment lies half a mile at leaft
South from the mighty power of the king．Sbak．Rich．III． 14．Noting feparation or receflion．

To die by thee，were but to die in jeft；
From thee to die，were torture more than death．Sh．H．VI． By the facred radiance of the fun，
The myfteries of Hecate，and the night；
By all the operations of the orbs，
From whom we do exift，and ceafe to be，
Here I difclaim all my paternal care．Shakcfp．King Lear．
Haft thou beheld，when fiom the goal they ftart，
The youthful charioteers，with heaving heart，
Rufh to the race，and，panting，fcarcely bear
Th＇extremes of feverifh hope and chilling fear．Dryd．Virg． 15．Noting exemption or deliverance．

From jealoufy＇s tormenting frife，
For ever be thy bofom free．
Prior．
16．At a diffance．Noting abfence．
Our father he hath writ，fo hath our fifter，
Of diff＇rences，which I beft thought it fit
To anfwer from our home．Shakefpeare＇s King Lear．
17．Noting derivation．
I lay the deep foundations of a wall，
And Enos，nam＇d from me，the city call．
Dryden＇s 届n．
18．Since．Noting diftance from the paft．
The flood was not the caufe of mountains，but there were mountains from the creation．Raleigh＇s Hiffory of the World．
I had，from my childhood，a wart upon one of my fingers
Bacon＇s Natural Hifory，N ${ }^{\circ} .997$.
The other had been trained up from his youth in the war of Flanders．

Clarendon，b．viii．
The milk of tygers was his infant food，
Taught from his tender years the tafte of blood．Dryden．
Were there，from all eternity，no memorable actions done ＇till about that time？

Tilliffon，Sermon I．
19．Contrary to．
Any thing fo overdone is from the purpofe of playing； whofe end，both at the firft and now，was and is to hold，as ＇twere，the mirrour up to nature．

Sbakefpeare＇s Hamlct． Do not believe，
That from the fenfe of all civility，
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence．Shakefp．
Did you draw bonds to forfeit？Sign，to break？
Or mult we read you quite from what we fpeak，
And find the truth out the wrong way？
Donne．
20．Noting removal．
Thrice from the ground The leap＇d．Dryden＇s IEn．b．ii．
21．From is very frequently joined by an ellipfis with adverbs： as，from above，from the parts above；from below，frum the places below；of which fome are here exemplified．
22．From aboúr．
He ，which gave them from above fuch power，for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught，endued them alfo with wifdom from above，to teach that which they fo did con－ firm．

Hooker，b．iii．S． 8.
No fooner were his eyes in number bound，
When，from above，a more than mortal found
Invades his ears．
Dryden＇s EEn．b．viii．
23．From afar．
Light demilances from afar they throw．Dryden＇s $E E_{i} n$ ． 24．From benealh．

With whirlwinds from bencath fhe toff＇d the Chip，
And bare＇expos＇d the bofom of the deep．Dryden＇s Virgil．
An arm arifes of the Stygian flood，
Which，breaking from beneath with bellowing found，
Whirls the black waves and rattling ftones around．Dryden． 25．From behind．

Sec，to their bafc reftor＇d，earth，feas，and air，
And joyful ages from behind，in crowding ranks appear．Dry． 26．From far．

The train，proceeding on their way，
From far the town and lofty tow＇rs furvey．Dryden＇s En． 27．From bigh．

Then heav＇n＇s imperious queen thot down from high．Dryd． 28．From thence．Here from is fuperfuous．

In the neceflary differences which arife from thence，they rather break into feveral divifions than join in any one publick intereft；and from bence have always rifen the moft dangerous factions，which have ruined the peace of nations．Clarcndon． 29．From whbence，From is here fuperfluous．

## FR O

While future realms his wand＇ring thoughts delight，
Fis daily vifion，and his dream by night，
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye，
From whence he fees his abfent brother fly．Pope＇s Statius．
30．From whbere．
From where high Ithaca o＇erlooks the floods，
Brown with o＇er－arching fhades and pendent woods，
Us to thef．Mores our filial duty draws．Pope＇s Odyfey．
3r．From without．
When the plantation grows to flrength，then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men，that it may fpread into generations，and not be pieced from without．Bacon．

If native power prevail not，flall I doubt
To feek for necdful fuccour from without．Dryden＇s $E n$ ．
32 From is fometimes followed by another prepofition，with its －proper cafe．
33．From amidf．
Thou too fhalt fall by time or barb＇rous foes，
Whofe circling walls the fev＇n fam＇d hills enclofe；
And thou，whofe rival tow＇ro invade the fkies，
And，from amidft the waves，with equal glory rife．Addifor．
34．F゙гом among．
Here had vew begun
My wand＇ring，had not he，who was my guide
Up hither，from among the trees appear＇d，
Prefence divine！Milton＇s \＆aradife Loft，b．viii．
35．From beneath．
My worthy wife our arms minaid，
And from beneath my head my fword convey＇d．Dryd．应n．
36．From beyond．
There followed him great multitudes of people from Gali－ lee，and from bijond Jordan．

Mat．iv． 25 －
37．From forth．
Young Aretus，from forth his bridal bow＇r，
Brought the full laver o＇er their hands to pour，
And canifters of confecrated flour．Pofe＇s Ody Jey．
38．From off．
The fea being conftrained to withdraw from off certain
tracis of lands，which lay＇till then at the bottom of it．Woodw．
Knights，unhors＇d，may rife from off the plain，
And fight on foot，their honour to regain．Dryden．
39．From out．
The king with angry threatnings from out a window，where he was not afhamed the world thould behold him a beholder， commanded his guard and the reft of his foldiers to haften their death．

Sidney，b．ii．
And join thy voice unto the angel－quire，
From out his fecret altar touch＇d with hallow＇d fire．Milton． Now flake，from out thy fruitful breaft，the feeds
Of envy，difcord，and of cruel deeds．Dryden＇s EEn．b．vii，
Strong god of arms，whofe iron fceptre fways
The freezing North and hypcrborean feas，
Terror is thine；and wild amazement，flurg
From out thy chariot，withers $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ the ftrong．
Dryden．
40．From out of．
Whatfoever fuch principle there is，it was at the firt found out by difcourf，and drawn from cut of the very bowels of heaven and earth．

Hocker，6．i．S． 8.
41．From under．
He ，though blind of fight，
Defpis＇d，and thought extinguifh＇d quite，
With inward eyes illuminated，
His fiery virtue rous＇d
From under afhes into fudden flame．Mitton＇s Agonifes．
42．FROM within．

## From witbin

The broken bowels，and the bloated $\mathfrak{f k}$ ，
A buzzing noife of bees his cars alarms．Dryd．Virg．Geor．
Frómward．prep．［ Fram and peafo，Saxon．］Away from； the contrary to the word tuards．
As chearfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward
fiomward his death．
The common horizontal needle is continually varying towards Eaft and Weft；and fo the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down，towards or fromzuards the zenith，

Cbeyne＇s Pbil．Princ．
Frondíferous．adj．［frondifer，Lat．］Bearing leaves．Diff．
FRONT．n．f．［frons，Latin；front，French．］
1．The face．
His frint yet threatens，and his frowns command．Prior． They ftand not front to front，but each doth view
The other＇s tail，puifu＇d as they purfue．Creccl＇s Manilius． The patriot virtues that diftend thy thought，
Spread on thy front，and in thy bofom glow．
Thomfon：
2．The face，in a leafe of cenfure or diflike：$s s$ ，a hardened front；a ficrecefront．This is the ufual fenfe．
3．The face as oppofed to an enemy．
His forward hand，inur＇d to wounds，makes way
Upon the fharpeft fronts of the moft fierce．Daniel＇s C．II： 4．The part or place oppofed to the face．

## FRO

Tle accefs of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had fhot that thundered upon them from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at fea in fank. Bacon. 5. The van of :ll anm:
'Twiat hof and hof hut narrow fpace was left,
A dreadful interval! and fisint to front
Prefented, Atcod in terrible array. Liilton's Paradife Loft.
6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both thefe fides are not only returns, but parts of the front ; and uniform without, thongh feverally partitioned within, and are on both fides of a great and flately tower, in the inidft of the fromt.

Bacon, EJJay 46
Palladius advifeth the fiont of his edifice fhould fo refpect the South, that in its firtt angle it receive the rifing rays of the Winter fun, and decline a little from the Winter fetting thereof.

Brizin's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.

## The prince approach'd the door

Poffefs'd the porch, and on the front above
He fix'd the fatal bough.
Dryden's 届n. b. vi.
One fecs the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders.

Addijon's Kemarks on Italy.
7. The moft con'picuous part or particular.

To Front. v. a. [from the noun]

1. To oppofe dircetly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four flall front them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'fape from your encounter, then they light on us. Shalefprarc's Henry IV. p. i.
Can you, when you have pufn'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to frout his revenges with eafy groans. Shakefpeare's Coricianus.
Some are either to be won to the ftate in a faft and true mantier, or fronted with fone other of the fame party that may oppofe them, and fo divide the reputation. Liacon's $\mathbb{I} \int$ ays.

I thall front thee, like fome ftaring ghoft,
With all my wrongs about me. Dryden's Don Sebafiian. 2. To ftand oppofed or overagainft any place or thing.

The fquare will be one of the moft beautiful in italy when this ftatue is erected, and a townhoufe built at one end to front the church that ftands at the other.

Addifon on Itaiy.
Tó Front. v. n. To ftand foremoft.
I front but in that file,
Where others tell fteps with me. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII. Fro'ntal. n. /. [frontale, Lat. frontal, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally compofed amongft the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. - 2uincy.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of maltick: frontales may alfo be applied. Wifeman's Surgery.
The torpedo, being alive, flupifies at a diffance; but after death produceth no fuch cffect; which had they retained, they might have fupplied opium, and ferved as frontals in phrenfies Brown's Vulgar Ërrours, b. iii. Frontated. adj. [from frons, Latin.] In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laft perhaps terminates in a right line: ufed in oppofition to culpared, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.
Fru'ntbox. ".f. [front and box.] The box in the playhoufe from which there is a direct view to the ftage.

How vain are all thefe glories, all our pains,
Unlefs good fenfe preferve what beauty gains!
That men may fay, when we the frontbix grace,
Pehold the firft in virtue, as in face. Pope's Ra of the Lock Fro'nted. adj. [from front.] Formed with a front.

Part fronted brigades form.
Milton.
Fróntier. n. f. [frontiere, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoft verge of any territory; the border : properly that which terminates not at the fea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of thofe borders away, or plant garrifons upon all thofe frontiers about him. Spenfer on Ireland. I upon my frontiers here
Keep refidence,
That little which is left fo to defend. Miiton's Paradifo Lof. Fróntier. adj. Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmoft bounds,
Where rifing feas infult the frontier grounds.
Addifon. Fróntisprice. n. $\int$. [fronti/picium, id quod in fronte confpicitur; frontiffice, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With fronti/picce of diamond and gold
Embellifh'd, thick with fparkling orient gems
The portal fhone.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii.
Who is it has informed us that a rational foul can inhabit no tenement, inlefs it has juft fuch a fort of frontijpice? Locke.

The frontifpiece of the townhoufe has pillars of a beautiful black marble, ftreaked with white.

Acldijon on Italy.
Fr.o'nriess, adj. [from front.] Without blufhes; without fhame, without diffidence.

Thee, frontlefs man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy inftruments of death and tools of war. Dryd. Iliad.
For vice, though fronte'ess and of harden'd face,
Is datated at the fight of awful grace.
Dryden.

## FR O

Strike a blufh through fronties/s flatery.
Fróntlet. n. f. [from fions, Latin; frontian, Freinch.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that fiontlet on? You are too much of late $i$ ' th' frown. Sbakefperre's King Lear: They fhall be as frontlets between thine cyes. Dewtr. vi. \& To the forchead frontlets were applied, to reftrain and intercept the influx.

IVifeman's Su:? incry.
Frontroo'm. n. f. [front and room.] An apartment in the forepart of the houfe.
If your frop fands in an eminent ftreet, the frontrooms aro commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be in:convenient to make the frontrom fhallow. Moxon's Mech. Ex:
Frore. adj. [bevroren, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not ufed finice the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of firc. Milt. P. L
Frorne. adj. [bezvoren, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congcaled with cold. Obfolcte.

O , my heart-blood is well nigh frorne I feel,
And my galage grown faft to my heel. Sperifer's Pafora's.
FROST. n. f. [rnorr, Saxcn.]

1. The laft effect of cold; the power or ast of congelation.

This is the fate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloffoms,
And bears his blufhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froft, a killing frof,
And when he thinks, good cafy manl, full furcly
His greatnefs is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls.
Shakeftearg's Henry VIII,
When the frof feizes upon wine, only the more waterifh parts are congealed: there is a mighty firit which can retreat into itfclf, and within its own compafs lie fecure from the freezing impreffion. South's Sermons.
2. The appearance of plants and trees fparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that fhine with filver froft,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure loft. Pope's Winter. Fro'stbitten. adj. [frof and bitten.] Nipped or withered by the froft.
The leaves, gathered fomewhat before they are too much froflitten, make excellent matreffes. $\quad$ Nortimer. Fro'sted. adj. [from froft.] Laid on in inequalities like thofe of the hoar froft upon plants.

The rich brocaded filk unfold,
Where rifing flow'rs grow ftiff with frofed gold. Gay. Fro'stily adv. [from frofy.]
I. With froft; with exceffive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou Ghould'ft utterly
Difpraife my work, than praife it fiofily.
Ben. 7obnfon. Fro'stiness. n.f. [from frofty] Cold; freezing cold.
Fro'stnail. n.f. [froft and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horfe's fhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are ftrait only to take hold, for better progreffion; as a horfe that is hod with frofinails. Grevis C. Fro'stwork. n. f. [froft and work.] Work in which the fubflance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon fhrubs.

By nature fhap'd to various figures, thofe
The fruitful rain, and thefe the hail compofe;
The fnowy fleece and curious froftwork thefe,
Produce the dew, and thofe the gentle breeze. Blackmire Fro'sty. adj. [from frof.]

1. Having the power of congelation; exceffive cold

For all my blood in Kome's great quarrel thed,
For all the frofy nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned fons. Shakefj. Titus Andronicus. The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame', and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire fcorcheth in frof $1 y$ weather. Bacon.

A gnat, half ftarved with cold and hunger, went out one frofty morning to a bee-hive. $L^{\prime} E /$ trange.
2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindnefs or courage.

What a frofy fpirited rogue is this! Sbakefo. Henry IV.
3. Hoary; gray-haired; refembling frof.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banifh'd from the frofty head,
Where fhall it find a harbour in the earth? Sbak. H. VI. FROTH. n. f. [froe, Danifh and Scottilh.]

1. Spume ; foam ; the bubbles caufed in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth foamy fteed.
Fairy ब̈ecn, b. i. cant. Ir:
When wind expireth from under the fea, as it caufeth fome refounding of the water, fo it caufeth fome light motions of bubbles, and white circles of frotb. Bacon's Nat. Nififory. Surging waves againft a folid rock,
Though all to thivers dafh'd, th' affault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. Aition's Pa. Reg:
The ufelefs froth fwims on the furface, but the prarl lies covered with a mafs of waters.

Glanv. Scepf c. 9.

## FRO

## The featter'd ocean fies :

Black fands, difcolour'd froth, and mingled mud arife. Dry.
They were the froth my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd moft.
Dryden's Aure: gzrbr.
If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with foap, he agitated to raife a froth; and after that froth. has ftood a little, there will appear, to one that fhall view it intently, various colours every where in the furfaces of the feveral bubbles; but to one that fhall go fo far off that he cannot diftinguifh the colours from one another, the whole froth will grow white, with a perfect whitenefs.

Newton's Opt.
A painter, having finifted the piclure of a horfe, excepting the loofe froth about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unfuccefsful effays, defpairing to do that to his fatisfaction, in a great rage threw a fpunge at it, all befmeared with the colours, which forturately hitting upon the right place, by one bold ftroke of chance moft exactly fupplied the want of tkill in the artift.

Bentiey's Sermons.
2. Any empty or fenfelefs fhow of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, folid, or fubftantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being froth,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. Tuff. Husb.
To Froth. v. n. [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out fpume; to generate fpume.

He frets within, froths treafon at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. Dryden's Don Seiafiian.
Fróthily. adv. [from frothy.]

1. With foam; with fpume.
2. In an empty trifling manaer.

Fro'thy. adj. [from frotb.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or fpume

The fap of trees is of differing natures; fome watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; fome thick, as apples; fome gummy, as cherries; and fome frothy, as elnis.

Behold a frothy fubftance rife
Be cautious, or your bottle fies.
Bacm.
Suift.
2. Soft; not folid; wafting.

Their bodies are fo folid and hard as you need not fear that bathing fhould make them frothy. Baccn's Natural Hifory. 3. Vain ; empty ; trifing.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the frotly vanity of difcourfe that commonly attends thefe pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of fenfe and virtue?

L'Effrange, Faile 185.
Though the principles of religion were never fo clear and evident, yet they may be nade ridiculous by vain and froiby men; as the graveft and wifeft perfon in the world may be abufed by being put in a foi's coant, Gillation, Sermon
FROUNCE. n. $f$. A word ufed by falconers for a difimper, in which white fpittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

Skinner and Ainfworth.
To Frounce. v. a. [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at fift probably ufed in contempt.

Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guife,
Some prank their rufis, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. Fairy 2yeer, b. i. cant. 4.
Some warlike fign muft be ufed; either a flovenly bufkin, or an overfaring frounced head. Afcham's Schoolmatier.

Thus, night, of fee me in thy pale career,
'Till civil fuited morn appear;
Not trick'd and frounc'd as fhe was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt.
Fro'uzy. adj. [ A cant word.] Dim; foetid; mufty.
Petticoats in friztzy heaps.
When firt Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and fteams her looks difgrace;
A frouzy dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face.
Milton.
Swift.

FRO'WARD adj Swift. vernable; angry; perverfe: the contrary to coward.
The froward pain of mine own heart made me fo delight to punifh him, whom I eftcemed the chiefeft Iet in the way.

She's not froward, but modeft as the dove:
Silney.
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. Sbakefparc.
Whofe ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths. Prov. ii. 15.
Time moveth fo round, that a froward retention of cuftom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. Bacon, Efiay 25.
'Tis with froward men, and fruzuard factions too, as 'tis with froward children; they'll be fooner quieted by fear than by any fenfe of duty.

L'Efirange.
They help or occafion flecp, as we find by the conimon ufe and experience of rocking froward children in cradles.

Temile.
Frówardey. adv. [from froward.] Peevifhly; perverfely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went froverdly in the way of his heart.

If. Ivii. 17.

Fro'wardness. i.f. [from frizuard.] Pcevifmefs; perverfenefs.

How many frowardneffes of ours docs he fmother? how many indignities does he pals by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?

Sonith's Serments.
We'll mutually forget
The warmth of goutli and frowurdnefs of age. Addiif. Cato. Fro'wer. n. f. [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A frower of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a fawpit, grod huffandry hath. Tuff. Husb. To FROWN. v. a. [frigner, old French, to wrink!e. Skimner.] To exprefs difpleafure by contracing the face to wrinkles; to look ficm.

Say, that the frozins; I'll fay, fle looks as clear
As morning rofes newly wafh'd with dew. Skakefeare. They chufe their magiftrate;
And fuch a one as he, who puts his thall,
His popular fhall, againit a graver bench
Than ever frown'd. Shaticpeare's Cori;lanus.
How now, daughter, what makes that froutlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.
-Thou waft a pretty fellow, when thou hadft no need to care for ber frowning. S:akejpeare's King Lear. Heroes in animated marble frown.

The wood,
Whofe fhady horrors on a rifing brow
Wav'd high, and $f_{i}$ zun'd upon the flream below. Pope. Frown. n.f. [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of difpleafure.
Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by fome notable exploit win again her favour. Krolles's Hifury of the Turks. In his half-closd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hoftiie terror ftand;
His front yet threatens, and his frowins command. Prior.
Frówningly. adv. [from fiown] Sternly; with a look of difpleafure.

What, look'd he fiouningly?

- A count'nance more in forrow than in anger. Sbak. Ham. Fro'wy. adj. Mufty; mofly. 'This word is now not ufed; but inftead of it frouzy:

But if they with thy gotes thould yede,
They foon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the frowy fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted.
Spenfer's Paftorals.
Frózen. part. pall: of frecze.
Againft whum was the fine frozen knight, frozen in defpair; but his armour fo naturally reprefenting ice, and all his furniture fo lively anfwering thereto, as yet did I never fee any thing that pleafed me better.

Sidney, b. ii.
How dire a tempeft from Mycenre pour'd,
Our plains, our temple;, and our tow: devour'd:
What was the wafte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Afia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n fuch have heard, if any fuch there be,
Whofe earth is bounded by the frozen fea. Dryden's En. Fierce Boreas, with his off pring, iffues forth
T'invade the frozen waggon of the North. Dryd. Ovid. A cheerful blaze arofe, and by the fire
They warm'd there frozon feet, and diry'd their wet attire.
Dryden's Fiover and Leaf.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Socicty.

Who this profefs,
Shine in the dignity of $F . R$. $S$
Pope.
Fru'ctiferous. adj. [fractifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. Ainf.
To FRU'CTIFY. v. a. [ fructificr, French.] 'Io make fruitful; to fertilife.
The legal levies the fovereign raifes, are as vapours which the fun cxhales, which fall down in fiveet howers to fructify the earth.

Liouel's V'ical Foreft.
Where e'er fhe looks, behold fome fudden birth
Adorns the trees, and fructifies the earth.
Cranville.
To Fru'ctify. v.n. To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may frudify; malecth the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courace; and ferveth as a moft approved remedy :gaint all dolefui and heavy accidents which befall mm in this prefent life. Hocker.

Thus would there nothing fiumify, cither ncar or under them, the fun being horizontal to the poles Brocin's Vu. Err. Fructifica'rion. n. f. [from fruchijg.] The at of caufing or of bearing fruit ; fecundation; fertility.

That the tap doth powerfully rife in the Sprine, to put the pfant in a capacity of frueffica ion he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath fender reafon to doubt.
lironis V'u'gar Lirrours, B. ii.
Fru'ctuous. ad!: [frucucux, Fr. from fiucify.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the fight
Apples of price, and plenteous hieares of corn
Oft interlacid occur ; and both in, hibe
Fitting congenial juice, fo rich the foil,
So much does frucinous mointure o'erabound!
Pl::Mips.

## F R U

## FRU

FRU'G.AL. adj. [frugalis, Latin; frugal, Fr.] Thrifty; fparing ; parfmonious; not prodigal; not profufe; not lavifh.

If if through nuifts he moots his fullen beams,
Firusal of light, in loofe and ftraggling ftreams Sufpect a drılling day. Liryden's Virgil's Geergicks.
Fru'gaily. adv. [from fiugal.] Parlmonioufly; faringly; thriftily.

Nican time young Pafimond his marriage prefs ${ }^{\circ}$,
And frupaliy refolv'd, the charge to thun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own.
Dryden.
Frugálity. n. f. [frugaliti, French; frugalitas, Latin.] Thrift ; parfimony; good hufbandry.
As tor the ceneral fort of men, frugality may be the caufe of drinking water; for that is no lmall faving, to pay nothing for one's diink

Bacon.

## rognlity and bounty ton,

Thofe diff'ring virtues, meet in you.
Wallcr.
In this frugality of your praifes, fome things I cannot onit.

Dryden's Fubles, Dedication.
The boundaries of virtues are indivifible lines: it is impoffible to march up clofe to the frontiers of fiugality, without citering the territories of parfimony. Arbutbnot's Fobn Bull. Fru oiferous. adi. [ frugifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. Aing. FRUII. n $\int$ [ fri:ces, Latin; frwith, Welh; fruit, French.] 1. i he producit of a tree or plant in which the feeds are cohtained

The frawberry grows underneath the nettic,
And wholfome berries thrive and ripen beft,
Neighbour'd by fruit of bafer quality. Sibakefp. Henry $V$.
2. That part of a plant which is takenf for food.
By talling of that fruit forbid,

Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. Davies.
See how the rifing fruits the gardens crown,
Imbibe the fun, and make his light their own. Blackmore. 3. Production.

The frit of the fpirit is in all goodnefs and righteoufnefs, and truth.

Ez.v. 9.
4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can'ft thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their fwol'n bellies thall enlarge their fiuit. Sandys. 5. Advantage gained by any enterprife or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the fruits of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to pofterity ?

Another fruit, from confidering things in themfelves,
will be, that each man will purfue his thoughts in that method which will be moft agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenfion of what it fuggefts to him. Locke.
6. The effect or confequence of any adtion.

She blumed when the confidered the effect of granting ; fle was pale, when the remembered the fruits of denying. Sidnes.

They fhall eat of the fruit of their own way. Prov. i 3 31.
If . I live in the flefh, this is the fruit of my iabour Pbiliz i.
Fru'itage. n. f. [fiuitage, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrofial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar. Milton's Paradife Lof, 6.v.
Greedily they pluck'd
The fiuitage, fair to fight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. Milton.
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flow-
ers and fruitage for the garniming of their work? More. Fru'itsearer. n. f. [fruit and bearcr.] That which produces fruit.

Trees, efpecially fruitbearers, are often infegted with the meafles.

Mortimer's Husbundry.
Frutiteraring. adj. [fruit and bear.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as fruitbearing trees on thofe that bear not. Mort. Husbandiry. Frujiterer. n. f. [fiuitice, French.] One who trades in fruit.
I did fight with one Sampron Stockfifh, a fruiterer, behind Gray's-inn.

Shatcficarc's Henry IV. p. ii.
Walnuts the fruit'rer's hand in Autumn ftain;
Blue piumbs and juicy pears aurgment his gain.
Gay.
Fru'itery. n. f. [fruitcric, Ficnch.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithfanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the fmall fruitcry
Fxempt from ills, an oriental blaft
Difaftrous flies.
Pbillips.
2. A fruit loft ; a repofitory for fruit.

Fru'trfue. adj. [fruit and full.]
I. Fértile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If fhe continued cruel, he could no more fuftain his life than the earth remain $f$ nitful in the fun's continual abfence.

Sidney, b. ii.
2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gुardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruilf ful were the next: Shakefo.
3. Prolifick ; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddefs, hear a father!
Sufpend thy purpofe, if thou did'ft intend
'To make this creature fruitful:
Into her womb convey fterility. Shakefpcare's King Lear.
I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damfels fruitful. Gay's Preface to the What d'ye C'all is.
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural hades admire,
And from Britannia's publick pofts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays.
Addifono
Fru'struli. y . adv. [from fruitfu!.]
. In fuch a manner as to be poolifick.
How facred feeds of fea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through univerfal night,
And empty fpace, did fruitfully unite.
Rofcommon:
2. Plenteoнfly; abundantiy.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully; offered. Sbakefp. Fruitrulness. n. f. [from fruitful.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we afcribe the fame fruitfulnefs to any part of the earth, nor the fame virtue to any plant thercon growing; that they had before the foond. Raleigh's Hift. of the World. 2. The quality of being prolifick.

The goddefs, prefent at the match fhe made,
So blefs'd the bed, fuch fruitfuliness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had fnarpen'd either horn,
To crown their blifs, a lovely boy was born. Dryd. Ovid. 3. Exubierant abundance.

The remedy of fruitfulnefs is eafy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praife fome things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but juftly hate him for.

Ben. Fobnfon's Difcoveries.
Fruitgroises. n.f. [fruit and groves.] Shades, or clofe plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful flave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the fruitgroves?
Pope's Ody $\int f e y, \quad$ b. iv.
FRUITION. n. f. [fiuor, Latin.] Enjoyment; poffeffion; pleafure given by poffeflion or ufe.
Man doth not feem to reft fatisfied either with fruition of that wherewith his life is preferved, or with performance of fuch actions as advance him moft defervedly in eftimation.

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to feek fhipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n a!l they wifh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cainnot fo great a fluency receive,
But their fruition to a flranger leave. Sandys's Paraphrafe. Affiction generally difables a man from purfuing thofe vices in which the guilt of men confifts: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition deftroyed:

Rogers's Sermonst
Wit once, like beauty, without art or drefs,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find fuccels;
'Till by fruition, novelty deftroy'd,
The nymph mult find new charms to be enjoy'd. Granv. Fru'itive. adj. [from the noun.] Enjoying; poffeffing; having the power of enjoyment.

To whet our longings for fruitive or experimental knowledge, it is referved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we fhal! be; when there.
Fru'itless: alj. [from fruit.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the firft forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear feed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was fiuitlef. Raleigb's Hiftor 2. Vain ; productive of no advantage ; idle; unprofitable.

O ! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whofe joys fo fruitlefs are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or ftraightway on that laft long voyage fare. Fairy Quen.
Serpent! we might have fpar'd our coming hither ;
Fruitlefs to me, thougin fruit be here $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ excefs. Milt. P. L. 3. Without offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitlefs crown,
And put a barren feepter in my gripe;
No fon of mine fucceeding. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Fru'etlesscy. adv. [from fruitles.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.
After this fruit curiofity fruitlefy enquireth, and coinfidence blindly determineth. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.

Walking they talk'd, and fruitlefy divin'd
What friend the prieftels by thofe words defign'd. Dryden.
Fruit-time: n. $\int$. [frzit aurd time.] The Autumin; the time for gathering fruit.
Fru'st,ree n.f. [fruit and triee.] A tree of that kind whofe principal value arifes from the fruit produced by it.

## F R Y

Lady, by yonder bleffied moon I vow,
That tips with filver all thefe fruittrce tops. Shakefpeare. They took ftrong cities, pollelfed houles full of all goods, wells digged, vincyards and oliveyards, and fruittrees in abundance.
$N_{c}$ b. ix. $25^{\circ}$
All with a border of rich fruittrees crown'd,
Whofe loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Wallir.
Frumenta'cious. adj. [from frumentum, Latin.] Made of grail.

Dict.
Frume'nty. n. f. [frumentum, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
ToFrump. v.a. 'To mock; to browbeat. Skinner. Ainfw. To Frush. v.a. [ [Joifer, French.] To break, bruife, or cruih.

Hanmer.
I like thy armour well;
Ill frufi it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be mafter of it. Shakejpeare's Troilus and Creffida. Frush. n. f. [from the verb.] A fort of tender honn that grows in the middle of the fole, and at fome diftance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork.

Farritr's Dict.
Frustra'neous. adj. [fruftra, Latir.] Vain; ufelefs; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being io fiufiraneous, and the demonftrations to the contrary fo perfpicuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuoully and pioully difpofed, fhould be fo partially and zealoully affected in a caufe that has neither truth nor any honeft ufefulnefs in it.

More's Divine Dialogues.
He timely withdraws his frufraneous baffed kindneffes, and fees the folly of endeavouring to ftroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. South's Sermons. To FRU'SIRA IE. v.a. [fruflror, Latin; frufter, Fr.]

1. To defeat ; to difapioint ; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural defire cannot utterly be fruftrate.

Hooker, b. i.
To mock the expectations of the world;
To fruftrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my feeniing. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. Stern look'd the fiend, as fruffrate of his will;
Not half fufic'd, and greedy yet to kill.
Dryden.
Not more almighty to refift our might,
Than wife to fruftrate all our plots and wiles. Milt. P. Loff. 2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and fruffrate all fuch conveyances, Now thou haft aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquilhing
Temptation, haft regain'd loft paradife,
And friftrated the conqueft fraudulent. Milton's Par. Reg.
The peculiar ftrength of the motive may of itfelf perhaps contribute to fruftrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to
be fufpected by him to whom it is addrefled. Atterbury's Serm.
Fru'strate. participial adj. [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffcetual; ufelefs; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we fray to find, and the fea mocks
Our fruftrate fearch on land.
Sbakefpeare's Tempeft.
The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian bufied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iffuing near the foundation, and ofr confuming the workmen, made the enterprife fruftrate. Raleigh's Hijtory. All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes fruffrate the defign. Dryden's Ovid.
2. Null; void.

Few things are fo reffrained to any one end or purpofe, that, the fame being extinct, they fhould forthwith utterly become fiufirate.

Hooker, b. v. $\int .42$.
Frustra'tion. n.f. [fruffatio, Latin, from friffrate.] Difappointment ; defeat.

In fiates notorioufly irreligious, a fecret and irrefiftible power countermands their deepeft projects, flits their counfels, and fmites their moft refined policies with fruftration and a curfe.

South's Sermons.
Fru'strative. adj. [from fruftale.] Fallacious; difappointing.

Ainfivorth.
Fru'stratory, adj. [from frufrate] That which makes
any prucedure void; that which vacates any former procefs.
Bartolus reftrains this to a frufrato'y appeal. Aylife's Par.
FRU'STUM. n.j. [Latin.] A picce cut off from a regular figure. A term of fcience.
Fry. n.f. [from jroe, foam, Danifh. Skinner.]

1. The fwarm of little fifhes juit produced from the fpawn.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He fwallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd Chot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
With fry innumerable fwarm, and fhoals

## F U E

Of finh, that with their fins and fhining fuales
Glide under the green wave in fculls, that oft
lank the mid-fea. Milton's Paradife Leff, b. vii.
The angler had the hap to draw up a very litile fifh from among the fry.

L'Ejfrange.
So clofe behind fome promontory lie
The huge leviathans, $t$ ' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but fwallow in the fry,
Which through their gaping jaws miftake the way. Erja.
2. Any fwarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Uut of the fry of thefe rakehell horfeboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually fupplied and maintained.

Spenfer on Ireland.
I hem before the fry of children young,
Their wanton fports and childifh mirth did play,
And to the maidens founding timbrels fung. Fairy 2 ueen.
Draw me no conftellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear ;
Nor any of that monifrous fry
Of animals that ftock the fky, Oldham.
The young fry muft be held at a diftance, and kept under the difcipline of contempt.
Fry. n. f. A kind of fieve.
He dreffeth the duft from malt, by running it through a fan or fry.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To FRY. v. a. [frigo, Lat. ffrio, Welh; frijck, Enfe.] To drefs food by roafting it in a pan on the fire.
To Fry. v. $n$.
I. To be roafted in a pan on the fire:
2. 'To fuffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rife;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. Dryd. En. 3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting fry,
And, phenix like, in that rich neft they die.
Waller.
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of fweet almonds, newly drawn with fugar, and a little fpice, fpread upon bread toafted, is an excellent nouriner; but then, to keep the oil from frying in the ftomach, drink mild beer after it.

Bacon's Natural Hiftery.
Where no ford he finds, no water fries,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But fmoothly fide along, and fwell the fhoar,
That courfe he fteer'd.
Dryden's EAn.
Fry. n. f. [from the verb.] A difh of things fried.
Fry'ingran. n.f. [fry and panl.] The veffel in which meat is roafted on the fire.
If I pafs by fea, I may chance to fall from the fryingpan into the firc.

Howel's Vocal Foreft.
We underftand by out of the fryingpan into the fire, that things go from bad to worfe.

L'Eftrange.
A freeman of London has the privilege of difturbing a whole ftreet, for an hour together, with the twanking of a brafs kettle or a fryingpan.

Addi Jon's Sfiectator.
To Fub. ข.a. To put off; to delay by falfe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written fob. See Fob.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been $f u b b^{\prime} d$ off and $f u b b^{\prime} d$ off from this day to that day, that it is a fhame to be thought on. Shakepeare's fienry IV. p.ii.
FUB. n.f. A plump chubby boy.
FU'CATED. adj. [fucatus, Latin.]

1. Painted ; difguifed with paint.
2. Difguifed by falle fhow.

FU'CUS. n.f. [Latin.] Paint for the face.
Women chat
Of fucus this, and fucus that.
Ben. Fobnfon.
Thofe who paint for debauchery Thould have the fucus pulled off, and the coarfenefs underneath difcovered. Collicr. To Fu'ddle, v.a. [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

Earneft brimming bowls
Leave every foul the table floating round,
And pavement faithlefs to the fudidled feet. Thomf. Autumn To Fu'ddle, ข. $n$. To drink to excefs.

Men, we fee, will be whoring and fuddling on fill. L' Effr. FUEL. n. f. [from feu, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This thall be with burning and fuel of fire.
IJ.ix. 5.
This fpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with. Sbak. H. VI.
Mov'd by my clarms, with them your love may ceafe;
And as the fuel finks, the flame decreafe. Pri.1:
To Fu'el. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuftible matter.

And yet the cannot wafte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong
For more corruption needful is,
To fued fuch a fever long.
Donke.

## F U G

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That fiels the infernal fame
Cowley.
The fuel'd chimuey blazes wide. Thomfon's Autumn.
2. To fure with firing.

Sume are plainly neconomical, as that the feat be well watercd, and well fuel ed.

Wotton's Arcbiteciture. FUr'me emurte. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written philon:ot.
Fueiliemorte colour fignifics the colour of withcred leaves
in Autumn.
Fuga'ciousvess. n.f. [fugax, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of Aying away.
Fuga'city n.j. [fugax, Latin.]

1. Volatili:y ; quality of figing away.

Spirits and falts, which, by their fugacity, colour, fmell, tafte, and divers experiments that I purpofely made to examinc them, were like the falt and fpirit of urine and foot. Bojle. 2. Uncertainty ; inftability.

FuGH. interj. [perhaps from $\varphi \tilde{\varepsilon} \cup$. .] An expreffion of abhorrence.

A very flthy fellow: how odioully he fmells of his country garlick! fug!, how he tilinks of Spain! Dryd. Don Selaftian. FU'GITIVE. adj. [fugitif, French; fugitivus, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugitive idea, ftill in
a boundlefs progreffion, that can ftop no where.
Lock.
Happinefs, object of that waking dre-m,
Which we call life, mitaking: fugitive theme
Of my purfuing verfe, ideal fhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made.
Pricr.
2. Unfteady; unftable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the more fturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the fupply from beneath: thofe only which are more tenacious, making a fhift to fulfift without fuch recruit. Woodward's Nat. Iiflory. 4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilft yet with Parthian blood thy fword is warm,
The fugitive Parthians follow. Sbakef. Ant. and Cleopatra. The Trojan chicf
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall.
Miiton.
5. Flying from duty ; falling off

Can a fugitive daughter enjoy herfelf, while her parents are in tears ?

Clarifa.
6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

It was the moft malicious furmife that had ever been brewed, howfoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyfician.
Fu'gitive. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his flation or duty

Unmarried men are beft friends, beft mafters, beft fervants, but not always beft fubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoft all fugitives are of that condition. Bacon, E Jay 8.

Back to thy punifhnient,
Falfe fugitive! and to thy peed add wings,
Left with a whip of fcorpions I purfue
Thy ling'ring. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
We underttand by fome fugitives that he hath commanded The generals to return with victory, or expect A fhameful death.

Denbam's Sophy
2. One who takes fhelter under another power from punifhment.
There are alfo in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the feas, where they live under princes which are her majefty's profeffed enemies; and converfe and are confederates with other traytors and fugitives, which are there abiding.
sperifer on Ireia d. Your royal highnefs is too great and too juft a monarch eitlier to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fug $i$ tives.

Dryden
Fu'gitiveness n. $\int$. [from fugitive]
I. Volatility ; fugacity.

That divers falts, emerging upon the analyfis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the fugitiven. $f s$ of falt and of harthorn afcending in diftillation.

Boyte
2. Inftability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. n. f. [French, from fuga, Latin.] In mufick, fome point confifting of four, five, fix, or any other number of notes becun by fome one fingle part, and then feconded by a third, fourth, fifth and fixth part, if the compofition confifts of fo many; repeating the fame, or fuch like notes, fo that the feveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the fame manner, the leading parts ftill flying before thofe that fullow.

Harris.
The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures it rhetorick of reperition and traduction Bacon's Nat. Hifl. The fkilful organift plies his grave and fancied defcant in lofty fugues; or through the whole fymphony artful and unimagirrable touches adorn and grace the well-ftudied chords of fome choice compoler.

Milton on Education. His volant touch
Inftinct through all proportions, low and high,

Fled, and purfu'd tranfverfe the refonant fugue. Milt. P. L. Long has a race of heroes filid the ftage,
That rant by wote, and though the gamut rage;
In fongss and airs exprets their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fu ue expire. Addifon.
Fu'lciment. \%. $\int$. [fulcimen, fulimentum, Latin.] That on which a body refts, whieh acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.
The power that equiponderates with any weight, muft have the fame proporton unto it as here is betwixt their reveral diftances fiom the conter or fulcement. Wilkins.
To Fulfíl. vo a. [fuli and fil]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This fenfe is now not ufed.

Six gates i' th' city, wids mafly ftaples,
And corref onfive and fulfiling bolts,
Sparre up the fons of Troy. Shak. Troil. and Creffida, Prol.
2. To antiwer any prophecy or promife by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every fabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in condemning him. ACTs xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears fuy.ll'd her promife to the fkies. Dryden's sen.
3. To anfwer any purpofe or detign.

Here nature feems fulfil' $d$ in all her ends. Milt. P. i,f.
4. To anfwer any defire by compliance or egratification.

If on my wounded breaft thou drop th a tear,
Think for whofe fake nyy breaft that wound did bear ;
Aisd faithfully my laft defires fulfil,
As : perform my cruel father's will.
Dryden's Ovid.
5. To anfwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfiling of the law.

Ro. xiii. 10.
This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and iny whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'it thy will
Fu'fil' $k$, which to fulf is ail my blifs. Miiton's Par. Lof. Fulfríught. adj. [füll and fraugbit.] Fuily ftored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the fulfiought man, the beft endu'd,

Fu'Lgency. n. $\int$. [fulgens, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. Diet. Fu'lgent. adj. [fulgens, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquifitely bright.

As from a cloud, his filgent head,
And fhape ftar-bright, appear'd. Mitton's Paradife Loft.
The illumination is not fo bright and fulgent as to obfcure or extinguifh all perceptibility of reafon. Niore's Divine Dial.
FU'LGID. adj. [fulyidus, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling
Fulgídity. n.f. [from fulgid.] Splendour; dazzling glitter.
Fu'lgour. n. f. [fulgo", Latin]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightneis like that of lightning.

Clow-worms alive project a luftre in the dark; which fulgo.r, notwithtanding, ceafeth after death. Brown. When I fet my eyes on this fide of things, there fhines from them fuch an intelleciual fulgour, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes vilible through them. More. Fulgura'tiun. $n \int:$ [fulguratif, Latin.] The act of lighrening.
Fu'lham. n. f. A cant word for falfe dice. Hanmer.
Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and Fulbam's hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. Shakefpeare. Fuli'ginous. adj. [fuligineux-fe, Fr. fuitiginofus, Lat.] Sooty ; fmoky.
The leaf of burrage hath an excellent fpirit to reprefs the fuliginous vapours of dunky melancholy, and fo cure madnefs.

Bacon's Natural / iftory
Whereas hiftory fhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous link of lies.

Howel.
Fu'limart. n.f. [This word, of which Skinner obferves that he found it only in this paffage, feems to mean the fame with fooat.] A kind of finking ferret.

The fichat, the fulimart, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth.

Walton's Argler.
FULL. adj. [Fulle, Saxon; vol, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any fpace void.

Bitter is an handful with quietnefs than both the hands full with travel and vexation of fpirit.
2. Aboundin! in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but fuil of waretuinefs.
Sidney.
You thould tread a courfe
Pretty and fu:l of view.
Sbakefpeate': Cymbeline.
Followers, who make themfelves as trumpets of the commendation of thofe they follow, are full of inconvenience; for they taint bufinefs through want of fecrefy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.

In that fweet feafon, as in bed I lay,
Bacon, E(fa) 49.

## F U L

I turn'd my weary fide, but ftill in vain,
Though full of youthful health and void of pain. Dryden. He is full of wants which he camot fupply, and compaffed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. Tillot. Scom.

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the paffions that your cyes infpire;
Full of that flame, his tender fcenes he warms,
And frames his goddefs by your matchlefs charms. Granv. 3. Stored with any thing; well fupplied with any thing. Full of days was he;
Two ages paft, he liv'd the third to fee.
Tickell.

## 4. Plump ; faginated; fat.

A gentleman of a full body having broken his fkin by a fall, the wound inflamed.

Wijeman's Surgery.
5. Saturated; fated.

I am full of the burnt offerings of rams.
Ifa. i. ir.
The alteration of fcenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be fu'l of the fame object.
6. Crouded in the imagination or memory.

Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak conftitutions.

Bacon.

## 7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digefteth a full meal fooner than any other liquor.
8. Complete; fuch as that nothing further is defired or wanted. That day had feen the full accomplifhment

## Of all his travels.

Daniel's Civil War.
Being tried at that time only with a promife, he gave full credit to that promife, and fill gave evidence of his fidelity as faft as occafions were offered. Hammond's P, act. Catechi $i m$. The refurrection of Jefus from the dead hath given the world full affurance of another life.

Tillotfon, Sermon 5 .
9. Complete without abatement; at the utmoft degree.

At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed. Gene/is.
After hard riding plunge the horfes into water, and allow them to drink as they pleafe ; but gallop them full speed, to warm the water in their bellies. Swift's Direct. to the Groom.
10. Containing the whole matter; expreffing much.

Where my expreffions are not fo full as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller than his, they are but the impreffions which the often reading of him hath left upon my thoughts. Denbam.
Should a man go about with never fo fet fudy to defcribe fuch a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at prefent eftablifhed, he could fcarcely do it in fo few words, fo fit and proper, fo full and exprefs. IVoodward.
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know fo full a voice iffue fiom fo empty a heart; but the faying is true, the empty veffel makes the greateft found.

Sbakefprare's Henry V.
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noifes in the fame more full and refounding. Bacon's Nat. Hi/fory. Dryden taught to join
The varying verfe, the full refounding line.
Pope.
12. Mature ; perfect.

In the fultanry of the Mamalukes, flaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the cafe, if you fuppofe a nation, where the cuftom were that after full age the fons fhould expulfe their fathers and mothers out of their poffeffions.

Bacon's Holy War.
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
'Towards the fu:l moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter.

WiJeman's Surgery.
14. Noting the conclufion of any matter, or a full fop.

Therewith he ended, making a fu'l point of a hearty figh.
15. Spread to view in all dimenfions.
'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have feen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in profile. Addifon on Medals.
Full. $n$. $f$. [from the adjective.]

1. Complete mealure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll fee thofe things effected to the full. Shak. Henry VI.
He liked the pomp and abfolute authority of a general well, and preferved the dignity of it to the full. Clarendon, b. viii).

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the forementioned authors to the full.

Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.
Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than exprefs the full
Of what he feels.
Dryden's Perf. Sat. iii.
If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence anfwer to the full
'Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. Pope's Criticijin. 2. The higheft ftate or degree,

The fwan's down feather,
That ftands upon the fwell at full of tide,
Neither way inclines. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
3. The whole ; the total.
'The king hath won, and hath fent out
A fpeedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
'This is the news at full. Slakkefpeare's Henry IV. p.ii.

But what at full I know, thou know't no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art.
Shatispare.
. The fate of being filll.
When I had fed then to the full.
Jer. v. . .
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fulleft in the full of the moon.

Eacon's Natural Hijtury.

## Fuli.. adv.

I. Without abatement.

In the unity of place they are full as ferupulous; for many of their criticks limit to that very foot of ground where the play is fuppofed to begin. Dr, den's Dramatick Poefy.

A modeft blufh he wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart. Dryden.
The moft judicious writer is fometimes miftaken after all his care; but the halty critick, who judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived. Dryden's Aluchgz. Preface. Since you may
Sufpet my courage, if I fhould not lay,
The pawn I proffer fhall be full as good. Digr. Virg. Pafl.
2. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily full upon the horfe's mouth to exprefs the foam, which the painter, with all his fkill, could not perform without it.

Drjden's Dufreffroj.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerfal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compafs of the notes it ran,
The diapafon clofing full in man.
Dryden: 3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the facred wood,
An arm arifeth of the Stygian flood.
Aldifon on Italy.
Full nineteen failors did the fhip convey,
A fhole of nineteen dolphins round her play. Addif. Ovid.
4. Directly.

He met her full, but full of warefulnefs. Sidney. He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full,
The deadly ftroke defcending pierc'd the fkull. Drjden. $\}$
At length refolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horfe. Dryden's EEn.
5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ftrengthen their fignification.

Why on your fhield, fo goodly fcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the femblant, though the fubfance dead. F.2. I was fet at work
Among my maids; full little, God knows, looking
Either for fuch men or fuch bufinefs. Sbakef. Henry VIII. Fuell well ye reject the commandment.

Mar. vi.. 9.
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd full fad. Milton's Paradife Lo, 7, b. xi.
You full little think that you muft be the beginner of the difcourfe yourfelf.

More's Dizine Dialogues.
Full little thought of him the gentle knight. Dryden.
Full well the god his fifter's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts purfue. Dryden.
There is a perquifite full as honeft, by which you have the beft part of a bottle of wine for yourfelf.
swift.
Full is much ufed in compofition to intimate any thing arrived at its higheft ftate, or utmoft degree.
Full.biLo'wn. adj. [full and blown.]
I. Spread to the utmof extent, as a perfect bloffom.

My glories are paft danger ; they're full-blown:
Things, that are blafted, are but in the bud. Denl. Sorly.
My full-blown youth already fades apace;
Of our thort being 'tis the fhorteft face! Dryden's $\tilde{y}^{\text {I }}$ uven.
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoft extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is infpir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at erormons villany turns pale,
And fteers againft it with a full-blownn fail. Dryd. Porf. Sat.
Eull-bo'ttomed. adj. [full and bottom.] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to fit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new fuit of cloaths and a full-botroned wig for a fum Full-EA'p. [full and car] Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .166$.
Full-ea'red. [full and car.] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds confpiring force,
D'er full-ear'd corn, or torrents raging courfe. Denbam.
Fule-er'ed. [full and ejc.] Having large prominent eyes.
Full-fe'id. [full and fed ] Sated; fat; faginated.
All as a partridye plump, full-fed and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. Pope's Dunciad.
Fuif-i.a'den. [full and ladin.] Laden 'till there can be no more.

It were unfit that fo excellent a reward as the Gofpel promifes flould ftoop down, like fruit upon a full-liden bough, to be plucked by every ille and wanton hand. Tillotfonis Serm.

Eus. L.spaviad. [full and Spread.] Spread to the utmoft ex tellt

How ealy 'tis, when deftiny proves kind,
With full-fpread fails to run before the wind; B'ut thofe that 'gainft ftiff gales laveering go, Muft be at once refolv'd and Riilful too.

Dryden
Full-sl'mived. [full and funmed.] Complete in all its parts. The time was that the cedar flretched forth his imperial branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the l:ing of birds nefted within his lcaves, thick feathered, and with full-funmed wings faftening his talons Eaft and Weft but now the cagle is become half naked. Howel's loc. Foreff.
To FULL. v. a. [fullo, Latin.] To cleanfe cloath from its oil or greafe.
Fu'liage. n. f. [from full.] The money paid for fulling or cleanfing cloath.
Fijinfr. n. f. [fuile, Latin.] One whofe trade is to cleanfe cloath.

## The clothiers have put off

The fpinfters, carders, fu lers, weavers. Sbakef. H. VIII His raiment became fhining, exceeding white as fnow; fo as no fulier on earth can whiten them.
Fu'llers Earth. n. $\int$
Fullers carth is a marl of a clofe texture, extremely foft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyill brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoft black, and generally has fomething of a greenifh caft in it. The fineft fullers earth is dug in our own inland. Hill's Mat. Medica.

The fullers earth of England is very various, and it very much exceeds any yet difcovered abroad in goodnefs; which is one great reafon why the Englifh furpafs all other nations in the woollen manufacture. Woodward on Foffils.
Fu'llery. n.f. [from fu:ler.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercifed
Fu'lingmill., n. $\int$. [full and mill.] A mill where the water railes hammers which beat the cloath 'till it be cleanfed.
By large hammers, like thofe ufed for paper and fullingmills, they beat their hemp.
FU'LLY, adv. [from full.]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack ; without more to be defired.

There are many graces for which we may not ceafe hourly to fue, graces which are in beftowing always, but never come to be fully had in this prefent life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endlefs thanks mult have their beginning in a fate which bringeth the full and final fatisfaction of all fuch perpetual defires: Hooker, b. v. $\int .43$
He fully poffefled the entire revclation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digefted it.

The goddefs cry'd
Locke.
It is enough, I'm fu'ly fatisfy'd. Addifon's Ovid's Metam.
Fu'lminant. adj. [fulminant, Fr, fulninans, Latin.] Thundering ; making a noife like thunder.
To FULMINATE. v. n. [fulmino, Lat. fulniner, French.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noife or crack.

Whilf it was in fufion we caft into it a live coal, which prefently kindled it, and made it boil and flafh for a pretty while: after which we caft in another glowing coal, which made it fulmirate afrefh.

Bogle.
In damps one is called the fuffocating, and the other the fulminating damp.

Woodward's Natural Hijtory.
3. To iffiue ouṭ ecclefiaftical cenfures.

To Fu'lminate, v.a. . To throw out as an object of terrour.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fuiminated; fo this conftitution is out of ufe among us in a great meafure.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Fulmina'rion. n.f. [fulminatio, Latin; fulminution, French, from fuiminate.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenfure.

The fu'minations from the vatican were turned into ridicule.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Fu'lminarory. adj. [fulmincus, Latin; from fulminate.] Thundering; ftriking horror.
Fu'loness. n. $\int$. [from full.]
The fate of being filled fo as to have no part vacant.
Your heave-ofticing fiall be reckoned the fulnefs of the wine-prefs.

Numb. xviii. 27.
To the houfes I wifhed nothing more than fafety, fulmefs, and freedom.

King Cliarles.
2. The flate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completenef; fuch as leaves nothing to be defired.

Your enjoyments arc io complete, I turn wihhes into gratulations, and congratulating their fulnefs only wifh their continuance.

Soutb.
4. Completenefs from the coalition of many parts.

The king fet forwards to London, recciving the acclamations and applaufes of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as night well appeas in the very demonftrations and fuinefs of thic cry. . Bacon's Henry VII.
5. Completenefs; freedom from deficiency.

He is the half part of a bleffed man
Left to be finifhed by fuch as fhe;
And the a fair divided excellence,
Whofe fulnefs of perfection lies in him.
Sbakef K. Fobn.
6. Repletion ; fatiety

Ineed not inflance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulnefs, pride and luft, wantonnefs and foftnefs. Tajlor's Rule of living boly. 7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapre in fulnefs
Is forer than to lie for need; and fallhood
Is worfe in kings than beggars. Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
8. Struggling perturbation; fwelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendihip is the eafe and difcharge of the fulnefs of the heart, which paffions of all kinds do caufe and induce.

Bacon, Efay 28.
9. Largenefs; extent.

There wanted the fulmefs of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps fomething might have been added to the beauty of the ftyle.

Dryden.
10. Force of found, fuch as fills the ear; vigour.

This fort of paftoral derives almoft its whole beauty from a natural eafe of thought and fmoothnefs of verfe; whereas that of moft other kinds confifts in the ftrength and fulnefs of both.
FU'LSOME. adj. [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]

1. Naufeous; offenfive.

The fkilful fhepherd peel'd me certain wands;
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He fluck them up before the fulfome ewes.
Sbakefpeare.
He that brings fulfome objects to my view,
With naufeous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of fquills.
Rofommon.
Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How fulfome muft it be to flay behind,
And die of rank difeafes here at home? Otway's Orpban. 2. Of a rank odious fmell

White fatyrion is of a dainty fmell, and bean-flowers: again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and thofe not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulfone fmell. Bacon's Natural Hifory, Nº 507.
3. Tending to obfcenity.

A certain epigram, which is afcribed to the emperor, is more fulfome than any paffage I have met with in our poet. Dryden. Fu'lsomely. adv. [ffom fulfome.] Naufeoully; rankly; obfcenely.
Fu'lsomeness. n. f. [from fulfome.]
I. Naufeoufnefs.
2. Rank fmell.
3. Obfcenity.

No decency is confidered, nofulfomenefs is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulnefs can fupply it.

Dryden.
Fu'mado. n. f. [fumus, Latin.] A fmoked fifh
Fifh that ferve for the hoter countries, they ufed at firft to fume, by hanging them up on long ficks one by one, drying them with the fimoke of a foft and continual fire, from which they purchafed the name of fumadoes.

Carew. Fu'mage. n. f. [from fumus, Latin.] Hearthmoney. Dict. Fu'matory.n.f. [ fumaria, Lat. fumeterve, Fr.] See Fumitory.

It hath divided leaves refembling thofe of the umbelliferous plants: the flowers, which are collected into a fike, are of an anomalous figure, fomewhat refembling a papilionaceous flower, confifting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips, the upper lip ending in a fpur: the footftalk is joined to the middle part of the flower : the fruit is cither of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod.

Miller.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumatory,
Doth root upon.
Shakeppeare's Henry V
To FU'MBLE. v. n. [fommelen, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theifts will have their atoms never once to have fumbled in thefe their motions, nor to have produced any inept fyftem.
2. To puzzle; to ftrain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excufe. Dryden's Spanifl Fryar. 3. To play childifhly.

I faw him fumble with the fheets, and play with flowers, and fmile upon his finger's end

Sbakespeare's Henry V. To Fu'mble. v. a. To manage aukwardly.

As many farewels as be ftars in heav'n,
With diftinct breath and confign'd kifies to them,
He fumbles up all in one loofe adicu. Shakeffare.
His greafy bald-pate cloir
Came funbling o'er the beads, in fuch an agony,
They told 'em falle for fear. Dryden's S'panifs Fryar. Fu'mbier, n. f. [from fumble.] One who acts aukwardly. F'umbingei.y. adr. [from fumble.] In an aukward manner. $^{\prime}$ Fume. n. f. [fumíe, F'rench; fumus, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

## F U M

Thus fighting fircs a while themfelves confume; But ftreight, like ' Furks, forc'd on to win or die, 'They firft lay tender bridges of their fume, And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. 2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a fmoke rais'd with the fume of fighs;
Being purg'd, a fire fparkling in lovers eyes. Sbakefpeare. It were goord to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. Bacon.
In Winter, when the heat without is lefs, it becomes fo far condenfed as to be vifible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a fume, or crafler vapour; and may, by proper veffels, fet in a ftrong freezing mixture, be collected in a confiderable quantity.

Woodward's Natural Hiflory.

## 3. Exhalation from the fomach.

The fumes of drink difcompore and fupify the brains of a man overcharged with it.

South's Sermens.
Plung'd in floth we lie, and fnore fupine,
As fill'd with fumes of undigetted wine. Dryden's Perf. Sat.

- Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain furprize,

And its mad fumes in hot difcourfes rife;
But time thefe yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll tafte the fober joys of love. Dryden's Siuren. 4. Rage; hcat of mind; paffion.

The fumes of his paffion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and difcerning faculty.

South.
5. Any thing unfubftantial.

When Duncan is aflecp, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waffel fo convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a furve.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
6. Idle conceit ; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have fome effect, not in renewing the ftate of like individuals; for that is the fume of thofe, that conceive the celeftial bodies have more accurate influences upon thefe things below, than indeed they have, but in grofs.

Bacon, E/Jay 59.
To lay afide all that may feem to have a fhew of fumes and fancies, and to fpeak folids, a war with Spain is a mighty work.
To Fume. v. n. [fumer, French; fumo, Latin.]

1. To fmoke.

## Their pray'rs pafs'd

Dimenfionlefs through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incenfe, wherc the golden altar $f u m^{\prime} d_{\text {, }}$
By their great interceffor; came in fight
Before the Father's throne. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
From thence the fuming trail began to fpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. Dryd. En.
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as fhe fipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd.
Pope.
2. To vapour ; to yield exhatations.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feafts,
Keep his brain fuining. Shakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra. Silenus lay,
Whofe conftant cups lay fuming to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein.
Rof common.
3. To pafs away in vapours.

## We have

No anger in our eyes, no form, no lightning:
Our hate is fpent and fum'd away in vapour,
Before our hands beoat work.
Ben. 'Jobnfon's Catiline.
Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity, and alfo by the vaft weight and denfity of the atmofpheres incumbent upon them.

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
The firt frefh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blufh'd to fee
The fluggard fleep beneath its facred beam;
For their light flumbers gentle fun'd away. Tibomfon's Spring.
+. To be in a rage.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He fwells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, hc furies, he ftares, he ftamps the ground,
Tiie hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden.
To Fume. v. a.

1. To fmoke; to dry in the fmoke.

Thofe that ferve for hot countries they ufed at firf to fume, by hanging them upon long fticks one by onc, and drying them with the fmoke of a foft fire.

Carizu.
2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame, And oft hefore the facred altars caine,
To pray for him who was an empty name.
The juming of the holes with brimfone, garlick, or other unfavory thines, will drive moles out of the ground. Mortim. 3. Po difperfe in vapours.

The heat will fune away moft of the fecnt. Mirtimer.
FU UE'TTE. n.f. [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupiis of cooks, for the ftink of meat.

A haunch of ven'fon made her fweat,
Unlefs it had the right jumette.
FU'MiD. adj. [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crafs and fumid exhalation is caufed from the combat of the fulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous fpirits of aquafortis.
Brown's Vuloar Errours, li.i. c. 5.
FUmintry. n.f. [from fumid.] Smokinels; :Cndency to fmoke.
To FU'MIGA'TE. v.n. [from fumus, Latin ; funniser, Fr.]
I. To fmoke ; to perfume by fmoke or vapour.

Would'ft thou preferve thy famifh'd fanily,
With fragrant thyme the city funigate,
And break the waxen walls to fave the ftate. Diyden's Virg. 2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

Fu'miga'fion. n.f. [fumigatio, Latin; fumigation, French; from fumisate ]

## I. Scents raifed by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. Arlutbnot. My fumigation is to Venus, juft
The fouls of rofes, and red coral's duft
And, laft, to make my fumigation good,
'Tis mixt with fparrows brains and pigeons blocd. Dryiten. 2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

Fímingly. adu. [!rom fume.] Angrily; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning and in? ?ruction fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them : they grow altogether out of quietnefs with it ; they anfwer funing'y, that they are afhamcd to defile their pens with making anfwer to fuclı idle queftions.

Hookcr, b. v. f. 22.
Fu'miter. n. $\int$. 'See Fumatory.

## Why, he was met even now,

As mad as the vext fea; finging aloud,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds. Shakefpeare.
Fu'mous. $\}$ adj. [fumeux-fe, French; from fume.] Producing Fu'my. $\}$ fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to reft,
And puff'd the fumy god from out his breaft:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lafted 'till the day.
Dryden's Fin.
Fun. n.f. [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolickfome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. Moore. Fu'nction. n. f. [functio, Latin.]

## I. Difcharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a reprefenting commoner in the function of his publick calling, and the fame perfon in common life.

Swift.
2. Employment ; office.

The miniftry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is fecluded from that function of any degree, flate, or calling.

IVbitgifie.
You have paid the heav'ns your funcion, and the pritoner the very debt of your calling. Sbakef. Meafure for Mieajure.
Nor was it any policy of ftate, or obftinacy of will, or partiality of, affection either to the men or their finctiticn, which fixed me. King Claries.

This double function of the godders gives a confiderable light and beauty to the ofe which Horace has addrefficd to her. Addijon's Remarks on Itai'y.
Let not thefe indignities difcourage us from afferting the juft privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and character.
3. Single act of any office.

Without diffierence thofe functions, cannot, in orderly fort, be execiuted.

Hooker.
They have feveral offices and prayers againft fire, tempefts, and efpecially for the dead, in which funcions they ufe faccrdotal garments. Sillingfiect's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Iiol.
4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your function; go, and batten on cold bits. Siake $\sqrt{p}$.
5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodics of men, and other animaks, are excellently well fitted for life and motion ; and the feveral parts of them well adapted to their particular functions. Eertley's Sermoris. 6. Power; faculty.

Tears in his eyes, diffraction in his afpeeft,
A broken voice, and his whole function fuiting
With forms to his conceit.
Nature feems
In all her functions weary of herfelf:
My race of glory run, and race of Manic;
And I fhall fhortly be witn them that reft.
Whatever warms the hoart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its funcicicis spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part.
Though evcry human conitiution is morbid, yet are their difeafes confiftent with the common functions of life. Avbution. FUND. n. f. [fond, F̈rench; funda, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capitai ; that by which any expence is fupported.

He touches the paffions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and fciences for a fupply.

Dryden.

## F U N

Part muft be left, a fund when foes invade, And part cmploy'd to roll the watry tide.

Dryden. In prcaching, no men fucceed better than thofe who truft entirely to the ftock or fund of their own reafon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. Swift. 2. Stock or bank of moncy.

As my eftate has been hitherto cither toft upon feas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in fubftantial acres. Add. FU'NDAMENT. n.f. [fundamentum, Latin.] The back part of the body.
FUNDAME'NTAr.. adj. [fundamentalis, Lat. from fundument.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reft is built; effential; important; not mercly accidental.
Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental caufe of the moft gricvous war is not like to be taken from the earth.

Raleigh's Efays.
You that will be lefs fearful than difcreet,
That love the fundamental part of ftate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. Shakef. Coriolanus.
Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the fücceffion fhould go to the next heir, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the laft king were actually dead.

Swift's Examiner.
Gain fome general and fundamental truths, both in philofophy, in religion, and in human life.

Watts.
Such we find they are, as can controul
The fervile actions of our wav'ring foul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that fundamental ill.
Yet fome there were among the founder few,
Of thofe who lefs prefum'd, and better knew,
Who durft affert the jufter ancient caufe,
And here reftor'd wit's fundamental laws. Pope on Criticijg. Fundame'stal. n. f. Leading propofition; important and effential part which is the groundwork of the reft.
We will propofe the queftion; whether thofe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chrift damnably, in refpect of thofe fuperftructures and confequences that arife from them.

South's Sermons.
It is a very juft reproach, that there fhould be fo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men, who agree in all fundamentals, and only differ in fome ceremonies, or mere fpeculative points.

FU'NGUS. n. f. [latin.] Striatly a mufhroom : a word ufed to exprefs fuch excrefences of fefh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrefcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larchtree, and auriculx Judx from elder. The furgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce fingulfes, or as they harden and produce callofitics.

Avbuibnot on Dict.
FU'NICLE. n. $\int$. [funiculus, Latin.] A fmall cord; a fmall ligature; a fibre.
Funi'cur.ar. adj. [funicslaire, Fr. from funicle.] Confifting of a fmall cord or fibre.
Funk. $n \int$. A ftink. A low word.
Fu'nNel. n. f. [infundibulum, Latin; whence fundible, fundle, funnel.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe defcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veffels with narrow mouths; a tundifh.
If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a funnel, and by degrecs;' you fhall fill many of them. Den. Folnfon's Difioveries.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingefted meats with eafe defcend. Blackm. The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the found inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we ufe a funnel to pour liquor into any veffel. Ray on the Creation.
2. A pipe or paffage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freh air. Addifori:
FUR. n. f. [fourrure, French.]

1. Skin with foft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; or covered for ornament.

December muft be expreffed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alfo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur mittens the fign of Capricorrn. Peacham on Drawing.
'Tis but dreffing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to make a judge of. him.

L'Efirange.
And lordly gout wrapt up in fir,
And wheezing afthma, loth to ftir.
Swift.
2. Soft hair of beafts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats fuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch, The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. Shakefpeare's King Lear: Such animals as feed upon flefh qualify it, the one by fwallowing the hair or fur of the beafts they prey upon, the other by devouring fome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themfelves with. Ray on the Creation.
3. Any moifture exhaled to fuch a degree as that the remainder fticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime} \mathrm{ry}$ patt;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heatt:
My pulfe unequal, and my breath is ftrong;
Befides a filthy fur upon my tongue. Dryden's Perf. Sat. 3: To Fur. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with fkins that have foft hair:

How mad a fight it, was to fee Dametas, like rich tiffue furred with lamblkins?

Sidney, b. ii.
Through tatter'd cloaths fmall vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. Shakefp. King Lear.
You are for dreams and flumbers, brother prieft;
You fur your gloves with reafons. Shakef. Troil. and Creff.
2. To cover with foft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bafon; and, as it groweth to be furred and black within, ftrike it with a feather into fome fhell. Peacham.

The fifters, mourning for their brother's lofs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and furr'd with mofs. Drydens
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry farr'd tongues.
Pbillips:
A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls On all fides furr' $d$ with mouldy damps, and hung With clots of ropy gore.

Addifon.
Fur. adv. [It is now commonly written far.] At a diftance. The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmoft fwiftnefs prove; Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur.

Sidney:
FUr-wroúght. adj. [fur and wrought.] Made of fur.
Silent along the mazy margin ftray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. Gay's Poff.
Fura'cious. adj. [furax, Latin.] Thievifi; inclined to fteal.

Dict.
Fura'city. n.f. [from furax; Latin.] Difpofition to theft; thievifhnefs.
Fu'rbelow. n. f. [fur and belorv.]. Fur fewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of drefs.

Nay, of in dreams invention we beftow
To change a flounce, or add a furbelow.

To Fu'rbelow. v.a. [from the noun.] To adorn with orna: mental appendages of drefs.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air ;
'To break their points, you turn their force, And furbelvew the plain difcourfe.

Prior.
She was flounced and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. Addifon's. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .129$.
To Fu'rbish. v. a. [fourbir, French.] To burnifh; to polifh; to rub to brightnefs.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And furbifb new the name of John o' Gaunt. Shak. R. II. Furbifh the fpears, and put on the brigandines. Fer. xlvi. 4. Some others who furbifh up and reprint his old errours, hold that the fufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ftrict fenfe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there fhall be a general gaol-delivery of the fouls in prifon, and that not for a farther execution, but a final releafe. Souib's Serm. As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the fceptre wield;
Furbijg'd the rufty fword again,
Refum'd the long-forgotten Shield,
And led the Latins to the dufty field.
Inferior minifters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war ;
And fend him forth again, with furbifb'd arms. Dryden
Fu'rbisher. n.f. [foutbifeur, French, from furbifh.] One who polifhes any thing.
FURCA'TION. n. $\int$. [furca, Latin.] Forkinefs; the ftate of fhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow lefs branched, and firft do lofe their brow-antlers, or loweft furcations next the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.
FU'RFUR. n. f. [Latin.] Hufk or chaff, fcurff or dandriff, that grows upon the fkin, with fome likenefs to bran. Quincy.
Furfura'ceous. adj. [furfuracsus, Latin.] Hufky; branny; fcaly.
FU'RIOU'S. adj. [furieux, French; fúriofus, Latin.]

1. Mad ; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furious men and innocents to be punifhable.

Hooker, b. i. ऽ. g.
2. Raging; violent; tranfported by paffion beyond reafon.

Who can be wife, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. Sbakefp. Macho To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, $n$ that mood,
The dove will peck the eftridge. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopat. Fu'rioúsíy. adv. [from furious.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother faw, fraught with great grief And wrath, he to him leapt furioufly. Fairy Queen, b. ii. They obferve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on furioufly to that which of themfelves they are inclined.

South's Scrmons.

> She heard not half, fo furiouly flie flies;

Fear gave her wings.
Fu'kiousness. n. f. [from furious.] Frenzy; mad tranfport of paffion.
To Furl. v: a. [freflcr, French.] To draw up; to contract.

> When fortune fends a formy wind,

Then fhew a brave and prefent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She fwells too much, then furl thy fails.
Creech.
Fu'rlong. n. $\int_{\text {. [Faplanz, Saxon.] A meafure of length; the }}$ eighth part of a mile.
If a man fland in the middle of a field and fpeak aloud, be fhall be heard a furlong in round, and that in articulate founds.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}: 289$.
Coming within a few furlongs of the temple, they paffed through a very thick grove.

Addijon's Freehoider.
Fu'rlough. n. $\int$. [verloef, Dutch.] A temporary difmiffion from military fervice; a licence given to a foldier to be abfent.

Brutus and Cato might difcharge their fouls,
And give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like fentries, are oblig'd to ftand
In ftarlefs nights, and wait th' appointed hour. Dryden
Fu'rmenty. n.f. [More properly frumenty, or frumety, of frumentum, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the pafties, and furmenty pot. Tuff. Husb.
FU'rNACE. n.f. [farnus, Latin.] An inclofed fireplace.
Heat not a furnace for your foe fo hot
That it may finge yourfelf. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
The fining pot is for filver and the furnacie for gold. Prov.
We have alfo furnaces of great diverfities, that keep great

## diverfity of heats.

Bacon's Neru Atlantis.
The kings of Spain have crected divers furnaces and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. Abbo..

Whofo falleth not down and worfhippeth, fhall the fane hour be caft into the mid!t of a burning fiery furnace. Dan.

## F U R

A dungeon horrible, on all fides around,
As one great furnace, flam'd. Milton's Puradife $L_{0} \dot{f}, \quad$ b. i.
To Fu'rnace. v.a. [from the noun.] To throw out as fparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He furnaces
The thick fighs from him:
Shakeffearc's Cymbiline:
To FU'RNISH. v. a. [fournir, French.]
I. To fupply with what is neceffary.

She hath directed
How I fhall take her from her father's houfe;
What gold and jewels the is furniffid with. Shakeffearen His training fuch,
That he may furnifo and inftruct great teachers,
And never feek for aid out of himfelf. Shak. Henry VIII.
Thou halt furniflh him liberally out of thy flock. Deut. xv: Auria; having driven the Turks from Corone, both by fea and land, furnijbed the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
furnilb a table, and feed me of
Come, thou ftranger, and furnifb a table, and feed me of that thou haft ready. Ecchuf. xxix. 26.
I fhall not need to heap up inftances; every one's reading and converfation will fufficiently furnifh him, if he wants to be better ftored.

Locke.
2. To give things for ufe.

Thefe fimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are fuggefted and furnifhed to the mind only by thefe two ways; fenfation and reflection.

Locke.
It is not any action of the ftate, but a compact among private perfons that hath furrijbed out thefe feveral remittances.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance thefe are but furnibings. Sbakefteare:
Plato entertained fome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coftly furnifhed. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, faying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly anfwered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. Bacon's Apophth.

We were led into another great room, furniblod with old infcriptions.

Addijon on Italy.
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordfhip lend me a thoufand pounds to furnif me?

Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have furnif'd out three diff'rent fects
Prior.
Doubtlefs the man Jefus Chrift is furnifbed with fuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becaufe he is employed in fuperior work. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. 5. To decorate; to adorn.

The wounded arm would furni/b all their rooms,
And bleed for ever fcarlet in the looms. Halifax
Fu'rnisher. n. f. [fournifeur, French, from furnif.] One who fupplies or fits out.
Fu'rniture. n. f. [fourniture, Fr. from furnifo.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houfe for ufe or ornament.

No man can tranfport his large retinue, his fumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world. South's Sermons.

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their furniture is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the beft mafters.

Addijon.
2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind fhall be deftroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth. Tillotfon. 3. Equipage ; embellimments ; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful luftyhed,
After his guife did caft abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his furnitures prepare.
Spenfer.
The duke is coming: fee, the barge be ready,
And fit it with fuch furniture as fuits
The greatnefs of his perfon. Sbakeffeare's Henry VIII.
The ground muft be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horfe's furniture mult be of very fenfible colours. Dryd. Fu'rrier. $n$. $f$. [from fur.] A dealer in furs.
Fu'rrow. n. f. [fuph, Saxon.]

1. A fmall trench made by the plow for the reception of feed.

Wheat muft be fowed above furrow before Michaelmas.
Mortimer's Husbardry.
Then ploughs for feed the fruitful furrows broke,
And oxen labour'd firft beneath the yoke. Dryden's Ovid.
2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many furrows fince I faw it firft;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to for get it.

Diryd. and Lee's Ocdipus.
FU'RROW-WEED. n. $\int$. [furrow and weed.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow-weeds. Shakcfp. To Fu'rrow. थ. a. [from the noun; fyman, Saxon.] 1. To cut in furrows.

While the plowman near at hand,
Whiftles o'er the furrow'd land.
2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has furriw'd her fmooth cheek.
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough fea, and finooths its furrow'd face. 3. To make by cutting.

There go the fhips that furrow out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous fights we fee.
FU'RRY. adj. [from fur.]

1. Covered with fur; dreffed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his furry troops to war. Felton to Lord Gower: 2. Confifting of fur.

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to feize their furry fpoils in fight. RTHER. alj. [from forth, not from far, as is commonly imagined; forth, fw ther, furthef, corrupted from forther fortheft, FonXer, Saxon. Forther is ufed by Sir Thomas More. See Forth and Farther, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

## 1. At a greater diftance.

2. Beyond this.

What further need have we of witneffes. Mat. xxvi. 65. Fu'rther. adv. [from forth.] To a greater diftance.

And the angel of the Lord went furtber, and ftood in a narrow place.

Nuinb, xxii. 2.
To Fu'rther. v.a. [from the adverb; fonXruan, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to affift ; to help.

Things thus fet in order, in quiet and reft;
Shall furtber thy harveft, and pleafure thee beft. Tuff. Fusb
Could their fond fuperftition have furtbered fo great at tempts, without the mixture of a true perfuafion concerning
the irrefiftible force of divine power. Hooker, b.v. f. 1.
Grant'not, O Lord, the defires of the wicked; furtber not
his wicked device.
Pf. cxl. 8.
This binds thee then to further my defign,
As I am bound by vow to further thine.
Dryden.
Fu'rtherance. n.f. [from further.] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them firft, and ufed them only for the furtherance of their trade and private bufinefs.

Spenfer.
Our diligence muft fearch out all helps and furtherances of direction, which fcriptures, councils, fathers, hiffories, the
laws and practices of all churches afford.
Hooker.
For gain and work, and fuccefs in his affairs; he feeketh furtberance of him that hath no manner of power. Hooker. Cannot my body, nor blood-facrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted furtberance? Shak. Henry VI.
If men were minded to live righteounly, to believe a
God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any fuch defign, but very much for the advancement and fitrtberance of it. Till.
Fu'r therer. n. . . [from further.] Promoter; advancer.
That earneft favourer and furtherer of God's true religion, that faithful fervitor to his prince and country. Afcham. Fu'rthermore. [further and more.] Moreover; befides.

This ring I do accept moft thankfully,
And fo, I pray you, tell him : furtbermore,
I pray you, fhew my youth old Shylock's houfe. Shake/p.
Fúr tive. adj. [furtive, Fr. furtivus, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your fchemes, I think, have fhown,
Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,
All fervants to that fource of light, the fun?
Prior.
Fu'runcee. n.f. [furoncle, Fir. furunculus, Latin.] A bile; an angry puftule.
A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increafeth, it rifeth up with an acute head, and fometimes a puftule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its ftate, which is about the eighth or ninth
FUay. $\quad$ Ry. n. [. [furor, Latin; fureur, French.]
Wifornan's Surgery.

1. Madnefs.
2. Rage; paffion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madnefs.

I do oppofe my patience to his fury; and am arm'd To fuffer with a quietnefs of firit
The very tyranny and rage of his. Shake/p. Mer. of Venice. He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beafts

Wifd. vii. 20.
3. Enthufiafm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine fury infpired; and her voice would, in fo beloved an occafion fecond her wit.

Sidney, b. ii.
A fybil, that had number'd in the world
The fun to courfe two hundred compaffes,
In her prophetick fury few'd the work.
Shakefp. Othello.
Greater than human kind the feem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal fpoke;
Her ftaring eyes with farkling fury roll,
When all the god came ruhhing on her foul. Dryden's EEn
4. [From furia, Latin] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ftormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The figlit of any of the houfe of York,
Is as a fury to torment my foul. Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.

It was the moft proper place for a fury to make her exit ; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleafed, when he fees the angry goddefs thus finking in a tempert, and plunging herfelf into hell, amidft fuch a icene of horror and confufion.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy. URZE. n. f. [Finr, Saxon] Gorfe; gols.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are difpofed in fhort thick fpikes, which are fucceeded by flort comprefled pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidncy-fhaped feeds. The fpecies are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and uplandcommons in England; the firlt is fometimes ufod to make hedges, for which purpofe it will do very well for a few years.

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and furzin, the turf and the cole. Tiff. Husb. For fewiel, there groweth generally in all parts great fore of furze, of which the fhrubby fort is called tame, and the better grown French. . Carcu's Survej of Cornvoal.

From hence uncertain feafons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to fow;
Or when to fell the fiurzes. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
Fu'rzy. adj. [from furze.] Overgrown, with furze; full of gorfe.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take,
Their bleeding bofonis force the thorny brake. $G$
Fusca'tion. n. f. [fufcus, Latin.] The act of darkening or obfcuring.

Dick.
To FUSE. v. a. [fundo, fufum, Latin] To melt; to put into fufion; to liquify by heat.
To Fuse. v. n. To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.
Fu'ser.: n.f. [fufeau, French.]
x. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reafon of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion if the next, and that by the motion of the fufee, and that by the motion of the fpring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reafonablenefs in it, the pafiive impreffion of the intellectual idea that was in the artift. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. A firelock [from fufll, Fr.]; a fmall neat mufquet. This is more properly written fuffl.
Fusee of a bomb or granado fhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compofition in the flhell take fire, to do the defigned execution. 'Tis ufually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire; or fome fuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall; which time Anderfon makes twenty-feven feconds. Harris.
Fu'see. 'Track of a buck.
Ainfwerth.
Fu'sible. adj. [from fuffe.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwife penetrate into other bodies, efpecially fuffble ones.
Fusibi'lity. n. f. [from fufible.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients obferving in that material a kind of metalical nature, or at leaft a fufbility, feem to have refolved it into a nobler ufe. Wotton's Arcliteciure.

The bodies of moft ufe, that are fought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are diftinguifhed from other bodies by their weight, fufibility, and malleablenefs.

Locke.
Fu'siL. adj. [fufle, French; fuflis, Latin.]
I. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firft his own tools: then, what might elfe be wrought
Fufle, or grav'n in metal. Mitton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
Some, lefs frilful, fancy thefe fcapi that occur in moft of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial ; and will have it, that they are a kind of fufl marble. Woodward. 2. Running by the force of heat.

Perpetual flames,
O'er fand and afhes, and the flubborn fint,
Prevailing, turn into a fufll fca.
Pbillips.
Fu'sil. n. f. [fufil, French.]

1. A firelork; a fmall neat mufquet.
2. [In heraldry, from fufus, Latin.] Something like a fpindle. Fufils muft be made long, and fmall in the middle, in the ancient coat of Mountague, argent three fufils in feffe gules. Feacham on Blazoning.
Fu'silier. n. $\int$. [from fufli.] A foldier armed with a fufil. Fu'sion. n. f. [ fuffi, Latin; fufion, Frerch.]
3. The act of melting.
4. The ftate of being melted, or of runuing with heat.

Metals in fufion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except fpelter, which fumes copioufly, and thereby flames.

Newton': Opt
Fuss. n. $\int$. [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buftle.

## F U T

End as it befits your flation ;
Come to ufe and application;
Nor with fenates keep a fiff:
I fubmit, and anfwer thus.
FUST. n.f. [fuffe, French.]
I. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From fuffe, French.] A frong fmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
To Fust. 'v. n. [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to fmell ill.
FU'STIAN. $n_{1} f$. [ futaine, French, from fuffe, a tree, becaufe cotton grows on trees]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.
Is fupper ready, the houfe trimm'd, the ferving-men in
their new fuffian and their white flockings? Sbakefieare.
2. A high fwelling kind of writing made up of heterogencous parts, or of words and ideas ill allociated; bombatt.

Nor will you raife in me combuftion,
By dint of high heroick fuffian. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ग.
What fuftian have I heard thefe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will fay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the flrength of thofe images which they condemn.

Dryden.
I am much deceived if this be not abominable fuftian; that is, thoughts and words ill forted, and without the leaft relation to each other. Dryden's Spanijh Fryar, Dedication.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the clofe,
Oft rife to fuftian, or defcend to profe.
Smith.
Fu'stian. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuftian.
2. Swelling ; unnaturally pompous; ridiculoufly tumid. Ured of file.

When men argue, th' greateft part
O' th' conteft falls on terms of art,
Until the fufian ftuff be fpent,
And then they fall to th' argument. Hudibras, $p$. i. can. 3: Virgil, if he could have feen the firft verfes of the Sylvz, would have thought Statius mad in his fufian defcription of the ftatue on the brazen horle.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Fu'stic. n. f. A fort of wood brought from the Weft-Indies, ufed in dying of cloath.

Dict.
To Fu'stigate. v. a. [fufigo, Latin.] To beat with a ftick; to cane.

Dict.
Fu'stilarian. n. f. [from fuffy.] A low fellow; a ftinkard; a fcoundrel. A word ufed by Shakefpeare only.

Away, you fcullion, you rampallian, you fufilarian: I'll tickle your cataftrophe. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. Fu'stiness. n. f. [from fufly.] Mouldinefs; ftink.
Fu'sty. adj. [from fuft.] Ill fmelling; mouldy.
Hector thall have a great catch, if he knock out either of
your brains: he were as good crack a fufty nut with no kernel.

Shakefpeare's Troilus and Cre/fida.
The fufly plebeians hate thine honours. Shak. Coriolan.
The large Achilles, at this fufy ftuff,
From his deep cheft laughs out a loud applaufe. Shakesp. FU'TILE. adj. [futile, French; futilis, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One futile perfon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. Bacon. 2. Trifing; worthlefs ; of no weight.

Futílity. n.. . [futilité, French, from futile.]
I. Talkativenefs; loquacity.

This fable does not Atrike fo much at the futility of women,
as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. L'Eflrange.
2 . TriAlingnefs; want of weight ; want of folidity.

## F Y

Trifing futility appears in their figns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and afpects.

Bentley. Fu'rтocks. n. f. [corrupted from foot books. Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the finip together.
FU'TURE. adj. [Juturus, Latin; futur, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the future ftate.

Glory they fung to the moft High! good will
To future men, and in their dwellings peace. Milt. P.L He fows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And fings the future people from his hand. Aldifon's Orid.
Fu'ture. n. $\int$. [from the adjective.] Time to come; fomewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have tranfported me beyond
This ign'rant prefent time; and I feel now
The future in the inftant. Shakefpeare's Macbeth. The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is difabled for the future, or elfe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

Locke.
$\mathrm{Fu}^{\prime}$ 2uriay, aciu. [fromfuture.] In time to come.
This prefcience oí God, as it is prefcience, is not the caufe of any thing futu ely fucceeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impofe any nerefity, or bind. Raleigh.
Futurition. n.f. [from future.] The fate of being to be; of being to come to pafs hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption thould reft only in the number of poffibilities, and hang fo loofe in refpect of its futurition, as to leave the event in an equal poife, whether ever there fhould be fuch a thing or no?

Scuth's Sermons.
Fu'turity. n. $\int$. [from future.]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my fervice paft, nor prefent forrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in futurity,
Can ranfom me.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
All futurities are naked before that All-feeing Eye, the fight
of which is no more hindred by diftance of time than the fight of which is no more hindred by diftance of time than the fight
of an angel can be determined by diftance of place. Souzh. of an angel can be determined by diftance of. place. Souzh.
I will contrive fome way to make it known to futurity, that I had your lordfhip for my patron.

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though fkill'd in fate and dark futurity. Pope's Statius. 2. The ftate of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare poffibilities, which never commence into a futurity; it requiring fuch a free, fedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. Glanv. Scepf. c. 10 .
To FUZZ. v. n. [without etymology.] To fly out in fmall particles.
Fu'zzball. n. $f$. [fuzz and ball.] A kind of fungus, which, when preffed, burts and fcatters duft in the eyes.
Fy. interj. [ fy, French and Flemifh; $\varphi \tilde{\xi} \cup$, Greek; vah, Lat.] A word of blame and difapprobation.

And $f y$ on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whofe wrathful wreaks themfelves do now allay. Fa. 2neen $F y$, my lord, $f y$ ! a foldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to acShakespeare's Macbetb.
A bawd, fir, fy upon him!, Shakef. Meafure for Meafure.

But $f y$, my wand'ring mufe, how thou do'ft ftray!.
Expectance calls thee now another way.
Nay, $f y$, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand. me, or, I fwear, I'll feratch your face:
Let go, for fhame; you make me mad for fpite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kifs, l'll bite. Dryden
$F y$, madam, he cried, we mult be paft all thefe gaities.
Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{U}} \cdot 54$

## G A D

GHas two founds, one from the Greek $\Gamma$, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard $G$, becaufe it. is formed by a preflure fomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againft the upper gum. This found $G$ retains before $a, 0, u, l, r$; as, gate, go, gull. The other found, called that of the foft $G$, refembles that of 7 , and is commonly, though not always, found before $e, i$; as, $g e m$, gilbet. Before $n$, at the end of a word, $g$ is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which thefe words are commonly derived: thus, for benign, malign, condign, we pronounce benine, maline, condine. It is often filent in the middle of words before $b$; as, might. The Saxon L, $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$, feems to have had generally the found of $y$ confonant; whence gate is by rufticks ftill pronounced yate.
Ga'bardine. n.f. [gavardina, Italian.] A coarfe frock; any mean drefs.
My beft way is to creep under his gabardine; there is no other fhelter hereab ut.

Shakefpeare's Tempef.
You call me mifbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And fit upon my Jewifh gabardine. Shakef. Mer. of Venice.
The knight did ftraight fubmit, -
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he difrob'd his gabardine,
And with it did himfelf refign.
Hudibras, b. i.
To Ga'bble. v. n. [gabbare, Italian ; gabberen, Dutch.]
8. To make an inarticulate noife.

When thou could' $\mathfrak{f t}$ not, favage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ft gabble like
A thing moft brutifh, I endow'd thy purpofes
With words that made them known. Shake/p. Tempeft.
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempents roar
With their hoarfe gabbling feek the filent fhoar. Dryd. EEn. 2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honefty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehoufe of my lady's houfe?

Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
Which made fome think, when he did gabble,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. Hudibras, p. i.
Such a rout, and fuch a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble.
Swift.
GA'bbLe. $n f$. [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noife like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we fpeak one to another, fo we feem to know, is to know fraight our purpofe : chough's language, gabble enough, and good enough. Shak. All's well that ends well. 2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rifes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xii.
Not underfood.
Ga'bbler. n. $n$. [from gabble.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
Ga'bel. n. f. [gabelle, French; gabello, Italian; zafel, Saxon, a tribute.] An excife; a tax.
The gabels of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco.

Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
GABION. n.f. [French.] A wicker bafket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with gabions, and cafks filled with fand.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
GA'bie. n.f. [gaval, Welih; gable, French.] The floping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without gable ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water
Mortimer's Husbandry. into the brick-work.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
into the brick-work.
GAD, n. f. [ zab, Saxon; gaddur, Iflandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of fteel.

Fleminh fteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, fome in bars, and fome in gads; and therefore called Flemifh fteel, and fometimes gad fteel.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
2. It feems to be ufed by Shakefpeare for a ftile or graver, [from $\mathrm{J}^{2 \delta}$, Saxon, a goad.]

## GA G

## I will go get a leaf of brafs;

And with a gad of fteel will write thefe words. Shakefpeare To Gad. v. n. [Derived by Skinner from gadfy; by funius from gadaw, Welfh, to forfake. 1 To ramble about without any fettled purpofe; to rove loofely and idly.

How now, my headiftrong, where have you been gadding ? - Where I have learnt me to repent. Sbakef. Rom. and $\mathcal{f} u l$.

Give the water no paffage, neither a wicked woman libeity to gad abroad.

Eccluf. xxv. 25.
The leffer devils arofe with ghaftly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to gad;
Each land they fill'd, river, ftream and fhore. Fairfax, $b$. iv.
Envy is a gadding paffion, and walketh the ftreets, and doth not keep home.

Bacor, Effay 9.
Gad not abroad at ev'ry queft and call
Of an untrained hope or paffion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonnefs in contemplation.
Herbert.
Thee, fhepherd, thee the woods and defart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan.
Milton.
A fierce loud buzzing breeze ; their ftings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. Dryd.Virg.
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her gadding, round the world to roam. Dryden. Gull 'em with freedom,
A nd you fhall fee 'em tofs their tails, and gad
As if the breeze had flung them. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.
There's an ox loft, and this coxcomb runs a gadding after wild fowl. L'Eftrange.
No wonder their thoughts fhould be perpetually fhifting from what difgufts them, and feek better entertainment in more pleafing objects, after which they will unavoidably be gadding.

Locke.
GA'DDER. n. $\int$. [from gad.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without bufinefs.

A drunken woman, and a gadder abroad, caufeth great anger, and he will not cover her own thame. Eccluf. xxvi. 8. GádDingly. adv. [from gad.] In a rambling, roving manner.
GA'DFLY. n.f. [gad and $f_{y}$; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of gad, goadfy. Suppofed to be originally from goad, in Saxon $\mathrm{z}^{2}$, and fyy.] A fly that when he fings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breefe.
The fly called the gadfly breedeth of fomewhat that fwimeth upon the top of the water, and is moft about ponds. Bac.

Light fly his flumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry gadfies faften on the herd. Thomfon's Summer. Gaff. $n$ J. A harpoon or large hook. Ainf worth. Ga'ffer. n.f. [zefene, companion, Saxon.] A word of refpect now obfolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean perfon.

For gaffer Treadwell told us by the bye,
Exceflive forrow is exceeding dry.
Gay's Paforals.
GA'freses. n. $\int$. [ $\mathrm{z}^{\prime}$ afelucar, [pears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial fpurs put upon cocks when they are fet to fight. 2. A fteel contrivance to bend crofs-bows. Ainfworth. To Gag. v. n. [from gaghel, Dutch, the palate, Minghew.] To ftop the mouth with fomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to fpeak.

He's out of his guard already: unlefs you laugh and minifter occafion to him, he is gagg'd. Sbakefp. Twelfth Night.

There foam'd rebellious logick, gagg'd and bound. Pope. Gag. n. f. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder fpeech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With gags and muzzles their foft mouths reftrain. Dryclen. Your woman would have run up ftairs before me; but I have fecured her below with a gag in her chaps. Dryden. Gage. n.f. [gage, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in fecurity.

## G A I

Who, when the fhamed fhield of flain Sansfoy
He fpy'd, with that fame fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that fame envious gage,
Of victor's glory, from him finatcht away. Fairy Queen. There I throw my gage
Difclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay afide my high blood's royalty. Shakefp. Richard II.
There is my gage, the manual feal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. Sbakefp Richard II. They from their mothers breafts poor orphans rend,
Nor without gages to the needy lend. Sandys's Paraphrafe. I am made the cautionary pledge,
The gage and hoftage of your keeping it. Soutbern's Oroonok. But fince it was decreed, aufpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou fhould'ft wed the main,
Heav'n, as a gage, would caft fome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawfon fhould be flain. Dryden In any truth, that gets not poffeffion of our minds by felfevidence or demonftration, the arguments, that gain it affent, are the vouchers and gage of its probability

Locke
To Gage. v. a. [gager, French.]

1. To wager ; to depone as a wager ; to impawn ; to give as a caution, pledge, or fecurity

Againft the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king.
Stakefpeare's Hamlet.
Drawing near the fhore, he found the Turkifh merchants making merry upon the main: unto thefe merchants he gave due falutations, gaging his faith for their fafety, and they likewife to him.

Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
2. To meafure ; to take the contents of any veffel of liquids particularly. Morc properly gauge. See GAUGE.
We thall fee your bearing.
-Nay, but I bar to-night: you flall not gage me
By what we do to-night. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
To GA'gale. v.n. [gagen, gagelen, Dutch] To make noife like a goofe.
Birds prune their feathers, geefe gaggle, and crows feem to call upon rain ; which is but the comtort they receive in the relenting of the air. Bacon's Natural Hiffory, N0. 823
May fat geefe gaggle with melodious roice,
And ne'er want goofeberries or apple-fauce.
Gaíety: See Gayety.
Gaily. adv. [from gay.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly ; pompoufly; with great fhow.

The ladies gaily drefs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the funny morn. Gay's Trivia.
Like fome fair flow'r that early Spring fupplies,
That gaily blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies.
GAIN. n. f. [gain, French.]
I. Profit; advantage.

But what things were gain to me, thofe I counted lofs for Chrift

Phil. iii. 7.
Befides the purpofe it were now, to teach how victory fhould be ufed, or the gains thercof communicated to the general content. Raleigh's E Ifays.
It is in praife of men as in gettings and gains; for light gains make heavy purfes ; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then.

Bacon, Efay 53.
This muft be made by fome governor upon his own private account, who has a great ftock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the gains.

Temple.
2. Intereft ; lucrative views.

That fir, which ferves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
A nd leave thee in the ftorm.
Sbakefpeare's Ki:ig Lear.
3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a gain of you by any of them whom I fent unto
you? you?

2 Cor. xii. 17.
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppofed to lofs.
To Gain. v.a. [gagner, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Thou haft taken ufury and increafe, and thou haft greedily gained of thy ncighbours by extortions.

Ezch. xxii. 12.
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two veffels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that. Burnet's T'beory of the Earth. 3. To obtain; to procure.

If fuch a tradition were endeavoured to be fet on foot, it is not eafy to imagine how it fhould at firft gain cntertainment ; but much more difficult to conceive how ever it fhould come to be univerfally propagated.
4. To obtain increafe of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would gain the time, becaufe ye fee the king is gone from me.

Dan. ii. 8.
5. To obtain whatever good or bad.

Ye fhould not have loofed from Crete, and have gained this harm and lofs.
6. To win.

## G A 1

They who were fent to the other pafs, after a fiort refia ance, gained it.

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only gains the wealthy client's caufe. Dryd. Perf. Sat. O love! for Sylvia let me gain the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. Pope's Spring To draw into any intereft or party.

Come, with prefents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and gain the court. Dryd. Virg. Ein If Pyrrhus muft be wrought to pity,
No woman docs it better than yourfelf:
If you gain him, I fhall comply of courfe.
A. Pbilli,'s
8. To reach; to attain

The Weft glimmers with fome ftreaks of day:
Now fpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn.
Shatefpeare's Macueth.
Death was the poft, which I almoft did gain:
Shall I once more be toft into the main ?
Waller.
We came to the rocts of the mountain, and had a very troublefome march to gain the top of it. Addijon on Italy

Thus fav'd from death, they gain the Pheftan Mores,
With fhatter'd veffels and difabled oars. Pope's Odyffe', b. iii.
9. To Gain over. Todraw to another party or intereft.

The court of Hanover fhould have endeavoured to gain over thofe who were reprefented as their encmics.

Swift.

## To Gain. v. $n$.

I. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry ftand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the fkies, and foar above the fight. Dryd. Virg. Geo. On the land while here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide fandy plains. Pope on Criticifjm. 2. To get ground; to prevail againft.

The Englifh have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itfelf. Addifon. 3. To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had gained fo far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. Gulliver's Travels. To Gain. v. n. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in intereft or happinefs.
Gain. adj. [An old word now out of ufe.] Handy; ready; dexterous.
Ga'iner. n. f. [from gain.] One who receives profit or advantage.
The client, befides retaining a good confcience, is always a gainer, and by no means can be at any lofs, as feeing, if the compofition be overhard, he may relieve himfelf by recourfe to his oath.

Bacon's Cff. of Alienation.
I lofe in fame, I think myfelf no gainer.
He that lofes any thing, and gets wifdom by ibam's Sophy. by the lofs.

L'E/fitanse, Fable so
By extending a well regulated trade, we are as grent civers by the commodities of many other countries as thofe of our own nation.
Gai'nful. adj. [gain and full.]

1. Advantageous ; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the lufcious propofal of fome gainful purchafe, fome rich match, or advantageous project.

Scutb:
2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants gainful care. Diyden's Horace. Maro's mufe,
Thrice facred mufe! commodious precepts gives,
Inftructive to the fwains, not wholly bent
On what is gainful: fometimes fhe diverts
From folid counfels.
Phillips.
Ga'infuliy. adv. [from gainful.] Profitably; advantageoully.
Ga'infulness. n. f. [from gainful.] Profit; adrantage.
Gar'ngiving n.f. ['gainft and give.] The fame as mif giving; a giving againft: as gainfaying, which is ftill in ufe, is faying againft, or contradicting.

Fianner.
It is but foolery; but it is fuch a kind of gaingivint as wou!d, perhaps, trouble a woman. Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Ga'inless. adj. [from gain.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.
Gai'nlessness. n. f. [from gainiefs.] Unproftablenefs; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gainlefinefs as wall as laborioufnefs of the work: thofe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darknefs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the infatiable mifer. Decay of Ficty. GA'INLy adv. [from qain.] Handily; readily; dexterouny.
To Ga'rnsay. v.a. ['gainft and fay.]

1. To contradiet ; to oppore ; to controvert with ; to difpute againft.
Specches which gainfay one another, mult of neceffity be applied both unto one and the fame fuinject. Hionicr, b.v.

Too facile then, thou didft not much sain
Nay, didft permit, approve, and fair difnifs. Itziltonis P.L 2. To deny any thing.

## G A L

## I never heard yet

That any of thofe bolder vices wanted
Lefs impudence to gainfay what they did,
Than to perform it firft.
Sbakedpeaie's Wु inter's Tale
Ga'insayer. n.f. [from gainfay.] Opponent; adverfary. Such as may fatisfy gainfayers, wlien fuddenly, and befides expectation, they require the fame at our hands. Hooker, b.v. We are, for this caufe, challenged as manifeft gainjayers of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people.

Hooker, b. v. f. 19 . was full matter of conviction to all gainfayer's. Hammond. 'Gainst. prep. [for afain/t.] See Against

Tremble, ye nations! who, fecure before,
Laugh'd at thofe arms, that 'gainft ourfelves we bore. Dryd.
To Ga'instand. v.a. ['gainft and ftand.] To withftand; to oppofe ; to refit.
Love proved himfelf valiant, that durft with the fword of reverent duty gainfiand the force of fo many enraged defires.

Sidney, b. ii.
GA'TRISH. adj. [zeanıuan, to drefs fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; fhowy; fplendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor fhadow, painted queen,
The prefentation of but what I was ;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou waft, a gairifh flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous fhot. Sbakefp. Ricb. III.
There in clofe covert by fome brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's gairifb eye.
Milton.
2. Extravagantly gay ; flighty

Fame and glory traniports a man out of himfelf: it makes the mind loofe and gairifh, fatters the fpirits, and leaves a kind of diffolution upon all the faculties. South's Sermons.
Ga'rrishness. n. f. [from gairifb.]
I. Finery ; flaunting gaudinefs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or garifhnefs of fpirit, but rober, grave and filent. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Gait. n. f. [gat, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, gang your gait

Good youth, addrefs thy gait unto her ;
Be not denied accefs, ftand at her door. Sbakeppeare.
2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their gait,
And all her vain allurements did forfake. Fairy $2 u e e n$, b. ii.
Thou art fo lean and meagre waxen late,
That fcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait.
Hubb. Tale.
3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. Shakefpeare.
He had in his perfon, in his afpect, the appearance of a great man, which he preferved in his gait and motion. Claren.

A third, who, by his gait
And fierce demeanour, feems the prince of hell. Milton. Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their guit. Milton. I defcrib'd his way,
Bent all on fpeed, and mark'd his airy gait. Niilt. Pa. Lof.
Gala'ge. n.f. A fhepherd's clog.
My heart-blood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my galage grown faft to my heel. Spenfor's Paforals.
Gala'ngal. n. $\int$. [galange, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two fepecies. The leffer galangal is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thicknefs of a man's little finger; a brownifh red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thicknefs : its colour is brown, with a faint caft of red in it: it has a difagreeable, but much lefs acrid and pungent tafte than the fmaller fort. They are both brought from the Eaft-Indies; the fimall kind fromChina, and the larger from the ifland of Java, wherewith the people, while it is frefh, by way of fpice, leafon their difhes. The fmall fort is ufed with us in medicine as a ftomachick, and is an ingredient in almoft all bitter infufions and mixtures. Hill.
Gala'xy. n. $\int$. [yanakid ; galaxie, Fr.] The milky way; a ftream of light in the fky.

A broad and ample road, whofe duft is gold,
And pavement ftars, as ftars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy.
Milton's Paradije Lof, b. vii.
A brown, for which heaven would difband
The galaxy', and ftars be tann'd.
Cleaveland.
Men doubt, becaufe they ftand fo thick i' th' ky ,
If thofe be ftars that paint the galaxy. Cozuley.
We dare not undertake to fhew what advantage is brought to us by thofe innumerable ftars in the galainy. B'entley's Serm. GA'LBANUM. n. $\int$.

We meet with galbanum fometimes in loofe granules, called drops or tears, which is the pureft, and fometimes in large mafles. It is foft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers of a yellowifh or reddifh colour : its finell is ftrong and dif agreeable; its tafte acrid, naufcous and bitterifh. It is of a middle liature between a gum and a refin, being inflammable
as a refin, and foluble in water as a gum, and will not diffolve in oil as pure refins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, whofe falks are about an inch thick, and five or fix feet high: its leaves are like the common anife, of a ftrong fimell, and acrid tante; but the flowers, and efpecially the feeds, much morefo. The whole plant abounds with a vifcous milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which foon concretes inteo fubftance called gallanam. The plant is frequent in Perfia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues are confiderable in afthmas, coughs, and hyfterick conplaints. Hill's Materia Medica.

I yielded indeed a pleafant odour, like the beft myrrh; as fallanum. Ecchuf. xxiv. 15.
Gale. n.f. [gabling, hafty, fudden, German.] A wind not tempeftuous, yet fronger than a breeze.

What happy gale
Blows you to Paduạ here, from old Verona? Shakeffeare. Winds
Of gentleft gate Arabian odours fann'd
From their foft wings, and Flora's earlieft fmells. Miltoro Frefh gales and gentle air.

Milton.
Umbria's green retreats,
Addifon.
Where weftern gales eternally refide. Addafy.
a heavy low-built veffel, Ga'leas. n.f. [galeafe, French.] A heavy low-built veftel, $_{\text {with both fails and oars. It carries three mafts, but they can- }}$, not be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two feats for rowers, and fix or feven flaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the ftern there are two tire of guns.

Dic.
TheVenetians pretend they could fet out, in cafe of great neceffity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaffes.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
GA'LEATED. adj. [galeatus, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A galcated cfchinus copped, and in fhape fomewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. Woodzward on Foffls. 2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower refembling an helmet, as the monk hood.
Galeri'culate. adj. [from galerus, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.
Ga'liot. n. f. [galiotte, French.] A little galley or fort of brigantine, built very flight and fit for chafe. It carries but one maft, and two or three pattereroes. . It. can both fail and row, and has fixteen or twenty feats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

Dict.
Barbaroffa fent before him Dragut and Corfetus, two notable pyrates, with thirty galiots; who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered by Sarmentus, and forced again to their galiots.

Knoiles's Fiflory of the Turks.
GALL. n. f. [zeala, Saxon; galle, Dutch.]
I. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its fuppofed bitternefs.

Come to my woman's breaft,
And take my milk for gall, you murth'ring minifters! Shak. A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's fpring, but forrow's fall. Sbiakefpeare. It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
This pofition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies, It's as bitter as gall; whereas there's nathing guftable fweeter; and what is moft unctuous muft needs partake of a fweet favour.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Gall is the greateft refolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with fuccers.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a teflimony of future concord, did caft the gall of the facrifice behind the altar. Brown's $/ / u$. Err. 3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes l'll drink the words you fend,
Though ink be made of gall. Shatidpeare's Cyinbeline. Poifon be their drink!
Gall, worfe than gall, the daintieft meat they tafte! Sbakef. She ftill infults, and you muft ftill adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the gall is more. Dryd. Juv. 4. Rancour; maliznity.

They did great hurt unto his tite, and have left a perpetual gall in the mind of the people. Spenfor's State of Irelan 5. A fight hurt by fretting off the fkin. [From the verb.]

This is the fataleft wound of the tongue, carries leaft fmart, but infinitely more of danger; and is as much fuperior to the former, as a gangrene is to a ga:l or feratch: this may be fore and vexing, but that ftupifying and deadening.

Government of the Torgue, $\int .8$.
6. Anger; bitternefs of mind

Suppofe ynur hero were a lover,
Theugh he before had gall and rage ;
He grows difpirited and low,
He liates the fight, and muns the blow.
7. [From galla.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thofe of the oak only are ufed in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European galls: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bignefs of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their furface, of a very firm and folid texture, and a difagreeable, acerb, and aftringent tafte. The European galls are of the fame fize, with perfectly fmooth furfaces: they are light, often fpongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a lefs autcre tafte, and are of much lefs value than the firft fort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general hiftory of galls is this: an infect of the fly kind, for the fafety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depofites her egg: the lacerated veffels of the tree difcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody cafe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alfo ferves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as foon as it is perfect, and in its winged ftate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is feen on its furface, the maggot, or its remains, are fure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been obferved, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this obfervation thould be confined to the medicinal galls; for all thufe excrefcencies which we find on this trec in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though lefs firm in their texture. The true reafon of the hard ones not being produced with us, feems to be that we want the peculiar fpecies of infect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The fecies of fly that occafions, by its punctures, the foft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though ftill of the ichneumon kind; and we find the feveral kinds, which occafion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and thofe of different degrees of hardnefs, on the fame tree. Galls are ufed in making ink, and in dying and dreffing leather, and many other manufacturcs. In medicine they are very aftringent, and good under proper management. Hill.
Befides the acorns, the oak beareth galls, oak-apples, and oak-nuts.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}} .635$.
Malpighi, in his treatife of galls, under which name he comprehends all prèternatural and morbofe excrefcences, demonftrates that all fuch excrefcences, where any infects are found, are excited by fome venenofe liquor, which, together with their eggs, fuch infects fhed. Ray on the Creation.

The Aleppo galls, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cafes of infects, which are bred in them.

Derbam.
To Gall. v.a. [galer, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the 1 kin .

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I gall him nightly,
It may be death.
Shake/peare's Hamlet.
His yoke is eafy, when by us embrac'd ;
But loads and galls, if on our necks 'tis caft. Denbam.
A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his galled horfe, begins with cafting his eye upon all things. Locke.

On the monarch's fpeech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting fpoke,
Tyrant, I well deferv'd thy galling chain.
2. To impair ; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my ftate being gall' $d$ with my expence,
I feek to heal it only by his wealth.
Pope's Iliad.

Shake/peare. If it fhould fall down in a continual ftream like a river, it would gall the ground, wafh away plants by the roots, and overthrow houfes.

Ray on the Creation.
3. To teaze; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to gall their minds who did not fo much conmend it, he wrote his book. Hooker, b. ii.
What they feem contented with, even for that very caufe we rcject ; and there is nothing but it pleafeth us the better, if we efpy that it galletb them.

Hooker; b. iv. f. 9.

## When I fhew juftice,

I pity thofe I do not know ;
Which a difinis’d offence would after gail. Shakefpeare. Let it not gall your patience, good lago,
That I extend my manners : 'tis my breeding,
That gives me this bold thew of courtefy. Sibakefp. Othello. All ftudies here I folemnly defy,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke. Shak H.IV.
No man commits any fin but his confcience fmites him, and his guilty mind is frequently galed with the remcmbrance of it.

Tillotfon's Sermons
5. To harrafs; to mifchief.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers forts of fhot from corners of flreets and houfe-windows galled them.

Sidney.
Light demilances from afar they throw,
Faften'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. Dryd. Exn.

In our wars againft the French of oid, we ufed to gail them with our long bows, at a greater diffance than they could fhoot their arrows.

Adclifon on the State of the War.
ToGall. v. n. Tofret.
I have feen you glecking and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. Stakefpeare's Hen'y V .
GA'LLANT. adj. [galant, French, from gala, fine drefe,
Spanifh.] Spanifh.]

1. Gay ; well dreffed; Thowy ; fplendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein thall go no gally with oars, neither fhall gallant fhips pafs thercby. If. xxxiii. 21. The gay, the wife, the gallant, and the grave, Subdu'd alike, all but one paffion have.
2. Brave ; high fpirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any fhould kill his uncle, made him feek his revenge in manner gallant enough. Sidnej, b. ii. But, fare thee well, thou art a gallent youth. Shakefpeare. A gallant man, whofe thoughts fly at the higleft game, requires no further infight into them than to fatisfy himfelf by what way they may be performed. Digly on the Soul, Dedicat. 3. Fine; noble; fpecious.

There are no tricks in plain and fimple faith;
But hollow men, like horfes hot at hand,
Make gallant fhew and promife of their mettle. Sbakefp.
He difcourfed, how gallant and how brave a thing it would be for his highnefs to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his miftrefs.

Clarendon.
4. Inclined to courthip.

When firft the foul of love is fent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In gallant thought to plume their painted wings. Thomfon.
Ga'llant. !.f. [from the adjective.]
I. A gay, fprightly, airy, fplendid man.

The new proclamation.

## What is't for ?

-The reformation of our travcll'd gallants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors. Sbake/p. 'The gallants and lufty youths of Naples came and offered themfelves unto Vaftius. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.

The gallants, to proteet the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandifh'd at the grifly fpright. Dryden.
Gallants, look to't, you fay there are no fprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. Dryden.
2. A whoremafter, who careffes women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, fhews himfelf a young gallant.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
The next carried a handfome young fellow upon her back: The had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. Addijon's Spectator.
3. A wooer ; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter fenfes it has commonly the accent on the laft fyllable.
Ga'ileantly. adv. [from gallant.]

1. Gayly ; fplendidly.
2. Bravely ; nobly ; gencroufly.

You have not dealt fo gallantly with us as we did with you in a parallel cafe: laft year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.
Ga'llantry. n. f. [galanterie, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; fhow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; oftentatious finery.

Make the fea fhine with gallantry, and all
The Englifh youth flock to their admiral.
2. Bravery; noblenefs ; generofity

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the ufful and enobling ftudy of naturc.

Glanv. Scepf. Preface.
3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gallantry of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day

Sbakejpeare's Troilus and Creflida.
4. Courthip; refined addrefs to women.

The martial Moors, in gallantry refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. Granville. 5. Vicious love; lewdnefs; debauchery.

It looks like a fort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious. provided the be not a profigate; as if there were a certain point where gallantry ends, and infamy begins. Swift. Ga'lleass. n. $\int$. [galeas, French.] A large galley; a veifel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no lefs
Than three great argofies, befides two galleafles,
And twelve tight gallies. SLakefp. Taming of the Shrevo.
The number of veficls were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleaffes and gallcons feventy-two, goodly thips, like floating towers. Bacon's War with Spain. Galléon. n.f. [galion, French.] A large hip with four or fometimes five decks, now in ufe only annong the Spaniards.

I affured them that I would ftay for them at Trinidado, and that no force flould drive me thence, except I were funk or fct on fire by the Spanifh galisons.

Ralcigh's $A_{\text {folo'y }}$

The number of veffels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleaffes and galleons feventy-two, goodly thips, like floating towers or caftles. Bacon's War with spain. Ga'urfery. n. f. [galerie, French, derived by Du Cange from gaieria, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houfe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In moft part there had been framed by art fuch pleafant arbors, that, one anfwering another, they became a gallory aloft from tree to trec, almoft round about, which be low gave a perfect fhadow.

High lifted up were many lofty towers
And goodly galleries fair overlaid.
Your gallery
Sidncy, b. i.

Have we pafs'd through, Your gillery
hout much content. Slakef
The row of return on the banquet fide, let it be all flately galleries, in which galleries let there be three cupola's. Bacon

A private galiery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yei known.
Denhàm.
Nor is the thape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with gallerie: gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parifi-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. Graunt.
There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches.

Aldifon on Italy.
2. The feats in the playhoufe above the fit, in which the meaner people fit.

While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit afcends. Pope's Ep. of Horace. Ga'iletyle. $n$ f. I fuppofe this word has the fame import with gallipot.
Make a compound body of glafs and galictyle; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a ftuff between a porcellane and a glafs.

Bacon's Pbyf. Rem.
GA'LLEY. n. f. [ 「alea, Italian ; gaiere, French; derived, as fome think, from galea, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from yadscitms, the fwordfing; as others from galleon, expreffing in Syriac men expofed to the fea. From galley come gali'eafs, gallion, galliot.]

1. A veffel driven with oars, much in ufe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of fhips, hulks, gallies, barks and brigandines. Faivfax.
In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and efpecially far voyages; the rather by the ufe of gallies, and fuch veffels as could hardly brook the ocean.

Bacon's New Atlant.s.
Jafon ranged the coafts of Afia the Lefs in an open boar, or kind of galley.

Raleitb's Hiftory of the World. On oozy ground his gallics moor;
Their heads are turn'd to fea, their fterns to fhore. Dryden. 2. It is proverbially confidered as a place of toilfome mifery, becaufe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moft voluptuous perfon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courthips every day, would find it the greateft torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the galies for his recreation, and to the fpade and the mattock for a diverfion from the mifery of a continual uninterrupted pleafure.

South's Sermons.
Ga'lley-slave. n.f. [galley and fave.] A man condemned for fome crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not fufficient to load poor man, but he muft be clogged with innumerable chains: this is juft fuch another freedom as the Turkifh galley . Iaves do enjoy. Bramb.

Hardened galley-fiaves defpife manumiffion. Decay of Piety. The furges gently dafh againft the fhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and galley-fiaves their oar. Garth. Ga'lliard. n. f. [gaillard, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulifn ard, genius, and gay.]

1. A gay, brifk, lively man; a fine fcllow

Selden is a galliard by himfelf.
Clcaveland.
2. An active, nimble, fpritely dance. It is in both fenfes now obfolete.
I did think by the excellent conftitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ftar of a galliard. Shake of. Twelfih Night. There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble galliard won:
You cannot reyel into dukedoms there. Shake/p. Henry V
If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as muficians ufe to do with thofe that dance too long galliaids. Bacon.

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galliard time and meafure time are in the medley of one dance. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
GA'LLIARDISE. n. $f$. [Frencl.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my afcendant was the watry fign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way fa-
cetious, nor difpofed for the mirth and galliardife of company. Brown's Rel. Med Ga'limism. n.f. [gallicifme, French, from gallicus, Latin.] A mode of $f_{p}$ eech peculiar to the French language: fuch as, he figured in controvery; he be'd this conduit; he beld the fame language that another had be'd before: with many other expreflions to be found in the pages of Dolinuroke

In Englifh I would have Galicicims avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the Yrench mode in our freech.
Ga'liigaskins. n. S. [Caliga Gallo-If aformen the Clafl.cks. Ga'limaskins. n. S. [Caliga Gallo-F afonum. Stinner.] Large open hofe

My galligafkins, that have long withftood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frofts,
By time fubdu'd, what will not time fubdue,
An horrid chafm difclofe.
Pbillips.
G ALLIMA'TIA. n.f. [ salimathias, French.] Nonfenfe; talk without meaning.
Gallimau'fry. n. f. [ oalimafré, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hath of leveral forts of broken meat ; a medley.

Honmer.
They have made of our Englifh tongue a gallimiaufry, or hodge-podge of all other fpeeches.

Spenfir.
2. Any inconfiftent or ridiculous mediey.

They have a dance, which the wenches fay is a sallimauf fy of gambols, becaule they are not in't. Shakefl. W'inter's qule.

The painter who, under pretence of divelting the eyes, would fill his picture with fuch varieties as alter the truth of hiftory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere s rallimaufiy of his work.

Drider's Dufrefnoy.
3. It is uled by Sbakeffeare ludicrounly of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
-Why, fir, my wife is not young.

- He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;

He loves thy gallimaufr", friend. Sbakefpear
Ga'liout. n.f. [galiotie, French.] A fmall fivift galley.
Barbaroffia departing out of Hellefpontus with eighty gallies, and certain galliots, fliaped his courfe towards Italy. Knilles. Ga'ilipor. \%. f. [glege, Dutch, fhining earth. Skinner. The true derivation is from gala, Spanifi, finery. Gaia, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly ufed for medicines.

Plato faid his mafter Socrates was like the apothecary's gallipots, that had on the outlides.apes, owls, and fityrs; but within, precious drugs.

Eacon, Apopl:th. 227.
Here phials in nice difcipline are fet;
There gallipots are rang'd in alphabet Gartb's Difpenfatory. Alexandrinus thought it unfafe to truft the real fecret of his phial and gallipot to any man.

Spedator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot \mathrm{t}^{26}$.
Thou that do'f 1 Efculapius deride,
And o'er his gall pots in triumph ride. Fenton.
Ga'llon. n.f. [gclo, low Latin.] A liquid meafure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a sallon of wine, in a veffel clofe ftopped. Irijeman's Surgery: Gellóon. n.f. [galen, French.] A kind of clofe lace, made of gold or filver, or of filk alone.
To GA'LLOP. v n. [ ${ }^{\sigma} a$ etymologifts, after Budcus, from $火 \alpha \lambda w \alpha \dot{\alpha}\} \varepsilon \varepsilon$; but perhaps 'it comes from gaut, all, and loopen, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full fpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, fo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

## I did hear

The gailoping of horfe: who was't came by? Shak. Macl. His lteeds will be reftrain'd,
But gallop lively down the weftern hill.
In fuch a thape grim Saturn did reftrain
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with fuch a mane,
When half furpriz'd, and fearing to be feen,
The leacher gall $^{\prime \prime}$. p' $d$ from his jealous queen. Dr, den's Virgil.
2. To ride at the pace which is performed $b_{y}$ leaps.

Seeing fuch ftreams of blood as threatned a drowning life, we galioped toward them to part them. Sidiney, b. ii.

They'gan efpy
An armed knight towards them galiop faft,
That feem'd from fome feared foe to fly. Fairy 2 quen, $b$. i.
He who fair and forfly gioes feadily forward, in a courfe that points right, will fooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he gallop all day full fpeed.

Lock?
3. To move very faf.

The golden fun falutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glift'ring coach. Sbak. Tit. Aridr.
Whom doth time gallop withal?
With a thicf to the gallows. Shake $p$. As you like it
He that rides poft through a country may, from the tranfient view, tell how in general the parts lic: fuch fuperficial ideas he may collect in galloting over it. Lockc. Ga'mon. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] The motion of a horfe when 10 B

## G A M

he runs at full fipeed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forclegs very near at the fame time; and while thefe are in the air, and juft upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoft at once.
Ga'Lloper. n. f. [from gallop.]

1. A horfe that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horfes for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough gallopers, though fome of them are very flect. Mortim. Husb. 2. A man that rides faft, or makes great hafte.

Ga'lloway. n. f. A horfe not more than fourteen hands high, much ufed in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a fhire in Scotland.
To Ga'llow. v. á. [a̧ælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful fies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. Shakefpcare's King Lear. Ga'llowglasses. n. $\int$.

1. It is worn then likewife of footmen under their thirts of mail, the which footmen call gallowglafes: the which name doth difcover them alfo to be ancient Englih; for gallogla fignifies an Englifh fervitor or yeoman. And he being fo armed in a long thirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then pedes gravis armatura; and was inftead of the footman that now weareth a corflet, before the corflet was ufed, or almoft invented. Spenfer on Ireland.
2. [Hanmer, otherwife than Spenfer.] Soldiers among the wild Irifh, who ferve on horfeback.

A puiffant and mighty pow'r
Of galls ruglafles and ftout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. Shakef. Henry VI, $\mathrm{Ga}^{\prime}$ llow. 2n. $\int$. [It is ufed by fome in the fingular; but by Ga'clows. $\}$ more only in the plural, or fometimes has another plural galloweses. Galga, Gothick; zealza, Saxon; galge, Dutch; which fome derive from gabalus, furca, Latin; others from $}$ ג high; others from gallu, Welh, power: but it is probably derived like gallow, to fright, from azalpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

- A beam laid over two pofts, on which malefactors are hanged. This monfter fat like a hangman upon a pair of gallows: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purfe of moncy.

Sidney, b. ii.
I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O , there were defolation of gaolers and gallowefes. Shakejp. Cymbel.

I prophefied, if a gallows were on land,
This fellow could not drown. Shakefpeare's Tempeft.
A little before dinner he took the major afide, and whifpered him in the ear, that execution muft that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of gallows hould be erected.

Hayward.
A production that naturally groweth under gallowjes, and places of execution. Brown's Vulgar Eirours, b. ii.
A poor fellow, going to the gallows, may be allowed to feel the fmart of wafps while he is upon Tyburn road. Suift. 2 A wietch that deferves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thoufand years a boy.

- Ay, and a fhrewd unhappy gallsws too. Shakefpeare.

Ga'i lowsFrem. adj. [gallows and free.] Exempt by deftiny from being hanged.

Let him be gallowifree by my confent,
And nothing fuffer, fince he nothing meant.
Ga'llowtree. n.f. [gallows and tree.] The Dryden. rour ; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On gallowtrecs, in honour of his deareft dame. Fai. Queen.
A Scot, when from the gallowtree got loofe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a foland goofe. Cleavcland. Gamea'de. $\}^{n . j:}$. [gamba, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdafhes; Gamba'do. $\}_{\text {boots worn upon the legs above the fhoe. }}$

The pettifogger ambles to her in his gambadoes once a week.
Dennis's Letters.
GA'Mbler. n.f. [A cant word, I fuppofe, for game or gamefler.] A knave whofe practice it is to invite the unwary to game. and cheat them.
Ga'mboge. n. f.
Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a refirous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and farce any frell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the Eaft Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. Gamboge was not known in Europe 'till 1603, and foon after got into ufe as a purgative medicine; but the roughnefs of its operation rendering it lefs efteemed as fuch, it got into ufe in painting, where it yet retains its credit.
To GA M BOL. v. n. [gambiller, French.]
I. To dance; to Rkip; to frifk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. iv.

## G A M

The king of elfs; and little fairy queen;
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
The monfters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in aukward meafures play.
2. To leap; to ftart.
'Tis not madnefs
That I have utter'd ; bring me to the teft,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would gambol from.
Shakefpcarc's Hamlet.
Ga'mbol. n.f. [from the verb.]
I. A fkip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite \{paniel, that would be ftill toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thoufand pretty gambols.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beafts in gambols frifk'd before their honeft god. Dig gen, 2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his gambo's,
With fuch infufferable rambles? Hudibras, p. iii cant. 2. Ga'mbrex. n. S. [from gamba, gambarella, Italian.] The leg $^{\prime}$ of a horfe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be fo mixed as to make it a foft body; and yet to have the ffrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horfe's gambrel, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon lis back. Grew. GAME. n.f. [saman, a jeft, Inandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had paftimes here, and pleafing game. Shake/p. 2. Jeft, oppofed to earneft or ferioufnefs.

Then on her head they fet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneft and 'twixt game. Fai. $\Omega_{4}$.
3. Infolent merriment; fportive infult.

Do they not feek occafion of new quarrels,
On my refufal, to diftrefs me more;
Or make a game of my calamities.
Niilton's Agonifes.
4. A fingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we ftand,
And play the game into each other's hand.
Dryden.
6. Scheme purfued; meafures planned.

This feems to be the prefent game of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they fee an end of this. Tempre.
7. Field fports: as, the chafe, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his ufual gaine,
He fhall here find his friends with horfe and men,
To fet him free from his captivity. Sbakefpeare's Henry VI.
What arms to ufe, or nets to frame
Wild beafts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myfr'ries of that game.
Some fportfmen, that were abroad upon game, fpied a com-
pany of buftards and cranes.
L'Efirange
8. Animals purfued in the field; animals appropriated to legal fportfimen.

Hunting, and men, not beafts, fhall be his game,
With war, and hoftile fnare, fuch as refufe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. Milton's Parad. Lof. There is fuch a variety of game fpringing up before me, that I am diftracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. Dryden's Fable, Preface.
A bloodhound will follow the tract of the perfon he purfues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed fpear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
1 and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fing, nor ever mifs the game. Prior.
Proud Nimrod firft the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boafts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling flaves the royal game.
9. Solemn contefts exhibited as fpectacles to the people.

The games are done, and Cæfar is returning. Shakefpcarc.
Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick game,
With a huge ox upon his fhoulders came.
Denkan.
To Game. v. n. [Jaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any fport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no fatisfaction behind it: it no way profits
either body or mind.
Lacke.
Ga'mecock. n. $\int$. [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.
They managed the difpute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit.

Locke. GAME-EGG. n. f. [game and egg.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch game-eggs under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray.
Garth.
Ga'mekeeper, n.f. [game and kecp.] A perfon who looks after game, and fees it is not deftroyed.

## G A N

Ga'mesomf. adj. [from game.] Frolickfome; gay; rportive playful; fpoitful.
Geron, though old, yet gamefome, kept one end with Cofma.

Sidncy.
I am not gamefome; I do lack fome part
Of that quick fpirit that is in Antony. Shakef. Jul. Ca.far. The gamefome wind among her treffes play,
And curleth up thofe growing riches flort. Fairfax, b. iv Belial, in like samefome mood. Milton's Paradife Loft.
This gamefome humour of children fhould rather be encouraged, to keep up their fpirits and improve their ftrength and health, than curbed or reftrained.
Ga'mesomeness. n. f. [from gamefome.] Sportivenefs; merriment.
Ga'mesomely. adv. [from gamefome.] Merrily.
Ga'mester. n.f. [from game.]

1. One who is vitioufly addicted to play

Keep a gamefler from the dice, and a good ftudent from his book, and it is wonderful. Sbak. Merry Wives of Windfor. A gameftcr, the greater mafter he is in his art, the worfe man he is.

Bacon.
Gamefters for whole patrimonies play
The fteward brings the deeds, which muft convey
The whole eftate.
Dryden's 'fuvenal, Sat. ı.
Could we look into the mind of a common gamefter, we
fhould fee it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her
nlumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. Addijon.
All the fuperfluous whims relate,
That fill a female gameffer's pate;
What agony of foul fhe feels
To fee a knave's inverted heels.
Swift:
2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler gamefler is the fooneft wimner. Shakef. Hen. V. A man may think, if he will, that two eyes fee no more than one; or that a gamefler feeth always more than a lookeron: but, when all is done, the help of good counfel is that which fetteth bufinefs ftrait.
3. A merry frolickfome perfon.

You're a merry gamefter,

## My lord Sands.

Shakefp. Henry VIII.
4. A proftitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common gamefler to the camp. Shakefpeare.
Bacon, E EJay 28.

Ga'mimer. n. $\int$. [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from grand mere, and therefore ufed commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman correfponding to gaffer.
GA'MMON. n.f. [gambone, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog falted and dried; the lower end of the fitch.

Afk for what price thy venal tongue was fold:
A rufty gammon of fome fev'n years old. Dryden's Juv. Sat. Gammons, that give a relifh to the tafte,
And potted fowl, and fifh, come in fo faft,
That ere the firft is out, the fecond finks. Dryderis Perf.
2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The founding gammon.
Thomjon's Autumn.
$\mathrm{Ga}^{\prime}$ MUT. $n \mathrm{~J}$. [gama, Italian.] The fcale of mufical notes.
Madam before you touch the inftrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muft begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a briefer fort.
When by the gamut fome muficians make
A perfect fong, others will undertake,
By the fame gamut chang'd, to equal it :
Things fimply good can never be unfit.
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ftage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In fongs and airs exprefs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire.
Sbakefpeare.
'Gan, for began, from 'gin for begin.
The noble knight 'gan feel
His vital force to faint.
Spenfer.
To Ganch. v.a. [ganciare, from gancio, a hook, Italian; ganche, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punifhment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his Pocockius.

Cohors catenis qua pia ffridulis
Gemunt onufti, vel fude trans finum
Luctantur actâ, pendulive
Sanguincis luctantur in unæs.
Miufe Angl.
Ga'nder. n. $f$. [Janona, Saxon.] The male of the goofe.
As deep drinketh the goofe as the gander. Camden's Kem.
One gander will ferve five geefe. Mortimer's Hufbandry.
To GANG. v. n. [gangen, Dutch; zanōan, Saxon; gang, Scottifh.] 'lo go ; to walk: an old word not now ufed, except ludicroully.

But let them gang alone,
As thcy have brewed, fo let them bear blame.
Spenfer.

Your flaunting beaus gang with their breafts open. Albuthon. Ging. n. f. [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is feldom ufed but in contempt or abhorrence.
Oh, you panderly rafcals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a confpiracy againit me. Shakef. Merry Wivis of Windfor. As a gang of thieves were robbing a lioufe, a mattiff fell a barking.

L'Eftrange, Fable 2 r.
Admitted in among the gang,
He acts and talks as they befriend him.
Priot.
GA'NGHON. [French ] A kind of flower
Ainfwerth.
Ga'nglion. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \alpha \sqrt{ } \lambda^{\prime}$ iov. $]$ A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or firoke. It refifts, if firred; if preffed upon the fide, is not diverted, nor can be turned round.

Harris.
Bonefetters ufually reprefent every bone diflocated, though poffibly it be but a ganglion, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of fome part of a joint. Wijeman
GA'NGRENE. n. f. [gangrene, Fr. gangreena, Lat.] A mortification; a ftoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.
This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrenes, either coming of themfelves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.

Racon's Natura! Hiflory.
She faves the lover, as we gangrenes ftay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away.
Wal'er.
A difcolouring in the part was fuppofed an approach of a zangrene. Wifeman's Surgery.
If the fubfance of the foul is feftered with thefe pations, the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. Addifon's Speciat:r.
To Ga'ngrene. v. a. [gangrener, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.
In cold countries, when men's nofes and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off prefently; for that the few fpirits, that remain in thofe parts, are fuddenly drawn forth, and fo putrefaction is made complete - Bacon's Natural Hifiory
Gangren'd members muft be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.
Dryden.
To Ga'ngrene. v. n. To become mortified.
My griefs not only pain me
As a ling'ring difeafe;
But finding no redrefs, ferment and rage,
Nor lefs than wounds immedicable
Rankle and fefer, and gangrene
To black mortification. Miiton's Agoniftes.
As phlegmons are fubject to mortification, fo alfo in fat bodies they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not fpeedily digefted out. II ifeman's Surgery.
Ga'ngrenous. adj. [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the veffels, producing hæmorrhages, puftules red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous.

Arbut jnot on A iments
$\mathrm{GA}^{\prime}$ NGWAY. n. $f$. In a fhip, the feveral ways or paffages from one part of it to the other. Dict
Ga'ngweek. n. f. [gang and week.] Rogation week, when proceffions are made to luftrate the bounds of parifhes. DicF.
Ga'ntelope. ${ }^{\prime}$ n.f. [gantlet is only corrupted from gantelope, GA'NtLet. $\}$ gant, all, and loopen, to run, Dutch ] A military punifhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lafh from each man

But would'ft thou, friend, who haft two legs alone,
Would'ft thou to run the ganlet thefe expofe,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd hoes? Dryden's $\mathcal{F}_{u} u$.
Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the gantlet through the feveral c'affes. Locke.
GA'NZA. n. $\int$. [ganfa, Spanifh, a goofe.] A kind of wild goofe, by a flock of which a virtuofo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour ftrongly of the ganza's.
Hudibras, $p$ ii.
GAOL. n. f. [geol, Wclfh; gecle, French.] A prifon; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail, and fometimes goal.

Then am I the prifoner, and his bed my gaol. Sh. K. Lear. Have I been ever free, and mult my houfe.
Be my retentive enemy, my gaol? Shakeffeare's Timon.
If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols, and let out the prifoners. Shbakefpare's Honry VI. p. ii. Ga'oldelivery: n. f. [gaol and deliver.] The judicial procefs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perfons confined evacuates the prifon.

Then doth th' afpiring foul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our fouls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or gaoldelivery call.
Davies.
Thefe make a general gaildelivery of fouls, not for punifhment.

South.
Ga'oler. n. f. [from gaol.] Keeper of a prifon; he to whofe care the prifoners are committed.

## G A P

This is a gentle provoft; feldom, when
The fleeled gaoler is the friend of men. Sh/. Meaf. for Meaf. I know not how or why my furly goaler,
Hard as his irons, and infolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute.
Dryden's Clecmenes
From the polite part of mankind fhe had been banifhed and immured,'till the death of her gaoler

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .53$
Gap: n. f. [from gape.]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the defpair,
By cuftom and covetous pates,
By gafs and upening of gates.
Tuffer's Huflandry
With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And cryftal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd in ward, and a fpacious gap difclos'd
Into the wafteful deep. Milt n's Paradife. Loft, b. vi.
Bufhes are moft lafting of any for dead hedges, or to mend saps.

Mortimer's Huflandry.
I fought for a man, fays God, that hould make up the hedge, and ffand in the gap before mc , for the land that I frould not deftroy it.

Rergers, Sermon 18.
2. A breach.

The lofs of that ftrong city concerned the Chriftian commonweal: manifold and lamentable miferies afterwards enfued by the opening of that gap, not unto the kingdom of Hungary only, but to all that fide of Chriftendom. Knolles. 3. Any paffage.

## He's made mafter

O' th' rolls and the king's fecretary: further
Stands in the gap, and treads for more preferment. Shake $\int p$.
So ftands the I hracian herdfiman with his fpear
Full in the sap, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruftling in the wood.
Dryden.
4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England paffed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deferved, yet now fuch a gap of mifchief lies open thereby, that I could wifh it were well ftopt. Spenfer. 5. A hole ; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed againft him, miftaking his purpofe, it would make a great gap in your honour. Sbak. King Lear. Nor is it any botch or gap at all in the works of nature.
. Any interftice; a vacuity.
More's Antidote againf Atbeijn.
Each one demand, and anfwer to his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, fince firft
We were diffever'd.
Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
That I might fleep out this great gap of time my Antony is away. Shakefpeare's Ant. and Clcopatra.
To make'twixt words and lines huge gaps,
Wide as meridians in maps. Hudibras, $p$. ii. cant. 3 .
One can revive a languifing converfation by a fudden furprifing fentence ; another is more dexterous in feconding; a third can fill the gap with laughing. Swift's Genteel Converfat. 7. An opening of the mouth in fpeech during the pronunciation of two fucceffive vowels.

The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caufed by two vowels opening on each other. Pofe. 8. To fop a GAP, is to efcape by fome mean hift : alluding to hedges mended with dead buhes, 'till the quickfets will grow.

His policy confifts in fetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and flopping gaps. Suift.
Ga'p-toothed. adj. [gap and tooth.] Having interfices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diftinguifhed from each other as much as the mincing lady priorefs and the broadfpeaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. Dryden's Fables, Preface. To GAPE v. n. [zeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat.
Sbakeppeare. Gaping or yawning, and ftretcling, do pafs from man to man; for that that caufeth gaping and ftretching is when the fpirits are a little heavy by any vapour.

She firetches, gapes, unglues her eyes, And aftes if it be time to rife.

Szuift.
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whofe mother's kill'd in feeking of the prey,
Cry in their neft; and think her long away;

- And at each leaf that ftirs, each blaft of wind

Gape for the food which they muft never find.
is in a drought the thirfty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firft the martlet meets it in the fry,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryder.
To defire earnefly; to crave. With for.
To her grim death appears in all her fhapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes.
Denbam.

To thy fortune be not thou a flave;
For what haft thou to fear beyond the grave ?

## G A R

And thou, who gap'f for my eftate, draw near ;
For I would whifper fomewhat in thy ear. Dryden's Perf. 4. With after.

What fhall we fay of thofe who fpend their days in gaping after court-favour and preferments?

L'Ejirange.
5. With at. Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they
could fwallow them, have had their mouths ftopped in the could fwallow them, have had their months ftopped in the
church-yard.
Soutil's Sermons.
6. To open in fifures or holes.

If it aftume my noble father's perfon ${ }_{i}$
I'll fpeak to it, though hell itfelf fhould gape
And bid me hold my peace. Sliakefpcares
May that ground gape, and fwallow me alive,
Where I fhall kneel to him that flew my fatler. Sh. H. VI.
The great horfe-muffel, with the fine fhell, doth gafe and fhut as the oyfters do. Eacon's Nutural Hiflory.

The reception of one is as different from the admifion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incifions of the plouglt, and when it gapes and greedily opens itfelf to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refrefliments of a flower. Scuth.

The mouth of a little artery and nerve gafes into the cavity of theie veficles.
7. To open with a breach.

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
The planks, their pitchy coverings wafh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach difplay:
The roaring waters, with a holtile tide,
Rufh through the ruins of her gaping fide.
Drycien.
That all thefe actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by obierving the effects of different fubftances upon the fluids and folids, when the veffels are open and gape by a wound.

Arbu:bnot.
8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the beft of my remembrance, one vowel saping on another for want of a ciefura in this whole poem.

Dryden's An. Dedication.
9. To make a noife with open throat.

And, if my mufe can through paft ages fee,
That noify, naufeous, gafing fool is he.
Rofiommor:
10. To ftare with hope or expectation

Others will gape t' anticipate
The cabinet defigns of fate;
Apply to wizards, to forefee
What fhall, and what fhall never be.
Fiuditras, p. ii.
13. To ftare with wonder.

Parts of different fpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to caufe laughter: a very monfter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to gape at.

Where elevated o'er the gaping croud
Claff'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat.
Gay's Trivia.
12. To fare irreverently.

They hare gaped upon me with their mouth. Fobxvi. ro. Gáper. n. f. [from gape.]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who flares foolifhly
3. One who longs or craves.

The golden hower of the diffolved abbey-lands rained well near into every gaper's mouth. Carew's Survey of Comzall.
Gar, in Saxon, fignifies a weapon: fo Eadgar is a happy weapon; Etbelgar, a noble weapon. Gibjoris Camdcr.
To Gar. v. a. [gicra, Inandick.] To caufe; to make. It is ftill in ufe in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath fome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that founds fo fwect?
Or art thou of thy loved lofs forlorne. Spenfer's Paficrals.
Garb. n. f. [sarbe, French.]
I. Drefs; cloaths ; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reafon's garb,
Counfei'd ignoble eafe, and peaceful foth.
Mithon's Paradife Lof
He puts himfelf into the garb and habit of a profeffor of phyfick, and fets up.

L'Eftrange, Fable 3 . 2. Faflion of drefs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's ftate,
He did not fteal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their garb, but not their cloaths, did wear
Dciblain.
3. Exteriour appearance

This is fome fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntriefs, doth affect
A faucy roughnefs, and conitrains the garb
Quite from his naturc.
Shakefpeare's Kïng Lear.
Ga'rbace. n. f. [garbear, Spanifl. This etymology is very doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is feparated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That אatiate, yet unfatisfy'd defire, that tub

Both filld and running, ravening firf the lamb,
Longs after for the "arbraze Shrikefpeare's Cymbeli.e. Lult, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will fate itfilf in a celeflial bed,
And prey on arlage.
Sjakefpeare's Hamlet.
A flam more fenielefs than the rog'ry
Of old Arufpicy and aug'ry,
That out of garbages of cattle
Prefag'd th' events of truce or batile.
Hudilras, $p$. ii
Who, without averfion, ever look'd
On holy garbrage, though by Homer cook'd? Rofommon
When you reccive condign punifhment, you run to you
confefior, that parcel of guts and garbage. Dryd. span. Fryar. Garbel. n. f. A plank next the keel of a fhip.

Bailej.
Ga'rbidge. n.f. Corrupted for garbage.
All mavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garlidge is good manure for land.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Ga'rbish. n. f: Corrupted froin garbage.
In Newfuu, dland they improve their ground with the sarbifh of fifh.

No timer's Hushandry.
To GARBLE. v. a. [garbellare, Italian.] To fift; to pait; to feparate the grood from the bad

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And garble fome, and fome you quite forlake.
Dryden.
Had our author fet down this command without garblins, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly againft him.

Locke.
The underffanding works to collate, combine, and gacke. the images and ideas, the imagination and memory prefent to Cheyne's Pbil. Princ. Ga'rbler. n. f. [from garble.] He who feparates one part from another.

A farther fecret in this claufe may beft be difcovered by the projectors, or at leaft the garblers of it. Swifi's Examiner. Ga'rboil. n. f. [garbouille, French; gaibuglio, Italian.] Diforder; tumult ; uproar.

Look here, and at thy fovereign leifure read
What garboils the awak'd
Sbak. Ant. and Cleopatra. Gard. n. f. [garáe, French] Wardhip; care; cuftody.
GA'RDEN. n.. . [gardd, Welh; jardin, French; giurdino, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground inclofed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleafure.

Thy promifes are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. Sbalef. My lord of Ely, when I was laft in Holbourn,
I law good frawberries in your garden there. Sbakef. R. III.
In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year.

Bacon's Effays.
In every garden fhould be provided flowers, fruit, fhade and water.

Tcmp!c.
2. A place particularly fruifful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleafant garden of great Itaiy. Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.
3. Garden is often ufed in compofition for hortenfis, or belonging to a garden.
Garden-mould. n. f. Mould fit for a garden.
They delight moft in rich black garden-mould, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with fand than clay. Morimel: Garden-tillage. n. f. Tillage ufed in cultivating gardens.
Peas and beans are what belong to gardin tilage as well as that of the field.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Garden-ware. n f. The produce of gardens
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious foil for trees and garden-ware than gravel.

Moo timer's Husbandry.
To Ga'rDEN. v. n. [from the nouni.] To cultivate a garden ; to lay out gardens.

At firf, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and confuls held the plough,
Or garden'd well. Ben. Fobnjon's Catiline
When ages grow to civility and clegancy, men come to build ftately, fooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection

Bacon, Effay 47
Ga'rdener. n $f$. [from garden.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; fo that, if we will plant nettles, or fow lettuce, the power lies in our will.

Shakefpeare's Othelio.
Gardeners tread down any loofe ground, after they have fown onions or turnips.

Bacon's Natural Hifiory.
The gardener may lop religion as he pleafe. Howel.
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable to all other diverfions.

Evei'yn's Kalendar.
Then let the learned gard'ner mark with care
The kinds of ftocks, and what thofe kinds will bear. Dryd. Ga'rdening. n.f. [from garden.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
My compofitions in gardening are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildnefs of nature, without
affecting the nicer elegancies of art. Spectatir, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .47 \%$. Gake. n. f. Coarfe wool growing on the legs of theep. Dict. Gárgarism, n. $\int$. [ $\gamma$ ag zacıop.òs; gargarijme, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wafh the mouth with. 2 uincy. Apophlegmatifins and gargarifms draw the rheum down by the palate.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
To Gaigarizee. v.a. [yagragiza; gargarifer, French.] 'Io wafh the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the noftrils, or gargarized, doth eafe the hiccough; for that it is aftringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the fpirit. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
This being relaxed, may make a fhaking of the larynx; a) when we gargarize.

Holder's Elements of Speech.
Ga'rget. n.f. A diftemper in cattle.
The garget appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts.

Mortimer's Hustandry.
To GA'RGLE. v.a. [gargouiller, French; gargoghare, Ital. gurgel, German, the throat.]

- To wath the throat with fome liquor not fuffered immediately to defcend.

Garge e twice or thrice with fharp oxycrate. Harvey. The cxcifion made, the bleeding will foon be fopt by gargiing with oxycrate.

Wijeman's Surgery.
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next gargle well their throats. Dryden's Perf. Sat.
2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper ufe.

1 hofe which only warble long,
And gargle in their throats a fong,
Waller.
So charm'd you were, you ceas'a a while to doat On nonfenfe gargl'd in an eunuch's throat. Fenton. $\mathrm{GA}^{\prime}$ rgle. n.f. [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is wafhed.
His throat was wafhed with one of the gargles fet down in the method of cure

IViferman's Surgery
Garglion. n. f. An exfudation of nervous juice from a bruife, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour.

2uincy.
Ga'rGOL. n.f. A diftemper in hogs.
The figns of the gargol in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moift eyes, ftaggering, and lofs of appetite. Mortimer.
Ga'rland. n. $\int$. [garlande, guirland, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A garland made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chofen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitfuntide to bear.
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate
Him vile, that was your garland.
Shakefpeare.
A reeling world will never ftand upright,
'Till Richard wear the garland of the realm.
-How! wear the garland! do'ft thou mean the crown?
-Ay, my good loid. Shakeficare's Richard III.
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a garland for her head. Dry den's Fables. Vanquifh again; though fhe be gone,
Whofe garland crown'l the victor's hair,
And reign ; though the has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care.
Prior.
Her gods and godike heroes riie to view, And all her faded garland, bloom anew.
GA'RLICK. n. $\int$. [ $\overline{\mathrm{j}}$, Saxon, a lance, and leck, the leek that fhoots up in blades. Skinner.]

It has a bulbous root, confifting of many fmall tubercles include. in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers confift of fix leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the ftalk; and are fucceeded by fubrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundifn feeds.

Milier.
Garlick is of an extremely ftrong, and to moft people a difa agreeable fmell, and of an acrid and pungent tafte. It is an extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved by applying plaifters of garick to the foles of the feet, which will in a very litele time give a ftrong fmell to the breath. Infues will fmell ftrongly of garlick three or four hours after a perfon has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its tafte ftrongly to their flefh, and in fome degree to their eggs. Bruifed, and laid on any tender pant of the Rin, it corrodes it, and raifes blifers. Some are very fond of it in food; and a little of it is not only agreeable this way, but affifts digeftion, and ftrengthens the fomach.

Hill.
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greateft ftrenth, affords mof nouriflment, and fupplies moft fpirits to thofe who eat little flefh

Tennite.
Each is mortal fin an onion to devour;
Religious nations fure, and bleft abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. Tate's Juven. Gárlick Pear-tree. $n \int$.

It hath an anomalous flower, confifting of four petals or leaves, which ftand eiect, the lower part being occupied by a number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-

Italk, rifes from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes á globular flefhy fruit; in the centre of which are included many feeds, which are flaped almoft like kidneys This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and feveral other places in the warmer parts of America, where it ufually rifes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and fpreads into many branches. When the fowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the fize of a temis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownifh rind, and a mealy fweet pulp, fomewhat like fome of the European pears; but has a ftrons reent of garlick.

Miller.

## Garlick Wild. n.f.

The characters are: it agrees in every refpect with the garlick; but hath, for the moft part, a fweet fcent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel.
Garlickea'ter. n. f. [garlick and eat.] A mean fellow. You've inade good work,
You and your apron men, that ftood fo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick,ate's. Sbakefpeare's Coriclanus
GA'RMENT. n.f. [guarniment, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered ; cloaths; drefs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I Thall fhake thy bones
Out of thy garments. Shakefo. Coriolanus
Haft any of thy late mafter's gaiments in thy pofleffion?
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline
Our leaf, once fallen, fpringeth no more; neither doth the fun or fummer adorn us again with the garments of new leaves and flowers.

Raleigh's Hifiory of the IVorld.
Three worthy perfons from his fide it tore,
And dy'd his garment with their fcatter'd gore. Wa'ler. The peacock, in all his pride, does not difplay half the colours that appear in the garments of a Britifh lady, when The is dreffed. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .265$
GA'RNER. n $\int$. [grenier, French.] A place in which threthed grain is ftored up.

Earth's increafe, and foy!on plenty,
Barns and garners never empty. Shake/peare's Tempeft. For fundry foes the rural realm furround;
The fieldmoufe builds her garner under ground :
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. Dryd. Vir. Geo.
To GA'rner. v. a. [from the noun.] To ftore as in garners.
There, where I have garner'd up my heart,
Where either I muft live, or bear no life. Sbakef. Othello.
Ga'RNET. n. f: [garnato, Italian; granatus, low Latin, from its refemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The garnet is a gem of a middle degree of hardnefs, beeween the faphire and the common cryital. It is found of various fizes. Its furfaces are not fo fmooth or polite as thofe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ftrong red, with a plain admixture of blueifh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightnefs of the ruby. Hill.
The garnet feems to be a ppecies of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a flight caft of a flamecolour ; and the Syrian is red, with a flight caft of purple.

Woodward's Met. Foffils.
To GA'RNISH. v. a. [garnir, French.]
I. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which garnibed their proud heights with ffately trees.

Sidney.
All within with flowers was garniffed,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongft them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous fmells, and painted colours thew.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.

## With taper light

To feek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnifh,
Is wafteful and ridiculous excefs. shakeip. King Fohn.
Paradife was a terreftial garden, garnified with fruits, delighting both the eye and tafte.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
All the freets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were garnifhed with the citizens, ftanding in their liveries.

Bacon's Henry VII.
2. To embellifh a difh with fomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreft!
Garnifh'd with 'fparagus, himfelf a feaft! Dryd. Fuven. Sat. No man'lards falt pork with orange peel,
Or garnifhes his lamb with fpitchcok'd eel. King's Cookery. 3. To fit with fetters.

GA'RNISH. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
3. Ornament ; decoration ; embellifhment.

So are you, fweet,
Ev'n in the lovely garnifh of a boy. Shak. Merch. of Venice. Matter and figure they produce;
For garnifb this, and that for ufe;
They feek to feed and pleafe their guefts.
2. Things 估年wed round a difh.

## 3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. Penfiuncula carceraria; an acknowledgment in money when firlt a prifoner goes into a gaol. Ainfivorth.

GA'RNISHMENT. n. f. [from garnifh.] Ornament; embellifhment

The church of Sancta Guiftiniana in Padoua is a found piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary ftone, without any garnifbent of fculpture, du ravifh the beholders. Wotton's Architeciure.
Ga'rniture. n.f. [from garnifh.] Furniture; ornament.
They ronclude, if they fall thort in the garniture of their knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads.

Government of the Tongue.
Plain fenfe, which pleas'd your fires an age ago,
Is loft, without the garniture of fhow. Granville.
As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our fpecies, fo they are very affiduous in beftowing upon themfelves the fineft garnitures of art. Addifon's Spectator. Ga'rous. adj. [from garum.] Refembling pickle made of fin.

In a civet-cat a different and offenfive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being efpecially fifh; whereof this humour may be a garous excretion, and olidous feparation.

Lrown's Vu'gar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.
Ga'rran. n. f. [Erfe. It imports the fame as gelding. The word is fill retained in Scotland.] A fmall horfe; a hobby. A Highland horfe which when brought into the North of England takes the name of galloway.
When he comes forth he will make their cows and garrans to walk, if he doth no othor harm to their perfons. Spenfer.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common garrans fhift upon grafs the year round; and this would force men to the enclofing of grounds, fo that the sace of garrans would decreafe.

Temple.
GA'RRET. n. $\int$. [garite, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheft floor of the houfe.

The mob, commiffion'd by the government,
Are feldom to an empty garret fent. Dryden's Fuven. Sat.
Joinn Bull Ripped from room to room; ran up ftairs and down fairs, from the kitchen to the garret. Arbuthro. F. Bull.

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the fpacious air,
With licence to build caftles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in garrets, comes from thence.
Swift.
2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the fhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in fome pieces white, and in fome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red garret. Bacon.
Garrete'er. n.f. [from garret.] An inhabitant of a garret.
GA'RRISON. n. f. [garnifon, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or cafle to defend it.

How oft he faid to me,
Thou art no foldier fit for Cupid's garrifon. Sidney, b.i.
2. Fortified place fored with foldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall fo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of garrifons you bind.
Waller.
3. The fate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in garrifon will do no great hurt
to the enemies.
Spenfer on Ireland.
To GA'rrison. v. a. [from the verb.] To fecure by fortreffes.

Others thofe forces ;oin,
Which garrifon the conqueits near the Rhine. Dryd. Juven.
GARRU'LITY. n. $\int$. [garrulitas, Latin.]

1. Loquacity ; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a fecret.

Expiate, if porfble, my crime,
Shameful garruitity.
Milton's Agonifies.
2. The quality of talking too much; talkativenefs.

Some vices of fpeech muft carefully be avoided: firt of all, loquacity or garrulity.

Ray on the Creation.
Ga'rrulous. adj. [garrulus, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.
Old age looks out,
And garruious recounts the feats of youth
GA'RTER. n. f. [gardus, Wellh; jartier, French, Thomfon.
Welfh, the binding of the knee.

1. A ftring or ribband by which the ftocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be fleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruin'd
and their sarte?s of an indifferent knit. Sh. Tam. of the Sh, rew
When we reft in our cloaths we loofen our garters, and other ligatures, to give the fpirits free paffage. Ray.

Handfome sarters at your knees.
Ray
There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves, And all the trophies of his former loves.
. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheft order of Englifh knighthood.

Now by my george, my garter.
--The george, profan'd, hath loft his holy honour :
The garter, bleminh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. Sh. R. III.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a fon, To fill in furure times his father's place, And wear the garter of his mother's race. Dryden. 3. The principal king at arms.

To Ga'rter. v.a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter. He, being in love, coule not fee to garter his hofe. Shakef. A perfon was wounded in the leg, below the gartering place. place.
Garin. $n$. $f$. [as if girth, from gird.] The bulk of the body meafured by the girdle.
Gas. n.f. [A word invented by the chymifts.] It is ufed by Van Helmont, and feems defigned to fignify, in general, a fpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he ufes it loofely in many fenfes, and very unintelligibly and inconfiftently. Har.
GASCONA'DE. n.f. [French, from Gafocn, a nation eminent for boafting.] A boaft; a bravado.

Was it a gafconade to pleafe me, that you faid your fortune was increafed to one hundred a year fince I left you? Swift. To Gascon a'de. v. n. [from the noun.] To boaft; to brag; to blufter.
To GASH. v.a [from bacher, to cut, French. Skinner.] To cut deep fo as to make a gaping wound ; to cut with a blunt inftrument fo as to make the wound wide.
Where the Englifhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horfes were found grievoufly gafbed or gored to death:

Hayward.
Wit is a keen inftrument, and every one can cut and ga/i with it ; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art.

See me gaft'd with knives, Yillotfon, Sermon 2. Or fear'd with burning fteel. $\quad$ Rewe's Royal Convert.
Streaming with blood, all over $g a f \beta d$ with wounds, Streaming with blood, all over gals d with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. A. Pbillips. Gash. r. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open gafb therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary foul from thence it would difcharge. Fai. Queen. A perilous $\delta a / b$, a very limb lopt off. Shakef. Henry IV. Hamilton drove Newton almoft to the end of the lifts; but Newton on a fudden gave him fuch a gafh on the leg, that sherewith he fell to the ground.

Hajward.
But th' ethereal fubftance clos'd,
Not long divifible; and from the gafh
A ftream of nectarous humour iffuing flow'd. Milt. P. Lof.
2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-fword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue gafb and fcar. Arbuthnot. Ga'skins. n. $\int$. [from Gafoigne. See Galigaskins.] Wide hofe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your gafkins fall. Sbak. Twelfth Night.
To Gasp. v. n. [from gape, Skinner; from gi/pe, Danifh, to fob, Junius.]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.

The fick for air before the portal gafp. Dryd. Virg. Geo.
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their ga/ping throats. Drjden. The gafping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk.
Dryden's . . $n$.
The ladies $g a f p$ ' $d$, and fcarcely could refpire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. Dryden. A fcantling of wit lay gafping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbifh.

Dryden's Spanifo Fryar
Pale and faint,
He gafp; for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to fee his friends.
Addifon's Cato.
2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulfivaly.

I lay me down to gafp my lateft breath;
The wolves will get a breakfaft by my death.
Dryden. He flaggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with fhort fobs he gafps away his breath. Dryden's A.n.
3. To long for. This fenfe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreffes defire by gafping.

The Caftilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the fame mafter, who, feeing how dearly they loved one another, and gafped after their liberty, demanded a moft exorbitant price for their ranfom.
GAsp. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
2. The fhort catch of breath in the laft agonies.

His fortunes all lie fpeechlets, and his name
Is at laft gafp.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laft;
And to the lateft gafp cry'd out for Warwick. Shak. H. VI. If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the lateft gafp of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, Shew it now.
Life's bufinefs at one gafp be o'er.
To Gast. v. a. [from zarr, Saxon. See Aginst] Pope.
make aghaft ; to fright ; to hhock; to terrify; to fear ; to affray.

When he faw my beft alarmed fpirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether gafled by the noife I made,
Full fuddenly he fled. Shakefpeare's King: Lear Ga'strick, adj. [from rasrie.] Belonging to the belly.
Gastróraphy. n. $\int$. [ rasnę and ǵámiw.] In frictnefs. of etymology, fignifics no more than fewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the in teftine. Gas'rótomy. n. f. [ rasì $\rho$ and tíroua.] The act of cutting open the belly.
Gat. The preterite of get.
Mofes gat him up into the mount.
Ex. xxiv. 18:
GATE. n.f. [子ear, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a.cattle, palace, or large building.

Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!
My foul flies through thefe wounds to feek thee. Shakeff. Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd fo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the fun. Sisakefieare's Cymbeline.
2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paffage into inclofed grounds.

## Know'ft thou the way to Dover?

-Both file and gate, horfeway and footpath. Shakefp. 3. An avenue; an opening

Auria had done nothing but wifely and politickly, in fetting the. Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a gate for a long war. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
Ga'tevein. n. $\int$. The vena porta.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade fick, nor any obftruction to continue in the gatevein - which difperfeth that blood.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Gateway. n.f. [gate and zuay.] A way through gates of inclofed grounds.

Gateways between inclofures are fo miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. Mortimer's Husbandry. To GA'THER. v. a. [zárenan, Saxon.]

1. To collect ; to bring into one place; to get in harvef.

I gathered me filver and gold. Eccluf. ii. 8
Gather ftones-and they took ftones and made an heap. Gén.
The feventh year we fhall not fow, nor gatber in our increafe.

Lev. xxv. 20
2. To pick up; to glean ; to pluck.

His opinions

## Have fatisfied the king for his divorce,

Gather'd from all the famous colleges. Shak. Henry VIII.
Caft up the highway, gather out the ftones. If. Ixii. 10.
I will fpend this preface upon thofe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. Wotton.
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muft gathar up money by degrees, as the fale of his commodities shall bring it in.
3. To crop.

What have I done?
To fee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No fooner gain'd, but fighted and betray'd;
And like a rofe juft gather' $d$ from the ftalk,
But only fmelt, and cheaply thrown afide,
To wither on the ground l
Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
4. To affemble.

They have gathered themfelves together againft me. . Fob. Come ye heathen, and gatber yourfelves together. Foel iii. He led us through three fair ftreets; and all the way we went there were gathered fome people on both fides, ftanding in a row.
5. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by ufury and unjuft gain increafeth his fubftance,' fhall gather it for him that will pity the poor. Prov. xxviii. 8 . 6. To felect and take.

Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name.
$P \int$. cvi. 47 .
7. To fweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caft into the fea, and gathered of every kind. Mat. xiii. 47. 8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one budy or intereft.

I will gather others to him, befides thofe that are gathered unto him.

If. Ivi. 8.
10. To draw together from a fate of diffufion; to comprefs; to contract.

Immortal Tully fhone,
The Roman roftra deck'd the conful's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he feem'd to ftand,
In act to fpeak, and graceful ftretch'd his hand,
Pope. II. To gain.

He gathers ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. Dryden.
12. To pucker needlework.

## G A U

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law either of reafon or of God, men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, b. i. f. 3 .
The reafon that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being fhut againtt his entrance. Shake/p. After he had feen the vifion, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, affuredly gathering that the Lord had called us.

## Return'd

By night, and liftening where the haplefs pair
Sat in their fad difcourfe, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. Madamoifelle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this time tranflating Chaucer into modern French: from which I gather, that he has formerly been tranflated into the old Provençal.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
We may eafily gather from this paffage what notion the ancients had concerning a future ftate. Notes on the Odyley.
14. To Gather Breath. [A proverbial expreffion.] To have refpite from any calamity.

The lucklefs lucky maid
A long time with that favage people ftaid,
To sather bre th, in many miferies.
Spenfer.
To Ga'ther. v. $n$

1. To be condenfed; to thicken.

If cre night the qa. 'h rinis' clouds we fear,
A fong will help the beating ftorm to bear. Dryden's Paft.
When gath'ring clouds o'erfhadow all the fkies,
And fhoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. Dry.
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, Eaft and Weft, on airy courfers born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. Dryden.
Think on the form that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burft upon it. Addifin's Cato.
2. To grow larger by the accretion of fimilar matter.

Their fnow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people came in to them.

Bacon's Henry VIII.
3. To affemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the flander of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and a falfe accufation.

Eccluf. xxvi. 5.
4. To generate pus or matter.

Afk one, who by repeated reftraints hath fubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the eafe of a broken impofthume after the painful gathering and filling of it.

Decay of Piety.
Ga'ther. n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gatbers,
Part cannorrs, perriwigs and feathers. Hudibras, p. i.
Ga'therer. n.f. [from gather.]

1. One that gathers; one that collcets; a colledtor.

- I will fpend this preface about thofe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I an but a gatherer and difpofer of other mens ftuff. Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecizure.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a gatherer of fycamore-fruit. Amos vii. Nor in that land
Do poifonous herbs decrive the gatherer's hand. May's Virg. Ga'thering. in. f. [from gather.] Collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in fore, that there be no gatherings when I come.

1 Cor. xvi. 2.
Ga'tten-tree. See Cornelian-cherry, of which it is a fpecies.
GAUDE $\%$. $f_{:}$[The etymology of this word is uncertain: Skinner imagines it may come from gaude, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the moft gaudy colour. Funius, according to his cuftom, talks of ${ }^{2}$ yav(G) ; and Mr. Lye finds gaude, in Douglafs, to fignify deceit or fraud, from swawdio, Welfh, to cheat. It feems to me moft eafily deducible from gaudium, Latin, joy ; the caufe of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreffes pleafure. In Scotland this word is ftill retained, both as a flhowy bawble, and the perfon fooled. It is alfo retained in Scotland to denote a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a fign of joy.

He ftole th' impreffion of her fantafy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gaudes, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nofegays, fweetmeats. Shakefpeare.
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleafures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of gaudes,
To give me audience. Shakefpeare's King Lear. My love to Hermia
Is melted as the friow; feems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaude,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon.

Some bound for Guiney, žolden fand to find,
Bore all the gaudes the fimple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Tiurkifn courts defign'd,
For folded turbants fineft holland hear. Dryd. Anm. Niral. To Gaude. v.a. [gaudeo, Latin] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a goffip's feaft, and gaude with me,
After fol leng grief fuch nativity.
Sbakeffeare.
Ga'udery. $" f$. [from gaude.] Finery; oftentatious luxury of drefs.
The triumph was not pageants and guriery, but one of the wifeft and notleft inftitutions that ever was. Bacon's Effays.
Age, which is but one remove from death, and fhould have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, fcarce ever appears, of late, but in the high morle, the flaunting garb, and utmoft gaudery of youth, with cloaths as ridiculoufy, and as much in the fafhion, as the perfon that wears them is ufually grown out of it.

Souti)'s Sermions.
A piain fuit, fince we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnin'd saud'ry known. Eryden. Ga'udily. adv. [from gaudy] Showily.
Gau'niness. n.f.[fromgaudy.] Showinefs; tinfel appearance. Ga'Uny. alj. [from daide.] Showy; fplendid; pompous; oftentatioully fine.

Contly thy habit as thy purfe can buy,
But not exprelt in fancy; i ich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Fancies fond with gaudy. Thapes pofiefs,
As thick and numberlefs
As the gay motes that people the fun-beams. Miiton.
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much fooner than him who wanders afide to gaze at every thing, or to gather every gaudly fiower.

A goldfinch there I faw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from fide to fide. Dr:den. The Eavarian duke his bricades lead;,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.
Pbillip:
$\mathrm{GA}^{\prime}$ UDY. n. f. [gaudium, Latin.] A feaft; a feftival; a day of plenty.

He may furely be content with a faft to-day, that is fure of a gaudy tc-morrow.

Cheyne.
Gave. The preterite of give.
Thou can'ft not every day give me thy heart ;
If thou can it give it, then thou never gav'ft it :
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It ftays at home, and thou with lofing fav'ft it. Donne.
Ga'vel. n. $\int$. A provincial word for ground.
Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight. or ten days. Nort. Ga'veikind. n. $f$. [In law.] A cuftom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongft all his fons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iffue of his own. This cuftom is of force in divers places of England, but efpecially in Kent. Cowel.
Among other Welfh cuftoms he abolifhed that of gavelizind, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baftards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irifh gavelhind. Davies on Ireland. To GAUGE. v. a. [gauge, jaure, a meafuring rod, French. It is pronounced gaqe. $]$

1. To meafure with refpeet to the contents of a veffel.
2. To meafure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely gou ed on each fide, broad on one fic'e, and narrow on the other, both which minifter to the progreflive motion of the bird. Derham's Phyjco-Tb:olor;
There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itfelf than that artful manner in Homer's battles of taking meafure or gaging his heroes by each other, and the reby elevating the, characier of one perfon by the oppofition of it to fome other he is made to excel. Pộe's Effay on Hiomer's Lattl.s.
Gavge. n.f. [from the verb.] A me.ufure; a fandard.
This plate mult be a gage to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by.

M:xon's Mech. Exer.
If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himfelf, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a conftant gaure of your trade and wealth. Loc-
Timothy propoficd to his miftrefs, that fhe fhould entertain no fervant that was above four foot feven inches high; and for that purpore had piepared a gage, by which they were to be Albutbrot's Hifiory of Foinn Exull GAU'GRR. n. f. [from cauge.] One whofe bufinets is to meafure veffels or quantities.

Thofe earls and dukes have, from the beginning, been privileged with royal juriddiction; and, to this end, appointed their fpecial officerc, as meriff, admiral, gauger, and efcheator.

GAUNT: aij. [As if gewamt, from zefanian, to leffen, Saxon.] Thin; flender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my compofition!
Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious faft;
And who abitains from meat that is not gount?

Fo: feeping England long time have I watch'ds
Wacching breeds leanaels, leamefs is all ganit
The p!eafure that fome fathers teed upon,
Is my itrict faft; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein fafting, thou haft made me gaunt:
Caunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave,
Whofe hollow womb inherits nought but bones. Sh. R. II.
Two maftiffs, guunt and grim, her fight purfu'd,
Ga'civily. alv. [from fangs in blood embru'd. Dryd. Falles. acrly gerly
GA'untletr. n.f. [gautelet, French.] An iron glove ufed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is fometimes in poetry ufed for the ceftur, or boxing glove.

A fcaly gauntlet now, with joints of fteel,
Muft glove this hand.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
feel but the difference, foft and rough;
This a gauntlet, that a muff
Cleaveland.
Some thall in fwiftnefs for the goal contend
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The ftrong with iron gauntlets arm'd fhall fland,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow fand. Dryd. Virg. Enn.
Who naked wreftled beft, befmear'd with oil;
Or who with gaunlets gave or took the foil. Dryd. Fables. The funeral of fome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two gauntlets; thefe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war.
So to repel the Vandals of the ftage,
Our vet'ran bard refumes his tragick rage ;
He throws the gauntlet Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englifhmen to judge the field.
And calls for Englifhmen to judge the field.
a'vor. n. f. [ gavotte, French.] A kind of dance.
The difpofition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabands, jigs and gavots, are real qualities in the inftrument. Arbutbnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
Gauze. n. $\int$. A kind of thin tranfparent filk.
Silken cloaths were ufed by the ladies; and it feems they were thin, like gauze.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
Brocadoes and damafks, and tabbies and gauzes,
Are lately brought over.
Gawk. n.f. [ 子eac, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow
2. A foolinh fellow. In both fenfes it is retained in Scotland.

GAwn. n. f. [corrupted for gallon.] A fmall tub, or lading veffel.
Ga'wntree. n. f. [Scottifh.] A wooden frame on which beer-cafks are fet when tunned.
GAY: adj. [gay, French ]

1. Airy ; chearful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda fmil'd, and all the world was gay.
Pope.
Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. Pope. 2. Fine; fhowy.

A virgin that loves to go gay.
Bar. vi. 9.
$G+y . n . \int$. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellifhment.

Morofe and untractable firits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon gays and pictures, the fooleries of fo many old wives tales.

L'Ejtrange.
Gd'yety. n f. [gayeté, French, from gay.]

1. Chearfulnefs ; airinefs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleafure.

And from thofe gayeties our youth requires
Tou exercife their minds, our age retires.
Denham.

## 3. Finery; fhow.

Our gayety and our gilt are all befmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Ga'YLY. adv. Merrily; chearfully; fhowily.
Ga'yNess. n.f. [from gay.] Gayety; finery.
Shakefp. H. V. ufe.
 Tu look intently and earneftly; to look with eagernefs.

What fee'ft thou there! King Henry's diadem,
inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If fu, gaze on.
Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
From fome fhe caft her modeft eyes below;
At fume her gazing glances roving flew. Fairfax, b. iv. Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by thofe things that are precious in her.

Eccluf. ix. 5. Shakejpeare. A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. Shak
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample fky. Milton's Paradif: Lof. Gals.n. n. $\int$. [from the verb]

1. Iut:nt regard; look of eagernefs or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worldis gaze,
To fing with angels her immortal praife.
Spenfer.
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of mufick touch their cars,

You flatl perceive them make a mutual ftand,
Their favage eyes turn'd to a modelt gaze,
By the fiweet power of mufick. Shakejp. Merch. of Venice Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, the was more worth fuch gazes
Than what you look on now. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale With fecret gaze,
Or open admeration, him behold,
On wherh the great Creator hath beftow'd
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii.
Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our underftanding, foars out of fight, and leaves his readers at a saze. Dryden's Preface to Ovid
After having ftood at gaze before this gate, he difcovered
infription. an infcription.

Addifon's Freebolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} . \mathbf{2}_{7}$.
2. The object gazed on.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out ;
Made of my eremics the forn and gaze;
To grind in brazen fetters, under tafk,
With my heav'n-gifted ftrength.
Miltor's Agonifes
Ga'zez. n. f. [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagernefs or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did new,
Like rofes in a bed of tilies fhed;
The which arrbrofial odours from them threw,
And gazers fenfe with double pleafure fed. Fairy 2 ueen Ill lay more gazers than the bafilifk. Sbakefp. Hen. VI. Come, bafilifk,
And kill the innocent gazer with thy fight. Shak. Hen. VI Bright as the fun, her eyes the gaz.rs ftrike;
And, like the fun, they fhine on all alike.
Pope.
His learned ideas give him a tranfcendent delight; and yet, at the fame time, difcover the blemifhes which the common guzer never obferved.

Watts's Logick.
Ga'zeful. adj. [gaze and full.] Looking intently.
The brightnefs of her beauty clear,
The ravifht hearts of gazeful men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. Spenfer on Beauty.
Ga'zehound. n.f. [gaze and bound; canis agafaus, S'kinner.]
A hound that purfues not by the feent, but by the eye.
See't thou the gazebound! how with glance fevere
From the clofe herd he marks the deftin's deer! Tickell.
GA'ZET'TE. n. $\int$. [gazetia is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the firft was publifhed at Venice, ] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac cented indifferently on the firft or laft fyllable

And fometimes when the lofs is fmall,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in gazettes.
Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3
An Englifh gentleman, without geography, cannot well
underftand a gazette. Locke.
One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a gazette. Aldifon's Guardian.

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the prefs;
Like the laft gacette, or the laft addrefs.
Pope.
Gazetteser. n. $\int$. [from gazeette.]

1. A writer of news
. It was lately a term of the utmoft infamy, being ufually applied to wretches who were hired to viridicate the court.

Satic is no more: I feel it die
No gazether more innocent than F
Pope.
Ga'zingstock. n. $\int$. [gaze and fick.] A perfon gazed a with foorn or abhorrence.
Thefe things are offences to us, by making us gazingfocks to others, and objects of their feorn and derifion. Ray. GAZO'N. n. $\int$ [French.] In fortification, pieces of frefh earth covered with grafs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the trafverfes of galleries.

Harris.
Gear. n. $\int$. [ 弓ynaan, to cloath; Jeapne, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; drefs; habit ; ornaments.

Array thyfelf in her moft gorgeous gear. Fairy 2 ueen.
And vile tormenters ready faw in place, her gear,
And vile tormenters ready faw in place,
He broke through.
Fai fax, b. ii. fan. 2.7.
Hath met the virtue of this magick duft
I fhall appear fome harmlefs villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear.
Milton.
I fancy every body sbferves me as I walk the ftreet, and long to be in my old plain ecar again. Addifon's Guardian.

To fee fome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday gear,
You think fome goddefs from the fiy
Defcended, ready cut and dry.
2. The traces by which horfes or oxen draw

Apollo's fpite Pallas difcern'd, and flew to Tydeus' fon;
His fcourge reacht, and his horfe made frefh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his gars. Chapman's Iliads.

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years Made him uneafy in his lawful gears.
3. Stuff. Hanmer.

If fortune be a woman, the is a good wench for this Sear.
[In Scotland.] Goods or riches:
4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has gear enough. derful.

It to Leeches feemed ftrange and geafon. Hubbird's Tale.
Geat. n.f. [corrupted from jett.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. Movon's Mect. Exer
Geck. n.f. [ zeac, a cuckow; geck, German, a fool; gawk, Scottifh.] A bubble eafily impofed upon. Harmer.
Why did you fuffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needlefs jealoufy, and to become the geck and fcorn $o$ ' th' other's villany?

Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Why have you fuffer'd me to be imprifon'd,
And made the moft notorious geek and gull
That e'er invention plaid on? Shakefp. Tivelfth Night.
To Geck. v. a. [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.
Gee. A term ufed by waggoners to their horfes when they would have them go fafter.
Geese. The plural of goofe.
Ge'lable. adj. [from gelu, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.
Gélatine. Gela'tinous. $^{\prime}$ adj. [gelatus, Latin.] Formed into a gelly; Gela'tinous. $\}$ vifcous; ftiff and cohefive.

That pellucid gelatinous fubfance is an excrement caft off from the fhoals of fifh that inhabit the main. Woodward.
You fhall always fee their eggs laid carefully up in that fpermatick geiatine matter, in which they are repofited. Derth.
To GELD. v. a. preter. gelded or gelt ; part. paff gelded or ge.t. [gelten, German.]

1. To caft:ate ; to deprive of the power of generation. Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as foon as they fall. Tufer. Lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch.

Shakefp. Henry VI.
2. To deprive of any effential part.

He bears his courfe, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other fide,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other fide it takes from you. Shakefp. Henry IV.
3. To deprive of any thing immodef, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to malre fure work, and to geld it fo clearly in fome places that they took away the very manhood of it.

Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.
Ge'lder. n.f. [from geld.] One that performs the act of caftration.

Geld later with gelders, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. Tuff. Husbandry.
No fow gelder did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.
Ge'zder-Rose. n./. [I fuppofe brought from Guelderland.]
The leaves are like thofe of the maple-tree: the flowers confift of one leaf, which expands in a circular rofe form, and is divided at the top into five parts : thefe are collected in form of an umbel, the largeft of which grow on the outfide, and are barren; but thofe in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heartfhaped feed.

The fpecies are three. If the foil be moift, this plant affords a very agreeable profpect, both in the feafon when it is in flower, and alfo in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clufters, and is of a beautiful colour. Miller.

The geider-rofe is increafed by fuckers and cuttings. Mort. Ge'lding. n.f. [from geld.] Any animal caftrated, particularly an horfe.

Though naturally there be more males of horfes, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. Grount.

The lord lieutenant may chufe out one of the beft horfes, and two of the beft geldings; for which fhall be paid one hundred pounds for the horfe, and fifty pounds a-piece for the geldings.
GE'LID. adj. [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold. Temple.
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd,
They flounce.
Thomfon's Spring.
Geli'mity. n. f. [from gelid.] Extreme cold.
Ge'lidness. n.. [ [rom gelid.] Extreme cold. Dict.
Ge'lly. n.f. [gelatus, Latin.] Any vifcous body; vifcidity; glue; gluey fubftance.

My beft blood turn
To an infected gelly.
Shakefpeare's WFinter's Tale.
I he tapers of the gods,
The fun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The thooting fars end all in purple gellies,
And chaos is at hand.
Dryden and Lecis Oedipus.
The white of an egg wiil coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardeft of animal folids are refolvable again into gellies.

Aikuthnot on Aliments.

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Gelt. n. f. [from geld.] A caftrated animal, geldiing.
I he fpayed gelts they efteem the medt profitalle Mor timer. Gelt. $n f$ [corrupted for the fake of rhyime from gilt.] Tinfel; gilt furface.

I won her with a girdle of gelt,
Emboft with bugle about the bele.
Stenfer's Pafora's.
Gelt. The participle paffive of ge.d. Let the others be gelt for oxen.

Mrtimer's Husbandry.
GEM. n. f. [gemma, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious fione of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
I faw his bleeding rings,
Sidney.
Their precious gems new loft, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, fav'd him from defpair. Shakefp. It will feem a hard matter to fhadow a gem, or well pointed diamond, that hath many fides, and to give the luftre where it ought. Peacham in Drawing.

Stones of fmall worth may lie unfeen by day;
But night itfelf does the rich sem betray.
Cowley.
The bafis of all gems is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either cryftal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter.

Vodward.
2. The firft bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick fem
A fwelling knot is raifed, call'd a gem;
Whence, in fhort fpace, itfelf the clufter fhows. Denbam: Embolden'd out they come,
And fwell the gems, and burft the narrow room. Dryden. The orchard loves to wave

## With Winter winds, before the gems exert

 Their feeble heads.Pbillips.
To Gem. v. a. [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or
buds. buds.
To Gear. v.n. [gemmr, Latin.] To pu: forth the firft buds.

Laft rofe, in dance, the ftately trees, and fpread
Their branches; hung with copious fruit ; or gemmid
Their bloffoms.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
Gemélliparuus. adj. [gemelli and fario, Latin.] Bearing twins. Dié.
To GE'MINATE. v. a. [gemino, Latin.] To double. Dia.
Gemina'tion. n. f. [from geminate] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to caft into hell; yea, I fay unto you, a gemination, which the prefent controverfy flews not to have been caufelefs, fear him.
Ge'miny. n. J. [gemini, Latin.] Twins; a pair; Bogle. couple.
I have gratell upon my good friends for three reprieves fur you, and your couch-feilow, Nim; or elfe you had looked through the grate, like a geminy of babcons you had looked
A geminy of afles fplit, would make juft four of you. Congr. Ge'minous. adj. [geminu:, Latin.] Double.

Chriftians have baptized thefe geminous births, and double connafcencies, with feveral names, as conce ving in them diftinction of rouls. Erown's Vilgar Errours, b. iii.
Ge'mmary. adj. [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.
The principle and gemmary affection is its tranflucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not difcoverable in this.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2
Ge'mmeous. adj. [gemmeus, Latin]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the gemmecus matter itfelf. $W$ codzw. 2. Refembling gems.

Glimmosity. n.. . [from gem.] The quality of being a jewel.
Ge'mote. n.f. The court of the hundred. Obfolete.
Ge'nder. n.f. [genus, Latin; gendre, French.]
. A kind ; a fort.
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; fo that if we will fupply it with one gender of herbs, or diftract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will.

Stakefpeare's Othello.
The other motive,
Is the great love the grt might not go,
2. A fex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being jomed with all adjective in this or that termination. Claik
Cubitus, fometimes cubitum in the neutral gender, fignifies
the lower part of the arm on which we lean. Arbuthroct.
Ulyfes fpeaks of Nauficaa, yet immediately changes the

To Génder. v. a. [engendrer, Freuch.]

1. To beget.
2. To produce ; to caufe.

Foolifh and unlearned queftions avoid, knowing that they
gender ftrife. do gender ftrifc.

2 Tim. ii. 23

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To Grinder. v. n. To copulate ; to breed. A cillern for fül tuads
To gender in
Shakefpeare's Otbcllo.
Thou fhalt not let thy cattle genter with a diverfe kind.
Lev. xix. 19
Genealoogical. adj. [from gencalogy.] Pertaining to defcunts or families; pertaining to the hiftory of the fucceffions of houfes.
 who traces defcents.
GENEA'LOGY. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma$ svsa' and $\lambda_{0}^{\prime} \gamma$ ©r.] Hiftory of the fucceffion of families ; enumeration of defcent in order of fucceffion ; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into feveral regions; and in that order fucceffively rifing one from another, as if it was a pediBree or genea'ogy
Génert's Theory of the Earth. iuced or begotten.
Ge'NERAL. adj. [general, French; generalis, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many fpecies or individuals; not fpecial; not particular.
to conclude from particulars to generals is a falfe way of arguing.

Notes to Pope's Odfliey.
2. Lax in fignification ; not reftrained to any fpecial or particular import.

Where the author fpeaks more frictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loofe and general expreffions.

Watts's lmprovement of the Mind.
3. Not reftrained by narrow or diftinctive limitations.

A general idea is an idea in the mind, confidered there as Separated from time and place, and fo capable to reprefent any particular being that is conformable to it.
4. Relating to a whole clafs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, becaufe fome have been admitted without trial, make that fault general which is particular. Whitgifte.
5. Publick; comprifing the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
'Till he difburs'd, at Saint Colmefkill ifle,
Ten thoufand dollars to our gen'ral ufe. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Nor fail'd they to exprefs how much they prais'd,
That for the general fafety he defpis'd
His own. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
6. Not directed to any fingle object.

If the fame thing be peculiarly evil, that general averfion will be turned into a particular hatred againft it. Spratt.
7. Extenfive, though not univerfal.
४. Common; ufual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moft general way. Shakefp. Timion.
9. General is appended to feveral offices: as, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.
Ge'neral. n. f.

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without infifting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing elfe, in general, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of fome end.

Noris.
In particulars our knowledge begins, and fo fpreads itfelf by degrees to generuls.

L cke.
I have confidered Milton's Paradife Loft in the fable, the characters, the fentiments, and the language; and have fhewn that he excels, in general, under each of thefe heads. Addifon.
2. The publick; the intereft of the whole. Not in ufe,

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of bufinef,
Hath raifed me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and fwallows other forrows. Shakspeare's Othello.
3. The vulgar. Not in ufe.

The play, I remember, pleafed not the million; 'twas caviare to the general: but it was, as I received it, and others, whofe judgment in fuch matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play.

Shakejpeare's Hamlet.
4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A general is one that hath power to command an army. Loc.
The generals on the enemy's fide are inferior to feveral that once commanded the French armies. Addifon on the H'ar.

The war's whole art each private foldier knows,
And with a gen'ral's love of conqueft glows. Addiforn.
Generali'ssimo. n. $\int$. [generaliffime, French, from general.] The fupreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.
Commiffion of generalifimo was likewife given to the prince.

Clareindon, b. viii.
Pompey had deferved the name of great; and Alexander, of the fame cognomination, was generaliffimo of Greece. Brown. Genera'lity. n. f. [generalité, French, from general.]

1. The ftate of being general; the quality of including fpecies or particulars.

Becaufe the curiofity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the fearch of things than were convenient, the fame

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is thereby reftrained unto fuch generalitics as, every where of fering themelyes, are apparent to men of the weakeft conceit.

Hosker, b. i. J. 6.
Thefe certificates do only in the genera.izty mention the parties contumacies and difobedience.

Alliffe's Pa ergon.
2. The main body; the bulk; the common mafs.

There is a great neceffity, though not apparent, as no extending to the gencrality, but refting upon private heads.

Ralcigb's E Jays.
By his own principles he excludes from falvation the genera'ity of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds.

Tillitfin, Sermon 1 .
The generality of the Englifh have fuch a favourable opinion of treafon, nothing can cure them. Addifon's Freebolder.
They publifh their ilh-natured difcoveries with a fecret pride, and applaud themfelves for the fingularity of their judgment, which has futud a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires.

Addifon's Spectator.
Such treatment lias its effect among the generality of thofe
whofe hands it falls into. Addifon's Speciator.
The wifeft were diftracted with doubts, while the generality wandered without any ruler.

Rogers, Scrmon 3.
Génerally. adu. [from general.]

1. In general; without fpecification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with fo many giddy fancies as he hath renerally taxed their whole fex withal. Sbakefpeare. Generally we would not have thofe that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it frange that we have fet down particulars untried

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Extenfively, though not univerfally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail ; in the whole taken together.

Generally \{peaking, they live very quietly. Addif. Guardian. Generally fpeaking, they have been gaining ever fince, though with frequent interruptions. Swift.
Ge'neralness. n. f. [from general.] Wide extent, though flort of univerfality; frequency ; commonnefs.

They had with a general confent, rather fpringing by the generalnefs of the caufe than of any artificial practice, fet themfelves in arms. Sidney
Ge'neralty. n.f. [from general.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vaft extent, and include in their generalty all thofe feveral laws which are allowed as the rule of juftice and judicial proceedings. Hale.
Ge'nerant. n. f. [generans, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.
Some believe that the foul is made by God, fome by angels, and fome by the generant: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages. Glanv. Sceff. c. 4.
In fuch pretended generations the generant or active principle is fuppofed to be the fun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwife than by his heat. Ray on the Creat. To GE'NERATE. v.a. [genero, Latin.]

1. To beget ; to propagate.

Thofe creatures which being wild gencrate feldom, being tame, generate often.

Bacon's Natural Hifory 2. To caufe ; to produce.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteoufly
The waters generated by their kinds. Milton's Paradife Lof
Or find fome other way to generate
Mankind. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x. 1. 894.
Sounds are generated where there is no air at all. Bacon.
Whatever senerates a quantity of good chyle, muft likewife serierate milk

Irbutbrot on Aliments.
Genera'tion. n. $\int$. [generntion, French, from generate.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impreffions; and fo it may be thought of founds in their firft generation: but then the dilation of them, without any new fealing, fhews they cannot be impreffions Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rifing birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. Milton's Paradife Loft.
If we deduce the feveral races of mankind in the feveral parts of the world from generation, we muft imagine the firf numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil conftitutions, to aflemble as fo many heads of families whom they reprefent.

Temple.
2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.
-Thy mother's of my gen ration: what's the, if I be a dog? Sbakejpeare's Timon of Athens.
3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his generation meffes,
To gorge his appetite, fhall to my bofom
Be as well neighbour'd.
Shakefpeare's King Lear

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4．A fingle fucceffion；one gradation in the fcale of genealogical defcent．
This generation fhall not pafs＇till all thefe things be ful－ filled．

Mat．xxiv． 34
In the fourth generation they fhall come hither again．Gen．
A marvellous number were excited to the conqueft of Pa－
leftine，which with fingular virtue they performed，and held that kingdom fome few generations．

Raleigh＇s Effays．
5．An age．
By fome of the ancients a generation was fixed at an hun－ dred years；by others at an hundred and ten；by others at thirty－three，thirty，thirty－five，and twenty：but it is re－ marked，that the continuance of generations is fo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times．

Calmet．
Every where throughout all generations and ages of the Chriftian world，no church ever perceived the word of God to be againft it．

Hooker．
Ge＇NERATIVE．adj．［generatif，French，from genero，Latin．］
1．Having the power of propagation．
He gave to all，that have life，a power gene ative，thereby to continue their fpecies and kinds．

Raleigh＇s Hifory．
In grains and kernels the greateft part is but the nutriment of that gener ative particle，fo difproportionable unto it．Brown．
2．Prolifick；having the power of production；fruitful．
If there hath been fuch a gradual diminution of the gene－ rative faculty upon the earth，why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables？Bentley＇s Sermons．
Genera＇tor．n．f．［from genero，Latin．］The power which begets，caufes，or produces．
Imagination affimilates the idea of the generator into the reality in the thing engendered．

Brown＇s Vulgar Errours．
GENE＇RICAL．\｛adj．［generique，French，from genus，Latin．］
GENERICK．$\}$ That which comprehends the genus，or diftinguifhes from another genus，but does not diftinguifh the fpecies．

The word confumption being applicable to a proper，and improper to a true and baftard comfumption，requires a gene－ rical defcription quadrate to both．Harvey on Confunnpicins．

Though wine differs from other liquids，in that it is the juice of a certain fruit；yet this is but a general or generick difference；for it does not diftinguifh wine from cyder or perry：the fpecifick difference of wine，therefore，is its pref－ fure from the grape．

Watts＇s Logick．
Gene＇rically．adv．［from gencrick．］W：th regard to the genus，though not the fpecies．

I hefe have all the effential characters of fea－fhells，and fhew that they are of the very fame fpecifick gravity with thofe to which they are fo generically allied．IVodward．
Genero＇sity．n．f．［generofité，French；generofitas，Latin．］ The quality of being generous；magnanimity；liberality．

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and gencrofity than his young tutur is？Locke on Education． It would not have been your geizcrofity，to have paffed by fuch a fault as this．Locke．
GE＇NEROUS．adj．［generofus，Latin；gencroux，French．］
1．Not of mean birth；of good extraction．
2．Noble of mind；magnanimous；open of heart．
His gen＇，ous fpoufe，Thcano，heav＇nly fair， Nurs＇d the young ftranger．
3．Liberal；munifice．t．
4．Strong；vigorous．
Having in a digeftive furnace drawn of the ardent fpirit from fome good fack，the phlegm，even in this generous wine， was copious．
Ge＇nerously．adu．［from generous．］
1．Not meanly with regard to birth．
2．Magnanimouly ；nobly．
When all the grids our ruin have foretold，
Yet generonfly he dwes his arms withold．Dird．Ind．Emp． 2．Liberally ；munificently．
Gen＇erousness．n． $\int$ ．［from gencrous．］The quality of being generous．
Is it poffibie to conceive that the overflowing generoufnefs of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles？Collier on Kindnefs． GE＇NESIS．u．f．［riveras；genefe，French．］Generation；the firf book of Mofes，which treats of the production of the world．
$G E^{\prime} N E T . n$ ．$f$ ．［French．The word originally fignified a horie－ man，and perhaps a gentleman or knight．］A fmall fized well proportioned Spanifh horfe．

You＇ll have your nephews neigh to you；you＇ll have courfers for coufins，and genets for tormanes．Sbak．Otbcllo．
It is no more likely that frogs fhould be engendered in the clouds than jpanifh genets be begotten by the wind．Ray．

He fhews his ttatue too，where，place d on high，
The geiact underneath him fecms to fly．Dryd．Fuven．Sat． Genethli＇acal．adj．［ $\gamma$ evestiox ${ }^{(O)}$－］Pertaining to nati－ vities as calculated by aftronomers；fhewing the configura－ tions of the ftars at any＇birth．

The uight immediately before he was nighting the art of thofe foolith aftrologers，and geneth ${ }^{\text {iacalal ephemeritts，that ufe }}$ to pry into the horotcope of nativitics．Howel＇s Vocal For $f$ ． Genetilifiaces．$n$ ． $\int$ ．［from $\gamma$ evinin．$n$ ．］The fcience of cal－

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culating nativities，or predicking the future events of life from the fars predominant at the buth．
Genethlia＇tick．n． $\int$ ．［ $\gamma^{2}$ vígion．］He who calculates na－ tivities．
The truth of afrological predintions is not to be referred to the confellations：the genetbliatiiks conjecture by the dif－ pofition，temper，and complexion of the perfon．Drummond． Gene＇va．u．f．［A corruption of genevre，Firencli，a juniper－ berry．］
$W \mathrm{C}$
We ufed to keep a diffilled fpirituous water of juniper in the fhops；but the inaking of it became the bufmefs of the diftiller，who fold it under the name of geneva．At prefent only a better kind is diftilled from the juniper－berry：what is commonly fold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine，put into the fill，with a little common falt， and the coarfeft firitit they have，which is drawn off much below proof ftrength，and is confequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accuftom themfelves to drink with pleafure．Hili＇s iliat．Nedica．
GE＇NIAL adj．［genialis，Latin．］
1．That which contributes to propagation．
Higher of the genial bed by far，
And with myfterious reverence I deem．Milt．Parad．Loft
Creator Venus，senial pow＇r of love，
The blifs of men below and gods above！Drydin＇s Fables．
2．That gives chearfulnefs or fupports life．
Nor th＇other light of life continue bong，
But yields to doubic darknefs nigh at hand；
So much I feel my genial fpirits droop．Million＇s Agoniff（s．
3．Natural；native．
It chiefly procecdeth from natural incapacity，and genial in－ difpofition．

Brown＇s Vulgar Errours，b．i．
Ge＇nially．adu．［from genial．］
1．By genius ；naturally
－Some men are gellally difpofed to fome opinions，and natu－
rally as averfe to others．
Glairv．S＇cepf．c． 15.
2．Gayly；chearfully．
GENICULA＇TED．adj．［grincu＇atus，Latin．］Knotted； juinted．
A piece of fome geniculated plant，feeming to be part of a fugar－cane．

V⿳ coduard cn tol／ds．
Genicula＇i ion．n．f．［geniculatio，Latin．］Knottinefs；the quality in plants of having knots or joints．
Génio．n．f．［genio，Italian ；genius，Latin．］A man of a par－ ticular turn of mind．

Some genio＇s are not capable of pure affection；and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry，or any other fcience．

Tatler， $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .53$
Ge＇nitals．n．f．［ genitalis，Lat．］Parts belonging to generation！． Ham is conceived to be Jupiter，who was the youngeft fon， who is faid to have cut of the genitels of tis father．Erounc． Ghiniting．n． $\int$ ．［A corruption of $\bar{A}$ anctor，French，fignifying Fane or＇fanct，having been fo called in honour of fome lady of that rame；and the Scotill dialect calls the of Fanet apples， which is the fame with Fanet $n$ ：otherwile fuppoled to be co：－ rupted from ॅ̌unting．」 An early apple gathered in June．
In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit，goviatings atint codlins．

Eucon，Elyay $\div 7$.
Ge＇nrerve．adj．［genitivus，Latin．］In grammar，the name of a cafe，which，among other relations，fignifics one bego：－ ten，as，the father of a $\int_{.} n$ ；or one begetting，as fon of a fatber．
GE欠NIUS．n．f．［Latin ；genie，French．］
1．The protectirg or ruling power of men，places，or things．
There is none but he
Whofe being I do fear：and，under him，
My genius is rebuk＇d；as it is faid
Antony＇s wâs by Cxfar．
Sbakefifarc＇s IIIulcti
The ginius and the mortal inflruments
Are then in council；atid the fate of man，
Like to a little kingdon，fuffers then，Shakef．Yu！C．xf．．r． And as I awake，fweet mufick breathe，
Sent by fome fpirit to mortals good，
Or th＇unfeen gerius of the wood．
Mi：＇to：
And the tame demon that fhould guard my throne，
Shrinks at a genius greater than his own．
To your glad genius facrifice this day；
Let common meats refpectfully give way．Erydern．
2．A man endowed with fuperiour faculties．
There is no litile writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious genius．

Addijon．
3．Mental power or faculties．
The ftate and order dies proclaim
The genius of that royal dame．
Wa！！${ }^{\prime}$ ．
4 Difpofition of matue by which any one is qualified for fone peculiar emplayment．
A happy gemiks is the gift of mature．Dryden＇s Dufrefncy． Your majefty＇s fagacity，and happy genius for natural hif－ tory，is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the fchools．Aurnet＇s Theory，Preface．

One fcience only will one genius fit ；
So valt is art，fo narrow human wit
Pope on Criticijm．
The Romans，though they had no great genius for trade， yet were not entirely negleafful of it．

Inbuthnot on Coins．
S．Nature；

## GEN

5. Nature ; difpofition.

Studious to pleafe the genizes of the times,

- With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. Diyd. Another genius and difpofition improper for philofophical contemplations is not fo much from the natrownefs of their
fpirit and underftanding, as becaufe they will not take time
to extend them. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface. He tames the genius of the ftubborn plain.
Gent. adj. [gent, old French.] Elegant; foft; gentle; polite. A word now difuled.

Vefpafian, with great fpoil and rate,

* Forewafted all : 'till Genuifa gent

Perfuaded him to ceafe. Fairy 2uern, b. ii. cant. 10.
She that was noble. wife, as fair and gent,
Caft how the might their harmlefs lives preferve. Fairfax. GENTE'EL. adj. [gertil, French.]

1. Polite ; elegant in behaviour ; civil.

He had a gentecier manner of binding the chains of this
kingdom than moft of his predeceffors.
Swift to Gay.
Their poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the moft filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. Addifoui's R.imarks on Italy
2. Graceful in mien.

Gentéelly. adv. [from genteel]
s. Elegantly; politely.

Thofe that would be genteelly learned, need not purchare it
at the dear rate of being atheifts. Glanv. Seepf: Preface. After a long fatigue of cating and drinking, and babbling;
he concludes the great work of dining genteelly. South
Gracefully ; handfomely.
Gentéelness. n.f. [from gcnteel, ]

1. Elegance; gracefulnefs; politenefs.

He had a genius full of genteelnefs and fpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poftures and drefies. Drjd. Dufrefn. 2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

Ge'ntian. n. $\int$. [gentiane, French; gentiana, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The leaves grow by pairs oppofite to each other : the flower confifts of one leaf, fhaped like a cup, being cut into four; five, or more fegments: it is fucceeded by a membranous oval fhaped fruit, ending in a fharp point, opening lengthwife into two parts, and containing many flat roundifh feeds, bordered with a leafy rim. Miller.

The root of the gentian is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough : it has a faintifh and fomewhat difagreeable fmell, and an extremely bitter tafte. It is brought cheap from Germany. . Hill's Mat. Medica. If it be fiftulous, and the orifice fmall, dilate it with gentian roots.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Gentianeilla. n. f. A kind of blue colour.
GE'NTILE. n.f. [gentilis, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguifh upon every foul that doeth evil, of the Jew firt, and alro of the gentile.

Rom. ii. ${ }^{2}$.
Gentiles or infidels, in thofe actions, upon both the fipiritual and temporal good, have been in one purfuit conjoined. Bacon. 2. A perfon of rank. Obfolete.

Fine Bafil defireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in a pot;
That ladies and gentiles, for whom ye do ferve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preferve.
Tufer.
GENTILE'SSE. n.. . [French.] Complaifance; civility.
She with her wedding-cloaths undreffes
Her complaifance and gentilefles. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. I.
Ge'vticism. n. $\int_{:}$[gentilifme, French, from gentile.] Heathenifm; paganifm.

If invocation of faints had been introduced in the apoftolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of gentilif/m again. Stillingfleet's Def. of Difi. on Rom. Cidol.
GENTILI'TIous. adj. [gentilitius, Latin.]

1. Endemial ; peculiar to a nation.

That an unfavory odour is gentilitious, or national unto the Jews, reafon or fenfe will not induce. Brown's Vu'gar Err.
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common caufe of this diftemper is a particular and perhaps a gentilitious difpofition of body. Arbutbnot on Aliment.
Genti'lity. n.f. [gentilité, French, from gentil, French; gentilit, Latin.]
1.. Good extraction ; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of hehaviour ; gracefulnefs of mien; nicety of tafte.
3. Gentry; the clafs of perfons well born.

Gavelkind muft needs, in the end, make a ponr gentility.
Davies on Ireland.

## 4. Paganifm ; heathenifm.

When people began to efpy the falfhood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it.

Hooker, b. v. S. 2 .

## GE'NTI.E. adj. [gentilis, Latin.]

1. Weil born; well defeended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich faction, for honcily fake broke open all prifons.

Sidncy.

Thele are the fludies wherein our noble ard gentle youth ought to beftow their time.

Of gentle blood, part fhed in honour's caufe;
Each parent fprung.
2. Soft ; bland; mild; tame ; meek ; peaceable:

I an one of thofe gentle ones that will ufe the devil himfelf with curtefy.

Shakefpeare's Tureiftij Night.
Her voice was ever foft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. Shakeppeare. As rentle, and as jocund, as to jeft,
Go I to fight. Shakefpeare's Richard II.
A virtuous and a good man, reverend in converfation, and gentle in condition.

2 Mac. xv. 12
'The gentleflt heart on earth is prov'd unkind. Fairfax.
Your change was wife; for, had the been deny'd,
A fwift revenge had follow'd from her pride :
You from my gentle nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. Dryden's Ind. Emp.
He had fucli a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not fo much afraid as afhamed to repeat them. Atter. 3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this fenie firft gentle mufick found,
Her proper object is the fpeech of men. Davies: Ge'ntle. n. J.

1. A gentleman ; a man of birth. Now out of ufe.

Gentles, do not reprehend
If you pardon, we will mend. $\quad$ Sbakefpeare.
Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? Gentles; methinks you frown. Shakef.
2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green gentle.
To Ge'nte v.a. To make gentle; to raife from the vugler. Obfolete.

He to-day that theds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never fo vile,
This day fhall gentle his condition. Sbakefpeare's Henry V. Ge'ntlefolk. n.f. [gentle and folk.] Perfons diftinguifhed by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made gentlefolk. Shakef. Rich. III. Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always fet a frefh one before them after dirner.

Swift's Direstions to the Butler.
GE'NTLEMAN: n.f. [gentilloomme, French; gentilhuoma, Ital. that is, homo gentilis, a man of anceftry. All other derivations feern to be whimfical.]
I. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that fate, between the gentlomen and the peafants.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. Sbak. Merch. of Venice.
He hither came a private gentleman,
But young and brave, and of a family Ancient and noble.

Otway's Orphan.
You fay a long defcended race
Makes gentlemen, and that your high degree
Is much difparag'd to be matcl'd with me.
Inquire me out fome mean-born gentleman,
Whoin I will marry itrait to Clarence' daughter: Shakefp.
3. A term of complaifance.

The fame gentlenen who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked fifters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them fitting at a diftance, and covered from head to foot. Aditijon.
4. The fervant that waits about the perfon of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorfhip, came to his wife's pew, and ufed the ufual words of his gentleman ufher, Madam, my lord is gone. Camden.

Let be call'd before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in perfon. Shak. H. VIII. 5. It is ufed of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the moft valiant gentleman. Sbakef. Henry IV.
The king is a noble gentlemar, and my familiar. Shakefp. Gentlemanli'ke. \}adj. [gentleman and like.] Becoming a Ge'ntlemanly. $\}$ man of birth.

He holdeth himfelf a gentleman, and fcorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a peafant or churl; but enureth himfelf to his weapon, and to the gentemanly trade of ftealing.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Pyramus is a fweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one fhall fee in a Summer's day; a moft lovely gentlemanlike man. Shak.
You have train'd me up like a peafant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities.

Shakefpeare's As ycu like it.
A gentleman ufes the words of gallantry, and gentlemanlike very often in his petition.

Specizator, $\mathrm{N}^{-} .6 \div 9$.
Two clergymen ftood candidates for a freefchool, where a gentleman, who happened to have underftanding, procured the place for him who was the better fcholar and more gentlemanly perfon of the two.

Sivift.
Ge'ntleness. n. J. [from gentle.]
10 E

1. Dignity
2. Dignity of birth; goodnefs of extraction.
3. Softnefs of manners; fweetnefs of difpofition; meeknefs ; tendernefs.

## My lord Sebaftian,

The truth, you fpeak, doth lack fome genticenefs. Shakefp. Still the retains
Her maiden gentlenefs, and oft at eve Vifits the herds.

Milton.
The perpetual gentienefs and inherent goodnefs of the Ormond family. Drjden's Fables, Dedication. Changes are brought about filently and infenfibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentienc/s. Woodward's Nat. Hift. Mafters muft correct their fervants with gentlenefs, prudence, and mercy.

Rogers. Women ought not to think gentlenefs of heart defpicable in a man.

Clarifa.
3. Kindnefs; benevolence. Obfolete.

The gentlenefs of all the gods go with thee. Shakefpeare.
Géntleship. n.f. [from gentle.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obfolete.
Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more gentleffip in their hat than in their head. Afcham's Schoolmafter.
Ge'ntlewoman. n.f. [gentle and woman. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well defcended.
The gentlewomen of Rome did not fuffer their infants to be
fo long fwathed as poorer penple. Abbot's Defcr. of the World. Doth this fir Protheus
Often refort unto this gentlezvoman? Shakefpeare.
Gentlewomen may do themfelves much good by kneeling upon a curhion, and weeding. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
2. A woman who waits about the perfon of one of high rank.

The late queen's gentlewoman, a knight's daughter,
To be her miftrefs' miftrefs !
Shake/f. Henry VIII.
Her gentlewomen, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adorings. Shakefp. Ant, and Clecpat.
3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confeffing your enormities; I
know it by that hypocritical down-caft look. Dryden.
Ge'ntly. adv. [from gentle.]

1. Softly ; meekly; tenderly; inoffenfively; kindly.

My miftrefs gently chides the fault I made.
Dryden.
The mifchiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance,
are but very gently to be taken notice of. Locke.
2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When moft fruck home; being gently warded, craves
A noble cunning.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanu
In the fame ifland a fort of great bat, as men lie afleep with their legs naked, will fuck their blood at a wound fo gently made as not to awake them.

Grew's Mufaum.
Ge'NTR y. n.f. [gentlery, gentry, from gentle.]
3. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no lefs adorns
Our gentry than our parents' noble name,
In whofe fuccefs we are gentle. Shake/p. Winter's Tale.
2. Clafs of people above the vulgar; thofe between the vulgar and the nobility.
They flaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no fex or age could be accepted for excure.

Sidncy.
Let fates, that aim at greatnefs, take heed how their nobi-
lity and gentry multiply too faft. Bacon's Ornam. Ration
How chearfully the hawkers cry
A fatire, and the gentry buy.
Swift.
2. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd gentry there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love.
3. Civility ; complaifance. Obfolete.

Shew us fo much gentry and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. Shakefp. Hamlet.
Ge'nuflection. n. $\int_{f}^{\text {. [genuflexion, French; genu and fectio, }}$
Latin.] The act of bending the knee ; adoration expreflied by bending the knee.

Here they make ufe of all the rites of adoration, genufiec tions, wax-candles, incenfe, oblations, prayers only excepted. Stillingfleet's Defence of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
GE'NUINE. adj. [genuinus, Latin.] Not fpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural ; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with fophifticated ones.

Boy'e.
The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have fo great influence to make men religious, that where any of thefe is, the reft, together with the true and renuine effects of them, are fuppofed to be.

Tillotf.n's sermons.

## A fudden darknefs covers all;

True genuine night: night added to the groves:
The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. Dryd. Oedip. Genu'infiy. adv. [from genuine.] Wihout adulteration; without foreign admixtures ; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies lefs violently, more genuinely, and more univerfally than the fire. fire. Boyle.
Genuineness. n.f. [from genuine.] Frecdom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural itate

It is not effential to the genuinenefs of colours to be durable.

Boyle.
GE'NUS. n.f. [Latin.] In fcience, a clafs of being, comprehending under it many fpecies: as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almoft all terreftrial beafts.
A general idea is called by the fchools genus, and it is one common nature agreeing to feveral orher common natures: fo animal is a genus, becaufe it agrees to horfe, lion, whale, and butterfy.

Watts's Logick.
If minerals are not convertible into another fpecies, though of the fame genus, much lefs can they be furmifed reducible into a fpecies of another genus. Harvey on Confuniptions. Géocentrick. adj. [ $2 \tilde{n}$ and xívroov; geocentrique, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the fame centre with the earth. GE'ODÆSIA. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma$ Ew $\alpha$ aríia; geodefie, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meafuring furfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. Harris. Ge'Odertical. adj. [from geodafia.] Relating to the art of meafuring furfaces; comprchending or fhowing the art of meafuring land.
GE'OGRAPHER. n.f. [ $\dot{\tilde{n}}$ and $\gamma p x^{\prime} ¢ \omega$; gesgrap be, French.]
One who defcribes the earth according to the pofition of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or defcribed by geograpbers. Brozun. The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old geographers.

From fea to fea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer geograpther by love. Tickell.
Geogra'phical. adj. [giografhique, French, from geogra-
phy.] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.
Geogra'phically. adv. [from geographical.] In a geogra-
phical manner ; according to the rules of geography.
Minerva lets Ulyffes into the knowledge of his country The geographically defcribes it to him. Broome on the Odylfey. GeóGraphy. n. f. [ $\gamma \tilde{n}$ and rpád $^{\prime} \varphi \omega$; geographie, Fr.] Gcograf hy in a ftrict fenfe, fignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the fituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger fenfe, it includes the knowledge of the feas alfo; and in the largeft fenfe of all, it extends to the various cuftoms, habits, and governments of nations. Watts.
Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but gcography makes flight account hereof, when they difcourfe of Andes or'Teneriff. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
According to ancient fables the Argonauts failed up the Danube, and from thence paffed into the Adriatick, carrying their fhips upon their houiders: a mark of great ignorance in geography.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
GEO'IOGY. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \tilde{n}$ and $\lambda$ ór $^{\prime}$ ] ] The doctuine of the earth; the knowledge of the flate and nature of the earth.
Géomancfr. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \tilde{n}$ and $\mu a ́ v i s s$.] A fortuneteller; a cafter of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the aftrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impoftors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. Brown's Vulgar Errcurs, b. i.
GE'OMANCY. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \tilde{n}$ and $\mu \alpha v \tau i \alpha$; gcomance, French.] The act of calting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what fhall happen.

According to fome perfons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.
Geoma'ntick. adj. [from geomancy.] Pertaining to the act of cafting figures.

Two gcomantick figures were difplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde: Dryden. $\}$
Ge'ometer. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \varepsilon \omega \mu$ '́tppns; geometre, French.] One $k$ ikilled in geometry; a geometrician.
He became one of the chief geometers of his age. Watts. Ge'ometrai.. adj. [geometral, French, from gcometry.] Pertaining to geometry.

DiGt.
 Ge'ometrick. $\}$ geometry.]

1. Pertaining to geonietry.

A ge metrical fcheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonfration is difcerned by reafon. More's Antid againf Atheifm.

This mathenatical difcipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to contrive feveral weights and powers ulto motion or reft Wikins's Math. Magick. 2. Preferibed or laid down by geometry

Muft men take the meafure of God juft by the fame geometricat proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bignefs of Hercules by his foot?

Stiliingfict.

Does not this wife philofopher affert,
That the vaft orb, which catts fo fair his beams,
Is fuch, or not much bigger than he feems?
That the dimentions of his glorious face
Two grometrick fect do fearce furpafs? Elackmore's Creaticn. 3. Difpofed according to geometry.

Geonetrick jafper feemeth of affinity with the lapis fanguinalis defcribed by bocius; but it is certalnly one fort of lapis irnciformis.

Grew's Miufaum:
Geome'tricatliy. adv. [from geome!rical.] According to the laws of geometry.
'Tis poflible geom trically to contrive fuch an artificial motion as fh:ll be of greater fwiftnefs than the revolutions of the heavens.

Wikikns's Math. Magick.
All the bones, mufcles, and veffels of the body are contrived moit ge.metricaily, according to the ftricteft rules of
mechanicks. mechanicks

Ray on the Creation.
Geometritcian. n. f. [ $\gamma$ E由 $\mu$ ह́tpns.] One fkilled in geomerry; a geometer.
Although there he a certain truth therein, geometricians would not receive fatisfaction without demonftration thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
How eafily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles!

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
 the laws of geometry.
We obtained good ftore of cryftals, whofe figures were differing enough, though prettily fhaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herfelf to geonetrizc.
 nally fignifies the art of meafuring the earth, or any diftances or dimenfions on or within it : but it is now ufed for the fcience of quantity, extenfion, or magnitude abftractedly confidered, without any regard to matter.
Geometry very probably had its firft rife in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to diftinguifh their lands one from another, by the confideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able alfo to meafure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its juft dimenfions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of thofe draughts and figures helped them to difcover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which fpeculations were continually improving, and are ftill to this day. Geometry is ufually divided into fpeculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abftractedly; and the latter applies thefe fpeculations and theorems to ufe and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind.

Harris.
In the mufcles alone there feems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world. Ray on the Creation. Him alfo for my cenfor I difdain,
Who thinks a!l fcience, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts geometry and numbers toys,
And with his foot the facred duft deftroys. Dryd. Perf. Sat.
Geopónical. adj. [ $\gamma \tilde{n}$ and $\pi$ óv(G); géponique, French.] Re-
lating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.
Such expreffions are frequent in authors geoponical, or fuch
as have treated de re ruftica. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
Geopo'nicks. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma^{\hat{r}}$ and $\pi$ óvoro.]. The fcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.
George. n. $\int$. [Georgius, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horfeback worn by the knights of the garter.

## Look on my George, I am a gentleman;

Rate me at what thou wilt. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. $p$. ii.
2. A brown loaf. Of this fenfe I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattrefs laid,
On a brown george, with loufy fwobbers, fed. Dryd. Perf.
Geo'rgick. $n \int$. [ $\gamma$ Ewpyrxov; georgiques, Fr.] Some part of the fcience of hufbandry put into a pleafing drefs, and fet off with all the beauties and embellifhments of poetry. Addicn.
Geo'rgick. adj. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.
Here I perufe the Mantuan's gerrgick ftrains,
And learn the labours of Italian fwains. Gay's Rural Sports. Geo'tick. adj. [from $\gamma \tilde{n}$.] Belonging to the earth; terreftrial.
Ge'rent. adj. [gerens, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. Dict.
Ge'rfalcon. n. $\int$. A bird of prey, in fize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateft frength next to the - eagle.

Ge'Rman. n. f. [germain, French; sermanus, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or fifters are called coufins german.
They knew it was their coufin german, the famous Amphialus.

And to him faid, go now, proud mifcreant,
Thyfelf thy mefiage do to serman dear. Fairy Queen, b. i.

Thefe Germans did fubdue all Gerihany,
Of whom it hight; but in the end their fire,
With foul repulfe, from France was forced to retire. F. 2.
Wert thou a hear, thou wouldft be kill'd by the horfe; wert thou a horfe, thou wouldft be feiz'd by the lcopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion, and the fpots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. Sbakefp. Timion.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courfer for coufins, and genets for germans.

Sbakefp. Óthello
Ge'rman. adj. [germanus, Latin.] Related.
Not he alone thall fuffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but thofe that are german to him, though removed fifty times, thall come under the hangman. Stakejejp.
GL'RMANDER. n. f. [germandiće, 'French.]
It has fmall thick leaves, which are laciniated fomewhat like thofe of the oak : the fowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated: the ftamina or threads fupply the place of the creft, or upper lip: the beard or tower lip of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle fegment which is largeft, is hollow like a fpoon, and fometimes divided into two parts: the cup of the flower is fiftulous. Miller. Ge'rme. n. f. [germer, Latin.] A fprout or fhoot ; that part which grows and fpreads.
Whether it be not made out of the germe, or treadle of the egg, doth feem of leffer doubt. Brown's Vilgar Errours. Ge'rmin. n. $f$. [germer, Latin. $]$ A fhooting or fprouting $_{\text {feed: }}$ feed:

## Though palaces and pyramids do flope

Their heads to their foundations; though the treafure
Of nature's germins turnble all together,
Even 'till deffruction ficken; anfwer me
To what I ark you.
Shakefpeare's Macbéth.
Thou all-fhaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins fill at once
That make ungrateful man. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
To GE'RMINATE. v.n. [germino', Latin.] To fprout ; to thoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a firit that will put forth and gei minate, as we fee in chymical trials.
The feeds of all kinds of vatural Hi/tory.
The feeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the furface of the earth, in a convenient foil, amongft matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would germinate, grow up, and replenilh the face of the earth. Woidward's Na..Hif.
Germina'tion. n.f. [germination, French, from germinate.] The act of fprouting or fhooting ; growth.
For acceleration of germination, we refer it over unto the place, where we thall handle the fubject of plants generally.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory
The duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination and furely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the fponte nafcentes. ${ }^{\text {Wotton }}$ There is but little fimilitude between a terreous humidity and plantal germinations. Gianv. Scepf. c. 25

Suppofe the earth hould be carried to the great diftance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone there would be no life, no germination. Benticy's Sermons.
Gérund. n.f. [gerundium, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cafes like a verb.
Gest. n. f. [geflum, Latin.]
I. A deed; an action; an atchievement.

Who fair them quites, as him befeemed beft,
And goodly can difcourfe of many a noble gef. Fai. 2 $\mu$. 2. Show; reprefentation.
$G_{c} f_{s}$ fhould be interlarded after the Perfian manner, by ages, young and old.
3. The roll or journal of the feveral days, and flages prefixed, in the progrefies of our kings, many of them being ftill extant in the herald's office. [From gijle, or gite, Fr.] Hanmer. I'll give you my commiffion,
To let him there a month, behind the geft,
Prefix'd for's parting. Shakejpeare's Winter's Tale. He diftinctly fets down the gefts and progrefs thereof; and are conceits of eminent ufe, to folve magnetical phenomenas Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. z.
Gesta'tion. n.f. [gefatio, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Ariftotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its geffation, extendeth fometimes unto the eleventh month; bu Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. Brown.
Why in viviparous animals, in the time of geftation, fhould the nourifhment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way ? Ray on the Creation
To GESTI'CULATE. v. n. [geficulor, Latin ; gifficuler, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to fhew poftures.

Dict.
Gesticula'tion. n.f. [geficulatio, Latin; geficulation, Fr from geficulate.] Antick tricks; various poltures.
Ge'sture. n.f. [gero, gefum, Latin; geffe, French.]

1. Action or pofture expreffive of fentiment.

Ah, my fifter, if you had heard his words, or feen his gejiures,
geffures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have natched in yourfelf, thofe two rarely matched together, pity and delight. Sidney, b.ii.
When we make profeffion of our faith, we fatind when we acknowledge our fins, or feek unto God for favour, wc fall down; becaufe the gefire of cointancy becometh us beft in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. Heoker. To the dumbiness of the geflure
One might interpret.
Shakefpeare's Timion of Atbens. 2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in âll her fteps, heav'n in her cye, ...... iv
In ev'ry gefture dignity and love! Milton's Pa:adije Loff.
Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay afide all kinds of gefiure, or at leaft to make ufe of fuch only
as are graceful and expreffive. Addifon's Spectator, No. 408. To Ge's rure. v.a. [from the noun.] To accompany with action or pofture.

Our attire difgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor geffured befeemeth.
to to geffure and nuffle up himf
Hooker, b. v.
the duke's manner was, that none fhould difcern him.
IVotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.
To GET. v.a. pret. $I$ got, anciently gat; part. paff. got, or sotten. [子eran, zertan, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffet, well haft thou it got. Spenfer's Paff. Of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory.

Gen. xxxi. I.
We gat our bread with the peri! of our lives.
Gen. xxxi. I.
Sam. v. g.
The pains of hell gat hold upon me.
$P \int$. cxvi. 3 .
David gat him a name when he returned from fmiting of the Syrians. 2 Sa. viii. 13 .
$y$ tried by the
Moft of thefe things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could get tubes fo accurately
blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. Boyle.
Such a confcience, as has not been wanting to itfelf, in endeavouring to get the utmoft and cleareft information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunitics could afford it, is that great internal judge, whofe abfolution is a rational and fure ground of confidence. South's Sermons. He infenfibly got a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of ufe and practice.

Locke.
He who attempts to get another man into his abfolute power, does thereby put himfelf into a ftate of war with him. Locke.

The man who lives upon alms, gets him his fet of admirers, and delights in fuperiority. Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .219$.

Sphinx was a monfter that would eat
Whatever ftranger the could $g$ gt,
Unlefs his ready wit difclos'd,
The fubtle riddle fhe propos'd. Addifon's Thbig Examiner. This practice is to be ufed at firft, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in fome cafes only. Watts.
The word get is varioufly ufed : we fay to get money, to get in, to get off, to get ready, to get a ftomach, and to get a cold.

## 2. To force; to feize.

Such lofels and fcatterlings cannot eafily, by any conftable, or other ordinary officer, be gotten, when they are challenged for any fuck fact.

Spenfer on Ireland.
The king feeing this, farting from where he fat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon gat. Daniel.
All things, but one, you can reftore;
The heart you get returns no more.
Waller.
3. To win

Henry the fixth hath loft
All that which Henry the fifth had gotten. Shakef. Hen. VI. He gat his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the hof with his fword. I Mac. iii. 3.
To get the day of them of his own nation, would be a moft unhappy day for him.

2 Mac. v. 6.
Auria held that courfe to have drawn the gallies within his great fhips, who thundering amongft them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have gotten a victory.
To have poffeffion of; to hold.
Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright ;
Nay, thou haft got the face of man.
Herbert.

- To beget upon a female.

Thefe boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: fure they are baftards to the Englifh, the French never got them. Sbak.

Women with ftudy'd arts they vex:
Ye gods deftroy that impious fex;
And if there muft be fame $t$ 'invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars fmoke,
Come down yourfelves, and, in their place,
Get a more juft and nobler race.
Waller.
Cliildren they got on their female captives. Locke.
If you'll take 'em as their fathers got' cm , ro and well; if not, you mult flay 'till they get a better generation. Dryden.

## GET

Has no man, but who has killd
A father, right to gct a child?
Prist. Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife, Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who frall fo fettle lafting reformation ;
Firft get a fon, then give him education.
Dorfot.
The god of day, defcending from above,
Mixt with the day, and got the queen of love. Gramvi'lle.
To gain as profit. 6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lofe one fifth of their principal and ufe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get it.
7. To gain as fuperiority or advantage.

If they get ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of fteel. Slakef. H.IV.
8. To carn; to gain by labour.

Nature and nereffity taught them to make certain veffels of a tree, which they got down, not with cutting, but with fire. Abbot's Defcription of the IV orld.
Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, fo much of our trade as is loft, fo much of our riches muft neceffarily go with it. Locke.
If it be fo much pains to count the money I would fpend, what labour did it coft my anceftors to get it? Lcike. 9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on forcign commodities in England raifes their price, and makes the importer get more for them ; but a tax laid on your homemade commodities. leffens their price. Locke. Ic. To learn.

Get by heart the more common and ufeful words out of fome judicious vocabulary.
II. To procure to be.

I hall hhew how we may get it thus informed, and afterwards preferve and keep it fo. 12. To put into any flate.

Take no repulfe, whatever fhe doth fay;
For, get you gone, fhe doth not mean away. Shakefpeare. About a fortnight before your cwes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to get them. a little into heart.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, vifited the place very frequently : his greateft perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. Guardian. 13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of bufinefs, he made him however his chicf companion. Speciat. 14. To draw; to book.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and fmiling upon thee get out thy fecrets.

Eccluf. xiii. 11 .
By the marriage of his grandfon Ferdinand he got into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. Addifon. After having got out of you every thing you can fpare, I fcorn to trefpafs,

Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{v}} .167^{-}$
15. To betake; to remove.

Get you to bed on th' inftant; I will be return'd forthwith.
Shakefpcare's Othello.
Arife, get thee out from this land. Gen. xxxi. 13. Get thec out, and depart hence. Luke xiii. 3 I . Left they join alfo unto our enemies, and fight againft us, and fo get them up out of the land.

Ex. i. 10.
Get ye up in peace unto your father. Gen. xliv. 17.
Thus perplexcd, he.with all fpeed got himfelf with his followers to the ftrong town of Mega, in hope to fhrowd himfelf.

Kholles's Hijfory of the Turks. 16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria fhe was quickly got off the land again, and entered with the reft. Knolles's Hiflory.

The roving fumes of quickfilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes faften upon the gold in fuch plenty, as would put him to much trouble to get them off from his rings. Boyle.
When mercury is got by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may fuppofe this quickfilver to have been a perfect body of its owis kind.

Bule.
They are offended to fee them wilful, and would be glad to got out thofe weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be eafily extirpated.

Lacke on Education.
17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. Shanefo. Heriry IV.
18. To Get off. To fell or difpofe of by fome expedient.

Wood, to get his halfpence off, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for feventy in filver.
$S_{\text {avift }}$
To Get. v.n.

1. To arrive at any fate or pofture by degrees with fome kind of labour, effort, or difficuly.

Phalantus was cutrapped, and faw round about him, but could not get out.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to get o'cr. Sbakefp. Henv lV.
Away, ges thee down.
Ex. xix. 24

If it dípleafe thee, I will get me back igaini. Num. x̀xii. The ftranger flall get up above thee very high, and thou male come down very low.

1) euter. xxviii. 43

The fox bragged what a number of mifts and devices te had to get from the hounds, and the cat faid he had but one, which was to climb a tree.

Thofe that are very colld, and efpecially in their feet, cannot get to fleep. Bacon's 八atural Hiffory. I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that fome who are pricked for fheriffs, and were fit, fhould get out of the bill. Racon's Advire to Villiers.
Being cntered unto the Mahometan religion, he got away unto the Chriftians, and hardly efcaped from the battle.

Kuolies's Hiftory of the Turks.
He would be at their backs before they could get out of Armenia. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.

She plays with his rage, and gets above his anger. Denbain. The latitant air had got away in bubbles.

Boyle.
There are few bodies whofe ninute parts ftick fo clofe together, but that it is poffible to meet with fome other body whofe fmall parts may get between, and fo disjoin them. Boyle.

There was but an infenfible diminution of the liquor upon the recefs of whatever it was that got througli the cork. Boyle.

Although the univerfe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is fo various, that the underftanding falls under a kind of defpondency of getting through fo great a tafk. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If there fhould be any leak at the bottom of the veffel, yet very little water would get in, becaufe no air could get out.

Wilkins's Math. Magick.
O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could get out, but fhe detains the thread!
So have I feen fome fearful hare maintain
A courfe, 'till tir'd before the dog the lay;
Who, ftretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Paft pow'r to kill, as the to get away. Dryden's Ann. Mirab. The more oily and light part of this mafs would get above the other, and fwim upon it. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Having got through the foregoing paffage, let us go on to his next argument.

Locke.
The removing of the pains we feel is the getting out of mifery; and confequently the firft thing to be done, in order to happinefs; abfent good.

Locke.
If, having got into the fenfe of the epiftles, we will but compare what he fays; in the places where he treats of the fame fubject, we can hardly be miftaken in his fenfe. Locke.

I got up as faft as poffible, girt on my rapier, and fnatched up ny hat, when my landlady, came up to me. Tatler.

Bucephalus would let nobody get upon him but Alexander the Great.

Addifon on Italy.
Imprifon'd fires, in the clofe dungeons pent,
Roar to get loofe, and ftruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burf whole mountains fall.
Addifon.
When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finifh'd her afcending ftages,
Into the head at length fhe gets,
And there in publick grandeur fits,
'ro judge of things.
Prior.
I refolved to break through all meafures to get away. Szuift.
Happy are they who meet with civil people that will com-
ply with their ignorance, and help them to get out of it. Locke.
2. To fall ; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are got among them. Tatler. 3. To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, fince there is nothing that appears to get in at the fhell, unlefs fome colorifick atoms, and fome little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not eafy to difcover from whence elfe this change of confiftency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts.

Boyle.
As heaps of fand, and fcattering wide from fenfe:
You fee he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to poffefs th' ufurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
A child runs to overtake and get up to the top of his fhadow, which ftill advances at the fame rate that he does. Locke.
should dreffing, feafting, and balls once get among the Cantons, their military roughnefs would be quickly loft. Addif.

The fuids which furround bodies, upori the furface of the globe, g. $t$ in between the furfaces of bodies when they are at any ditance.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
4. 'Oombe ; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to fet;
The fooner, the eafier carriage to get.
Tufler.
Many of the gallies rode it out at fea, where they were by Shot out of the city enforced to get them farther off. Knolies. Rife up and get you forth from amongft my people. Ex. xii.
5. To have recourfe to.

The Turks made great hafte through the miter of tic town ditch, to get up into the bulwark to help their fellows Kioite.
Lying is to cheap a cover for any nificarriage, and fo minct! in fathion, that a child can fcatce be kept from setting into
6. Togo; to repair.

They ran to their wapons, and furioufly affailed the' Turks, now fearing no fuch matter, and were not as yet all got inter the caftle. Kiol'es's Hificory 'f $t^{\prime \prime}$ 'I I mith
A knot of ladies, got together by themfetves, is a very fchion of impertinence.

Savif:
7. To put one's felf in any fate.

To-morrow get you early on your way.
Fudg. xix $j$
They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and gir between the king and Worcefter. Clarmu'sur.
We can neither find fource nor iflue for fuch an exiefiv: mafs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had
them, how to get quit of them. Burnet's Thbeory of the Earth.
Without his affiftance we can no more gei quit of oui affiction, than but by his permiffion we thould have fallen into it.

Wake's Preparation for Deat\%.
There is a fort of men who pretend to divelt themfelves of partiality on both fides, and to get above that imperfect idea
of their fubject which little writers fall into. Pofe on Flomer.
As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happieft end of this life, fo the next felicity is to get rid of fools and fcoundrels.

Pope to Suvift.
8. To become by any act what one was not before

The laughing fot, like all unthinking men;
Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again. Drjd. 9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage fet,
Hèr beauty by the fhade does get.
Wal'er.
o. To Get off. To efcape.

The gallies; by the benefit of the fhores and fhallows, got off.

Bacon's W'ar with Spain.
Whate'er thou do'ft, deliver not thy fword ;
With that thou may'ft get off, tho' odds oppofe thee. Dryd.
11. To Get over. To conquer; to fupprefs; to pafs without being ftopped in thinking or acting.
'Tis very pleafant, on this occafion, to hear the lady propofe her doubts, and to fee the pains he is at to get over them: Addifon's Spectator, No. $475^{-}$
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking fome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their fermons. Swift. To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was difpatched to Vienna, and got over fome part of thofe difputes, to the fatisfaction of the duke of Savoy. Swift.
12. To Get $u$. To rife from repofe.

Sheep will get up betimes in the morning to féed againft rain.

Bacon's Natural Hift.ry.
13. To Get up. To rife from a feat.

Get you up from about the tabernacie of Koran, Dathan, and Aboriam.

Numb. xvi
Ge'tier. n.f. [from get.]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; null'd, deaf, fleepy, infenfible; a getter of more baftard-children than war's a deftroyer of men.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Ge'ting. n. f. [from get.]

1. Act of getting; acquifition.

Wirdom is the principal thing, therefore get wifdom; and with all thy getting get undertanding.

Prov. iv. 7. 2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a fate to repair may not defpife fmall things; and it is lefs difhonourable to abridge a petty charge than to ftoop to petty gettings. Bacon, E/fay 29.
The meaner families, are obliged to return to the fteward a fmall monthly fhare of their gettings, to be a portion for the child.

Gulliver's Travei's.
Ge'wgaw. n.f. [ 子eдaf, Saxon; jorau, French.] A howy trife; a toy; a bauble; a fplendid plaything.
That metal they exchanged for the meancef trifles and gewgaws which the others could bring. Abtot's Defcr. of the World.
Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the ftaff of life, before a glittering gevigaiz that has no other value than what vanity has fet upon it. L'Efrange, Fable 1.

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolifh gewyorw comes in play.
A heavy getivgow, call'd a crown, that fpread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crufh'd it. Dryden's 'fuvenal, Sat. Ic.
Some loofe the bands
Of ancient friendhip, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry gewgavus.
Pbillips.
The firft images were fans, filks, ribbands, laces, and many other gewgazus, which lay fo thick that the whole heart was nothing elfe but a toyfhop.

Addijon's Guard.

## GHO

Ge'wo Aw. adj. Splendidly trifing; flowy without value.
Let him that would learn the happinefs of religion, fee the poor gewgarv happinefs of Feliciano. Law's Serious Call. Gha'strul. adj. [бare and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; difmal; melaucholy; fit for walking fpirits.

Here will I dwell apart,
In ghafful grave, 'till my laft lleep
Do clufe mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whofe fhrieking found
Is fign of dreary death.
Spenfer's Paforals.
Gha'stliness. n.f. [from ghafly.]

1. Horrour of countenance; refemblance of a ghoft; palenefs.

GHA'STLY. adj. [zare, or ghofl, and like.]

1. Like a ghoft; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; difmal.

Why looks your grace fo heavily to-day?

- O, I have paft a miferable night;

So full of ugly fights, of ghaftly dreams,
So full of difmal terrour was the time. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Envy quickly difcovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great baffa, and began now to fhew her glafly face.

Knolies's Hifory of the Turks. Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghaftly fmile, to hear
His famine fhould be fill'd. Miton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Thofe departed friends, whom at our laft feparation we faw disfigured by all the ghafly horrours of death, we fhall then fee affifting about the majeftick throne of Chrift, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likenefs of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers.

Boylc.
This poor man's defolate wife,
Expects fome happy day;
This ghafly thing, the comfort of her life. Flatman. He came, but with fuch alter'd looks,
So wild, fo ghafly, as if fome ghof had met him,
All pale and fpeechlefs.
Dryden's Spanish Fryar.
I did not for thefe ghaflly vifions fend;
Their fudden coming does fome ill portend. Dryd. Ind. Em. I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghafly with wounds, and lifelefs on the bier!
Prior.
2. Horrible; fhocking ; dreadful.

## To be lefs than gods

Difdain'd ; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with ghafly wounds through plate and mail. Milt.
Gha'stness. n.f. [from zart, Saxon.] Ghaftlinefs; horrour of look.

Look you pale, miftrefs?
Do you perceive the ghaffnefs of the eye? Shakefp. Otbello. Ghérkin. n.f. [from gurcke, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber.
pickled cucumber.
To Ghess. v. n. [See To Guess. Ghefs is by criticks confidered as the true orthography, but guefs has univerfally prevailed.] To conjecture.
GHOST. n. J. [ zare, Saxon.]

1. The foul of man.

Vex not his ghof: O, let him pals! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
To yield the ghoft; but fill the envious flood
Kept in my foul.
Shak. R. III.
Man, when once cut down, when his pale ghoft
Fleets into air, is for ever loft. Sandys's Paraphrafe.
2. A fpirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghofts of our great Harrys rofe,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To fee this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles fhould rife. Dryd.
3. To give up the Ghost. To die; to yield up the fpirit into the hands of God.

## Their fhadows feem

A canopy moft fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to give up the ghof. Shakefp. Ful. Caf.
4. The third perfon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoft.
To Ghost. v.n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoff; to die. Not in ufc.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into fuch a love-fit, that within a few hours fhe ghoofed; which courfe Euryalus was like to have fteered, upon the news. Sidney.
To Ghost. v. a. To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obfolete.

## Julius Cæfar,

Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghofed,
There faw you labouring for him. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.
Gho'stliness. n. f. [from ghoofly.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the foul.
Gho'stly. adj. [from ghof/t.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the foul; not carnal; not fecular.

Our common neceffities, and the lack which we all have,
as weil of obofly as of carthly favours, is in each kind fo cafily known, but the gifts of God, according to thefe degrees and times, which he in his fecret wifdom feeth meet, ate is diverfly befowed, that it feldom appeareth what all receive, what all ftand in need of, it \{eldom lieth hid. Ho:ker, b. v.
The graces of the firit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our ghoflly evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. Hicker, b. v. $\int 35$
To deny me the ghofly comfort of my chaplains, feems a greater barbarity than is ever ufed by Chriftians. King Cbarics.
2. Having a character from religion; fpiritual.

Hence will I to my ghofity friar's clofe cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to teli. Sh. Ro. and ful.
The gloflly fa her now hath done his firift. Slakefp. H.VI.
GIA'LALINA..n.f. [ltalian.] Earth of a bright gold colour; found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. Woodward's Met. Foll. GiAmbeux. n.f. [jambes, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal ftecl difpiteoufly entail'd,
Deep in their flefh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple fream adown their giamberu: falls. F. 2. GI'ANT. n.f. [geant, French; gigas, Latin.] A man of fize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is obfervable, that the idea of a giant is always affociated with pride, brutality, and wickednefs.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang loofe about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfing thief.
Gates of monarchs
S.akefpeare's Maclectb.

Are arch'd fo high that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the fun, Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

> Woman's gentle brain

Could not drop forth fuch giant rude invention; Such Ethiop words.
Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprife! Milt. Pa. Loft.
Thofe giants, thofe mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and ftrength of thofe gian:s remembered by Mofes of his own time. Raleigh's Hiftory.

The giant brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with eafe to quit my ground. Dryden's 灰n. By weary fteps and flow
The groping giant with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way.
Addifon.
Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief $t$ ' avenge his giant fon,
Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. Pope
G1'Antess. n. $\int$. [from giant.] A fhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a giantefs, and lie under mount Pelion. Shak. Were this fubject to the cedar, fhe would be able to make head againft that huge giantefs. Howel.
Gi'antlike. adj. [from giant and like.] Gigantick; vaft; Gi'antly. $\}$ bulky.

Single courage, has often, without romance, overcome giantly difficulties.

Decay of Piety.
Notwithftanding all their talk of reafon and philofophy, which they are deplorably ftrange:s to, and thofe unanfwerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have againft Chriftianity; perfuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himfelf, and I dare undertake that all their giantizize objections againft the Chriftian religion fhall prefently vanifh and quit the field.

South's Sermons.
Gi'antship. n.f. [from giant.] Quality or character of a giant.

His gianthip is gone fomewhat creft-fall' $n$,
Stalking with lefs unconfcionable ftrides,
And lower looks.
Milton's Agoniftes.
Gi'bbe, n. $\int$. Any old worn-out animal.
Hanmer.
For who that's but a queen, fair, fober, wife,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gibbe,
Such dear concernings hide? Shakefpeare's Ham.et. To Gíbber. v. n. [from jabber.] To fpeak inarticulately.

The fhected dead
Did fqueak and gibler in the Roman ftreets. Shakefp. Haml. Gíbberish. n.f. [Derived by Skinner from gaber, French, to cheat ; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from jabber. But as it was anciently written gebri/b, it is probably, derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of Geber and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipfies; words without meaning.
Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and fignificant, cry out fraitway, that we fpeak no Englifh, but gibberi/h.

Spenter.
Sone of both fexes writing down a number of letters, juft as it came into their heads; upon reading this gilberifh, that which the men had wrote founded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian.

Swift.

## GIB

Gi'bbet. n. f. [gilet, French.]

1. A gallows; the poft on which malefactors ate hanged, or on which their carcafes are expofed.

When was there ever curfed atheif brought
Unto the gibbet, but he did adore
That blefled pow'r which he had fet at nought?
You fcandal to the ftock of verfe, a race
Able to bring the gibbct in difgrace.
Cienvelan:
Haman fufiered death himfelf upon the very gibbet that he had provided for another.

L'Ejirange.
Papers of univerfal approbation; lay fuch principles to the whole body of the Tories; as, if they were true, our next bufinefs fhould be to erect gibbets in every parifh, and hang them out of the way.

Suift.

## . Any traverfe beams.

To Gíbbet. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expofe on a gibbet.

I'll gibbet up his name.
Oldham.
2. To hang on any thing going traverfe: as the beam of gibbet.

He fhall come off and on fwifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. GI'BBIE R. n. f. [French.] Game ; wild fowl.

Thefe impofts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the fame time, the fowl and gibbier are tax free. Addifon on Italy. Gibbo'sity. n. f. [gibbofité, Fr. from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.
When two fhips, failing contrary ways, lofe the fight one of another, what hould take away the fight of fhips from each other, but the gibbofity of the interjacent water? Ray.
GI'BBOUS. adj. [gibbus, Latin; gibbeux, Fr.]

1. Convex ; protuberant; fwelling into inequalities.

The bones will rife, and make a gibbous member. Wifeman. A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. Dryden.
The fea, by this accefs and recefs, fhuffing the empty fhells, wears them away, reducing thofe that are concave and gibbous to a flat.
2. Crookbacked.

I hall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations, have but one? How oxen, in fome countrics, began and continue gibbous, or hunch-backed? Brown
Gíb bousness. 'n. f. [from gibbous.] Convexity ; prominence.
To make the convexity of the earth difcernible, fuppofe a man lifted in the air, that he may have a fpacious horizon; but then, becaufe of the diftance, the convexity and gibboufne/s would vanifh away, and he would only fee a great circular flat.

Bentley's Sermons.
Gi'bicat. n. f. [gib and cat.]. An old worn-out cat.
I am as melancholy as a riilcat, or a lugg'd bear. Shakefp.
To GIBE. v.n. [gaber, old French, to fneer, to ridicule.] To fneer; to join cenforioufnefs with contempt.

They feem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of fome new religion, the furniture whereof we fhould not have borrowed from our enemies, left they fhould afterwards laugh and gibe at our party.

Hooker, b. iv. f.g.
When he faw her toy, and gibe, and geer
And pafs the bounds of modeft merry-make,
Her dalliance he defpis'd. Fairy Queen, b.ii. cant. 6.
Why that's the way to choke a gibing fpirit,
Whofe influence is begot of that loofe grace
Which fhallow laughing hearers give to fools. Sbakefpcare.
Thus with talents well endu'd
To be fcurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raife your fnout,
Fleer' and gibe, and laugh and flout.
Swift.
To Gibe. v. a. To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to fcoff; to ridicule; to treat with foorn ; to fneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria: you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my mifirve out of audience. Sbakef. Ant. and Cleop. Draw the beafts as I defcribe them,
From their features, while I gibe then.
Swift.
Gibe. n. f. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; fcoff; act or expreffion of fcorn ; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable foorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. Shake $/ p$. Othello.
The rich have ftill a gibe in ftore,
And will be monftrous witty on the poor. Dryden's Fuven. If they would hate from the bottom,of their hearts, thei averfion would be too ftrong for little gibes every moment.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{9} \cdot 300$.
But the dean, if this fecret fhou'd come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. Suvift. Gi'ber. n. f. [from gibe.] A fneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a fooffer; a taunter.
You are well underftood to be a more perfect giber of the table, than a neceffary bencher of the capitol. Shakef. Cor.

Comie, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a gilut, and our prefent bufineis
If of more ferious coniequence. Ben Foimfon's Catilinis.
Gi'bingly. vilv. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuoully. His prefent portance,
Gilingly and ungravely he did fathion
After the inveterate bate he bears to you. Shatief. Coriolanus.
 according to finius more probably from gilisr, came, Fr.] The parts of a goofe which are cut of before it is roaited.
'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer
'Tis holyday; and fhall be round the year
Shall I my hourhoid gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat ?
That he inay loll at eafe ; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on gitlet pie? Dryden's Perfo
Gi'pDILy. adlu. [from giddy.]
I. With the head feeming to turn round.
2. Inconftantly' ; unfteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home; Such freedom doth a banifhment become.

Donne.

## 3. Carelefly; heedlefly ; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath beftow'd upon her;
Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune. Shak. Twelfth Night: Gi'dDiness. n. f. [from giddy.]
I. The ftate of being giddy or vertiginous; the fenfation which we have when every thing feems to turn round.

Megrims and giddinefs are rather when we rife after long fitting, than while we fit. Bacon's Natural Hijfory:
2. Inconftancy ; unfteadinefs; mutability ; changeablenefs.

There be that delight in giddinefs, and count it a bondage to fix a belief.

Bacon, E.fay I.
3. Quick rotation ; inability to keep its place.

The indigriation of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length fucin a giddinefs feized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of fectaries.

South's Sermons.
4. Frolick ; wantonnefs of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy fins, do'ft repent
There vanities and giddinefles.
Donne.
GI'DDY. adj. [ Jobs, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from gad, to wander, to be in motion, gad, gid, giddy.]
I. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or fenfation of circular motion, fuch as happens by difeafe or drunkennefs.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and ftagg'ring legs betray'd. Tate's fuvenal. 2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch fhall feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill.
Pope.
3. Inconftant; mutable; unfteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, fooner loft and won,
Than womens are.
Shakefpeare's Twelfth Nigbt.
It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as fmall birds likewife have. Bacon's N. Hift. Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears
That mortal blifs hould laft for length of years,
She caft us headlong from our high eftate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. Dryden's Fables.
The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noife fay nothing, and in parts divide. Dryden's AEn.
You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverfe of Pope, who hath always loved a domeftick life. Swift to Gay. 4. 'That which caufes giddinefs.'

The frequent errors of the pathlefs wood,
The giddy precipice, and the dang'rous flood. Prior.
The fylphs through myltick mazes guide their way,
Through all the giddy circle they purfue.
5. Heediefs; thoughtlefs; uncautious; wild.

Too many giddy foolifh hours are gone,
And in fantaftick meafures danc'd away. Rowe's Fa. Shore.
How inexcufable are thofe giddy creatures, who, in the fame 6. hour, leap from a parent's window to a hulband's bed. Clarifa. 6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'fter ftumbled. Sbakefpeare's Rich. IIT.
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlefinefs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not giddy with the fafhion too, that thou haft fhifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fahhion ? Shakejp.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applaufe and univerfal fhout,
Giddy in fpirit, gazing fill in doubt,
Whether thofe peals of praife be his or no.
Sbitefpeare.
Gíndybrained. adj. [giddy and brain.] Careeefs; thouglitlefs.

Turn him out agaln, you unneceffary, ufelefs, gidd, brain'd afs!

Otway's Venice Preferved. GI'DDyHEADED. adj. [giddy and bead.] Without thought or caution; without tleadinefs or conftancy.

And fooner may a gulling weather fpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's fcheme defcry
What faffion'd hats or ruffs, or fuits, next year,
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.
Donne.
That men are to mifaftected, melancholy, giddybeaded, hear the teftimony of Solomon. Burton on N'elancholy. Gídiypaced. adj. [giddy and pace.] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of thefe moft brifk and giddypaced times.
Shakefpeare. Gíer-eagle. n. $\int$. [Sometimes it is written jer-eagle.] An eagle of a particular kind.
Thefe fowls fhall not be eaten, the fwan and the pelican, and the gier -eagle.

Lev. xi. 18
Gift. n.f. [from give.]

1. A thing given or beftowed; fomething conferred without price.
They prefented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincenfe and myrrh.

Mat. ii. II.
Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confefs ;
But firft take back my life, a gift that's lefs. Dryd. Aureng.
2. The act of giving.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free gift.

South's Sermons.
3. Oblation; offering.

Many nations fhall come with gifts in their hands, even gifts to the king of heaven:

Tob, xiii. 1 .
4. A bribe.

Thou fhalt not wreft judgment, thou thalt not refpect perfons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wife.

Deuter. xvi. 19.
5. Power ; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a fhower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for fuch a fhift.
Shakefpeare.
He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent. Addifon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .29 \mathrm{I}$.
Gi'fted. adj. [from gift.]

1. Given; beftowed.

Made of my enemies the fcorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under tafk,
With my heav'n gifted ftrength.
Milton's Agonifles.
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly ufed ronically.
Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a peafe-cart, and harangued the people to dirpore them to an infurrection. . Dryd. Rel. Laici, Preface.
There is no talent fo pernicious as eloquence, to thofe who have it not under command: women, who are fo liberally sifted by nature in this particular, ought to ftudy the rules of female oratory. Addifon's Freelolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .23$.
Gıg. n. S. [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.]

Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, fhould be procured them.

Locke.
2. [Gigia, Inandick.] A fiddle. Now out of ufe.

Gi'gantick. adj. [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewife wicked; atrocious.

Oth: rs from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, ftones, and fulphurous fire;
On each hand flaughter and gigantick deeds! Milt. Pa.Loft.
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five fons,
All of gisantick fize, Goliah chief.
Milton's Agonifes. The fon of Hercules he juftly feems,
By his broad fhoulders and gigantick limbs. Dryden's En. The Cyclopean race in arms arofe;
A lawlefs nation of gigantick foes. Pope's Odylfey, b. vi. To GI'GGLE. v.n. [gichgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
GI'GGLer. $n$. $f$. [from giggle.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolifhly merry.

A fad wife valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and fwallows up the cities:
The gigyler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. Herbert. We fhew our prefent, joking, giggling race;
True joy confifts in gravity and grace. Garrick's Epilogue. Gi'Guet. n.f. [zeazl, Saxon ; gey!, Dutch; gillet, Scottifh, is ftill retained.] A wanton; a lafcivious girl. Now out of ufe. Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillige of a gig'tet wench. Shakeff. Henry VI. The fam'd Caflibelan was once at point,
Oh giglet fortune! to mafter Caefar's fword. Sbak. Cy mbel.
Away with thofe giglets too, and with the other confederate companion.

Shakeff care's Meafure for Meafure.

GI'GOT. n. f. [French.] The hip joint.
To GILD. v. a. pret. ilded, or gi.t. [ दaloan, Saxon.]

1. To wafh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large arid wide,
As it fome gilt or folemn temple were :
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The maffy roof, and riches huge fuftain. Fairy Queen, b. ii. Gilded wood may worms infold. Shak. Mircio. of Venice. To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. Shakefpeare.'s $K$. Foln. And the gitded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ftcep Atlantick flream.
Purchafing riches with our time and care,
We lofe our freedom in a gilded fnare.
When Britain, looking with a juft difdain
Upon this gilded majefty of Spain,
And knowing well that enpire muft decline,
Whofe chief fupport and finews are of coin.
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death furvive.

## Rofommer.

Waller.
Pope.
2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'f drink
The ftale of horfes and the gilded puddle,
Which beafts would cough at. Sbakef. Ant. and C.eopatra.
3. To adorn with luftre.

No more the rifing fun flall gild the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her filver horn. Pope's Meffiah. 4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightfome paffion of joy was not that trivial, vanifhing, fuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenfion and plays upon the furface of the foul.

South.
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll gild it with the happieft terms I have. Shakef. Hen. IV.
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight. Dryd. Airen.
Gi'lder. n.f. [from gild.]

1. One who lays gold on the furface of any other body.

Gilders ufe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the firits of the quickfilver.

Eacon's Natural Hiftory.
We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer.
Notes on the Ody $\int_{\text {ey }}$.
2. A coin, from one fhilling and fixpence, to two fhillings. Phil. I am bound
To Perfia, and want gilders for my vojage. Shakefpeare. GI'lding. n. f. [from gild.] Gold laid on any furface by way of ornament.

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is
profit. $\quad$ Bacon's Phyf. Rem.
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with ftatues; gilding, and paint. Addifon on Italy.

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not ftrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenfion'd, no man's heir or flave? Pope's Fior? Gili.. n.f. [agulla, Spanifh; gula, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each fide of a fifh's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, fleeps or fwims,
And feems a moving land; and at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk fpouts out a fea. Milt. P. Lof
Fifhes perform their refpiration under water by the gills:
Ray on the Creation.
He hath, on the bottom of his fides, two gill-fins; not behind the gills, as in moft fifhes, but for a good part before them.
'Till they, of farther paffage quite bereft,
Were in the mafh with gills entangl'd left. King's Fifherman.
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and fwelling gills, and the hen hath lefs.

Bacon's Natural Hijiory.
3. The flefh under the chin

In many there is no palenefs at all ; but, contrariwife, rednefs about the cheeks and gills, which is by the fending forth of fpirits in an appetite to revenge. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Like the long bag of flefh hanging down from the gills of the people in Piednoint.
swift.
4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A meafure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.
Every bottle muft be rinced with wine: fome, out of mifflaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the fame : change the wine at every fecond bottle : a gill may be cnough. Suift.
5. [From gillian, the old Englifh way of writing 'fulian, or ©uliana.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gill.
Ben. Fobnfon's Gyifics.

## G I N

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gi'llhouse. n. f. [gill and boufe.] A houfe where gill is fold.

Thee fhall each alehoufe, thee each gillboufe mourn, And anfw'ring ginfhops fourer fighs return. Pope. Gil'lyflower. n. . . [Either corrupted from fuly fower, or
from girofiee, French.] from giroflie, French.]
Gillyfowers, or rather fulyfowers, fo called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be reduced to thefe forts; red and white, purple and white, fcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many to enumerate.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. Bacon, E $\int a y 47$.
Fair is the gillyfow'r of gardens fweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. Gay's'Paftorals. Gilt. n. f. [from gild.] Golden hhow; gold laid on the furface of any matter. Now obfolete.

Our gaynefs and our gilt are all befmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. Shakef. Hen. V.
When thou waft in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiofity: in thy rags thou know'f none, but art defpis'd for the contrary.

Shakef. Timon of Athens.
The double gilt of this opportunity you let time wafh off.
Sbakefpeare's 'Twelfth Night.
Gilt. The participle of Gild, which fee.
Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. Pope. Gílthead. n. $\int$. [gilt and bead. $]$ A feafifh. Dict.
Gilt-tail. $n$. $\int$. [gilt and tail. $]$ A worm fo called from Gilt-tail. $n$. $f$.
his yellow tail.
Gim. adj. [An old word.] Neat; fpruce; well dreffed.
GI'MCRACK. n.f. [Suppofed by Skinner to be ludicrouny formed from gin, derived from engine.] A flight or trivial mechanifin

For though there gimcracks were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ftill a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceales,
The whole ftands ftill, or breaks to pieces.
Prior.
What's the meaning of all thefe trangrams and gimcracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going about, jumping over my mafter's hedges, and running your lines crofs his grounds? Arbutbnot's Hift. of 7 . Bull. Gi'mlet. n. f. [gibelet, guimbelet, French.] A borer with a frew at its point

The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. Moxon. Gi'mmat. n.f. [Suppofed by Skinner and Ainfworth to be derived from gimelius, Latin, and to be ufed only of fomething confifting of correfpondent parts, or double. It feems rather to begradually corrupted from geometry or geometrical.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

Hanmer.
I think by fome odd gimmals or device
Their anms are fet like clocks, fill to ftrike on,
Elfe they could not hold out fo as they do. Shakef. Hen.VI. Gi'mmer. n.f: [See Gimmal.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has fo confounded me, that lhave been prone to conclude with myfelf, that the gimmers of the world hold together not fo much by geometry as fome natural magick. More's Divine Dialogues. Gimp. n.f. [Sce Gim. Giinp, in old Englifh, is neat, fpruce.] A kind of filk twift or lace.
Gin. n. $\int$. [from engine.]

1. A trap; a fnare.

As the day begins,
With twenty gins we will the fmall birds take,
And paftime make.
Which two, through treafon and deceitful gin, Hath flain fir Mordant.

Fairy 2ucen, b. ii.
So ftives the woodcock with the gin;
So doth the cony ftruggle in the net. Sbakefp. Heiry VI. Be it by gins, by fuares, by fubtilty. Shakef. Hen. VI. If thofe, who have but fenfe, can fhun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reafon done,
If I could not thy gins avoid. Ben. Fobinjon's Foreft.

> I know thy trains,

Though dearly to my coft, thy gins and toils;
No more on me lave pow'r, their force is null'd. Milton. He made a planetary gin,

## Which rats would run their own heads in,

And come oll purpofe to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheefe and bacon. Hucdibras, p.ii Keep from flaying fourge thy fkin,
And ankle free from iron gin. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2 2. Any thing moved with fcrews, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were ftretched on a gin. Fairy $\mathrm{Q}^{2 u e e n . ~}$ 3. A pump worked by rotatory fails.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow. and black, formed by water driveling on the outfide of the gin pump of Moftyn coalpits.

Woodward on Foffils. 4. [Contracted from Geneva, which fee.] The fpirit drawn by diftillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our fin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on ein. Pope, Dial. I.
Thee fhall eacl atehoufe, thee each gillhoufe noourn, And anfw'ring gin thops fourer fighs return. Po, e's Duniad. GINGER. n. $\int$. [zinziber, Latin; gingero, Italian.]

The flower confits of five leaves, which are fhaped fomewhat like thofe of the iris: thefe are produced in an head or club, each coming out of a feparate leafy fcale. The ovary afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain their feeds. $\quad$ Nizlicr
The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular ; of a hot, acrid, and pungent tafte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable fmell. The lidians' eat both the young fhoots of the leaves and the roots themfelves, cut fmall in their fallads, and make an excellent fweetmeát of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and fomachick.

Hill's Mat. Mectica.
Or wafting ginger round the freets to go,
And vifit alehoufe where ye firf did grow. Pope's Dunciad. Gr'ngerbread. n. f. [ginger and bread.] A kind of farinaceous fweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or bifcuit, fweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and fome other aromatick feeds. It is fometimes gilt.
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou nould'At havic it to buy gingerbread. Sbakefpeare's Love's Labour Loft.

Her currans there and goofeberries were fpread,
With the enticing goid of gingerbread. King's Cookery.
'Tis a lofs you are not here; to partake of three weeks froft, and eat ging crbread in a booth by a fire upon' the Thames. Swift
Gi'ngerly. adv. [Iknow not whence derived.] Cautioully, nicely.

What is't that you
Took up fo gingerly? Shakefpeare's Two Gent. of Verona. Gi'ngerness. n. S. Nicenefs; tendernefs. Dict. Gi'ngival. adj. [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilft the Italians frive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between $D$ and $T$, fo to fweeten it, thiey make the occlufe appulfe, efpecially the gingival, fofter than we do, giving a little of pervioufnefs. Hoider's Elements of $s$ peedi.
To Gin'gle. v. $n$.

1. To utter a fharp clattering noife; to utter a tharp noife in quick fucceffion.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket ging lin', halfpence found. Gay's Thivia. Once, we confefs, beineath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea fooke,
And gingling dowin the backftairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as grcat a rogue as you. Pope's Epifles. 2. To make an affecticd found in periods or cadence.

To Gi'ngle. v. a. To fhake fo that a Natrp thrill clattering noife fhould be inade

Her infant grandame's whifle next it grew;
The bells fhe gingled, and the whifte blew.
Gi'ngle. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A flrill refounding noife.
2. Affectation in the found of periods.

GI'nglymoid. adj. [ $\dot{\gamma}$ iqiupu* ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymid joint.

Holder's Eiements of Speech.
Gi'ngiymus. n. $\int$. [ginglime, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity', of which the elbow is an inftance.

7 ifeman.
Gi'NNET. n. $\int$. [ $\operatorname{rivi}(\underset{G}{ }$.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to fome, but, I believe, erroneounly, a Spanifh gennet, imprcperly written for ginnet.
Gi'nseng. n. f. [I fuppofe Cbinefe.] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great fize, and is of a brownifh colour on the outfide, and fomewhat yellowith within; and fo pure and fine, that it feems almoft tranfparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick fmell, though not very ftrong. Its tafte is acrid and aromatick, and has fomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the fame latitudes in America. The Chinefe value this root fo highly, that it fells with them for three times its weight in filver. The Afiaticks in general think the ginfeng almoft an univerfal medicinc. The virtues moft generally believed to "be in it are thofe of a reftorative, and a cordial. The European phyficians efteem it a good medicine in convulfions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints; and recommend it as one of the beft reftoratives known. Hill. To Gip. v. a. To take out the guts of herrings. Bailey. GI'PSY. n. f. [Corrupted from Egyptian; for when they firt appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly; that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]
I. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmeftry or phyfiognomy.

The butler, though he is fure to lofe a knife, a fork, or a fpoon every time his fortune is told him, thuts himfelf up in 10 G

## GIR

the pantry with an old gipfy for above half an hour. Addifon. A frantick gipfey now, the houfe he haunts,
And in wild phrafes fpeaks diffembled wants.
Frior. I, near yon ftile, three fallow gypfies met;
Upon my hand they caft a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they fhook. Gay. In this ftill labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and Spheres of palmiftry ;
A figil in this hand the gipfy bears,
In th' other a prophetick fieve and Theers. Garth's Dijpenfat.
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipfy; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots.

Sbakefpcarc's Romco and 'Fuliet.
3. A name of nlight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the gyify, and fo did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her.

A flave I am to Clara's eyes:
The gipfy knows her pow'r, and fies.
Gir'asole. n.f. [girafol, French.]

1. The herb turnol
2. The opal ftone.

To GIRD. v. a. pret. girded, or girt. [zyंnban, Saxon.]

## 1. To bind round.

They fprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their loins with fackcloth.
2. To put on fo as to furround or bind.

Cords of the bignefs of packthread were faftened to bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck. Gulliver. 3. To faften by binding.

He girt his warlike harnefs about him.
I Mac, iii. 3.
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and fword upon thy puiflant thigh. Milt. P. Lof.
No, let us rife at once, gird on our fwords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe:
Aduijon's Cato.
The combatant too late the field declines
When now the fword is girded to his loins.
Prior.
4. To inveft

Stoop then, and fet your knee againft my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant fword of York. Shakejp. II. VI. The fon appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence.
.5. To drefs; to habit; to clothe.
I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with filk.

Ezek. xvi. 10.

## Tyfiphone there keeps the ward,

Girt in her fanguine gown, by night and day,
Obfervant of the fouls that pafs the downward way. Dryd.
6. To cover round as a garment.

Thefe, with what fkill they had, together fow'd,
To gird their waif: vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded fhame! Milton's Paradife Loft. 7. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not fpare to gird the gods. Shakef. 8. To fyrnifh; to equip.

So to the coaft of Jordan he directs
His'eafy fteps, girded with fnaky wiles. Paradife Regain'd.
9. To inclofe; to incircle.

That Nyfeian ifle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid fon
Young Bacchus, from his ftepdame Rhea's eye. Milt. P. L.
To Gird. v. n. To break a fcornful jeft ; to gibe; to fneer.
Men of all forts take a pride to gird at me: the brain of this foolifh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myfelf, but the caufe that wit is in other men.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
GIRD. n.f. [from the verb] A twitch; a pang: from the fenfation caufed by a bandage or girdle drawn hard fuddenly. This word is now feldom ufed.

Sweet king! the bifhop hath a kindly gird:
For fhame, my lord of Winchefter, relent. Shakef. H. VI.
They give fatisfaction to his mind, and his confcience by this means is freed from many fearful girds and twinges which the atheift feels.

Tillotfon, Sermon 2.
He has the glory of his confcience, when he doth well, to fet againft the checks and girds of it when he doth amifs.

Goodman's IVinter Evening Con.
GI'RDER. n. f. [from gird.] In architecture, the largeft.piece of timber in a floor. Its end is ufually faftened into the funmers, or breaft fummers, and the joifts are framed in at one arm to the girders.

The girders are alfo to be of the fame fcantling Harris. mers and ground-plates are of the fame fcantling the fumnot be fo ftrong as the front of though the back girder need Thefe mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
Thefe ribs robuft and vaft in order join'd. Blackm. Creation. GI'RDLE. n. $f$. [ zinbel. Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waif, and tied or buckled.

## G I S

There will I make thee beds of rolets,
With a thoufand fragrant pofies;
A cap of fowers, and a girdle,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle.
Shakeficare
Many conceive there is fomewhat amifs, until they put on their giville. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 2 I.
On him his mantle, girdie, fword and bow,
On him his heart and foul he did beftow.
Cowley.
2. Enclofure; circumference

Suppofe within the girdle of there walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. Shakef. Hen. V.
3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, fuch as are under the girdle of the world, do refrigerate.
To Gr'rdee. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another
Within their innocent alabafter arms. Shakef. Rith. III
2. To inclofe; to fhut in ; to environ.

Thore fleeping ftones,
That as a waif do girdle you about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been difhabited. Shakefpeare's King Yobn.
Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That girdleft in thofe wolves! Sbalic/peare's Timon.
Gi'rdeebelt. n. $\int$. [girdle and be't.] The belt that incircles he waift.

Nor did his eyes lefs longingly behold
The girdlebelt, with nails of burnifh'd gold. Dryden's EEn. Gi'rdler. n. $\int$. [from girdle.] A maker of girdles.
Gire. n.f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle defcribed by any thing in motion. See Gyre.
GIRL. n. $\int$. [About the etymology of this word there is much queftion: MericCafaubon, as is hiscuftom, derives it from xópn, of the fame fignification; Minfbew from garru'a, Latin, a prattler, or girella, Italian, a weathercock; 7unius thinks that it comes from berlocles, Welfh, from which, fays he, barlot is very eafily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who ufed ceonl for a man, might likewife have ceonla for a woman, though no fuch word is now found. Dr. Hickes derives it molt probably from the Iflandick Karlinna, a woman.] A young woman; or female child.

In thofe unfledg'd days was my wife a girl. Sbakefpacre.
And let it not difpleafe thee, good Bianca;
For I will love thee ne'er the lefs, my girl.'
Shakefpeare.
A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is fport for every girl to practife on.
Donnc.
Tragedy fhould blufh as much to ftoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with girls. Rofcommon.
A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh, a girl, like her, muft be divine!
Dryden:
GI'RLISh. adj. [from girl.] Suiting a girl; youthful.
In her girlijh age fhe kept fheep on the moor. Carew.
Gírisishly. adv. [from girlifh.] In a girlifh manner
To Girn. v. n. Seems to be a corruption of grin. It is fill ufed in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevifh perfon.
Gi'rrock. n. $\int$. A kind of fifh.
Dir.
Gir t. part. pafl. [from To gird.]
©
To Girt. v. a. [from gird.]. To gird; to encompafs; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line, that girts the globe,
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. Thomfen.
Girt. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the faddle or burthen is fixed upon the horfe.

Here lies old Hobfon, death hath broke his girt;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.
Milton. 2. A circular bandage.

The moft common way of bandage is by that of the girt, which girt hath a bolfter in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together.

Wijeman's Surgery.
Girth. n. f. [from gird.]

1. The band by which the faddle is fixed upon the horfe.

Or the faddle turn'd round, or the girtbs brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his fake,
The law is found.
The law is found. Ben. Fohnfon's Undervoods.
Nor Pegafus could bear the
Nor Pegafus could bear the load,
Along the high celeftial road;
The fteed opprefs'd, would break his girth,
To raife the lumber from the earth.
Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers ftrown;
This breaks a girth, and that a bone.

Gl'sle, Among the Englifh Saxons, fignifies a pledge: thus, Fredgife is a pledge of peace; Gijecert an illuftrious pledge, like the Greck Homerus

## Gibfon's Camden.

Gith. n. f. An herb called Guincy pepper.
To GIVE. v.a. preter. gave ; part. paff. given. [zıfan, Saxon.]

1. To beftow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were
fo refolved, and gave them courage to all adventures. Hooker. Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. Mat. xxv Give us alfo facrifices and burnt offerings, that we may facrifice unto the Lord.

Ex. x. 25.
I had a mafter that gave me all I could afk, but thought fit to take one thing from me again.

Temple.
Conftant at church and change; his gains were fure,
His givings rare, fave farthings to the poor. Pope's Epifles.
2. To tranfmit from himfelf to another by hand, feech, or writing; to deliver; to impart ; to communicate.
The woman whom thou gaveft to be with me, fhe gave me of the tree, and I did eat.

Gen. iii. 12.
They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage.

Mat. xxiv. ${ }^{8} 8$ :
Thofe bills were printed not only every week, but alfo a general account of the whole year was given in upon the Thurday before Chriftmas. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

We fhall give an account of thefe phenomena. Burnet.
Arifotle advifes not poets to put things evidently falfe and impoffible into their poems, nor gives them licence to run out into wildnefs.

Broome's Notes on the Ody $\int$ ey.
3. To put into one's poffeffion; to confign.

Nature gives us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to give them us again. Temple. Give me, fays Archimedes, where to ftand firm, and I will remove the earth.

Temple.
If the agreement of men firf gave a fceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almoft muft direct its conveyance.

Lock.
4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange. All that a man hath will he give for his life.
$70 b$ ii. 4. If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
If you did know for whom I gave the ring, And would conceive for what I gave the ring,
And how únwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the ftrength of your difpleafure. Sbakefp. He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his theep for Thells, or wool for a fparkling pebble. Locke:
5. To yield; not to withold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave fentence againft a prifoner what time he was drowfy, and feemed to give fmall attention. The prifoner, after fentence was pronounced, faid, I appeal : the king, fomewhat ftirred, faid, To whom do you appeal ? The prifoner anfwered, From Philip, when he gave no eat, to Philip, when he fhall give ear.

Bacon's Apophthegms.
Conftantia accufed herfelf for having fo tamely given an ear to the propofal.

Addijon's Spectator.
6. To quit ; to yield as due.

Give place, thou ftranger, to an honourable man. Eccluf.
7. To confer ; to impart.

I will blefs her, and give thee a fon alfo of her. Gen. xuii. Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itfelf.

Bramb. ajainft Hobbs.
What beauties I lofe in fome places, I give to others which had them not originally.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
8. To expofe.

All clad in Rkins of beafts the jav'lin bear ;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.
Dryd. En.
9. To grant ; to allow.

Tis given me once again to behold my friend. Rowe. He has not given Luther fairer play. Atterbury.
10. To yield; not to deny.

I gave his wife propofal way
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the fhallow fraud
Will ruin him.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.
11. To yield without refiftance.
12. To permit ; to commiffion.

Prepare
The due libation and the folemn pray'r;
Then give thy friend to thed the facred wine. Pope's $O d_{y} y f$
3. To enable; to allow.

God himfelf requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath given the world to underftand, that the wicked, although they cry, thall not be heard Hooker wicked, although they cry, hall not be
Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who fet it on. Shakef. Othello. So fome weak fhoot, which elfe would poorly rife,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the fkies;
Through the new pulpil foft'ring juices flow,
Thruft forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. Tickel. 14. To pay.

The applaufe and approbation, moft reverend for thy ftretchtout life, I give to both your fpeeches. Shak. Troil. and Creffida.
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you muft be the firft that gives this fentence,
And he that fuffers. Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure,
The Rhodians feeing their enemies turn their backs, gave
a great thout in derifion of them. Knolles's $H i j \neq$ of the $\mathfrak{T} u r k s$.
Let the firf honeft difcoverer give the word about, that
Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them.
16. To exhibit ; to exprefs.

This inftance gives the impoffibility of an eternal exifterice in any thing effentially alterable or corruptible.
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of fhips, gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. Arbutboot.
18. To do any act of which the confequence reaches others.

As we defire to give no offence ourfelves, fo neither fhall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. Burnct. 19. To exhibit; to fend forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind giveth out their fmell more.
20. To addict ; to apply.

The Helots, of the other fide, fhutting their gates, gave themfelves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and reft their wearied bodies.

Sidney.
After men began to grow to number, the firft thing we read they gave themfelves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. Hooker, b. i.
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the fecret accefs which people fuperfitioully given might have always thereunto with eafe. Hooker, b.v. S. 17.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. Shake $f_{p}$. H. VI. Fear him not, Cafar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well given. Shakef. Ful. Cafar.
His name is Falftaff: if that man thould Le lewdly given,
he deceives me; for, Harry, I fee virtue in his looks. Sbakefp.
Huniades, the fcourge of the Turks, was dead long before;
fo was alfo Mathias: after whom fucceeded others, given all
to pleafure and eafe. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Though he was given to pleafure, yet he was likewife de-
Bacon's Henry VII.
He that giveth his mind to the law of the moit High, will feek out the wifdom of all the ancients. Eccluf. xxxix. r.
He is much given to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. More's Antidote againft Atheifin:
They who gave themfelves to warlike action and enter-
prifes, went immediately to the palace of Odin. Temple.
Men are given to this licentious humour of fcoffing at per-
fonal blemimes and defects. L'Ef/trange.
Befides, he is too much given to horfeplay in his raillery and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. i! ryden.
I have fome bufinefs of importance with her ; but her huf-
band is fo horribly given to be jealous. Dryd. Spanifb Fryar.
What can I refufe to a man fo charitably given? Dryden.
21. To refign ; to yield up.

Finding ourfelves in the midft of the greateft wildernefs of waters, without victual, we gave ourfelves for loft meñ, and prepared for death.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
Who fay, I care not, thofe I give for loft;
And to inttruct them, will not quit the coft.
Herbert.
Virtue giv'n for loft,
Depreft and overthrown, as feem'd;
Like that felf-begott'n bird
In the Arabian woods emboft,
That no fecond knows, nor third;
And lay erewhile a holacauft,
From out her afhy womb now teem'd.: Millon's Agonifies. Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though opprefs'd and fall'n,
I give not heaven for loft. Nilton's Paradife Lof, b. ii. For a man to give his name to Chriftianity in thofe days, was to lift himfelf a martyr. South.

Ours gives himfelf for gone; you've watch'd your time; He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. Dryden.
The parents, after a long fearch for the body, gave him for drowned in one of the canals. Addifon's Spectator.
As the hinder feet of the horfe ftuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himfelf from fliding off his back, in fo much that the people gave him for gone.

Addijon's Guardian:
22. To conclude ; to fuppofe.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All gave you loft on far Cyclopean ground. Garth's Ovid. 23. To Give away. To alienate from one's felf; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he fhewed that he gate away to his new miftrefs, when he betrayed his promifes to the former.

Sidney, b. ii.
If you fhall marry,
You give away this hand, and that is mine;
You give away heav'n's vows, and thofe are mine;
You give away myfelf, which is known mine. Sbjkeffeare:

## Honeft company, I thank you all,

That have beheld me give away myfelf
To this moft patient, fweet, and virtuous wife. Shakefpeare. I know not how they fold themfelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ft thyfelf away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Love gives away all things, that fo he may advance the intereft of the beloved perfon.

Taylor's Kule of living boly.
But we whogive our native rights away,
And our enflav'd pofterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to fee a puppet-Chow. Dryden's fuvenal's Sat: Alas, faid I, man was made in vain! How is he given away to mifery and mortality! Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. $159^{\circ}$.

Theodofius arrived at a religious houfe in the city, where Conftantia refided, and made himfelf one of the order, with a private vow never to inquire after Conftantia, whom he looked upon as given away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been folemnized. Addifon's Spectat.

Whatfoever we employ in charitable ufes, during our lives, is given away from ourfelves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our neareft relations. Atterbury.
24. To Give back. To return; to reftore.
'Till their vices perhaps give back all thofe advantages which their victories procured.

Atterbury's Sermons.
25. To Give forth. To publifh; to tell.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead.

Hayward. 26. To Give the band. To yield pre-eminence, as being fubordinate or inferior.

Leffons being free from fome inconveniences, whereunto fermons are more fubject, they may in this refpect no lefs take than in others they muft give the band, which betokeneth pre-eminence.
27. To Grve over. To leave; to quit; to ceafe.

Let novelty thereforc in this give over endlefs contradictions, and let ancient cuftoms prevail.

Hooker.
It may be done rather than that be given over. Hooker. Never give her $\mathrm{o}^{\prime} e \mathrm{e}$;
For fcorn at firft makes after love the more. Sbakeppeare. If Defdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my fuit, and repent my unlawful folicitation. Shakef. Otbello. *Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himfelf to a folitary life, and became monk. Knolles. All the foldiers, from the highert to the loweft, had folemnly fworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the laft man.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
Sleep hath forfook and giv'n me o'er

- To death's benuming opium, as my only cure. Milton. Thofe troops, which were levied, have given over the profecution of the war.

Clarendon, b. viii.
But worft of all to give her over,
'Till fhe's as defperate to recover. Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3:
'Tis not amifs, e'er y' are giv'n. o'er,
To try one defp'rate med'cine more;
And where your cafe can be no worfe,
The defp'rateft is the wifeft courfe.
Hudibras, p.ii.
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: fhe fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite over laying. L'Eflrange.

Many have given over their purfuits after fame, either from the difappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleafure which attends it. Addijon's Spectator. 28. To Give over. To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee.

Sidney, b. ii.
When the Babylonians had given themfelves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had fet up that empire, to pull it down. Grew's Cofmol. b. iii. c. 3 . I ufed one thing ill, or gave myreff fo much ovcr to it as to neglect what I owed either to him or the reft of the world.
39. To Grve over. To conclude loft.

Since it is lawful to practife upon them that are.forfaken and given over, I will adventure to prefcribe to you. Suckling. The abbefs, finding that the phyficians had given her over, told her that Theodofius was juft gone before her, and had fent her his benediction. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 164.
Her condition was now quite defperate, all regular phyffcians, and her neareft relations, having given her over. Arbuth. Yet this falfe comfort never gives him o'er,
That, whilft he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can foar. Pofe. Not one foretells I fhall recover;
But all agree to give me over.
Swift.
80. To Give over. To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ccremonies, will be very hard, and therefore beft to give it over. $\qquad$ Fooker, b. iv. S. 13.
The caufe, for which we fought and fwore
So boldly, fhall we now give o'cr? Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2. 31. To Give outo To proclaim; to publifh; to utter.

The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatfoever Chrift is faid in Scripture to have received, the fame we ought to apply only to the manhood of Chrift. Hooker, 6. v. $\int .54$

It is given out, that, fleeping in my orchard,
A ferpent ftung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged procefs of my death,
Rankly abufed
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
One that gives out himfelf prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princefs. Shakef. Winter's. Tale.
It hath been givell out, by an hypocritical thief, who vas the firf mafter of my thip, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thoufand of twenty-two fhillings per picce. Raleigh's Apology.
He gave out general fummons for the affembly of his council for the war

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
The night was diftinguifhed by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they fhould forbear all infulting of their enemies.

Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \div 49$
32. To Grve out. To fhow in falfe appearance.

His givings out were of an infinite diftance
From his true meant defign. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure.
She that, fo young, could give out fuch a feeming,
To feal her father's eyes up clofe as oak. Shakefp. Othello 33. To Grve up. To refign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miferics of war, would give him $u p$, if they faw him fhrink.

Sidney, b. ii
He has betray'd your bufinefs, and given up
For certain drops of falt your city Rome. Shak. Corio'anus.
The fun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up the ghoft for cold, and gave comfort to them all. Inoilies's Hiftory of the Turks.
He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the lofs of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected affurance of the giving up of Arundel-caftle.

Clarendon, b. viii.
Let us give ourfelves wholly $u p$ to Chrift in heart and defire. Taylor's Rule of licing boly.
Such an expectation will never come to pafs; therefore I'll e'en give it $u p$, and go and fret myfelf. Collier againf? Defpair
I can give up to the hiftorians of your country the names of fo many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. Dryd
He declares himfelf to be now fatisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the caufe.

Dryden.
The leagues made between feveral fates, difowning all claim to the land in the other's poffeffion, have, by common confent, given up their pretences to their natural right. Locke.
If they give them up to their reafons, then they with them give up all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no fuch thing as certainty.

Lecke.
We fhould fee himgive up again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would fupply the conveniencies of life.

Locke.
Juba's furrender, fince his father's death,
Would give up Africk into Cæfar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. Addif. Cato.
Learn to be honeft men, give up your leaders,
And pardon thall defcend on all the reft. Addifon's Cato. A popifh prieft threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland fquire, if he did not give up to him the church lands.

Addifon's Freebolder.
.He faw the celeftial deities acting in a confederacy againft him, and immediately gave up a caufe which was excluded from all poffibility of fuccefs.

Addijon's Freebo:der.
An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would give up the queftion when he had the better, I am never afhamed, fays he, to be confuted by one who is nuafter of fifty legions.

Addif ©n's Stectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .239$.
He may be brought to give up the clearef evidence. Atterb.
The conflant health and longevity of men muft be given up alfo, as a groundlefs conceit.

Bentley's Sermons. Have the phyficians giv'n up all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? Rowe.
Thefe people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their poffeffions in Sicily. Arlutbnot. Every one who will not afk for the conduct of God in the ftudy of religion, has juft reafon to fear he thall be left of God, and given $u p$ a prey to a thoufand prejudices, that he fhall be configned over to the follies of his own heart. Watts
Give yourfelf up to fome hours of leilure. Watts.
34. To Grve up. To abandon.

If any be given up to believe lyes, fome muft be firft given $u p$ to tell them. Stillingfieet's Def. of Difc. on Rom. Idol Our minds naturally give themfelves up to every diverfion which they are much accuftomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with affiduity, engroffes the whole woman.

Addifin's Guardian, Nº. 20
Give up your fond paternal pride,
Nor argue on the weaker fide.
Siriff:
A good poct no fooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given an to the ambition of fame. $\quad 2$ Pope

1 an cbliged at this time to give up my wholo application to Hoiner.

Perfons who, through misfortunes, chufe not to drefs, fhould not, however, sive up neatnefs.

Clarifa.
35. To Give up. To defiver.

And Joab gave up the fum of the number of the people to

## the king.

2 Sa. xxiv. 9.
His accounts ware confufed, and he could not then give them up.

Swift on the Difent. in Athens and Rome.
ToGive. \%. $n$

1. To rufh; to fall on; to give the affault. A phaferemerely French, and not vorthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy gives on with fury led.
Dry
Hannibal gave uon the Romans.
Dryd. Ind. Emp.
2. To relent; to grow moift; to melt or foften ; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they, come from the fire, and afterwards sive again $n_{2}$ and grow foft; as the cruft of bread, bifket, fiveetmeats, and falt. Bacon's Natural Hiffary. Only a fwect and virtuous foul,
Like feafon'd timber, never gives:
But though the whole worla turn to coal,

## Then chiefly lives.

Herbert.
Unlefs it is kept in a hot houfe, it will fo give again, that it will be little better than raw malt. Mortimer. Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and fpread them : hay is apt to give in the cock. M. Mrtimer. 3. To move. A French phrafe.

Up and down he traverfes his ground,
Then nimbly fhifts a thruft, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then ruthes on amain. Danicl's C. WFar:
4. To Give in. To go back; to give way.

The charge was given with fo well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to give in. Hayzu.
5. To Give in to. [A French phrafe.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medallifts: the poets, however, have fometimes given in to it, and furnißh us with very good lights for the explication of it. Addifon on Medals.
This confideration may induce a tranflator to give in to thofe general phrafes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being ufed in the Old Teftament.

The whole body of the people are either ftupidly negligent, or elfe giving in with all their might to thofe very practices that are working their deftruction.

Swift.
6. To Give off. To ceafe; to forbcar.

The punifhment would be kept from being too much, if we gave off as foon as we perceived that it reached the mind. Locke on Education.
7. To Give over. To ceafe; to act no more.

If they will fpeak to the purpofe, they mult give over, and ftand upon fuch particulars only as they can fhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwife than we ought, in the matter of church polity.

Hooker, b. iii.
Neither hath Chrift, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; left, by being born a man, we fhould think he hath given over to be God, or that becaufe he continued God, therefore he cannot be man alfo. Hooler, b. v,

Give not o'er fo: to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold.
Shakefpcare's Mcafure for Neafure.
The fate of human actions is fo variable, that to try things oft, and never to give over, doth wonders. Bacon's Nat. Hi/f.
Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ftill anfwered he had no leifure ; whereupon the woman faid aloud, Why then give pever to be king.

Bacon's Apopltbegms.
So Satan, whom repulfe upon repuife
Met ever, and to thameful filence brought,
Yet gives not o'er, though defperate of fuccefs.
Milton.
Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And mult we now rive ${ }^{\circ}$ er,
And only end wherc we begun?
In vain this mifchief we have done,
If we can do no more
If we can do no more.
Denbam.
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give ovcr, and to defift from any farther purfuits after fame. Addif. He coined again, and was forced to give over for the fame reafon.

Supift.
8. To Give out. To publifh; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the pcople of Samaria, giving out that himfelf was fome great one. Acts viii. 9 .
Julius Cæfar laid afleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly gave out how Cæfar's own foldiers loved him not.

Bacon, Effay $6 c$.
Your ill-wifhers will give out you are now going to quit your fchool.

Swift.
Q. To Give out. Toccafe; to yield.

We are the carch; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caft about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They nevar cool, much lets sive cut.
fferiterit.

## GLA

Madar, I always believ'd you fo Rout,
That for tiventy denials you would not give cut. Sivifa. 10. To Give re?j. To yield; not to refitt; to make room for. Private refpects, with him, gave way to the commors good.

Carcu's Survay of Comwal.
Perpetual pufhing and affurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a feeming impofibility gize way. Colier.

Scarce had he fpoken when the cloud gave way:
The mifts flew upward, and diffolv'd in day. Dryd. En.
His gollen helm gives way with ftony blows,
Batter'd and frat, and beaten to his brows. Dryden's AEn. Gi'ver. n.f. [from give.] One that gives; donor ; beftower ; diffributer ; granter.

Well we may afford
Our givers their own gifts. Milton's Paradif, Lof, b. i. By thee how fairly is the giver now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is loft
Long fince. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, b. ivo. I have not liv'd fince frift I heard the news;
The gift the guilty giver doth accufe. Dryden's Aurgngzebo Both gifts deftructive to the givars prove;
Alike both lovers fall by thofe they love.
Pope.
Gi'zzard. n.f. [g.fier, French; gigeria, Latin. It is fometimes called gizzern.]

1. The ftrong mufculous ftomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up fonẹs to convey them into their fecond ventricle, the gizzerne.
In birds there is no maftication in the mouth; but in fuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately fwallowed into the crop, a kind of anteftomach, where it is moiftened by fome proper juice from the glandules difilling in there, and thence transferred into the gizzard, or mufculous fomach. Ray:

Flutt'ring there they neftle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own;
By their high crops and corny gizzards known. Drydien.
2. It is proverbially ufed for apprehenfion or conception of mind : as, he frets his gizzard, he harraffes his imagination.

But that which does them greateft harm,
Their fpiritual gizzards are too warm;
Which puts the overheated fots
In fevers fill.
Hudibras, p. iii. cant. It
Satisfaction and reftitution lie fo curfedly hard upon the gizzards of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not half fo dear to them as the treafure they have in their coffers.

L'Efrange.
Gla'brity. $n_{1}$ f. [from glaber, Latin.] Smoothnefs; baldnefs.
Gia ${ }^{\prime}$ cial. adj. [glacial, French; giacialis, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.
To GLA'CIATE. ध. n. [slacies, Latin; glacer, French.] To turn into ice.
Glacia'tion. n.f. [from glaciate.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.
Ice is plain upon the furface of water, but round in hait, which is alfo a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous defcent from the air. Brozun's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. I.
GLA'GIS. n. א. [Frencl.] In fortification, a floping bank. It is more efpecially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the ḷevel on the fide of the field.

Harris.
GLAD. adj. [ $\mathfrak{z x}$, Saxon; glad, Danifh.]

1. Cheerful; gay ; in a ftate of hilarity.

He will be glad in his heart.
Ex. iv. 14.
They bleffed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart.
. Kings viii. 66
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; fhowy.

The wildernefs and the folitary place fhall be glad for them, and the defert thall rejoice and blofom as the rofe. Jf. xxxv.
3. Plealed; elevated with joy. It has generally of, fometimes at or with before the caufe of gladnefs: perhaps of is moft proper, when the caufe of joy is fomething gained or poffefied; and $\rho$ at or with, when it is fome accident befallen himfelf gr another.

I am glad to fee your worhip. Sbakefpcarc's Herary IV.
He bath an uncle in Meffina will be very much glad of it. Shakefpeare's Niuch Ado about Nothing.
He that is glad at calamities fhall not be unpunifhed. Prou.
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be glad of my repentance. Dryden's Fables, Prof.

The gaping wound gufh'd out a crimfon flood;
The Trojan, slad withb fight of hoftic blood,
His fauchion drew.
Drydon's 厓 $n$.
I would be glad to learn from thofe who pronounce that the human foul always thinks, how they know it. L. Lockif, 4. Pleafung ; exhilarating.

Her converfation
More glad to me than to mifer money is. Siangy, $b, i$. 5. Expreffing gladnefs.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely defert chieers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! Iopeंs Nefliah. ToGrad, v.a. [from the adjective.] To malie glad; 9 cheer ; to exhilarate

## G L A

He faw rich nectar-thaws releafe the rigour
Of th' icy North; from froft-bound Atlas' hands
His adamantine fetters fall : green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian fands. Crafhaw. It glads me
To fee fo many virtues thus united,
To reflore juftice and dethrone oppreffion. Otway.
Each drinks thie juice that glads the heart of man. Pope If juftice Philips' coftive head
Some frigid rhymes difburfes
They thall like Perfian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurfes.
Swift.
To Gla'dDen. v. a. [from glad.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad ; to exhilarate

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A fecret pleafure gladden'd all that faw him. Addifon's Cato
A kind of vital heat in the foul cheers and gladdens her when the does not attend to it.

Addifon's Spectator
Gla'dDer. h.f. [from glad.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddefs.
Dryden.
Glade. n.f. [from glopan, to be hot, or to thine; whence the Danifh glod, and the obfolete Englifh gleed, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood, Lucus. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or fhaded, and has therefore epithets of oppofite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow glade,
Thofe glaring lamps were fet, that made a dreadful fhade.
Fairy 2 ueen, b. i. cant. II.
Lo where they fpy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion fleeping lay in fecret fhade. Hubberd's Tale.
O might I here
Obfcur'd, where higheft woods, impenetrable
To ftar or fun-light, fpread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. Milton's Paradife Lof,$b$. ix.
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pafs through this adventurous glade,
Swift as a fparkle of a glancing ftar
I fhoot from heav'n to give him fafe convoy.
Milton.
And for frefh ev'ning air the orer arbours made,
And for frelh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. Dryd. Innocence. There, interfpers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arife that fhun each other's fhades.
By the heroes armed fhades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy glades;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Reftore, reftore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the hufband, or reftore the wife! -Pope's St. Cecil. Gla'den. $\}^{n . f \text {. [from gladius, Latin, a fword.] Swordgrals: a }}$ Gláder. $\}$ general name of plants that rife with a broad blade like fedge. Funius.
Gla'dfulness. n.f. [glad and fulnefs.] Joy; gladnefs.
And there him refts in riotous fuffifance
Of all his gladfulnefs, and kingly joyance.
Spenfer.
Gladia'tor. n. f. [Latin; gladiatiur, Fr.] A fwordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilft his foe each gladiator foils;
The atheift, looking on, enjoys the fpoils.
Befides, in gratitude for fuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. Dryden's Perf
Gla'diy. adv. [from glad.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
You are going to fet us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will gladly fee you engrofs the glory of. Blount to Pope. Gla'dness. n.f. [from glad.] Cheerfulnefs; joy; exultation.

By fuch degrees the fpreading gladnefs grev
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The ftanding ftreets with fo much joy they view,
That with lefs grief the perifh'd they deplore. Dryden.
Gla'dsome. alj. [from glad.]

1. Pleafed; gay ; delighted.

The higheft angels to and fro defcend,
From higheft heaven in gladfome company. Fairy 2 थueen.
The gladfome ghofts in circling troops attend
And with unweary'd eyes bchold their friend:
Delight to hover near.
Dryden's 厌n. b. iv.
2. Caufing joy ; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a fprightly lay ;
Of opening heav'n they fung and gladfome day. Prior.
Gifa'dsomely: adv. [from gladfome.] With gayety and delight.
Gla'dsonness. n.f. [fiom gladfome.] Gayety; fhowinefs; delight.
Gifarne. n. S. [olxer., Saxon, amber; glar, Danihh, glafs; glaire, Frunch; glarea, Liatin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the glaire of eggs, and frain it as fhort as water.
2. A kind of hálbert.

To Glaire. v.a. [glairer, French; from the noun.] To fmear with the white of an egg. This word is ftill ufed by the bookbinders
GLANCE. n. $\rho$. [glantz, German, glitter.]

1. A fudden fhoot of light or fplendour.

His off'ring foon propitious fire from heav'n
Confum'd with nimble glance, and grateful fteam :
The other's not; for his was not fincere. Milt. Parad. Lof.
2. A froke or dart of the beam of fight.

The afpects which procure love are not gazings, but fudden glances and dartings of the eye. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. There are of thofe fort of beauties which laft but for a moment ; fome particularity of a violent paffion, fome graceful action, a fmile, a glance of an eye, a difdainful look, and a look of gravity.

Dryden's Dufrefncy.
3. A finatch of fight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a furvey of feveral objects.with ons glance.

Watts's Improvernent of the Mind.
To Glance. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To fhoot a fudden ray of fplendour

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As fparkles from the anvil ufe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are fway'd. Fai, Queen,
When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high.
To fly off in an oblique direstion
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confers;
But as the jeft did glance away from me,
T is ten to one it maim'd you two outright. Shakefpeart.
3. To ftrike in an oblique direction.

Pois'd in air, the jav'lin fent,
Through Paris' fhield the forceful weapon went,
His corflet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downwards near his flank defcends.
4. To view with a quick caft of the eve ; to play the eye.

O' th' fudden up they rife and dance,
Then fit again, and figh and glance;
Then dance again, and kifs.
Mighty dulnefs crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-ftreet her triumphant round;
And her Parnaffus glancing o'er at once,
Behold a hundred fons, and each a dunce. Pofe's Dunciad: The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls
The glancing eye, and turns the changeful feene. Thomfor. 5. To cenfure by oblique hints.

How can'ft thou thus, for fhame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Thefeus? Shakefpeare.
Some men glance and dart at others, by juftifying themfelves by negatives; as to fay, this I do not. Bacon, Effay 23.
I have never glanced upon the late defigned proceffion of his holinefs and his attendants, notwithftanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous fpeculations. Addif. Spect.

It was objected againft him that he had written verfes, wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulnefs.

Swift.
To Glance. v.a. To move nimbly; to fhoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his loffes,
Enough to prefs a royal merchant down. Shak. Mer. of Ven. Gla'ncingly. adv. [from glance.] In an oblique broken manner ; tranfiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done fomething in this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending chiefly a difcourfe of his own voyage.

Hakecwill on Providence.
GLAND. n. f. [glans, Latin ; gland, French.]
All the glands of a human body are reduced to two forts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little fmooth body, wrapt up in a fine Ikin, by which it is feparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pafs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out : of this fort are the glands in the brain, the labial glands, and teftes. A conglomerate gland is compofed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. 2 uincy. glands. The glands, which o'er the bod Tieman's Surgery;

## The glands, which o'er the body fpread,

Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twifted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obftruct. Blacim. Creation, Gin'nders. n. $\int$. [from gland.] In a horfe, is the running of corrupt matter from the nofe, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green or black.

Farrier's Die,

His horfe is poffeft with the glanders, and like to more in the chine. Shakefpeare's Taming of the Shrezu Grandi'ferous. adj, [glans and fero, Latin.] Bearing maft; fo bech, or fruit like acorns.
The beech is of twa forts, and numbered amongt the GLlandiferous trees.

Mortimer's Husbandry
解基. [glandula, Latin ; glandule, Fr.] A fmall land ferving to the fecretion of humours.
Nature hath provided feveral glandules to feparate this juice from the blood, and no lefs than fous pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called du/qus falivales. Ray
Glandulosity. n.f. [from glandeluluus.] A collection of glands.
In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval glandulofities. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii
Gla'ndulous. arlj. [glandulofus, Latin; glanduleux, Fr. from glandule. ] Pertaining to the glands; fublifting in the glands; having the nature of glands.
There are no tefficles, or parts official unto generation, but glandzlylous fubtances, that hold the nature of emunctories.

Brown's $V$ ullar Errours, b. iii. c. 1
Such conftitutions muft be fubject to glandulpus tumours and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the difeafes thereon
To GLARRE. v. n. [glaeren, Dutch.]
T. To fhine fo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come fuddenly into the dark, or, contrariwife, out of the dark into a glaring light, the eye dazzled for a time, and the fight confured. Bacon's Nat. Hiiß.

His glaring eyes with anger's venom fwell
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. Fairfax, $b$, ii
He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit and grofs hyperboles: he maintains majefty in the middt of plainnefs; he fhines, but glares not; and is flately without ambition.

Dryden.
The court of Cacus flands reveal'd to fight;
The cavern glares with new admitted light. Dryden's /En. Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falfe glaring light,
Which conqueft and fuccefs have thrown upon him. Aldif. 3. To look with fierce piercing eyes

Avaunt, and quit my fight! let the earth hide thee
Thou haft no fpeculation in thofe eyes,
Which thou do'f glare with. - Look, how pale he glares!
His form and caufe conjoin'd, preaching to fones,
Would make them capable. Shakefpeare's Hoznlet.
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a furly fand
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pars'd,
And wifh'd that ev'ry look might be their laft. Dryd. Fables.
3. To thine oftentatioully, or with too much laboured luftre.

The moft glaring and notorious paffages are none of the fineft, or moft correct.

Fclton on the Claflicks.
To Glare. v. a. To floot fuch fplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One fpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and fhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurf, that wither'd all their ftrength. Niilton.
Glare. n. f. [from the verb.

1. Overpowering luftre ; fplendour, fuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burninh'd feel that caft a glare
From far, and feem'd to thaw the freezing air. Dryd, Fab.
I have grieved to fee a perfon of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a fpectre amidft a g'are of flambeaux. Addijon's Guardian,

Here in a grotto, thelter'd clofe from air,
And fcreen'd in fhades from day's detefted glare,
She fighs for ever.
Pope's Rock of the Lock.
*. 2. A fierce piercing look
About them round,
A lion now he ftalks with fiery glare. Mill. Parad. Lof.
Gra'reous. adj, [glaircux, Fr. glarefus, Latin, from. glaire.] Conffifting of vifcous tranfparent matter, like the white of an
Glag. glaring crime.
GLASS. n. f. [ $\boldsymbol{J}$ ler, Saxon ; glas, Dutch, as $P_{e z o n}$ imagines from glas, Britifh, green. In Erfe it is called klannn, and this primarily fignifies clean or clear, being fo denominated from its tranfparency.
I. An artificial fubfance made by fufing fixed falts and fint or Cand together, with a vehement fire.
The word glafs cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch : glafs, from the verb glanfen, which fignifies amongft them to thine; or perhaps from glacies' in the Latin, which is ice whofe colour it refembles.

Peacham on Drawing
Gla/s is thought fo compact and firm a body that it is indeffructible by art or nature, and is alfo of fo clofe a texture that the fubtleft chymical firits cannot pervade it. Boyle.

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by fudderf burft

Difploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ftecl
And fones, and glass and nitrous grain aduft,
Paillis's. 2. A glafs veffel of any kind.

Yll fee no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a gla/s
Which fhews me many more, Shakefpearis Macbetho 3. A looking-glafs; a mirrour.

He was the mark and glafs, copy and book,
Tliat fafhion'd others. Shakefpeare's Henry IV, p. ii.
He fipreads his fubtile nets from fight,
With twinkling glafles, to betray
The larks that in the mefhes light. Dryden's Horace.
4. An Hour Glass. A glafs ured in meafuring time by tho flux of fand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, the would not live
The running of one glafs. Sbake, Winter's Talcs
5. A cup of glafs ufed to drink in.

To this laft coftly treaty,
That fwallow'd fo much treafiure, and like a glafs
Did break i' th' rinfing. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager foul
Prompts to purfue the faarkling glafs, befure
'Tis time to fhun it.
Pbillips,
6. The quantity of wine ufually contained in a glafs; a draught.

While a man thinks one glafs more will not make him drunk, that one glafs hath difabled him from well diferning his prefent condition. Taylar's Rule of living boly.

The firt glafs may pais for heaith, the fecond for goodhumour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies.

Temple.
7. A perfpective glafs.

Like thofe who have furveyed the moon by glaffes, I can anly tell of a new and fhining world above us; but not relate the riches and glories of the place,

Dryden,
Gt.Ass. adj. Vitreous; made of glafs.

## Get thee glafs eyes;

And, like a fcurvy politician, feem
To fee the things thou do'ft not. Sbakefo. King Lear.
Glafs bottles are more fit for this fecond fining than thofe of wood.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

## To Glass. v. a.

1. To fee as in a glafs; to reprefent as in a glafs or mirrour.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paffion,
And in thy cafe do glafs mine own debility. Sidney, $b_{9}$ iif 2. To cafe in glafs,

Methought all his fenfes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryftal for fome prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were glafjt,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paft. Sbakefp.
3. To cover with glafs; to glaze.
ffilver to lie hid in the fmall thave oberved litted over by a vitrifying heat, in crucible wherein filver has been long kept in fufion.

Boyle.
Gla'ssfurnace. n.f. [glafs and furnace, ] A furnace in which glafs is made by liquefaction.

If our dreaner pleafes to try whether the glowing heat of a glafsfurnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowfy man's fancy, by putting his hand ints it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is fomething more than bare imagination. Locke
Gla'ssGazing. adj; [glafs and gazing.] Finical; often contemplating himfelf in a mirrour.

A whorfon, glaffgazing, fuperferviceable, finical rogue.
Sbakejpeare's King Lear
Gla'sSGRINDER. $n$. $\int$. [glafs and grinder.] One whofe trado
is to polifh and grind glais. is to polifh and grind glafs.

The glafgrinders complain of the trouble they meet with.

Boy. $e_{8}$
G! A'sshouse. n.f. [glafs and houfe.] A houfe where glafs is manufactured.

I remember to 'have met with an old Roman Mofaic, compofed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the glafshoufes.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Gfa'ssman. n.. . [glafs and man.] One who fells glafs.
The profit of glafles confifts anly in a fmall prefent made by the glafinan.

Swift,
Gla'ssmetal. n. f. [glafs and metal.] Glafs in fufion.
Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brafs with glafinetal. Bacon's Pbyy. Rem,
GLa'sswork. n. ऽ. [glafs and work.] Manufactory of glafs.
The cryftalline Venice glafs is a mixture, in equal portions, of flones brought from Pavia, and the afhe; of a weed called kali, gat'ered in a defert between Alexandria and Rofetta; and is by the Egyptians ufed firf for fuel, and then they crufh the athes into lumps like a fone, and fo fell them to the $\mathrm{Ve}=$ netians for their glafuorks.

Bacon's Natural Hiforys

## G L E

Gla'sswort. n. $\int$. [ Salicornia, or faltwort.]
It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the ftamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves: thefe embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which for the moft part contain one feed. The fpecies are two. Thefe plants grow on the fea-coafts in many parts of Europe, and upon the fhores in feveral places of England which are wafhed every tide with the falt water. The inhabitants, near the fea-coaft where thefe plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the fun, they burn them for their afhes, which are ufed in making of glafs and foap. Thefe herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promifcuoufly gathered for ufe. From the athes of thefe plants is extracted the falt called fal kali, or alkali, much ufed by the chymifts.

For the fine glafs we ufe the piller thes of chali of we ure the pureft of the fineft fand, and the the afhes of brake or other plants. Boorier or green fort, Gla'ssy. adj. [from glaf.]
I. Made of glafs; vitrcous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a fand, which, of all others, hath moft affinity with glass; infomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glafy fubltance. Baion.
2. Refembling glafs, as in fmoothnefs or luftre, or brittlenefs.

Man! proud man!
Dreft in a little brief authority,
Moft ignorant of what he's moft affur'd:
His glaffy effence, like an angry ape,
Plays fuch fantaftick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure. There is a willow grows aflant a brook,
That fhews his hoary leaves in the glafy fream. Shak. Ham.
The magnet attracteth the fhining or glafy powder brought from the Indies, ufually employed in writing-duft. Brown. Whofe womb produc'd the glafy ice? Who bred
The hoary frofts that fall on Winter's head ?
Sandys.
A hundred fweep,
With ftretching oars, the glafy deep.
Dryden's 厓n.
Gla's tonbury Thorn. n. $\int$. A fpecies of Mediar, whichfee.
This fpecies of thorn produces fome bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other refpect differs from the common hawthorn.

Miller.
Glaucóma. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \lambda \alpha$ úrew $\mu \alpha$; glaucome, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryftalline humour into a greyifh colour, without detriment of fight, and therein differs from what is commonly underftood by fuffufion. 2uincy.
The glaucoma is no other difeafe than the cataract. Sharp.
Gluve. n. f. [glaive, French; glaif, a hook, Welfh. Glaive is Erfe for a broad fword.] A broad fword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not furcly arm'd in fteel or iron ftrong,
But each a glave had pendant by his fide. Fairfax, b. i.
When zeal, with aged clubs and glaves,
Gave chace to rockets and white ftaves. Hudibras, p.iii.
To Glaver. v. n. [glave, Welfh, flattery; flpan, Saxon, to flatter. It is fill retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.
Kingdoms have their diftempers, intermifions, and paroxyfms, as well as natural bodies; and a glavering council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling prieft, or a flattering phyfician is on the other.

L'Ejlrange's Fables.
To Glaze. v. $a$. [To glafs, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnifh with windows of glafs.

Let there be two delicate cabincts daintily paved, richly hanged, and glazed with cryftalline glafs. Bacon's Efays.
2. To cover with glafs, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French gläife, argilla.]
3. To overlay with fomething flaining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,
Dividés one thing entire to many objects. Shakefp. R. II.
The reafon of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandifh the weapons, yet is it found reafon that carries the froke home. Grew's Cofm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.
White, with other ftrong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the firit, and the luftre of it.

Dryden's Dufrcfroy.
Gea'zier. n. f. [corrupted from glafier, or glafter, of glafs.] One whofe trade is to make glafs windows. Other manufacturers of glafs are otherwife named.

Into rabbets the feveral panes of glaffwork are fet, and faftened by the glazier.

Mixon's Mech. Exer.
The dext'rous glazier fliong returns the bound,
And gingling fafhes on the penthoufe found. Gay's Trivia.
Griman. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.
GIEAM. n. $\int$. [ Jelioma, Saxon] Sudden thoot of light; luftre; brightnets.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far feen
Upon feven hills to fpread his gladfome glean: ;
And contquerors bedecked with his green,
Aloug the banks of the Aufunian fream,
Sponfer.

## GLE

## At laft a gleam

Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in hafte
His travell'd fteps. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii.
As I bent down to look juft oppofite,
A fhape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,
Bending to look on me. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iv.
Minc is a gleam of blifs, too hot to laft;
Wat'ry it fhines, and will be foon o'ercaft. Dryd. Aurengz.
We ken them from afar; the fetting fun
Plays on their flining arms and burnifh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. Addifonis Cato.
In the clear azure gleam the flocks are feen,
And floating forefts paint the waves with green.
Nought was feen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coaft,
But dreadful gleams,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe.
Pope's St. Cecilia.
To Gleam. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fhine with fudden corufcation.

Obfervant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At firft faint gleaming in the dappled Eaft. Thomf. Summer. Ye gleamings of departed peace
Shine out your laft.
Thomfon's Spring.
2. To fhine.

On each hand the gufhing waters play,
And down the rough cafcade white dafhing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vifta's through the trees. Thomfon,
Gléamy. adj. [from gleam.] Flahhing; darting fudden corufcations of light.

In brazen arms, that caft a gleamy ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way: Pope. To GLEAN, v. a. [glaner, French, as Skinner thinks, from granum.]
I. To gather what the gatherers of the harveft leave behind.

She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers., Ruth ii,
Cheap conqueft for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. Dryden.
She went, by hard necefity compell'd,
To glean Palæmon's fields. Thomfon's Autumn.
2. To gather any thing thinly fcattered.
Gather

So much as from occafions you may glian,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. Shakef. Hamlet. That goodnefs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. Shak. H.VIII.
They gleaned of them in the highways five thoufand men.
Judg. xx. 45.
But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flafh'd through the fhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring fword and pointed fpear
Drove headlong to their fhips, and glear'd the routed rear. $\{$
Dryden's EXI. b. vi.
In the knowledge of bodies we muft be content to glean what we can from particular experiments; fuce we cannot, from a difcovery of their real effences, grafp at a time whole Theaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole feecies together.

Lacke.
Glean. $n$. $f$. [from the verb,] Collection made laboriounly
by flow degrees.
Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The gleans of yellow thyme diftend his thighs
He fpoils the faffron.
Dryden's. Virg. Gcarg. b. iv.
Gléaner. n.f. [from glean.]
I. One who gathers after the reapers.

For ftill the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which fearce the firm philofopher can fcorn,
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. Thom. Autumito
2. One who gathers any thing flowly and laboriounly.

An ordinary coffee-houfe glcaner of the city is an arrant ftatefman, and as much fuperior to him, as a man converfant about the court is to a fhopkeeper.

Locke.
Gle'aning. n.f. [from glean.] The act of gleaning, or thìng gleaned.
There fhall be as the fhaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done. Bible.
The orphan and widow are members of the fame common family, and have a right to be fupported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the glcanings of the rịch man's harveft.

Atterbury's Sermons.
GLEBE. n.. . [gleba, Latin.]
t. Turf; foil; ground.

Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,
With herds the paftures throng'd, with flocks the hills. Milt.
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anfwer to the fylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. Drydert.

## G L I

## Sleeping vegetables lic，

Till the cllad fummons of a genial ray
Unbinds the \＆lebe，and calls them out to day．
Gaith． 2．The land poffeffed as part of the revenue of an ecelefiaftical benefice．
The ordinary living or revenue of a parfonage is of three forts：the one in land，commonly called the glebe；another in tythe，which is a fet part of our goods rendered to God；the third，in other offerings beftowed upon God and his church by the people．

Spelman
A trefpais done on a parfon＇s glete land，which is a freehold， cannot be tried in a fpiritual court．Aylife＇s Parergon

Many parifhes have not an inch of glebe．Swift．
Gle＇bous．adj．［from glebe．］Turfy．DiEt．
Gle＇by．adi．［from glebe．］Turfy；perhaps in the following paflage fat or fruifful，if it has indeed any meaning．

Pernicious flatt＇ry！thy malignant feeds
In an ill hour，and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus＇d o＇er virtue＇s gleby land，
With rifing pride amidft the corn appear；
And choke the hopes and harveft of the year
Glede．n．f．［ Jloazlibe，Saxon．］A kite．
Ye fhall not eat the glede，the kite，and the vulture．Deutr． GLEE．n．f．［ 孔lıże，Saxon．］Joy；merriment；gayety．It anciently fignified mufick played at feafts．It is not now ufed， except in ludicrous writing，or with fome mixture of irony and contempt．

She marcheth home，and by her takes the knight，
Whom all the people follow with great glee．Fairy Quén．
Many wayfarers make themfelves gle，by putting the in－ habitants in mind of their privilege；who again foreflow not to baigne them with perfume．Carcw＇s survey of Cornwal． And his foortive limbs，
This way and that convolv＇d，in frifkful glee Their frolicks play．

Thomfon＇s Spring．
Is Blouzelinda dead？Farewel my glee
No happinefs is now referv＇d for me．
Gay＇s Paftorals． Gleed．n．f．［from zlopan，Saxon，to glow．］A hot glow－ ing coal．A provincial and obfolete word．
Gle＇eful．adj．［glee and full．］Gay；merry；cheerful．
My lovely Aaron，wherefore look＇ft thou fad，
When every thing doth make a gleeful boaft？Shakefpeare． Gleek．n．f．［zhzze，Saxon．］Mufick；or mufician．

What will you give us？－No money，but the gleck：I will give you the minftrel．Shakefp．Romeo and fuliet． To Gleek．v．a．［zlizman，in Saxon，is a mimick or a droll．］ I．To fineer ；to gibe；to droll upon．

I can gleek upon occafion．Shakeff．Midf．Night＇s Dream． I have feen you gleeking or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice．

Shakefpeare＇s Henry V．
2．In Scotland it is fill retained，and fignifics to fool or fpend time idly，with formething of mimickry or drollery．
To Gleen．v．n．To fhine with heat or polifh．I know not the original notion of this word：it may be of the fame race with glow or with gleam．

## Thofe who labour

The fweaty forge，who edge the crooked fcythe，
Bend ftubborn fteel，and harden gleening armour，Prior．
cknowledge Vulcan＇s aid．
GLEET．n．$f$ ．［It is written by Skinner glitt，and derived from floban，Saxon，to run foftly．］A fanious ooze；a thin ichor running from a fore．

There then lay a hard dry efchar，without either matter or slect．
To Gleet．v．. ．［from the noun．］
1．To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor．
His thumb being inflamed and fwelled，I made an incifion into it to the bone：this not only bled，but gleeted a few drops．
2．Tor run nowly．
Vapours may be raifed by the fun in fuch quantities as are fufficient to make clouds，which are carried up and down the atmofphere，＇till they hit againft the fides of the more moun－ tainous places of the globe，and by this concuffion are con－ denfed，and fo gleet down the rocky caverns of thefe moun－ tains，whofe inner parts，being hollow and fony，afford them a bafon．

Cheyne＇s Pbil．Princ．
Gléety．adj．［from gleet．］Ichory；thinly fanious．
If the flefh lofe its ruddinefs，and the matter change to be thin and glecty，you may fufpect it corrupting．Wifeman．
Glen．n．f．［gleann，Effc．］A valley；a dale；a deprefion between two hills．
And wooss the widow＇s daughter of the glen．Spenfer．
Glew．n．f．［gluten，Latin．］A vifcous cement made by dif－
folving the flins of animals in boiling water，and drying the gelly．See Glue．
GLiB．adj．［from $\lambda$ \＆i（G）．Skimer．］
1．Smooth；flippery；fo formed as to be eaflly moved．
Liquid bocies have nothing to fuftain their parts，nor any thing to cement them ：the parts being glib and continually in
motion，fall off from ont another，which way focver gravity inclines them．Burnet＇s fherry of the Earth． Habhakkuk brought him a fmooth ftrong rupe，compactly twifted together，with a noofe that flipt as glib as a birdcatcher＇s gin．

Girbutbnot．
2．Sinooth ；voluble．
I want that gilib and oily art
To fpeak and purpofe not，fince what I well intend；
I＇ll do＇t before l fpeak．Shreefpeare＇s King Lear
There was never fo much glib nonfenfe put together ins well founding Englifl．

Locke
Now Curd lis fhop from rubbifh draias：
Three genuine tomes of Swift＇s remains：
And then，to make them pafs the glibber，
Revis＇d by Tibbald，Moore；and Cibber．
Swifto
Be fure he＇s a fine fpoken man；
Do but hear on the clergy how：olib his tongue ran．Swift．
Glib．n．א．
They have another cuftom from the Scythians，the wearing of mantles and long glibs；which is a thick curled bufh of hair hanging down over their eyes，and monftroufly difguifing them．
To Glib，v．a．［from the adjective．］To callrate．
l＇ll geld them all：fourteen they fhall not fee；
To bring falfe generations；they are coheirs，
And I had rather glib myfelf than they
Should not produce fair ifuc．Shakefp．Winter＇s Tale：
Gli＇bly．adv．［from glib．］Smoothly；volubly．
Many who would ftartle at an oath，whofe ftomachs as well as confciences recoil at an obfcenity，do yet flide glibly into a detraction．Government of the Tongue： Gli＇bness．n．f．［from glib．］Smoothnefs；flipperinefs．

A polifh＇d ice－like glibnefs doth enfold
The rock．
Chapman＇s Ody $f_{\text {ey }}$ ：
The tongue is the moft ready for motion of any member， needs not fo much as the flexure of a joint，and by accefs of humours acquires a glibnefs too，the more to facilitate its moving．Guvernment of the Tongue．
To GLiDE．v．n．［弓lioan，Saxon；ylijden，Dutch．］
I．To flow gently and filently．
By Eaft，among the dufty vallies，slide
The fiver ftreams of Jordan＇s cryftal flood．Fairfax́，b．iii．
Broke by the jutting land on either fide，
In double ftreams the briny waters giide．Dryden＇s Fino
Juft before the confines of the wood，
The gliding Lethe leads her filent food．Dryden＇s 压n．
Where ftray the Mufes，in what lawn or grove？
In thofe fair fields where facred Ifis glides，
Or elfe where Cam his winding vales divides．
2．To pafs gently and without tumult．
Ye gliding ghofts，permit me to relate
The myftick wonders of your filent ftate．Dryden＇s EEn， 3．To move fwiftly and fmoothly along．

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week，why may not I
Glide thither in a day？
Shakefpeare＇s Cymbéline．
Shoals of fim，with fins and fhining fcales，
Glide under the green wave．
Milton．
He trembl＇d every limb，and felt a frimart
As if cold fteel had glided through his heart．Dryd．Fables． All things are beheld as in a hafty motion，where the objects only glide before the eye and difappear．Dryden． Glide．n．f．［from the verb．］Lapfe；act or manner of paffing fmoothly．

## About his neck

A．green and gilded finake had wreath＇d itfelf，
Who，with her head nimble in threats，approach＇d
The opening of his mouth；but fuddenly
Seeing Orlando it unliink＇d itfelf，
And with indented glides did nip away
Into a bufh．Shakefpeare＇s As you like it：
Glíder．n． $\int$ ．［from glide．］One that glides．
$\therefore$ The glaunce into my heart did glide；
Hey ho the glider；
Therewith my foul was fharply gride，
Such wounds foon waxen wider．Spenfer＇s Paforal．
Glike．n．f．［ Jliz，Saxon．See Gleek．］A fieer；a fcoff； a flout．Not now in ufe．

Now where＇s the baftard＇s braves，and Charles his glikes？
Shakelpeare＇s Henry VI．p．i．
To GLI＇MMER．v．n．［glimmer，Danifh；to thine ；glimmen，
Dutch，to glow．］
1．To fhine faiutly．
The Weft yet glimmers with fome ftreaks of day．Shakef．
The truth appears fo naked on my fide，
That any purblind eye may find it out．
－And on my fide it is fo wèll apparel＇d，
So clear，fo fhining，and fo evident，
＇That it will glimmer through a blind man＇s cye．Shakefpeare．
Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her．

## G L I

See'ft thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The feat of defolation, void of light,
Save what the g'immering of thefe livid flanes
Cafts pale and dreadful? Milton's Paradife Loff, b. i. The facred infuence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n Shoots far into the bofum of dim night
A glimnnering dawn. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Through thefe fad fhades this chaos in my foul,
Some feeds of light at length began to roll;
The rifing motion of an infant ray
Shot glimm'ring through the cloud, and promis'd day. Prior. Oft by the winds, extinct the fignal lies;
Or fmother'd in the glimm'ring focket dies. Gay's Trivia.
When rofy morning g limmer'd o'er the dales,
He drove to paffure all the lufty males. Pope's Odyfey.
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage poft-boy, who had been at court, got a glimmering who they were.

Wotton.
The Pagan priefthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewifh rites in it, though much corrupted.

Swift.
Gli'mamer. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Faint §p'endour; weak light. $^{2}$
2. A kind of foffil.

The leffier maffics that are lodged in fparry and flony bodies, difperfedly, from their fhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of toffils to give thofe bodies the name of mica and glimmer. Woodward on Foflils.
Stones which are compofed of plates, that are generally plain and paralle, and that are flexible and elaftick: talc, catfilver, or glimmer, of which there are three forts, the yellow or golden, the white or filvery, and the black. Woodward.
Glimpse, n. $\int$. [glimmen, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such valt room in nature,
Only to hine, yet fcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpfe of light, convey'd fo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them.
Milt. Par. Lof.
Thoufands of things, which now either wholly efcape our appreherfions, or, which our fhortfighted reafon having got fome faint glimpfe of, we, in the dark, grope after. Locke.
2. A quick flafhing light.

Light as the lightning glimpfe they ran? Milton's P. Loft.
My thoughtlefs youth was wing'd with vain defires;
My manhood, long minled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falfe lights; and when their glimpfe was gone,
My pride ftruck out new fpangles of her own. Dryden.
3. Tranfitory luftre

If I, celeftial fire, in aught
Have ferv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimpfe of glory to my iffue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live
4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd flch draws fleeting breath,
Not fatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If hap'ly be thy will that I fhould know
Glimpfe of delight, or paufe from anxious woe;
From now, from inftant now, great fire, difpel
The clouds that prefs my foul.
5. A thort tranfitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble fect
Hafting this way, and now by glimpfe difcern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the fhade. Milt. Par. Loft.
Some he punifheth exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a tafte or glimpfe of his prefent juftice.

Hakewill on Providence.
A man, ufed to fuch fort of reflections, fees as much at one glimpfe as would require a long difcourfe to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. Locke.

What fhould I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimt fe of godikc liberty remain'd. Dryden's Virgil. 6. The exhibition of a faint refemblance.

There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpfe of.
Sbakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
To Gli'sten. v. n.-[glittan, German.] To Ahine; to fparkle with light.

## The bleating kind

Eye the bleak heaven, and next the gliffering earth,
With looks of dumb defpair. Thonfon's Winter.
The ladies eyes gliffened with pleafure. Ricbardfon's Pamela. To Gli'ster. v. n. [glittun, German; gliferen, Dutch.] To fline:; to be bright.

The wars flame moft in Summer, and the helmets glifer
brighteft in the faireft funfhine. Spenfer on Ireland.
How he glifters
Through my dark ruft! And how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker! Shakefp. Winter's Tals. 'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,

## G L. O

Than to be perk'd up in a glijering grief,
And wear a golden forrow. Shak.jpeare's Henry VIII.
The golden fun
Gallops the zodiack in his glifiring coach. Shakefteare. All that glifters is not gold. Shakefp. Werch. of Verice. You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to day, than all
Elfe that glifter'd in Whitehall. Ren. Fobnf. Underwoods.
When the fun fhone upon the fhields of gold and brafs, the mountains glifered therewith, and flined like lamps of fire.

1 Mac. vi. 39.
Giifler'd in one finake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree
Of prohibition. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ix.
It confifted not of rubies, yet the fmall picces of it were of a pleafant redifh colour, and giifleed prettily. Bolle.
Gli'ster. n.f. [Properly written cyyfer, from $\left.x \lambda u^{\prime}\right\} \omega_{0}$ ] See Clyster.

Now enters Bufh with new fate airs,
His lordfhip's premier minifter ;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his glifer.
Choler is the natural glijfer, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, defcending daily unto the bowels, extimulates thofe parts, and excites them unto exs pulfion. Erown's Vilgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.
To Guitrer. v. $n$. [zlizintan, Saxon]
. To fhine ; to exhibit luftre; to gleam.
Stcel glofles are more refplendent than the like plates of
brafs, and fo is the glittering of a blade. Bacon's i'liyg. Rem. Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet glitters with the pomp of war. Dryden's Firg.
Scarce had'ft thou time t' unfheach thy concu'ring blade;
It did but glitter, and the rebels fled. Granvile.
2. To be fpecious; to be friking.

Let them on the one hand fet the moft g.ittering temptations to difcord, and on the other the difmal effecis of it.

Decay of Piett:
Gli'tter, n.f. [from the verb.] Luftre; bright fhow; filendour.

## Clad

With what permiffive glory fince his fall
Was left him, or falfe glitter. Niilton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
A man has reafon not to flourifh too much upon the glitter of his fortune, for fear there fhould be too much alloy in it. Collicr on Pride.
Glítterand. Shining; fparkling. A participle ufed by Cbaucer and the old Englifh poets. This participial termination is ftill retained in Scotland.
Gli'tтeringly. adv. [from glitter.] With Ahining lufte.
To Gioar. v.a. [gloeren, Dutch.]
I. To fquint; to look afkew. Skininer.
2. In Scotland, to ftare: as, zubat a gloarand quean.

To Gloat. v.n. [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for gl:ar.] To caft fide glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to fmile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to glat for you. Rowe's Ja. Shore.
Glóbard. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ [from glow.] A glow-worm.
Globated. adj. [from globe.] Formed in fhape of a globe; fpherical ; $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{ph}}$ 隹oidical.
GLOBE. n. f. [globe, French ; globus, Latin.]

1. A fphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the furface is at the fame diftance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whofe fortune the vaft globe obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall.
Stepncy.
Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it is plain he meant that he would make a fpecies of creatures that fhould have dominion over the other fpecies of this terreftrial globe.
Lacke.
3. A fphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conftellations are laid down according to their places in the fky.

The aftrologer who fpells the itars,
Miftakes his globe, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's phyfiognomy.
Cleavela:d.
Thefe are the ftars,
But raife thy thought from fenfe, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in glotes defign'd.
Crectl.
4. A body of foldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A globe of ficry feraphim inclos'd,
Globe Amaranth, or everlafing forent arms. Niiton:
Globe Amaranth, or ceverlajiing fi.zver. n. f. [amar antibides, The flowers are finall, and cut into four fegments, which are collected into fquamofe heads: from each of theefe ficales is produced a fingle flower: the ovary in the bottom of the flower becomes a roundifl crooked feed, centained in a thin pellicule or fkin.

Millor.
Globe Daify. n.f. A kind of flower.

## G L O

Globe Fijb. n.f. A kind of orbicular fifh

## Globe: Ranunculus. n. $\int$. [helleboro-ranunculus.]

It hath fingle circumfribed leaves, like the
cup of the flower confifts of five fmall leavesunculus: the fmall leaves of the fame
Globe Thifle. n. f.
It hath the whole appearance of a thifle: the leaves are produced alternately: the florets confift of one leaf, which is divided into five fegments, and is hollow, and each fingle floret has a fealy cup: the flowers are collected into a fpherical head, which has the common cup or covering. Miller.
GLOBO'SE. adj. [globy fus, Latin.] Spherical; round.
Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the fea; from one entire globofe.
Stretch'd into longitude. Milton
Then form'd the moon
Giobofe, a
Nilton's Par. Lof Bo sity. n.f. [from glibofe.] Sphericity; fphericalnefs.
live more eafterly, when the fun is elevated feen to them that live more eafterly, when the fun is elcvated fix degrees above the horizon, fhould be feen to them that live one degree more wefterly, where the fun is but five degrees above the horizon and fo lower and lower proportionably, 'till at laft it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the globofity of the earth.

Ray on the Creation
Glo'bous. adj. [gl:bofus, Latin. When the accent is intended to be on the laft fyllable, the word fhould be written globofe; when on the firft globous: I have transferred hither a paffage of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spheri-, cal; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this glcbofe earth in plain outfpread, Such are the courts of God!

The brazen inftruments of death difcharge Horrible flames, and turbid ftreaming clouds Large globous irons fly, of dreadful hifs, Singeing the air.

Milton.

Glo'bular. adj. [globulus, Latin.] In form of Phillips, round; fpherical.

The figure of the atoms of all vifible fluids feemeth to be globular, there being no other figure fo well fitted to the making of fluidity.

Grew's Cofmol. Sacr. b. i. c. 2.
GLO'BULARIA. n. f. [Lat. globulaire, Fr.] Aflofculous flower confifting of many florets, which are divided into feveral fegments, and have one lip. Miller.
GLO'BULE. n.f. [globule, Fr. globulus, Lat.] Such a fmall particle of matter as is of a globular or fpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, which fwim in a tranfparent ferum, and are eafily difcovered by the microfcope. Thefe will attract one another when they come within a due diftance, and unite like the fpheres of quickfilver. Quincy.

The hailftones have opaque globules of fnow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.

Newton's Opt
Blood confifts of red glcbules, fwimming in a thin liquo called ferum : the red globules are elaftick, and will break the veffels which admit the fmaller globule, cannot admit the greater without a difeafe.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Glo'bulicus. adj. [from globule.] In form of a fmall fphere; round.

The whitenefs of fuch globulous particles proceeds from thic air included in the froth.

Boyle.
To Glo'merate. v. a. [glomero, Latin.] To gather into a ball or fphere.
Glomera'tion. n. f. [glomeratio, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or fphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow confifteth of a glomeration of fmall drops, which cannot poffibly fall but from the air that is very low. Bacon's Natural Hifory, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .832$
Glo'merous. adj. [glomerofus, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or fphere.
GLOOM. n. f. [ zlomanz, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darknefs; difmalnefs; obfcurity ; defect of light. Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.
Milton.
This the feat,
That we muft change for heav'n? This mournful gloom,
For that celeftial light? Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i
The ftill night, not now, as cre men fell,
Wholfome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom. Milton
Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loft in a convent's folitary gloom.
2. Cloudinefs of afpect ; heavinefs of mind ; fullennefs.

To Gloom. v. n. [from the noun.]
I: To thine obfcurely, as the twilight. This fenfe is not now in ufe.

His glift'ring armour nade
A little glooming light much like a thade.
Fairy 2ucen.

## $G L O$

Scarcely had Plocbus in the glooming Eaft
Yet harnefled liis fiery focted team.
Spenser.
2. To be claudy; to be dark.
3. 'To be melancholy; to be fullen.

Gioo'mily. udv. [from glomy.]

1. Obfcurely; dimly; wihour perfee? light; difmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy afpect; with dark intentions; not
checrully. checrfully.

Sce, he comes: how gioomily he looks! Dryden. Gioomi'y retir'd
The villain fidider lives.
Thomfon's S:n:mer.
Gi.oo'miness. n. $\int$. [from glomy]

1. Want of light; obicurity; imperfea light; difmalnefs:
2. Want of checrfulnefs; cloudinefs of look; heavinefs of mind; melancholy.
Neglect fpreads gloominefs upon their humour, and makes them grow fullen and unconverfable. Collier of the Spleen.

The gloominefs in which fometimes the minds of the beft men are involved, very often flands in need of fuch little incitements to mirtly and laughter as are apt to difperfe melancholy.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .17 \mathrm{~g}$.
Gloo'my. adj. [from gloom.]

1. Obfcure; imperfectly illuminated; alinoft dark; difinal for want of light.

Thefe were from without
The growing miferies, which Adam faw
Already in part, though hid in gloomieff fhade,
To forrow abandon'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xt
Deep in a cavern dwells the drowfy god,
Whofe gloomy manfion nor the rifing fun,
Nor fetting vifits, nor the lightfome noon. Dryden's Fables.
The furface of the earth is clearer or gloomier, juft as the fun is bright or more overcaft.

Pope's Letters.
2. Dark of complexion,

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proferpine gathering flow's,
Herfelf a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. iv.
3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

Glo'ried. adj. [from glory.] Illuftrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old refpect,
As I fuppofe, toward your once glory'd friend,
My fon now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine calt back with age
Came lagging after. NLilton's Agoniftes
Glorifica'tion. n. $\int$. [glorification, Fr. from glorify.] The act of giving glory.
At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thankfgiving for the prefervation of you the latt night, with the glorifcation of God for the works of the creation. Taylor To GLO'RIFY. v.a. [glorifier, French; glorifico, Latin.]
I. To procure honour or praife to one

Two fuch filver currents, when they join,
Do glorify the barks that bound then in. Shakc/p. K. Fomn. Juftice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them fit furc, and glorifes the throne.
2. To pay honour or praife in worfhip

God is glorified when fuch his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.

Hooker, b. v
This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that time filt begun; but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. Hooker, b. v. f. 42 .

Good fellow, tell us here the circumftance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord. Shakefo. Hcnry VI.
All nations fhall glorify thy name.
Pf. Ixxxyi. 9
This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all thefe gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. Tilloiform 3. To praife; to honour; to extol.

Whomfoever they find to be moft licentious of life, defperate in all parts of difobedience and rebellious difpofition, him they fet up and glorify.

Spenfer on Ireland.
No chymift yet the elixir got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal.
Donne.
4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

If God be glorified in him, God fhall alfo glorify him in himfelf, and thall Atraightway glorify him. Io xiii. 32 .

Whom he juflified, them he alfo giorifed. Rom. viii. 30
The foul, being immortal, will, at fome time or other refume. its body again in a glorified manner. Ayliffe's Parergon GLO'RIOUS. adj. [glorig/us, Latin; glorieux, French.] I. Boafful; proud; haughty; oftentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themfelves as trumpets of the commendation of thofe they follow, taint bufinefs for want of fecrecy.

Bacor.
They that are glorious muft needs be factious; for all bravery ftands upon comparifons.

Bacon, EDJay 55.

## G L O

Lat them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glerious over the whole world.

Inpartial juftice holds her equal fcales,
'Till ftronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,
He now defends the caufe that once was thinc.
Prior. Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that glorious title. Addifon's Ciato. Glóriously. adv. [from glorious.] Nobly; fplendidly; illuftrioufly.

They infpire with thofe celeftial flames, which fine fo glorioufly in their works

Dryden's Dufrefny. Great wits fometimes may glorioufy offend, And rife to faults true criticks dare not mend. Pope. Glo'ry. n.f. [gloire, French; gloria, Latin. Among the old poets it was ufed fometimes as one \{yllable, glere]

1. Praife paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the inigheet.
Luke ii. 14.
2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thofe that pleafe God.

Thou fhalt guide me with thy counfel, and afterwards receive me to thy glory.

Pfal. Ixxiii. 24.
Then enter into glory, and refume
His feat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n, Milton's Paradife Loft.
3. Honour ; praife; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no glory to fwell in tyranny.
Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceafeth to enlarge itfelf,
${ }^{\text {'Till }}$ by broad fpreading it difperfe to nought. Shak. H. VI. And with that word and warning foon was dight,
Each foldier longing for near coming glory. Fairfax, b. i.
Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or intereft, or gain in private perfons, or curiofity and the defire of knowledge, or the glory of difcoveries, could ever nove them in that endlefs time to try their fortunes upon the fea. Burnet. 4. Splendour ; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of there.

Treated fo ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do fhow
Their glory went and came with you.
Matt. vi. 29.

Ariftotle fays, Waller. with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and fee the feveral glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. Addijon's Speciator. 5. Luftre; brightnefs.

Now fleeping flocks on their foft fleeces lie;
The moon, ferenc in glory, mounts the 1ky. Pope's Winter.
From opening fkies may ftreaming glories fhine,
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine.
6. A circle of rays which furrounds the heads of faints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; fuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it defcends. South's Sermons.
A fmile plays with a furprifing agreeablenefs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteft diftinction, and fits like a glory upon the countenance.

Collier of the Ajpect.
7. Pride; boafffulnefs; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore fhall they come fhortly to an end. Wifd. xiv. 14.
8. Generous pride.

The fuccefs of thofe wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto.

Sidney, b. ii.
To Glo'ry. v.n. [glorior, Latin.] To boaft in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed fome notable mifchief.

Sidney, b. ii.
They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popifh fuperfition, the laft and hardeft work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. Hooker, b. v. $\int .42$.

Let them look they glory not in mifchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltefs blood muft cry againft them. Shake $\rho$ p.
Your glorying is not good.
Thou haft feen mount Atlas,
While ftorms and tempefts thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It flands unmov'd, and glories in its height. Addif. Cato.
This title is what I moft glory in, and what moft effectually calls to my mind the happinefs of that government under which 1 live.

Aldifon's Freebolder, No. r.
If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whofe parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? Atter.

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore fhould glory in his profperity.

Clariffa. To Glose. v. a. 'To flatter; to collogue. Hanmer. Siee To Gloze,

GLOSS. n. f. [ $\gamma \lambda$ wio $\sigma \alpha$; glofe, French.]
I. A fcholium; a comment.

They never hear fentence, which mentioneth the word or feripture, but forthwith their gioffes upon it are the word preached, the frripture explained, or delivered unto us in fermons. Hooker, b. v. f. 22.

If then all fouls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that fouls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring gioff, but nature's fpeech, Which, like God's oracles, car never lie.

Davies.
ill glofes
Some mutter at certain paflages therein, by putting ill gloffes upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with
the right.
Howel. the right.

All this, without a glefs or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. Hudibras, p. i. cant. I.
In many places he has perverted my meaning by his g.ofes, and interpreted my words into blafphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. Dryden's F.bles, Preface.
They give the fcandal, and the wife difeern;
Their glofles teach an age too apt to learn. Dryden.
Explaining the text in flort gloffes, was A.ccurfius's method. Baker's Reflectivas on Learning.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themfelves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their glaffes are.
2. An interpretation artfully fpecious; a fpecious reprefentation. Poor painters oft with filly poets join,
To fill the world with ftrange but vain conceit;
One brings the fuff, the other ftamps the coin,
Which breeds nought elfe but glffes of deceit. Sidncy, b. ii.
It is no part of my fecret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to fet upon the face of this caufe any fairer glofs than the naked truth doth afford.

Hooker, Preface.
He feems with forged quaint conccit
To fet a glofs upon his bad intent. Shakefpeaie's Henry VI. The common glofs
Of theologians.
Milton.
3. Superficial luftre.

His iron coat, all over.grown with ruft,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whofe gliftering $g l o f s$ dark'ned with filthy duft. Fai. 2 ucen. You are a fectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted giofs difcovers,
To men that underftand you, words and weaknefs. Shakef.
Golden opinions from all forts of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweft gtofs. Sbakefp.
The doubt will be whether it will polifh fo weil; for fteel gloffes are more refplendent than the like plates of brafs, and fo is the glittering of a blade.

Bacon's Pby. Rem.
Weeds that the wind did tofs
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that caft a faint dim glofs,
Like that of oil. Chapman's lliads, b. xviii.
It was the colour of devotion, giving a luftre to reverence, and a gloos to humility.

Soutb's Sermins.
Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any feafon pleafant to look upon; but never fo much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and frefh, with their firft glofs upon them.

Addifon's Spectator, No. 412.
To Gloss. v. n. [glofer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'f Brifeis in thy bands,
By prieftly glafling on the gods commands. Diyd. Fables.
2. To make fly remarks.

Her equals firft obferv'd her growing zeal,
And laughing glofs'd, that Abra ferv'd fo well.
Prior.
To Gloss. v.a
I. To explain by comment.

No woman fhall fucceed in Salique land;
Which Salique land the French unjufty glofs
To be the realm of France. Shakeffeare's Henyy V.
In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Affurances, big as glof $3^{\prime} d$ civil laws.
Dorine.
2. To palliate by fpecious expofition or reprefentation.

Is this the paradife, in defcription whercof fo much g'afling and deceiving eloquence hath been fpent? Hooker's Sermons. Do I not reafon wholly on you: conduct :
You have the art to $\mathrm{gl} / \mathrm{s}$ the fouleft caure. Pbillifs's Briton.
3. To embellifh with fuperficial luftre.

But thou, who lately of the common ftrain
Wert one of us, if ftill thou do'ft retain
The fame ill habits, the fame follies too,
Glofs'd over only with a faint like fhow,
Then I refume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and fill a flave. Dryiten's Perf. Glo'ssary. n. f. [gioflarium, Latin; gloffaire, French.] A dictionary of obfcure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the moft learned of the Romans, when delubrime was applied to a place, it fignified fuch a one, in quo dei fimulachrump dedicatum oft; and alto in the old gioffarics.

Stilling ficer.

## G L O

I could add another word to the glufiry.
Baker. Glossa'tor. n. f. [gloffateur, French, from glofs.] A writer of gloffes; a commentator
The reafon why the affertion of a fingle judge does not prove the exiftence of judicial acts, is becaure his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the fame be faid of two judges? Therefore, in this refpect, the glof 'Fator's opinion muit be falfe. Ayliffe
o'sser. $n$. [gloffarius, Latin.]
Glo'sser. n.f. [gloffarius, Latin.]

1. A fcholiaft; a commentator.
2. A polifher.

Glo'ssiness. n.f. [from slofy.] Smooth polifh; fuperficial uitre.
Thofe grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a fkilful jeweller, and their furfaces had a fmooth nefs and gloffirefs much furpaffing whatever I had obferved in marine or common falt.
Glo'ssographer. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha$ and $\gamma \rho^{\prime} \dot{\alpha} \oplus \omega$.] A fcholiaft a commentator.
Glo'ssography. $n . \rho$. $\left[\gamma \lambda \omega^{\prime} \sigma \sigma \alpha\right.$ and $\left.\gamma \rho^{\prime} \alpha^{\prime} \varphi \omega \cdot\right]$ The writing of commentaries.
Glo'ss Y. adj. [from glofs.] Shining; fmoothly polifhed.
There came towards us a perfon of place : he had on him a gown with wide fleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glofy than ours. Bacon. The reft entire
Shone with a glofy fcurf.
Milion.
His furcoat was a bearfkin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and glo $\int y$ raven black. Dryden.
Myfelf will fearch our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the glofy plum. Dryden's Virgil: GLOVE. n.f. [бlofe, Saxon, from klaffue, Danifh, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,
Before them every thing went down;
'They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For hafte fome left their mafks behind,

## Some could not fray their gloves to find.

White gloves were on his hands, and on Wite gloves were on his hands, and on his head
To Glove. ข. a. [from the noun.] To cover as with gove.
glove

## My limbs,

Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themfelves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch; A fcaly gauntlet now, with joints of fteel,
Muft glove this hand. Shake/peare's HenryIV. p. i.
The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of tranfpiring balm;
So foft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly glov'd.
Cleaveland.
Glo'ver. n.f. [from glive.] One whofe trade is to make $r$ fell gloves.
Does he not wear a great round beard like a glover's paring knife?

Shake/peare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
To Glout. v. n. [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout ; to look fullen. It is ftill ufed in Scotland

She lurks in midft of all her den, and ftreaks
From out a ghaftly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, glowting round her rock, to fifh the falls. Chapman. Glouting with fullen fpight, the fury fhook
Her clotted locks, and blafted with each look.
To GLOW. v. n. [Jlopan, Saxon; gloeyen, Dutch.]

1. To be heated fo as to fhine without flame.

But fithence filence leffeneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does glow,
I will reveal what ye fo much defire. Fairy 2 ueen, b.i. His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and mufters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleppat. Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to fhow her innocency, did take feven glowing irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm.

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as glozving iron with fire. Milt. Par. L. 2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it eafy to compofe
The mettled fteeds, when from their noftrils flows
The foorching fire that in their entrails glows. Addif. Ovid.
How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions fhow,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. Smith. Fires that glozt,
Shrieks of woe.
Pope.
3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow
In the fame fultry winds and fcorching heats? Addif. Cato.
The cord flides fwiftly through his glowing hands. Gay.
4. To exhibit a frong bight colnur.

With fmile that glow'd
Celeftial rofy red, love's proper hue.
Milton.

## G L O

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. Dryden A malicious jor,
Whore red ànd ficry beams caft through your vifage
A glowing pleafure. Dryden and Lee's Oedipus
From the mingled ftrength of fhade and light;
A new creation rifes to my fight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencll flow
So warm with life his blended colours glow,
Amidft the foft variety l'm loft.
Like th' ethercal glow'd the green expanfe Fair ideas flow,

Addifor:
Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanfe.
Strike in the fketch, or in the pieture giorv.
Savage.
Pofe:
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches giows,
With that ripe red th' autumnal fun beftows,
Can move the god.
Each pleafing Blount thall endlefs fmiles beftow;
And fair Belinda's bluth for ever glozu. Potie.
Here clearer ftars glew round the frozen pole. Pope.
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loofe floating, fell the fainter lawn.
Thomfoni:
5. To feel paffion of mind, or astivity of fancy. You flrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward glowings of a heart in love. Addifon's Cato.
Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will thew thee juft above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover glows
Will fettle into cold refpect.
Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaft infpire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire
Let the gay confcience of a life well fpent
Calm ev'ry thought, infpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and fmile upon thy face.
With furies furrounded,
Defpairing; confounded,
He trembles, he glows;
Amidft Rhodope's fnows.
So perifh all, whofe breafts ne'er learn'd to glow
For others good, or melt at others woe.
To praife is always hard,
When real virtue fires the glowing bard.
6. To rage or burn as a paffion:

A fire which every windy paffion blows
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Dryden:
When crept into aged veins,
Love flowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a fullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long.
Shadwell:
To Glow. via. To make hot fo as to Thine. Not in ufe. On each fide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like fmiling Cupids;
With divers colour'd fans, whofe wind did feem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool: Shiakefp. Glow. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paffion.
3. Brightnefs or vividnefs of colour:

The pale complexion of true love;
And the red glow of fcorn and proud difdain. Shakefpeäre. A waving glow his bloomy beds difplay;
Blufhing in bright diverfities of day. Pope, Epifle ir.
Glo'wWORM. n.f. [glsw and worm.] A fmall creeping infect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags fteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs;
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.
Shakefpearí.
The glowworm fhews the mattin to be near
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire: Sbakefp. Hamlet.
A great light drowneth a fmaller that it cannot be feen ; as the fun that of a glowworm. Becon's Natural Hifory

The man; who firf upon the ground
A glowworm fpy'd, fuppofing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ftone;
For life it had, and like thofe jewels fhone:
He held it dear, 'till by the fpringing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthlefs worm away
Waller.
To Gloze. v. n. [ ठleran, Saxon.]
I. To flatter; to wheedle; to infinuate; to fawt.
Man will hearken to his glczing lies,
And eafily tranfgrefs. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii
So gloz'd the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. Milt. Par. Lof
A falre glozing parafite would call his foolhardinefs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becaule blindly; and by miftaking himfelf for a lion, come to perifh like an afs. South.

Now for a glazing peech;
Fair proteftations, fpecious marks of friendhip. Phillips.
2. To comment. This thould be glofs.

Which Salique land the French unjufly gloze
To be the realm of France. Sbakefpcare's Henry V

Gloze. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; infinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay thefe glozes by. Shakefpeare.
2. Specious fhow; glofs.

Precious couches full oft are flaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not hidden,
Shall fuch morning dews be an eafe to the heat of a love's fire?

Sidney, b. i.
GLUE. n. $\int$. [glu, Fr. gluten, Lat. glud, Welfh.] A vifcous body commonly made by boiling the fkins of animals to a gelly; any vifcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another ; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do haftily receive dry and more terreftrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other fide, drink in waters and liquors: fo that, as it was well faid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery fubftances, one is a glue to another.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
To build the earth did chance materials chufe,
And through the parts cementing glue diffufe. Blackmore.
The cleareft, drieft, and moft tranfparent glue is the beft.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort of glue.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
To Glue. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To join with a vifcous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my foul:
My love and fear glu'd many friends to thee. Shakefp. H.VI.
Whofo teacheth a fool is as one that glueth a potfherd together.

Eccluf. xxii. 7.
The cuftom of crowning the Holy Virgin is fo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often fees in their churches a little tinfel crown, or a circle of ftars, glued to the canvas over the head of the figure. Addijon on Italy. Moft wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleßh will glue together with its own native balm. . Derham.
2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, flick together very flrongly ; and for explaining how this may be, fome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queftion; and others tell us their bodies are glued together by reft, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing.
3. To-join; to unite; to invifcate.

Thofe wafps in a honeypot are fo many fenfual men, that are plunged in their lufts and pleafures; and when they are once glued to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themfelves out.

L'Eftrange, Fable 126
Intemperance, fenfuality, and flefhly lufts, do debafe mens minds and clog their fpirits; fink us down into fenfe, and glue us to thofe low and inferior things. Tillot fon's Sermons. She curb'd a groan, that elfe had come;
And paufing, view'd the prefent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glu'd
Her lips, and, raifing it, her fpeech renew'd. Dryden. I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom glue my clafping arms. Pope
Glu'eboiler. n. $\int$. [glue and boil.] One whofe trade is to make glue.
Glu'er. n. f. [from glue.] One who cements with glue.
Glum. adj. [A low cant word formed by corrupting gloom.] Sullen; ftubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a ftory, look glum, and cry, Well, what then ?
To GLUT. v. a. [engloutir, French; glutio, Lat. to fwallow; $\gamma \lambda \dot{\zeta} \zeta \omega$.

1. To fwallow ; to devour.
'I ill cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burft
With fuck'd and glutted offal. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x
2. To cloy; to fill beyond fufficiency; to fate; to difguft.

The ambaffador, making his oration, did fo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. Bacon.

Love breaks friendfhip, whofe delights
Feed, but not glut our appetites.
Denham.

> What way remove

His fettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our fpoils. Dry. No more, my friend;
Here let our glutted execution end.
Dryden's En I found
The fickle ear foon glutted with the found,
Condemid eternal changes to purfue,
Tir'd with the laft, and eager of the new.
Prior.
3. To feaft or delight even to fatiety.

With death's carcafe glut the grave. Milton.
His faithful heart, a bloody facrifice,
Torn from his breaft, to glut the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden. A fylvan fcene, which, rifing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the fight
With one full profpect; but invites by many,
To view at laft the whole. Diyden's State of Innocence.
4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill fuccefs of either party to their fiutting the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.

Arbuthnot's Art of Polite Lying.
5. To faturate.

The menftrum, being already glutted, could not act powerfully enough to diffolve it.
Glut. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or fwallowed.

Difgorging foul
Their devilifh glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. Milton's Paradife Lof, l. vi.
2. Plenty even to loathing and fatiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut ; and with us. two
Be forc'd to fatisfy his rav'nous maw. Milton's Par. Lof?
Let him but fet the one in balance acainft the other, and he fhall find himfelf miferable, even in the very glut of his delights.

L'Effrange, Fable iI.
A glut of fudy and retirement in the firft part of my life, caft me into this; and this will throw me again into fudy and retirement.
3. More than enough; overmuch.

- If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it.

Ber. Fobinfon's Diforcries.
4. Any thing that fills up a paffage.

The water fome fuppofe to pafs continually from the bottom of the fea to the heads of fprings and rivers, through certain fubterranean conduits or channels, until they were by fome glut, fop, or other means, arrefted in their paffage.

Woodward's Natural Hiforv.
GLU'TINOUS. adj. " [ glutinex, French, from gluten, Latin.] Gluey; vifcous; tenacious.

The caufe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding fubftance; for the heat doth bring forth fpirit in that fubftance, and the fubftance being glutinous, produceth two effects: the one, that the fpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the firits, after fome fwelling, into fhape and members.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, Nº. 900.

## Next this marble venom'd feat,

Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat.
Milton.
Nourifhment too vifcid and glutinous to be fubdued by the vital force. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Giu'tinousness. n.f. [from glutinous.] Vifcofity; tenacity.
There is a refiftance in fluids, which may arife from their elafticity, glutinoufnefs, and the friction of their parts. Cheyne.
Glu'tion. n. f. [glouton, French, from glutio, Latin, to fwallow.]
i. One who indulges himfelf too much in eating.

The Chinefe eat horfeflefh at this day, and fome gluttons have ufed to have catsflefh baked. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

Through Macer's gullet fhe runs down,
When the vile glutten dines alone;
And, void of modefty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endlefs draught.
2. One eager of any thing to excefs.

The reft bring home in fate the happy pair
To that laft fcene of blifs, and leave them there
All thofe free joys infatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feafts the glutton love. Cozuleg.
Gluttons in murder, wanton to deftroy,
Their fatal arts fo impioully employ. $\qquad$ Granville.
To Glu't tonise. v. n. [from glutton.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.
Glu'ttonous. adj. [ from glution.]
Given to excenfive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would fmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereft in their glutt'nous maws. Shakefo.
The exceeding luxurioufnefs of this gluttonous age, wherein we prefs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ftrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ftrong waters. Ralcigh.

Thou well obferve
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'ft and drink'f; feeking from thence
Due nourifhment, no gluttonous delight. Milton's Par. Lof. Glu'tronously. adv. [from gluttonous] With the voracity of a glutton.
Glu'tтony. n. .f. [glutomnic, Fr. from glutton.] Exceis of eating; luxury of the table.

Their fumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feafts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ftone. Mi'ton's Parad. Reg.
Well may they fear fome miferable end,
Whom gluttony and want at once attend. Dryden's Fuven.
The inhabitants of cold moift countries are generally more fat than thofe of warm and dry; but the moft common caufe is too great a quantity of food, and too fmall a quantity of motion; in plain Englifh, gluttony and lazinefs. Arbuthnot. Glu'Y. adj. [from glue.]
2. Vifcous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balfamick nixture, becaufe it is a $g$ ghy fpumous matter. Harvey on Confunptions.
With gluy wax fome new foundations lay
Of virgin combs.
Dryden's Arn. Miral.
Whatever is the compofition of the vapour, let is have but one quality of being very gluy or vifcous, and it will mechanically folve all the phanomena of the grotto. Addifon. GLYN. n.f. [Irih ; gleann, glyn, plur. Eire; glenn, Scottilh.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irifl, yet he did fhut them up within thofe narrow corners and glyns under the mountains foot.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
To Gnar. \}v. n. [znyman, Saxon; knorren, Dutch.] Io To Gnarl. $\}$ growl; to murmur; to fnarl.

When he'gan to rear his briftles ftrong,
And felly grar, until day's enemy
Did him appeafe.
Fairy 2ueen, b. i: cant: r.
Thus is the fhepherd beaten from thy fide,
And wolves are gnarling who fhall gnaw thee firf. Shakefp.
Gnarling forrow hath lefs power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and fets it light. Shake/p. R. II.
The gnarring porter durft not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their fovereign fpoke. Fairfax.
Gna'rled. adj. [gnar, nar, or nurr, is in Staffordhhire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with fticks.] Knotty. Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy fharp and fulph'rous bolt Split'ft the unwedgeable and gnarled oak, Than the foft myrtle.

Shak. Meafure for Meafure.
To Gnash. v. a. [knafchen, Dutch.] To ftrike together; to clafh.

The feer, who could not yet his wrath affwage, Rowl'd his green eyes, that fparkl'd with his rage, And gnaff ${ }^{d} d$ his teeth.

Dryden's Virg. Georg.
To Gnash. v. $n$

1. To grind or collide the teeth. $n$

He fhall gnafh with his teeth, and melt away. Pf. cxii. 10.
There fhall be weeping and gnajbing of teeth. Mat. viii.
2. To rage even to collifion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he ftill did grind,
And grimly gnafh, threatning revenge in vain. Fai. Queen. They gnafbed upon me with their teeth.

PS.xxxv. 16.
They him laid
Gnafing for anguifh, and derpite and fhame,
To find himfelf not matchlefs. Milton's Paradife Loft. With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his gnafbing grinders churn'd. Dryden.
GNAT. n. f: [znær, Saxon.]
I. A fmall winged ftinging infect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lath of film;
Her waggoner, a fmall grey-coated gnat. Shak. Rom. and ${ }^{\circ} f u$.
2. Any thing proverbially fmall.

Ye blind guides, which ftrain at a gnat, and fwallow a camel.

Mat. xxiii. 24.
$\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{NA}}{ }^{\prime}$ rFLOWER. n. $\int$. [gnat and flower.] A flower otherwife called the beeflower
Gna'tsnapper. n. f. [gnat and frap.] A bird fo called, becaufe he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the gratfnapper.

Hakewill on Providence.
To Gnaw. v. a. [znazan, Saxon; knaghen, Dutch.]
I. To eat by degrees; to devour by flow corrofion.

To you fuch fcabb'd harfh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young foldiers at their exercifings gnaw. Dryden's fuvenal:
2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why gnaw you fo your nether lip?
Some bluody paffion fhakes your very frame. Shak. Othello.
They gnawed their tongues for pain.
Rev. xvi. 10.
He comely fell, and dy'ing gnaw'd the ground. Dryden.
3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds afunder,

## I gain'd my freedom.

Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.
Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. Sandys.
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a moure to help him out of the fnare: the moufe gnazusd the threads to pieces, and fet the lion at liberty.

L'Efirange.
To fret; to wafte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw. Dryd. To GNaw. v. n. To exercife the teeth.

I might well, like the fpaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties him; but I fhould fooner mar my teeth than procure liberty.

Sidney.
See the hell of having a falfe woman: my bed fhall be abufed, my coffcrs ranfacked, my reputation gnawn at. Sbakef.

I thought I law a thoufand fearful wrecks,
A thoufand men that fifhes gnow'd upon. Shake $\int p$. R. III.
GNA'wer. n. f. [from gnaiv.] One that gnaws.
GNo'mon. n.f. [ $\gamma$ vípus) The hand or pin of a dial.
ilhe gnomon of every dial is fuppofed to reprefent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-
of muft diresily anfuer to the North and South pole. Hamis
There were from great antiquity fun-dials, by the madow of a ftyle or gromon, denoting the hours of the day. Brozen. Gno'monicks. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma$ veruovixh ${ }^{\prime}$.] A fcience which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the juft proportion of fhadows for the conftruction of all kinds of fun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as alfo of a gnomon or ftile, that throws off the fhadow for this purpofe. To GO. v n. pret. I went; I lave gone. [ $\mathrm{g}^{2 n}$, Saxon. This was probably changed to gone, or gang, then contracaed to go.] To walk ; to move ftep by ftep.

You know that love
Will creep in fervice where it cannot go.
Siakefpeare.
After fome months thofe mufcles become callous; and,
having yielded to the extenfion, the patient makes fhift to go upon it, though lamely.
2. To move ; not ftand fill

Rife, let us be going.
Wifeman's Surgery.
3. To walk folemnly.

If there be caufe for the church to go forth in folemn proceffion, his whole family have fuch bufinefs come upon them that no one can be fpared.

Hooker, b. v. f. +1. 4. To walk leifurely, not run.

And muft I go to him?
-Thou muft run to him; for thou haft faid fo long, that going will fcarce ferve the turn.

Shakejpeare.
5. To travel ; to journey à-foot.

I will only go through on my feet. Num. xx. I9.
And whofoever fhall compel thee to go a mile, go with him And wholoever thall compel thee to go a mile, go with him
twain.
Mat. v. 4 I. twain.

Milton.
This uncouth errand fole.
6. To proceed; to make a progrefs

Thus others we with defamation wound;
While they ftab us; and fo the jeft goes round
Dryden: 7. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in fo far, that, fhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go n'er. Shakefp. Macbetb. 8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppofite of to come.

I hope it be not gone, to tell my lord
That I kifs aught but him. Sbakeffeare's Cymbeline. At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your going
But go at once
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ye thall not } g o \text { forth hence. } & \text { Gen. xlii. 15. } \\ \text { And when the had fo faid the went her way. } 1 & \text { fo. xi. } 28\end{array}$
And when the had fo faid the went her way. 1 fo. xi. 28.
I will let you go, that ye may facrifice; only you thall not
go very far away.
Ex. viii. 28
Colchefter oyfters are put into pits, where the fea goeth and cometh.

Bacon's Natural Hifory A young tall fquire
Did from the camp at firft before him go Cowley's Davideis Then I concur to let him go for Greece,
And wifh our Egypt fairly rid of him. Dryden's Cleomenes.
Go firft the mafter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal fwain and kind. Pope's Odyfey.
9. To move or pafs in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parfon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyfelf to the devil. Tuf: Husbandry.
She may go to bed when fhe lift; all is as fhe will. Shake $\sqrt{p}$.
You did wifh that I would make her turn ;
Sir, fhe can turn and turn, and yet go on. Sbaies. Otbello.
I am glad to fee your lordfhip abroad: I heard fay your
lordfhip was fick: I hope your lordfhip goes abroad by ad-
vice. Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
Go to, let us go down, and there confound their lan-
Gen. xi. 7.
Let my Lord go amongft us.
Ex. xxxiv.g.
The mourners go about the ftreets.
Eccl. xii. 5
The fun fhall go down over the prophets, and the day fhal
be dark over them.
Mac. iii. 6.
Put every man his fword by his fide, and go in and out
from gate to gate throughout the camp. Ex. xxxii. 27
The fun, which once did thine alone,
Hung down his head, and wifh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve funs for one
Going about the world, and giving light.
Herbert.
This feen, the reft at awful diftance ftood,
As if they had been there as fervants fet,
To ftay, or to $g^{\circ}$ on, as he thought good,
And not purfue, but wait on his retreat. Dryd. Ann. Mir.
Not turning them going, 'till you have given them all the fatisfaction they are capable of, and fo leading them by your anfwers into farther queftions. Locke.
Hiftory only acquaints us that his fleet went up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river.

Arbutimot on Ceins.
The laft advice I give you relates to your behavic ur when
you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your mafter, for houfebreaking, or going upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. Swift's Direflions to the Footman. Thofe who come for gold will go off with pewter and brafs, rather than return empty:
10. To pafs in company with others.

Thou fhalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and thalt go forth in the dances of them that make merry. Fer. xxxi. 4 .

Whatever remains in ftory of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is fo obfcured with age or fables, that it may go along with thofe of the Atlantick iflands.
11. To proceed in any courfe of life good or bad.

He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men.

Fob xxxiv. 8.
And the Levites that are gone away far from me, when
Ifrael went aftray, which went aftray away from me after their idols, they fhall even bear their iniquity. Ezek. xliv. 10.
12. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myfelf for the prefent publifhing it, truely I thould have kept it by me 'till I had once again gone over it.

Digby on the Soul, Dedication.
Thus I have gone through the fpeculative confideration of
the Divine Providence.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
I hope, by going over all thefe particulars, you may receive fome tolerable fatisfaction about this great fubject. South,

If we go over the laws of Chriftianity, we fhall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very fame things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.

Tillotfin, Sermin 6.
In their primary qualities we can go but a very little way. Locke.
I go over fome parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them.

Locke.
They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate feries of numbers.

Locke.
13. To take any road.

I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left.

Deutr. ii. 27.
Who hall bemoan thee? Or who fhall go afide to afk how thou doeft?
fer. xv. 5 .
His horfes go about
Almoft a mile.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Almort a mile.
I have endeavoured to efcape into the eafe and freedom of a private fcene, where a man may go his own way and his own pace.

Temple.
14. To march in a hoftile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flefh was capable
Of wounds and fcars, and that his forward fpirit
Would lift where moft trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you fay go forth. Shakeppeare's Henry IV. p. i:
We be not able to go up againft the people; for they are ftronger ihan we.

Numb, xiii. 3 I .
Let us go down after the Philiftines by night, and fpoil them until the morning light. $\quad 1$ Sa. xiv. 36.

Thou art able to go againft this Philiftine to fight with him. t Sa. xvii. 33 .
The remnant of Jacob fhall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beafts of the foreft; who, if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver.
15. To change ftate or opinion for better or worfe.

We will not hearken to the king's words to go from our teligion.

1 Mac. ii. 22.
The regard of the publick ftate, in fo great a danger, made all thofe goodly things, which went fo to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparifon of their lives and liberty. Knolles.
They become fecretly difcontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are beft pleafed when things go backward, which is the wortt property of a fervant of a prince or ftate.

Bacon, EJay $37 \cdot$
All goes to ruin, they themfelves contrive
To rob the honey, and fubvert the hive. Dryd. Virg. Georg. Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good hulbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themfelves from going backwards in the world.

Cato, we all go into your opinion. Addifon's Cato. 16. To apply one's felf.

Seeing himfelf confronted by fo many, like a refolute orator, he went not to denial, but to juftify his cruel falfehood.

Sidne.
Becaufe this atheift goes mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. Bentley's Sermons. 7. To have recourfe to.

Dare any of you, having a matter againft another, go to law before the unjuft, and not before the failits? I Cor. vi. I. 18. 'To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in fo degenerate an age, deferves for the rarity, and, I was going to fay, for the incredibi-
lity of it, the attefation of all that knew him, and confudered his worth.

Lectc.
19. To fhift ; to pafs life not quite well.

Every goldfmith, eager to engrofs to himfelf as much as hie could, was content to pay high for it, rather than go without.

Lockie.
Cloaths they muft have; but if they feak for this ffuff, or
that colour, they fthould be fure to go without it. Iacke,
20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

He is far gone, and, truly, in my youth,
I fuffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this.
Shakefpeare's Homilet.
I. To be in party or defign.

They with the vanquifh'd prince and party go,
And leave their temples empty to the foe.
Dryders
22. To efcape.

Timotheus himfelf fell into the hands of Dofitheus and Sofipater, whom he befought with much craft to let him go with his life.

2 Mac. xii. 24
23. To tend to any act.

There be fome women, Silvius, had they mark'd hiin
In parcels as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him.
Sbanefp. As you like it.
34. To be uttered.

His difciples perfonally appeared among them, and afcertained the report which had gone abroad concerning a life fo full of miracles.

Addifon on the Chrifian Religion.

## 25. To be talked of ; to be known.

It has the greateft town in the ifland that goes under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in feveral places covered with a very fruitful foil.
veral places covered with a
Addifon's Remarks on Italy.
26. To pars; to be received

Becaufe a fellow of my acquaintance fet forth her praifes in - verfe, I will only repeat them, and fpare my own tongue, fince the goes for a woman.

And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it ftamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for fo much. Collier.
Clipping thould be finally fopped, and the money which remains fhould go according to its true value. Lockie. 27. To move by mechanifm.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chofen a pope of frefh years.

Bacon's Holy War.
Clocks will go as they are fet; but man,
Irregular man's never conftant, never certain.
Otway.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juft alike, yet each believes his own. Pope's Eff. on Crit.
28. To be in motion from whatever caufe.

The weyward fifters, hand in hand,
Pofters of the fea and land,
Thus do go about, about.
Sharefpeare's Macbeth.
Clipt and wafhed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up.

Waller.
29. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of fouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you thould fight, you go againft the hair of your profeffions. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. Thou trufteft upon the ftaff of this bruifed reed, even upon
Egypt; on which, if a manl lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it.

2 Kings xviii. 2I.
Shall the fhadow goforward ten degrees, or go back ten degrees?

2 Kings xx. 9 -
30. To fow ; to pafs; to have a courfe.

The god I am, whofe yellow water flows
Around thefe fields, and fattens as it goes,
Tyber my name.
Dryden's En.
3I. To have any tendency.
Athenians, know
Againft right reafon all your counfels go;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other queftion proper for debate.
32. To be in a ftate of compact or partnerhip.

As a lion was beftriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber paffing by cried out to him, half fhares: you hould go your fnip, fays the lion, if you were not fo forward to be your own carver. L'Effrange.
There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an afs, and a fox, and they were to go equal thares in the booty.

L'EArange.
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth fway, laws that fhall tend to the prefervation of that flate muft make common frmaller offices to go by lot, for fear of ftrife and divifions likely to arife. Hook.

We are to go by another meafure. Sprat's Sermons.
The principles I there werit on, I fee no reafon to alter. Loc.
The reafons that they witit upon were very fpecious and probable.

Bentlg's Sermons.
34. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not halt a week to go.
The fruit fhe goes with,
I pray that it good time and life may find. Shakef. H. VIII. Of living creatures fome are a longer time in the womb, and fome fhorter: women go commonly nine montis, the cow and the ewe about fix months. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory. Some do go with their young the fixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about fix or nine weeks; and the whelps of thefe fee not 'till twelve days. Brown. And now with ferond hopes fhe goes,
And calls Lucina to her throws.
Milton.
35. To pafs; not to remain.

She began to aflict him, and his ftrength went from him.

Fudg. xvi. 19.
When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money muft go to pay for
them.
Locke.
3 ${ }^{6}$. To pafs ; not to be retained.

## Then he lets me go,

And, with his head over his moulder turn'd,
He feem'd to find his way without his eyes. Shakef. Hamlet. Let go the hand of that arch heretick. Sbakef. K. Foln. 37. To be expended.

Scholars are clofe and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not ferve for ufe.

Felton on the Clajicks.
38. To be in order of time or place.

We muft enquire farther what is the connexion of that fentence with thofe that go before it, and thofe which follow it. W゙atts's Logick.
39. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am confcious of any thing, when I perceive it not myfelf? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience.
40. To extend to confequences.

It is not one mafter that either directs or takes notice of thefe: it goss a great way barely to permit them. L'Efirange. 4r. To reach by effects.

Confidering the cheapnefs, fo much money might go farther than a fum ten times greater could do now. Wilkins. 42. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expreffions go no further than virtue may allow.

Dryden's Ovid, Preface.
43. To fpread; to be difperfed; to reach farther.

Whofe flefh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morfels cut, to make it farther go. Tate's J̃uven. Sat.
44. To have influence; to be of weight.

I had another reafon to decline it, that ever ufes to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the beft trial of them is by time, and obferving whether they live or no.

Temple.
'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a fober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be fecured by induftry, confideration, or circum\{pection. L'Eftr. Whatever appears againft their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or paffing for libel and flander.

Swift.
45. To be rated one with another; to be confidered with regard to greater or lefs worth.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good fort of man enough.
46. To contribute ; to conduce; to concur.

The medicines which go to the ointments are fo ftrong, that, if they were ufed inwards, they would kill thofe that ufe them.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
More parts of the greater wheels go to the making one part of their lines. Glanv. Scepf. c. 8
There goes a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no fmall fhare of honour and confcience and fufficiency required.

Collier of Friend乃ip.
I had fome thoughts of giving the fex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and hewing the different ingredients that go to the making up of fuch different humours and confitutions.

Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .21 \mathrm{I}$.
Something better and greater than high birth and quality muft go toward acquiring thofe demonftrations of publick effecon and love.
47. To fall out, or terminate; to fucceed.

Your ftrong poffeffion much more than your right,
Or clfe it mult go wrong with you and me. Shakef. K. Fobn.
Howe'cr the bufinefs goes, you have made fault
I' th' boldnefs of your fpeech. Shake $\int$ p. Winter's Tale. I will fend to thy father, and they fhall declare unto him how things $g o$ with thee.

Tob. x. 8.
In many armies, if the matter fhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory fhould go on the one fide; and yet, if it be tried by the grofs, it would go on the other fide.

Bacon's Collcesion of Good and Evil.

It las been the conftant obfervation of all, that if a minifte had a caufe depending in the court, it was ten to one but it went agrainft him. Soutl's Siermons
At the time of the prince's landing, the father, cafily forefeeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the prince.

Suvift.
Whether the caufe goes for me or againft me, you muft pay me the reward. IV atts's Logick.
48. To be in any ftate. This fenfe is imperfonal.

It thall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. Fob $x x$.
He called his name Beriah, becaufe it went evil with his houfe.

I Cbr. vii. 23
49. To proceed in train or confequence.

How goes the night, boy?
-The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And fhe goes down at twelve.
I take't 'tis later, fir.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.

## I had hope,

When vio'ence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then gone well.
Milton:
Duration in itfelf is to be confidered as going on in one conftant, equal, uniform courfe. Locke.
5. To Go about. To attempt; to endeavour; to fet one's felf to any bufinefs.

O dear father,
It is thy bufineîs that I go about. Shakefpeare's King Lear. I loft him; but fo found, as well I faw
He could not lofe himfelf, but went about
His father's bufinefs.
Paradije Regain'd, b. ii
Which anfwer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they faw them like to prevail in what they went about.

Clarendon.
Some men, from a falfe perfuafion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill cuftoms, and root out their old vicious habits, never fo much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.

South's Sermons
Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly underftood by thofe who perufe it with attention and indifferency, or elfe I have writ mine fo obfcurely that it is in vain to go about to mend it.

Locke.
They never go about, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expofe them freely to view.

Swift.
51. To Go afide, To ecrr ; to deviate from the right.
$\therefore$ If any man's wife go afide, and commit a trefpafs againft him.
umb. v. 12.
52. To Go between. To interpofe; to moderate between two I did go between them, as I faid; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. Sbakefpeare.
53. To Go by. To pafs away unnoticed.

Do not you come your tardy fon to chide,
That laps'd in time and paffion, lets $g_{0}$ by
Th' important acting of your dread command? Sh. Hamlet. So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets go by fome fixteen years, and makes her
As fhe liv'd now. Sbakefpeare's Winte's Tale
What's that to us? The time goes by; away. Shakefpeare.
54. To Go by. To find or get in the conclufion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worfe, whatever be her caufe. Milt. Agonifles. He's fure to go by the worft that contends with an adverfary that is too mighty for him.

L'Eftrange.
55. To Go by. To obferve as a rule.
'Tis not to be fuppofed, that by fearching one can pofitively judge of the fize and form of a ftone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the fymptoms, are a better rule to go by.

Sharp's Surgery
56. To Go down. To be fwallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing fo ridiculous, nothing fo impoffible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earneft. L'Eftrange. Folly will not eafily go down in its own natural form with difcerning judges. Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface
If he be hungry, bread will go down.
reface.
Locke.
Minifters are fo wife to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reafoners at a diffance, who often mould them into the fyftems that do not only go down very well in the coffechoufe, but are fupplies for pamphlets in the prefent age.

Swift on the prefent State of Affairs.
57. To Go in and out. To do the bufinefs of life.

The Lord fhall preferve thy going out and thy coming in. Pf.
58. To Go in and out. To be at liberty.

He fhall go in and out, and find pafture. Jobn x.9.
59. To Go off. To die; to go out of life; to deccale.

I would the friends we mifs were fafe arriv'd:
Some muft 8, off; and yet, by thefe I fee,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. Shakefp. Macbetl.
In this manner he went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .86$. GO. To Go off. To depart from a poft.

The leaders laving charge from you to fand,
Will not go off until they hear you fpeak. Slakeff. H. IV.
10 L
6I. To

## G O

61. To Go on. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whofe valour I have turn'd into his poifon,
And prais'd fo to daring, as he would Go on upon the gods.

Een. Jobnfon's Catiiine. 62. Ti Go on. To procced.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to go on in his ftory.

Sidncy, b. ii.
He that defires only that the work of God and religion flial
go on, is pleafed with it, whoever is the inftrument. Tajlor I have efcaped many threats of ill fits by thefe motions: if they go on, the only poltice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat fhcee.

Temple.
To look upon the fóul as going on from ftrength to ftrength to confider that fhe is to thine for ever with new accefions of glory, and brighten to all etcrnity, is agreeable. Addif. Spect. Go on chearfully in the glorious courfe you have undertaken.

Addijon's Spectator, No. 164
Copious bleeding is the moft effeciual remedy in the beginning of the diftafe; but when the expectoration gees on fuccefsfully, not fo proper, becaufe it fometimes fupprefieth it.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
I have already handled fome abufes during the late management, and in convenient time fhall go on with the reft. Swift
When we had found that defign impracticable, we fhould not have gone on in fo expenfive a management of it. Szeift.
Many clergymen write in fo diminutive a manner, with fuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hefitations, or extraordinary expletives.

Swift. I wifn you health to go on with that noble work. Berkley. 63. To Go over. To revolt; to betake himfelf to another party.
In the change of religion, men of ordinary underfandings don't fo much confider the principles as the practice of thofe to whom they so over.

Addijon on Italy.
Power, which, according to the old maxim, was ufed to follow, is now gone over to money.

Swift.

## 4. To Go out. To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to go out than I

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
65. To Go out. To be extinguifhed.

Think'ft thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from adulation? Shakejpeare's HenryV. Spirit of wine burned 'till it go out of itfelf, will burn no more.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
The care of a fate, or an army, ought to be as conftant as the chymift's fire, to make any great production; and if it goes out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. Temp.

The morning, as miftaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again go out. Dryden's Aurengzebe.
Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather go out than be fmothered. Collier of Friend/hip.

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itfelf goes out at thy difpleafure. Addifon's Cato.
And at her felt approach and fecret might,
Art after art gres out, and all is night. Pope's Dunciad, b. iii. Finding Pyrocles To perform throughly; to execute.
kind of life, heoces every way able to go through with that kind of life, he was as defirous fur his fake as for his own to
enter into it. enter into it.

Sidney, b. ii.
If you can as well go through with the fatute laws of that land, I will think you have not loft all your time there. Spenfer.
Kings ought not to fuffer their council to so through with the refolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. Bacon, Efay 21

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not fteadinefs of mind enough to go through with fuch an undertaking. Clarend
The amazing difficulty and greatnefs of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from fetting heartily about fuch a tafk, as he defpairs ever to go tbrough South's Sermons.
The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to go ibrough their part of the expence. Addifon on the War. 67. To Go through. To fuffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is abfolutely neceffary for the common grond that thou fhouldft go through this operation. Arbutbnot. 68. The fenfes of this word are very indiftinct: its general notion is motion or progrefion.
Go то. interject. Come, come, take the right courfe. A fcornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned fon
Of great Apollo; thew thy famous might
In medicinc. $\quad F a i, y$ 2 2 ueen, b. i.
Go to, go to, thou art a foolith fellow;
My favour is not bought with copleare's Twelfth Night.
Go to; you'll teach your tongue words like thefe
Go-by. n. youll Delufion; artifice ; circunvention; over-reache. Except an apprentice is inftrucied low to adulterate and varnifh, and give you the go-by upon occafion, his mafler may be charged with neglect.

Colicer on Pride.

Go-cart: n. $\int$. [go and cart.] A machine in which children are inclofed to teach them to walk, and which they puifh forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their fteps from fliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ftronger,
Make ufe of fuch machine no longer.
Prior.
Goad. n. $\int$. [ $\mathrm{z}^{2}$, Saxon.] A pointed inftrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears.
To Goad. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite ; to ftimulate ; to inftigate ; to drive forward.

Moft dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth good us on
To fin in loving virtue, \$bakefp. Meafure for Neafure. Goaded with moft fharp nccalions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The ufe of your own virtues. s'bak. All's well that ends well. Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. Dryden's Lucret.
Goal. n. $\int$. [gaule, French, a long pole fet up to mark the bounds of the race.]
I. The landmark fet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery fteeds, or hun the goal
With rapid wheels
With rapid wheels. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
And the flope fun his upward beam
Shoots againft the durky pole,
Pacing toward the other goal.
2. The ftarting poft.

Haft thou beheld, when from the goal they fart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rufh to the race?
Dryden's Virg. Georg.
3. The final purpore; the end to which a defign tends

Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him in his race: fome beautiful defign, which he firft eftablihhes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Dryden's Uvid, Preface. Each individual feeks a fev'ral goal;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. Pope. So man, who here feems principal alone,
Perhaps acts fecond to fome fphere unknown;
Touches fome wheel, or verges to fome goal;
'Tis but a part we fee, and not a whole.
Pofe's Effay on Man.
4. It is fometimes improperly written for gaol, or jail.

Goar. n.f. [goror, Welfh.] Any edging fewed upon cloath
to ftrengthen it. Skinner. to ftrengthen it. Skinner.
GOAT. n. f. [бat, Saxon and Scottifh.] A ruminant animal that feems a middle feecies between deer and fleep.

Gall of grat, and flips of yew.
Sbake/p. Macbeth.
You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills or bubble-fhells upon goats, eagles, or dolphins.

Ycacham on Drawing.
The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The fwan whofe borrow'd fhape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light ; the nurfing gont's repaid
Go' with heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. Creech. ATBEARD. n. $\int$. [goat and beard.]
It is a plant with a fernilo
It is a plant with a femiflofculous flower, confifting of many half florets: thefe with the embryoes are included in one common many leaved flower-cup, not faly, but the fegments are ftretched out above the florets: the embryoes afterward become oblong feeds inclofed in coats, and have a thick down like a beard adhering to them. Niller.
Goa'tsbread. Thefame with Goatsbeard, which fee. Goa'tchafer. n.f. An infect; a kind of beetle. Bailey. Goa'therd. n. f. [Jaz and hyn'o, Saxon, a fecder or tender.] One whofe employment is to tend goats

Is not thilk fame goatherd proud,
That fits on yonder bank,
Whofe flraying herd themelf doth throwd
Among the buhtes rank ?
Spenfer's Paftorals.
'They firft gave the goatberd good contentment, and the marquis and his fervant chafed the kid abour the fack Wotton. Goa tmarjoram. n.f. The fame with Goatsblard,
which fee which fee.
Goa'tsmile. n.f. [gont and milk]
After the fever and fuch like accidents are diminifhed, affes and sont fini k may be neceflary. Ilifeman's Surgery. Goa'tmileer. M.f. [goat and miker.] A kind of owl fo called from fucking goats.
Goats Rue. n.f. [Julega.]
It hath a pereminal roct: the leaves grow by pairs, faftened to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the papilionaccous kind, confifting of a ftandard, the wings, and the keel: the pointal hecomes a long taper pod, which is filled with oblong kidney-fhaped fecds. This plant is propagated for medicinal ufe. Miller.

## G O B

Goot's rue is a mative of Italy, and fome parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and futorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of teas of it; but with us it is of no efteern.

Hill. Gon'tskin. n.f. [roat and skin.]

They wandered about in fheepskins and goatskins, being deffitute, afficted, and tormented

Hebr. ii. 37

## Then filld two neatsinns, with her hands divine;

With water one, and one with fable wine. Po ee's Ody $J_{c y} y$ 1 thorr.
It hath a papilinaceous flower, out of which empalement arifes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapfular pod filled with kidney-fhaped feeds : the leaves grow by pairs on a midjle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort fays the gimm adramant, or diagon, is produced in Crete. Miller.
GoA'T1SH. adj. [from goat.] Refembling a goat in any qualities: as, ranknefs; luft.
An admirable evafion of a whoremafter man, to lay his goati,h difpofition on the change of a ftar. Shak. Kims Liar

The laft is notorious for its poatifl fmell, and tufts not un-
like the beard of that lecherous animal. More agningt Atbeijm Gob. n. $\int$. [gobr, French.] A fmall quantity. A low word.

Do'ft think I have fo little wit as to part with fuch a gob of money?

L'Ejtrange.
GO'BBET. n.f. [. oboe, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be fwallowed at once.

Therewith the fpew'd out of her filhy maw
A flood of poifon, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of fl th and gobbets raw. Fairy Quecn. By devilifh policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious sylla, overgorg'd
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart. Shakef H. VI
The cooks, flicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a furnace.

Sandys's Travels.
The giant, gorg'd with flefh, and wine, and blood,
Lay firercht at length, and fnoring in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd.
Addifon.
To Go'bbet. v.a. [from the noun] To fwallow at a mouthful. A low word
Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbets up both together.

L'Efitanse, Fable 4
To GO'BBLE. v.a. [gober, to fwallow, old French.] To fwallow haftily with tumult and noife.

The fheep were fo keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. $L^{\prime} E f$. Of laft year's corn in barn great fore;

## Fat turkeys gobbiing at the door

Prior.
The time too precious now to wafte,
And fupper gobbled up in hafte,
Again afrefh to card's they run.
Swift.
Góbiber. n. $\int$ [from gobble.] One that devours in liafte; a gormand; a greedy eater.
Gobetween. n. f. [go and between.]. One that tranfacts bufinefs by running between two partics.

Even as you came in to me, her affiftant, or go-between, parted from me: I fay I fhall be with her between ten and eleven. Shakefpeare's Merry IVives of Windfor.
Go'blet. n. f. [gobelct, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd goblets for a difh of wood. Sinkef: Rich. II. We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;
But free from furfeits our repofe is found. .
Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught ;
Enjoy the prefent hour, adjourn the future thought. Dryden.
Go'blin. n. .f. [French; gobelina, which Spenfer has once retained. writing it in three fyllables. This word fome derive from the Givollines, a faction in Italy; fo that elfe and goblin is Guelph and Gibelline, becaufe the children of either party were terrified by their nurfes with the name of the other: but it appears that elfe is Welfh, and much older than thofe factions. Eilf Uylbon are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewife have long had fpirits among them named Goboldi, from which gobelin might be derived.]
s. An evil fpirit ; a walking fpirit ; a frightful phantom.

Angels and minifters of grace defend us!
Bc thou a fpirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blafts from hell? Shak.
To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traytor angel? Milton's Paradije Lof, b. ii.
Always, whilit he is young, be fure to preferve his tender mind from all impreffions and notions of fpirits and goblins, or any fearful apprehenfions in the dark.
2. A fairy ; an elf.

His fon was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked gobbclines in bloody field;
But Elfant was of moit renowned fame,
Who of all cryfai did Panthea build. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
With dry convulfions; Ahorten up their finews
With aged cramps.
Shakc/peare's Tempef.

## GOD

Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
While well attelted, and as well believ'd,
Heard fotemn goes the gibbin ftory round. Thomfon's Winter. GOD. n. f. [zob, Saxon, which Jikev ife fignifies good. The fame word parfes in both fenfes with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]
I. The Supreme Being

God is a fpirit, and they that worhip him mut worfhip hime in fpirit and in truth.
jobn iv. 24. God above
Deal between thee and me: for ever now
I put myfelf to thy direction.
Shakefpcare's Macbeth.
The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is neceflary, felfexiffent, eternal, immenfe, omnipotent, ommifcient, and beft being; and therefore alfo a being who is and ought to be efteemed moft facred or holy. Grezu's Coginol. Sacr. b. i.
2. A falfe god; an idol.

He that facrificeth unto any god, fave unto the Lord only, he fiall be utterly deftroyed.

Exod. xxii. 0 .
As fies to wanton boys are we to the rods,
They kill us for their fport. Sbakejpeare's King Lear.
Strong god of arms, whofe iron feeptre fways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean feas;
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coaft,
Where ftand thy ftecds, and thou art honour'd moft. Dryd.
3. Any perfon or thing deified or ton much honoured

Whofe end is deftruction whofe god is their belly. Pbil. iii.
I am not Licio,
Nor a mufician as I feem to be;
But one that fcorns to live in this difguife,
Fur fuch a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a zod of fuch a cullion.
Sbakefpeare:
To God. v.a. [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

Lov'd me above the meafure of a father ;
Nay, godded me, indeed. Sbakeppeare's Coriolanus. Go'dchild. n.f. [goil and bild ] A term of fpiritual relation; one for whom one became fyonfor at ba tifm, and promifed to fee educated as a chriftian.
Go'ddaughter. n. f. [god and dayghter.] A girl for whom one became fponfor in baptifm. A term of firitual relation. Go'dDess. n.f. [from god.] A female divimity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddefs, hear a father! Shakef.
A woman I foriwore; but I will prove,
Thou being a goddefs, I foriwore not thee
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love.
Shakefpeare.
I long lave waited ii the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious goddd $y_{s}$ Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r
From his feat the godde Dryden's Fables.
And thus undaunted fpoke.
Dryden's Fables.
When the daughter of Jupiter prefented herfelf among a crowd of goddeffes, fhe was diftinguifhed by her graceful thature and fuperior beauty. Addifon's Freebo der, $\mathrm{N}^{\sim} . \angle \mathrm{I}$.

Modetty with-held the godde/s' train. Pope's Odjifley.
Go'ddess-inike. adj. [godldejs and like.] Refembling a goddefs.

Then female voices from the firore I heard;
A maid amidit them godde/s-like appear'd. Pope's Odyfey. Go'dfather. n.f. [god and fatber.] The fponfor at the font.

He had a fon by her, and the king did him the honour as to ftand $g$ dfather to his child.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Confirmation, a profitable ufage of the church, tranficribed from the apoftles, confifts in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptifmal vow; and, that he may more folemnly enter this obligation, bringing fome godfatber with him, not now, as in baptifm, as hi procurator. Hammond. Go'dhead. n. $\int$. [from god.]

1. Godfhip; deity ; divinity; divine nature.

## Be content;

Your low iaid fon our goditead will uplift. Shakefo. Cymbel. At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-feated top, th' imperial throne
Of godiead, fix'd tor ever firm and fure,
The filal pow'r arriv'd. Ailton's Paradife Loft, b. vii. So may thy goilbeud be confent, So the returning jear be bleft.

Prior.
2. A deity in perfonl; a god or goddefs.

Were your goltheads to borrow of men, men would forfake the gods.

Shakefpeare.'s Tinnon of At cns.
Adoring firf the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native goclbeads yet unknown. Dryd. 压n.
Go'deess. alj. [from god.] Without fenle of duty to God; atheittical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of thefe two firts of men, both godiefs, the on: has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other ftudies how to perfuade themfelves that there is no fuch thing to be known. Hooker. That goollejs crew
Rebellious.
Miiton's Paradife Loft, b. vi. l. an.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of godlef: men, and of rehellious times,
Him his ungrateful country fent,
Their beft Canillus, into banifhment.
. Dryden.
Go'mpleze. adj. [god and lite.] Divine; refembling a divinity; fupremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illuftrious gueft befought,
And thus the goollike angel anfwer'd mild. Milt. Par. Loof.
Mufing and much revolving in his breaft,
How beft the mighty work he might begin
Of faviour to mankind, and which way firft
Publifh his godlike office now mature. Paradife Regain'd.
That prince fhall be fo wife and godlike, as, by eftablifhed laws of liberty, to fecure protection and encouragement to the honeft induftry of mankind.
utive
Go'dling. n.f. [from god.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny godlings of inferior race,
Whofe humble ftatues are content with brafs. Dryd. Fuvcn.
Go'dliness, $n$. $\int$. [from godiy.]

1. Piety to God.
2. General obfervation of all the duties prefcribed by religion.

Virtue and godinefs of life are required at the hands of the minifter of God.

Hooker, b. v. S.2.
Go'dly. adj. [from god.]
r. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and fober life.

Common Prayer.
2. Good; rightcous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceafeth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.
$P \int$. xii. .
Go'dly. adv. Pioufly; righteoufly.
The apofle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live godly in Chrift Jefus muft fuffer perfecution. Hooker, $b$. v. Go'dlymead. n.f. [from godly.] Goodnefs; righteoufnefs. An old word

For this, and many more fuch outrage,
I crave your godlybead to affwage
The rancorous rigour of his might.
Spenfer.
Go'dmother. n.f. [god and mother] A woman who has become fponfor in baptifm. A term of fpiritual relation.
Go'pship. n. f. [from god.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Difcourfing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their god/hips came.
Prior:
Go'dson. n. $\int$. [god and fon.] One for whom one has beén fponfor at the font.

What, did my father's godjon feek your life?
He whom my father named ? your Edgar? Shakef. K. Lear.
Go'dward. adj. To Godward is toward God. So we read, Hac Aretbufa tenus, for bactenus Aretbufa.

And fuch truft have we through Chrift to Godward. 2 Cor.
Go'DwIT. n. f. [ job, good, and piza, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor godwits crown his board. Cowley.
Gódyeld. \}adv. [corrupted from God 乃bield or protect.] A Go'dyield. $\}$ term of thanks. Now not ufed.

Herein I teach you,
How you fhould bid godyeld us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Goel. adj. [zolen, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
In March at the furtheft, dry feafon or wet,
Hop-roots fo well chofen let fkilful go fet ;
The goeler and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. Tuf. Husb.
Góer. n. f. [from go.]
I. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myfelf by with a needle, that I might prick
The goer back.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Such a man
Might be a copy to thefe younger times ;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonftrate them
But goers backward. Sbakef. All's well that ends weil. Nothing could hurt either of us fo much as the intervening officious impertinence of thofe gcers between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me.

Pope to Swift.
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was fo far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful goer.

Wotton.
To Góggle, v. n. To look afquint.
Inflam'd all over with difgrace,
To be feen by her in fuch a place,
Which made him hang his head, and fcoul,
And wink and goggle like an owl. Hudibras, p.ii. cant. i.
Nor fighs, nor groans, nor goggling cyes did want. Dryd.
Góggle-eyed. adj. [rce⿱l ezen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking frait.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unfeemly
to look upon, except to men that be goggle-ejed themfelves.

Afcham's Schoolmafler.
Go'ing. n. f. [from going.]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches fuitors,
'Then comes the time, who lives to fee't,
That going fhall be us'd with feet.
Shakef. King Lear.
2. Pregnanc.y.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; moft women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compars of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their going. Grew's Cofmol. Sacr. b. iii. c. 3 . 3. Departure.
with thee goes
Thy hubland; him to follow thou art bound. Milt. P. Loff
Gola. in.f. The fame with Cymatium, which fee.
In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble fhow. Spect. GOLD. n.f. [ zolb, Saxon; golud, riches, Welfh. It is called gold in our Englifh tongue either of geel, as Scaliger fays, which is in Dutch to fhine; or of another Dutch word, which is gelten, and fignifies in Latin valere, in Englifh to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordiliary word gelt, for money.

Peacham on Drawing.]
I. Gold is the heavief, the moft denfe, the moft fimple, the moft ductile, and moft fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and feeming incorruptible. It is foluble by means of fea-falt; but is injured by no other falt, and is moft eafily of all mctals amalgamated with filver. Gold is frequently found native, and very rarely in a ftate of ore. It never conftitutes a peculiar ore, but is found moft frequently among ore of filver. Native gold is feldom found pure, but has almoft conftantly filver with it, and very frequently copper. Gold duft, or native gold, in fmall maffes, is mixed among the fand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is found, in the greateft abundance, bedded in maffes of hard ftone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the mines of Peru. Pure gold is fo fixed, that Bocrhaave informs us of an ounce of it fet in the eye of a glafs furnace for two months, without lofing a fingle grain. Hill on Folfls.
Gold hath thefe natures: greatnefs of weight, clofenefs of parts, fixation, pliantnefs or foftnefs, immunity from ruft, and the colour or tincture of yellow. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. Shakef. Rich. III. We commonly take fhape and colour for fo prefumptive ideas of feveral fpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily fay this is gold, and that a filver groblet, only by the different figures and colours reprefented to the eye by the pencil. Lickic.

The gold fraught veffel, which mad tempefts beat,
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. Dryd. Tyran. Love. 2. Money.

For me, the gold of France did not feduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The fooner to effect what I intended. Shakefp. Henry V.
Thou, that fo foutly haft refifted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou haft any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. Sbakef. H.VI.
If I want gold, fleal but a beggar's dog,
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. Shakefpeare.
3. It is ufed for any thing pleafing or valuable. So among the ancients $\chi$ pūn $\dot{n} \dot{\alpha} \varphi_{g}$ goitn ; and animamq; morefque aureos educit in afra. Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. Shakejpeare's Henry V. Gold of Pleafure. n. f. [myagrum, .]
It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a crofs, out of whofe cup arifes the pointal, which becomes a turbinated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong feed, and two empty celis at the point.
Go'ldbeater. n. f. [gold and beat.] One whofe occupation is to beat or foliate gold fo as to gild other matter.
Our goldveater:, though, for their own profit fake, they are wont to ufe the fineft coined gold they can get, yet they fcruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-mafters are wont to alloy with copper or filver, to make the coin more fiff, and lefs fubjeç to be wafted by attrition. Bo;ic.

This gilder was a goldbeater.
Boile.
Pofe.
Go'ldeeater's Skin. n.f. The inteftinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or fmall frefh wounds, as is now the common practice.
${ }^{2}$ uincy.
When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife or lancet at each divifion, as low as the flower has burn it, and bind it about with a narrow fip of golddeater's skin, which moiften with your tongue, and it will ttick together.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Go'ldbound. adj. [ gold and bound.] Encompafied with gold.
rhy air,
Thou other goildbound brow, is like the firft. Shakesp. Aicecb.

GO'LDEN. alj. [from gold.]

1. Made of gold; confifting of gold.

O would to God that the inclufive verge
Of golden metal, that muft round my brow,
Were red-hot feel to fear me to the brain. Shakef. R. III. Nine royal knights in equal rank fucceed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery fteed,
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. Dryden.
2. Shining ; bright ; fplendid; refplendent.

So fweet a kifs the golden fun gives not
To thofe frefh morning drops upon the rofe;
Nor fhines the filver moon one half fo bright
Through the tranfparent bofom of the deep.
Shakefprare. Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliftering grief,
And wear a golden forrow. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Heaven's golden winged herald late he faw
To a poor Galilean virgin fent.
Craflaw.
To her hard yoke you muft hereafter bow,
Howe'er fhe fhines all golden to you now.
Dryden.
And fee the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining foft on many a golden cloud. Rowe's Royal Conv.
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden ruffeting hath a gold.coloured coat under a ruffet
hair, and its flefh of a yellow colour.
Mortimer.
4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all fort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweft glofs,
Not caft afide fo foon.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth:
That verfe which they commonly call golden, has two fubftantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace.

Dryden.
Thence arifes that golden rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us

Watts's Logick.
5. Happy; refembling the age of gold.

They fay many young gentiemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelenly, as they did in the golden world.

Shake Jpeare's As you like it.
Gólden Saxifrage. n. $\int$. [chryfoplenium, ]
It hath a perennial fibrofe root: the flowercup is divided into four parts: the flower has no vifible petals, but eight ftamina, or threads, which furround the ovary: the pointal becomes a membraneous veffel, which is forked and bivalve, inclofing many fmall feeds. It grows wild upon marhy foil, and in flady woods. Miller.
Go'ldenly. adv. [from golden.] Delightfully; fplendidly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at fchool, and report fpeaks goldenly of his profft:
goldenly of his profit. Shake/peare's As you like it.
Go'LDFINCH. n. $\int$. [Jolbjnc, Saxon.] A finging bird, fo named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordhire a proud tajlor.

Of finging birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks,
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrufhes, and divers others. Carew. A go!dfinch there 1 faw , with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from fide to fide. Dryden.
Go'ldfinder. n. f. [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A term ludicroully applied to thofe that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill
He fuck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pafs'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goidfinders.
Swift.
Go'ldhammer. n. f. A kind of bird
Dict.
Go'lding. n. f. A fort of apple.
DiEF.
Góldney. n.f. A fort of fifh, otherwife called Gilthead, which fee.
Górodpleasure. n. F. An herb. Dift.
Go'ldsize. n.f. A glue of a golden colour; glue ufed by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldfize, and other colours. Pcacbam on Drawing.
Go'LDSMITH. n. $\int$. [zolb and jmic, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor goldfrith came to me. Shakefpeare.
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The goldfinith or fcrivener, who takes all your fortune to difpofe of, when he has beforehand refolved to break the fol-
lowing day, does furely deferve the gallows.
Swift.
Go'lnylocks. n. $\int$. [coma aurea, Latin.]
It hath a fibrofe perennial root: its numerous leaves are produced alternately on every fide the branches: the flowers are yellow, and produced either fingly or in an umbel upon the tops of the branches.

Miller.
GoLl. n. f. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealoan, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Ufed in contempt, and obfolete.

They fet hands, and Mopfa put to her golden golls among them; and blind fortune, that faw not the colour of them, gave her the preheminence.

Sidney, b. ii.

Gome. n.f. The black and oily greafe of a cart-whecl.
Tails
GO'MPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form of articulation.
Gomphofs is the connexion of a tooth to its focker. Wifeinn GO'NDOLA. n.. . [gondole, French.] A boat much ufed is Venice; a fmall boat.

## He faw did fwim

Along the fhore, as fwift as glance of cye,
A little gondelay, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. Fairy (2)ueen
In a gondola were feen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jeffica.

Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venict. As with gondola's and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring.
Prior.
Gondoli'er. n.f. [from gondola.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Tranfported with no worfe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the grofs clafps of a lafcivious Moor. Shakef. Othello.
Gone. part. preter. [from go. See To GO.] As,
I need not qualify thefe remarks with a fuppofition that I
have gone upon through the whole courfe of my papers. Addif.

1. Advanced ; forward in progrefs.

I have known fheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. Mort.
The obfervator is much the brifker of the two; and,
think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence' than his Prefbyterian brother.

Swift.
2. Ruined; undone.

He muft know'tis none of your daughter, nor my fifter ; we are gone elfe.

Shakeffeare's Winter's Tale.
3. Paft.

I'll tell the fory of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this ifle.
Shakefpeare's Tempef.
4. Loft ; departed.

When her mafters faw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas.

AETs xvi. 19
Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only thofe
that are in prefence, and is tranfient and gone. Holder. 5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and gone.
Oldbam.
A dog, that has his nofe held in the vapour, lofes all figns of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite gone.

Addijon's Remarks on Italy.
Go'nfalon. \}n. f. [gonfanon, French; gunfana, Inlandick,
Gónfanon. $\}$ from gumn, a battle, and fani, a flag. Mr. Lye. An enfign; a ftandard.

Ten thoufand thoufand enfigns high advanc'd,
Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. Milton's Parad. Lof, b. v.
Gonorrhoe'a. n. $\int$. [yóv(F) and $\rho$ psw.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.
Rauty mummy or ftone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks : they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to ftop gonorrbeeas. Woodward on Foffils.
GOOD. adj. comp. better, fuperl. beft. [бо0, Saxon; goed, Dutch.]

1. Having fuch phyfical qualities as are expected or defired.

God faw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good. Gen. i. 31 Take ye good heed unto yourfelves. Deutr.ii. 4. A univerfe of death! which God by curfe
Created evil; for evil only good. Milt. Paradife Loff. Refolv'd
From an ill caufe to draw a good effect. Dryden's Fables.
Notwithffanding this criticifm the verfes were good. Specfat.
A man is no more to be praifed upon this account, than becaufe he has a regular pulfe and a good digeftion. Addifon.
We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's affiftance, as to know what is good for us without his direction.

Smalridge's Sermons.
Ah! ne'er fo dire a thirft of glory boaft,
Nor in the critick let the man be loft!
Good nature and good fenfe muft ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. Popers Eff. on Critic,
2. Proper; fit ; convenient.

It is not good that the man fhould be alone. Gen. ii, 18.
We thought it good to be left at Athens alune. I Thef. iii. s.
Amongt a man's peers a man thall be fure of familiarity, and therefore it is gool a little to keep ftate: amongft a man's inferiors one thall be fure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar.

Bacor, Efay 53
Let us, if you think grod, give Martius leave to proceed in
his difcourfe.
Bacon's boly iliar.
He concluded, that it was a gsod time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suflex. Clareniton, b. viii 3. Uncorrupted ; undamaged.

He alfo bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would laft good for his cating a whole year.
4. Wholfome ; falubrious.

A man firft builds a country feat,
Then finds the walls not good to eat.
Prior.
5. Medicinal ; falutary.

The water of Nilus is fweeter than other waters in tafte, and it is excellent good for the fone and hypochondriack mclancholy.
6. Pleafant to the tafte.

Eat thou honey, becaufe it is good; and the honeycomb, which is fweet.

Prov. xxiv. 13.
Of herbs and plants fome are good to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purllane.
7. Complete; full.

The Proteftant fubjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people.
8. Ufeful; valuable

All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit.

Collier of Envy.
We difcipline betimes thofe other creatures we would make ufeful and good for fomewhat.
9. Sound; not falfe; not fallac:ous.

He is refolved now to fhew how flight the propofitions were which Luther let go for good.
10. Legal ; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military cuftom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainfhip in the fame regiment. Wotion.
11. Confirmed; attefted; valid.

Ha! am I fure fhe's wrong'd ? Perhaps'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make good your accufation. Smith.
12. Having the qualities defired to a confiderable degree; fufficient; not too little.

The king had likewife provided a good fleet, and had caufed a body of three thoufand foot to be embarked on thofe fhips.

Clarendon, b. ii.
13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted fenfe; as good as, no better than.

Therefore fprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, fo many as the ftars of the fky in multitude. Heb. xi. 14. No worfe.

He tharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as good as in poffeffion of the victory, had moft cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. Knolles. The mafter, I am fure, will be as good as his word, for his own bufinefs.

L'Eftrange, Fable $5^{2}$.

## 15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there muft have been but one fovereign over them all, or elfe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as thefe.
16. Skilful; ready ; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confefs; as thofe are generally good at flattering who are good for nothing elfe. South's Sermons.

I make my way where e'er I fee my foe;
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. Dryd. Span. Fryar. 17. Happy ; profperous.

Behold how grood and how pleafant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.
$P$. cxxxiii. 1.
Many good morrows to my noble lord!
-Good morrow, Catefby, you are early ftirring. Shak.R.III. Good e'en, neighbours;
Gord e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. Shakefp. Coriclan. At once good night:
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. Shakepcare's Macbeth.
At my window bid good morrow.
Good morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. Addijon. 18. Honourable.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good name,
The only honour of the wifhing dame.
19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expreffing temper of mind.

That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 Mac. xi. 26.
Quietnefs of mind improves into cheerfulnefs, enough to make me juft fo good humoured as to wifh that world well.

Pope to Swift.
20. Confiderable; not fmall though not very great.

A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth fhould hear the word.

Acts xv. 7.
It feemeth the plant, having a great falk and top, doth prey upon the grafs a grod way about, by drawing the juice of the carth from it.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Mirtle and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a good ipace one from the other, will mcet. Peacham on Drawing.
We may fuppofe a great many degrees of littlenefs and Jightnefs in thefe earthy particles, fo as many of them might
float in the air a good while, like exhalations before they fell down. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. They held a good fhare of civil and military employments during the whole time of the ufurpation.

Suift.
21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.

If the critick has publifhed nothing but rules and obfervations in criticifm, I then confider whether there be a propriety and elegance in lis thoughts and words, clearnefs and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his raillery.

Addij'm's Guardian.
Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we exprefs by the word good breeding.

Addifon's Spectator.
Thofe among them, who return into their feveral cuuntries, are fure to be followed and imitated as the greateft patterns of wit and good breeding.
22. Real ; ferious ; earneft.

Love not in grod earneft, nor no farther in fport neither, than with fafety of a pure blufh thou may'f in honour come off again. Shakejpeare's As ycu like it.
23. Rich; of credit ; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a good man : my meaning, in faying that he is a good man, is to have you underftand me that he is fuffcient. Shakefpeare's Merchant of Verice.
24. Having moral qualities, fuch as are wifhed; virtuous.

For a good man fome would even dare to die. Romi. v. 7.
The woman hath wrought a good work upon me. Matt.
Grant the bad what happinels they would,
One they muft want, which is to pafs for good.
25. Kind ; foft; benevolent.

Matters being fo turned in her, that where at firf liking her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief caufe of liking her manners. Sikney, $b$. ii.

Glory to God in the higheft, and on earth peace and $g: c d$ will towards men.
Without good nature man is but a better kind of vermin. Baccn's Orvam. Ratina.
Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and paffion ftrive
Which of the two hould be above,
And laws unto the other give.
Suckling.
'Tis no wonder if that which affords fo little glory to God, hath no more good will for men. Decay of Piety
When you fhall fec him, fir, to die for pity,
'Twere fuch a thing, 'twould fo deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were good natur'd. Denh. To teach him betimes to love and be good natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honeft man. Locke.
Good fenfe and good nature are never feparated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwife. Dryd. Juven. Dedicat.
Affability, mildnefs, tendernefs, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original fignification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily ufe.

Dryder.
This doctrine of God's good will towards men, this command of mens proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and fubftance, this the very fpirit and life of our Saviour's whole inftitution? Sfratt's Sermons.

It was his greateft pleafure to fpread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one fenfible of his good will to mankind.

Calamy's Sermons.
How could you chide the young good natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with fo ftern an air. Addif. Cato. 26. Favourable; loving

But the men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt. 1 Sa. xxv. ${ }^{1} 5$ Truly God is good to Ifrael, even to fuch as are of a clean heart.
$P \int$. Ixxiii. 1 .
You have good remembrance of us always, defiring greatly
to fee us, as we alfo to fee you. $\quad$ Theff. iii. 0 .
This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, muft neceffarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elfe but itfelf, nor made by any other original but the good liking and will of him that firf made this combination.

Locke.
27. Companionable; fnciable; merry. Often ufed ironically. It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a good fellow in his youth.

Afcham's Schosimafler.
Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well.

Clarerdis, b. viii.
Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevert the cuftom of having the cup often at his nofe; a daingerous beginuing and preparation to grod fellowifhip. Locke.
28. It is fometimes ufed as an epithet of fiight contempt, im
plying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.
My good man, as far from jealoufy as I am from giving him caufe. Shatelpare's Merry Wives of Windjor.
She had left the good man at home, and brought away ber gallant.

Addijon's Spectator.
29. In a ludicrous fenfe.

As for all other good women that love to do bui little work, how handfome it is to loufe themfelves in the funfinin, the that have been but a while in Ireland can well witucfs. Sforifer.

## GOO

30. Hearty ; earneft ; not dubious.

He, that faw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by good will, obeyed.

Sidney, b.ii.
The good will of the nation to the prefent war has been fince but too much experienced by the fuccefles that have attended it.

Temple.
Good will, the faid, my want of ftrength fupplies;
And diligence fhall give what age denies. Dryden's Fables.
31. In Good time. Not too faft.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them difpute againft a vacuum in the fchools. Collier on Human Reafon. 32. In Good footh. Really; feriounly.

What, muft I hold a candle to my fhames?
They in themfelves, good footh, are too too light. Sbakefp. 33. Good [To make.] To kecp; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.
There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making good the fight without any ground given. Bacon's Henry VII. He forced them to retire in fpite of their dragoons, which were placed there to make good their retreat.

Clarendon. Since we claim a proper intereft above others in the preeminent rights of the houhhold of faith, then, nio doubt, to make good that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this houlhold, and diftinguin it from all others.

Spratt's Sermons.
He without fear a dangerous war purfues;
As honour made him firtt the danger chufe,
So ftill he makes it good on virtue's fcore. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
34. Good [To make.] To perform ; to confirm.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to make all this good. Shakefp. Rich. II. While the fo far extends her grace,
She makes but good the promife of her face. Waller.
Thefe propofitions I Thall endeavour to make good. Smalridge. 35. Good [To nake.] To fupply.

Every diftinct being has fomewhat peculiar to itfelf, to make good in one circumftance what it wants in another. $L^{\prime} E \neq \Omega$. Good. n. f.

1. That which phyfically contributes to happinefs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.

I fear the emperor means no good to us. Shak. Tit. Andr.
Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me. Sbak. Midfum. Night's Dream. He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither good nor harm.

Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prefcribing truth to wit, and good to will.
Davies.
This caution will have alfo this good in it, that it will put them upon confidering, and teach them the neceffity of examining more than they dor

Locke.
Good is what is apt to caufe or increafe pleafure, or diminifh pain in us; or elfe to procure or preferve us the poffeffion of any other good, or abfence of any evil.

Refufe to leave thy deftin'd charge too foon,
And for the church's good defer thy own.
Prior.
Works may have more wit than does them good,
As bodies perifh through excefs of blood. Pope's Eff. on Crit.
A thirft after truth, and a defire of good, are principles which ftill act with a great and univerfal force. Rogers. 2. Profperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Thofe excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the good, not ruin of the ftate. Ben. Fobnf. Catiline. 3. Earneft; not jeft.

The good woman never died after this, 'till the came to die
for good and all.
4. Moral qualities, fuch as are defirable ; virtue ; righteoufnefs;
L'Efrange. piety.

Depart from evil, and do good.
$P \int$. xxxiv. 14.
Empty of all good, wherein confifts
Woman's domeftick honour, and chief praife. Milt. P. L.
By good, I queftion not but good, morally fo callet, bonum boneffum ought, chiefly at leaft, to be underftood; and that the good of profit or pleafure the bonum utile, or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.

Nor holds this earth a more deferving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good
South.

Dryden.
5. Good placed after bad, with as, feems a fubftantive; but the 5. Goodfor is, I think, vitious; and good is rather an adjective elliptically ufed, or it may be confidered as adverbial. See Good adv.

The pilot muft intend fome port before he fteers his courfe, or he had as good leave his veffel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.

Soutb's Sermons.
Without good nature and gratitude, men had as good live in a wildernefs as in a fociety.
Good. adv.
3. Well; not ill ; not amifs.
2. As Good. No worfe.

## $G O 0$

Was I to have never parted from thy fide;
As good have grown there ftill a lifelefs rib.
Miltorio
Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not as good haüc been eating worms now as pigeons? L'Efrange.
Good. interjection. Well! right! It is fometimes ufed ironically.
Good! my complexion ! do'f thou think, though I am caparifon'd like a man, I have a doublet and hofe in my difpofition?

Shakefpenre's As you like it.
Goód-Conditioned. adj. Without ill qualities or fymptoms. Ufed both of things and perfons, but not elegantly:
No furgeon, at this time, dilates an abfcefs of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned. Sharp's Surgery. Good-now. interjection.

1. In good time; a la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now fit down, and tell me, he that knows, Why this fame watch?

Sbakeficare's Hamlet.
2. A foft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine!
Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
Goodiness. n. $\int$. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance.
She fung this fong with a voice no lefs beautiful to his ears, than her goodlinefs was full of harmony to his eyes. Sidney. The ftatelinefs of houfes, the goodlinefs of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.

Hooker, b. i.
Go'oDí Y. adj. [from good.]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine ; fplendid. Now little in ufe.

A prince of a goodly afpect, and the more goodly by a gravemajefty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. Sidn.

A goodly city is this Antium. Shakefp. Coriolanus. Patience and forrow ftrove
Which fhould exprefs her goodlief: you have feen
Sunihine and rain at once. Her fmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May: Her Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
Here from gracious England have I offer
Of goodly thoufands. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
But he's fomething ftain'd
With grief, thast's beauty's canker, thou might'ft call him A goodly perfon. Shakejpeare's Tempef. Rebekah took goodly raiment of her eldeft fon Efau, and put them upon Jacob. Gen. xxvii. 15-
There was not among the children of Ifrael a gooditer perfon than he.

1 Sa. ix. 2.
He had not, according to his promife to them in time of his diftrefs, made them any recompence for their goodly houfes and olive gardens, deftroyed in the country by Rofcetes in the former wars. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks. The goodlieft man of men fince born
His fons, the faireft of her daughters Eve. Milton. Of the fourth Edward was his noble fong;
Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful and young.
Not long fince walking in the field,
My nurfe and I, we there beheld
A goodly fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd.
How full of ornament is all I view
O goodly order'd work! O power divine !
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! Dryden's Innocence. His eldeft born, a goodly youth to view,
Excell'd the reft in flape and outward fhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. Dryden's Fables.
2. Bulky ; fwelling; affectedly turgid.

Kound as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he fails behind his link. Dryden.
3. Happy ; defireable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and goodly government of the Confeffor. Spenfer.

We have many goodly days to fee: Shak. Richard III.
Goo'dly. adv. Excellently. Obfolete.
There Alma, like a virgin queen moft bright,
Doth flourifh in all beauty excellent ;
And to her guefts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Atempered goodly well for health and for delight. F. शueen.
Goódly yood. n. $f$. [from goody.] Grace; goodnels. Ob= folete.

But mote thy roodlyhood forgive it me;
To meet which of the gods I hhall thee name. Fai. Quect.
Goo'dman. n.f. [good and man.]

1. A night appellation of civility : generally ironical.

Help ho! murther! murther !
-How now, what's the matter? part.
-With you, goodman boy, if you pleafe: come, İll flefh ye.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
2. A ruftick term of compliment; gaffer.

Are you my wife, and will not call me huband? My mèn thould call me lord: I am your goodman. Shaképpeare. Nay, hear your goodman delver. Shakefp. Hamlet. But fee the fun-beams bright to labour warn, And gild the thatch of goodman Hodge's barn. Gay's Paff. 4

Old goodman Dobron of the green,
Remembers he the trees has fcen.
Swift.
Go'odnEss. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ [from good.] Defirable qualitics cither moral or phyficial ; kindnefs; favour.
If for any thing he loved greatnefs, it was becaufe thercin he might exerciie his goodnefs.

Sidney, $b$. ii.
There is in all things an appetite or defire, whereby they incline to fomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of goodncfs. Hooker.

## All goodne/s

Is poifon to thy flomach.
-Yes, that goodne/s
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The goodnefs of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againft the king; your goodnefs,
Since you provoke me, thall be moft notorious. Sb. H.VIII.
There's no goodnefs in thy face. Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.
The goodnes of every thing is meafured by its end and ufe, and that's the beft thing which ferves the beft end and purpofe.

Tillot fon, Sermon 1 .
All feverally made him very particular relations of the frength of the Scots army, the excellent difcipline that was obferved in it, and the goodne/s of the men. Clarendon, b. ii.

No body can fay that tobacco of the fame goodness is rifen in refpect of itfelf: one pound of the fame goodness will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the fame goodnefs. Locke:
Goods. n.f. [from good.]

1. Moveables in a houre.

That a writ be fu'd againft you,
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Caftles, and whatfoever. Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
2. Wares ; freight ; merchandife.

Her majefty, when the goods of our Englifh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrefted likewife the goods of the Low Dutch here in England.

Raleigh's EJays.
Sallee, that fcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. Waller.
Goo'dY. n.f. [corrupted from good wife.] A low term of civility ufed to mean perfons.

Soft, goody hheep, then faid the fox, not fo;
Unto the king fo rafh ye may not go. Hubberds Tale Swarm'd on a rotten flick the bees I fpy'd,
Which erft I faw when goody Dobfon dy'd. Gay's Paftorals. Plain goody would no longer down;
${ }^{\text {'T }}$ Twas madam in her grogram gown.
Swift.
GOOSE. n. f. plural geffe. [ zor, Saxon; goes, Dutch; gawe, Erre, fing. sewey, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for foolifinefs.

## Thou cream-faced lown,

Where got'ff thou that goofe look?
Shakefp. Marbeth.
Since I pluckt gecef, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what' twas to be beaten 'till lately.

Smile you my fpeeches, as I were a fool?
Goofe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
Td drive ye cackling home to Comelot. Shakef. King Lear. Birds moft eafy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the goofe and fwan.

Peacham on Draving.
Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful geffe,
Difturb with nightly noife the facred peace. Dryd. Fables. A taylor's fmoothing iron.
Come in, taylor: here you may roaft your goofe. Shakefs. Gooseberry. n.f. [goofe and berry, becaufe eaten with young geefe as fauce.]
The leaves are laciniated or jagged : the whole plant is fet with prickles: the fruit grows difperfedly upon the tree, having for the moft part but one fruit upon a footfalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many fmall feeds, furrounded by a pulpy fultfance. The fpecies are, 1. The common goofeberry. 2. The large manured goofeberry. 3. The red hairy goofeberry. 4. The large white Dutch goofeberry. 5. The large amber goofeberry. 6. The large green goofeberry. 7. The large red goofcberry. 8. The yellow-leaved goofeberry. 9. The friped-leaved goofeberry. Miller. Auguft has upon his arm a bafket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, goofeberries. Peacham.

Upon a goofeberry bufh a fnail I found;
For always friails near fweetett fruit abound. Gay's Paf. Go'oseroor. n.f. [chenopoolium, ] Wild orach.

The feeds are fingle and globofe in fome frecies ; but in others they are comprefied: the cup of the fower is quinquefid: the leaves grow alternately upon the falks between the feeds.

Miller.
Go'osegrass, n.f. Clivers; an herb. See Clivers.
Goofegraff, or wild tanfy, is a weed that frong clays are
cery fubject to. very fubject to.

Mortimer's Huslandry. GO'RBELLY. n.f. [from for, dung, and belly, according to Skinner and yunius, It may perhaps come from gor, Wellh, beyond, too much; or, as feems to me more likely, may be contracted from gormand, or gormand's bell', the belly of a
glutton.] A big paunch; a fwelling belly. A term of se proach for a fat man.
Go'rbellied. adj. [from gorbelly.] Fat; bigbellied; having fwelling paunches.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your fore were here. Slakiefp. Henry IV. p. i. Gord. n. f. An inftrument of gaming, as appears from Beatumont and Fletcher.

Warburton.
Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords and
ninepins.
Beaumont and Filetcher.
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for gords and Fulham holds.
Sbakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windjor.
GORE. n.f. [zone, Saxon ; gör, Welhh, fanious matter.]
I. Blood.

## A griefly wound,

From which forth gulh'd a ftream of gore blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ftain'd around,
And into a deep fanguine dy'd the graffy ground. F. Qucen.
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltefs gore. Dryden's $\mathbb{E n}$.
2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd ; though here thou fee him die,
Rolling in duft and gore. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi
His horrid beard and knotted treffes ftood
Stiff with his gore, and all his wounds ran blood. Denbam.
To Gore. v. a. [zebenıan, Saxon.]

1. To ftab; to pierce

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be gor'd with Mowbray's fpear. Shakef. R. II. No weaker lion's by a ftronger flain;
Nor from his larger tufks the foreft boar
Commiffion takes his brother fwine to gore. Tate's Juven.
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed fleel their foes in battle gore. Dryd.
To pierce with a horn.
Some tofs'd, fome gor'd, fome trampling down he kill'd.
Dryden's Preface to the Conqueft of Granadia.
He idly butting, feigns
His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk. Thomfon's Spring.
GORGE. n.f. [gorge, French.]
I. The throat ; the fwallow.

There were birds alfo made fo finely, that they did not only deceive the fight with their figures, but the hearing with their
fongs, which the watry inftruments did make their gorge
deliver.
Sidney.
And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my gorge
rifes at it. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Her delicate tendernefs will find itfelf abufed, begin to heave the gorge, difrelifh and abhor the Moor. Shakef. Otbello. 2. That which is gorged or fwallowed.

And all the way, moft like a brutifh beaft,
He fpewed up his gorge, that all did him deteft. Fa. Queen To Gorge. v. u. [ gorger, French.]
I. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to fatiate.

Thon deteftable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the deareft morfel of the earth. Sh. Ro. and $\mathcal{F u l}$.
Being with his prefence glutted, gorg'd, and full. Sbakef.
To gorge his appetite.
mefres,
Gorge with my blood thy barbarouskefpeare's King Lear.
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. Dryden.
I muft therefore defire, that they will not gorge him either
with nonfenfe or obfcenity. Addifon's Guardian.
Nor would his flaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's fands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. Addif. Catc.
The giant, gorg'd with flerh, and wine, and blood,
Lay fretcht at length, and fnoring in his den. Addifon. 2. To fwallow: as, the fifb has gorged the book.

GO'RGEOUS. adj. [gorgias, old French. Skinner.] Fine; fplendid; glittering in various colours; flowy; magnificent. O, that deceit fhould dwell
In fuch a gorgecus palace! Shakef. R.meo and Juliet. As full of firit as the month of May,
And yorgeous as the fun at Midfummer. Skake/p. Hen. IV.
He bad them look upon themfelves and upon their enemies,
themfelves dreadful, their enemies gorgeous and brave. Hayzu.
The gorgeous Eaft, with richeft hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. Milton.
With gorgeous wings, the marks of fov'reign fway,
Go'r the two contending princes make their way. Dryd. Virgil
cently; finely. Thenty finely.
The duke, one folemn day, gorgeoufly clad in a fuit all over fpread with diamonds, loft one of them of good value. Wotton
Go'rgeousness. n.f. [from gorgeous.] Splendour ; magnificence; fhow.
Go'rget. n. f. [from gorge.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palfy fumbling on his gorget,
Shakes in and out the rivet. Sbakef. Troilus and Crefida.

He did oftentimes fpend the night in the church alone pray. g, his headpiece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. Ben. Fohnf. Cat. About his neck a threcfold gorgct,
As rough as trebled leathern target. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.
 which the fight turned beholders to fone; any thing ugly or horrid.

> Gorgons and hydras, and chimera's dire.

Why did'ft thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that gorgon face
To flare me into ftature.
Milton.
'RMAND. n. f. [gourmand, French.] A gred Dryden. ravenous luxurious fceder.
To Gormandize. v. u. [from gormand.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenoufly
Go'rmandizer. n. f. [from the verb.] A voracious cater.
Gorse. n.f. [zonr, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly 1hrub that
bears yellow flowers in Winter.
Go'ry. adj. [from gore.]

1. Covered with congcaled blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their gory fides the frefh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenfer.
Why do'ft thou fhake thy gory locks at me?
Thou can'ft not fay I did it. Shakefp. Macbeth.
2. Bloody ; murtherous; fatal. Not in ufe

The obligation of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain. Shak. Troil. and Creffida. Go'shawk. r. $\int$. [ 弓or, goofe, and bafoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful vifage on them caft;
So feem poor doves at gofhawks fight aghaft. Faivfox, b. iii. Go'siing.' n. f. [from goofe.]

1. A young goofe; a goofe not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling fo like a focl, as if you were hiphot? fays the goofe to her gofing. L'Efrange. Nature hath inftructed even a brood of goflings to ftick toge-
Swift. ther, while the kite is hovering over their heads. Swift. 2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, n. f. [zobcr rpel, or God's or good tidings ; ṡvay$\gamma_{\left.\text {ín } 100 \text {; } ; ~ \int o f k k e l, ~ f k e a l ~ f u a c h, ~ h a p p y ~ t i d i n g s, ~ E r f e .\right] ~}^{\text {. }}$

1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriftian revelation.

Thus may the gofpel to the rifing fun
Be fread, and flourifh where it firft begun.
Waller.
How is a good Chriftian animated and cheered by a ftedfaft belief of the promifes of the gofpel! Bentley's Sermons. 2. Divinity; theology.

To Go'spel. v. n. [from the noun.] To fill with fentiments of religion. This word in Shakefpeare, in whom alone I have found it, is ufed, though fo vencrable in itfelf, with fome degree of irony: I fuppofe from the gofpellers, who had long been held in contempt.

> Are you fo gofpell'd for this good man, al

To pray for this good man, and for his iffue,
Whofe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? Shakef. Go'speller. n. $\int$. [from gofpel.] A name of the followers of Wicklif, who firf attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papifts in reproach, from their profeffing to follow and preach only the gofpel.

Thefe gofpellers have had their golden days,
Have troden down our holy Roman faith. Rowe's 7 . Shore.
Go'ssamer. n. f. [goffipium, low Latin.] The down of plants ; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm funny weather, efpecially about the time of Autumn. Hanmer.

A lover may beftride the goflamour,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, fo light is vanity. Sbakef. Rom. and fuliet.
Had'ft thou been aught but goffamere, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'ft fhiver'd like an egg.
Four nimble gnats the horfes were,
Their harneffes of goffamere.
Sbakefo. King Lear.
The filmy goffamer now fits no more
Nor halcyons bafk on the fhort funny fhore. Dryd. Virgil.
GO'SSIP. n.f. [from zob and ryb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]
r. One who anfwers for the child in baptifm.

Go to a $g o \int_{z p} p$ 's feaft and gaude with me,
After fo long grief fuch nativity:
-With all my heart, I'll goffip at this feaft. Sbakefpeare.
At the chrifening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the caftle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his goffps. Davies on Ireland.
2. A tippling companion.

And fometimes lurk [ in a gof 7 p's bowl,
In very likenefs of a roafted crab,
In very likenefs of a roafted crab,
And when the drinks againft her lips I bob. Shakefpeare: 3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a gof ${ }^{2} p$ at his labour.
And be a $g \circ f$ I $p$ at his labour. $\quad$ Tis fung in ev'ry freet,
The common chang of in ev'ry ftrect,
govips when they meet. Dryden.

To Go'ssip. \% n. [from the noun.]
I. To chat ; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a goffip's feaft and gaude with me.
-With all my heart, I'll golfip at this feaft. Siakefpeare.
His mother was a votrefs of my order,
And, in the fpiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath the go/ $/ 2 p t$ by my fide.
Shakefpeare.
The market and exchange muft be left to their own ways of talking; and gofitpings not be robbed of their ancient privilege.

Lock.
2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feafts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of golipping. Shat. K. Fobno
Go'ssipred. n.f. [goofipry, from goffip.]
Goo $\int_{2 p r e d}$ or compaternity, by the canon law, is a fpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goflip to cither of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. Davies on Ireland. Go'sting, n.f. An herb.

Ainfworth.

## Got. pret. [from the verb get.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius got off.

Shakefpearc's Coriclanus.
If you have frength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therfites got thee, thou fhalt be
Lov'd and efteen'd.
Thryden's regions and this realm my wars have got;
This mournful empire is the lofer's lot. Dryd. Innocence. When they began to reafon about the means how the fea got thither, and away back again, there they were prefently in the dark.
Got. part. paff of get.

Woodward's Natural Hiffory.
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot fo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others gut by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reafon.

Knolles's Hifory of the Turks. Let him boaft
His knowledge of good loft, and evil got. Milt. Par. Loft. A gentle perfuafion in reafoning, when the firft point of fubmiffion to your will is got, will moft times do. Locke. If he behaves himfelf fo when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man fay what he will do when he is got above the world?

Arbuthnot's Hifory of fobn Bull.
Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born
Go'tten. part. palf. of get.
Wifdom cannot be gotten for gold. Fob. xxviii. 15.
Few of them, when they are gotten into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.

Temple.
Goud. n.f. Woad: a plant.
Tufter.
Gove. n.. A mow.
To Gove. v.n. To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.
To Gove. v.n.
An old word.
Load fafe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juft in the barn, it is out of defpair. Tuf. Husbandry.
To GO'VERN. v. a. [gouverner, French; guberno, Latin.]
I. To rule as a chief magiftrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redreffed in the governor than the governed; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Slaves to our paffions we become, and then
It grows impoffible to govern men.
2. To regulate ; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to govern all his counfels, defigns, and actions.
3. To manage; to reftrain.

Go after her, fhe's defperate ; govern her. Shak. K. Lear.
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to fyntax: as, ams governs the accufative cafe.
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a hip.

To Go'vern. v.n. To keep fuperiority; to behave with haughtinefs.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counfel, that you ftill may govern. Dryden.
Go'vernable. adj. [from govern.] Submiffive to authority; fubject to rule; obedient; manageable.
The fexiblenefs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headftrong, makes it more governable and fafe.
Go'vernance. n. f. [from govern.]

1. Government; rule ; management.

Jonathan took the governance upon him at that time, and rofe up inftead of his brother Judas. $\quad$ Mac. ix. $3^{1 .}$
2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wife handling, and fair governance,
I him recured to a better will. Fairy, Qucen, b. ii.
What! hall king Henry be a pupil ftill,
Under the furly Glo'fter's governance? Shakef. Hen. Vt.
3. Behaviour ; manners. Obfolete.

## GOV

Go'verninte. n. $\int$. [gouvermante, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more ufual and proper word is governefs.
Go'verness. n. $\int$. [gouvernereffe, old French, from govern.]

1. A female invefled with authority.

The moon, the governefs of floods,
Pale in her anger, wafhes all the air,
That rheumatick difeafes do abound.
Shatespeare.
2. A tuterefs; a woman that has the care of young ladics.

He prefented himfelf unto her, falling down upon both his kinces, and holding up his hands, as the old governefs of Danae is painted, when the fuddenly faw the golden fhower. Sidn. His thrce younger children were taken from the governe/s in whofe hands he put them. Clarendon, $b$. viii.
3. A tutorefs; an infructrefs; a diredtrefs.

Great affliction that fevere governefs of the life of man brings upon thofe fouls fhe feizes on. More againft Atheifm. Go'vernment. n. f. [gouvernment, French.]

1. Form of a community with refpect to the difpofition of the fupreme authority.

There feem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercifed according to the arbitrary commands and will of fome fingle perfon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or cuftom, and not to be changed without the confent of many.

Temple.
2. An eftablifhment of legal authority.

There they fhall found
Their government, and their great fenate chufo
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. Milton.
While he furvives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divifions rent ;
But the great monarch's death diffolves the government. Dryd. Every one knows, who has confidered the nature of government, that there muft be in each particular form of it an abfolute unlimited power.

Addifon.
Where any one perfon or body of men feize into their hands the power in the laft refort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Ariftotle and his followers call the abule or corruption of one.

Swift.
3. Adminiftration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things
Which fubjects make as happy as their kings.
Regularity of behaviour.
You needs muft learn, lord, to amend this fault Though fometimes it fhews greatnefs, courage, blood, Yet oftentimes it doth prefent harfh rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtinefs, opinion and difdain. Shakef. Hen. IV.
${ }^{\prime}$ 'T is government that makes them feem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. Shatef. H. VI.
5. Manageablenefs; compliance; obfequioufnefs.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he fhuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of fupple government,
Shall ftiff and flark, and cold appear, like death. Shakefp.
6. Management of the limbs or body. Obfolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary government. Fairy 2ueos.
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conftruction.

Go'vernour. n.f. [gouverneur, French.]

1. One who has the fupreme direction.

It muft be confefled, that of Chrift, working as a creator and a governour of the world by providence, all are partakers.

Hooker, b. v. f. 56.
They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governour of fuch ftupendious bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praife. Bentley.
2. One who is invefted with fupreme authority in a ftate.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governour among the nations.
$P \int$. xxii. 28.
The magiffrate cannot urge obedience upon fuch potent grounds as the minifter, if fo difpofed, can urge difobedience: as, for inftance, if my governour flould command me to do a thing, or I muft die, or forfeit my eftate; and the minifter fteps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my foul, if I obey that command, 'tis eafy to fee a greater force in this pcrfuafion. Soutb's Sermons.
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary
authority. authority.

## To you, lord governour,

Remains the cenfure of this hellifh villain. Shakef. Othollo. 4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his fpecial governour ;
And for his fafcty there I'll beft devife. Shakefp. Henry VI.
The great work of a governour is to fafhion the carriage, and form the mind; to fettle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wifdom.
5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold alfo the Ahips, which though they be fo great, and

## GOW

are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with 2 very mall helm, whitherfoever the governour lifteth. '7a. iii. 4. GOUGE. n. f. [French.] A chiffel having a round edge, for the cutting fuch wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. Moxom Go'ujeres. n.f. [from gouje, French, a camp trull.] The French difeafe.
Gourd. n. f. [gouborde, French.]

1. It hath a flower confifting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-fhape, for the moft part fo deeply cut that it feems to confift of five diftinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and fcmale flowers on the fame plant. The fruit of fome fpecies are long, of others round, or bottle-fhaped, and is commonly divided into fix cells, in which are contained many flat oblong feeds. Miller.

But I will hafte, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juicie\& gourd, will pluck fuch choice
To entertain our angel-gueft. Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. v. Gourd feeds are ufed in medicine; and they abound fo much int oil, that a fweet and pleafant one may be drawn from them by expreffion : they are of the number of the four greater cold feeds, and are ufed in emulfions.
2. A bottle [from gourt, old French. Skinner.]

The large fruit fo called is often fcooped hollow, for the purpofe of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the fame name, and fo the word is ufed by Chaucer. Hanmer. Gou rdiness. $n$. f. [from gourd.] A fwelling in a horfe's leg
after a journey. after a journey.

Farrier's Dict. Gou'rnet. n.f. A fifh.

Ainfworth.
GOUT. n. f. [goutte, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical difeare attended with great pain.

The gout is a difeafe which may affect any membranous part, but commonly thofe which are at the greateft diftance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the floweft, the refiftance, friction, and fricture of the folid parts the greateft, and the fenfation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme.

Arbuthnot on Diet.
One that's fick o' th' gout, had rather
Groan fo in perplexity than be cur'd
By th' fure phyfician death. Shakefpeare's Cymbelize.
This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out With rheumatifms, and crippled with his gout, Forgets what he in youthful times has done, And fwinges his own vices in his fon. Dryden's Fuvisnal. 2. A drop, [goutte, French; gutta, Latin.] Gut for drop is ftill ufed in Scotland by phyficians.
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon gouts of blood,
Which was not fo before. Shakejpeare's Macbotb. GOUT. n. f. [French.] A tafte. An affected cant word.

The method which he has publifhed will make thefe catalogues exceeding ufeful, and ferve for a direction to any one that has a goût for the like fludies.

Wodward on Fofils. Go'UTwort. n. f. [gout and wort.] An herb. Ainfworth.
Go'uty. adj. [from gout.] Go'UTY. adj. [from gout.]
I. Afflicted or difeafed with the gout.

There dies not abóve one of a thoufand of the gout, although I believe that more die gouty. Graunt's Bills of Mortal. Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. Dryd. Perf. Sat. Moft commonly a gouty conftitution is attended with great acutenefs of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. Arbutbnot on Dist. 2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. n.f. [gonna, Italian; gwn, Welfh and Erfe.]
A long upper garment.
They make garments either fhort, as cloaks, or, as gowns, long to the ground.

Abbot's Defcription of the World. If ever I faid a loofebodied gown, few me up in the firts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I faid a gown.

Shakefp. Taming of the Sbrew.
In length of train defcends her fweeping gown,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. Dry. A woman's upper garment.

I defpife your new gown, 'till I fee you dreffed in it. Pope. 3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as, divinity, medicine, law.
The benefices themfelves are fo mean in Irifh counties, that they will not yicld any competent maintenance for any honeft minifter, fcarcely to buy him a gown. Sponfer on Ireland.

Girt in his Gabin gozun the hero fat. $\quad$ Dryden's Exin. f. The drefs of peace.

He Mars dcpos'd, and arms to govins made yield;
Succefsful councils did him foon approve
As fit for clofe intrivues as
As fit for clofe intrigues as open field.
Drjder.
Go'wned. adj. [from gowun.] Dreffed in a gown.
A noble crew about them waited round
Of fage and fober peers, all gravely gown'd. Fairy 2 ureen: In velvet white as fnow the tronp was gown'd, The feams with fparkling emeralds fet around. Dryden. Go'wnman. n. f. [gozun and man.] A man devoted to tho adts of peace; one whofe proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongtt the lazy gownmen.
Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, Rowe. pofed of mean, fawning gownmen, dependants upon the court for a morfel of bread. grope ; to feel eacerly with the hands. from grapple.] To grope ; to feel eagerly with the hands.
My blood chills about my heart at the thought of thefe sogues, with their bloody hands grabbling in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. Arbutbnot's Hift. of Jchn Bull. To Gra'bele. v.a. To lie proftrate on the ground. Ainfew. GRACE. n. f. [grace, French; gratia, Latin; graace, Erfe.] 2. Favour ; kindnefs.

If the higheft love in no bafe perfon may afpire to grace, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. Sidney.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! Shakef. Such as were popular,
And well deferving, were advanc'd by grace. Daniel.
Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for thofe many acts of grace I have lately pafied ?

King Cliarles.
Such grace fhall one juft man find in his fight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. Milt. Par. Loff. Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave fpace
Which they would prove, his valour or his grace. Waller. Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace;
Then either of you knights may well deferve
A princefs born.
Dryden's Fables.
None of us, who now your grace implore,
But held the rank of fovereign queen before. Dryden, With profer'd fervice I repaid the fair,
That of her grace fhe gave her maid to know
The fecret meaning of this moral how.
2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. Prevenient grace defcending had remov'd
The ftony from their hearts, and made new flefl
Regenerate grow inftead.
Milton
The grace of God, that paffeth underftanding, keep your hearts and minds.

Common Prayer.
3. Virtue ; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants grace, who never wanted wit. Pops. 4. Pardon.

## Bow and fue for grace

With fuppliant knee
Milton.
5. Favour conferred.

I fhould therefore efteem it great favour and grace,
Would you be fo kind as to go in my place.

## 6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chearful fkies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this grace.
Dryden.
7. A goddefs, by the heathens fuppofed to beftow beauty.

This forehead, where your verfe has faid
The loves delighted and the graces play'd.
. Behaviour, confidered as decent or unbecomin
Have I reafon or good grace in what I do.
They would have ill grace in denying it.
9. Adventitious or artificial beauty ; pleafing appearance

Her purple habit fits with fuch a grace
On her fmooth fhoulders, and fo fuits her face. Dryd. 㢅 $n$.
To write and fpeak correctly gives a grace, and gains a
favourable attention to what one has to fay.
10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency fhould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with
graces, both of wit and learning, for better purpofes. Hooker.
To fome kind of men,
Their graces ferve them but as enemies. Sbak. As you like it.
In his own grace he doth exalt himfelf
More than in your advancement. Shakef. King Lear. The charming Laufus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only fecond in the grace
Of manly mien, and features of the face.
Dryden's EEn.
11. Embellifhment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateft grace.
Dryáen.
The flow'r which lafts for little fpace,
A fhort liv'd good, and an uncertain grace. Dryden.
12. Single beauty.

I pafs their form and every charming grace.
Dryden.
13. Ornament; flower; higheft perfection.

By their hands this grace of kings muft die,
If hell and treafon hold their promifes. Shakef. HenryV. 14. Virtue; goodnefs.

Where juftice grows, there grows the greater grace,
The which doth quench the brand of hellifh fmart. Fa. $2 u$. The king-becoming graces,
As juftice, verity, temp'rance, ftablenefs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no seligh of them.
Shakefgrarr's Macbetb.

The graces of his religion prepare him for the moft uferul difcharge of every relation of life.

Rogers.
15. Virtue phyfical

O, mickle is the pow'rful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, fones, and their true qualities. Shakefpeare.
16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the fame as your goodnces, or your elemency.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his grace,
That he will give you audience. Shakefp. Henry IV:
High and mighty king, your grace, and thofe your nobles
here prefent, may be pleafed to bow your ears. Bacon's H. VII: 17. A fhort prayer faid before and after meat.

Your foldiers ufe him as the grace'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. Shak. Coriolan. While grace is faying after meat, do you and your brethrent take the chairs from behind the company.

Swift.
Then chearful healths, your miftrefs fhall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet thall fay grace. Pope's Horace. Grace-cur. n. f. [grace and cup.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The grace-cup ferv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to fhew his play.
Prioro
To Grace. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellifh; to recommend ; to decorate.
This they fludy, this they practife, this they grace with 2 wanton fuperfluity of wit.

Hooker, b. v. f. 2. I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive;
To grace this latter age with noble deeds. Sbakefp. Her.IV:
Little of this great world can I fpeak,
And therefore little fhall I grace my caufe,
In fpeaking for myfelf.
Shakespeare's Otbello.
There is due from the judge to the advocate fome commen-
dation and gracing, where caufes are well handled. Bacon. Rich crowns were on their royal fcutcheons plac'd,
With faphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. Dryden By both his parents of defcent divine;
Great Jove and Phoebus grac'd his noble line. Pope's Statius
Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were referv'd to grace the foldiers too.
2. To dignify or raife by an aet of favour

## He writes

How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily graced by the emperor. Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.
Difpofe all honours of the fword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. Dryden's Fuverib 3. To favour.

When the guefts withdrew,
Their courteous hoft faluting all the crew,
Regardlefs pafs'd her o'er, nor grac'd with kind adieu. Drydo Gra'ced. adj. [from grace.]

1. Beautiful; graceful

He faw this gentleman, one of the propereft and beft graced men that ever I faw, being of a middle age and a mean ftature.

Sidncy, b.ii
2. Virtuous; regular ; chafte.

Epicurifm and luft
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a grac'd palace.
Shakefp. King Lear
Gra'cefun. adj. [from grace.] Beautiful with dignity.
Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the reft in arms the graceful' Turnus rode. Dryden?
Matchlefs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lifts, and graceful in the dance. Pope. Yet graceful eafe, and fweetnefs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. Pope. Grácefully. adv. [from graceful.] Elegantly; with pleafing dignity.

Through nature and through art the rang'd,
And gracefully her fubject chang'd.
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaft but walking gracefully implies a manner or mode fuper-added to that action.

Watts's Logick.
Gra'cefulness. n. f. [from graceful.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his fhoulders, and his breaft,
Did next in gracefulnefs and beauty ftand,
To breathing figures.
Dryden's Ovid.
He executed with fo much gracefulness and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.

There is a fecret gracefuluefs of youth which accompanies his writings, though the faidnefs and fobriety of age be want ing.

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit- and fenfe,
Which, though her modefty would Throud,
Breaks like the fun behind a cloud;
While gracefulness its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion fteals.
Swift

## GRA

Gra'celess, adj. [from grace.] Without grace; wicked; hopelefly corrupt; abandoned.

This gracelefs man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. Fairy 2 uten. Whofe hap thall be to have her,
Will not fo gracelefs be, to be ingrate.
Shatefpeare.
In all manner of gracelefs and hopelefs characters, fome are loft for want of alvice, and others for want of heed. L'Efr. Furnifh'd for offence, he crofs'd the way
Betwixt the gracelefs villain and his prey.
Dryden.
Gra'ces. n. f. Good graces for favour is feldom ufed in the fingular:-

## Demand deliv'ry of her heart,

Her goods and chattels, and good graces,
And perfon up to his embraces. Hudibras, $p$. iii.
Gra'cile. adj. [gracilis, Latin.] Slender; fmall. Dict.
Gra'cilentr, n. f. [gracilentus; Latin.] Lean. Dict.
Gracillity. n.f. [gracilitas, Latin.] Slendernefs; fmalnefs.

Dict.
GRA'CIOUS. adj. [gracieux, French.]
I. Merciful; benevolent.

Common fenfe and reafon could not but tell them, that the good and gracious God could not be pleafed, nor confequently workhipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. South's Serm. To be good and gracious, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the moft amiable things. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. Favourable ; kind.

And the Lord was gracious unto them, and had compaffion on them.

2 Kings xiii. 23.
A gracious beam of light ; from now infpire
My tongue to fing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.
3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and gracious by example than by rule.

Spenfer.
He made us gracious before the kings of Perfia, fo that they gave us food.

I Efdr. viii. 80 .
Goring, who was now general of the horfe, was no more gracious to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. Clarendon.
4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no lefs unhappy, their iffue not being gracious, than they are in lofing them when they have approved their virtues.
5. Excellent.

The grievous abufe which hath been of counfels, fhould rather caufe men to ftudy how fo gracious a thing may again be reduced to that firft perfection. Hooker, b. i. f. 10.
6. Graceful ; becoming.

Our womens names are more gracious than their Rutilia, that is, red head.

Camden.
that is, red head., Gra'clously. adv. [from gracious.] $^{\text {and }}$
i. Kindly ; with kind condefcenfion.

His teftimony he graciouly confirmed, that it was the beft of all my tragedies.

Dryder.

## He heard my vows, and gracioufly decreed

My grounds to be reftor'd, my former flocks to feed. Dryd. If her majefty would but gracioufly be pleafed to think a hardihip of this nature worthy her royal confideration. Swift.
2. In a pleafing manner.

Gra'ciousness. n. f. [from gracious.]

1. Kind condefcenfion.

The gracioufnefs and temper of this anfwer made no impreffion on them.

## 2. Pleafing manrier.

Grada'tion. n. f. [gradation, French; gradus, Latin.]

1. Regular progrefs from one degree to another.

The defire of more and more rifes by a natural gradation to
moft, and after that to all.
L'Efrange.
2. Regular advance ftep by ftep.

From thence,
By cold gradation, and well balanc'd form,
We fhall proceed with Angelo. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.
The palmift very elegantly exprefieth to us the feveral gradations by which men at laft come to this horrid degree of impiety.

Tillorfon, Sermon 2.
3. Order; arrangement.
' 7 is the curfe of fervice ;
Preferment goes by letter and affection, Not, as of old, gradation, where each fecond Stood heir to th' firft.

Shakefpeare's Othello.

## 4. Regular procefs of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct gradation of confequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the firft dictates of. nature. South.
Grada'tory. n.f. [gradus, Latin.] Steps from the cloifters into the church.
Gra'dient. adj. [gradiens, Latin.] Walking; moving by fteps.

Amonglt thofe gradient automata, that iron fpider is efpecially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigncfs, did
creep up and down as if it had becn alive. Wilkins.
GRA'DUAL. adj. [graduel, French.] Proceeding by degrees; adrancing fiep by ftep; from one ftage to another,

## GRA

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, fenfe, reafon, all fumm'd up in man. Milion.
Men ftill fuppofe a gradual natural progrefs of things; as that, from great, things and perfons fhould grow greater, 'till at length, by many fleps and afcents, they come to be at greateft.

Scuth.
Grádual. n. $\int$ [gradus, Latin.] An order of fteps.
Before the gradual proftrate they ador'd,
The pavement kifs'd, and thus the faint implor'd. Dryden. Graduaility. n.f. [from gradual.] Regular progreffion.

This fome afcribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the graduality of opacity and light. Brown's Vulg. Errours. Gra'dually. adv. [from gradual.] By degrees; in regular progreffion.

When the moon paffes over the fixed fars, and eclipfes them, your light vanifhes; not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at once. Newton's Opt.
The Author of our being weans us gradually from our fondnefs of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.

Srvift.
Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater denfity in diving, and of much lefs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. Arbutbnot. To GRA'DUATE. v. a. [graduer, French; gradus, Latin.]
I. To dignify with a degree in the univerfity.

John Tregonwel, graduated a doctor and dubbed a knight, did his prince good fervice. Carew's Survey of Cornwal. Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make fuch a noife as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to graduate a mafter of this art. Wotton's Architect. 2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the firits food at the fe vereft cold and greateft heat, and according to thefe obfervations he graduates his thermometers. Derban's Phyfico-Theology.
3. To raife to a higher place in the fcale of metals: a chimical term.

The tincture was capable to tranfmute or graduate as much filver as equalled in weight that gold.

Boyle
4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a caufe of blacknefs, but the falts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and graduate their colours with falts. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12. Gra'duate. n.f. [gradué, French, from gradus, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of graduates I dinlike the learned rout,
And chufe a female doctor for the gout.
Brampon:
Gradua'tion. n. f. [graduation, French, from graduate.]

1. Regular progrefion by fucceflion of degrees.

The graduation of the parts of the univere is likewife neceffary to the perfection of the whole. Grew's Cofmol. Sacra.

Of greater repugnancy unto reafon is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire, and often extinguifhed in oyl of mars or iron, the loadftone acquires an ability to extract a nail faftened in a wall. Brown's Vu. Eir 2. The act of couferring academical degrees.

Graff. n. $f$. [See Grave.] A ditch; a moat.
Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the graff broad and deep. Clarendon, $b$. viii. Graff. 2n. . [greffe, French.] A fmall branch inferted into Graft. \} the flock of another tree, and nourifhed by its fap, but bearing its own fruit ; a young cyon.
God gave unto man all kind of feeds and graffs of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the fenfual of beafts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. Raleigh.
It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the graft maketh a greater fruit, fo in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.

Bacon's Natural Hifory, No. 475
'Tis ufual now an inmate graff to fee
With infolence invade a forcign tree: Dryd. Virg. Gcorg. If you cover the top with clay and horfe-dung, in the fame manner as you do a graft, it will help to heel the fooner. Mort

Now the cleft rind inferted graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.
Pope. To GRAFF.
To GRAF 「. \}v.a. [greffer, French.]

1. To infert a cyon or branch of one tree into the flock of anothei. His growth is but a wild and fruitlefs plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the fock,
And graft you on to bear. .. Dryden's Don Sebafiar.
With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And graft more happy in their ftead.
Dryden.
2. To propagate by infertion or inoculation.

In March is good graffing the fiilful do know,
So long as the wind in the Eaft do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till paft be the prime,
For graffing and cropping is very gond time. Tufler's FHu:b.
To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to graft, not only upon young ftocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you graft but upon one ftock, the tree can bear but fow, Bacon.

## G R A

Now let me graff my pears, and prune the vine. Dryden. 3. To infert intu a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they alfo, if they bide not ftill in unbelief, fhall be graffed in; for God is able to graff them in again. Rom. xi. $z_{3}$.

Thefe are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and graff upon the Trojan line. Dryden's Enn. 4. To fill with an adfcititious bratich

We've fome old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be grafted to your relifh.
Shakefpcare's Col iolanus:
The noble ifle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ftock graft with ignoble plants. Sbakefp. R. III.
5. To join one thing fo as to receive fupport from another.

This refolution againft any peace with Spain is a new incident grafted upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us.

Swift.
May one kind grave unite each haplefs name,
And graft my love immortal on thy fame.
Pope.
Gra'fter. n. $f$. [from graff or graft.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.
I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the moft ikilful and experienced grafters of thefe parts, that a man fhall feldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the fame year in which the infition is made. Evelyn. Grail. n.f. [from gréle, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the fandy grals,
Drank of the ftream as clear as cryftal glafs. Fairy Queen. GRAIN. n.f. [graine, French; granumi, Latin; grano, Italian, has all the following fignifications.]

1. A fingle feed of corn.

Look into the feeds of time,
And fay which grain will grow, and which will not. Shakef
His reafons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bufhels of chaff. Sbakspeare's Merchant of Venice.
Let them pronounce the iteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their-mercy at the price of one fair word. Sbak. Ccriolanus.
Many of the ears, being fix inches long, had fixty grains in them, and none lefs than forty. Mortimer's Husbandry. 2. Corn.

## As it ebbs, the feedfman

Upon the flime and ooze fcatters his grain,
And fhortly comes to harveft. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Pales no longer fwell'd the teeming grain,
Nor Phœebus fed his oxen on the plain. Dryden's Paftorals.
'Tis a rich foil, I grant you; but oftner covered with weeds than grain.
3. The feed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any fingle body.

Thou exift't on many thoufand grains

## That iffue out of duft.

Sbakejp. Meaf. for Meafure.

## By intelligence

And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We fee each grain of gravel. Shakeffeare's Henry VIII.
5. The fmalleft weight, of which in phyfick twenty make a fcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a peny weight; a grain fo named becaufe it is fuppofed of equal weight with 2 grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, thie weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which arifeth, being multiplied, to fcruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. Ho!der.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing feverally feven drachms, in the air ; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and ninetcen grains: the balance kept the fame depth in the water as abovefaid.

Bacon's Pbyf. Rem.

## His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain.
Hudibras, po i. 6. Any thing proverbially fmall. For the whole world before thee is as a little grain of the balance.

Wifd. xi. 22.
The ungrateful perfon lives to himelff, and fubfifts by the good na grain.
grain.
7. Grain of Allowance. Something indulged or remitted; omething above or under the exact weight.
He, whofe very beft actions muft be feen with grains of al
lowance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. Addif.
I would always give fome grains of allowance to the facred
cience of theology. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter Knots, by the conflux of meeting fap
Infeet the found pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his courfe of growth. Shakefp 9. The body of the wood.

The beech, the fwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a fofter grain.
Dryden.

## GR A

10. The body confidered with refpeci to the form or direction of the conftituent particles.

The tooth of a fea-horfe, in the midft of the folicter parts, contains a curdled grain which is not to be found in ivory.

Brown's Vulgar Errouis, b. iii. c. $23^{\circ}$
Stones of a conftitution fo compae, and a grain fo fine, that they bear a fine polifll.

Woorhward.

1. Died or ftained fubfance

How the red rofes flufh up in her checks,
And the pure fuow with goodly vermil ftain,
Like crimfon dy'd in grain. Spenfer's Protbalamt. Over his lucid arms
A military veft of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibæan, or the grain
Of farra, worn by kings and herocs old. Milton's P. L^f.
Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkef grain,
Flowing with majeftick train.
Milton.
The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd grain! Milton's Para
Temper ; difpofition; inclination; humour.
Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muft do than what you fhould do,
Made you againft the grain to voice him conful. Shakefp. Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I fee, to argue 'gaint the grain. Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2. Old clients, weary'd out with fruitlefs care,
Difmifs their hopes of eating, and defpair;
Though much againft the grain, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for fupper, and provide a fire. Dryden's ${ }^{\prime}$ uvenal.
13. The heart ; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other ftiff and impatient of a fuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in grain. Hayward.
14. The form of the furface with regard to roughnefs and fmoothnefs.
The fmaller the particles of thofe fubftances are, the fmaller will be the fcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glafs until it be polifhed; but be they never fo fmall, they can wear away the glafs no otherwife than by grating and fcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polifh it no otherwife than by bringing its roughnefs to a very fine grain, fo that the fcratches and frettings of the furface become too fmall to be vifible.

Newton's Opt.
Gra'ined. adj. [from grain.] Rough; made lefs fmooth.
Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In fap confuming Winter's drizzled fnow,
Yet hath any night of life fome memory. Shakefpeare.
Grains. n. $\int$. [without a fingular.] The hufks of malt exhaufted in brewing.

Give them grains their fill,
Hufks, draff, to drink and fwill. Ben. Folnf. New Inn.
Gra'iny. adj. [from grain.]

1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

Gramércy. interj. [contracted fromi grant me mercy.] An obfolete expreffion of furprife.

Gramercy, fir, faid he; but mote I weet
What ftrange adventure do ye now purfue? Fairy 2 ueen.
Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? Shake $p$.
Gramíneous. adj. [gramineus, Latin.] Graffy. Gramincous plants are fuch as have a long leaf without a footfalk.
Gramini'vorous. adj. [gramen and voro, Latin.] Grafs. eating; living upon grafs.

The ancients were verfed chiefly in the diffection of brutes, among which the graminivorous kind have a party-coloured choroides.

Sharp's Surgery.
GRA'MMAR. n. f. [ grammaire, French; grammatica, Latin;


1. The fcience of fpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to fpeak but by the rules of grammar. Dryden's Dufrefroy.

Men , fpeaking language according to the grammar rules of that language, do yet fpeak improperly of things: Locke. 2. Propriety or juftnefs of fpeech; fpeech according to grammar.

Varium $\xi^{\circ}$ mutabile Semper femina, is the fharpeft fatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal muft be underfood to make them grammar. Dryden.
3. 'The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.
Gra'mmar School. n. f. A fchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou haft moft traitoroufly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a graminar fchool. Shakefpeare's Hen. VI.
The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar fchool I
Locke. cannot encourage.

Lacke.
Grammárian. n.f. [grammairien, French, from grammar.] One who teaches grammar ; a philologer.

Many difputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians. Holder's Elencints of Speech.
They who have called him the torture of grammarians, might alfo have called him the plague of tranflators. Dryden Gramma'tical. aij. [grammatica!, Fr. frammaticus, Latin] 1. Bclonging to grammar.

The beauty of viitue ftill being fet before their cyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than frammatical rules.

Sidne, b. ii
I fhall take the number of confonants, not from the gramnatical alphabets of any language, but from the diverfity of founds framed by fingle articulations with appulfe.
2. Taught by grammar.

They feldom know more than the grammatical confruction, unlefs born with a poetical genius. Diyden's Dufrefnoy. Gramma'ticaliy. adv. [from grammatical.] According to the rules or fcience of grammar.

When a fentence is diftinguifhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of fpeech which compofe it, then it is faid to be analyfed grammatically. Watts.

As grammar teacheth us to fpeak properly, fo it is the part of rhetorick to inftruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and grammatically true. Baker's Reffections on Learning.
GRAMMATICA'STER. n.f. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.
I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trifings of the French grammaticafters.

Rymer's Tragedies of the laft Age.
Gra'mple. n.f. A crab-fifh.
Rymer's 1 ragedies of the laft Age.
Ainfworth.
Gra'mpus. n.f. A large finh of the cetaceous kind.
Gra'nary. n.f. [granarium, Latin.] A forehoufe for threfhed corn:

Ants, by their labour and induftry, contrive the matter fo, that corn will keep as dry in their nefts as in our granaries.

Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .156$

## The naked nations cloath,

And be th' exhauftlefs granary of a world. Thomjon's Spring. Gra'nate. n. f. [from granum, Latin.] A kind of marble fo called, becaufe it is marked with fmall variegarions like grains. Otherwife Granite.
GRAND. adj. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great ; illuftrious ; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradife and garden of fo grand a Lord. Ruleigb's Hift. of the Wirld.
2. Great ; fplendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
$r_{\text {uiung }}$
3. Noble; fublime; lofty; conceived or expreffed with great dignity.
4. It is ufed to fignify afcent or defcent of confanguinity.

Gra'ndam. n.. . [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother ; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his grandam, and as chafte
As may be in the world. Sbakefp. Troilus and Creffrda. A woman's ftory, at a Winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandam.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
We have our forefathers and great grandames all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.

Dryden's Fables, Pref. Thy tygrefs heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou fhew'ft thy pedigree from fone;
Thy grandame's was the firft by Pyrrha thrown. Dryden. 2. An old withered woman.

## The women

Cry'd, one and all, the fuppliant fhould have right,
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. Dryden
Gra'ndchild. n. $\int$. [grand and child.] The fon or daughter of my fon or daughter; one in the fecond degree of defcent.

Auguftus Cæfar, out of indignation againft his daughters and Agrippa his grandibild, would fay that they were not his feed, but importhumes broken from him. Baccn's Apophthegms.

Thefe hymns may work on future wits, and fo
May great grandchildren of thy praifes grow. Donne
He hoped his majefty did believe, that he would never make
the leaft fcruple to obey the grandcbild of king James. C.arend.
Fair daughter, and thou fon and grandcbild both! Milt:n.
He 'fcaping with his gods and reliques f.ed,
And tow'rds the fhore his little grandchiid led.
Denham.
Gra'ndaughter. n.f. [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a fon or daughter.
Grande'e. n. $\int$. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.] A man of grcat rank, power, or dignity.

They had fome fharper and fome milder differences, which might eafily happen in fuch an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they fwayed. Wotton.

When a prince or grandec manifefts a liking to fuch a thing, men generally fet about to make themfelves confiderahle for fuch things.

Suutli's Sermons
Some parts of the Spanifh monarchy are rather for orna.
ment than frength: they furnifh out viceroyalties for the grandees, and pons of honour for the noble fimilies. Addifon. Grande'vity. n.f. [from grandavus, Latin.] Great age; length of life
Grande'vous. adj. [grandavus, Latin.] Leng lived; of great arge.
Grándeur. n.f. [French]

1. State ; fplendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magiftrate or great officer, he locks himfelf from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the diftance of ceremony and grandeur.
2. Elevation of fentiment or language.

Gra'ndfather. n. $\int$. [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the fcale of afcent.

One was faying that his great grandfather, and grandfather, and father died at fea: faid another, that heard him; an' I were as you, I would never come at fea. Why, faith he, where did your great grandather, and grandfather, and father die? He anfwered, where but in their beds? He anfwered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. Bacon's Apophtb.

Our grandchildren will fee a few rags hung up in Weftminfterhall, which coft an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boaft that their grandfatbers were rich and great.

Swift.
Grandifick. adj. [grandis and facio, Latin.] Making great.

Dict.
Gra'ndinous. adj. [grand,, Latin.] Full of hail; confifting of hail.
Gra'ndity. n. f. [from grandis, Latin.] Greatnefs; grandeur ; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, fmoothnefs and property, in quicknefs and briefnefs. Camden's Remains. Gra'ndmother. n.f. [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandinsther Lois, and thy mother Eunice. I Tim. i. 5. Gra'ndsire. n. $\int$. [grand and fire.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'ft thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my grandfire and my father fat? Sbakef. Hen. VI.
Thy grandfire, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name.
The wreath his grandfire knew to reap
By active toil and military fweat.
Prior.
2. Any anceftor, poetically.

Why fhould a man, whofe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabafter? Shakef. Merch. of Ven.
Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfires ftood. Dryden. So mimick ancient wits at beft,
As apes our grandfires in their doublets dreft. Pope.
Gra'NDSon. n.f. [grand and fon.] The fon of a fon or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy ftore,
Give much to you, and to his grandfons more.
Dryder.
Grandfathers in private families are not much obferved to have great influence on their grandfons, and, I believe, they have much lefs among princes.

Swift.
Grange. n. S. [grange, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a houfe at a diftance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs fell it ; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, faith he; the trees were all blafted, the fwine died of the meafles, the cattle of the murrain, and the fleep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goofe. Ben. Fobnjon's Dijcov.

At the moated grange refides this dejected Mariana. Shakef. The loofe unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and granges full
In wanton dance they praife the bounteous Pan.
Miltar.
If the church was of their own foundation, they might chufe, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein, unlefs, perhaps, the faid church had people belonging to it; for then they muft fill maintain a curate: and of this fort were their granges and priories. Ayliffe. Gra'nite. n. f. [granit, Fr. from granum, Lat. becaufe confifting as it were of grains, or fmall diftinct particles.] A ftone compofed of feparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardinefs, giving fire with fteel; not fermenting with acids, and impeifectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black fpots, commonly called moor-ftone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mafs. It is found in immenfe frata in Ireland, but not ufed there. In Cornwal and the adjacent counties it is found on the furface of the earth in prodigious maffes, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is ufed for the fleps of pullick buildings. Hard red granitc, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite; is valuable for its extreme hardnefs and beauty, and capable of a moft elegant poliflh. It is common in Fgypt and Arabia,

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and is alfo found in the Weft of England little inferiour．The vulgar opinion of therr being calt out of various fragments of marble，becaufe they appear cumpofed of particles or granules of i fficrent colvurs，is calily confuted by an accurate infpec－ tion of the ifructure and formation of thofe granules，the leaf and meanelt of which no human art could ever compofe，no fire leave in the fate in which we fee then．A third fort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours，red，white， black and yellow，and capable of an elegant polim．it is lit le inferiour in beauty to the oriental graite and there is menfe ferata of it in Minorca．Detached nodules of it，two or three foot in circumference，are alfo frequent on the fhore in pavingey，from whence it is brought as ballaft，and ufed in paving our ftreets．

Hill on Foffils．
Alabafter，marble of divers colours，both fimple and mixed the opulites，porphyry，and the granite．Woodveard． There are ftill great pillars of granite，and other fragments of this ancient temple．

Addifon on Italy．
Grani＇vorous．adj．［granum and voro，Lat．］Eating grain； living upon grain．
Graniv：rou；birds，as a crane，upon the firft peck of their bills，can diftinguifh the qualities of hard bodics，which the fenfe of men difcerns not without maftication

Brown．
Panick affords a foft demulcent nourithment，both for gra－ nivorous birds and mankind．Aibutbn：t on Ailiments． Gra＇nnam．$n$ f．［for grandam．］Grandmother．Only ufed in burlefque works．

Oft my kind grannam told me，Tim，take warning．Gay． To GRAN I．v．a．［from garantir，French，＇Funius and Skin－ ner；perhaps，as Min⿻上丨iew thinks，from gratuito，or rather from gıatia or gratificor．］
1．To admit that which is not yet proved；to allow；to yield； to concede．
They gather out of Scripture gerieral rules to be followed in making laws；and fo，in effeat，they plainly grant，that we ourfelves may lawfully make laws for the church．

Grant that the fates have firm＇d，by their decree，
The Trojan race to reign in Italy．Dryden＇s $\mathbb{E} n$ ．$b$ ．vii． Suppofe，which yet 1 grant not，thy defire
A moment elder than my rival fire，
Can chance of feeing firft thy title prove？
Dryden．
If he be one indifierent as to the prefent rebellion，they may take it for grun：ed his complaint is the rage of a difap－ pointed man．

Addijon＇s Freeholder
2．To beftow fomething which cannot be claimed of right．
The God of Ifrael grant thee thy petition that thou haft afked of him
I Sa．xvii．
Then hath God aifo to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life．

## Did＇ft thou not kill this king？

## I grant ye．

－Do＇ft grant me，hedgehog？Then God grant me too，
Thou may＇ft be damned for that wicked deed．Shak．R．III
He heard，and granted half his prayer；
The reft the winds difpers＇d．
Grant．n．f．［from the verb．］
1．The act of granting or beftowing．
2．The thing granted；a gift；a boon．
Courtiers jufle for a grant，
And when they break their friendfhip plead their want．Dry．
3．［In law．］A gift in writing of fuch a thing as cannot aptly be paffed or conveyed by word only；as rent，reverfions，fer－ vices，advowfons in grofs，common in grofs，tithes，\＆ic．or made by fuch perfons as cannot give but by deed，as the king， and all bodies politick；which differences be often in fpeech neglected，and then is taken generally for every gift whatfo－ ever，made of any thing by any perfon；and he that granteth it is named the grantor，and he to whom it is made the grantee．A thing is faid to be in grant which cannot be af－ ligned without deed．

Cowel．
All the whole land is the queen＇s，unlefs there be fome grant．of any part thereof，to be fhewed from her majefty．

Spenfer＇s State of Ireland．
4．Conceffion；admiffion of fomething in difpute．
But of this fo large a grant，we are content not to take advantage．

Hooker，b．iii．S．it．
This grant deftroys all you have urg＇d before．Dryden．
Gra＇ntable．adj．［from grant．］＇i hat which may be granted．

The office of the bifhop＇s chancellor was grantable for life． Ayliffe＇s Parergon．
Gra＇ntee．n．f．［from grant．］He to whom any grant is made．

To fmooth the way for popery in Mary＇s time，the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the pofieffion of the abby－ Gra＇n＇tor．n．f．［from grant．］He by whom a grant is Suift． A duplex querela fhall not be granted under pain of furpen－ fion of the grantor from the execution of his office．Ayliffe． Gia＇nulary．adj．［from gramule．］Small and compect；re－ fembling a fmall grain or fecd．

Small－coal，with fulphur and nitre，proportionably mixed， tempered，and formed into gianu＇ary budies，do make up that powder which is in ufe for guns．Brown＇s Vulgar Errours． To GRANULATE．v．n．［granuler，Fr．from granum，Latin．］ To be formed into frmall grains．
The juice of grapes，infpiffated by heat，granulates into fugar．

Spratt．
To Gránulate．y
I．To break into fmall maffes or granulcs．
2．To raife into fmall afperities．
I have obferved，in many birds，the gullet，before its en－ trance in to the gizzard，to be much dilated，and thick fet，or as it were granu＇ated，with a multitude of glandules，each whereof was provided with its excretory veffel．
Granula＇tion．n． $\int$ ．［granulation，French，from gramulate．］
1．The act of pouring melted metal into cola water，fo as it may granulate or congeal into fmall grains：it is generally done through a colander，or a birchen broom．Gunpowder and fome falts are likewife faid to be granulated，from their refemblance to grain or feed：
2．The act of fhooting or breaking in fmall maffes．
Tents in wounds，by refifting the growth of the little gra－ nulations of the flefh，in procefs of time harden them，and in GRA＇NULE．n． $\int$ ．［from granum，Latin．］A fratp＇s Surgery． GRA＇NULE．n． $\int$ ．［from granum，Latin．］A fmall compact
particle．
Whery

With an excellent microfcope，where the naked eye did fee but a green powder，the affifted eye could difcern particular granules，fome blue，and fome yellow．Boyle on Colours．
$\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{RA}}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{NULous}$ ．adl．［from granule．］Full of litle Gra＇nulous．ailj．［from granule．］Full of little grains．
GRAPE．n．f．［grappe，French；krappe，Dutch．］The fruit of the vine，growing in clufters；the fruit from which wine is expreffed．
And thou fhalt not glean thy vineyard，neither fhalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard；thou fhalt leave them for the poor and franger． Lev．xix． 10. Turn back thine hand，as the grape gatherers into the bafkets．

Anacreon，for thy fake
I of the grape no mention make；
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell，
Curfed plant I lov＇d thee well．
Fer．vi． 9 ．

Here are the vines in early flow＇r difcry＇d，
Cowley．
Here grapes difcolour＇d on the funny fide．
Grape Hyacinth，or Grape Flower．See Mope＇s Ody／fey． Gra＇pestone，$\quad$［grape and
tained in the grape［grape and fone．］The flone or feed con－ tained in the grape．

When obedient nature knows his will，
A fy，a grapefone，or a hair can kill．
Prior．
GRA＇PHICAL．adj．［ $\gamma \rho^{\alpha} \dot{\Phi} \varphi \omega$ ．］Well delineated．
Write with a needle，or bodkin，or knife，or the like，when the fruit or trees are young；for as they grow，fo the letters will grow more large and graphical．Bacon＇s Natural Hiftory． Gra＇phically．adv．［from grapbical．］In a picturefqueman－ ner ；with good defcription or delineation．
The hyena odorata，or civet cat，is delivered and graphically defcribed by Caftellus．Brown＇s Vulgar Errours，b．iii
Gra＇pnel．n．．［grapin，French．］
1．A fmall anchor belonging to a little veffel．
2．A grappling iron with which in fight one fhip faftens on another．
To GRA＇PPLE．v．n．［grabbelen，Dutch；krappeln，German．］
1．To contend by feizing each other，as wreftlers．
They muft be alfo practifed in all the locks and gripes of wreftling，as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple，and to clofe．

Milton．
Living virtue，all atchievements paft，
Meets envy，ftill to grapple with at laft．
Waller：
Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance， and endure the everlafting burnings？

Antæus here and ftern Alcides firive，
And both the grappling fatues feem to live
2．To conteft in clofe fight
I＇ll in my ftandard bear the arms of York，
To grapple with the houfe of Lancafter．Sbakefp．Hen．VI Sometimes，from fighting fquadrons of each fleet，
Two grajpling Ætna＇s on the ocean mect，
To Grápple．v．a． To Graple．v．a．
1．To faften；to fix ；to join indiffolubly．Now obfolete
Grapple your minds to fternage of the navy，
And leave your England as dead midnight till．Shak．H．V
I will put that bufinefs in your bofoms
Whofe execution takes your enemy off，
Grapples you to the heart and love of us．Shakefp．Macbeth． 2．Tofeize；to lay faft hold of
Gra＇pple．n． $\int$ ．［from the verb．］
I．Conteft hand to hand，in which the combatants feize each other；the wreflers hold．

As when earth＇s fon，Antæus，ftrove
With Jove＇s Alcides，and，oft foil＇d，ftill rofe

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Frefh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joind,
Throttled at lenoth in th' air, expir'd and fell. Or did his genius
Know mine the ftronger demon, fear'd the grapfle,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To fkulk behind my fword. Dryden's Don Selafiian.
2. Clofe fight.

In the grapple I boarded them ; on the inftant they got clear of our fhip, fo I alone became their prifoner. Stakef: Hamlet. 3. Iron inftrument by which one fhip faftens on another.

But Cymon foon his crooked grapples caft,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. Dryden. Gra'pplement. n.f. [from grapple.] Clofe fight; hoftile embrace.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him ftay'd
With their rude hands and griefly grapplement. Fairy 2ueen. Gra'shopper. n. $\int$. [gra/s and hop.] A fmall infect that hops in the Summer grafs. The cicada of the Latins, or cicala of the Italians, is often by the poets tranflated graflopper, but improperly.

Her waggon fookes made of long fpinners legs,
The cover of the wings of gra/boppers. Shakef. Ro. and $\mathcal{F} u l$.
Gra/boppers eat up the green of whole countries. Bacon.
Where filver lakes, with verdant fhadows crown'd,
Difperfe a grateful chilnefs all around;
The gra/bopper avoids the untainted air,
Nor in the midft of Summer ventures there.
Addifon.
The women were of fuch an enormous fature, that we appeared as gra/boppers before them.

Addifon's spectator.
Gra'sier. See Grazier.
To GRASP. v a [grafpare, Italian.]
I. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could grafp water and bind the wind.

Sidhey, b. ii.

## In his right hand

Grafping ten thoufand thunders, which he fent
Before him, fuch as in their fouls infix'd

## Plagues.

Milton's Paradife Lof, $b$. vi.
Kings, by grafping more than they could hold,
Firft made their fubjects, by oppreffion, bold. Denham.
Doom, as they pleafe, my empire not to fand,
I'll grafp my fceptre with my dying hand. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
2. To feize; to catch at.

This grafping of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was defired the Summer before.

Clarendon.
To Grasp. v. n.
I. To catch; to endeavour to feize ; to try at.

So endlefs and exorbitant are the defires of men, that they will grafp at all, and can form no fcheme of perfect happinefs with lefs.

Swift.
2. To ftruggle; to ftrive; to grapple: Not now in ufe.

See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad difplay'd, as one that $g r a f p t$
And tugg'd for life.
Shake/peare's Henry VI. p. ii.
3. To gripe; to encroach.

Who grafps and grafps 'till he can hold no more. Dryden. Grasf. n.j. [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or feizure of the hand. Nor wanted in his grafp
What feem'd both fpear and fhield. Milton's Paradife Lof. This hand and fword have been acquainted well;
It fhould have come before into my grafp,
To kill the ravifher. Dryden's Don Sebafian.
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may fee it held fomething in its gra/p formerly.

Addifon on Italy.
2. Poffeffion; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think't
For the whole fpace that's in the tyrant's grafp,
And the rich Eaft to boot.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
3. Power of feizing.

> Within the direful grafp

Of favage hunger, or of favage heat
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grafp.

Clarendon, $b$. viii
Gra'sper. n. f. [from grafp.] One that grafps, feizes, or catches at.
GRASS. $n$. $\int$. [znær, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.
Ye are grown fat as the heifer at $\mathrm{graf} / \mathrm{s}$, and bellow as bulls.
fer. 1. 11.
The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prcjudiced, and almoft funk; for the flefh being young, and only gra/s fed, was thin, light and moift, and not of a fubftance to endure the falt, or be preferved by it, for long voyages, or a flow confumption.

Temple.
You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pafs,
Juft fiftecu, coming Summer's grafs.
Swift.

## G R A

It hath a rofe-maped flower of five large leaves, and five fmall at the bottom fringed, of a greenifh colour, and planted orbicularly: out of the flower-cup arifes the pointal, which surns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one celi filled with feeds. This plant grows wild in moft meadows, particularly in the North. It is called famafta from mount Parnaffus, where it was fuppofed to grow; and becaufe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grafs, though the plant has no refemblance to the grafs kind. Ailler.
To Grass. v. n. [from the noun.] To breed grafs; to become pafture.

Land arable, driven, or vorn to the proof,
With oats ye may fow it, the fooner to grafs,
More foon to be pafture, to bring it to pafs. Tuff. Husband.
Grass-plot. n.f. [grafs and pict.] A fmall level covered with fhort grafs.

Here on this grafs-flot, in this very place,
Come and fport. Shakejprare's Tempeft.
The part of your garden next your houfe fhould be a parterre for flowers, or grafs-plots bordered with flowers. Temply.
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and gra/s-plots. Mortimer's Husband, $y$. Grass-poly. A fpecies of Willow-wort, which fee.
Gra'ssiness. n.f. [from gradf.] The ftate of abounding in grafs.
GRA'ssy. adj. [from grafs.] Covered with grafs; abounding with grafs.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unfeen,
Nor the rank grafy fens delights untry'd. Spenfer. Rais'd of grafly turf
Their table was, and moffy feats had round. Milt. P. Loft.
The moft in fields, like herded beafts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the grafj; floor. Dryd. Ann. Mir. Grate. n. $\int$. [crates, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croffing each other: fuch as are in cloyfters or prifons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or elfe you had look'd through the grates, like a geminy of baboons. Shakefpeare.

Out at a little grate his eyes he caft
Upon thofe bord'ring hills, and open plain. Daniel's C. W.
A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed veftals,
who are endeavouring to creep out at the grates.
2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old fafnioned grate confumes coals, but gives no heat.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} \cdot 3^{\mathrm{c}}$.
To Grate. v. a. [gratter, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a sough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnafhing teeth did grate. Fai. $\mathscr{Q}^{2}$.
Blind oblivion fwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ftates characterlefs are grated
To dufty nothing.
Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
If the particles of the putty were not made to flick faft in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. Neruton's Opt.
2. To offend by any thing harfh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, foon he 'gan upftart,
Grinding his teeth and grating his great heart. Hulb. Tale.
They have been partial in the gofpel, culled and chofen out thofe fofter and more gentle dictates which fhould lefs grate and diffurb them.

Decaj of Piety.
Juft refentment and hard ufage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, grating as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. Dryden's Don Sclafiaan.
This habit of writing and difcourfing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoft the whole kingdom, and am apt to grate the ears of more than I could winh, was acquired during my apprenticefhip in London. Swift.
3. 'To form a found by collifion of afperities or hard bodies.

The grating thock of wrathful iron arms. Shakef. R.II. On a fudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring found,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harfh thunder, that the loweft bottom fhook
Of Erebus.
Milton's Paraciife Loft, b. ii.
To Grate. v.n.

1. To rub hard fo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreffion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been fuborn'd to grate on you
That you fhould feal this lawlefs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a feal divine? Shakef. Henry IV.
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elfe you had looked through the grates. Shakefpeare. Paradoxing is of great ufe; but the faculty muft be fo tenderly managed as not to grate upon the truth and reafon of things.

L'Efirange's Fables.
This grated harder upon, and raifed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the fecming unrcafonablenefs of former artic es.

South's Scrmors.

I never heard him make the leaft complaint, in a care that would have gocted forely on fome men's patience, and have filled their lives with difenntent.

Lucke
2. To make a harfh noife, as that of a rough body drawn over nother.
We are not fo nice as to caft away a fharp knife, becaufe the edge of it may fometimes grati.
GRA'TEFUL. adj. [gratus, Latin.]

1. Having a due fenfe of benefits; willing to acknowlodge and to repay benefits.

> A şateful mind

By owing owes not, but fill pays.
Milton.
Years of fervice pait,

Dryden's Fables. Erom gratiful fouls exact reward at laft. . Plealing ; acc ptable ; delightful ; delicious

Whatloever is ingrate at firft, is made gratif fil by cuftom; but whatioever is too pleaing at firit, groweth quickly to faiate. Bacon's Natural Hillory.

Now golden fruits on loaded braaches fhine,
And grateful clufters iwell with floods of wine.
Gra'terully. adv. [from grateful.]

1. With willingnefs to acknowledge and repay beuefits; with due furfe of oblization.

He, as new wak'd, thus sratefully reply'd. Milton.
Enough remains for houthold charge befide,
His wife and tender childien to fufain,
And gratefully to feed his dumb deferving train. Dryd. Virg. In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toil fise gratefuly repaid.
Granville.
2. In a pleafing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of fomething new, which riay graicfully ftrike the imagination. Watts. Gra'teruness. n.f. [fom grateful.]

1. Gratitude ; duty to benefadors. Now obfolete.

A Laconian knight, having fometime ferved him with more sratefilh:ofs than good cour:ge defended him.

Bletfing beforichavd, ties of gratefulnefs,
The fomid of ghory rinaing in our ears.
2. Quality of being acroptable; plenfanthefs.

Gra'ter. $n$ [ arair, Fr from wate.] A kind of core with which foft bocics are rubbed to powder.
Gratifica'tion. n. J. [grali,icatio, Latin.]

1. The act of pleafther

They are iacapable of any defigu above the prefent gratifiation of their palates.
2. Pleafure ; delight.
how hardly is his will brought to change all its defires and averfions, and to :enounce thefe gratifications in which he has been long ufed to place his happinefs? Roger's's Sermons. 3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

Ho GRA'TIFY. v.a. [gratificor, Latin.]

1. To indulge ; to pleafe by complance.

You fteer between the country and the court,
Nor gratify, whate'er the great defire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. Dryden.
2. To delight ; to pleafe.

But pride ftood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to oratify a foe? Dryden's Fabies.
The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, gratify his pride. Prior. $\{$
A palled appetite is humorous, and muft be gratifed with fouces rather than food.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .54$.
At once they gratify their feeut and tafte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich reparf.
Pope.
A thoufand little impertinencies are very gratifying to curictity, though not improving to the underflanding. Addifon. 3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll gratify you for this trouble.
Gan'tincly. adv. [from grate] Harhly; offenfively.
GRA'IS. adv. [Latin.] Fer nothing; without a recom pence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given then g*atis, you repin'd. Sbake/p.
They fold themfelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav't
thj; Clif away gratis, and I thank thee for thec. Slakefpeare.
Kindred are no weleome clients, where relation gives them
L'Eftrange. a title to have advice graits.

L'Effrange.
den, though
If forned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though
offered it gratis by thofe univerfities. Arbutboot's Jobn Bull.
Grárirude. n.f.[gratitudo, low Latin.]

1. Duty to bencfactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whofe gratitule
Tow'rds her deferving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! Slahifitare's Coriolanus.
2. Defire to return beriefits.

The debt immenfe of endlefs gratitude
Gratitude is properly a virtue, difpoling the mind to an inward fenfe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit reecived, tugether with a tcadinefs to return the fame, or the like. 2

South's Scrmons.

GRaTUITOUS. adj. [gratuitus, Latill ; gratuit, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit

We miftake the graiuitous bleffings of heaven for the fruits of our own induftry.

L'firange.
2. Affirted without proof.

The fecond motive they had to introduce this gratuitous declination of atom, the fame poet gives us. Ray. Gratu'stously. adu. [from gratuitous.]

1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they gratuitoufy tack to matter : this is to afcribe wiil and choice to thefe particles.

Chejuc's ihit. Prin.
Gratu'ity. n. $\int$. [gratuité, Fr. from gratuitous.] A prefent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyfies, and difmiffed him with a fmall gratuity. Notes on the Odylfy.
He ufed every year to prefent us with his almanack, upon the fore of fome little gratuity we gave him.

Srvift.
'To Gra'tulate. v.a. [giatulor, Latin]

1. To congratulate; to falute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And gratulate his fafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. Shakef. Tit. Andr. Whither away fo faft?

- No farther than the Tower,

To gratulatc the gentle princes there. Sbakefp. Rich. III. Since nature could behold fo dire a crime,
I gratulate at leaft my native clime,
That fuch a land, which fuch a monfter bore,
So far is diftant from our Thracian thore. Dryden's Fables. 2. To declare joy for.

Yet give thy jealous fubjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'fcape from rumour gratulate,
No lefs than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after ftate. Bien. Johnf. Epigrams. Gratula'tion. n. $\int$. [from gratulatio, Latin.] Salutations made by expreffing joy; expreffion of joy.

They are the firf gratulations wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully reccived at his entrance into the world, by fuch as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. Hook. The earth
Gave figns of gratulation, and each hill. Wiit. Par. Loff.
Your enjoyments, according to the flandard of a Chriftian defire, are fo compleat that they require no addition: I fhal turn my wihes into gratulations, and, congratulating their fulnefs, only wifh their continuance.

South.
Gra'tulatori. adj. [from gratulate.] Congratulatory, exprefing congratulation.
Grave, a final fyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon zraf, a grove or cave. Gibfon's Camder.
GRAVE. $n . f$. [znæF, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repofited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his fpright
In the clurch-way paths to glide. Shakefpearc.
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathfome grave. Miton.
To walk upon the graves of our dead mafters,
Is our own fecurity. Denbam's Sophy.
A flood of waters would overwhelm all thofe fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common grave all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. Burnet.
Gra've-cloaths. n.f. [grave and cloaths.] The drefs of the dead.

But of fuch fubtle fubftance and unfound,
That like a ghoft he feem'd, whofe grave-cloaths were unbound.

Spenfer's Fairy 2ueen, b. xi.
And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-cloaths.

7o. xi. 44 .
Gra've-stone, $n$. [grave and fone.] The ftone that is laid over the grave; the monumental ftone.

I imon, prefently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the fea may beat
Thy grave-flone daily. Sbakefpeare's Timon of Atbens.
To GRAVE. v. a. preter. graved; part. paff. graven. [graver, French; $\gamma \rho^{\alpha} \dot{\varphi} \varphi$ m.]

1. To infculp; to carve a figure or infcription in any hard fubflance.

Cornice with boffy fculptures graven.
Milton. Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out thofe former gravings or characters, which by juft and lawful oaths were made upon their fouls.

King Charles.
Thy fum of duty let two words contain;
O ! may they graven in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be juft.
Prior.
2. To casve or form.

What profiteth the graven image, that the maker thereof hath graven it?

Heb. ii. 18.
3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be imprefed on paper.

## G R A

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodics of the colours by the degrees of the lights and fhadows: 'tis impoffible to give much ftrength to what they grave, after the works of the fchools, without imitating in fome fort the colour of the objecis.

Dryden's Dufrefnsy.
4. [From grave.] To entomb. Not in ufe.

There's more gold:
Do you damnothers, and let this damn you:
And ditches grave you all! Shakefieare's Timon of Atbens. 5. To clean, caulk, and fleath a fhip.
Io Grave. v. n. To write or infworth. To Grave. v. n. To write or delineate on hard fubftances.

Thou fhalt make a plate of pure gold, and fraie upon it.

Eン. xxviii. ${ }^{6} 6$.
Grave. adj. [grave, French; graris, Latin.]

1. Solemn; ferious; fober ; not gay ; not light or trifing. To th' more mature,
A glafs that featur'd them; and to the grave,
A child that guided dotards. Shatiejpeare's Cymbeline.
We fhould have elfe defir'd
Your good advice, which fill hath been both grave
And profperous, in this day's council. Shakeff. Macbeth.
That grave awfulnefs, as in your befl breed of maftive:, of elegancy and prettinefs, as in your !efler dogs, are modes of beauty.

Monc's Anticicte asaingt Atbeifin.
Even the g*ave and ferious characters are diflinguimed by their feveral furts of gravity. Eryden's Falles, Preface.

Youth on filent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on.
Prior.
To laugh, were want of goodnefs and of giacé;
And to be grave, exceecis all pow'r of face. Pope's Epifles. Folly-painting humour, grave himfelf,
Calls laughter forth.
Thomfon's Winter.
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little ufed.

The Roman ftate was of all others the moft celebrated for their virtue, as the grave/t of their own writers, and of frangers, do bear them witnefs. Gr.w's Cofinol. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.
3. Not fhowy; not tawdry : as, a grave fuit of cloaths.
4. Not harp of found ; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and ufage, feems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raifing the voice, in fome certain fyllables, to a higher, i.e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depreffing it lower, and both having fome emphafis, i.e. more vigorous pronunciation.

Holder's Elements of Specel).
GRA'VEL. n. J. [gravier, French; graveel, Dutch; gravel, Armorick.]

1. Hard fand; fand confifting of very fmall pebbleftoncs.

Gravel confints of fints of all the ufual fizes and colours, of the feveral forts of pebbles; fometimes with a few pyritæ̈, and other mineral bodies, confufedly intermixed; and common fand.

Woodivard's MIct. Folf:
His armour, all gilt, was fo well handled, that it fhewed like a glittering faind and gravel, interlaced with filver rivers.

And By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We fee each grain of gravel.
Sbatefpeare's Henry VIII.
Providence permitted not the frength of the earth to fpend itfelf in bafe sravel and pebbles, inftead of quarries of ftones. More's Antidote againft Atbeijm.
So deep, and yet fo clear, we might behold
The gravel bottom, and that bottom gold.
Drydu.
The upper garden at Kenfington was at firft nothing but a gravel pit.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{r}} .477$.
Gravel walks are beft for fruit-trees. Mortimer's Husbandiy.
2. [Gravelle, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the fone is brittle it will often crumble, and pafs in the form of gravel: if the fone is too big to pafs, the beft method is to come to a fort of a compofition or truce with it. Arbutbn. To Gra'vrl. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Mofs groweth upon alleys, efpecially fuch as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terraffes; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the firft gravellicd. Bacon. 2. To fick in the fand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this ifland, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled; and one of his feet fluck fo faft in the fand, that he fell to the ground. Canden. 3. To puzzle; to ftop; to put to a fand; to embarrafs.

I would kifs before I fpoke.
-Nay, you were better fpeak firft, and when you were graveli'd for lack of matter you might take occafion to kifs. sbak.

The difeafe itfelf will gravel him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is fo Marp. Hotuel. What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immenfity? And how are we gravelled by their cutting
dilemma's? dilemma's?

Glanv. Scepf. c. $1_{3}$.
Mat, who was here a little gravell'd,
Tof up his nofe, and would have cavill'd.
I. [In horfemanhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the fhoe.
Gra'veless. adj. [from grave.] Without a tomb; unburicd.

## GR A

## By degrees the memory of my womh,

Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the difcandying of this pelletted ftorm, Lie gravelefs.

Shakefpare's Antong and Chi totra.
Gra'vrely. adj. [graveleux, Freuch, from g'civel.] Full
gravel; abounding with gravel; conffing of gravel.
There are fome natural spring-waters that will inlapidate -wood; fo that you fhall fee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water fhall continue wood, and the part under the water thall be turned into a gravel'y ftone. Bacon's N. AIII/A.
If you live in a confumptive air, make choice of the more
open, high, dry, and graveliy part of it. Harvey on Conflamith
Gra'vely. adry. [from $\ddot{g}$,ave.]

1. Solemnly; ferioufy; foberly; without lightnefs or mirth. Thou ftand'ft
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wife.
Aiton.
A girl longs to tell het confidant that fhe hopes to be married in a little time, and afks her very gravely what the would have her to do.

Spectator. N. 475 .
Wirdom's above fufpecting wiles;
The queen of learning gravely fmiles.
A formal ftory was very gravely cartied to his excellency, by fome zealous members.

Swift.

## 2. Without gaudinefs or fhow

Gra'veness. n.f. [from grave.] Serioufnefs; folemnity and fobriety of behaviour.

## You no lefs becomes

The light and carcecefs livery that it wears,
Than fettled age his fables, and his weeds
Importing health and graienefs. Stakejpeare's Hamlet.
But yet beware of counfels when too full;
Number makes long difputes and gravenefs dull. Lenlam. Gra'veolent. adj. [graveolens, Lat.] Strong fcented. Dici. Gra'ver. n.f. [graveur, French, from grave.]

1. One whofe bufinefs is to infcribe or carve upon hard fubflances; one who copies piciures upon wood or metal to be impreffed on paper.
If he makés a defign to be graved, he is to remember that the gravers difpofe not their colours as the painters do ; and that, by confequence, he muft take occafion to find the reafon of his defign in the natural hadows of the figures, which he has difpoled to caure the effect.

Dryden's Dufrej'moj:
2. The fite or tool ufed in graving

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known
ways of foftening gravers, I could not foften this. E EylC.
Thie toilfome hours in diff'rent labour flide,
Some work the file, and fome the graver guide. Gay's Fait.
Gravínity. r. f. [gravidus, Latin.] Pregnancy ; ftate of being with child.
Women, obffructed, have not always the forementioned fymptoms: in thofe the figns of gravidity and obftuctions are hard to be diftinguifhed in the beginning. Aivutbrot on Dict. Gra'ving. n. f. [from egaze.] Carved work.

Skiful to work in gold; alfo to grave any manter of graving, and to find out every device which fhall be put to
him. him.

2 Cbro. ii. 14.
To GRA'VITATE. v.n. [from gravis, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction.

Thofe who have nature's fteps with care purfu'd,
That matter is with acive force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other g'avitatc, affert. Elackimore's Crcation.
That fubtle matter muft be of the fame fubftance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body mult gravitatc jointly with that body. Bentiey. Gravita'tion. $\quad$ centre. [from gravitate.] Act of tending to the
cen centre.

The moft confiderable phenomenon belonging to terrefirial bodies is the general action of gravitation, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and prefs towards its centre.
When the lontiey's Sermons.

When the loofe mountain trembles from on high, Shall gravitation ceafe, if you go by? Pope's Eyf: on Nan. Gra'viry. n. S. [gravitas, Latin ; gravité, French]
Weight ; heavinefs ; tendency to the centre.
That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philofophy has fhewn to be unfolveable by any hypothefis, and refolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, confidered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold gravity, true and abfolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative: abfolute gravity is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgat is the excefs of gravity in one body above the fpecifick gravity of the fluid. whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth.
Bodies do fivim or fink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or gravity of thofe liquors which are to fupport them. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 15
Though this increafe of denfity may at great diftances be exceeding flow, yet if the elaftick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may fuffece to impel bodics from the denfer
parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call gravity.

Newton's Opt.
2. Atrocioufnefs; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reafonable; that had intended thereby only to punifh the injury committed, according to the gravity of the fact.
3. Serioufnels ; folemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but fhould have his effect of gravity.

Sbakefpeare's Henry IV. p.i.
Our youths and wildnefs fhall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity. Sbakefpeare's 'ful. Cafar:
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and gra-
vity of hearing is an effential part of juftice. Bacon, Efiay 57
Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd. Dryden's EEn.
The emperors often jefted on their rivals or predeceffors, but their mints ftill maintained their gravity. Addifon. Gra'vy. n. . . The ferous juice that runs from flefh not much
dried by the fire. dried by the fire.
They ufually boil and roaft their meat until it falls almoft of from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the gravy, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.

Harvey on Conjumptions.
There may be a ftronger broth made of vegetables than of any gravy foup.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
GRAY. adj. [ зnæъ, Saxon; grau, Danifh; graau, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the gray headed even,
Like a fàd votärift in palmer's weed,
Rofe from the hindmoft wheels of Phœbus' wain. Milton.
Thefe gray and dun colours may be alfo produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by confequence differ from perfect whites, not in fpecies of colours, but only iii degree of luminoufnefs.
2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray; as is feen in men, though fome earlier and fome later; in horfes, that are dappled and turn white ; in old fquirrels that turn grifly, and many others. Bacon's Nat. Hift.

Thou haft neither forfaken me now I am become gray headed, nor fufiered me to forfake thee in the late days of temptation.

Waltoin's Life of Bi/hop Sanderfon.
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd;
Aftemble. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
The refforation of gray hairs to
The refforation of gray hair's to juvenility, and renewing the exhaufted marrow, may be effected.

Glanv. Scepf.
Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms refiftefs? $\quad$ Dryden's fuvenal, Sat. in.
We moft of us áre grown gray headed in our dear mafter's Tervice. Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .517$.
Hèr gray hair'd fynods damining books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. Pope's Dunciäd.
3. Dark like the opening or clofe of day; of the colour of a ahes. Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæfilici; that is, gray eyed;

Camden's Remain:-
The gray ey'd morn fmiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring thie eaftern clouds with freaks of light. Sbakefp.
I'll fay yon gray is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale rellex of Cynthia's brow. Shak. R. and 'ful.
Soon as the gray ey'd morning ftreaks the flies;
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. Gay's Trivia.
Gray. n.f. A badger.
Ainfwirth.
Gra'ybeard. n. f. [gray and beard.] An old man, in contempt.

Youngling, thou can't not love fo dear as I.

- Graybeard, thy love doth freeze.

Shakefpeare.
Have I in conqueft fretcht mine arm fo far,
To be afraid to tell graybeards the truth? Shakef. Ful. Caf.
Gra'yhound. See Greyhound́.
Gra'yling. n. f. The umber, a fifh.
The grayling lives in fuch rivers as the trout does, and is ufually taken with the fame baits, and after the fame manner: he is of a fine flape, his fleh white, and his teeth, thofe little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not fo general a fífh as the trout, nor fo good to eat.

Walton's Angler.
Gra'yness. $\grave{n}$. . [from gray.] The quality of being gray.
To Graze. v. $n$. [from grafs.]
?. To eat grafs; to feed on grafs.
The greateft of my prive is to fee my ewes graze, and my lambs fuck.

Graze where you will, you fhall not houfe with me. Shak.
Leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He fought himfelf fome hofpitable houfe. Dryden's Fables.
The more ignoble throng
Attend their ftately fteps, and flowly graze along. Dryden. 2. To fupply grafs.

Phyficians advife their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath.

Bacon.

The fewers mult be kept fo ts the water may hint liay toa long in the Spring; for then the ground contiructh the wet, whereby it will never graze to purpofe that year. Bacon-

A third fort of grazing ground is that near the fea, which is commonly very rich land.

Mortime's Husbandry.
3. To move on devouring.

As every flate lay next to the other that was oppreffed, ro the fire perpetually grinzed. Bacon on the IVar ivith S'pain. 4. [From rafer, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our Englifn;
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a fecond courfe of minfchief,
Killing in relapfe of mortality.
Sbakeß. Henty $V$.
To Griaze. v.

1. To tend grazing cattle; to fet cattle to feed on grafs.

Jacob graz'd his uncle Laban's Aheep. Sbakefpearc.
O happy man, faith he, that, lo! I fee
Grazing his cattle in thofe pleafant fields,
If he but know his good!
Daniel's Civil War.
The chief beheld their chariots from afar;
Their fteeds around,
Free from their harnefs, graze the flow'ry ground. Dryden.
Grounds graze well the next year after plowing. Mortincr.
Some graze their land 'till Chriftmas, and fome longer. Niort.
He hath a houfe and barn in repair, and a fied or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. Swijt. 2. To fecd upon.

I was at firft as other beafts, that graze
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. Miitom.
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His fcaly flocks that graze the wat'ry deep. Dryden's Viroil.
The lambs with wolves fhall graze the verdant mead. Pope. Gra'zier. n. f. [from graze.]

All graziers prefer their cattle from meaner paftures to better.
Gentle peace, which filleft the 'hubundman's barns; the grazier's folds; and the tradefman's fhop. Howcl.
His confufion increafed when he found the alderman's father to be a grazier: Sfectator, N.612.
Of agriculture, the defolation made in the comitry by engroffing graziers, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable inftances under what difoouragement it lics.

Swift.
GREASE. n.. . [raife, French.]
x. The foft part of the fat; the oily or unciuous part of animals.

## Greafe, that's fiweaten

From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame
Sbakefpeare's Macbatb.
To take out a fpot of greafe they ufe a coal upon brown paper. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Thou hop'ft, with facrifice of oxen llain,
To compafs wealth; and bribe the god of gair
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increafe;
Fool! to expeet them from a bullock's greafe. Drid. Yuvo
A girdle, foul with greafe, binds his obfcene attire. Dryd.
2. [In horfemanthip.] A fwelling and gourdinefs of the legs ${ }_{j}$ which generally happens to a horfe after his journey
To Grease. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fmear or anoint with greafe.
2. To bribe ; to corrupt with ppefents.

Envy not the ftore
Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor. $\dot{D}_{r y}$ d. Perf. Gre'asiness. n. f. [from greafe.] Oilinels; fatnefs

Upon the moft of thefe flones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of greafinefs or unctuofity.

Boyle.
Gréasy. adj. [from greafe.]

1. Oily ; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, fcraps, the bits and greafy relicques
Of her o'er-eaten faith
Sbantres.
2. Smeared with greafe Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the grealy rogues; they pleas'd me. Otw
Buy fheep, and fee that they be big-boned, and have a foft, greafy, well curled clofe wool.
3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.

Let's confult together againft this greafj knight. Shakefieare GREAT. adj. [ [zrear, Saxon; groot, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with a great multitude with fwords and ftaves, from the chief priefts and elders of the people.

Mat. xxvi. 47.
All thefe cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars,
befides unwalled towns a great many. Deutr. iii. v.
The idea of fo much is pofitive and clear: the idea of greater is alfo clear, but it is but a comparative idea. Locke.
2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in great fear.
This is a great paradox.
5
Tillot for.
3. Confluerable in extent or duration.

Thou halt fpoken of thy fervants houfe for a great while to come.
$2 S a$ vii. 19.
f. Important ; weighty.

## Many

Have broke their backs with laying manors on them, For this grent journcy.

Shukefpearc's Henry VIII.
And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially confidered, yet it is alfo a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices.

Tillot fon, Sermon 6.
5. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleafure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the great feal prefently. Sbakef. Henry VIII. 6. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's eafe,
Whilt they behold a greater than themfelves. Sb. Jul. Caf. Of all the great, how few
Are juft to heaven, and to their promife truc! Pope's Ody $/$. Misfortune made the throne her feat,
And none could be unhappy but the great.
The fober follies of the wife and great.
7. Illuftrious; eminent.

O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might.
8. Grand of afpect ; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with fuch becoming ftate,
Amidft the crowd, fhe walks ferenely great. Dryd. Virgil.
9. Noble; magnanimous.

In her every thing was goodly and fiately; yet fo, that it might feem that great mindednefs was but the ancient-bearer to the humblenefs.

Sidney.
1c. Swelling; proud.
Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be difcouraged with great looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls.
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Thofe that would not cenfure, or fpeak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of thofe that are great with them, and thereby wound their honour. Bacon, Efay 49.
12. Pregnant ; tceming.

> Their bellies great

With fwelling vanity, bring forth deccit.
This fly, for moft he ftings in heat of day,
Sandys.
From cattle great with young keep thou away. May's Virg. 13. It is added in every ftep of afcending or defcending confanguinity: as grcat grandfon is the fon of my grandfon.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-great grandfires tonguc came out of Perfia.

Camden's Remains.
What we call great-great grandfather they called forthafader. Camden's Remainder.
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to fon, and are feldom worn out ${ }^{\circ}$ till the fecond or third generation; fo that'tis common chough to fee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather.

Addifon.
14. Hard; difficult; gricvous. A proverbial expreffion.

It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek perfons.

Toyicr's Devotion.
Great. n. f. [from the adjective.]

1. The whole ; the grofs; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harveft by great or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By griat will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will difpatch. Tufer's Husbandry for Auguft. It were behoveful, for the ftrength of the navy, that no fhips fhould be builded by the great; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. Raleigh's EJays.

He did at length fo many flain forget,
And loft the tale, and trok them by the great. Dryden. Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them fo, unlefs they build an houfe by the grcat, and are agreed for the fum of money.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
I fet afide one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the great for any gentlewoman who is turned of fixty. Addifon. Gréatbelifed. adj, [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming. Greatuellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would fhake the prefs,
And make'em reel from before 'em. Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
A greatbeilied woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child ftruck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.

Wilkins's Meth. Magick.
To Gre'aten. v.a. [from great.] To aggrandize; to elllarge; to magnify. A word little ufed.

After they fought to greaten themfelves in Italy itfelf, ufing ftrangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. Raleigh. Greathra'rited. alj. [great and beart.] High fpirited; undejected.

The earl, as greatbearted as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendhip, nor feared his hatred. Clarend:n.

Gre'atly. adj. [from great.]

1. In a great degrec.

Thy forrow I will greatly multiply.
Millon。
2. Nobly; illuftrinufly.

Yet London, emprefs of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didft expire. Dryd. Ann. Nir.
3. Magnanimoufly; generoufy; bravely.

Where are thefe bold intrepid fons of war,
That grcatly turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general fend a brave defiance? Addijcu's Cato.
Gre'atness. n. $\int$. [from great.]

1. Largenefs of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.

We can lave no pofitive idea of any fpace or duration, which is not made up of and commenfurate to repeated numbers of fcet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the greatnefs of thefe fort of quantities. Locke.

All abfent good does not, according to the greatnefs it has, or is acknowledged to have, caufe pain equal to that grcatriefs, as all pain caufes defire equal to ittelf; becaufe the abfence of good is not always a pain, as the prefence of pain is. Loclie. 3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, fhould be proportioned to the greatne/s of the reward, and the certainty. Rogers, Sermon 13.
4. High place ; dignity; power; influence; empire.

Farewel, a long farewel to all my greatnefs. Shakefpcare. So many
As will to greatnefs dedicate themfelves. Sbakc $\sqrt{p}$. Macbeth. I beg your greatne/s not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. Dryden's IEn. Approaching greatnefs met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future ftate;
He fhook her from his arms.
Themiftocles raifed the Athenians to their greatnefs at fea, which he thought to be the true and conftant intereft of that commonwealth.
5. Swelling pride; affected fate.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or greatnefs that he cometh not aboard your hips. Eacon.
6. Merit; magnanimity; noblenefs of mind.

Greatne/s of mind and noblenefs their feat Build in her lovelieft.
7. Grandeur; ftate ; magnificence.

Greatnefs with Timon dwells in fuch a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thouglt.
Pope.
Greave. n. $\int$. [ Juæf, Saxon.] A grove. Sperfer.
Greaves. n. f. [from gríves, French.] Armour for the legs; a fort of boots. It wants the fingular number.
He had greaves of brafs upon his legs.
I Sa. xvii. 6.
A fhield make for him, and a helm, fair greaves, and curets fuch
As may renown thy workmanfhip, and honour him as much.
Chartman's I:iads, b. xviii.
Gre'cism. n.f. [gnacifmus, Latin.] An idiom of the Greep language.
Gree. n. f. [gr'́, French, probably from gratia.] Good will; favour ; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly kniee,
To her makes prefent of his fervice feen,
Which fhe accepts with thanks and goodly gree. Fa 2 थecn.
Greece. n. f. [corrupted from degrecs.] A flight of fteps. Ev'ry greece of fortune

Shakefpeare.
After the proceffion, the king himfelf remaining feated in the quire, the lord archbifhop, upon the grecce of the quire, made a long oration.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Gréedily. adj. [from greedy.] Engerly; ravenouly; voracioufly; with keen appetite or defire.

Greedily fhe engorg'd without reftraint. Milt. Par. Lof. He fwallow'd it as greedily
As parched earth drinks rain.
Deribam's Soph):
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger feeks; and to prolong our breath,
We grecaily devour our certain death. Dryd. Indian Emp.
Gréediness. n. f. [from greedy.] Ravenoutinefs; voracity'; hunger; eagernefs of appetite or defire.
Fox in ftealch, wolf in grcedincfs.
Shakef. King Lear.
Thither with all greedinefs of affection are they gone, and there they intend to fup. Shateffeare's li inter's Tale.
If thou wert the wolf, thy greedine/s would affict thee. Stalefpere e's Tint, n of Athens.
I with the fame grectine/s did fick,
As water when I thirft, to fwallow Greek.
Denban.


1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is greedy of his prey.
Pf. xvii. 12.
Be not unfatiable in any dainty thing, nor too greedy upon meats. Eicluf. xxxvii. 29.
He made the grecdy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food.
ining Cbarles.

## GRE

2. Eager; vehomently defirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill fenfe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their caufe of death, fwift to the fire the ran
The ways of every one that is greedy of gain.
Fairfax. Stern look'd the fiend, as fruftrate of his will, Not half fuffic'd, and greedy yet to kill.

Pro.
Dryden.
While the reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden fheaves in brittle bands. Dird. Virg.
GREEN. adj [grin, German; grren, Dutch]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is faid to be moft favourable to the fight.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenifn primrofe, but it is pale, and farce a green.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory
Groves for ever green.
2. Pale; fickly: from whence we call the maid's difeafe the green ficknefs, or chlorofis. Like it is S'appho's $\chi^{\lambda}$ wgorígn moias. W as the hope drunk
Wherein you dreft yourfulf? Hath it flept fince?
And wakes it now to look fo green and pale
At what it did fo freely? Shakefpeare's Nacbeth.
There's never any of thefe demure boy's come to any proof:
they fall into a kind of male green ficknefs. Shak. Henry IV.
'Till the grien ficknefs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorfelefs arms th' unhappy maid.
3. Flourifhing; frefh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.
4. New; frefh: as, a green wound.

The door is open, fir ; there lies your way
You may be jogging while your boots are green. Shakefp. Griefs are green;
And all thy friends, which thou muft make thy friends,
Have but their ftings and teeth newly ta'en out. Sh.H.IV In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,
Lies feftering in his blood. Shakef. Romeo and fuliet.
A man that ftudieth revenge keeps his own wounds greer: which otherwife would heal and do well. Bacon, Effay 4 5. Not dry.

If a fpark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and fartheft off from any inclination unto furious attempts; muft not the peril thereof be greater in men, whofe minds are of themfelves as dry fewe!, apt beforehand unto tumults?

Hooker, Dedication.
Of fragility the caufe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ftone is more fragil than metal, and fo dry wood is more fragil than green.

Bacon's N'atural Hifory.
If you but confider a piece of green wood burning in a chimney, you will readily difcern, in the difbanded parts of it, the four elements

Boyle.
The green do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, fo heated, give fire to the green.
6. Not roafted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank thofe words which fignify different ideas, by a fort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diftant refemblance; that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we fay the meat is green, when it is half roafted.

Watts's Logick.
7. Unripe ; immature; young; becaufe fruits are grcen before they are ripe.

> My fallad days,

When I was green in judgment, coid in blood!
O charming youth, in the firft op'ning page;
So many graces in fo green an age.
Sbakefp.
Dryden: You'll find a difference
Between the promife of his greener days, And thefe he mafters now.

Shakefp. Henry V
If you would fat green geefe, fhut them up when they are about a month old Mortimer's Husbandry.
Stubble geefe at Michaelmas are feen
Upon the fpit, next May produces green. King's Cookery. Green. n. f.

1. The green colour; green colour of different fhades

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, fhe fhall be loofe enrob'd. Shakefp.
But with your prefence cheer'd, they ceafe to mourn ;
And walks wear frefher green at your return. Dryden
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the fame red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the green making and blue making rays, its rednefs will become more full and lively.

Newton's Opt.
Let us but ronfider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any confiderable proportion, they make a green.
2. A grafly plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march thefe greens before your town.
O'er the fmooth enamell'd green,
Where no print of ftep hath been,
Follow me as I fing.
Sbakefp:

Milton.

## G R E

The young Remilia, fairer to be feen
Than thie fair lilly on the fluw'ry green.
Draden's Fables.
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths

With greens and How'rs Iecruit their empty hives,
And feek frefh forage to fuftain their lives. Digden's Virg.
Ev'ry brow with chearful grcen is crown'd;
The feafts ate doubted, and the bowls go round. Dryden.
The fragrant grecns I feek, my brows to bind. Diyder.
To Gretin. v. a. [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and bloffoms blun'd
In focial fweetnefs on the felf- fame bough. Tborif. Spring. Gréenbruom. n. f. [gtifogenifa, Latin.]

It hath papilionaccous flowers, which are fucceeded by compreffed pods, in which are contained many kidney-fhaped feeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have fometimes fingle, and other times thrce leaves joined together. 'I his fhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. Miller.
Gréencloth. n. $\int$. A board or court of juftice held in the counting-houfe of the king's houfhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juftice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the fervants that fhall offend.

Dict.
For the greenicloth law, take it in the largeft fenfe, I have no opinion of it. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
Gréeneyed. adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubrful thoughts, and rafh-embrac'd defpair,
And fhudd'ring fear, and greeney'd jealoufy. Shakefpeare.
Gre'enfinch. n.f. A kind of bird.
The chaffinch, greenfinch, dormoufe, arid other fmall birds; are injurious to fome fruits. Mortimer's H'usbandry. Gree'nfish. n.f. A kind of finl. Ahorinf Aorth.
Gréengage. n.f. A fpecies of Plum; which fee.
Gréenhouse. n. f. [green and boufe.] A houfe in which tender plants are theltered from the weather.
If the feafon prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moiftened cloth fet in your greenboufe, kindle fome charcoal.

Evielyn's Kalendar.
Sometimes our road led us into feveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like fo many natural greenboufes, as being always fhaded with a great variety of trees and firrubs that never lofe their verdure. Addijon.
A kitchen garden is a more pleafant fight than the fineft orangery or artificial greenboufe.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .477$.
Gre'enish. adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly greenifs locks; all loofe, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. . Spenfer's Protbalam.
Of this order the green of all vegetables feems to be, partly by reafon of the intenfenefs of their colours, and partly becaufe, when they wither, fome of them turn to a greeni/h yellow.
Gre'enly. adj. [from green.]

1. With a greenifl colour.
2. Newly; frenly.
3. Iminaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly.

Kate, I cannot look greenly, not gafp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in proteftation. Sbakefpeare's Henry V. Gréenness. n.. . [from green.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridnefs.

About it grew fuch fort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, flatelinefs of growth, continual greennef; ; or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. Sidncy, $b$. i.

In a meadow, though the meer grafs and greennefs delights, yet the varicty of fowers doth heighten and beautify. B. Fobnf.

My reafon, which difcourfes on what it finds in my phantafy, can confider greennefs by itfelf, or mellownefs, or fweetnefs, or coldnefs; fingly and alone by itfelf. Digby on Bodies:
2. Immaturity; unripenefs.

This prince, while yet the crrors in his nature were excufed by the greerniess of his youth, which took all the fault upon itfelf, loved a private man's wife.
3. Firefhnefs; vigcur.

Take the picture of a man in the greennefs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and dcclenfion of his drooping years, and you will fcarce know it to belong to the fame perfon.
4. Newnefs.

Gre'ensicicness. $n \int$. [green and ficknefs.] The difeafe of maids, fo called from the palenefs which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, efpecially of terreftrial and abforbent fubftances, are the cafe of girls in the greenficknefs.

Arbuthnot.
Gre'ensward. $n$ n. $\int$ [ green and fward: of the fame original Gre'ensword. $\}$ with fwath.] The turf on which grafs grows.

This is the prettieft low-born lafs that ever
Ran on the greenfword.
Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
${ }_{10}$ Q
Afte

## G R E

After break their faft
On grcen, ivoril ground, a cool and grateful tafte. Diyden. In fhallow foils all is gravel within a few inches; and fometimes in low ground a thin greenfward, and floughy underneath; which laft turns all into bog.
swift. Gréenweld. u.f. [green and weed $]$ Dyersweed.
Gre'enwood. n. $\int$. [green and wood.] A wood confidered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is fometimes ufed as one word.

Among wikd herbs under the greenzood Thade. Fairfax. It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the greenwood thade he took his way; For Cymon fhumn'd the church.

Dryden's Cymon and Ipbigenia.
Io GREET. r.a. [aratir, Latin; zneran, Saxon.]

1. To addrefs at meeting.

I think if men, which in thefe places live,
Durft look in themfelves, and themfelves retrieve,
They would like ftrangers greet themfelves.

> I would gladly go,

Dorne.
To greet my Pallas with fuch news below.
Dryden's EAn.
2. To addrefs in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You greet with prefent grace, and great prediction ;
To me you fpeak not.
Shakc/peare's Macbetb.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my greeting well; for what I fpeak,
My body fhall make good.
3. To falute in kindnefs or refpect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you.
-God blefs your grace with health and happy days. Sbakef. Now the herald lark
Left his ground neft, high tow'ring to defcry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his fong. Milton. Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely fon.
The fea's our own ; and now all nations greet, With bending fails, each veffel of our fleet.
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury bum:
Waller.
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb furlinefs, each arm'd with care,
His foe profeft, as brother of the war. Dryden's Fables: 4. To congratulate.

His lady, feeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in hafte to greet his vićtorie. Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
5. To pay compliments at a diftance

The king's a-bed,
And fent great largefs to your officers;
This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of moft kind hoftefs. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
6. To meet, as thofe do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in ufe.

## Your hafte

Is now urg'd on you.
-We will greet the time.
Sbakepeare's King Lear.
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece affembled ftem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detefted fhore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more.
Pope's Odyfey
To Greet. v.n. To meet and falute.
There greet in filence, as the dead are wont, And fleep in peace.

Shakesp.
Gree'ter. n.f. from the verb.] He who greets.
Gre'eting. in. $f$ : [from greet.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diftance.

I from bim
Give you all greetings, that a king, as friend,
Can fend his brother. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale
Grefze. n.f. [Otherwife written greece. See Greece, or Grieze, or Grice, from degrees.] A flight of fteps; a ftep.

In purity of manhood ftand upright,
And fay, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is fmooth'd by that below: the learned pate,
Ducks to the golden fool.
Shakefpeare's Timon of Atbins. Gre'gal. allj. [grex, gregis, Lat ] Belonging to a flock. Dicz. Grega'rious. adj. [gregarius, Latill.] Going in flocks or herds, like fheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are gregarious.
Ray on the Creation.
Gre'mial. adj. [gremium, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. Difz. GRENA'DE. n. f. [from pomum granatum, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is fet on fire by means of a fmall fufee faftened to the touch-hole: as foon as it is kindled, the cafe fies into many fhatters, much to the damage of all that fand near. Thefe granades ferve to fire clofe and narrow paflages, and are often thrown with the hand among the foldiers to diforder their ranks, more efpecially in thofe pofts where they ftand thickeft ; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. Harr Gre'nadier. n. $\int$. [grenadicr, Fr. from grenade.] A tall foot-

Foither, of Whom there is one company in every regiment
fueh men being enployed to throw grenades.
Peace allays the fhepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of greviadier.
Cay's Pafiorals.
Greináto. n. $\int$. See GRENade:
Yet to exprefs a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all thofe mouth grenados can fuffice.
Cleaveland.
You may as well try io quench a flaming grenado with a fhell of fair water, as hope to fucceed.

Watts.
Greut. n.f. A kind of foffile body.
A fort of tin-ore, with its greut; that is, a congeries of cryftals, or fparks of fpar, of the bignefs of bayfalt, and of a brown fhining colour immerfed therein. Grew's Mufoum. Grew. The preterite of grow.

The pleafing tafk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more foft at ev'ry touch it grew. Dryelen's Fables:
Grex. adj. [gris, French. More properly written gray.] See GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, fir, whofe life I fpar'd at fuit of his grey beard.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Our green youth copies what grey finners act,
When venerable age commends the fact.
Dryden.
Gre'yhound. r.f. [ $\delta$ nizbunb, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chafes in fight.

Firft may a trufty greybound transform himfelf into a tyger.

So on the downs we fee, near Wilton fair,
A haft'ned hare from greedy greybounds go.
Th' impatient greylbound, fipt from far
Sidrey.
Th' impatient greybound, flipt from far,
Dryder.

## Grice. n $\int$.

I. A little pig. Gouldman
2. A ftep or greeze.

No, not a grice ;
This a ftep to love.
Shakefpeare's Twelfth Nigit.
To Gride. v. n. [gridare, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in ufe.

His poignant fpear he thruft with puiffant fway,
At proud Cymochles, whiles his thield was wide,
That through his thigh the mortal fteel did gride. F. Quen. So fore
The griding fword, with difcontinuous wound,
Pafs'd through him! Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vi.
Gri'delin. adj. A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies drefs'd in rich fymars were feen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a fhade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. Dryden's Fab.
Grídiron. n. f. [grind, Illandick, a grate and iron.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the gridiron. Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{k}} .57 \mathrm{o}^{\circ}$. Grief. n.f. [from grieve; griff, Welfh, probably from the Englifh.]

1. Sorrow ; trouble for fomething paft.

I will inftruct my forrows to be proud;
For grief is proud, and makes his owner ftout. Shateffeare.
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaft, or wifhing one's felf unborn, are but the ceremonies of forrow, the pomp and oftentation of an effeminate gricf, which fpeak not fo much the greatnefs of the mifery as the fmallnefs of the mind. Scutb's Sermons.
The mother was fo afflicted at the lofs of a fine boy, who was her only fon, that fhe died for grief of it. Aldijfon's Spect. 2. Grievance; harm. [Grief, French.]

Be factious for redrefs of all thefe griefs,
And I will fet this foot of mine as far
As who goes fartheft.
Shakefpeare.
The king hath fent to know
The nature of your grief, and whereupon
You conjure from the breaft of civil peace
Such bold hoftility?
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.
3. Pain ; difeafe.

Gri'evance. n. f. [from grief.]

1. A fate of uneafinefs. Out of ufe.
2. The caufe of uneafinefs. Ufed of fuch caules as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found againft griczances, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourare thofe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punifhment, will be moved to juftice and integrity?

Swift. To GRIEVE. v. a. [grever, French; griever, Flemih; gravis, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men.
Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. P jai.
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart.

Gen. vi. 6.
Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to clofe thofe breaches. Rurue's An:bitious Stefm. To Grifve. v. $n$. To be in pain for fomething paft; to mourn; to forrow, as for the death of friends.
Do not you gricve at this; I fhall be fent for in private to him: look you, he muft feem thus to the world, Shal. JJ.IV.

## GRI

With equal mind what happens let us bear ;
Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our care.
Dryden's Fables
Grie'vingly. ailu. [from gricùe.] In forrow; forrowfully. Grieving/', I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The coft that did conclude it. Shakefp. Henry VIII
GRIE'VOUS. adj. [gravis, Latin; or from To grieve.]
: Affictive; painful; hard to be born.
To the flefh, as the apofte himfilf granteth, all affiction is naturally grievous.

Hooker, 6. v. S. 48 .
Correction is srievous unto him that forfaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof mall die.

Prov.xv. 10.
2. Such as caufes forrow.

To own a great but grievous truth, though they may quicken and fharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.

## Watts's Improucment of the Mir

3. Exprefing a great degree of uneafinefs.

He durft not difobey; but fent grierous complaints to the parliament of the ufage lie was forced to fubmit to. Clarendon. 4. Atrocious; heavy.

## It was a grievous fault,

And grievoufly hath Cæfar anfwer'd it. Sbakcf. 'ful. Cafar. 5. Sometimes ufed adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's grievous fick. Sbakefp. Grie'vously. adv. [from gricuous.]

1. Painfully ; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rofe, thence gufhed grievoufly. Fairy 2 )ueen.
2. With difcontent ; with ill will.

Grittus, perceiving how grievoufy the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. Knolles.
3. Calamitounly; miferably.

I fee how a number of fouils are, for want of right information in this point, oftentimes grievoufly vexed. Hooker, b.v.
4. Vexatioully; to a great degree of uneafinefs.

Houfes built in plains are apt to be gricuoufly annoyed with mire and dirt.

Ray on the Creation.
Griévousness. n.f. [fromì grievous.] Sorrow ; pain; calàmity.

They fled from the fwords, from the drawn fword and from
the bent bow, and from the grievoufnefs of war. If. xxi. 15:
Gríffin. ; $n$. $\int$. [This fhould rather be written gryfon, or gryGriffon. \} phon, gryps, reù ; but it is generally written griffon] A fabled animal, faid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle
Of all bearing among thefe winged creatures, the griffin is the moft ancient.

Peacham on Blazoning.
Arifteus, a poet of Proconefus, affirmed, that near the oneeyed nations griffins. defended the mines of gold. Brown.
Grig. n. J. [kricke, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It feems originally to have fignified any thing bellow the natural fize.
2. A fmall eel.
3. A merry creature. [Suppofed from Greek; graculuis feffivus, Latin.]

Hard is her heart as fint or ftone,
She laughs to fee me pale;
And merry as a grig is grown,
And brifk as bottle-ale.
Swift.
To Grile. v. $n$. [grille, a grate, French.] To broil ón á grate or gridiron.
GrílLade. n.f. [from grill.] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.
To Grílly. v.a. [from grill.] This word fignlfies, as it feems, to harrafs; to hurt: as we now fay, to roaft a man, for to teaze bim.

For while we wrangle here and jaF,
W' are grillied all at Temple-bar.
Hudibras, p. iii.
GRIM. aclj. [ Jnmma, Saxon.]
r. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible ; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in hafte he does forfake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to fee the lion look fo grim. F. 2 ueen.
Thou haft a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Their dear caufes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the mortified man. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
What if the breath that kindled thofe grim fires,
Awak'd, !̣ould blow them into fevenfold rage? Milion.
Expert to turn the fway
Of battle, open when and where to clofe
The ridges of grim war.
He that dares to die,
May laugh at the grim face of law and fcorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. Denbam's Sophy.
Their fwarthy hofts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim.
2. Ugly ; ill-looking.

Grim vifag'd war hath fmooth'd his wrinkl'd front. Shank,
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but grim. Shak: Gri'mace. in.f. [French, fromgrim.]

1. A diftortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, on infolence.

He had not 'par'd to fhew his piques;
Againft th' haranguer's politicks,
With fmart remarks of leering faces,
And amotations of grimaces!
Hudibras, p.iii.
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eafy rate ; and by a few demure looks and af fected whims, fet off with fome odd devotional poftures and grimaces, and fuch other litile arts of diffimulation, cunning inen will do wonders.

South's Sermens.
The buffoon ape, with grimaces and gambols, carricd it from the whole field. L'Efrange, Fable $1: 6$
The French nation is addicted to grimace. Sperator. 2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to a void grimaci,
Allows all freedom, but to fee the face.
Gransili'e.
Grimallian. n. f. [ǵris, French, grej, and mallin, ò little Moll.]
i. Giey little woman; the name of an old cat.

So, poets ing,
Grimaithilu, to domeftick vermin fworn
An everlafting foe, with watcliful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'et a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtlefs imice
Sure riin.
Pbilips.
Grimer. n.f. [from grim.] Dirt deeply infmuated; fullyinitg blacknefs not eafily cleanfed.
Swart, like my fhoe, but her face nothing fo clean kept; for why? fhe fweats: a man may go over fhoes in the grime of it. Stakefpeare's Comedy of Errours.
Collow is the wotd by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. Wiodzward on Foffils.
To Grime. v.a. [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply. My face I'll grime with filth
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots: Shakefpeare: Grímliy. adv. [from grim.]

1. Horribly; hideounly; terribly

We've landed in ill time: the Rkies look grimily,
And threaten prefent blufters, Shakefpeare's IVinter's Tale.
So Pluto, feiz'd of Proferpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There grimly fmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his funfline and his fkies. Addifon's Cato.

## 2. Sourly ; fullenly

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look grimi'y,
And dare not fpeak their knowledge. Sbakef. Ant. anid Cleop.
Gri'mness. n.f. [from grim.] Horror; frightfulnefs of vifage.
To GRIN. v. $n$ [znennañ, Saxon; g̈rinuch, grinden, Dutch, undoubtedly of the fame origin with To grind, as we now fay to grind the teeth; grincer, French.]
r. To fet the teeth together and withdraw the lipis.

Small curs are not regarded when they grin;
But great men tremble when the lion toats. Shaticfo. H. VI. Death, death ! oh, amiable, lovely death !
Come grin on me, and I will think thou fmll'ft. Sbakefp. What valour were it, when a cut doth grin;
For one to truft his hand between his teeth,
When he might fpurn him with his foot away? Shakefp:
It was no unpleafant entertainment to me to fee the various methods with which they have attacked me; fome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning, and only fhewing their teeth.

Stil.ingfiect.

## A lion's hide he wears;

About his fhoulders hangs the fhaggy fkif ;
The teeth and gaping jaws feverely grin. Dryden's Itn. They neither could defend, nor can purfue;
But grinn'd their teeth, and caft a helplefs view.
Madnefs, we fancy, gave ant ill-tim'd birth
To grinning laughter and tơ frantick mirth:
2. To fix the teeth as in anguifh

I like not fuch yrimning honour as fir Walter liath : give me life, which if I can fave, fo; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.

Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.
Grin. n. $\int$ : [from the verb.] The act of clofing the tceth and fhewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.
-O you miftake him'; 'twas an hurible grin,
The lawning joy of courtiers and of dogs.
The mulcles were fo drawn together on cach fide of his face, that he fhewed twenty teeth at a grin. Addifon's Steefat:

Deifts are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reafon and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, grin and grimace. Watts's Improvernent of the Mind Grin. n.f. [ ऊỳn; ðínene, Saxon.] A fnare; a trap.

## G R I

Like a birde that hafteth to his $g r y n$,
Not knowinge the perile.
Chaucer. The grin fhall take him by the heel, and the robber fhall prevail againft him.

Yob xviii. 9.
To GRIND. v. a. preter. I ground; part. paff. ground. [ Jmnban, zezrunben, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whofoever fhall fall on this ftone, fhall be broken ; but on whomfoever it thall fall, it will grind him to powder. Mat. He that will have a cake out of the wheat, mult needs tarry the grinding.

Sbakefpeare's Troilus and Creeffida.
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greateft? Is a fmall drop of rain any wifer than the ocean? Or do we grind inanimate corn into living and rational rneal?

Bentley's Sermons.
2. To fharpen or fimooth by rubbing on fomething hard.

Meeting with time, flack thing, faid I,
Thy fithe is dull; whet it, for flame:
No marvel, fir, he did reply,
If it at length deferve fome blame;
But where one man would have me grind it,
Twenty for one too harp do find it. $\qquad$ Herbert.
Againft a flump his tufk the monfter grinds,
And in the fharpen'd edge new vigour finds. Dryd. Fables:
That the ftomach in animals grinds the fubftances which it receives, is evident from the diffection of animals, which have fwallowed metals, which have been found polifhed on the fide next the fomach.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
3. To rub one againft another.

So up he let him rife; who with grim look,
And count'nance fern, upfanding, 'gan to grind
His grated teeth for great difdain.
Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Harlh founds, as of a faw when it is fharpened, and grinding of one ftone againft another, make a fhivering or horror in the body, and fet the teeth on edge. Bacon's Nat. Hifory.
4. To harrafs; to opprefs.

Some merchants and tradefmen, under colour of furnifhing the colony with neceflaries, may not grind them fo as fhall always keep them in poverty. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapo-
litans, and yet to take off the odium from themfelves. Addif.
To Grind. v.n. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they fend thee
Into the common prifon, there to grind
Among the flaves and affes.
Milton's Agonifes.
2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking finews ftart,
And fmeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws.
Rowe.
Grinder. n.f. [from grind.]

1. One that grinds ; one that works in a mill.
2. The inftrument of grinding.

His heart a folid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the grinder's nether ftone. Now exhort

Sandys.
Thy hinds to exercife the pointed fteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder.
Pbillips.
3. [yunb-zoশar.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: fharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-tecth, which we call the molarteeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. Bacin's Natural Hifitory.

He the raging lionefs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their grinders breaks; fo they
With the old hunter farve for want of prey. Sandys.
The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin molares, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal fomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind and commix the aliments. Ray on the Creation.
Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranfmute vegetable into animal fubftances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ftrong grinders, and chew much. Arbuth. 4. The tecth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at fight of fupper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted grinders try'd. Drjd. Juven. Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinders caught. Dryden. Gri'ndlestone. $\}$ n. $\int$. [from grind and fione] The ftone Gri'ndstone. $\}$ on which edged inftruments are fharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindlefones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and fells. Ben. Folmfon.
Literature is the grindfone to fharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. Hammond on Fundamentals.
Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet feldom file
them; but grind them on a grindfocne 'till bright. Gri'nner. n.f. [from grin] He that grins.

The frightful'f grinner
Be the winner.
Addifon's Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{2} \cdot 170$.
With a
Grínningly. adv. [from grin.] With a grinning laugh.
Grip.
Grip. n.f. A fmall ditch.
Ainjworth.
To GRIPE. v. a. [greipan, Gothick; Jnupan, Saxon ; grijpen, Dutch; gripp, Scottifh.]
I. To hold with the fingers clofed; to grafp; to prefs with the fingers.

He that fpeaks doth grife the hearer's wrift,
Whilft he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows.
Shakefpeare's King John.
He feiz'd the fhining bough with griping hold,
2. And rent away with eafe the ling'ring gold. Dryden's $\mathbb{E n}$.
2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to feize.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the griped prey. Fairy शueen.
You took occafion to be quickly woo'd
To gripe the gen'ral fway into your hands. Sbakef. Hen.IV.
3. To clofe; to clutch

Unlucky Welfted! thy unfeeling mafter,
The more thou tickleft, gripes his hand the fafter.
4. To pinch; to prefs; to fqueeze.

And firft the dame came rufhing through the wood;
And next the famifh'd hounds that fought their food,
And grip'd her flanks, and oft effay'd their jaws in blood.
Dryden's Fables.
To Gripe. v.n. To pinch the belly; to give the colick.
Thus full of counfel to the den the went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. Dryden
Many people would, with reafon, prefer the griping of an
Many people would, with reafon, prefer the griping of an
hungry belly to thofe difhes which are a feaft to others. Locke
Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the fenfations of ficknefs, and
fometimes of acute pains or gripings in us.
Gripe. n. S. [from the verb.]

1. Grafp; hold; feizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore ftill on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy gripe to do him dy. Fairy 2ueen.
They put a barren fceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. Sbak. Macb. Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ftairs
That mount the Capitol ; join gripes with hands
Made hardy with hourly fallhood as with labour. Sbakefo: He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, fays, dear, my lord,
Command my fervice. Shakefpeare's Henry V
I fell; and with my weight the helm conftrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my gripe retain'd. Dryd. AEn:
2. Squeeze; preffure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he frain'd the breaft;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaft refifts the gripe,
And the cold lips return a kifs unripe. Dryden's Fables.
3. Oppreffion ; crufhing power.

I take my caufe
Out of the gripes of cruel men, and give it
To a moft noble judge, the king my mafter. Shak.H.VIII.
4. Affliction ; pinching diftrefs.

Adam, at the news
Heart-ftruck with chilling gripe of forrow ftood
That all his fenfes bound! Milt:n's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
Can'ft thou bear cold and hunger? Can thefe limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter sripes of fmarting poverty? Otway.
5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great fournefs and gripes, with windinefs. Floyer. Gri'per. n.f. [from grife.] Oppreffor; ufurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeffed ufurers, gripers, monfters of men, and harpies. Eurton on Melanchily.
Grípingly. adv. [from griping.] With pain in the guts.
Clyfters help, left the medicine ftop in the guts, and work gripingly.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Gri'ple. n.f. A greedy fnatcher; a griping mifer. Spenfer. Gri'samber. n. $f$. Ufed by Nilton for ambergrife.

Beafts of chafe, or fowl of game,
In paftry built, or from the fpit, or boil'd,
Grifamber fteam'd. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, b. ii.
Grise. n. $\int$. [See Greeze, as it fhould be written.] A ftep, or fcale of fteps.

Let me feak like ourfelf; and lay a fentence,
Which, as a grife or ftep, may help thefe lovers
Into your favour.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
Gri'skin. n. f. [grifgin, roaft meat, Irifh.] The vertebre of a hog broiled.
Gri'sly. adj. [گuurlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

## G R I

His grify locks, long growen and unbound,
Difordered hung about his thoulders round. Fairy 乌ueen. Where I was wont to feek the honey bee,
The grifly toadfool grown there might I fee. My grifly countenance made others fly;

Spenfer. one durft come near, for fear of fudden death. Sh. H.VI Back ftep'd thofe two fair angels, lalf amaz'd
So fudden to behold the grifly king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, 'accoft him foon. Milt. P. L. For that damu'd magician, let him be girt
With all the grifly legions that troop
Under the footy flag of Acheron.
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a grify fight. Driders In vifion thou fhalt fee his grifly face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. Thus the grify fpectre fpoke again.

Dryd. Inrocence. Clofe by each other laid, they prefs'd the ground
Their manly bofoms pierc'd with many a griefly wound.
Dryden's Fables
So ruthes on his foe the grifly bear.
Addijon.
Grist. n. $\int$. [ znirr, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground

Get grift to the mill to have plenty in fore
Left miller lack water. Tufer's Husbandiys, A mighty trade this lufty miller drove;
Much grift from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. Miller of Trcmp. 2. Supply; provifion.

Matter, as wife logicians fáy,
Cannot without a form fubfift;
And form, fay I, as well as they,
Swift.
3. Grist to Milll, is profit ; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial caufes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becaufe it brings grift to the mill.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
GRI'STLE. n. $\int$. [ $\quad$ myrle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardnefs to a bonc.

No living ereatures, that have fhells very hard; as oyfters, crabs, lobfters, and efpecially the tortoife, have no bone within them, but only little griftes.

Bacon's Nat. Hiffory.
Left the afperity or hardnefs of thefe cartilages fhould hurt the œefophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a Rkinny fübftance, or hinder the fwallowing of our meat, therefore thefe annulary grifles are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a foft membrane, which may eafily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.

Ray on the Creation
Gri'stly. adj. [from griftle.] Cartilaginous; made of griftle At laft they fpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be fmall griftlv bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. Harvey.

She has made the back-bone of feveral vertebre, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and lefs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without thefe grijlly junctures. More's Antidote againft Atbeijm.

Fins are made of grifily fpokes, or rays connected by membranes; fo that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans.

Ray on the Creation.
They have a louder and ftronger note than other birds of the fame bignefs, which have only a griflly windpipe. Grew.

Each pipe, diftinguifh'd by its grijtly rings,
To cherifh life aerial pafture brings. Elackmore's Creation.
GRIT. n. f. [ ठnÿra, zneor, Saxon.]

1. The coarfe part of meal.
2. Oats hufked, or coarfely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Silefian-bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaft particle of grit, feels as fmooth as Caftile foap.

Grew's Mufaum

## The fturdy pear-tree here

Will rife luxuriant, and with tougheft root
Pierce the obftructing grit and reftive marle. Pbillips.
4. Grits are foffils found in minute maffes, forming together kind of powder; the feveral particles of which are of no determinate fhape, but feem the rudely broken fragments of larger maffes; not to be diffolved or difunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mafs. They are opake, and in many fecies fermenting with acids, and often fouled with heterogene matters. One fort is a fine, dull looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with falt-water into mortar or pafte, dries almoft immediately, and coalefces into a hard ftony mafs, fuch as is not eafily afterwards difunited by water. This is the pulvis puteolanus of the ancients, mixed among their cements ufed in buildings funk into the fea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaifters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common- on the fides of hills in Italy. Another fpecies, which is a coarfe, beautifully green, dull grit, is the chryfocolla of the ancients, which they ufed in foldering gold, long fuppofed a loft foffil. It ferves the purpofe of foldering metals better than borax, and may be

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had for carriage from the fhores of Ne:s Encland. The ferrugineous black glittering gitt, is the black flining fand cinployed to throw over writing, found on the fhores of Italy. What is commonly ufed in London is from Genoa. The coarfe, glittering, brownifh black is nearly of the fame nature; but inferior, in all refpects.

Hill on lioflilso
Grithtiness. n.f. [from gritty.] Sandinefs; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fullers-earth he could find no fand by the microfcope, nor any grittincs.

Niontimer's Husbandry.
Gri'tTY. adj. [from grit.] Full of hard particles; confifting of grit.

I could not difcern the unevennefs of the furface of the powder, nor the little fhadows let fall from the gritty particles thercof. Nezuton's Opt.
Grizzelin. adj. [More properly gridelin. See Gridelin.]
The Burgendy, which is a grizeiin or pale reds of all others, is fureft to ripen in our climatc.
GRI'ZZLE. n. $\int$. [from gris, gray; grifaille, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou diffembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy face? Shakefpeares GRI'zzLED. adj. [from grizzle.] Interfperfed with gray.

To the boy Cærar, fend this grizzled he:d. Shakefpeare His beard was grizzled: no.
-It was as I have feeni it in his life.
Sbakef. Hamlct.
His hair juft grizz!ed,
As in a green old age.
Diyden and Lee's Oedipus.
Thofe grizzled locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their affes ears to hidc. Dryd. Fuven. Gritzzey. adj. [from gris, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is feen in men; though fome earlier, fome later; in horfes that are dappled, and turn white; and in old fquirrels, that turn grizzly. Bacon's Nat. Hiffory. To GROAN. v. n. [ ̧uanan, Saxon; gronen, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarfe noife, as in pain or agony. Many an heir
Of theie fair edifices, for my wars;
Have I heard groan and drop
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Men groan from out of the city, and the foul of the wotinded crieth out.

Yob. xxiv. 12.
Repenting and groaning for anguifh of fpirit. Wifd.v. $3^{\circ}$ So fhall the world go on,
To good imalignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning. Nilton's Paradife Loft.
Nothing can fo peculiarly gratify the noble difpofitions of humanity, as for one man to fee another fo much himfelf as to figh his griefs and groan his pains.

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother groan'd his life away; Pope's Qdyyey. Groan. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noife and difficulty.

Alas poor country,
Where fighs and groans, and thricks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! Sbakepeare's Macbetbo
I led to flaughter, and to flaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying groans recsivc. Dryden
2. Any hoarfe dead found.

Such fheets of fire, fuch burfts of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. Sbakefpcarc's King Lear.
Gro'anful., allj. [groan and full.] Sad; agonizing.
Adown he keft it with fo puiffant wreft,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againit his mother earth a groanful found. $F$. ${ }_{2}$ ?: Groat. n. $\int$. [groot, Dutch; gra/Jo, Italian.]
I. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a fmall fum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaffals, things created
To buy and fell with groats. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus,
I dare lay a grcat,
Dryden's Fables
A tertian ague is at leaft your lot.
Imagine a perfon of quality prevailed on to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a groat to her fortune.

Swift
3. Groats. Oats that have the hulls taken off. Ainfworth. GRO'CER. n. f. [This fhould be written'groffer, from grols, a large quantity; a grocer originally being one who dealt by wholefale; or from grofus, a fig, which their prefent ftate feems to favour.]

A grocer is a man who buys and fellis tea, fugar and plumbs and fices for gain.

Watts's Logi:k.
But fill the offspring of your brain fhall prove
The grocer's care, and brave the rage of Jove. Garth Grócery. n. f. [from grocer.] Grocers ware, fuch as tea; fugar; raifins; ficice.
His troops, being now in a country where they were no expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and tobacco.

Clavendon, b. viii.

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Grógerais. ] in. f. [gros grain, French; groffogranis, low Gro'gram. $\}$ Latin. Ainfworth.] Stuff woven with large Grógran. $\int$ woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your grogeram.
Donne.
Natolia affords great ftore of chamelots and grograms. Sandys.
Some men will fay this habit of John's was neither of camel's fkin nor any coarfe texture of its hair, but rather fome finer weave of camelot, grogram, or the like. Prown's Vul. Err.

The natural fweetnefs and innocence of her behaviour thot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in grogram than the greatefl beauty in town had ever done in brocade.

Addifon's Spectator.
Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown.
Swift.
Groin. n. f. [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pafs'd through and pierc'd his groin; the deadly wound
Caft from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground: Dryden.
Gro'mwell. n.f. [lithofpermum, Latin.] Gromill or graymill. A plant.
The cup of the flower confifts of one lëaf, cut into five long narrow fegments: the flower, which is, for the moft part, frmall, confifts of one leaf, is funnel-fhaped, and open at the top: the pointal is incompaffed by four embryn's, which become fo many roundifh hard polifhed feeds. Miller.
Groom. n. fi [grom, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a fervant.

Then called fie a groom, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge.
Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
From Egypt's king ambaffadours they come;
Them many a fquire attends, and many a groom. Fairfax.
Think then, my foul! that death is but a groom
Which brings a taper to the outward room. Donni.
Iin the time of Edward VI: lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father, a little before, had made groom of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's pfalms into verfe.

Peacham on Poetry.

## Would'ft thou be touch'd

By the prefuming hands of faucy grooms? Dryd. Don Sebaff. Amid' the fold he rages, nor the fheep
Their fhepherds, nor the grooms their bulls can keep. Dryd. 2. A young man.

I prefume for to intreat this groom,
And filly maid, from danger to redeem.
Fairfax, b.ii.
3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are drefs'd;
All Rhodes is fummon'd to the nuptial feaft. Dryden.
Groove. it. $\int$. [from grave.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idlenefs, work in a groove or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little efteemed.

Boyle.
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The fcrew-plate is a kind of fteel well tempered, with feveral holes in it, each lefs than other; and in thofe holes are threads grooved inwards, into which grooves fit the refpective taps that belong to them.

Moxon's Mech. Exer. To Groove. v.a. [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

The plates of iron faftened at the bottom of the box preferved the balance while it fell; and every joint of it was well grooved.

Gulliver's Travels.
To GROPE. v.n. [ znapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot fee.

My fea-gown fcarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find otit them. Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
We grope for the wall like the blind,' and we grope as if we
had no eyes.
They meet with darknefs in the cleareft light;
And grope at noon, as if involv'd with night.
Sandys.
A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand upon a frake.

L'Eftrange, Fable 13 r.
This, no doubt, is better for men than that they fhould in the dark grope after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God.

Locke.
He heard us in our courfe,
And with his out-ftretch'c arms around him grop'd. Addifon. O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
1 grope and guefs no more, but fee my way. Arbutbnot.
To Grope. v. a. To fearch by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to fee.

How vigilant to grope mens thoughts, and to pick out fomewhat whereof they might complain.

Hayward.
They have left our endeavours to grope them out by twilight, and by darknefs almoft to difcover that, whofe exiftence is evidenced by light.

Brown's Vulgar Errour's.
But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to grope.
Swift.
Gro'per. n. f. [from grope.] One that fearches in the dark.
GROSS. adj. [gros, French; groffo, Italian; craffus, Latin.]

1. 'Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air, Shew fcarce fo grofs as beetles. Shalefp. King Lear. There are two grofs volumes concerning the power of popes.

Laker on Learning.
2. Shameful; unfeemly.

He ripely confidered how grofs a thing it were for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to live with fuch a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. Hooker, Preface.

They can fay that in doctrine, in difcipline, in prayere, and in facraments; the church of Rome hath very foul and grofs corruptions.

Hooker, b. iv.
So far hath the natural underftanding, even of fundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not difcerned, no, not gro/s iniquity to be fin.

Hooker; b. i.
3. Intellectually coarfe; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all fenfe'tis grofs
You love my fon: invention is afham'd,
Againft the proclamation of thy paffion,
To fay thou do'ft not. Sliakefp. All's well that endt well.
Examples grofs as earth exhort me. Shakefp. Hamlet. Like grofs terms,
The prince will in the perfectnefs of time
Caft off his followers. Shakefp. Henry VI. p.it.
Belial came laft, than whom a fpirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more grofs to love
Vice for itfelf.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Is not religion to perfecily good in itfelf, above all, in its Anthor, that, without the grofief fenfuality, we cannot but admire it. Spratt's Sermors.
It is a gro/s miftake of fome men; to think that our wanis only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent.

Smairidge's Sermons.
4. Inelegant; difproportionate in bulk.

The fun's oppreffive ray the rofeat bloom
Of beauty blafting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature grofs.
Thonfon's Summer:
5. Thick; not refined; not pure.

It is manifeft, that when the eye ftandeth in the finer modium, and the object is in the groffir, things thew greater; but contrariviife, when the eye is placed in the griflor medium, and the object in the finer. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Of elements,
The groffer feeds the purer ; earth the fea,
Earth and the fea feed air. Nilton's Paradife Ioff, b. v. Light fumes are merry, groffer fumes are fad;
Both are the reafonable foul run mad. Dryden's Fables.
Or fuck the mifts in groffer air below,
Ordip their pinions in the painted bow.
If the doth then the fubtile fenfe excel,
How grofs are they that drown her in the blood? Darzes. And in clear dream and folemn vifion,
Tell her of things that no grofs ear can hear.
Miiton.
Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare ttating of the queftion with perfpicuity and juftnefs, than others by talking of it in grofs confufion for whole hours together. W'atts.
7. Coarfe; rough; oppofite to delicate.

Fine and delicate fculptures are helped with nearnefs, and grofs with diftance.

Wotion's Architecturre.
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

Gross. n. $\int$. [from the adjéctive.]

1. The main body ; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diforder'd hafte
The deep-cut keels upon the fands might run;
Or, if with caution leifurely were pant,
Their numerous gro/s might charge us one by one. Drjden. Several cafuifts are of opinion, that, in a battle, you fhould difcharge upon the grofs of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular perfon

Addifon's Frceholder.
The grofs of the people can have no other profpect in changes and revolutions than of publick bleffings. Addijor.
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its feveral parts.

Certain general inducements are ufed to make faleable your caufe in grofs.

Hooker, Freface.
There was an opinion in grofs, that the foul was immortal.

Aboot's Defription of the IVorld.

## Remember, fon,

You are a general: other wars require you;
For fee the Saxon grofs begins to move. Dryden's K. Arthur.
Notwithftanding the decay and lofs of fundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the $g \because / f s$, we fhip off now one third part more of the manufactures, as alfo lead and tin, than we did twenty years paft.

Cbild's Difcourfe on Trade.
3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the grofs. Shakefpeare's Winiter's Tal

I cannot inftantly raife up the groofs
Of full three thoufand ducats. Shakef. Merchant of Venice.
You fee the united defign of many perfons to make up one figure: after they have feparated themfelves in many petty divifions, they rejoin one by one into a grofs.

Drjden.

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4. The chief part; the main mafs.

Comets, out of queltion, have likewife power and effect over the grofs and mafs of things.

Bacon, Effay 24
The articulate founds are more confufed, though the grofs of the found be greater

Bacon's Natural Hijior'y.
5. The number of twelve dozen. [Griffe, French]

It is made up only of that fimple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make thofe diftinct fimple modes of a dozen, a grofs, and a million. Locke Gro'ssly. adv. [from grofs.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarfely: as, this matter is grofsly puiverized.
2. Without fubtilty; without art ; without delicacy; without refinement ; coarfely; palpably.
Such kind of ceremonies as have been fo grofsly and fhamefully abufed in the church of Rome, where they remain, are fcandalous.

Hooker, b. iv. J. 12 .
Treafon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils fworn to others purpofe;
Working fo $\mathrm{gr} \cdot \mathrm{f}$ sly in a natural caufe,
That admiration did not whoop at them. Shakefp. Hen. V And thine eyes
See it fo grofsly fhown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they fpeak it.
Sbakefpearc.
What! are we cuckolds ere we have deferv'd it?
-Speak not fo grofsly.
Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.
What I have faid has been forced from me, by feeing a noble fort of poetry fo happily reftored by one man, and fo grofsly copied by almoft all the reft.

Dryden.
If at any time I fpeak of light and rays as coloured, or endued with colours, I would be underfood to fpeak not philofophically and properly, but grofsly, and according to fuch conceptions as vulgar people, in feeing all thefe experiments; would be apt to frame.

Newton's Cpt.
While it is fo difficult to learn the fprings and motives of fome facts, it is no wonder they fiould be fo grofsly mifreprefented to the publick by curious inquifitive heads. Swift.
Gro'ssness. n. $\int$. [ from grofs.]

1. Coarfenefs ; not fubtilty ; thicknefs; greatnefs of parts.

The purpofe is perfpicuous even as fubftance,
Whofe groffiefs little characters fum up. Sbakefpeare.
And I will purge that mortal grofnefs fo,
That thou fhalt like an airy firit go.
Shakefpeare.
The caufe of the epitepry from the ftomach is the groffrefs
of the vapours which rife and enter into the cells of the brain.
Baccn's Natural Hiffory, No. 966.
Then all this earthy groffefs quit;
Attir'd with ftars we fhall for ever fit;
Triumphing over death.
Milton.
So this being the firf colour which vapours begin to reflect; it ought to be the colour of the fineft and moft tranfparent fkies, in which vapours are not arrived to that grofnefs requifite to reflect other colours.

Newton's Opt.
For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' oppofing body's groffrefs, not its own.
Pope.
2. Inelegant fatnefs; unwieldy corpulence.

Wife men, that be over-fat and flefhy, go to fojourn abroad at the temperate diet of fome fober man; and fo, by little and little, eat away the grofnefs that is in them. A/cham.
3. Want of refinement ; want of delicacy ; intellectual coarfenefs.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltinefs of my mind drove the gro/fne/s of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. Shat.

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at leaft from the grol T nefs of thofe faults I mentioned.

Dryden.
What a grof $\int$ nefs is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! Clarifa.
Grot. n. f. [grotte, French; grotta, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolnefs and pleafure.

In the remoteft wood and lonely grot,
Certain to meet that worft of evils; thought.
Prior.
Pope.
Awful fee the Egerian grot.
Grote'sque. adj. [grotefque, French; grottefco, Italian.] Diftorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head
Of a fteep wildernefs, whofe hairy fides
With thicket overgrown, grotefque and wild,
Accefs deny'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iv.
There is yet a lower fort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which grotefque is in a picture : the perfons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falfe, that is, inconfifting with the characters of mankind: grotefque painting is the juft refemblance of this.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor Thades, nor colours true,
And this grotefque defign expos'd to publick view. Dryden.
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotefio roofs, and ftucco floors.
Pope's Sat. of Horace. Gro'tтo. n. $\int$. [grotte, French; grotta, Italian.] A cavern or

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cave made for cooiners. It is not ufed properly of a dark hoon rid cavern.

Their carelefs chiefs to the cool grotto's run,
The bow'rs of kings, to thade them from the fun. Dryden' This was found at the entry of the grotto in the Peak.

Woodzuard on Foffils:
Grove: n.f. [from grave] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birniam, and anon mothought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you fee it coming;
1 fay, a moving grove.
Shakefpeare's Macbeil.
Fortunate fields, and groves, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy inles!
Miltono
She left the flow'ry field, and waving grove. Blackmore Banifh'd from courts and love;
Abandon'd truth feeks fhelter in the groue: Grenville.
Can fierce paffions vex his breaft;
While every gale is peace, and every grove Is melody?

Thomfori's Spring.
To Gro'vel. v. n. [grufle, Intandick, flat on the face: It may perhaps come by gradual cortuption from ground $f_{\text {cel. }}$ ]

1. To lie prone ; to creep low on the ground.

The fteel-head paffage wrought,
And through his fhoulder pierc'd ; wherewith to ground
He sroveling fell; all gored in his gulhing wound. Fa. 2u.
What fee'f thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If. fo, gaze on, and grovel on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the fame. Sijakef. Hen. IV. Now they lie
Groveling and proftrate on yon lake of fire. Milt. Pati. L̇of:
Upon thy belly groveling thou thalt go. Milt. Par. Lof:
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence : not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to Shew themfelves: 'tis to creep and grovel on the ground.

Dryden's Dufrefncy:
2. To be mean ; to be without dignity or elevation.

I mult difclaim whate'er he can exprefs;
His groveling fenfe will fhow my paffion lefs.
Drydent
Sciveral thoughts may be natural which are lowi and groveling.

Addifon's Spectator:
GROUND. n:f. [znunל, Saxon ; gronelt, Danifh.]

1. The earth, confidered as folid, or as low.

Ifrael hall go on dry ground through the fea: Em. xivo ib: From the othier hill
To their fix'd ftation, all in bright arrays
The cherubim defcended, on the ground Gliding meteorous.

Miti. Par. Lof
2. The earth as diftinguihed from air or ivater.

Thave made man and beaft upon the ground. Jpr. xxivii. 5:
There was dew upon all the ground. $\quad$ 'fudg. vi. 40.
It light on him as dew falleth on the ground. 2 Sa. wvii. 12 :
Too late young Turnus the delufion found;
Far on the fea, ftill making from the ground. Dryden's zen. 3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds?
And overtows the level grounds.
Hudibias。
4. Region; territoiy

With thefe carie they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian ground, had generai riames
Of Baalim and Afhtaroth. Milton's Paradife Loff, b, i: 5. Farm ; eftate ; poffeffion.

Uneafy ftill within thefe narrow bounds,
Thy next defign is on thy neighbours grounds :
His crop invites; to full perfection grown;
Thy own feems thin, becaufe it is thy own. D̈ryd. Juveit 6. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore fhould I finite thee to the ground? 2 Sa. ii. 22.
Dagon was fallen on his face to the ground. . ISa. v. 4.
A multitude fit on the ground. Ma. xv. 35.
7. Dregs; lees; fexces; that which fettles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, four drink; or groutids. Mort Some infift upon having had particular fuccefs in flopping gangrenes, from the ufe of the grounds of ftrong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.

Sbarp's Surgery.
8. The firf ftratum of paint upon which the figures are aftero wards painted.

We fee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his grounds with fhadows and darkfome colours.

Hakrwill on Providence.
When folid bodies, fenfible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and tranfparent grounds, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more diftinguifhable, than that with which they are encompaffed.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
9. The fundamental fubfance; that by which the additiona! or accidental parts are fupported.

## GRO

Indeed it was but juft that the fineft lines in nature fhould be drawn upon the moft durable ground.
10. The plain fong; the tune on which defcants are raifed.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ftand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that groutd I'll build a holy defcant. Shakef. R. III
11. Firft hint; firft traces of an invention; that which gives occafion to the reft

Though jealoufy of flate th' invention found;
Yet love refin'd upon the former ground;
That way the tyrant had referv'd to fly,
Purfuing hate, now fervd to bring two lovers nigh. Dryden. 12. The firft principles of khowledge.

The concords will eafily be known, if the fore grounds be thoroughly beaten in.

Preface to Acciàence.
Here fatefmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the grounds.
Donne.
After evening repafts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be beft taken up in the cafy grounds of religion, and the flory of fcripture.

Milton on Education.
13. The fundamental caufe; the true reafon; original principle. He defired the feward to tell him particularly the ground and vent of this accident. Sidney.
Making happinefs the groiund of his unhappinefs, and good news the argument of his forrow.

Sidney, b. ii.
The ufe and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the grounds and firft original caufes from whence they have fprung be unknown.

Hooker, b. i. f. I.
Thou could'ft not have difcern'd
Fraud in the ferpent, fpeaking as he fpake,
No ground of enmity between us known. Milt. Par. Lof:
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the grounds of their proceedings, or the caufes of their mifadventures.

Clarendon, b. viii
Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. Rof comm.
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no ground I ever would be true. Dryden:
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is fome ground and reafon for thefe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpofe.

Tillot fon.
Upon that prince's death, although the grounds of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his fentiments:

Swift.
The miraculous increafe of the profeffors of Chriftianity was without any vifible grounds and caufes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance.

Atterbury's Sermons. 14. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when thefe mien rofe;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or haften'd'at the leaft upon this ground. Daniel's C. Waro
15. The fpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians begari to lofe ground.

Sidney.
Heartlefs they fought, and quitted foon their ground
While our's with eafy victory were crown'd. Dryd. Aureng.
He has loft ground at the latter end of the day, by purfuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
16. The intervening facice between the flyer and purfuer.

Ev'ning mift,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marifh glides,
And gathers ground faft at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii.
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to fee ano-
ther get ground upon them, and overtake them in the purfuits of glory.

Addifon's Spectator.
Even whilf we fpeak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers ground upon us every moment.
Addifon.
I). The flate in which one is with refpect to opponents or competitors.

Had'ft thou fway'd as kings fhould do,
Giving no ground unto the houfe of York,
They never then had fprung. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. If they get ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of fteel,
To make them ftronger. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii
He will ftand his ground againft all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. Atterbury's Sermons.

Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vicis, the worft enemies of the two; but are cven fubdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph fo glorioufly over the others. Atterbury's Sermons. 18. State of progrefs or receflion.

I have known fo many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being fo familiar in Auftria, that I wonder it has gained no more ground in other places.

Temple.
The fquirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: fhe runs apace, and wearies herfelf with her continual motion, and gets no ground.
19. The foil to fet a thing off,

## GR O

Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall fhew more goodly, and attract nore eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to fet it off.
Shakespeare.
To Ground. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To fix on the ground.

Wherever fhe had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire.

Rambler.
2. To found as upon caufe or principle.

Wifdom groundeth her laws upon an infallible rule of comis parifon.

Hooker, b. 1. S. 8
It may ferve us to ground conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with.

Boyle.
If your own actions on your will you ground,
Mine fhall hereafter know no other bound. Drjd. Aurengz
Some eminent fpirit, having fignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader: in warlike expeditions; and this is grounded upon the principles of nature and common reafon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a fingle perfon than a multitude.

Swift.
3. To fettle in firft principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and grounded in loveं. Eph. iii. 17 .
Ground. The preterite and part. paff. of grind.
He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder. Ewo. xxxii. 20.

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground
And polif'd, looks a diamond?
Hudibras, p. iii. Ground is much ufed in compofition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.
Ground-ash. n.f. A faplin of afh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough groundafh the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. Dryden's etn.
Some cut the young afhes off about an inch above the ground, which caufes them to make very large ffraight fhoots, which they call groundafb. Mortimer's Husiondry.
Groound-bait. i.f. [from ground and bait.] A bait rade of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you defign to angle, finks to the bottom, and draws the fifh to it
Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caft your groundbait, and to fifh. Wilton's Angler.
Gróund-Floor. n. f. [groind and floor.] The lower flory of a houfe.
Gróund-ivy. n. . [bedera terrefris, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

The fhoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almoft every joint, which faften themfelves into the earth: the leaves are roundifh, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundifh, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three fegments; the middle fegment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the fhoots. The fpecies are, firft, common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and fecond, leffer groundivy. Miller.
Alehoof or groundivy is, in my opinion, of the moft excellent ufe and virtue of any plants among us. Temple. Gro'undoak. n. f. [ground and oaki.]

If the planting of oaks were more in ufe for underwoods, it would fpoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of hafel or afh; becaufe one hoop made of the young fhoots of a groundoak, would outlaft fix of the beft afh. Mort.
Gro'und-pine. n. $\int$. [chamopitys, Latin.]
The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the creft of the flower is fupplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle fegment being fplit again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. Miller.

The whole plant has a very fingular fmell, refembling that of refin; whence its name groundpine. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in fome places on the ditch-banks by roadfides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little ufed at prefent.

Hill's Mat. Med
Gróund-plate. n. f. [In architecture.] The outermof pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortifes and tennons. In thefe alfo are mortifes made to receive the tennons of the joifts, the fummer and girders; and fometimes the trimmers for the fair-cafe and chimney way, and the binding joift.

Harris.
In the orthographical fchemes there fhould be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the feveral fizes of the groundplates, breaft-fummers, and beams. Mortimer's Husb. Gróund-plot. n.f.
I. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can't thou find any fmall groundplot for hope to dwell upon?
2. The ichnography of a building.

Ground-rent. n. $\int$. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

## $G R O$

A foot in front, and thirty-three five fevenths deep, would bring in a grounl-rent of five pounds. Arbutbnot on Coins. Ground-room. n. 5 . A rom on the level with the ground.

I befeeched him hereafter to meditate in a ground-room; for that otherwife it would be impoffible for an artift of any other kind to live near him.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .88$
Gro'undedly. adv. [from grounded.] Upon firm principles.
He hath given the firft hint of fpeaking groundedly, and to the purpofe, upon this fubject.

Glanville.
Gróundless. n.f. [from ground.] Void of reafon; without ground.

But when vain doubt and groundlefs fear
Do that dear foolifh bofom tear.
Prior.
We have great reafon to look upon the high pretenfions which the Roman church makes to miracles as groundlefs, and to rejeet her vain and fabulous accounts of them. Atterbury.

The party who diftinguifh themiflves by their zeal for the prefent eftablifhment, fhould be careful to difcover fuch a reverence for religion, as may theiw how groundlefs that reproach is which is-caft upon them, of being averfe to our national worthip. Freetiolder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} \cdot 129$ Groundiessiy. adv. [from groundlefs.] Without reafon; without caule; without juft reafon.
Divers perfons have produced the like by fpirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have groundlefsly afcribed the effect to forne peculiar quality of thofe two liquors. Boyle on Colours. Gróundlessness. n.f. [from groundlefs.] Want of juft reafon.

He durit not cite the words either of my book or fermons, left the reader fhould have difcovered the notorious falfhood and groundleffre/s of his calumny. Tillotfon, Sermon 1. Gróunding. n. f. [from ground.] A finh which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. Hanm
It offends me to the foul, to hear a robuftcous perriwig pated fellow tear a paffion to tatters; to very rags, to fplit the ears of the groundlings. Shakefpeare's Hamlet. GróUndly. adv. [from groünd.] Upon principles; folidly; not fuperficialiy.
A man, groundly learned already; may take much profit himfelf, in ufing by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory fake, into thorter room. Afcham's Schoolm.
Gróundsel. n.f. [ znuno and rile, the bafis, Sax. perhaps from Jella, Latin.] The timber or raifed pavement next the ground.
The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outfide about half an inch into the frame; and all thefe rabbets, but that on the groundfel, are grooved fquare; but the rabbets on the groundfel is levelled downwards; that rain or fnow may the freelier fall off.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Gróundsel. n. $\int$. [ Seneci, Latin.
It hath a flofculous flower, confifting of many flocets, divided into feveral fegments fitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement confifting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a feed; furnifhed with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the feeds to efcape. Miller.
Gróundwork. n. $\int$. [ground and work.

1. The ground; the firf ftratum; the firft part of the whole; that to which the reft is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the fkies are clear, is feen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know
The groundwork is of flars.
Dryden's Fables.
2. The firft part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main tkill and groundwork will be to temper them fuch lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. .... Milton.
3. Firft principle; original reafon.

The groundwork thereof is neverthelefs true and certain, however they through ignorance difguife the fame, or through vanity. Spenfer's State of Ireland.

The morals is the firft bufinefs of the poet, as being the groundwork of his inftruction. Dryden. Group. n. $\int$. [grouppe, French; groppo, Italian.] A croud; a clufter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, befides the principal figures which compofe it, and are placed in the midft of it, there are lefs groups or knots of figures difpofed at proper diftances, which are parts of the piece, and feem to carry on the fame defign in a more inferior manner.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous group of figures which reprefents the two bruthers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. Addif

You fhould try your graving tools
On this odious group of fools.
Swift.
To Group. v. a. [groupper, French.] To put into a croud; To huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and difpofing, or, as the pain ters term it, in grouping fuch a multitude of different objects, pref

G R O
Grouse. n. f. A kind of fowl; a heathcock
The 'fquires in fcorn will fy the houfe
For better game, and look for groufe.
Grour. n. f. [znur, Saxon. In Scotland they call it groats.]

1. Coarfe meal ; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midłt Danes and Saxons fout, Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on grout: Which difh its priftine honour ftill retains, And when each prince is crown'd in fplendour reigns. King. 2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey fome condenfe, fome purge the grout
The reft, in cells apart, the liquid nectar fhout. Dryden.
3. A kind of wild apple. [Agriomelum, Latin]

To GROW. v. n. preter. grew; part. paff. grown. [znopan, Saxon; groeyen, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increafe by vegetation.

It is not the growing of fruit that nourifheth man; but it is thy word which preferveth them. Widd. xvi. 26 He caufeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the fervice of man.
$P \int$ civ. 14
2. To be producied by vegetation.

Ye fhall eat this year fuch things as grow of themfelves.
2 Kings xix. 29.
In this country groweth abundance of that wood; which fince is brought into Europe to die red colours. Abbot

A bag, that groweth in the fields, at the firft is hard like a teninis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a mufhroomcolour, and full of light duft.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory
But fay; where grows the tree ? from hence how far?
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
In colder regions men compofe
Poifon with art ; but here it grows.
Waller.
Thofe tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And vifit mountains where they once did grow. Waller
3. To fhoot in any particular form.

Children; like tender ofiers; take the bow
And as they firt are farhion'd, always grow. Dryden's fur. 4. To increafe in ftature.

I long with all my heart to fee the prince;
I hope he is much grown fince laft 1 faw him. Sbakef. R.III.
The poor man had nothing, fave one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it grew up together with him and with his children.

2 Sa. xii. 3 .
Thine own things, and fuch as are grown up with thee, can'ft thou not know.

2 Ejdr, iv. 10
5. To come to manhood from infancy.

Now the prince groveth up faft to be a man, and is of a fweet and excellent difpofition. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
The main thing to be confidered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is grown up. Locke.
We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we grow up in vanity and folly. Wake.
6. To ifflie, as plants from a foil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will feem not fuck into him, but grouing out of him.

Dryden's EXn. Dedication.
7. To increafe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a ftay: as for nails; they grow continually.

Then their numbers fwell,
And grow upon us.
Denbam:
Divifions grow upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.

Decay of Piety.
8. To improve ; to make progrefs.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jefus Chrift.
$2 P_{\text {et. }}$ iii. 18.
. As he grew forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelafgick letter invented by Linus.

Pope's Eflay on Homer.
9. 'Гo advance to any ftate.

Nature, as it grows again towards earth,
Is fafhion'd for the journey dull and heavy. Shakejpeare:
They doubted whereunto this would grow: ACts v. 24.
The king, by this time, was grown to fuch an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his forefight. Bacon.

But when to ripen'd manhood he fhall grow,
The greedy failor fhall the feas forego. Dryden's Virgils
Verfe, or the other harmony of profe, I have fo long ftudied and practifed, that they are grown into a habit, and become familiar to me. Dryden's Fables, Preface. 10. To come by degrees; to reach any ftate gradually.

After they grew to reft upon number, rather competent than vaft, they grew to advantages of place, cunning diverfions, and the like; and they grew more fkilful in the ordering of their battles

Bacon's Effays.
The trefpaffes of people are grown up to heaven, and their fins are got beyond all reftraints of law and authority. Rogers. 11. To come forward; to gather ground.

## GR O

Some feeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice growing up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redrefs. Spenfer on Ircland.

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to grow faft on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempefts, then fell abundantly

Knolles.
12. To be changed from one ftate to another ; to become either better or worfe ; to turn

A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. Shakef
Hence, hence, and to fome barbarous climate fly, Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man grows wild in nature's common field.
The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of fo long a flight.
Dryden.
Patient of command
Dryden.
In time he'grew; and growing us'd to hand,
He waited at his mafter's board for food.
Dryden's En.
We may trade and be bufy, and grow poor by it, unlefs we regulate our expences.

Locke.
fupply
You will grow a thing contemptible, unlefs you can fupply
the lofs of beauty with more durable qualities the lofs of beauty with more durable qualities. Swift. Delos, by being reckoned a facred place, grew to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
13. To proceed as from a caufe.

What will grow out of fuch errours, as mafked under the cloak of divine authority, impoffible it is that ever the wit of man fhould imagine,'till time have brought forth the fruits of them.

Hooker.
whence
Shall we fet light by that cuftom of reading, from whence
fo precious a benefit hath fo precious a benefit hath grown? Hooker, b.v.
Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why fhould damage grozv to the hurt of the king. Ez.iv. 22
Scipio Nafica feared left, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would grow either to idlenefs or civil difiention.
The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of $A b 0^{\circ}$. people; and this is not grown from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from fo many wars. . Temple.
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n juft the fum that I do owe to you, .
Is growing to me by Antipholis. Shakefp. Com. of Errours. 15. To adhere; to ftick together.

Honour and policy, like unfever'd friends,
'The war do grow together. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
'The frog's mouth grows up, and he continues fo for at leaft fix months without eating. Walton's Angler.
In burnings and fcaldings the fingers would many times grow together : the chin would grow to the breaft, and the arms to the fides, were they not hindered. Wifeman's Surgery: 16. To fwell: a fea term.

Mariners are ufed to the tumbling and rolling of fhips from fide to fide, when the fea is never fo little grown. Raleigh. Groówer. n. f. [from grow.] An increafer.
It will grow to a great bigners, being the quickeft grower of any kind of elm.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To Grown. v. n. [grollen, Flemifh.]

1. To frarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roan amid' the fury of their heart,
And.growl their horrid loves.
Thomfon's Spring.
Dogs in this country are of the fize of common maftiffs, and by nature never bark, but growl when they are pro-
voked. voked.

Ellis's Voyage.
2. To murmur ; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours-how he would roar about a foolifh handkerchief! and then he would grow/ fo manfully. Gay. Grown. The participle paffive of grow.

1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the flothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of underftanding; and lo , it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. Prov. 3. Arrived at full growth or ftature.

I faw lately a pair of China fhoes, which I was told were for a grown woman, that would fcarce have been big enough
for one of our little girls. for one of our little girls.

Locke.
Growth. n. S. [from growth.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increafe of vegetation

Deep in the palace, of long growth there food
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. Dryden's Atn. b. vii.
Thofe trees that have the floweft growth, are, for that rea-
fon, of the longeft continuance.
Atterbury's Sermone.
. Product ; thing produced.
Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the profperous gioveth of this tall wood. Milton.
Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own growth hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
The trade of a country arifes from the native growths of the foil or feas.

Tempie.
I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this flory
was of Englifh growth, and Chaucer's own. Dryden.

## GR U

## 3. Increafe in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this fubject, may go a great way in preventing the growth of this difeafe, where it is but new.

Temple.
4. Increafe of ftature; advance to maturity.

They fay my fon of York
Has almoft overta'en him in his growth. Shakef. Rich. III. The ftag, now confcious of his fatal growth,
To fome dark covert his retreat had made.
Denbam.
Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the laft period of life.

Arbutbnut on Aliments.
. Improvement; advancement.
It grieved David's religious mind to confider the growth of his own eftate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing ftill in the former manner.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Grówthead. } \\ \text { Grówtnol. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { n.f. } \text { Latin.] }\end{aligned}$ Grówtnol. $\}$ Latin.]

1. A kind of firh.

## 2. An idle lazy fellow.

Ainfworth
Though fleeping one hour refrefteth his fong,
Yet truft not Hob growthead for fleeping too long. Tulfer. To GRUB. v. a. [graban, preter. grôb, to dig, Gothick.] Гo dig up; to deffroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the foil.
A foolifh heir caufed all the bufhes and hedges about his vineyard to be grubbed up.

L'Eftrange.
From whence the furly ploughman grubs the wood. Drjden
The grubbing up of woods and trees may be very needful upon the account of their unthriftinefs. Mortimer's Husband.
As for the thick woods, which nct only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are moft of them grubbed up, fince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. Addijon on ltaly. Grue. n. $\int$ [from grubbing, or mining.]

1. A finall worm that eats holes in bodies

There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.

> New creatures rife,

A moving mafs at firft, and fhort of thighs;
'T ill hooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed ftings. Dryden. Sometimes they are eaten with grubs. Mortimer's Hufband. The grub,
Oft unobferv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her fecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceafelefs.
2. A fhort thick man ; a dwarf. In contempt.

Phillips.
John Romane, a fhort clownifh grub, would bear the whole carcafe of an ox, yet never tugeged with him. Carew. To Gru'bble. v. n. [grubelen, German, from grub.] To feel in the dark.

Thou haft a colour;
Now let me rowl and grubble thee:
Blind men fay white feels fmooth, and black feels rough:
Thou haft a rugged fkin; I do not like thee. Dryden. Gru'bstreet. n. f. : Originally the name of a freet in Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of fmall hiftories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called grubfireet.


The firft part, though calculated only for the meridian of grubfieet, was yet taken notice of by the better fort. Arbutbn.
Id fooner ballads write, and grubffreet lays. Gay.
To GRUDGE. v.a. [from gruger, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind oreat. In this fenfe we fay of one who refents any thing fecretly, be chews it. Grwgnach, in Welfh, is to murmur; to grumble. Grunigh, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morofe countenance.]
. To envy; to fee any advantage of another with difcontent.
What means this banifhing me from your counfels? Do you love your forrow fo well, as to grudge me part of it? Sidney. 'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleafures, to cut off my train. Shak. K. Lear. He ftruggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helplefs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, iffuing into man,
Grudpes their life from
Grudtes their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.
Thefe clamours with difdain he heard,
Much grudg'd the praife, but more the rob'd reward. Dryd. Do not, as fome men, run upon the tilt, and tafte of the Let us confider the ample provifion difpofition. Spectiat.
Let us confider the ample provifion of waters, thofe inexhaufted treafures of the ocean; and though fome have grudged the great fhare that it takes of the furface of the eartb, yet we thall propofe this too, as a confpicuous mark and character of the wifdom of God.
1 have often heard the Prebyterians fay they did not grudge us our employments.

Swift.

Let me at leaft a funeral marriage crave
Nor grudge my cold embraces in the grave. Dryd. Aurongz You fteer betwixt the country and the court
Nor gratify whate'er the great defire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. Dryd. Fab
They have grudged thofe contributions, which have fet our country at the head of all the goveruments of Europe. Addifon. To Grudee. v. $n$
r. To murmur ; to repine.

They knew the furce of that dreadful curfe, whereunto idolatry maketh fubject; nor is there caufe why the guilty fuftaining the fame fhould grudge or complain of injultice. Hook. 2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great grudging to ferve in his majefty's thips, as if it were to be flaves in the gallies. Raleigh. 3. To be envious.

Grudje not one againft another, brethren, left ye be condemued.

7a. v. 9
4. To wifh in fecret. A low word.

E'en in the moft fincere advice he gave,
He had a grudging ftill to be a knave.
Dryden's Medal. 5. To give or have any uneafy remains. I know not whether the word in this fenfe be not rather orugeons, or remains; gruseons being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paffed the fieve.

My Dolabella,
Haft thou not ftill fome grudgings of thy fever? Dryden Grudie. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.]
r. Oid quarrel ; inveterate malevolence ; fullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old grudges to Corinth, were thought ftill would conclude there.

Sidney, b. ii.
Two houfholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. Shakefpeare. Let me go in to fee the generals:
There is fome grudse between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone.
Deep-fefter'd hate; Sbakefpeare's'fulius Cafar.
Deep-fefter'd hate;
A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutual! y bequeath'd from fire to fon. Tate's Fuvenal. 2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to Mhew his grudge,
Clapt afs's ears upon the judge.
3. Unwillingnefs to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious cenfure.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thofe to whom you have } \\
& \text { dee preferr'd me. }
\end{aligned}
$$

With grudge preferr'd me.
Ben. Fobnfon's Catiline.
4. Remorfe of confcience,
5. Some little commotlon, or forerunner of a difeafe. Ainfro.

Giv'daingly. adj. [from grudge.] Unwillingly; malignantJy; reluclantly.

Like harpies they could fcent a plenteous board;
Then to be fure they never fail'd their lord:
The reft was form, and bare attendance paid;
They drank and eat, and grudgingly obey'd.
Dryden.
Gruel. n.f. [gruau, gruelle, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.:

Finger of birth-ftrangl'd babe,

## Dirch-deliver'd by a drab;

Dirch-deliverd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and nlab.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Upon the ftrength of water gruel?
Upon the ftrength of water gruel? Prior.
Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, pofiet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. Arbutbonot. GRUFF. adj. [groff, Dutch.] Sour of afpect; harh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, fat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff difcontent, tlurough iguorance milled. Garth.
The appellation of honour was fuch an one the gruff, fuch
an one the flocky.
Gru'ffly. adi. [from gruff] Harhly; ruggedly; roughly.
The form of Mars high on a chariot ftood,
All fheath'd in arms, and gruffy look'd the god. Dryden.
Gru'ffness. n.f. [from gruff.] Ruggednefs of mien; harfhnefs of lonk or voice.
Gruni. adj. [contracted from grumble.] Sour; furly; fevere. A low word.
Nic looked four and grum, and would not open his mouth. Arbutbnot's Hifory of Jolin Bull.
To GRU'MBLE. v.n. [grommelen, grommen, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with difcontent.

## A bridegroom,

A grumbling groom, and that the girl fhall find. Shakefp. Thou grumbleft and raileft every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatnefs as Cerberus is at Proferpiua's
beauty. beauty.

Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
'Th' accurft Philiftian flands on th' other fide,
Grumbling aloud, and fmiles 'twixt rage and pride. Cozvley.
Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling, becaufe they mifs of what they think their due.

South's Sermons.

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is fuperfluous; and there will be grumbling without end, if we reckon that we want this, becaufe we have it not. L'I:fr. L'Avare, Hot ufing half his ftore,
Still grunbles that he has no more.
Prior.
2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he fees the toils are fet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, fcours away ;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with fullen pleafure, grumbles o'er his prey. Dryd. 3. To make a hoarfe rattle.

Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice. Mitteux.
Like a florm

That gathers black upon the frowning 1 ky ,
And grumbles in the wind. Rowe's Royal Convert. Vapours foul
Dafh on the mountains brow, and fhake the woods
That grumbling wave below.
Gru'mbler. n. f. [from grumble.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a difcontented man.

The half-pence are geod half-pence, and I will ftand by it: if I made them of filver, it would be the fame thing to the grumbler.
grumbler.
GRUMBLING. n. f. [from grumble.] A murmuring through difcontent; a grudge. I have ferv'd
Without or grudge or grumblings.
Shakefp. Tempef.
GRUME. n.. . [grumeau, French; grumus, Latin.] A thick vifcid confiitence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.

2uincy.
Gru'mly. adv. [from grum.] Sullenly; morofely.
Gru'mmel. n.f: [lithojpermum, Lat.] An nerb. Ainfwortl. Gru'mous. adj. [from grume.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, grumous, the red part without a due confiftence, the ferum faline, and of a yellowifh green.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Gru'mousness. n.f. [from grumous.] Thicknefs of a coagulated liquor

The caufe may be referred either to the coagulation of the
ferum, or grumoulne/s of the blood. ferum, or grumounnefs of the blood. Wijeman's Surgery. Gru'nsel. n. . [More ufually groundfil, unlefs Milton intended to preferve the Saxon znuno.] The groundfil; the lower part of the building.

Who Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneft, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the grunfel edge,
Where he fell flat, and fham'd his worfhippers. Milton.
 To GRU NTLE. $\}$ a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and grunt, and roar and burn,
Like horfe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. Shakefp. Lament, ye fwine! in gruntings fpend your grief;
For you, like me, have loft your fole relief. Gay's Paft. Thy brinded boars may number undifmay'd,
Or grunt fecure beneath the chefnut fhade.
The fcolding quean to louder notes doth rife,
To her full pipes the grunting hog replies;
The grunting hogs alarm the neighbours round.
Grunt. n. f. [from the verb.] The noife of a hog.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purfuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful fqueak,
Poor fwine, as if their pretty hearts would break. Dryden. Erom hence were heard
The grunts of briftled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. Dryden's En.
Gru'nter. n. f. [from grunt.]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of finh. [х९омis.]

Ainfworth.
Gru'ntling. n. f. [from grunt.] A young hog.
To Grutch.. v. n. [corrupted for the fake of rhyme from grudge.] To envy; to repine; to be difcontented.

The poor at the enclofure doth grutch,
Becaufe of abufes that fall,
Left fome men fhould have but too much,
And fome again nothing at all. Tuffer's Husbandiy.
But what we're born for we mult bear,
Our frail condition it is fuch,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I muft not grutch. Ben. Fohnfon. Grutch. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To fhoot at foes, and fometimes pullets;
To whom he bore fo fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter $t$ ' any fuch. Hudibras, p. i. Gry. n.f. [ $\gamma^{\circ} \rho^{v}$.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of the nails.

Dict.
Guaia'cum. n.f. [See Lignum-vit.f.]
Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes difcharges by fweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in many chronick cafes, and was once famous for curing the
venefeal difeafe, which it fill does fingly in warmer climates; but with us we find it infufficient. We have a refin of it, improperly called gum guaiacum, given in the fame cafes with the famous balfamum polycrefum is made of it.
Guarantée. n.f. [guarant, French.] A power who undertakes to fee flipulations performed.

God, the great guarantee for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot fecure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

South's Sermons.
A prince diftinguifhed by being a patron of Proteftants, and guarantee of the Weftphalian treaty. Addifon on the War.
To Guaranty. v.a. [garantir, French.] To undertake to fecure the performance of any articles.
To GUARD. v. a. [garder, French, from our word ward, the we being changed by the French into $g$; as Galles for IWa'es.]

1. To watch by way of defence and fecurity.
2. To protect ; to defend.

Naked the graces guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder fhall.
Your pow'r you never ufe, but for defence,
To guard ybur own or others innocence.
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not flow
To guard their fhore from an expected foe.
Dryden.
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded againit the ftorms.
Addifon on Italy.
3. To preferve by caution.

One would take care to guard one's felf againft this particular imperfection, becaufe it is that which our nature very ftrongly inclines us to.

Addifon's Spectatur.
4. To provide againft objections.

Homer has guarded every. circumftance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. Notes on Ody $\int$ ey.
5. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More guarded than his fellows. Sbakefp. Merch. of Venice. See a fellow
In a long motley, guarded with yellow. Shak. Henry VIII.
To Guard. v. $n$. To be in a fate of caution or defence.
There are other nice cales, in which a man muft guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.

Collier on Popularity.
To guard againft fuch miftakes, it is neceffary to acquaint ourfelves a little with words. W'atts's Logick.
Guard. n.. . [garde, French; ward, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whofe bufinefs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

- The guard bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.

1 Kings xiv. 28.
Up into heav'n, from paradife, in hafte
Th' angelick guards afcended, mute, and fad,
For man. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. x.
With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His guards behold him foaring through the fkies. Dryden. Others are cooped in clofe by the ftrict guards of thofe whofe intereft it is to keep them ignorant. Socke.
He muft be trufted to his own conduct, fince there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.

They, ufurping arbitrary power, had their guards and fies, after the practice of tyrants.

| Swift. |
| :--- |

2. A fate of caution ; a ftate of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the fate ecclefiaftical, caufed him to ftand upon his guard at home. Temerity puts a man off his guard.

Davies.
Temerity puts a man off his guard.
It is wifdom to keep ourfelves upon a guard.
L'Elirange.
Now he flood collceted and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge bad put him on his guard. Dryden. Men are always upon their guard againft an appearance of defign.

Smalridge's Sermons.
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expreffion. They have expreffed themfelves with as few guards and reftrictions as I.

Atterbury.
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a fword.

GUA'RDAGE. n. f. [fron guard.] State of wardfhip. A maid fo tender, fair and happy,
Run from her guardage to the footy bofom
Of fuch a thing as thou.
Shaikefpcare's Otbello.
Gu'arder. n.f. One whio guards. Ainfwortl.
Guárdian. nf. [gardien, French, from guard.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to fupply the want of. parents.

I am forry for her, as I have juft caufe, being her uncle and her guardian. Sbakefp. Much Ado about Nothing.

When perjul'd guardians, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the ftreets, too narrow for their trains! Dryden.
Hocus, with two other of the guardians, thought it their duty to take care of the intereft of the three girls. Arbutbnot. 2. One to whom the care and prefervation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my guardians, my depofitaries;
But kept a refervation to be follow'd

With fuci a number.
3. A repofitory or ftorchoufe. Not ufed:

Stakef. King Lear. Where is Duncan's body? --Carried to Colmefkill,
The facred ftorehoufe of his predeceffors,

## And guardian of their bones.

Shakefp. Macbetb. Guardian of the Spiritualties. He to whom the fpiritual jurifdiction of any diocefe is committed, during the vacancy of the fee. He may be either guardian in law, or jure magijtra$t u s$, as the archbifhop is of any diocefe within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbifhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. Cowel.
Gua'rdian. alj. Performing the office of a kind protector or fupcrintendant.

My charming patronefs protects me unfeen, like my guardian angel; and thuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by ftealth, and conceals the giver, when fhe beftows the gift.

Dryden's Dedication to Clcomenes.
Thus fhall mankind his guardian care cngage,
The promis'd father of the future age. Pope's Meffah. Mean while Minerva, in her guardian care,
Shoots from the ftarry vaults through fields of air. Pope.
$A^{\prime}$ RDIANSHIP. $n$. f. [from guardian.] The office of a
Gua'rdianship. n.f. [from guardian.] The office of a guardian.

The curate ftretched his patent for the cure of fouls, to a kind of tutelary guardian $/ \hbar i p$ over goods and chattels. L'Efr.
Thefeus is the firft who eftablifhed the popular ftate in Athens, affigning to himfelf the guardianhhip of the laws, and chief commands in war.
GUA'rDLess, adj. [from guard.] Without defence.
So on the guardlefs herd, their keeper flain,
Rufhes a tyger in the Lybian plain.
Waller.
A rich land, guardlefs and undefended, muft heeds have been a double incitement.
GUA'RDSHIP. n.f. [from guard.]

## I. Care ; protection.

How blefs'd am I, by fuch a man led!
Under whofe wife and careful guardhoip
I now defpife fatigue and hardfhip.
2. [Guard and /hip.] A king's fhip to guard the coaft.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Gua'iava. } \\ \text { Gua'va. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $f$.

The flowers confift of five leaves, produced in a circulas order, having many ftamina or threads furrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a flefhy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many fmall hard feeds. The fruit, fays Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholfome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very aftringent, they ftop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. Miller.
Guberna'tion. n. f. [gubernatio, Lat.] Government; fuperintendency; fuperiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is tranfacted by the man Jefus, inhabited by the divine power and wifdom, and employed as a medium or confcious inftrument of this extenfive gubernation.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Gu'dgeon. n.f. [goujon, French.]

1. A fmall finh found in brooks and rivers, eafily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eafily cheated.
'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. Pcpe.
This he did to draw you in, like fo many gudgeons, to fwallow his falfe arguments. Swift.
2. Something to be caught to a man's own difadvantage; a bait ; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly ufed as baits for pike.

But finh not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's gudgeon, this opinion. Shakef. Merch. of Ver. Guérdon. n. f. [guerdon, gardon, French.] A reward; a recompenfe. A word now no longer in ufe.

He hearken'd, and did ftay from further harms,
To gain fo goodly guerdon as fhe fpake. Fairy Quen, b. i:
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed flands herfelf fo mock'd to fee,
By him who has the guerdon of his guile,
For fo misfeigning her true knight to be. Fairy Queen, b. i. He fhall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the juft guerdon of all his former villanies.

Knol'es.
Fame is the fpur that the clear fpirit doth raife
To fcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burft out into fudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred fheers,
And fits the thin-fpun life.
Milton.
To GUESS. v.a. [ghif/en, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture ; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and fhallow innocents!
You cannot guc/s who caus'd your father's death.
Sbakefp.
Let not your cars defpife my tongue for ever,
Which fhall poffefs them with the heavieff found

That ever yet they heard.

## -Hum! I guefs at it.

Shatief. Macbeth.
He that, by reafon of his fwift motions, can inform himfelf of all places and preparations, thould he not very often guefs rightly of things to come, where God pleafeth not to give impediment?

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
There iffue fwarming bands
Of ambufh'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,
To be Taxcallan enemies I guefs. Dryd. Indian Emperor. The fame author ventures to guefs at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. Swift.

Nor can imagination guefs,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My pureft paffion has betray'd.
Swift.

Swift.
One may gucfs by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone ; but that himfelf had a right opinion concerning the true God.

Stillinafiect's Defence of Difc. on Rom. Idol.
To Guess. v.a. To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.
If Xerxes was able to call every common foldier by his name in his army, it may be guefed he got not this wonderful ability by learning his leffons by heart.
Guess. n. $f$. [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any pofitive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the guefs of their true ftrength and forces. Shake $\int p$. A port muft confefs
His art's like phyfick, but a happy guefs. Dryden.
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a lefs, upon uncertain gueffes, before a due examination.

Locke.
We may make fome guefs at the diftinction of things, into thofe that are according to, above, and contrary to reafon.

This problem yet, this offspring of a guefs,
Locke.
Let us for once a child of truth confefs.
Prior.
GUE'sSER. n.f. [from guefs.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.
It is the opinion of divers good gueffers, that the laft fit will not be more violent than advantageous.

Pope.
If fortune fhould pleafe but to take fuch a crochet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's fucceffor,
To give thee lawn-fleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'ft thou refemble ? I leave thee a gueffer. Swift. Gue'ssingly. adv. [from guefing.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confed'racy have you with the traytors Late footed in the kingdom?
-I have a letter gueffringly fet down,
Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,
And not from one oppos'd. Shakef. King Lear.
GUEST. n. .f. [ дerr, zrre, Saxon ; gweft, Welfh.]

1. One entertained in the houfe of another.

They all murmured, faying, that he was gone to be gueft with a man that is a finner.
$L u$. xix. 7.
Is, at the nuptial of his fon, a gueft
That beft becomes the table. Tell my royal gueft
I add to his commands my own requeff. Dryden's $\mathbb{E n}$.
2. A ftranger; one who comes newly to refide.

O defarts, defarts! how fit a gueft am I for you, fince my heart can people you with wild ravenous beafts, which in you are wanting.

## Thofe happieft fmiles

That play'd on her ripe lip, feem'd not to know
What guiefts were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt.
Shakefpeare.
Gue'stchamber. n. $\int$. [gueft and chamber.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the guefchamber, where I fhall eat the paffover with my difciples?

Mar. xiv. 14.
To GugGle. v. n. [gorgoliare, Italian.] To found as water running with intermiffions out of a narrow mouthed veffel.
GuI'DAGE. n. f. [from guide.]. The reward given to a guide.

Ainfworth.
GUi'dANCE. n.f. [from guide.] Direction; government.
As to thofe who lived under the guidance of reafon alone, without the affiftance of fupernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a meffage from the dead, would perfuade them.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Particular application muft be left to Chriftian prudence, under the guidance of God's holy fpirit, who knows our neceffity before we afk, and our ignorance in afking. Rogers.

A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, becaufe he declines from his office of prefiding over the whole to be the head of a party.

Swift.

To GUIDE. v. a. [guider, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the fpirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth.

7o. xvi. ${ }^{13}$.
The new light ferved to guide them to their neighbours coffers. Decay of Piety.
Whofoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark paffages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet fee never the worfe.

South's Sermons.
2. To govern by counfel; to inftruat.

For thy name's fake lead me and guide me.
Pf. xxxi. 3 .
3. To regulate; to fuperintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul affigns them as their proper bufinefs, the guiding of the houfe. Decay of Piety.
Guide. n. f. [guide, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was guide to them that took Jefus. ACts i. 16.
Thou gaveft them a burning pillar of fire, to be a guide of the unknown journey. Wi/d. xviii. $3 \cdot$
Can knowledge have no bound, but muft advance
So far to make us wifh for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Onc who directs another in to err by day?
Denbam.
2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young his father dy'd, And left him to an happy guide.

Waller
3. Director; regulator.

Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Thofe things which nature is faid to do, are by divine art performed, ufing nature as an inftrument: nor is there any fuch art or knowledge divine in nature herfelf working, but in the guide of nature's work.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hooker, b. i. } \int \cdot 3: \\
& \text { tried. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Some truths are not by reaion to be tried,
But we have fure experience for our guide. Dryden's Fables.
GUI'Deless.adj. [from guide.] Without a guide; without 2 governour or fuperintendant.
Th' ambitious Swede, like reflefs billows toft,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now guidelefs kingdom peace bequeath'd. Dryden.
There fierce winds o'er dufky valleys blow,
Whofe every puff bears empty thades away,
Which guidelefs in thofe dark dominions ftray. Dryden.
GUI'DER. n. [from guide.]. Director; regulator; guide.
Our guider come! to the Roman camp conduct us. Shak.
That perfon, that being provoked by exceffive pain, thruft his dagger into his body, and thereby, inftead of reaching his vitals, opened an impofthume, the unknown caufe of all his pain, and fo ftabbed himfelf into perfect health and eafe, furely had great reafon to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the guider of his hand. South. GUI'DON. n.f. [French.] A flandardbearer; a ftandard. Obrolete.
GUILD. n. f. [zllorcip, Saxon, a fellowfhip, a corporation.] A fociety; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themfelves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word gild or guildball proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, fupporting their common charge by mutual contribution. Cowel.

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the guild hall affords. Sbak. R. III.
In woollen cloth it appears, by thofe ancient guilds that were fettled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdomF greatly flourifhed in that art. 'Hale's Origin of Mankind.

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At fome fick mifer's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded abfent foals they make
A moan fo loud, that all the guild awake. Pope's Dunciad.
GUILE. n.f. [guille, gille, old French, the fame with wile.] Deceitful cunning; infidious artifice; mifchievous fubtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft fighing fore,
Her conftant heart did court with divers guile;
But words and looks, and fighs the did abhor. Fairy - 2 ueer.
When I have moft need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guiie,
Be he to me!' This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. Shak. Rish. III.
We may, with more fucceffful hope, refolve
To wage by force or guile eternal war. Niit. Parad. Loff.
Nor thou his malice and falfe guile contemn:
Subtile he needs muft be who could feduce

## Angels.

Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix,
GUi'leful. adj. [guile and full.]

1. Wily; infidious; mifchievounfy artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are fo guileful through fkill, is throughly to be inftructed in that which maketh fkilful againft guile.

Hooker, b. iii. S. 8.
By guileful fair words, peace may be obtain'd. Sbak. H. VI. 10 T

## GUL

## He faw his guileful act

By Eve, though all unweeting, feconded
Upon her hubband.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. X.
The guile ful phantom now forfook the fhrowd,
And flew fublime, and vanifh'd in a cloud. Dryden's Ein. 2. Treacherous; fecretly mifchievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that guileful hole,
Where the dead corps of Baffianus lay. Shake/p. Tit. Andr. Guílefully. adv. [from guileful.] Infdioully; treacheroufly.

To whom the tempter guilefully reply'd. Milton's P. Lof.
Gui'lefulness. n. $f$. [from guileful.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.
Gui'leless. adj. [from guile.] Without deceit; without infidiouinefs; fimply honeft.
Gui'ler. n.f. [from guile. See Beguile.] One that betrays into danger by infidious practices.

But he was wary wife in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful feight;
Ne fuffered luft his fafety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the guiler of the prey. Fairy 2 ueen. GUILT. n. $\int$. [ Jilt, Saxon, originally fignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itfelf.]

1. The ftate of a man jufly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.
It was neither guilt of crime, nor reafon of fate, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution.

Bacon's Henry VII.
When thefe two are taken away, the poffibility of guilt, and the poffibility of innocence, what reftraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? Hammond on Fundamentals. 2. A crime; an offence.

## Clofe pent up guilts

Rive your concealing continents, and ank
Thefe dreadful fummoners grace. Shakef. King Lear.
Guíltily. adv. [from guilty.] Without innocence; without clearnefs of confcience.

Bloody and guilty, guiltily awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Haftings, and defpair and die. Shak. R. III.
Guíltiness, n. f. [from guilty.] The flate of being guilty; wickednefs; confcioufnefs of crime.
He thought his fight rather to proceed of a fearful guiltinefs than of an humble faithfulnefs.

Sidney, b. ii.
The laft was I that felt thy tyranny:
O , in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy guiltinefs. Shakefp. Richard III.
I fhould be guiltier than my guiltinefs.
Sbakefpeare.
Gui'stress. adj. [from guilt.] Innocent; free from crime.
I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reafon what is meant hereby,
Becaufe I will be guilttefs of the meaning. Shakefp. R. III. Many worthy and chafte dames thus,
All guiltlefs, meet reproach.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
Then thall the man be guilttefs from iniquity, and this woman thall bear her iniquity.

Num. v. 3 I.
Thou, who do'ft all thou wifheft at thy will,
And never willeft aught but what is right,
Preferve this guiltlefs blood they feek to fpill;
Thine be my kingdom.
Fairfax.
Guiltefs of greatnefs, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wifh'd he, that thofe vows he made
On his own head Chould be at laft repaid. Dryden. $\}$
Thou know'ft how guiltefs firft I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendfhip's name.- Pope.
Gui'etlessly. adv. [from guiltefs.] Without guilt; innocently.
Gui'ltlessness. n. . . [from guiltefs.] Innocence; freedom from crime.
A good number, trufting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that guilteffne/s is not always with eafe oppreffed. Sidney, b. ii.

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whofe guiltleffress I was better affured, than any man living could be. King Charles.
GUI'LTY.. adj. [ zilyz, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]
. Juftly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.
Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
-The world was guilty of fuch a ballad rone three ages fince.

Shakefpeare's Love's Labour Lof.

## Mark'd you not

How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? Shak.
We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we faw the anguifh of his foul when he befought us, and we would not hear.

Gon. xlii. 21.
With mortal hatred I purfu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the frife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd ; yet all combin'd,
Diyder.

## Farewel the ftones

And threfhold, guilty of my midnight moans. Dryden. There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is guilty to himfelf; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a fting into his foul. Tillotfon's Sermons. 2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a guilty world,
Toft by ungenerous paffion, finks iway. Thomfon's Spring. GUI'NEA. n. f. [from Guinea, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty fhillings.
By the word gold I muft be underfood to defign a particulat piece of matter; that is, the laft guinea that was coined. Locke. Guine'adropper. n.f. [guinea and drop.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the guineadropper's bait regards,
Trick'd by the fhatper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gaj.
Guíneahen. n.f. A fmall Indian hen.
Guine'apepper. n. f. [capficum, Latin.]
The characters are: the flowers confift of one leaf, and are expanded like thofe of nighthade : the fruit is foft, flehy and membraneous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-fhaped feeds. Miller.
Gui'neapig. n. f. A fmall animal with a pig's fnout.
GUise. n.f. [The fame with wife; guife, French; pra, Saxon, the $p$ or $w$ being changed as is common into $g$.]

1. Manner ; mien ; habit ; caft of behaviour.

His own fire, and mafter of his guife,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. Fairy 2 ueen, b. i.
Thus women know, and thus they ufe the guife,
'T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wife. Fairfax, b.iv. Lo you! here the comes: this is her very guife; and, upon my life, faft afleep: obferve her, ftand clofe. Shakefp. Macbeth. They ftand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in guife
Of warriors old, with order'd fpear and fhield,
A waiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impofe
Milton's Paradife Lofi, b. i. By their guife
Juft men they feem, and all their fudy bent
To worhip God a-right. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xf. Back, thepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and fuch court guife,
As Mercury did firft devife.
Milton.
Their external fhapes are notorioufly accommodated to that law or guife of life that nature has defigned them. More.
2. Practice ; cuftom; property.

This would not be flept;
Old guife muft be kept.
Ben. Fobnfon.
The fwain reply'd, it never was our guife
To flight the poor, or aught humane defpife.
Pope.
3. External appearance; drefs

When I was very young, nothing was fo much talked of as rickets among children, and confumptions among young people: after thefe the fpleen came in play, and then the fcurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various guifes. Temple.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the fpecious pretences of fome, who, under the guife of religion, facrificed fo many thoufands to their own ambition. Swift.
Guita'r. n.f. [ghitara, Italian; guiterre, French.] A ftringed inftrument of mufick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian fpark's guitar.
Prior.
Guich. $\}$ n. $\int$. [from gulo, Latin.] A little glutton. Gu'lchin. $\}$ Skinner.
Gules. adj. [perhaps from' geule, the throat.] Red : a barbarous term of heraldry.
Follow thy drum ;

With man's blood paint the ground: gules, gules;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what Chould war be? Shakefp. Timon of Athenen He whofe fable arms,
Black as his purpofe, did the knight refemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horfe,
Hath now his dread and black complexion fmear'd
With heraldry more difmal ; head to foot,
Now he is total gules.
Shakefpearc's Hamlet.
GULF. n. $\int$. [golfo, Italian.]
A bay; an opening into land
Pifaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himfelf unable to encounter with the Turks great flect at fea, withdrow himfelf farther off from the inland Corfu, into the gulf of the Adriatick.

Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
2. An abyfs; an unmeafurable depth.

Thence turning back, in filence foft they fole,
And brought the heavy corfe with eafy pace
To yawning gulf of deep Avernus' hole;
By that fame hole, an entrance dark and bafe,
With fmoak and fulphur hiding all the place,
Defcends to hell!
Fairy $2 u$ un, b. i. cant. 5.
know

## G U L

I know thou'd't rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulf,
Than flatter him in a bower.
Sbakefpeare's Coriolunus.
This is the gulf through which Virgil's Alecto fhoots herfelf into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompals it, are all in the defcription.

Addijon on Italy.
The fea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great lofs to the world; and muft we now have an ocean of mere flats and fhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads fhould turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abyfles and unfathomable gulfs?

Bentley.

## 3. A whirlpool; a fucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the fucking of a gulf.
Shakefp. Henry V.
4. Any thing infatiable.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and rulf
Of the ravering falt fea fhark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd $i^{\prime}$ th' dark.
Shakefp. Macbeth. Gu'tpx. adj. [from gulf.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; vorticofus.

Rivers arife; whether thou be the fon
Of utmoft Tweed, or Oofe, or gulfy Dun.
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years furviv'd,
And 'fcap'd the perils of the gulfy main.
Pope's Odyfey.
High o'er a gulfy fea the Pharian ifle
Fronts the deep roar of difemboguing Nile. Pope's Odyfey.
To GULL. v. a. [guiller, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.
If I do not $g u l l$ him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ftraight in my bed.

Shakefpeare's Twelfib Night.
Yet love thefe forc'ries did remove, and move
Donne.
Thee to gull thine own mother for my love
..
He would have gull' $d$ him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick.
Hudibras, $p$. ii.
They are not to be gulled twice with the fame trick. L'E ${ }^{\prime}$ Rr. The Roman people were grolly gulled twice or thrice over, and as often enflaved in one century, and under the fame pretence of reformation.

Dryden's EXn. Dedication.
By their defigning leaders taught,

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd;
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with ftern Mars in Capricorn was join'd :
Of him difpofing in his own abode,
He footh'd the goddefs, while he gull' $d$ the god.
Dryden.

Gule. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I hould think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow fpeaks it.

ShakeSpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
Either they have thefe excellencies they are praifed for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and 3. A ftupid animal ; one eafily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us fo,
As that ungentle gull, the cuckow bird,
Ufeth the fparrow.
Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.
Why have you fuffer'd me to be imprifon'd,
Kept in a dark houfe, vifited by the prieft,
And made the moft notorious geck and gull
That e'er invention plaid on. Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
That paltry ftory is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat fuch gulls as you.
Hudibras, p. ii.
Gu'ilcatcher. n.f. [gull and catch.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches filly people.

Here comes my noble gullcatcher. Shakefp. Twelfth Night. Gu'ller. n.f. [from gull.] A cheat; an impoftor.
Gu'Llery. n. f. [from gull.] Cheat; impoiture. Ainfworth. Gu'llet. n. $f$ : goulet, French; gula, Latin.] The throat; the paffage through which the food paffes; the meat-pipe; the œefophagus.

It might be his doom
One day to fing
With gullet in ftring.
Denbam.
Many have the gullet or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fifhes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated ; for fuch thereof as have lungs and refpiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 8.
Nature has various tender mufcles plac'd,
By which the artful gullet is embrac'd. Blackmore's Creation.
The liquor in the fomach is a compound of that which is feparated from its inward coat, the fpittle which is fwallowed, and the liquor which diftils from the gullet.

Arbutbnot.
To Gu'lly. v.n. [corrupted from gurgle.] To run with noife.
Gu'zlyhole. n. f. [from gully and bole.] The hole where the gutters cinpty themfelves in the fubterraneous fewer.

Guzo'ssiry. n.f. [gulofus, Latin.] Grecuinefs; gluttony; voracity.
They are very temperate, feldom offending in ebriety, or excefs of drink; nor erring in gulfofity, or fuperfluity of meats. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 10.
To Gulp. v. a. [golpen, Dutch.] To fwallow eagerly; to fuck down without intermiffion.
He loofens the fifh, gulps it down, and fo foon as ever the morfel was gone wipes his mouth. I thirfty fland,
And fee the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain.
Gulp. n. f. [from the verb.] As much as can be fwall Gay. at once.

In deep fufpirations we take more large gulpbs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and forrow. Morc.

As oft as he can catch a gulp of air,
And peep above the feas, he names the fair. Dryden's Fables. GUM. n. f. [gummi, Latin.]

1. A vegetable fubftance differing from a refin, in being more vifcid and lefs friable, and generally diffolving in aqueous menftruums; whereas refins, being more fulphurous, require a fpirituous diffolvent.

One whofe eyes,
Albeit unufed to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faft as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. Shakefpeare's Othello.
He ripens fpices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remoteft regions hither come.
Waller.
Her maiden train,
Who bore the vefts that holy rites require,
Incenfe, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. Dryd. Fables.
2. [Loma, Saxon; gumme, Dutch.] The flefhy covering that invefts and contains the teeth.

From the babe that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his bonelefs gums. Shak. Macbeth. Untwifts a wire, and from her gums A fet of teeth completely comes.

Swift.
To Gum. v. a. [from the noun.] To clofe with gum; to fmear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with a vifcous humour.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To prevent the gumming of the eyelids cut a piece of fponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. Wifeman's Surgery.
Gu'mminess. n. $f$. [from gummy.] The fate of being gummy; accumulation of gum.
The tendons are involved with a great gumminefs and collection of matter. Wifeman's Surgery.
Gummósity. n.f. [from gummous.] The nature of gum; gumminefs.
Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elaftick fermenting particles are detained by their innate gummofity. Floyer.
Gu'mmous. adj. [from gum.] Of the nature of gum.
Obfervations concerning Englifh amber, and relations about the amber of Pruffia, prove that amber is not a gummous or refinous fubftance drawn out of trees by the fun's heat, but a natural foffil.
Gu'mmy. adj. [from gum.]
I. Confifting of gum ; of the nature of gum.

From the utmoft end of the head branches there iffueth out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. Raleigh.

Nor all the gummy ftores Arabia yields. Dryden's Virgil.
How each arifing alder now appears,
And o'er the Po diftils her gummy tears. Dryden's Silenes.
2. Productive of gum.

## Late the clouds

Juftling, or pufh'd with winds, rude in their fhock,
Tine the flant light'ning ; whofe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton's Par. Lof.
3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, fcarce half awake, effays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raife;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and fcrubs his pate: Dryden.
GUN. n. f. [Of this word there is no fatisfactory etymology.
Mr. Lye obferves that gun in Iceland fignifies battle; but when guns came into ufe we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the inftrument from which thot is difcharged by fire.

Thefe dread curfes, like the fun'gainft glafs,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upan thyfelf. Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
The emperor, fmiling, faid that never emperor was yet flain with a gun. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. Cleaveland.
In vain the dart or glitt'ring fword we fhun,
Condemn'd to perifh by the ीaught'ring gun. Granville.
Gu'nnel. n. f. [corrupted for gunwale. See Gunwale.]
Gu'nner. $n f$. [from gun.] Cannonier; he whofe employment is to manage the artillery in a hhip.

## The nimble samne

With lynfock now the devilifh cannon touches,
And down goes all befure him.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
They flew the priucipal gunners, and carried away their artillery.
Gu'nnery. n. f. [from gumer.] The fcience of artillery the art of managiug canmon.
Gu'npowder. n. $\int$. [g $g^{\prime} u$ and porvder.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It confifts of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of fulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.
Gunpowder confifteth of three ingredients, faltpetre, fmallcoal, and brimftone.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.
Burning by gunfowder frequently happens at fea. Wifeman Gu'nshot. n. f. [gun and Bot.] The reach or range of a gun ; the fpace to which a fhot can be thrown.
Thofe who are come over to the royal party are fuppofed to be out of gunfhot.
Gu'nsho't. adj. Made by the fhot of a gun.
The greater fymptonis I have tranflated to gunflot wounds.
Wifeman's Surgery.
Gu'nsmith, n.f. [gun and fmith.] A man whofe trade is to make guns.
It is of particular efteem with the $g u n /$ miths for ftocks. Mort. Gu'nstick. n. f. [gun and fick.] The rammer; or ftick with which the charge is driven.
Gu'nstock. n. f. [gun and fock.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
The timber is ufeful for bows, pullies, fcrews, mills, and gunflocks.
Gu'nstone. n.f. [gun and fone.] The hot of cannon. They ufed formerly to fhoot fones from artillery.

Tell the pleafant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to gunfones, and his foul
Shall ftand fore charged for the wafteful vengeance
That fhall fly with them. Shakefp. Hen. V.
Gu'nwale, or Gunnel of a Ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either fide of the fhip from the half-deck to the forecaftle, being the uppermoft bend which finifheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ftanchions which fupport the wafte trees; and this is called the gunwale, whether there be guns in the fhip or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is alfo termed the gunwale.
Gurge. $n_{0}$. . [gurges', Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

## Marching from Eden he fhall find

The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge
Boils out from under ground. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xii.
Gu'rgion. n.f. The coarfer part of the meal, fifted from the bran.
To Gu'rgle. v.n. [gorgogliare, Italian.] To fall or gufh with noife, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,
They rufh to land, and end in feafts the day.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Gu'rnard. } \\ \text { Gu'rnet. }\end{array}\right\} n_{0}$ f: [gournal, French.] A kind of fea-fifh.
U'RNET.
have not afham'd of my foldiers I am a rowc'd gurnet: I have milus'd the king's prefs damnably.
To Gush. v. n. [gofelen, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rufh out with violence; not to fpring in a fmall ftream, but in a large body.

A fea of blood guf $\beta$ 'd from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments ftain'd with filthy gore. Fai. Queen.
The covering of this abyfs was broken afunder, and the water gufhed out that made the deluge. Burnet.

Inceffant ftreams of thin magnetick rays
Gu/h from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverfe courfie. Blackmore. On either hand the gu/bing waters play,
And down the rough cafcade white-dafhing fall. Thomfon.
2. To emit in a copious efluxion.

The gaping wound gufb'd out a crimfon flood. Dryden.
Line after line my gufbing eyes o'erflow,
Led through a fad variety of woe.
GUSH. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] An emifion of liquor in a large quantity at nnce; the liquor fo emitted.
If a lung-vein be burfed, generally at the firft cough a great gufb of blood is coughed up. Harvey on Confumpt. Gu'sset. n. f. [gouflit, French.] Any thing fewed on to cloath, in order to frengthen it.
GUST. n. f. [goufl, French; sufus, Latin.]

1. Senife of talting.

Deftroy all creatures for thy fport or guf,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjuft. Pope.
2. Height of perception; height of fenfual enjoyment.

> They fondly thinking to allay

Their appetite with $g u f t$, inftead of fruit
Chew'd bitter afhes, which th' offended tafte
With fpattering noife rejected. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. x.
Where love is duty on the female fide,
On theirs meer icnfual $g u f$, and fought with furly pride.
Dryder's Fableso

My fight, and fmell, and hearing were employ'd, And all three fenfes in full guft enjoy'd. Dryden's Fables.
3. Love ; liking.

To kill, I grant, is fin's extremeft guft;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made juft. Shakefp. Timon. Old age fhall do the work of taking away both the guft and comfort of them.

L'Eflrange, table $3^{8}$.
We have loft, in a great meafure, the guff and relifh of true happinefs.

Tiliotfon's Sermons.
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual tafte.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made moft proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the gu/t and manner of the ancients. Dryden. 5. [From gufter, Inandick.] A fudden violent blaft of wind.

Some troops purfue the bloody-minded queen,
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a fail, fill'd with a fretting $g u f /$,
Command an argofie to ftem the waves. Shake $\int p$. Hen. VI. You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noife,
When they are fretted with the gufts of heav'n. Shakefp.
Prefently come forth fwarms and volleys of libels, which are the gufts of liberty of feeech reftrained. Bacon's H. VII.

As when fierce northern blafts from th' Alps defcend,
From his firm roots with ftruggling gufs to rend
An aged furdy oak, the rattling found
Grows loud.
Denham.
Part ftay for paffage, 'till a guft of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a fhining fheet. Dryd. Ann. Mirab.
Pardon a weak diftemper'd foul, that fwells
With fudden $g u f f$ s, and finks as foon in calms,
The fport of paffions:
Addijon's Cato.
6. It is written in Spenfer vitioufly for $j u / f s$, fports.

Full jolly knight he feem'd, and fair did fit,
As one for knightly gufts and fierce encounters fit. Fa. $2 \%$ Gu'stable. n. f. [gufo, Latin.]
I. To be tafted.

This pofition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing gufable fweeter. Harvey. 2. Pleafant to the tafte.

A guftable thing, feen or fmelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth.

Derbam. Gusta'tion. n. f. [guffo, Latin.] The act of tafting.

In it the gullet and conveying parts are only feated, which partake of the nerves of guflation, or appertaining unto fapor.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.
Gu'strul. adj. [gufl and full.] Tafteful; well-tafted.
What he defaults from fome dry infipid fin, is but to make up for fome other more guffful. Decay of Piety.
GU'STO. n. . . [Italian.]

1. The relifh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites fenfations in the palate.
Pleafant gufos gratify the appetite of the luxurious. Derb. 2. Intellectual tafte ; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular guffo along with them.

Drjden.
Gu'sty. adj. [from guft.] Stormy; tempeftuous.
Once upon a raw and gryfy day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his thores. Sb. Ful. Caf.
Or whirl'd tempeftuous by the gufly wind. Thomfon.
GUT. n. $\int$. [kutteln, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ftomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his guts in his head.
Revens'd I will be, as fure as liis are's Troilus and Creflida.
Reveng'd I will be, as fure as lis guts are made of puddings.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
A viol thould have a lay of wire-ftrings below, clofe to the
belly, and then the ftrings of guts mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper ftrings ftricken fhould make the lower refound.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
The inteftines or guts may be inflamed by any acrid or poifonous fubftance taken inwardly. Arbutbnot on Dier.
2. The ftomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With cawdie, cuffard, and plum-cake. Hudilras, p. ii.
With falfe weights their fervants guts they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. Dryden's ${ }^{\prime}$ furenal. 3. Gluttony ; love of gormandifing.

Apicius, thou did'ft on thy guts beflow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was fpent,
Ten millions ftill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to fuffer thirft and famifhment,
In poifon'd potion drank'fr.
To Gut. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To evifcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fifhermen fave the moft part of their fifh : fome are gutted, fplitted, powdered and dried. Carcư's Sur. of Cormzval. 2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,

## G Y B

A troop of cut throat guards were fent to feize
The rich men's goods, and gut thei: palaices. Dryd. 'Yuven. Tom Brown, of facetious inemory, aiter having gutted a proper name of its vowels, ufed it in his works as frce as he pleafed. Gu'trated. adj. [from sutta, Latin, a drop.] Befprinkled
with drons; bedroped. with drops; bedropped.

Dick. Gu'frer. n.f. [from guttur, a throat, Latin.] A paffage for water.

Thefe gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a half. Moxon.
Rocks rife one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the fides of them by torrents of rain. Addi.fon on Italy. To Gu'tter. v.a. [from the noun ] To cut in fmall hollows.

Tempefts themfelves, high feas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated fands,
Traitors enfteepd to clog the guiltlefs keel,
As having fenfe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting fafe go by
The divine Defdemona.
Shake/peare's Othello.
My cheeks are gutter' $d$ with my fretting tears.
Sanclys.
Firft in a place, by nature clofe, they build
A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd.
Dryden.
The gutter'd rocks, and mazy-running clefts. Thomfon. To Gu'ttle. v. n. [from out.] To feed luxurioufly; to gormandife. A low word

His jolly brother, oppofite in fenfe,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavifh of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.
Dryden. To Gu'ttle. v.a. [from gut.] To fwallow.

The fool fpit in his porridge, to try if they'd hifs: they did not hifs, and fo he guttled them up, and fcalded his chops.

LंEfrange.
Gu'titer. n.f. [from guttle.] A greedy eater.
Gu'titulous. adj. [from guttu.a, Latin.] In the form of a fmall drop.

Ice is plain upon the furface of the water, but round in hail, which is alfo a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous defcent from the air.
GU'TTURAL. adj. [gutturalis, Lrown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. throat ; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have affigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural.

Bacon's Natural Hifory. In attempting to pronounce the nafals, and fome of the vowels fpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation.

Holder.
Gu'tturalness, n.f. [from guttural.] The quality of being guttural.

Dici.
GU'тwort. n.f. [gut and wort.] An herb.
GuY. n.f. [from guide.] A rope ufed to lift any thing into the fhip.

Skinner.
To Gu'zzle. v. n. [from gut, or guf, to guttle, or gufle.] To gormandife; to feed immoderately; to fwallow any liquor greedily.

Well feafon'd bowls the goffip's fpirits raife,
Who while fhe guzzles chats the doctor's praife. Rofcommon. They fell to lapping and guzzling, 'till they burft themfelves.
No more her care fhall fill the hollow tray,

L'Efrange.
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.
Gay.
To Gu'zzee. v. a. To fwallow with immoderate guft.
The Pylian king
Was longeft liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still guzzling muft of wine.
Dryd. Fuvenal.
Gu'zzler. n. f. [from guzzle.] A gormandifer; an immoderate eater or drinker.
Gybe. n. f. [See Gibe.] A fincer; a taunt; a farcafim.

## G Y V

Ready in glbes, quick anfwerd, faucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel.

Sbatejpipare's Cjmi line.
To G:BE. v.n. To fineer; to taunt.
The vulgar yield an npen ear,
And common courtiers love to gyte and neer. Hubb. Ta'e.
Gymna'stically. adv. [from gymnaficic.] Athletically; fisly for firong exercife.
Such as with agility and vigour have not the ufe of either, who are not gymuafically compofed, nor actively ufe thofe parts.

Brown's Vulgar lirrours b. iv. c. 5 .
GYMNA'STICK. adj: [rupuvasıxos; gymmafique, Frrench.] Pertaining to athlectick exercifes; confifting ef leaping, wreft ling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

1 he Cretans wifely forbid their fervants y ymnaficks as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercife themfelves daily, whilft their enerivated lords are fofty lolling in their chariots.

Arbuthnot and Pofi's Mart. Scriblerus.
Gy'mick. adj. [rumixòs; gymnique, French.] Such as practife the athletick or gymnaflick excrcifes

Have they not fword-players, and ev'ry fort
Of gynnick artifts, wrefters, riders, runners.
Milton.
 reeds naked.
Gy'necocrasay. n. $\int$. [ $\gamma$ uvasroo $\rho \alpha$ тía; gynecocratie, French.] Petticoat government; female power.
Gyra'tion. n. f. [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with gyrations, continually repeated, the vhole circle will appear like fire; the reafon of which is, that the fenfation of the coal in the feveral places of that circle remains impreffed on the fenforium, until the coal return again to the fame place. Newt.
Gyre. n.f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle defcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved fkill to ward,
Or ftrike, or hurlen round in warlike gyre,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his fafe guard,
But rudely rag'd. Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. cant. 5.
Does the wild haggard tow'r into the 1 ky ,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her gyres the clouds embrace?
He fafhion'd thofe harmonious orbs, that roll
In refllefs gyres about the Artick pole.
Quick and more quick he fpins in giddy gyres,
Then falls, and in much foam his foul expires.
Sandys.
ves. n. f. gevyn, Welfh] Dryden,
The villains march wide betwixt the leas for the legs. gyves on. Shakefpeare's Henry IV had

And knowing this, fhould I yet flay,
Like fuch as blow away their lives,
And never will redcem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden gyves? Ben. Fobnfon's Foreft.
The poor prifoners, ready to take the occafion offered,
boldly farting up, break off their chains and gyves. Knolles.
Do'ft thou already fingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. Milton's Agonifes.
But Telamon rufh'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rifing root, that held his faften'd feet;
So down he fell, whom fprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. Dryd. Fables.
To Grve. v. a. [from the noun.] To fetter; to fhackle; to enchain; to enfnare.

With as little a web as this, will I enfnare as great a fly as Caffio. Ay, fmile upon her, do. I will gyve thee in thine own courthip. Shakeffeare's Otheilo.

## H.

## HAB

## H A B

HIs in Englifh, as in other Janguages, a note of afpiration, founded only by a ftrong emiffion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of $f_{p e e c h, ~ a n d ~ i s ~ t h e r e f o r e ~ b y ~ m a n y ~ g r a m m a-~}^{\text {g }}$ rians accounted no letter. The $b$ in Englifh is fcarcely ever mute at the heginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel ; as boufe, b, baviour: where it is followed by a confonant it has no found, according to the prefent pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the fyllable guttural; as right, bought.
Ha. interject. [ha, Latin.]

1. An exprefion of wonder, furprife, fudden queftion, or fudden exertion.

You fhall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What fays the golden cheft? ba! let me fee.
IIa! what art thou! thou horrid headlefs trunk!
Sbakefp.
It is my Haftings!
Rowe's Fane Sbore.
2. An expreffion of laughter.

He faith among the trumpets $b a$, $b a$, and he fmelleth the battle afar off.
fob xxxix. 25.
$H a, b a$, 'tis what fo long I wifh'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delufions
Have wrought fuch confufions,
That the monarch's a llave to the crowd. Dryd. Allion. HAAK. $n \int$. A fíh.

Ainfworth.
HAAK. $n$ A. A fihh.
HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man. indicted of fome trefpafs, being laid in prifon for the fame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himfelf thither at his own cofts, and to anfwer the caufe there.

Cozuel.
HABERDA'sher. n. f. [This word is ingenioully deduced by Ninfbew from habt ibr da/s, German, bave you tbis, the expreffion of a fhopkeeper offering his wares to fale.] One who fells fmall wares; a pedlar.
Becaufe thefe cunning men are like baberdabers of fmall wares, it is not amifs to fet forth their fhop. Bacon's Efays. A baberdafper, who was the oracle of the coffeehoufe, declared his opinion.

Addijon's Speciator, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .48$. Ha'berdine. n.f. A dried falt cod. Ainfworth.
Ha'bergeon. n. $\int$. [haubergeon, French; balbergium, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breaft ; breaftplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert fome, and fome a babirion;
So every one in arms was quickly dight.
Fairfax, b. i.
The fhot let fly, and grazing
Hudibras, $p$. i.
Drefs; cloaths;
Upon his fhoulder, in the paffing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brafs babergeon.
Habi'liment. n.f. [babilement, French.] Drefs; cloaths; garment.

He the faireft Una found,
Strange lady, in fo ftrange babiliment,
Teaching the fatyres. Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.
My riches are thefe poor babiiiments,
Of which if you thould here disfurnifh me,
You take the fum and fubftance that I have.
Sbakefpeare.
The clergy flould content themfelves with wearing gowns and other babiliments of Irifh drapery.

Swift.
To HABI'LITATE. v. n. [babiliter, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers perfons in the houfe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor babilitote to ferve in parliament, being difabled in the higheft degree. Bacon's Henry VII.
Habilita'rios. n.f. [from babilitate.] Qualification.
The things formerly fpoken of, are but babilitations towards arms ; and what is babilitation without intention and act?
liacon, Effay 30.
Ha'bility. n. f. [habilite, French.] Faculty; power.
Hs'bit. n.f. [habitus, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, babit of body.
2. Drefs; accoutrement.

> I fhifted

Into a madman's rags, $t$ ' aflume a femblance
The very dogs diflain'd; and in this babit
Met I my father.
Shakefprare's King Lear.

If you have any juftice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's balits. Shakefpeare. Both the poets being drefled in the fame Englifh habit, ftory compared with ftory, judgment may be made betwixt them.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
The fcenes are old, the babits are the fame
We wore laft year. Dryden's Indian Emperor. There are among the fatues feveral of Venus, in different babits. Addifon on Italy.
The clergy are the only fet of men who wear a diftinct babit from others.

Swift.
when
3. Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the fame thing. Locke. He hath a better bad babit of frowning than the count Palatine.

Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
4. Cuftom; inveterate ufe.

This is the laft fatal ftep but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the finful act, to continue and perfift in it, 'till at length it fettles into a fixed confirmed babit of fin; which being properly that which the apoftle calls the finifhing of fin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alfo as to actual infliction.

South's Sermons.
No civil broils have fince his death arofe,
But faction now by babit does obey;
And wars have that refpect for his repore,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at fea. Dryden:
The force of education is fo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what fhape we pleafe, and give the impreffions of fuch babits as thall ever afterwards remain.

Atterbury's Sermons.
To Ha'bit. v.a. [from the noun.] To drefs; to accoutre; to array.

Prefent yourfelf and your fair princefs
Before Leontes:
She fhall be habited as it becomes
The partner of your bed.
Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he ufed to wear, in which at that time he feemed to be babited, he thought him to be that perfon. . Clarendon.

They babited themfelves like thofe rural deities, and imitated them in their ruftick dances
HA'BITTABLE. adj. [babitable, Fr. babitabilis, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of fuftaining human creatures.

By means of our folitary fituation, we know well moft part of the babitable world, and are ourfelves unknown. Bacon.

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her babitable tropique clime.
Donne.
Look round the babitable world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, purfue. Dryden. Ha'bitableness. $^{\prime}$. $f$. [from babitabie.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controverfy of the babitablenefs of the Torrid zone. More.
Thofe ancient problems of the fpherical roundnefs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the habitablenefs of the earth, the being of andantly demonftrated.
torrid zone, are abun
$H_{a^{\prime} \text { bitance, } n \text {. f. [babitatio, Latin.] Dwelling; abode Ray }}$
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in defart haft thine babitance?
And thefe rich heaps of wealth do'f hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right ufance. Fa. $\mathscr{Q}_{u}$.
Ha'bitant. n.f. [babitant, Fr. habitans, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are thofe bright luminarics
Officious; but to the earth's babitant:
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it fpeak
The maker's high magnificence., Milton's Paradife Lof.
Pow'rs celeftial to each other's vicw
Stand ftill confeft, though diftant far they lie,
Or babitants of earth, or fea, or fky. Pope's Odyffey.
Habita'rion. n. f. [babitation, French; babitatio, Latill.]

1. The act of dwelling; the flate of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude

## Ampiitude almoft immenfe, with ifars

Numerous, and ev ry itar perhaps a world
Or dettin'd halitation. intiton's Paralife Lo, , b. vii.
Palaces,
For want of balitintion and repair,
Difiolve to heaps of ruins.
Denban's Sophy.
Rocks and moun ains, which in the firt ages were high and craggy, and consecuenty then inconvenient for babitation, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch.
2. Place of abode ; dwelling

Wifdom, to the ind the might fave many, built her houfe of that nature whth iscommen unto all ; fhe made not this or that man her balitation, but dwelt in sis. Hookcr, b. v. God oft defcends to vifit men
Unfeen, and through their babitations walks
To mark their doings
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii
HABIT A'TOR. n. $\int$ [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.
So is his prefence more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeft day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the northern babitators. Brown
Habi'tual. adj. [babituel, from babit, French.] Cuftomary; accuftomed; inveterate; eftablimed by frequent repetition. Sin , there in pow'r before
Once actual ; now in body, and to dwel
Hatitual habitant.
Nilton's Paradife Loft, b. x
Art is properly anbabitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims.

## By length of time

The fcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No rpeck is left of their babitual ftains;
But the pure ether of the foul remains.
But the pure ether of the foul remains. Driden's $n_{3}$
'Tis impoffible to become an able artif, your art habitual to you. Druden's $D$ fing Habi'tually. adv. [from babitual.] Cuftomarily; by habit. Internal graces and qualities of mind fanctify our natures and render us balitually holy. Atterbury's Sermons. To Habi'tuate. v.a. [habituer, French.] To accuftom; to ufe one's felf by frequent repetition.
Men are firft corrupted by bat counfel and company, and next they batituate themfelves to their vicious practices. Tillot Such as live in a rarer air are babitucted to the exercife of a greater mufcular ftrength.

Aibutbnot on Air
Hábitude. n. f. [babitudo, Latin; balitude, French.]

1. Relation; refpect; ftate with regard to fomething elfe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or babitude they hold unto the fun. Brown's Vul. Err.

The will of God is like a ftreight unalterable rulé; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occafions feveral habitudes of this rule into it.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
It refults from the very nature and being of things, as they ftand in fuch a certain babitude, or relation to one another.

Soutb's Sermons.
As by the objective part of perfect happinefs we underftand that which is beft and laft, and to which all other things are to be referred; fo by the formal part muft be underfood the beft and laft babitude of man toward that beft object. Nerr In all the babitudes of life
The friend, the miftrefs, and the wife;
Varicty we ftill purfue.
2. Faniliarity; converfe; frequent intercourfe.

His knowledge in the nobleft ufeful arts,
Was fuch dead authors could not give;
But habitudes with thofe who live.
Dryden.
To write well, one muft have frequent babitudes with the beft company.
3. Long cuftom; habit ; inveterate ufe.

Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleafing errour, frengthened by a long babitude.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Thy ear, inur'd to charitable founds,
And pitying love, muit feel the hateful wounds
Of jeft obfcene, and vulgar ribaidry,
The ill-bred queffion, alrd the loud reply,
Brought by long babitude from bad to worfe;
Muft hear the frequent oath, the direful curfe.
Prior.
4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.
It is impoffible to gain an exact babitude, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. Dryd. Dufrefnoy.
Ha'bnab. alv. [hap ne hap, or nap; as would ne would, will ne will; that is, let it bappen or not.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draves and fquares,
With cyphers, aftral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to underftand 'em,
Although fet down babnib at random.
Hudibras, p. ii. To HACK. v. a. [baccan, Saxon; backen, Dutch; bacher, Fr. from acaje, an axe, Saxon.]

## H A G

To cut into finall pieces; to chop; to cut Mighty with fre. quent or minfillul blows.
He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though backed in fome placee, bewraying fome fight not long fince paffied. $S$ drey.
What a flave art thou, to bak thy fiword as thou haft done, and fay it was in fight! Shokeficare's Henry IV. p. i. Richard the fecond here was liaik'd to death. Shak R.III. l'll fight t'tll from my bones my flefh be backt. Shakefp. One flourofhing hranch of his moft royal root
Is backt doivn, and his fummer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. Slakef. Rich. II. Burn me, back me hew me into pieces.

Dryder.
But fate whl butchers plac'd thy prieftly fall,
Meek modern faith to murder, back and mawl. Pope Nut the baci'd helmet, nor the dufty field,
But purple vefts and Alow'ry garlands pleafe. Addif. Orid.
2. To fpeak unreadily, or with hefitation.

Difarm them, and let them queftion; let them keep their limbs whole, and back our Englifh. Sbak.jpiare.
To Hack. v.n. To hackney; to turn hackney or proI could be knighted. - What! thou lieft. Sir Alice Ford thefe knights will back, and fo thou houldft aiter the article of thy gentry.

Shakefp. Nierry IV ives of Windfor.
Ha'ckle. $n$.f. Raw filk; any filmy fubftance unfpun.
Take the backle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one fide of the feather, and then take the backle filk, gold or filver thread, and make thefe faft at the bent of the hook.

Walton's Angler.

## To $\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ ckle. v. a. [from back.] To drefs flax.

Ha'ckney. n.f. [bacnai, Welfh; backeneye, Teuton. baquenée, French.]

1. A pacing horfe.
2. A hired horfe; hired horfes being ufually taught to pace, or recommended as yood pacers.

Light and lewd perfons were as eafily fuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poit-horfes and backneys are taken to hire. Who, mounted on a broom, Bacon's Off: of Alienation.

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And backney of a Lapland hag,
In queft of you came hither poft,
Within an hour, l'm fure, at moft.
Hudibras, p. iii.
3. A hireling; a proftitute.

> Three kingdoms rung

With his accumulative and backney tongue. Rofommen.
That is no more than every lover
Does from his backney lady fuffer.
Shall each fpurgall'd backney of the day,
Or each new penfion'd fycophant, pretend
To break my windows.
Pope, Dial. 2
4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can ftudy in the freets;
Not quite fo well, however, as one mought;
A backney coach may chance to fpoil a thought
Pope.
5. Much ufed; common

Thefe notions young fludents in phyfick derive from their backney authors.

Harvey on Confumptions.
To Ha'ckney. v.a. [from the noun.] 'To practife in one thing ; to accuftom to the road.

He is long hackney'd in the ways of men.
Shakeppare.
Ha'ceueton. n.f. [haquet, old French, a little horfe.] Some piece of armour.

You may fee the very fafhion of the Irifh horfeman in his long hofe, riding thoes of coftly cordwain, his hacqueton, and his habergeon.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
Had. The preterite and part. paff. of have.
I had rather be a country fervant maid,

## Than a great queen with this condition,

To be thus taunted. Shakefpeare's Richard III.
Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our caufe?
Addijon's Cato.
$H_{A^{\prime}} \mathrm{DDOCh}_{\text {. }}$ n. f. [hadot, French.] A fea-fifh of the cod kind, but fmall.

The coaft is plentifully ftored with pilchards, herrings, and baddocks.

Carcw's Survey of Cornwal.
Haft. n. $\int$. $[$ bæjer, Saxon; beft, Dutch, from To bave or bold.] A handle; that part of any inftrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandifh'd dagger
I'll bury to the haft in her fair breaft. Dryd. and Lee's Ocdip.
Thefe extremities of the joints are the bafts and handles of the members.

Dryden's Duffrefnoy.
A needle is a fimple body, being only made of fteel; but a fword is a compound, becaule its haft or handle is made of materials different from the blade.

Watts's Looick. To Haft. v. a. [from the noun.] To fet in a haft. Ainfw. HAG. n. f. [pxzerre, a goblin, Saxon; beckle, a witch, Dutch.] 1. A fury; a fic monter.

## H A I

Thus fpoke th' impatient prince, and made a paufe; His foul bags rais'i their heads, and clapt their hands;

And all the powers of hell, in full applaue,
Fhourith'd their fiakes, and toft their flming brands. Crafto
2. A witch; an enchantref.

Out of my door, you witch! you bag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runnion. Sbakef. Merry Wives of Windfor. 3. An old ugly woman.

Such affeclations may become the young;
But thou, old hag, of threefcore years and three,
Is thewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? Dryden's fouven To Hac. v a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harrafs with vain terrour

That makes them in the dark fee vifions,
And bag themfelves with apparitions. Hudiöra, p. iii.
How are fuperfitious men bagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and vifions! L'Eflrange.
Ha'gard. adj. [bagard, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

To let them down before that his fights end,
As bagard hawk, prefuming to contend,
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth fend,
To trufs the prey too heavy for his flight. Fairy Queen.
2. [H’ager, German.] Lean. To this fenfe I have put the fol-
lowing paffage; for fo the author ought to have written.
A hagged carion of a wolf, and a jolly fort of dog, with
good flefh upon's back, fell into company together. L'Eftr.
3. [Ha ${ }_{0} c$, Welltb.] Ugly ; rugged; deformed; wildly difordered. She's too difdainful;
I know her fpirits are as coy and wild,
As bagard as the rork.
Shakespeare.
Fearful befides of what in fight had pars'd,
His hands and bagard eyes to heav'n he caf. Drjden's It $n$.
Where are the confcious looks, the face now pale,
Now flufhing red, the down-caft hagard eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or flowly rais'd! Smith's P hoad. and Hipp.
Hágiard. $n \int$.

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pafs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud difdainful baggard. Sbakefpeare. 2. A fpecies of hawk.

Does the wild baggard tow'r into the fky, And to the South by thy direction fly?

Sandys.
I enlarge my difcourfe to the obfervation of the aires, the brancher, the ramifh hawk, and the haggard. Walton's Angler.
3. A hag. So Garth has ufed it for want of underfanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful baggard lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Ha'ggardly. adv. [from haggard.] Deformed; ugly.
For her the rich Arabia fweats her gum;
And precious oils from diftant Indies come,
How baggardly foe'er the looks at home. Dryd. Tuven. $\}$
HA'cgess. n. $\int$. [from bog or hack.] A mafs of meat, generally pork chopped, and inclofed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a fheep's maw of the entrails of the fame animal, cut fmall, with fuet and fpices.
$\mathrm{HA}^{\prime} \mathrm{gGish}$. adj. [from hag.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

He lafted long;
But on us both did haggi/b age fteal on,
And wore us out of act. Shak. All's well that ends well.
To HA'GGLE. v. a. [corrupted from backle or back.] To cut; to chop ; to mangle.

Suffolk firft died, and York all baggled o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay infteep'd. Shakef. H.V.
To Ha'ggle. v.n. To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.
Ha'g cler. n.f. [from baggle.]
I. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

Ha'giographer. n.f. [ $\dot{\alpha} \gamma,\left(\mathcal{O},{ }^{\prime}\right.$ and $\left.\gamma \rho^{\alpha} \dot{\prime} \varphi \omega.\right]$ A holy writer.
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teftament
into the law, the prophets, and the hagiographers.
Нан. interject. An expreffion of fudden effort.
Her coats tuck'd up, 'and all her motions juft,
She ftamps, and then cries bah! at ev'ry thruft. Dryden.
HAIL. n. $\int$. [hazel, Saxon.].

1. Drops of aian frozen in their falling.

As thick as hail
Came poft on poft.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
ToHall. v.n. To pour down hail.
My people fhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it flall bail, coming down on the foreft.

If. xxxii. 19.
Hisil. interj. [hoel, health, Saxon : bail, therefore, is the fame as fulve of the Latins, or iyoxive of the Grecks, health be to ynu.] A term of falutation now ufed only in poetry; health be to you.

Hail, bail, brave friend!

## H A I

Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou did'it leave it. Shatefpean
Her fick head is bound ahout with clouds:
It does not look as it would bave a bail
Or health wifh'd in it, as on other morns. Een. Fohnfon. The angel bail
Beftow'd, the holy falutation us'd
Long after to bleft Mary, fecond Ere. Milt. Parad. Lafl. Farewel, happy fields,
Where joy for ever divells! hail horrors! hail
Infernal world! and thou profoundeft hell
Receive thy new pofieflior! Miiton' Paradife Loft, b. i. All bail, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once firft of men below, now firft of birds above. Dryd. Hail to the fun! from whofe returning light
The chearful foldier's arms new luftre take,
To deck the pomp of battle.
Roue's Tamerlane.
To Hail. v. a. [from the noun.] Tofalute; to call to.
A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near unto the fhore, was bailed by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horfemen. Knolles's Hifory of the Turks. I hrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaft,
And bail me thrice to everlafting reft.
Dryden:
Ha'rled. alj. [from bail.] Struck with hail.
Ha'ilshor. n.f. [bail and fiot.] Small thot feattered like hail.

The mafter of the artillery did vifit them fharply with murdering bailhot, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill.
Haillstone. n.f. [hail and fone.] A particle or fingle ball of hail.

## You are no furer, no,

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or bailfone in the fun.
Shaksfreare.
Hard bailfones lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor fhaken oaks fuch fhow'rs of acorns rain. Dryden.
Hai'ly. adj. [from bail.] Confifting of hail.
From whofe dark womb a rattling tempeft pours,
Which the cold North congeals to baily fhowers.
Pçe. HAIR. n. f. [ hær, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the foles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microfcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the fkin, and which draws their nourifhment from the furrounding humours: that each hair confifts of five or fix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrufting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow.
2. A fingle hair

My fleece of woolly bair uncurls. Shakefp. Tit. Andr. Shall the difference of bair only, on the fkin, be a mark of a different internal conftitution between a changeling and a drill ?

## Naughty lady,

Thefe bairs which thou do'ft ravifh from my chin,
Will quicken and accufe thee.
Shakefp. King Lear. Much is breeding ;
Which, like the courfer's bair, hath yet but life,
And not a ferpent's poifon. Shake $\rho$. Ant. and Cleopatra:
3. Any thing proverbially fmall.
If thou tak'ft more

Or lefs than juft a pound; if the fcale turn
But in the eftimation of a bair,
Thou dieft. Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
He judges to a bair of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. Dryden.
4. Courfe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction

Mr. doctor, he is a curer of fouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you thould fight, you go againft the boir of your profeffion. Shakefpare's Merry Wives of Wirdjor.
Ha'rrbrained. adj:: [This Thould rather be written barebrained, unconftant, unfettled, wild as a hare.] Wild; irregular; unfteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are bairbrain'd flaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. Shakef. H.VI
Ha'Ir breanth. n. $f$. [bair and brealitb.] A very fmall diftance ; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred chofen men left-handed could fling fones at an bairbreadth, and not mifs.
fudz. xx. 16
I fooke of moft difaftrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of bairebreadth 'frapes in th' imminent deadly breach. Shak.
Haírbei.. n. $\int$. The name of a flower; the hyacinth.
HA'ircloth. n.f. [bair and cloth.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn fometimes in mortification.

It is compofed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of lairclith.

Grow's Mujaum.

Hairla'ce. it.f. [hair and lace] 'The fillet with which wo men tie up their hair.
Worms are commonly refembled to a woman's bairlacic or fillet, thence called tenia.

Harvey on Cicmjuntrtions
If Molly happens to be carelefs,
And but neglects to warm her bairlace, She gets a cold as fure as death.
Ha'irless. adj. [from bair:] Without hair $^{\prime}$
White beards have arn'd their thin and beto Againft thy majefly. Shakejpeare's Ri.hard II
Ha'iriness. $n . f$. [from bairy.] The ftate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.
Ha'Iry. adj. [from bair.]

1. Overgrown with hair ; covered with hair.

She his bairy temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. Shakef. Midfum. Night's Dreann. Children are not bairy, for that their fkins are more perfpirable.
2. Confifting of hair.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
Storms have fhed
From vines the bairy honours of their head. Dryd. Virgil. Hake. n. f. A kind of finh.

The coaft is p.entifully fored with mackrel and bake.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Ha'кот. n. f. [from bake.] A kind of fifh. Ainvervorth.
Hal is derived like al from the Saxon fealle, i.e. a hall, a pa lace. In Gothick all fignifies a temple, or any other famous building.

Gibfon's Camden.
HA'LBERD. n.f. [balebarde, French; ballebarde, Dutch, from barde, an ax, and balle, a court, halberds being the commont weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy balberd higher than my breaft,
Or l'll frike thee to my foot. Sbakefpeare's Richard III.
Our balberds did shut up his paffage. Shake $/$ p. Hemry VI.
Four knaves in garbs fuccinct, a trufty band,
Caps on their heads, and balberds in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pope.
Ha'lierdier. n. f. [balebardier, French, from balberd.] One who is armed with a halberd.
The dutchefs appointed him a guard of thirty perfons, balberdeers, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perfon.

Bacon's Henry VII.
The king had only his balberdeers, and fewer of them than ufed to go with him.

Clarendon.
Ha'lcyon. n. f. [halcyo, Latin.] A bird, of which it is faid that fhe breeds in the fea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such fmiling rogues, as thefe, footh ev'ry paffion,
Bring oil to fire, fnow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their balcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their mafters. Shakef. K. Lear Amidft our arms as quiet you fhall be,
As balcyons brooding on a Winter fea. Dryden's Ind. Emp.
Ha'lcyon. adj. [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ftill; peaceful.

When great Auguftus made war's tempefts ceafe,
His balcyon days brought forth the arts of peace. Dinham.
No man can expect eternal ferenity and balcyon days from fo incompetent and partial a caufe, as the conftant courfe of the fun in the equinoctial circle. Bentiey's Sermons.
Hale, adj. [This fhould rather be written bail, from boel, health.] Healthy; found; hearty; well complexioned.

My feely fheep like well below,
For they been bale enough I trow,
And liken their abode.
Spenfer's Paftorals.
Some of thefe wife partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred bale men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as reprefentatives of the pretended captives.

Addijon's Freebolder, N ${ }^{7} 7$
His £omach too begins to fail;
Laft year we thought him ftrong and bale,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wifh he may hold out 'till Spring.
Swift.
To Hale. v. a. [halen, Dutch; baler, French.] To drag by force ; to pull violently.

Fly to your houfe;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And bale him up and down. .Sbakefp. Coriolanus. My third comfort,
Starr'd moft unluckily, is from my breaft
Hal'd out to murder. Shakefpeare's Wint r's Tale.
Give diligence that thou mayeft be delivered from him, left he bale thee to the judge.

Lu. xii. $5^{8}$.
He by the neck hath bal' $d$, in pieces cut,
And fet me as a mark on every butt.
Sandys.
Thither by harpy-footed furies bal', $t$,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought.
Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. ii.
This finiftrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then fubfideth, and baleth the heart unto it. Brown.
Who would not be difgufted with any recreation, in itfelf
indifierent, if lee fhould with blows be ba'ed to it when he had no mind?
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people procceded fometimes to pull and bo'e one another about, jet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi.
Ha'ler. n. f. [from bale.] He who pulls and hales.
HALF. n. J. plural. [pealj-, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dialecis. The $/$ is often not founded ]

1. A moiety; one part of two ; an equal part.

An balf acre of land.
r Sa. xiv. I4.
Many might go to heaven with balf the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their induftry the rightt way:

Ber. Yobnfon's Lijcoveries.
Well chofen friendliip, the moft noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into baives divides our trouble.
$D_{c i b l a m .}$
Or what but riches is there known
Which man can fulely call his own;
In which no creature goes his balf,
Unlefs it be to fquint and laugh? Etuciitrar, $p$. ii.
No mortal tongue can balf the beauty tell ;
For none but hands divine could work io well. Dryden.
Of our manufacture foreign markets took offi one balf, and the other balf were confumed amongtt curfelves. Locke.
The council is made up balf out of the noble families, and
balf out of the pleteian. : Sidilion on Itai'.:
Half the mifery of life might be extinguifhed, would men alleviate the general curfe by mutual companion. Addljoin.

Her beauty, in thy fotter baf
Bury'd and loft, fhe ought to grieve. Prim:
Natural was it for a prince, who had propored to himfeif the empire of the world, not to negleet the fea, the balf of his dominions.
sirlu bnot on Coins.
2. It fometimes has a plural fienification when a number is divided.

Had the land felected of the beft,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the reft.

Drytin.
3. It is much ufed in compofition to fignify a thing imperfed, as the following examples will fhow.
Half. adv. In part; equally.
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; half loth, and balf confenting. Dryden. Half-blood. n.f. One not born of the fame father and mother.

Which fhall be heir of the two male twins, who, hy the diffection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a fifter by the balf-blood fhall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?

Locke.
Half-blooded. adj. [balf and blood.] Mean; degenerate.
The let alone lies not in your good will.
-Nor in thine, lord.
——Half-blooded fellow, yes. Skakef. King Lear.
Half-cap. n.f. Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.
After diftafteful looks, and thefe hard fractions,
With certain balf-caps and cold moving nods,
They froze me into filence. Sbakef. Timon of Athens.
Ha'lfendeal. n.f. [balf and bxel, Saxon.] Part. Spenfer. Half-FACED. adj. [balf and faced.] Showing only part of the face; fmal faced.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whofe hopeful colours
Advance, a balf-faced fun ftriving to thine. Sbak. Fen. VI.
This fame balf-faced fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he prefents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. Shak. Henry IV: Half-hatched. adj. [half and batcl.] Imperfectly hatched. Here, thick as hailfones pour,
Turnips, and balf-batcb'd eggs, a mingled Jhow'r,
Among the rabble rain.
Gay's Trivia.
Haif-heard. adj. Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.
Not added years on years my tafk could clofe;
Back to thy native iflands might'ft thou fail,
And leave balf-beard the melancholy tale. Pope's Odyffy. HALF-MOON. n. $f$.

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increafe or decreafe. 2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike mufter they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and balf-moons and wings. Milton. Half-peny. n.f. plural balf-pence. [half and peny.] A copper coin, of which two nake a peny.
There fhall be in England feven balf-peny loaves fold for a peny. Shakejpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
Bardolph ftole a lute-cafe, bore it twelve leagues, and fold it for three balf-pence. Shatefpeare's Henry V. I thank you; and fure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a balf-peny.

Sbakefpeare.
He cheats for balf-pence, and he doffs his coat
To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. Dryden's Perf.
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not fo much as one fingle balf-pany.

## H A L

You will wonder how Wood could get his majefly's broad feal for fo great a furn of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the fame favour, and make our own half:pence as we ufed to do.
pence as we ufed to do.
Half-pike. $n$ S. [balf and pike.] The fmall pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the falute with the balfpikc.
Half-pint. n. $\int$. [belf and pint.] The fourth part of a quart.

Onc ba'f-pint bottle ferves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. Pope's Horace.
Half-schular. nof. Imperfectly learned.
We have many balf- Ichooars now-a-days, and there is much confufion and inconfiftency in the notions and opinions of fome perfons.

IVatts's Improvement of the Mind.
Half-seas over. A proverbial expreffion for any one far advanced. It is commonly ufed of one half drunk.

I am balf-feas o'er to death;
And fince 1 muft die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finifh'd.
Dryden.
Half-sighted. adj. [balf and fight.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak difcernment.

The officers of the king's houfhold had need be provident, both for his bonour and thrift : they muft look both ways, elfe they are but balf- - ighbted.

Bacon's Aduvice to Villiers.
Half-sphere. n.f. [half and pphere.] Hemifphere.
Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At fhewing but thy head forth, ftart away
From this ba'f-jphere. Ben. Fobnfon's Cailine.
Half-strained. adj. [balf and frain.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a balf-Arain'd villain yet,
But mungril-mifchievots; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. Dryden's Don Sebnfian.
Halfasword. n. $\int$. Clofe fight; within half the length of a fword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at balf-fword with a dozen of them two hours together. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Half-way. adu. [balf and way.] In the middie.
Fearlefs he fees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempeft rage, and hears the thunder found;
Ever the fame, let fortune fimile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd refigns his breath;
Nieets deftiny balf-zuay, nor flhrinks at death. Granville.
Half-wit. n.f. [balf and wit.] A blockhead; a foolifh fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, fo little and fo light,
We fcarce could know they live, but that they bite. Dryden.
HALf-wITted. adj. [from balf-wit.] Imperfectly furnifhed with underftanding.

I would rather have trufted the refinement of our language, as to found, to the judgment of the women than of balfwitted pocts.

Swift.
Jack had paffed for a poor, well-meaning, balf-witted, crack-brained fellow: pcople were ftrangely furprifed to find him in fuch a roguery. Arbutbnit's Hifl. of 'Fabn Bull.
Ha'lidut. n. f. A fort of fifh.
Ainfworth.
Ha'Lidom. n.f. [paliz bom, holy judgment, or jaliz and dame, for lady.] Our bleffed lady.

By my balidom, quoth he,
Yc a ģreat mafter are in your degree: Hubberd's Tale.
$H_{A}{ }^{\prime}$ Limass. n. $\int$. [baliz and mafs.] The feaft of All-fouls.
My queen to France; from whence fet forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither like fweet May;
Sent back like balimafs, or thorteft day. Shakef. Rich. II.
HA'Lituous. adj。 [halitus, Latin.]' Vaporous; fumous.
We fpeak of the atmofphere as of a peculiar'thin and balituous liepuor, much lighter than firit of wine.

Bogle.
Hall. n. $\int$. [ pal, Saxon; balle, Dutch.]

1. A court of jufice.,
2. A manour-houfe fo called, becaufe in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my mafter's nephew, has taken poffeffion of the ball houfe, and the whole eftate. Addijon's Spectator.
3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To fummon all the company to the boll.
Garth.
4. The firft large room of a houfe.

That light we fee is burning in my liall. Sbakefpeare.
Courtefy is fooner found in lowly fheds
With finoky rafters, than in tap'ftry bolls
And courts of princes.
 of thankfriving.

Then fhall thy faints
Unfained ballelujalss to Thee fing,
Hymns of high praife.
Mitton's Paradife Lof, b. vi.
Singing thofe devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant feems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the folemn praifes and hallelujabs of the celeftial choirs.

Bogle.

Ha'LLOO. interj. [The original of this word is controvertel: fome imagine it corrupted from a hui, to him! others from allons, let us go! and Skinner from baller, to draw.] A viord of encouragement when dogs are let loofe on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noify than the reft, but cries ballco,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. Dryden. To Hál loo. v. n. [baler, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. A number of country folks ballooed and houted after me, as at the arranteft coward that ever fhewed his fhoulders to his enemy.

Siuney, b. ii.
A cry more tuneable
Was never balloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. Shakeficare. To Ha'lloc. v.a.

1. To encourage with fhouts.

If, whilft a boy, Jack ran from fchool,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his fpeed detain,
Old John balloos his hounds again.
Pricr.
2. To chafe with fhouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare.
Sbakeffrare's Coriolanus.
3. To call or fhout to.

When we have found the king, he that firf lights on him, Halloo the other.

Siakefeare's King Lear.
To Ha'liow. v. a. [palzian, jaliz, Saxon, holy.]

1. To confecrate; to make holy.

When we fanctify or ballozu churches, it is only to teflify that we make them places of publick refort ; that we invelt God himfelf with them, and that we fever them from common ufes.

Hooker, b. v. f. 12.
With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profers that he putteth fire to his neighbour's houfe, but yet fo balllosvetij the fame with prayer, that he hopeth it fhall not burn.

Flooker, b v. j. 29 .
Is't Cade that I have flain, that monftrous traitor?
Sword, I will ballorw thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'cr my tomb, when I am dead. Shatefis.

## My prayers

Are not words duly ballowe'd, nor my wifhes
More worth than vanitics; yet pray'rs and wifhes
Are all I can return. And from work
Now refting, blefs'd and ballow'd the feventh day,
As refting on that day from all his works,
But not in filence holy kept.
Mitton.
Then banifh'd faith fhall once again return,
And vefal fires in ballow'd temples burn. Dryden's Virgil.
No fatyr lurks within this ballow'd ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. Graiv. 2. To reverence as holy; ballotued be thy name.

Hallucina'tion. n. $\int$. [ballucinatio, Latin.] Errour; blunder; miftake; folly.

A wafting of fefh, without caufe, is frequently termed a bewitched difeafe; but queftionlefs a meer ballucination of the vulgar.

Harvey on Confumptions.
This muft have been the ballucination of the tranfcriber, who probably miftook the dafh of the I for a T. Addif. Spect. Halm. n. f. [pealm, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced bawm.
Ha'zo. n. $\int_{\text {. }}$ A red circle round the fun or moon.
And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light tranfmitted may grow fo ftrong, at a little lefs diffance than that of twenty-fix degrees, as to form a balo about the fun or moon; which bale, as often as the hailfones are duly figured, may be coloured.

Newton's Opt.
I faw by reflexion, in a veffel of ftagnating water, three balo's, crowns or rings of colours about the fun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. Newton's Opt.
Ha'lsening. adj. [bals, German; bafs, Scottifh, the neck.] Sounding harfhly; inharmonius in the throat or tongue.

This ill balfening horny name hath, as cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the fcoffs of many.

Carew.
Ha'lser. $n$. $\int$. [from palr, neck, and rcel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to barvere.] A rope lefs than a cable.

A beechen maft then in the hollow bafe
They hoifted, and with well-wreath'd lallfers hoife
Their white fails.
Chapmian's Odyley, b, ii.
No balfers need to bind thefe veffels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no forms they fear. Dryd. Virg.
To Halt. v. n. [pealte, Saxon, lame; bealean, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will the yet debafe her cyes
On me, that balt and am mif-hapen thus? S/akef. R. III.
Thus inborn broils the factions would cngage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or forcign rage,
'Till balting vengeance overtook our ace.
'Till balting vengeance overtook our age.
Dryder. $\}$
Spenfer himfelf affects the obfolete,
And Sidney's verfe balts ill on Roman feet.
Pcpe.
2. To ftop in a march.

I was forced to balt in this perpendicular march. Addijon. 3. To hefitate ; to ftand dubious.

How long balt ye between two opinions! I Kizgs xviii.
io fail ; to faulter. 4. Io fail ; to faulter. Here's a paper written in his hand;
A baling fonnet of his own pure brain,
Fafhicn'd to Beatricc. Shake/p. Much Aclo about Nothing.
All my familiars watched for my balting, faying, peradven-
ture he will be enticed, and we fhall prevail ayaing, peradven-
Have he will be enticed, and we fhall prevail againft him. For. Hal.r. adj. [from the verb] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the naimed, the balt, and the blind.
Hal't. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [Aite, French.] A ftop in a march. The heav'nly bands
Down from a fky of jafper lighted now
In Paradife, and on a hill made balt. Scouts each coaft light armed fcour Mit. Paradife Lof.
Each quarter to defcry the diftant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in balt. Milton's Paradife Loff, $u$ vi.
Without any balt they marched between the two armies.
He might have made a balt'till his foot and artillery came up to him.

Clarondin, b. ii.
Ha'leer. n.f. [from balt.] He who limps.
Ha'liter. n. $f$. [pealrene, Saxon, from paly, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with kalters on their necks,
Expect your highnefs' doom of life or death. Shak. H. VI.
Anfwer was made, it was by the fword if they ftood upon defence, and by the balter if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as foldiers than as dogs. Hayward.

Were I a drowfy judge, whofe difmal note
Difgorgeth halters, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands.
Cleaveland.
When the times begin to alter,

## None rife fo high as from the balter.

Hudibras, p. iii.
He gets renown, who, to the balter near,
But narrowly efcapes, and buys it dear. Dryden's fuvenal.
cord; a ftrong ftring. 2. A cord; a ftrong ftring.

Whom neither balter binds nor burthens charge. Sandys.
To Ha'liter. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noofe.
He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and baltering frogs.

Atterbury,
To Halve. v.a. [from half, balves.] To divide into two parts.
Halves. interj. [from balf, balves being the plural.] An expreffion by which any one lays claim to an equal fhare.

Have you not feen how the divided dam
Runs to the fummons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries balves, me quits the firf. Cleaveland.
Ham, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon pam, a houfe, farm, or village.

Gibfon's Camden.
HAM. n.f. [ bam, Saxon; bamme, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the nee.
The bam was much relaxed; but there was fome contraction remaining.

IVifeman.
2. The thigh of a hog falted.

Who has not learn'd, frefh fturgeon and bam pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy. Pope's Horace.
Ha'ma'ted. adj. [bamatus, Latin.] Hooked; fet with hooks.
To Ha mble. v. a. [from bam.] To cut the finews of the thigh; to hamftring.
Hame. n.f. [pama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horfe draws in a waggon.
Ha'mle't. n. f. [jam, Saxon, and let, the diminutive termi- $_{\text {and }}$ nation.] A fmall village.

Within the felf-fame lordfhip, parifh, or bamlet, lands have divers degrees of value.

Bacon's Off. of Alicnation.
He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wafted and the bamlets burn'd. Dryden's Fables.
HA'MMER. n. f. [pamer, Saxon; bammer, Danifh.]

1. The inftrument confifting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With bufy bammers clofing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. Shakefpeare's Henry V.
The ftuff will not work well with a bammer. Bacon.
It is broken not without many blows, and will break the beft anvils and hammers of iron. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Every morning he rifes frefh to his bainmer and his anvil.
South's Sermons.
The finith prepares his bammer for the ftroke. Dryd.'Fuv. 2. Any thing deftructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and bammer of herefies, St. Auguftine.

Hakewill on Providencc.
To Ha'mmer. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the bammer'd fteel in ftrength furpais. Sandys. 2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some bamnurer helmets for the fighting feld. Dryd. Nn. Drudg'd like a fmith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had bammor'd out a vaft eftate. Dryden's fuvenal.
I muft pay with hammored moncy inftead of milled. Dryden.
3. To work in the mind ; to contrive by intelleclual labour.

Wilt thou fill be bammering treachery,
To humble down thy hufband and thyfelf? Sbakefp. H. VI.
He was nobody that could not bammer out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly. Camden. Some firits, by whom they were firred and guided in the name of the people, lammicred up the articles. Hajzorat To Ha'mmer. v. $n$.

1. To work; to be bufy.

Nor need'ft thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been bammering. Sbakefpares. I have been ftudying how to compare
This prifon where I live unto the world;
And, for becaufe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but my felf,
I cannot do it ; yet I'll bammer on't.
Shakejprare.
2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are bammering in my liead. Sh. Tit. Andr:
Ha'mmerer. n.f. [from bommer.] He who works with a hammer.
Ha'mmirhard. n. $\int$. [bammer and bard.]
Hammerbard is when you harden iron or fteel with much
hammering on it.
Ha'mmock. n. f . [bamaca, Saxon's Nech. Exer
Ha'mмоск. n. If. [bamaca, Saxon.] A frwinging bed.
Prince Maurice of Naflau, who had been accuftomed to
bammocks, ufed them all his life.
Temple.
Ha'mper. n. $\int$. [Suppofed by Minficw to be contracied from band panicr; but lanaperiumn appears to have been a word long in ufe, whence banaper, bamper.] A large bantet for carriage.

What powderd wigs! what flames and darts!
What bompers full of bleeding hearts.
Swift.
To Ha'mper. v.a. [The original of this word, in its prefent meaning, is uncertain: funus obferves that bamplyms in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that bamper or banaper, being the treafury to which fines are paid, to bamper, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]
I. To finackle; to entangle in clains.

O loofe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free foul may ufe her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, bamper'd thing.
Irerbert.
We fhall find fuch engines to affail,
And bamper thee, as thou flalt come of force: Miltono
What was it but a lion bampered in a net! L'Efrange.
They bamper and entangle our fouls, and hinder their flight
upwards.
Tillat fon's Sermons.
2. To enfnare; to inveigle ; to catch with allurements.

She'll bamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby. Shakefo. Wear under vizard-marks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants
Until they're hamper'd in the nooze,
Too faft to dream of breaking loofe.
Fiudibras, p. iii.
3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, thice one by one unbind,
Stretch their frall tubes, and bamper'dnerves unwind. Biaco
4. To perplex ; to embarrafs by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are lamper'd by the laws,
Releafe the lab'rers for the caufe. Hucibras, p. iii. cant 2. Ha'mstring. n.f. [bam and firing.] The tendon of the ham.

## A ffrutting player, whofe conceit

Lies in his bamftring, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
'Twixt his fretch'd footing and the fcafiokkge. Sbakeff
On the hinder fide it is guarded with the two bamfrings.
UTiJjeman's Surecry
To Ha'mstring. v. a. peter. and part. pafl. ham/irums. [froin the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamb/ring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his fide.
Dryden's IEr.
Han for bave, in the plural
Sperfer.
Ha'naper. n.f. [hanaperium, low Latin.] A treafury; an exchequer. The clerk of the banater receives the fees due to the king for the feal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the banaper of the Chancery. Bacon. $H_{A^{\prime}}$ nces. n. $\int$. [In a fhip.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannifters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway $H a r$. Hances. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and thefe are the arches of fmaller circles than the fcheme, or middle part of the arch.
harris.
The fweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muft cement pieces to many of the courfes in the bance, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.

Maxon's Mech. Fiser.
HAND.

HAND. n.f. [pand, pons, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or ufe any inftrument.
They laid bands upon him, and bound him band and foot. Knolles's Hififory of the Turks.

> So band in band they pafs'd, the lovelieft pair

That ever fince in love's embraces met. Mitt. Parad. Lof.
They band in land, with wandering fteps and flow, Through Eden took their folitary way. $\qquad$ That wonderful inftrument the band, was it made to be idle?

Berklcy.
2. Meaiure of four inches; a meafure ufed in the matches of horfes; a palm.
3. Side, right or left

For the other fide of the court-gate on this hand, and that . brind, were hangings of fifteen cubits.

Ex. xxxviii. 15 .
4. Part ; quarter ; fide.

It is allowed on all bands, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the fun.

Swift.
5. Ready payment with refpect to the receiver.

Of which offer the baffa accepted, receiving in band one year's tribute.

Knolles's Hifiory of the Turks.
Thefe two muft make our duty very eafy; a confiderable reward in band, and the affurance of a far greater recompence hereafter.

Tillot fon's Sermons.
6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of band.

Tob. iv. 14:
7. Rate; price.

Time is the meafure of bufinefs, as money of wares: buftnefs is bought at a dear band, where there is fmall difpatch.

Bacon, E Jay 26.
8. Terms ; conditions.

With fimplicity admire and accept the myftery; but at no band by pride, ignorance, intereft, or vanity wreft it to ignoble fenfes. Taylor's Wortby Communicant. It is either an ill fign or an ill effect, and therefore at no band confiftent with humility.

Taylor's Rule of living boly. 9. Act ; deed; external action

Thou faweft the contradiction between my heart and band.

King Ctarles.
10. Labour ; act of the hand.

Alnafchar was a very idle fellow, that never would fet his band to any bufmefs during his father's life. Addifon's Spectat.
I rather fufpect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay fo long under Virgil's correction, and had his laft band put to it.
if. Performance.
Where are thefe porters,
Thefe lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine band! fellows, There's a trim rabble let in. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
12. Power of performance.

Will. Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his hand at a Specator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works.

Addijon's Spectator.
A friend of mine has a very fine band on the violin.
Addifon's Guardian, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .98$.
13. Attempt ; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in band to lay open the original of fuch a nation.

Spenjer on Ireland.
14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majefty hath received great profit, fo may fhe, by a moderate band, from time to time reap the like. Bacon.
15. Workmanfhip; power or act of manufacturing or making. An intelligent being, coming out of the bands of infinite perfection, with an averfion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the fource of its utmoft felicity, is fuch a fhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not confiftent with finite wifdom and perfection. Cheyne.
16. Mainer of acting or performing.

The mafter faw the madnefs rife;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent cyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his band, and check'd his pride.
Dryden.
1\%. Agency ; part in action.
God muft have fet a more than ordinary efteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an band in. Soutb.
I". The act of giving or prefenting.
Let Temar drefs the meat in my fight, that I may eat it at her band.

To-night the poet's advocate If fand,
2 Sa. xiii. 5.
And he deferves the favour at my band.
Addifon.
19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's land, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his band; but can do nothing towards the making or deftroying one atom of what is already in being.
Many, whofe greatnefs and fortune were not made to their
bands, had fufficient qualifications and opportunities of iifing to thefe high pofts.

Aldijen's Freciolder.
20. Care ; neceffity of managing.
Jupiter had a farm a lons tims

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his balids, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.

L'Efiranse.
When a ftatefman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with fenfe,
Or fimple pride for flatt'ry makes demainds,
May dunce by dunce be whiftled off my hands.
21. Difcharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the bainds of the clergy, to be in meannefs of efate like the apofles; at the bands of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoftes.

Hocker, Preface.
22, Reach; nearnefs: as, at land, within reach, near, approaching.

Your hufband is at band, I hear his trumpet. Shatiefj.
Coufins, I hope the days are near at hand
That chambers will be fafe. Slakefpecre's Macbith.
He is at band, and Pindarus is come
To do you falutation.
Sbakerpeare's Gulius Cafar.
The fight of his mind was like fome fights of eyes; rather ftrong at band than to carry afar off. Bacoris Henry VII.
Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, fheweth a wind at land.

Baicn's Natural Hiffory
A very great found near band hath frucken many deaf.
Bacon's Natural Hiffory, N®. 12 .9.
It is not probable that any body fhould effect that at a dif tance, which, nearer band, it cannot perform. Brown.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at band falt, fulphur, and mercury. Boyle. 23. Manual management.

Nor fwords at band, nor hiffing darts afar,
Are doom'd $t$ ' avenge the tedious bloody war. Dryd. Juven.
24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our ufual manager of mirth?
What revels are in band? Is there no play,
To eafe the anguifh of a torturing hour? Shakefpeare.
25. State of being in prefent agitation.

I look'd upon her with a foldier's eye ;
That lik'd, but had a rougher tafk in band
Than to drive liking to the name of war.
It is indifferent to the matter in band which way the learned Thall determine of it.

Locke.
26. Cards held at a game.

There was never an hond drawn, that did double the reft of the habitable world, before this; for fo a man may term it, if he fhall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the occupation and colonizing of thofe countries.
27. That which is ufed in oppofition to another

He would difpute,
Confute, change bands, and fill confute. Hudibras, p. i. 28. Scheme of action.

Confult of your own ways, and think which band
Is beft to take.
Bcr. Fobnion's Catiline.
They who thought they could never be fecure, except the king were firft at their mercy, were willing to change the land in carrying on the war.

Clatencion, $b$. viii.
29. Advantage; gain; fuperiority.

The French king, fuppofing to make his hand by thofe rude ravages in England, broke of his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hofility.
30. Competition; conteff.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds band with any princefs of the world. Shakef. K. Lear.
3I. Tranfmiffion; conveyance ; agency of conveyance.
The falutation by the band of me Paul. Col. iv. 18.
32. Poffeffion; power.

Sacruments ferve as the moral inftruments of God to that purpofe; the ufe whereof is in our bands, the effect in his. Hooker.

And though you war, like petty wrangling ftates,
You're in my band; and when I bid you ceafe,
You fhall be crufh'd together into peace.
Dryden.
Between the landlord and tenant there muft be a quarier c,f the revenue of the land conftantly in their baads. Loche.
It is fruitlefs pains to learn a language, which one may guefs by his temper he will wholly neglect, as foon as an approach to manhood, fetting him free from a governour, fhall put him into the bands of his own inclination.

Locke.
Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and diftributed amongtt the foldiers, or left in the bands of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. Aibuchnot. 33. Freffure of the bridle.

There are no tricks in plain and fimple faith;
But hollow men, Jike horfes hot at band,
Make gallant fhow and promife of their mett'e.
Shakefp. 34. Method of government ; difcipline ; reftraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy band over the citizens, having a malicious mind again of his countrymen. 2 Mac. v. 23.
He kept a frict band on his nobility, and chofe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. Baion's Henry VII.

However ffriet a band is to be kept upon all defires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy muft be permitted to fpeak. Lockc. 35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurfe of vice,
Got band upon his youth, to pieafures bent.
Danicl.
That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
tance with other bodies, ases, yet changing perceivable diftance with other bodies, as faft as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing feems to fand ftill; as is evident in the bands of clocks and fhadows of fundials.
37. Agent ; perfon employed.

The wifeft prince, if he can fave himfelf and his people from ruin, under the worft adminiftration, what may not his fubjects hope for when he changeth bands, and maketh ufe of the beft?
38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than tranfmitted from band to band through all generations.

Tillot fon, Sermin I.
39. An actor; a workman; a foldier.

Your wrongs are known: impofe but your commands,
This hour fhall bring you twenty thoufand bands. Dryd.n.
Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his fecurity, pleafed that he could preferve that band from the barbarity and infolence of foldiers.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
A dictionary containing a natural hiftory requires too many
40. Catch or reach without choice.
40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Ifrael fmote as well the men of every city as the beaft, and all that came to hand.

Ffudg. xx. $4^{8 .}$
A fweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firft fruits, the green ear, and the yellow fheaf,
Uncull'd as came to
Uncull'd as came to hand. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
41. Form or caft of writing.

Here is th' indiAment of the good lord Haftings,
Which in a fet band fairly is engross'd ;
Eleven hours I've fpent to write it over. Shakefp. Rich. III.
Solyman fhewed him his own letters intercepted, afking
him if he knew not that hand, if he knew not that feal. Knoll.
Being difcovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's hand, I happily efcaped.

Denham, Dedication.

> If my debtors do not keep their day,

Deny their bands, and then refufe to pay,
I muft attend.
Dryd. Fuvenal.
Whether men write court or Roman band, or any other,
there is fomething peculiar in every one's writing. Cockburn.
The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the
characters of fuch band you like.
Locke.
Conftantia faw that the hand writing agreed with the contents of the letter.

Addijon's Spectator.
I prefent thefe thoughts in an ill hand; but fcholars are bad penmen: we feldom regard the mechanick part of writing.

Felton on the Clafficks:
They were wrote on both fides, and in a fmall band. Arbut.
42. Hand over head. Negligently; rafhly; without feeing what
one does.

So many ftrokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, hand over bead, have ferved their turn, doth ring the peal fo much the louder.

Bacon's War with Spain.
A country fellow gnt an unlucky tumble from a tree: thus 'tis, fays a paffenger, when people will be doing things hand over bead, without either fear or wit.

L'Ejtrange. 43. Hand to Hand. Clofe fight.

In fingle oppofition, band to hand,
He did confound the beft part of an hour. Shakefp. H. IV
He iffues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and poiniards hand to band,
Be banifh'd from the field.
HAND in HAND. In union ; conjointly.
. Hand in Hand. In union; conjointly. Had the fea been Marlborough's element,
beftowed there, to the advantage of the country, which
then have gone band in hand with his own
45. Hand in Hand. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of band in band comparifon, had been fomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany.
46. Hand to mouth. As want requires

I can get bread from band to mouth, and make even at the year's end.

L'Eftrange.
47. Tobear in $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{AND}}$. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rafcally yea forfooth knave, to bear in band, and then
ftand upon fecurity.
Shakejpearc's HenryIV. p. ii.
48. To be HAND and Glove. To be intimate and faniliar.

To Hand. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To give or tranfmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only becaufe he dipped in the fame difh, but becaufe he was fo near that our Saviour could band the fop unto him.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Reports, like fnowballs, gather ftill the farther they roli;
and when I have once banded it to another, how know I how he may improve it? Governaci:: of the Tangue. I have been fhewn a written prophecy that is bonded among them with great fecrecy,

Aldijon's Frechoider. 2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did band her up, who next God dwell ;
For fhe was of that order whence molt fell. Donn
By fafe and infenfible degrees he will pals from a boy to a man, which is the moft hazardous ftep in life: this therefore Thould be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence bandid over it.
3. To feize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but triffes of his eycs,
Firt band me: on mine own accord, I'll off. Shakefpeare.
4. To manare; to move with the hand.
' $T$ is then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundlefs depth of love:
I blefs my chains, I fand my oar,
Nor think on all I left on hoar.
Prior.
5. To tranfmit in fucceffion; to deliver down from one to an other.
They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of feveral the moft remarkable particular accidents of it likewife, which they banded downwards to the fucceeding ages. Woodiw I know no other way of fecuring thefe monuments, and making them numerous enough to be banded down to future ages.

Addi fon on ancient Medals.
Arts and fciences confift of fcattered theorems and practices which are handed about amongft the mafters, and only revealed to the filii artis, 'till fome great genius appears, who collect thefe disjointed propofitions, and reduces them into a regula fyftem. Arbutbnot's Hiffory of Fohn Bull. One would think a fory fo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us.

Pope's Effay on Homer.
Hand is much ufed in compofition for that which is manage able by the hand, as a bandfaw; or born in the liand, as a handbarrow.
Ha'nd-barrow. n. f. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground

A hand-barrow, wheelbarrow, fhovel and fpade. Tzifer
Set the board whereon the hive ftandeth on a hand-barrow, and carry them to the place you intend. Mortim. Husbandry. Hand-basket. in. $\int$. A portable batket.

You muft have woollen yarn to tie grafts with,' and a fmall band-basket to carry them in. Mortimer's Husbandry. Hand-belic. n. f. A bell rung by the hand.

The ftrength of the percuffion is a principal caufe of the loudnefs or foftnefs of founds; as in. ringing of a band-bell harder or fofter.

Bacon's Natural Hifory
Hand-breadth. n.f. A fpace equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an hand-breadth round about. Ex. xxv. 25 Within were hooks an band-breadth, faftened round about.

Ezek. xl. 43
The eaftern people determined their band-breadth by the breadth of barlcy-corns, fix making a digit, and twenty-four a band's breadth.

Aibut)not on Coins.
Ha'nded. adj. [from hand.]
i. Having the ufe of the hand left or right.

Many are right handed, whofe livers are weakly conftituted; and many ufe the left, in whom that part is ftrongeft.

Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. iv. c. 5.
2. With hands joined.

Into their inmoft bow'r
Handed they went.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iv. Ha'nder. n.f. [from hand.] Tranfmitter; conveyor in fucceffion.

They would affume, with wond'rous art,
Themfelves to be the whole, who are but part
Of that vaft frame the church; yet grant they were
The banders down, can they frons thence infer
A right $t$ ' interpret? Or would they alone,
$H_{A}$ ' Who brought the prefent, claim it for their own? Dryden: If that mepherd [hand and faft.] Hold; cultody. Obbolete. If that thepherd be not in handfaft, let him fly. Sbakefp. $\mathrm{HA}^{\prime}$ NDFUL. n. $f$. [hand and full.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

In the park I faw a country gentleman at the fide of Rofamond's pond, pulling a bandful of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.

Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .44$. 2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one veffel of filver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an bandfull from the bottom, and the found will be more refounding from the veffel of filver than that of wood. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.

The peaceful fcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt ;
For of the lower end two handful
It had devour'd, it was fo manful:
Huditras, p. i.
3. A fmall number or quantity.

10 Y

## H A N

Being in poffeffion of the town, they had their bantlful to defend themfelves from firing.

Raleigh's Apology.
He could not, with fuch a bandful of men, and without camnon, propofe reafonably to fight a battle. Clarcnelon. Hand-gallop, n.f. A flow eafy gallop, in which the hand prefies the bridle to hinder increafe of fpeed.
Ovid, with all his fweetnefs, has as little variety of numbers and found as he: he is always upon a band-gallop, and his verfe runs upon carpet ground.
Hand-gun. $n$. $\int$. A gun wielded by the hand.
They have names given them, fome from ferpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines; others in other refpects, as cannons, demicannons, bandguns and mufkets. Camd.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ ndicraft. n. f. [hand and craft.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.
The nurferies for children of ordinary. gentlemen and bandicrafts are managed after the fame manner. Gulliver's Trav.

The cov'nants thou fhalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing fmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of bandicrafts, in peaceful beds are laid. Dryden's Fuvenal. Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius's, and divert themfelves with painting, fculpture, architecture, gardening, and feveral kinds of bandicrafts. Addifon.
Handicra'ftsman. n.f. [handicraft and man.] A manufacturer ; one employed in manual occupation.
O miferable age! virtue is not regarded in bondicraft fmen.
Sbakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
He has fimply the beft wit of any bandicraft man in Athens. Sbake/peare's Midfummer Night's Dream.
The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free fervants, and bandicraft/men; as fmiths, mafons and carpenters.

Bacon, Efay 30.
The profancnefs and ignorance of bandicrafifmen, fmall traders, fervants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater.

Swift.
It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and hopkeeper, and bandicraft/man.

Swift.
HA'NDILY. adu. [from bandy.] With fkill; with dexterity.
HA'NDINEss. n. f. [from bandy.] Readinefs; dexterity.
Ha'ndiwork. n.f. [bandy and work.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.
In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wifheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own bandiwork, all happinefs; although perhaps, for fome feccial caufe in our own particular, a contrary determination have feemed more convenient. Hooker, b. v.

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gene upon my bandivoork. Shakefpeare's fulius Cafar.
The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament fheweth his bandizoork.
$P$. xix, 1.
He parted with the greateft bleffing of human nature for the bandiwork of a taylor.

L'Eftrange.
Ha'ndierchief. n. f. [hand and kerchief.] A piece of filk or linen ufed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her fitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her bandkerchief, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.

Sidney, b. ii.
He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the fhepherd's fon, who has not only his innocence, but a bandkerchief and rings of his, that Paulina knows. Sbak. Winter's Tale.

They did not make ufe of bandkerchiefs, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. Arbutbnot.
To HA'Ndle. v. a. [bandelen, Dutch, from band.]
I. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily bandle make us perceive, that whilft they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that prefs them.
2. To manage ; to wield.

That fellow handles his bow like a cowkeeper. Sbakejpeare. 3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable fhynefs is the general vice of the Irifh horfes, and is hardly ever feen in Flanders, becaufe the hardnefs of the Winters forces the breeders there to houfe and bandle their colts fix months every year.

Temple.
4. To treat in difcourfe.

He left nothing fitting for the purpofe
Untouch'd, or flightly bandled in difcourfe. Sbakef. R. III. I tell thee, I am mad
In Creffid's love : thou anfwer'ft, the is fair ;
Pour't in the open ulcer of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou bandleft in thy difcourfe. Shakef. Troilus and Creffida.
Leaving to the author the exact bandling of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. 2 Mac.

Of a number of other like inftances we fhall fpeak more, when we bandle the communication of founds. Bacon.

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatife, for the explication of this infrument, the fubtleties of it are largely and excellently bandled.

IVilkins's Dadalus.
In an argument, bandled thus briefly, every thing cannot be faid.
5. To deal with; to practife.

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.

They that bandle the law know me not.
Fer. ii. 8.

## 6. To treat well or ill

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return’d!
How wert thou bardled, being prifoner? Sbak. Henry VI.
They were well enough pleafed to be rid of an enemy that had bandled them fo ill.
7. To practife upon ; to do with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to queftion; you fhall fee how I'll bandle her. Sbatiefp. Niseaf. for Meafure.
Ha'NDLE. n.f. [panole, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the facred kandle of our fceptre,
Unlefs he do prophane, fteal, or ufurp. Shakefp. Rich. II
Fortune turneth the bandle of the bottle, which is eafy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grafp.

Bition's Ornam. Kations.
There is nothing but hath a double bandle, or at leaft we have two hands to apprehend it. Taylor's Rule of living boly.

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an ax, begered only fo much wood as would make a bandlie to it. L'Eflrarge.

Of bone the handies of my knives are made,
Yet no ill tafte from thente affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unfav'ry haut-gouft from the haft. Dryden's 7 fuvenal.
A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the bandle on a driven nail. Dryden's Falles.
2. That of which ufe is made.

They overturned him in all his interefts by the fure but fatal bandle of his own good nature.

South's Sermons.
Ha'ndesss. adj. [band and lefs.] Without a hand
Speak, my Lavinia, what accurfed hand
Hath made thee bandlefs? Sbakefp. Titus Andronicus. His mangled Myrmidons,
Nofelefs, bandlefs, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. Sbakefpeare's Troilus and Crefida. Hándmald. n.f. A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble bandmaid fpeak to thee. Sh. Hen. VI. She gave the knight great thanks in little fueech,
And faid fhe would his handinaid poor remain. Fairfax.
I will never fet politicks againft ethicks, efpecially for that
true ethicks are but as a bandmaid to divinity and religion. Bac.
Heav'n's youngeft teamed ftar
Hath fix'd her polifh'd car,
Her fleeping Lord with bandmaid lamp attending. Miiton.
Love led them on ; and faith, who knew them beft
Thy bandmaids, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew fo dreft,
And feak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge.
Milton.
Thofe of my family their mafter flight,
Grown defpicable in my bandmaid's fight.
Sandjs.
By viewing nature, nature's bandmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from fmall beginnings great ;
Thus firhes firf to fhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. Dryden. Since he had placed his heart upon wifdom, health, wealth, victory and honour fhould always wait on her as her handmaids. The great mafter will defcend to hear

The great mafter will defcend to hear
The humble feries of his bandmaid's care. Addijon's Guardian.

Then criticifm the mufe's bandmaid prov'd,
To drefs her charms and make her more below
Pope.
Ha'ndmile. $n$. $\int$. [band and mill.] A mill moved by the hand. Oft the drudging afs is driv'n with toil;

Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and bandmills for the grain. Dryd. Virg. Hands off: A vulgar phrafe for keep off; forbear.

They cut a ftag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, bands off, fays the lion. L'Eftrange's Fables. $H_{A}{ }^{\prime}$ ndsails. n.f. Sails managed by the hand.

The feamen will neither ftand to their bandfails, nor fuffer the pilot to fteer.

Temple.
HA'NDSAW. n. $f$. Saw manageable by the hand.
My buckler cut through and through, and my fiword hack'd
like a bandfaw. Shakeficare's Henry IV: p. i.
To perform this work it is necefiary to be provided with a ftrong knife and a fmall bandfaw. Miortiwer's Husbandry. Handsel. n.f. [banfel, a firtt gift, Dutch.] The firlt act of ufing any thing; the firft act of fale.
The apoftles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the banfel or carneft of that which is to come.

Thou art joy's bandfel; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee.
Herbert.
To HA'NDSEL. v.a. To ufe or do any thing the firt time.
In timorous deer he bandfels his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.
I'd thow you

How eafy 'tis to die, by my example,
And handfcl fate before you.

## H A N

HA'NDSOME. alj. [bamt/aem, Dutch, ready, dexterous.] 1. Ready ; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is fo bandfome, as it may feem it was firft invented for him.
2. Beautiful with dignity ; graceful.

Sperfer.
A great man entered by force into a peafant's houfe, and, finding his wife very bandfome, turned the good man out of his divelling.

Addijon's Guardian.
3. Elegant ; graceful.

That eatinefs and bandfome addrefs in writing, which is hardeft to be attained by perfons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you
4. Ampie; liberal: as, a bandfome fortune Felton on the Claficks.
4. Ample; liberal: as, a bandfome fortune.
5. Generous ; noble: as, a bandfome action.

To Ha'ndsome. v. a. [from the adjective.] To render ele-
gant or neat. gant or neat.

## Hin all repute

For his device in bandfoming a fuit
To judge of lace he hath the beft conceit.
Donne.
HA'NDSOMELY. ady. [from handfome.]

1. Conventently ; dexterounfy.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh
handfomely in his way. Spenfer on Ireland.
Where the kind nymph, changing her faultefs liape,
Becomes unhandfome, baridfoincly to 'fcape.
2. Beautifully ; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath fawn down a tree, hath wrought it bandfomely, and made a veffel thereof. $W_{i} / d$. xiii. 11 .
4. Liberally; generoully

I am finding out a convenient place for an a!ms-houfe, which I intend to endow very bandfomely for a dozen fuperannuated hufbandinen.

Addifon.
Ha'ndsomeness. n.f. [from bandforme.] Beauty; grace; elegance.
Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting bandfomene/s in her mourning garments, nor fweetnefs in her doleful countenance. Sidney.
For bandjomenefs fake, it were good you hang the upper glafs upon a nail.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory
In cloths, cheap handfomenefs doth bear the bell. Herbert.
Perfons of the fairer fex like that bandfomenefs for which they find themfelves to be the moft liked.

Boylc.
HA'NDVICE. n.f. [band and vice.] A vice to hold rmall Boylc. in.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Ha'nowriting. n.f. [hand and writing.] A caft or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to fhow; If the fkin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink Your own bandwriting would tell you what l think. Shak To no other caufe than the wife providence of God can be referred the diverfity of bandwritings. Cockburn.
HA'NDY. adj. [from band.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would eafily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to bandy blows. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.

Both parties now were drawn fo clofe,
Almoft to come to bandy blows. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3
2. Ready ; dexterous; Rkilful.

She fript the falks of all their leaves ; the beft
She cull'd, and them with bandy care fhe dreft.
The fervants wafh the platter, fcour the plate;
Dryden.
And each is bandy in his way.
Dryden.
3. Convenient.

The ftrike-block is a plane fhorter than the jointer, and is more handy than the long jointer. Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Ha'ndydandy. n. $\int$. A play in which children change hands and places.
See how yond juftice rails upon yond fimple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, bandydandy, which is the juftice, which is the thief. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Neither crofs and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite fo ancient as handjdandy. Arbutbn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
To HANG. v.a. preter. and part. paff. banged or bung, anciently hong. [panzan, Saxon.]

1. To fufpend ; to faften in fuch a manner as to be fuftained not below, but above.

Strangely vifited people he cures;
Hanging a golden ftamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
His great army is utterly ruined, he himfelf flain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and bung up before Jerufalem.
2. To place without any folid fupport.

Thou all things haft of nothing made,
That bung' $\Omega$ the folid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear fprings, which ambient feas repair. Sandy's. 3. To choak and kill by fufpending by the neck, fo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commiffion from thy wife and me
To hang Cordelia in the prifon. Shakefpearc's King Lear.

## H A N

Hanging fuppofes human foul and reafon 3
This animal's below committing treafon:
Shall he be bang'd, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel.

## Dryden.

Virgil has defcribed banging more happily than Homer.
Broome's Notes on the Odylfey,
4. To difplay ; to fhow aloft.

This unlucky mole mifled feveral coxcombs; and, like th.
banging out of falfe colours, made fome of them converfe :
Rofalinda in what they thought the firit of her party.
5. To let fall below the proper fituation ; to decline.

There is a wicked man that bangeth down his hear! fo. but inwardly he is full of deceit.

The beauties of this place fhould mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should bang their wither'd head; for fure my breath
Is now more pois'nous. Diyden's State of Innacenc
The rofe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet fweet, but quickly paft the prime;
White lilies hang their heads, and foon decay;
And whiter fnow in minutes melts away. Dryder
The cheerful birds no
The cheerful birds no longer fing;
Each drops his head, and kangs his wing. Prior.
6. To fix in fuch a manner as in fome directions to be moveable. The gates and the chambers they renewed, and banged doors upon them.

I Mac. iv. 57.
7. To adorn by hanging upon.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! Sh.
The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members bung the door. Dryden.
8. To furnifh with ornanients or draperies faftened to the wail.

Mufick is better in chambers wainfootted than hanged. Bac.
If e'er my pious father for my fake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my filvan toils,
And bung thy holy roofs with favage fpoils,
Give me to featter thefe.
Dryden's 正n
Sir Reger has bung feveral parts of his houfe with the trophies of his labours

Addifon's Spectator.
To Hang. v. n.

1. To be furpended ; to be fupported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline
With comely compafs and compacture ftrong. Fairy 2 reen.
2. To depend; to fall loofely on the lower part; to dangle.

A tower full of afhes had a round inftrument, which every fide banged down.

2 Mac. xiii. 5 .

## Upon her fhoulders wings the wears

Like banging fleeves, lin'd through with ears. Hudibras. If gaming does an aged fire entice,
Then my young mafter fwiftly learns the vice,
And fhakes in banging fleeves the little box and dice. Dry. $\}$ 3. To bend forward.

By banging is only meant a pofture of bending forward to ftrike the enemy.

Addifon.
4. To float; to play

And fall theie fayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil fpeech and foft perfuafion bung.
Prior. 5. To be fupported by fomething raifed above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be faid to hang; as we call banging gardens fuch as are planted on the top of the houfe.

Addifon on Italy.
6. To reft upon by embracing.

She bung about my neck, and kifs on kifs
She vied. Shake/peare's Taming of the Sbrew.
To-day might I, banging on Hotfpur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave, Shake $\beta$. Henry IV.
Fauftina is defcribed in the form of a lady fitting upon a bed, and two little infants hanging about her neck. Peacbam. 7. To hover; to impend.

With this Atrange virtue
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And fundry bleffings hang about his throne,
That fpeak him full of grace. Shakejpeare's Macbeth.
Odious names of diftinction, which had flept while the dread of popery bung over us, were revived. Atterbury's Serm. 8. To be loofely joined.

Whither go you?
-To fee your wife: is the at home?
-Ay, and as idle as fhe may hang together, for want of company.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Winalfor.
9. To drag; to be incommodioufly joined.

In my Lucia's abfence
Life hangs upon me, and becomes a burden. Addif. Cato: 10. To be compact or united.

In the common caufe we are all of a piece; we bang together.

Dryden's Spanibs Fryar.
Your device bangs very well together; but is it not liable to the fame exceptions you made to fuch explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to fupport them? Addifon. 11. To adhere.

A cheerful temper hines out in all her converfation, and
diffipates thofe apprehenfions which bang on the timorous on the modeft, when admitted to her prefence. Addijon. Shining landfkips, gilded triumphs, and beatuiful faces, difperfe that gloominefs which is apt to bang upon the mind in thofe dark difconfolate feafons.

Addijon's Spectator.
12. To reft.

Sleep fhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthoufe lid.
Shakefpearc's Macbetb.
Two women, the babes hanging at their breafts, were caft headlong from the wall.
${ }_{2}$ Mac. vi. 10
13. To be in fufpenfe; to be in a fate of uncertainty.

Thy life fhall bong in doubt before thee, and thou fhalt fear day and night, and fhalt have none affurance of thy life. Deut. 14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble ftroke he lifted,
Which bung not, but fo fwift with tempert fell
On the proud creft of Satan. Milton's Paradife Lof, $b$. vi. She thrice eflay'd to fpeak: her accents bung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinifh'd on her tongue.
Dryden.
15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that biangs on princes favours. Shakefp. Great queen! whofe name ftrikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whofe juft fceptre bangs Europa's fcale. Prior.
16. To be fixed or fufpended with attention.

Though wond'ring fenates bung on all he fpoke,
The club muft hail him mafter of the joke. Pope's Epifles.
17. To have a fteep declivity.

Suffex marl fhews itfelf on the middle of the fides of banging grouinds.
18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forfakes him, and fir Balaam bangs. Pope.
19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his fhoulders bung,
Prefs'd with the weight of fleep that tames the ftrong. Pope. Ha'nger. $n$. $\int$. [from bang.] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot bangers.
Ha'NGER. n. f. [from bang.] A fhort broad fword.
Ha'nger-on. n. f. [from hang.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were abfent, their rooms were fupplied by the umbra, or bangers-on. Brown's Vulgar, Errours. They all excufed themfelves fave two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the reft bangers-on: L'Efrange. He is a perpetual banger-on, yet nobody knows how to be without him.
Ha'nging. n. $f$. [from hang.] Drapery hung or faftened againft the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A form, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow bangings, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Like rich bangings in an homely houfe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
Being informed that his breakfaft was ready, he drew
towards the door, where the bangings were held up. Clarendon.
Now purple bangings cloath the palace walls,
And fumptuous feafts are made in fplendid halls. Dryden. Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his defigns for tapeftry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient bangings.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Rome oft has heard a crofs haranguing,
With prompting prieft behind the banging.
Prior.
$\mathrm{HA}^{\prime} \mathrm{NGING}^{\prime}$. participial adj. [from bang.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, fir, a good favour you have; but that you have a banging look.

What Ethiops lips he has!
How foul a fnout, and what a hanging face! Dryd. Fuven. 2. Requiring to be punifhed by the halter.

Ha'ngman. n.f. [bany and man.] The publick executioner.
This monfter fat like a bangman upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purfe of money.

Sidney, b. ii.
One cried, God blefs us! and amen! the other ;
As they had feen me with thefe bang man's hands:
Liftening their fear, I could not fay amen,
When they did fay God blefs us. Shakejparc's Macbeth.
He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowftring, and the little bangman dare not fhoot at him.

Sbatiefpeare.
Who makes that noife there? Who are you?
-Your friend, fir, the bangman: you muft be fo good, fir, to rife, and be put to death.

Men do not fland
In fo ill cafe, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but hangmen to fate. Donne.
I never knew a critick, who made it his bufinefs to lafh the
I never knew a critick, who made it his bufinefs to lafh the
faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himfelf; as the bangman is generally a worfe malefactor than the criminal that fuffers by his hand. Addifon's IVhig Ewaminer.
Hank. n. f. [bank, Inandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. $\Lambda$ fkein of thread.
2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the hank that fome gallants have on their trufting merchants, that, upon peril of lofing all former fcores, he muft ftill go on to fupply?

Decay of Picty.
To Ha'nker. v. n. [bankeren, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an inccffant wifh.

And now the faints beran their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd folong in vain,
And felt fuch bowel bankerings,
To fee an empire all of kings.
Hudibras, $p$. iii. cant. 2.
Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a bankering after thefe juggling aftrologers and fortunetellers.

L'Ejfirange's Fables.
The fhepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant bankers after fomething elfe.

L'Efrange's Pables.
Do'ft thou not banker after a greater liberty in fome things?
If not, there's no better fign of a good refolution. Calany.
The wife is an old coquette, that is always bankering after the diverfions of the town.

Addifon's Speriator.
The republick that fell under the fubjection of the duke of Florence, ftill retains many bankerings after its ancient liberty.
HAn't, for bas not, or bave not.
That roguifh leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake : you han't that fimper about the mouth for nothing. Addij: HAP. n. $\int$. [anbap, in Welfh, is misfortune ]

1. Chance; fortune.

Things cafual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot ftill have the like bap. Hooker. Whether art it were, or heedlefs bap,

## As through the flow'ring foreft rafh fhe fled,

In her rude hairs fweet flowers themfelves did lap,
And flourifhing frefh leaves and bloffoms did enwrap. F. 2.
A fox had the bap to fall into the walk of a lion. L'Ejfr.
2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curft be good baps, and curft be they that build
Their hopes on baps, and do not make defpair
For all thefe certain blows the fureft fhield. Sidney.
To have ejected whatfoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the bap thereof to be ufed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleafed fome few men, who, having begun fuch a courfe themfelves, muft be glad to fee their example followed. Hioker, b. iv.
3. Accident; cafual event ; misfortune.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. Knolles.

Nor feared the among the bands to ftray
Of armed men; for often had fhe feen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray
Her life had full of haps and hazards been. Fairfax; b. vi.
Hap-hazard. n.f. Chance; accident.
The former of thefe is the moft fure and infallible way; but fo hard that all fhun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by hap-bazard, than tread fo long and intricate mazes for knowledgé fake. Hooker, b. i. f. $7 \cdot$
We live at baphazard, and without any infight into caufes and effects.

L'Efrange.
We take our principles at bap-hazard upon truft, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole fyftem, upon a prefumption that they are true. Locke.
To Hap. v. n. [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.
It will be too late to gather provifion from abroad, for the furnifhing of fhips or foldiers, which peradventure may need to be prefently employed, and whofe want may bap to hazard a kingdom.

Spenfer on Irciand.
Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath bap'd. Shak. Otbello. In deftructions by deluge, the remnant which bap to be referved are ignorant people.

Eaion.
referved are innor ${ }^{\prime}$ ply. adv. [from bap.]
I. Perhaps ; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myfelf have often feen,
Haply when they have judg'd me faft afleep. Shakespeare. To warn
Us, hafly too fecure, of our difcharge
From penalty, becaufe from death releas'd
Some days.
Milton's Paradife Laff, b. xi.
Then baply yet your breaft remains untouch'd,
Though that feems ftrange. Rowe's Rcyal Corvert.
Let us now fee what conclufions may be found for inftruction of any other ftate, that may lap.y labour under the like circumftances. Szu ft on the Diffent. in Atliens and Reme.
2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeff; that fivim the ocean ftream,
Him baply numb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of fome fimall night-founder'd fkiff
Deeming forme ifland oft, as feamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his fealy rind,
Moors by his fide. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. i $H_{A}$ PLess. ard. [from bat.] Unhappy; unfurtunate; lucklefs; unlucky.

Haplefs

## H A R

Haplefs Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'
To bear th' extremity of dire mifhap!
Shakspeare.
Here baplefs Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief reftrain'd his art. Dryden's $\mathbb{Z n}$. Did his haplefs paffion equal mine,
I would refure the blifs. Simith's Phedra and liippolitus. To HA'PPEN. v. n. [from bap.]

1. To fall out ; to chance; to come to paifs.

Bring forth your ftrong reafons, and flew us what fhall

## bapien.

If. xl. 22.
Say not I have finned, and what harm liath bappched unto If it fo fall out that thou art miferable for Eccluf. v. 4 . If it fo fall out that thou art miferable for ever, thou haf no reafon to be furprized, as if fome unexpected thing had bappened to thee.

Tillotjon's Ser moins.
2. To light ; to fall by chance.

I have happened on fome other accounts relating to mortalities.

Graunt's Bilis of Mortality.
Háppily. adv [from bapiy.]

1. Fortunately ; luckily ; fuccefsfully.

Were fhe as rough
As are the fwelling Adriatick feas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then bappily in Padua.
Sbakeffeâre.
Preferr'd by conqueft, bafpily o'erthrown,
Falling they rife to be with us made one.
IV, ller.
Neither is it fo trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy cud happily; for 'tis more difficult to fave than kill. Dryden. 2. Addrefffully ; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converfe, bappily to fteer
From grave to gay, from lively to fevere.
3. In a ftate of felicity: as, he lives happily.
4. By chance; peradventure. In this fenfe bappily is written erroneoufly for haply.
One thing more I hall wifh you to defire of them, who bappily may perufe thefe two treatifes.

Digby. Ha'ppiness. in.. . [from bappy.]
I. Felicity; ftate in which the defires are fatisfied.

Happinefs is that eftate whereby we attain, fo far as poffibly may be attained, the full poffeffion of that which fimply for itfelf is to bedefired, and containeth in it after an eminent fort the contentation of our defires, the higheit degree of all our perfection.

Hooker, b. i.
Oh! bappinefs of fweet retir'd content,
To be at once fecure and innocent.
Denham.
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the fame thing is not good to every man alike : this variety of purfuits fhews, that every one does not place his happiness in the fame thing.
2. Good luck ; good fortune
3. Fortuitous elegance; unftudied grace.

Certain graces and happinefles, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to thie words.

Denham
Some beauties yet ho precepts can declare ;
For there's a happinefs as well as caré. Pope on Crïticifm. HA'ppy. adj. [from hap; as lucky for luck.]

1. In a fate of felicity; in a fate where the defire is fatisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her bappy making hand.
Sidncy.
Am I happy in thy news?
-If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happinefs, be bapppy then;

## For it is done. <br> Shakefpeare's Ricbard III

'Truth and peace, and love, fhall ever thine
About the fupreme throne
Of him, t' whofe bappy making fight alone,
When once our heav'nly guided foul hall climb. Miltor.
Though the prefence of imaginary good cannot make us bappy, the ablence of it may make us miferable. Addifon.
2. Lucky; fuccefsful ; fortunate.

Chymifts have been more bappy in finding experiments thah the caufes of them.

Boyle.
Yet in this agony his faincy wrought,
And fear fupply'd him with this bappy thoughit. Dryder. 3. Addreffful ; ready.

One gentleman is baphy at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder.

Suift.
Ha'Queton. n.f. A piece of armour. Spenfer.
Hara'ngue. n. f. [barangue, French. The original of the French word is much queftioned: Menage thinks it a corruption of hearing, Englifh; Funius imagines it to be dijcours au rang, to a circle, which the ltalian arringo feems to favour. Perhaps it may be from orare, or orationare, orationer, oraner, aranger, baranguer.] A fpeech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aftemble, and barangues arc heard; but foon
In factious oppofition.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.
Nothing can better improve political fchoolboys than the art of making plaufible or implaufible harangues, againft the very opinion for which they refolve to determinc. Swift.

A multitude of preachers neglect method in their barangues.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

## H A R

To Hara'ncue. v. n. [baranguer, French.] To make a fpeecin ; to pronounce an oration.
Hara'nguer. n. f. [from barangue ] An orator; a publick fpeaker: generally with fome mixture of contempt.
To Hárass. v.a. [baraffer, French, from baraffe, a heavy buckler, according to $D_{u}$ Ciauge.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneafinefs.

Thefe troops came to the army but the day before, haraffed with a long and wearifome march. Bacon's IV ar with Spain, Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beft men flain;
The reft, an heartlefs number, fpent with watching,
And barafs'd out with duty. Drydn's Spanijh Frjar.
Nature opprefs'd, and barals'd out with care,
Sinks down to reft. Addifon's Cato.
$H^{\prime}$ rass. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Wafte; difturbance.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The barafs of their land, befet me round. Milton's Agonif. Hárineger. n. f. [berberger, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an barbour for thofe that follow.] A forerünner; a precurfor

Make all our trumpets fpeak, give them all breath,
Thofe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. Sh. Macb.
I'll be myfelf the barbinger, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. Sbak. Macb.
Sin, and her fhadow death, and mifery;
Death's harbinger. Milt. Par. Lof, b. ix. l. 13.
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening ftar,
Love's barbinger, appear'd. Milt. Par. Lof, b. xi.
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coiming, is fent barbinger, who all
Invites.
Miltor's Paradifo Regain'd, b. i.
As Ormond's barbinger to you they run;
For Venus is the promife of the Suri.
Dryden.
HA'RBOUR. n. $\int$. [berberge, French; berberg, Dutch; albergo, Italian.]

1. A lotging ; a place of entertainment.

For barbour at a thoufand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thoufand but was lock'd. Dryd. Fables. Doubly curs'd
Be all thofe eafy fools who give it barbour. Rirwe's fo. Shore: 2. A port or haven for fhipping.

Three of your argofies
Are richly come to barbour fuddenly. Shakef. Merch. of Ven, They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow ;
And fpreading round in one continu'd lake,
A ipacious hofpitable barbour make. Addijon on Italy. 3. An afylum; a fhelter; a place of fhelter and fecurity.

To Ha'rbour. v.n. [from the noun.] To reccive entertainment; to fojourn; to take fhelter.

This night let's harbour here in York. Sbakef. Henry VI. They are fent by me,
That they fhould barbour whice their lord would be. Shakef. Southwards they bent their flight,
And harbour' $d$ in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rofe, and fet up every fail ;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale.
Dryden.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and falfe diffembling look,
And fervile flattery, that harbours oft
In courts and gilded roofs.
Phillips.
To Hárbour. v. a.
I. To entertain; to permit to refide:

My lady bids me tell you, that though fhe barbours you as her uncle, flic's nothing allied to your diforders. Shakefpeare. Knäves I know, which in this plainnefs
Harboir more ciraft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty filky ducking obfervants,
That ftretch their duties nicely.
Shakefp. King Lear
Let not your gentle breaft harbour one thought
Of outrage from the king. Rowe's Royal Convert.
We owe this old houfe the fame kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who barbours us in his declining condition, nay even in his lat extremities. Pope.

How people, fo greatly warmed with a fenfe of liberty, Thould be capable of barbouring fuch weak fuperfition; and that fo much bravery and fo much folly can inhabit the fame breafts.
2. To fhelter ; to fecure.

Harbour yourfelf this night in this cafle, becaufe the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to truft a fleeping life among them. Sidney. Ha'rbourage. n.f. [herbergage, Fr. from barbour.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whofe labour'd fpirits,
Forewearied in this action of fwift fpeed,
Crave barbourage within your city walls. Shakesp. King Fobn. Ha'rbourer. n. $f$. [from harbour.] One that cintertains another.
Ha'rbourless. adj. [from barbour.] Without harbour; without lodging; without fhelter.
Harbrough for barbour.

HARD. adj. [beaj:b, Saxon; hard, Dutch]

1. Firm ; refifting penetration or feparation; not foft ; not eafy to be pierced or broken.

Repofe you there, while I to the hard houfe,
More bard than is the ftone whereof 'tis rais'd
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
2. Difficult; not eafy to the intellect.

Some difeafes, when they are ealy to be cured, are bard to be known. Sidncy, b. ii.
The bard caufes they brought unto Mofes; but every fmall matter they judged themfelves.

Ex. xviii. 26.
When bard words, jealoufies, and fears, Set folks together by the ears.

Hudibras, p. i.
'Tis bard to fay if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom fhe fo dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd.
Dryden.
As for the bard words, which I was obliged to ufe, they are either terms of art, or fuch as I fubftituted in place of others that were too low.
3. Difficult of accomplifhment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too bard for the Lord?
$\qquad$
Poffefs
As lords a fpacious world, $t$ ' our native heav'n
Little inferior,- by my adventure bard
With peril great atchiev'd. Milton's Par. Loff, b. x.

> Long is the way

And bard, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prifon ftrong.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
He now difcerned he was wholly to be on the defenfive, and that was like to be a very hard part too. Clarendon, $b$. viii.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worfe fymptoms, and are barder of cure, than flefhy ones. WiJeman on Inflammation.

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pafs'd the perils of fo bard a way.
Dryden's EEn. 4. Painful; diffreffful; laborious.

Rachael travelled, and fhe had bard labour. Gen. xxxv. 16. Worcefter's horfe came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is aneep,
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull,
That not a horfe is half of himfelf. Shakefp. Henry IV.
Continual hard duty, with little fighting, lefiened and diminifhed his army.

When Sebaftian weeps, his tears
Come barder than his blood. Dryden's Don Sebafian. A man obliged to hard labour is not reduced to the neceffity of having twice as much victuals as one under no neceffity to work.

Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
5. Cruel; oppreffive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very bard one.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 23.
Whom fcarce my fheep, and fcarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy fon, fo bard a mother thou. Dryden.
If you thought that hard upon you, we would not refufe you half your time.

Dryden's Fnven. Dedication.
It will be a lofs to all thofe, who have their eftates in money, of one third of their eftates; which will be a very bard cafe upon a great number of people.

Locke.
No people live with more eafe and profperity than the fubjects of little cominonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who fuffer more under the grievances of a laard government than the fubjects of little principalities. Addifon.
Rough ungovernable paffions hurry men on to fay or do
very bard or offenfive things.
Atterbury's Sermons.
To find a bill that may bring punifhment upon the innocent, will appear very hard.

Swift.
6. Sower; rough; fevere.

What, have you given him any bard words of late? Sbak. 7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'ft me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a bard opinion of his truth. Shakefpeare.
Abfalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little bard on his fanatick patrons.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
Some bard rumours have been tranfmitted from t'other fide the water, and rumours of the fevereft kind.

Swift.
8. Infenfible; untouched.

## If I by chance fucceed

In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not fo ftupid, or fo bard,
Not to feel praife, or fame's deferv'd reward. Dryd. Perf. 9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very bard quality upon our foil or climate, that fo excellent a fruit, which profpers among all our neighbours, will not grow here.
10. Vehement; keen; fevere: as, a bard Winter.
11. Unreafonable; unjuft.

It is a little hard, that in an affair of the laft confequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body fhould be the fole perfons not confulted.

It is the bardeft cafe in the world, that Steele fould take
up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears.

Swift.
12. Forced; not eafily granted.

If we allow the firft couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no bard fuppofition; there would atife from thefe, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. Burnit. 13. Powerful.
'The ftag was too bard for the horfe, and the horfe fies for fuccour to one that's too bard for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. L'Ejth anse's Fables.
Let them confider the vexation they are treafuring up for themfelves, by ftruggling with a power which will be always too bard for them.

Addif n's Freebolder.
A difputant, when he finds that his adverfary is too hard for him, with flynefs turns the difcourfe.

Watts.
4. Auftere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, fet veffels of wine over againft the noon fun, which calleth out the more oily firits, and leaveth the fpirit more four and hard.

Bacon's Natural Hiftury.

## 15. Harfh; ftiff; conftrained.

Others, fcrupulounly tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures barder than even the marble itfelf. Dryden.

His diction is hard, his figures too bold, and his tropes; particularly his metaphors, infufferably ftrained. Dryden. 16. Not plentiful; not profperous.

You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been bard, my billet fhould have burnt too. Dryden's Sfanijis Frjar. 17. Avaricious; faultily fparing.

Hard. adv. [hardo, very old German.]

1. Clofe; near.

Hard by was a houfe of pleafure, built for a Summer retiring place.
They doubted a while what it fhould be, 'till it was caft up even bard before them; at which time they fully faw it was a man.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale hard by a foreft's fide,
Far from refort of people that did pafs
In travel to and fro.
Fairy 2ueen, b. i.
Scarce had he faid, when bard at hand they fpie
That quickfand nigh, with water covered. Fairy 2ueen. When thefe marfhal the way, bard at hand comes the mafter and main exercife. Shakefpeare's Othello. Abimeleck went bard unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire.

Fudg. ix. 52.
Hard by a cottage chimney fmokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks.
Milton:
2. Diligently; laborioully; inceffantly; vehemently; earnefly ; importunately.

Geneura rofe in his defence,
And pray'd fo bard for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave.
Dryden.
An ant works as bard as a man who thould carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. Addijon's Guardian. Whoever my unknown correfpondent be, he preffes hard for an anfwer, and is earneft in that point. Atterbury. 3. Uneafily; vexatiounly.

When a man's fervant fhall play the cur with him, look you it goes bard.

Sbakef. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
4. Vehemently; diftrefsfully.

The queftion is bard fet, and we have reafen to doubt. Bro.
A ftag, that was hard fet by the huntfmen, betook himfelf to a ftall for fanctuary.
5. Faft; nimbly.

The Philiftines followed bard upon Saul. 2 Sa. xxxi. 2.
The wolves fcampered away as hard as they could drive.
L'Eftrange's Fables.
6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies forefhow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind bard. Bacon's Natural Hil!ory. 7. Tempeftuoufly ; boifteroufly.

When the North wind blows bard, and it rains fadly, none but fools fit down in it and cry; wife people defend themfelves againft it.

Taylon's Rule of living boly.
Ha'robound. adj. [hard and lound.] Coftive.
Juft writes to make his barrennefs appear,
And ftrains from bardbound brains eight lines a year., Pope.
To Ha'rden. fon. [from bard.] To grow hard.
The powder of loadftone and fint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into pafte, will in a few days barden to the hardnefs of a flone. Bacon's Natural Hifiory. To Ha'rden. v.a. [from bard.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who firft the paffage try'd,
In barden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his fide,
Who tempted firft the briny flood.
A piece of the bardened marl
Woodwart on Fioflis
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confinm in wickednefs; to make obdurate.

Fut exhort one another daily, left any of you be larilened through the deceitfulnefs of fin.

He fliffened his nect;, and bardened his Hebr. iii. 13 unto the Lord. no the Lord.

2 Cbro. xxxvi. 13 It is a melancholy confideration, that there fhould be feveral among us fo bardened and deluded as to think an oath a proper fubject for a jett.

Aldiifon's Frectoolder.
4. To make infenfible; to fupify.

Our religion fets before us not the example of a flupid foick, who had by obflinate principles hardened himfilf againft all fenfe of pain; but an example of a man like ourfelves, that had a tender fenie of the leaft fuffering, and yct patiently endured the greatef.

7 illotion's Sermons.
Years have not yet lardened me, and I have an addition of weight on my firits fince we loft him.

Swift to Pope.
5. To make firm ; to endue with conftancy.

Then fhould I yet have comfort? yea, I would barden myfelf in forrow.
One raifes the foul, and bardens it to virtue; the other foftens it again, and unbends it into vice. Ha'rdener. n. $\int$. [from barden.] One that makes any thing hard.
Hardfa'voured. adj. [bard and favour.] Coarfe of feature; harfh of countenance.

When the blaft of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the finews, fummon up the blood,
Difguife fair nature with bardfavour' $d$ looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible afpect. Shakefp. Henry V. The brother a very lovely youth, and the fifter bard-
favoured.
L'Efrange When Vulcan came into the world he was fo hardfavoured that both his parents frowned on him.

Dryden.
Hardha'nded. adj. [bard and band.] Coarfe; mechanick. one that has hands hard with labour.

What are they that do play it?
-Hardbanded men that work in Athens here
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. Shakefpeare.
$H_{A^{\prime} \text { rdhead. }}$ n.f. [bard and bead.] Claih of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dafh their heads together.
I have beert at bardbead with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have difperft them. Dryden's Span. Fryar. Hardhéarted. gdj. [bard and beart.] Cruel; inexorable; mercilefs; pitilefs; barbarous; inhuman; favage; uncompaffionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My foul to heav'n.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI. Can you be fo bardbearted to deftroy
My ripening hopes, that are fo near to joy?
Dryden.
John Bull, otherwife a good-natured man,
ry bard-
bearted to his fifter Peg. Arbutbnot's Hift. of 'Yobn Bull.
Hardhe'artedness. n. $\int$. [from bardbearted.] Cruelty; want of tendernefs; want of compaffion.
Hardheartednefs and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worfe than brutal.
L'Effrange.
How black and bafe a vice ingratitude is, may be feen in thofe vices which it is always in combination with, pride and bardlbeartednefs, or want of compaffion. Soutb's Sermons. Hardlucartednefs is an eflential in the character of a libertine.

Clarifa.
Ha'rDinead. $\}$ n.f. [from bardy.] Stoutnefs; bravery. ObHa'rdihood. $\}$ folete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce bardybead,
He feem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourifh bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. Fa. $2 u$.
If you have this about you,
Woldy aflault the necromancer's hall,
Ha'rdiment. n. $n$. [from dauntlefs bardihood. Milton.
Ha'rdiment. n.f. [from bardy, bardiment, adv. French.] Courage; ftoutnefs; bravery.

But full of fire and greedy bardiment,
The youthful knight could not for aught be faid. Fa. 24 . On the gentle Severn's fedgy bank,
In fingle oppofition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beft part of an hour
In changing bardiment with great Glendower. Shak. H. IV.
Zeal was the fpring whence flowed her bardiment. Fairf.
Ha'rdiness. n. $\int$. [bardieffe, French, from bardy]
I. Hardfhip; fatizue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all bardinefs.

Stenfor.
2. Stoutnefs; courage; bravery.

If with thrice fuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lofe
The name of bardinefs and policy.
Sbakefp. Henry V.
Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the bardinefs and courage of their perfons conteniptible.

Baion's Henry VII.
He has the couraze of a rational creature, and fuch an bardinefs we nould endeavour by cuftom and ufe to bring children to.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourfelf againft the lardinefs of one that fhould tell you of it.

Speciat.r. 3. Effrontery ; confidence.

Hardia'boured. adj. [bard and labour.] Elaborate; ftudied; diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A fatire, and the gentry buy!
While my bardiabour'd poem pines;
Unfold upon the printer's lines.
Suifit.
Ha'rnly. adv. [from bard.]

1. With difficulty; not eafily.

For the moft part it fo falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themfelves they be moft certain, yet, becaufe men prefiume them granted of all, we are bardiefz able to bring fuch proof of their certainty as may fatisfy gairifayers, when fuddenly and befides expectation they require the fame at our hands.

Hooker, b. v. S. 2 :
There are but a few, and they endued with great ripenefs of wit and judgment, free from all fuch affairs as might trouble their meditations, inftructed in the fharpeft and fubtleft points of learning; who have, and that very bardly, been able to find out but only the immortality of the foul. Hooker.
God hath delivered a law as fharp as the two-edged fword; piercing the very clofeft and moft unfearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can bardly, human laws by no means, poffibly reach unto. Fiooker, b. i.

There are in living creatures parts that nourih and repair eafily, and parts that nourifh and repair burdly. Bacon.

The barks of thofe trees are more clofe and foft than thofe of oaks and afhes, whereby the mofs can the laardlicr iffue out.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Falfe confidence is eafily taken up, and bardly laid down. Soutb's Sermons.

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repaft.
Dryden:
Recov'ring bardly what he loft before,
His right endears it much, his purchafe more. Dryden.
2. Scarcely ; fcant; not lightly.

The fifh that once was caught, new bait will bardly bite.
Fairy Queen; b. ii. cant. I. They are worn, lord conful, fo
That we fhall bardly in our ages fee
Their banners wave again
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Hardly fhall you find any one fo bad, but he defires the credit of being thought good.

South's Sermons.
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulfe, and bardly heav'd the heart. Dryden.
There is bardly a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with fome of that body. Swift.
3. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is bardly borne
By any in this prefence, I defire
To reconcile me.
Shakefpeare's Ricbard III.
4. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are fome reafons inducing you to think hardly of our laws, are thofe reafons demonftrative, are they neceflary, or meer poffibilities only?

Hooker, Preface.
5. Rigoroufly ; oppreffively.

Many men believed that he was bardly dealt with. Clarend.
They are now in prifon, and treated bardly enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. Addifon on Italy.
They have begun to fay, and to fetch inftances, where he has in many things' been bardly ufed.

Swift.
6. Unwelcomely; harhly.

Such information, even from thofe who have authority over them, comes very bardly and harfhly to a grown man; and, however foftened, goes but ill down.

Locke.
7. Not foftly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So hardly lodg'd. Dryden.
Ha'rdmouthed. adj. [bard and moutb.] Difobedient to the rein; not fenfible of the bit.
'Tis time my bardmoutb'd courfers to controul, Apt to run riot, and trangrefs the goal, And therefore I conclude.

Dryden's Fables:
But who can youth, let loofe to vice, reftrain?
When once the bardmoutb'd horfe has got the rein,
He's paft thy pow'r to fop.
Dryden's ${ }^{\text {fuvenal. }}$
Hárdness. n. $\int$. [from hard.]

1. Durity ; power of refiftance in bodies.

Hardnefs is a firm cohefion of the parts of matter that make up maffes of a fenfible bulk, fo that the whole does not eafily change its figure.

Locke.
From the various combinations of thefe corpufcles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, ir colour; tafte, fmell, bardnefs, and fpecifick gravity. Woodzvard. 2. Difficulty to be underftood

## I found

This label on my boform, whofe containing
Is fo from fenfe in hardnefs, that I can
Make no collection of it.
Shakefieare's Cymbeline.
3. Difficulty

## H A R

3. Difficulty to be accomplifhed.

It was time now or never to fharpen my intention to pierce through the bardne/s of this enterprize.

Sidney.
Concerning the duty itfelf, the bardnefs thereof is not fuch as needeth much art.

Hooker, b. v. $\int .31$.
4. Scarcity ; penury.

The tenants poor, the hardne/s of the times, Are ill excufes for a fervant's crimes.

Swift.
5. Obduracy; profligatenèfs

Every commifion of fin introduces unto the foul a certain degree of bardnefs, and an aptnefs to continue in that fin.

South's Sermons.
6. Coarfenefs; harfhnefs of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compenfate the bardnefs of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their fouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.
7. Keennefs; vehemence of weather or feafons.

If the bardnefs of the Winter fhould fpoil them, neither the lofs of feed nor labour will be much. Mortimers Husbandry.
8. C'ruelty of temper; favagenefs; harfhnefs; barbarity.
We will afk,

That if we fail in our requeft, the blame
May hang upon your bardnefs. Shakeffeare's Coriolanus.
They quicken ीloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughnefs fmooth, and bardnefs mollify. Denbann.
g. Stiffnefs; harhnefs.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters,
and to make many ample folds, which are infufferable hard-
nefles, and more like a rock than a natural garment. Dryden.
10. Faulty parfimony; ftinginefs.

HA'RDOCK. n.f. I fuppofe the fame with burdock.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With bardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. Sbakejp.
Hards. n. f. The refufe or coarfer part of flax.
Ha'riship. n.f. [from bard.]
I. Injury; oppreffion.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and fo are we, to recover the effects of their haird/hips upon us.
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were expofed to bar̈djhip and penury. Sprat's Serm.
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the bardfhips that your leaders bore. RIddif. Cato.
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By bardjipips many, many fall by eafe.
Ha'rdware. $\dot{n}$. f. [herd and warei] Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN. n.f. [bardware and man.] A maker or feller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an bardwareman, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 1. in copper to pafs in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refufe. Swift.
HA'RDY. adj. [bardi, French.]
I. Bold; brave; ftout; daring.

Try the imagination of fome in cock-fights, to make one cock more bardy, and the other more cowardly. Bäcon.

## Recite

The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the bardy queen and hero knight. Dryd. Fables.
Who is there bardy enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for thofe, who dare venture to diffent from the received opinions of their country?

Could thirft of vengeance, and defire of fame,
Excite the female breaft with martial flame?
And fhall not love's diviner pow'r infpire
More bardy virtue, and more gen'rous fire?
Pricr:
2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his prefent ftrength ? An unwholfome blaft may fhake in pieces his bardy fabrick. South. 3. Confident; firm.

Hare and Here, differing in pronunciation only, fignify both an army and a lord. So Harold is a general of an army; Harernan, a chief man in the army; Herwin, a victorious army ; which are much like Stratocles, Polemarcbus, and Hege$f_{2}$ fratus among the Greeks.

Gibfon's Camden.
HARE. n. f. [ pana, Saxon; karh, Erfe.]

1. A fmall quadruped, with long ears and fhort tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Difmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
As fparrows, eagles; or the bare, the lion. Shakefp. Macb. We view in the open champaign a brace of fwift greyhounds courfing a good fout and well breathed bare. More. Your dreffings muft be with Galen's powder and bare's fur.

WiJeman's Surgery.
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid bare. Thomf. Autumn.
3. A conftellation.

The bare appears, whofe active rays fupply A nimble force, and hardly wings deny.

Crecch.

HAR
To Hare. v. n. [barier, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. Locke.
$H_{A}^{\prime}$ rebell. n. $\int$. [hare and bell.] A blue flower campanifonn. Thou thalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrofe; nor
The azur'd barcbell, like thy veins. Shakefp. Cymbeline.
Ha'rebrained. adj. [from bare the verb and brain.] Volatile; unfettled; wild; fluttering ; hurried.

That barebrained wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it.
HA'reFoot. n. f. [hare and foot.]

1. A bird.

Ainfworth.
2. An herb.

Ainfwerth.
2. An herb. fance, a natural defect.

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their iffue ftand;
Never mole, barelip, nor fcar,
Shall upon their children be. Shakef. Midd. Night's Drcam.
The third fitch is performed with pins or needles, as in harelips.

WiSeman's Surgery.
harelips.
The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the moft part furround the ftalk, having no footftalk : the feeds are oblong, fmooth, and furrowed. Miller.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ rier. n. f. [from bare.] A dog for hunting hares. Ainfro To Hark. v. n. [Contracted from bearken.] To liften.

The king,
To me inveterate, barks my brother's fuit. Shakefpare. Pricking up his ears, to hark
If he could hear too in the dark. Hudibras, p. iii
HARK. interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb bark.] Lift! hear! liften!

What harmony is this? My good friends, bark! Shakef. The butcher faw him upon the gallop with a piece of flefh, and called out, bark ye, friend, you may make the beft of your purchafe.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Hark! methinks the roar that late purfu'd me,
Sinks like the murimurs of a falling wind. Rowe's Fa. Shore
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth !
T'bomfon's Spring
Marl. $n$. $/$.

1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous fubftance.

The general fort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or harl, daubed with cow-dung. Mortimer's Husbandry. Ha'rlequin. n.f. [This name is faid to have been given by Francis of France to a bufy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Cbarles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Hariay's houfe, whom his friends called Harlequino, little Harley. Trev.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a vicfory muft not be like that of barleguin upon a letter from his miftrefs. Dryden.

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his beft part long fince was done,
Still on the flage defires to tarry;
And he who pláy'd the barlequin,
After the jeft fill loads the feene,
Unwilling to retire, thoügh weary.
Prior.
HA'RLOT. n. f. [herlodes, Welfh, a girl. Others for borelet, a iittle whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. Hurlet is ufed in Cbaucer for a low male druadge.] A whore; a ftrumpet.

Away, my difpofition, aind poffefs me with
Some harlot's firit.
Shakejp. Coriolanus.
They help thee by fuch aids as geefe and barlots. Ben. Fobnf.
The barbarous barlots crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchafe an unclean embrace. Dryd. Fiven.
Ha'rlotry. n. f. [from barlot.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor fhall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainft barlotry, while thou art clad fo thin. Dryd. Fwert. 2. A niame of contempt for a woman.

A peevifh felf-will'd barlotry,
That no perfuafion can do good upon. Shakefp. Henry IV. HARM. n. f. [beanm, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickednefs.
2. Mifchief; detriment ; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourfelves,
Beg often our own barms, which the wife powers
Deny us for our good. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
They fhould be fuffered to write on : it would keep them out of larms way, and prevent them from cvil courfes. Swift. ToHarm. v.a. To hurt; to injure.

What fenfe had I of her ftul'n hours or luft?
I faw't not, thought it not, it barm'd not me. Shak. Otbello.
Paffions ne'er could grow
To tarm another, or impeach your reft.
Waller.

## H A R

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, left the cold, and fometimes the heat, fhould harm them.

Ray on the Creation.
HA'RMFUL adj. [harm and full.] Hurtful; mifchievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved fquire
His fpear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whofe harmful head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breaft with pike-head fquare. Fa. Queen. Let no man fear that harmful creature lefs, becaufe he fees the apofle fafe from that poifon.

Hall.

## The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, with-

 out any mixture of harmfu!' quality. Ra'eigh's' Hifory.For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And feepy poppies harmful harvefts yield. Dryden's Georg. Ha'rmfully. adv. [from barmful.] Hurtfully; noxioully; detrimentally.
A rcholar is better occupied in playing or fleeping, than fpending his time not only vainly, but barmfully in fuch kind of exercife.

Afchan's Schoolmafter.
HA'rmeulness. n.f. [from barmful.] Hurtfulnefs; mifchievoufnefs; noxioufnefs.
Ha'rmless. adj. [from harm.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies harmlefs in themfelves, and hurtful only in refpect of number, was it annifs to decree that thofe things that were leaft needful, and newlieft come, fhould be the firft that were taken away?

Hooker, b. iv. S. 14.
She, like barmiefs lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her mafter; hitting
Each objeef with a joy.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbeline.
2. Unhurt ; undamaged.

The fhipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at leaft to fave himfelf harmlefs, and therefore fuit his work flightly, according to a light price.

Raleigh's Effays.
HA'RMLESSLY. adu. [from barmlefs.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.
He fpent that day free from worldly trouble, barmlefsly, and in a recreation that became a churchman. Walton.
Bullets batter the walls which ftand inflexible, but fall harmlefsly into wood or feathers. Decay of Piety. HA'rmuessness. n.f. [from barmlefs.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

When, through taftelefs flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men fome barmleffefs we fee,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. Donne. $\int$
Compare the barmleffiefs, the credulity, the tendernefs, the modefty, and the ingenuous pliablenefs to virtuous counfels, which is in youth untainted, with the mifchievoufnefs, the nynefs, the craft, the impudence, the falfhood, and the confirmed obftinacy in an aged long-practifed finner. South.
Ha'rmonical. \}adj. [áppovixòs; barmonique, French.] ProHa'rmonick. $^{\prime}$ \} portioned to each other; adapted to each other ; concordant; mufical.
After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all barmonical ufe, one half note to be interpofed. Bacon's N. Hift: Harmonical founds, and difcordant founds, are both active and pofitive ; but blacknefs and darknefs are, indeed, but privatives.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
So fwells each wind-pipe ; afs intones to afs,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brafs.
Harmo'niols. adj. [barmonieux, French, from barmony.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.

All the wide-extended 0 ky ,
And all th' barmonius worlds on high,
And Virgil's facred work fhall dye.
Cowley.
God has made the intellectual world barmonious and beautiful without $u_{s}$; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we muft bring it home piece-meal.
2. Having founds concordant to each other; mufical.

Harmony in wedded pair,
More grateful than barmonious founds to th' ear. Milton. The verfe of Chaucer is not barmonious to us: they who lived with him, and fome time after him, thought it mufical.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.
IA'rmoniously. adv. [from harmonious.]
2. With juft adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crufh'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, barmonioufly confus'd:
Where order in variety we fee,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. Pope.
That all thefe diftances, motions, and quantities of matter Thould be fo accurately and barmsnioufly adjufted in this great variety of our fyftem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material caufes, and muft certainly flow from that cternal fountain of wifdom.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. Mufically ; with concord of founds.

If we look upon the world as a mufical inftrument, welltuned, and barmonioufly flruck, we ought not therefore to worhhip the inftrument, but him that makes the mufick.

Stillingfleet's Def. of Dif. on Rorn. Idol.

Harmóniousness. n. f. [from barmonious.] Proportion ${ }_{3}$ muficalnefs.
To Ha'rmonize, v. a. [from barmony.] To adjuft in fit proportions ; to make mufical.

Love firft invented verfe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meafur'd, barsioniz'd the chime. Dryden.
HA'RMONY. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{e} p$ poví $\alpha$; harmonie, French.]

1. The juft adaptation of one part to another.

The pleafures of the cye and ear are but the cffects of equality, good proportion, or corref,ondence ; fo that equality and correfpondence are the caufes of barmony. Bacon. The barmony of things,
As well as that of founds, from difcord fprings. Denbam. Sure infinite wifdom muft accomplifh all its works with confummate barmony, proportion, and regularity. Cbeyne.
2. Juft proportion of found; mufical concord.

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different founds united.

Watts's Lozick.
3. Concord; correfpondent fentiment.

In us both one foul,
Harmmy to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious founds to th' ear. Milton'. Ino fooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a fecret barmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in comnexion fweet! Milton. HA'RNESS. n.f. [barnois, French, fuppofed from iern or biern, Runnick; biairn, Welfh and Erfe, iron.]

1. Armour ; defenfive furniture of war.

A goodly knight, all drefs'd in barnefs meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his fect. F. Queen.

> Doff thy barnefs, youth :

I am to-day $i^{\prime}$ th' vein of chivalry. Shake $\int p$. Troil. and Cref. Of no right, nor colour like to right;
He doth fill fields with barne/s. Shakejp. Henry IV. p. i. Were I a great man, I fhould fear to drink:
Great men Chould drink with barnefs on their throats. Shak. 2. The traces of draught horfes, particularly of carriages of pleafure or ftate : of other carriages we fay geer.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horfes thall be trapp'd,
Their barnefs ftudded all with gold and pearl. Shakefpeare. Their fteeds around,
Free from their barnefs, graze the flow'ry ground. Dryden. To HA ${ }^{\prime}$ Rness. v.a. [from the noun.]

## I. To drefs in armour.

He was barneft light, and to the field goes he. Sbake $\rho$ p.
Full fifty years, barnefs'd in rugged fteel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blaft.
Rowe.
2. To fix horfes in their traces

Before the door her iron chariot ftood,
All ready barneffed for journey new. Fairy Queen; b. i.
Harness the horfes, and get up the horfemen, and ftand forth with your helmets.

When I plow my ground, my horfe is barneffed and chained to my plough.

To the harnefled yoke
Hale's Origin of Nankind.
They lend their floulder, and
ARP. n. S. [beanp, Saxon; barpe begin their toil. Thomfon. HARP. n. S. [beanp, Saxon; barpe, French. It is ufed through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in ufe.

Romanulq; lyrâ flaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ، Ven. Fort.] 1. A lyre; an inftrument ftrung with wire and ftruck with the
finger. finger.

Arion, when through tempefts cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy feas,
Through the fweet mufick which his harp did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him. from death to eafe. $\quad$ They touch'd their golden barps, and hyming praper
Ther
They touch'd their golden barps, and hyming prais'd.
God and his works. Milton's Paradife Loff; b. vii
Nor wanted tuneful barp, nor vocal quire,
The mufes fung, Apollo touch'd the lyre.
Diryden.
2. A conftellation

Next thines the harp, and through the liquid fies
The fhell, as lighteft, firft begins to rife;
This when fweet Orpheus ftruck, to lift'ning rocks
He fenfes gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. Creech's Manilus
To Harp. v.n. [harper; French, from the noun.]
I. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers barping with their harps. Rev:
Things without life giving found, whether pipe or harp, except they give a diftinction in the founds, how fhall it be known what is piped or harped. 1 Cor. xiv. 7.
'The helmed cherubim,
And fworded feraphim,
Are feen in glitt'ring ranks with wings difplay'd,
Harping in loud and folemn quire,
With unexpreffive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. Milton.
I conceive you harp a little too much upon one ftring.
Colicr on Pride.
2. To touch any paffion, as the harper touches a ftring; to dwell on a fubject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banih reafon

## H A R

For inequality ; but let your reafon ferve
To inake the truth appear. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure. Macbeth, beware Macduf!
Beware the thane of Fife: difmifs me : enough.
-Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks :
Thou't barp'd.my fear aright. Shakefpcare's Macbeth.

## He feems

Proud and difdainful, barping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. Shakef. Ant. aud Clcopatra.
Ha'rPER. n. $f$. [from harp.] A player on the harp.
Never will I truft to fpeeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a fchoolboy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhime, like a blind harper's fong. Shakefpeare.
I'm the god of the harp: ftop, my faireft:-in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again. Tickell.
Hárping Iron. n. $\int$. [from harpago, Latin.] A bearded dart
with a line faftened to the handle, with which whales are ftruck and caught.

The boat which on the firft affault did go,
Struck with a harping iron the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his fide fo rudely ger'd,
Loud as the fea that nourifi'd him he roar'd.
Waller.
Harponéer. n. f. [barponeur, French, from harpoon.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefifhing.
Harpóon. n. f. [barpon, French.] A harping iron.
HA'rPsicord. n. $\int$. A mufical inftrument.
HA ${ }^{\prime}$ rpy. n. f. [barpyia, Latin; barpie, barpye, French.]
The barpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnifhed for Phineus, came fying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did fo defile the reft that they could not be endured. Raleigh.

That an barpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a fquare is not a circle.
2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambaffage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this barpy.

Sbakefpeare.
Ha'reuebuss. n.f. [See Arcuebuse.] A handgun.
Ha'revebussier. n. f. [from barquebuls.] One armed with a harquebufs.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thoufand nimble
barquebuffers, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. Knolles.
Harrida'n. ni.f. [corrupted from havidelle, a worn-out worthlefs horfe.] A decayed ftrumpet.

She juft endur'd the Winter the began,
And in four months a batter'd barridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and Mhrunk,
To bawd for others, and go fhares with punk. Swift.
Ha'rrow. n. $\int$. [charroue, French; barcke, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers croffing each other, and fet with teeth, drawn over fowed ground to break the clods and throw the carth over the feed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and barrows.
Dryden's Gcorgick.
Two fimall harrows, that clap on each fide of the ridge, harrow it right up and down.
To $H_{A^{\prime} \text { rrow. v. } a \text {. [from the noun.] }}$

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, barrow in time, by fome manner of means,
Not only thy peafon, but alfo thy beans. Tuff. Husbandry.
Can't thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow?
or will he barrozu the valleys after thee? fob xxxix. 10.
Let the Volfcians
Plow Rome, and harrow Italy, I'll never
Be fuch a golling to obey inftinct. Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
2. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whofe lighteft word
Would barrow up thy foul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like ftars, ftart from their fpheres. Sh.
Inagine you behold me bound and fcourg'd,
My aged mufcles barrove'd up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack.
Rowc.
3. To pillage ; to ftrip; to lay wafte. See Harry, which in Scottifh is the fame thing.
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, fo he had in fecret a defign to make ufe of them, as well for collecting of treafure as for correcting of manners; and fo meaning thereby to barrow his people, did accumulate them the rather. Bacon's Honry VII.
4. To invade; to harafs with incurfions. [From Denzran, Saxon.]

And he that barrow'd hell with heavy fowre,
The faulty fouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.
Fairy 2 ucen, b. i. cant. 10.
Moft glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'ft make thy triumph over death and fin;
And having barrow'd hell, did'ft bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to wil. Spenfer's Sonncts.
5. To difturb; to put into commotion. [This Mould rather be written barry, barer, Frencl.]

Moft like: it barroues me with fear and wonder. Shakefp.

Amaz'd I flood, larrow'd with grief and care. Milton.
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What difmal day hath fent this curfed light,
To fee my lord fo deadly damnify'd? F'airy Quen, $l$. ii. Ha'rrow. interj. An exclamation of fudden diftiefs. Now out of $u f$.
HA'RROWER, in f. [from brrow.]

1. He who harrows
2. A kind of hawk.

Ainfuorth.
To HA'rri. v. a. [barer, French.]

1. To teaze ; to hare; to ruffe.

Thou nuft not take my former Charpnefs ill.
-I repent me much
That I fo harry'd him.
Shake/p. Ant. and Cleopatra.
2. In Scotland it fignifies to rob, plunder, or opprefs: as, one harried a ncfl ; that is, he took the young away: as alfo, be harried me out of boufe and bome; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. Sec To Harrow.
HARSH. adj. [bervijcbe, German, Skinner:]
I. Auftere ; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some forts, when old, continue brifk and fine: So age's gravity may feem fevere,
But nothing bar/b or bitter ought $t$ ' appear.
Derbam.
Sweet, bitter, four, bar/h and falt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberlefs variety of relifhes. Locke.
The fame defect of heat which gives a fiercenefs to our natures, may contribute to that roughnefs of our language, which bears fome analogy to the har $\int / 2$ fruit of colder countries. Swift to the Lord High Treafurcr. 2. Rough to the ear.

## A name unmufical to Volfcian ears,

And bar $/ h$ in found to thine.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the fmoothnefs of thy native tongue;
But fatire needs not that, and wit will mhine
Through the barfs cadence of a rugged line. Dryden.
The unneceflary confonants made their fpelling tedious, and their pronunciation bar $/ 3$.

Thy lord commands thee now
With a barfh voice, and fupercilious brow,
To fervile duties. Dryden's Perf. Sat. 5 .
3. Crabbed; morofe; peevinh.

He was a wife man and an eloquent; but in his nature barfh and haughty. Bacon's Henry VII.
Bear patiently the bar/h words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonifhes us of our duty. Taylor. No barfl reflection let remembrance raife;
Forbear to mention what thou can'ft not praife.
Prior.
A certain quicknefs of apprehenfion inclined him to kindle into the finf motions of anger ; But, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or har $\beta$ word proceed from him.

Atterbury's Sermons.
4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or fome barfl fand; and red feels very fmooth. Boyle on Colours. 5. Unpleafing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though bar $/ 1$ the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. Dryd. Ha'rshly. adj. [fromi harfb.]

1. Sourly; auftercly to the palate, as unripe fruit.
2. With violence; in oppofition to gentlenefs, unlefs in the fo!lowing paffage it rather fignifies unripely.
'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eafe
Gather'd, not barkly pluck'd. Milton's Paradife Lo/t, b. xi. 3. Severely; morofely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me barfly, than of an effeminate nature. Addif:n. 4. Rusgedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:
I tell you, 'twould found barfbly in her ears. Shakefpeare.
Get from him why he puts on this confufion,
Grating fo bar.ßhy all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. Skakejp. Hamiet.
A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind arofe;
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring found, and barflhly rung. Drjd. Fables. Ha'rshness. n. f. [from bar/h.]

1. Sournefs; auftere tafte.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth foften and fweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the fmooth diftribution of the fpirits into the parts; for the unequal diftribution of the fpirits maketh the baryhnefs. Bac.n. 2. Roughnefs to the ear.

Neither can the natural barfomefs of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian.

Dryden.
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the frength of his expreffion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual barfmefs of their found? Dryden.

## H A R

'T is not enough no hay fomefs gives offence The found mult feem an echo to the fenfe.
3. Ruggednefs to the touch.

Harfmefs and ruggednefs of bodies is unpleafant to the Crabbednefs; morofenefs; Bacon's Natural Hiffory
4. Crabbednefs; morofenefs; peevifhnefs.

No, Regan, you fhall never have my curfe:
Thy tender-hefted nature thall not give
Thee o'er to bar/hnefs: her eyes are fierce, but thine
100 comfort and not burn. Sbakefp. King Lear
HART. n.f. [beorr, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind the inale of the roe

That inftant was I turn'd into a bart,
And my defires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er fince purfue me.
Shakef. Twulfth Night
And fearful barts do wander every where
Amidet the dogs.
May's Virgil's Georg.
TSHORN. n.f.
fartiforn is a drug that comes into ufe as many ways, and under as many forms, as any one in the whole materia medica What is ufed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This fpecies is the fallow deer; but fome tell us, that the medicinal hartfhorn fhould be that of the true hart or ftag; called the red deer. The falt of hart/horn is a great fudorifick; and the fpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is ufed to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nofe, and pouring down fome drops of it in water

Hill's Niat Med.
Ramofe concretions of the volatile falts are obfervable upon the glafs of the receiver, whilft the fpirits of vipers and bartf
born are drawn.
Woodward on Foffils.
HA'rTSHORN. n.f. An herb. Ainfwortb.
Ha'rt-royal. n.f. A plant. A fécies of buckthorn plantain.
Ha'ritstongue. n. f. [lingua cervina, Latin.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moift and fhady. There are very few of them in Europe. Miller.
Herffongue is propagated by parting the roots; and alfo by feed.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
HA'RTwOR T. n. f. [fordylium, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous plant, with a rofe-fhaped flower, confifting of five unequal heart-fafhioned petals, which are placed circularly and feft on the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoft round fruit, compofed of two flat feeds, which eafily caft off their covering with a raifed border, which are commonly indented. It is an annual plant, and perifbes foon after it has perfected its feed. It is found wild in feveral parts of England: Miller.
HA'RVEST. n. f. [bænferr, Saxon.]
i. The feafon of reaping and gathering the com.
As it ebbs, the feedfman

Upon the lime and ooze fcatters his grain,
And fhortly comes to barvef. Sbakef. Ant. and Clcopatra.
With barzeft work he is worfe than he was' in the Spring.
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my ftrength,
And reap the harveft which that rafcal fow'd. Shak. H. VI. When the father is too fondly kind,
Such feed he fows, fuch barveft fhall he find
Dryden.

- The product of labour.

Let thefe fmall cotts and hills fuffice:
Let us the barveft of our labour eat;
'T is labour makes the coarfeft diet fweet. Dryden's fuven. $H_{A}$ 'rvest-home. n. $f$.

1. The fong which the reapers fing at the feaft made for having inned the harveit.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out barveft-bome.
Dryden's K. Arthur.
2. The time of gathering harveft.

At barveft-bime, and on the fhearing-day,
When he fhould thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel.
Dryden's Pcrf. Sat. 4.
3. The opportunity of gathering treafure

His wife feems to be well favoured: I will ufe it as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my barveft-bome.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
Harvest-lord. $n f$. The head reaper at the harveft.
Grant barveft-lord more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. Tuff. Husbandry. Ha'rvester. n. S. [from barvef.] One who works at the harveft.
Ha'rvestman. n.f. [harreft and man.] A labourer in harveft.

Like to a barvelman, that's tafk'd to mow
Or all, or lofe his hire.
Shakefpeare's Ccriolanus.

## HAS

To Hash. v. n. [hacher, French.] To mince; to chop into fmall pieces, and mingle.

> He rais'd his arm

Above his head, and rain'd a ftorm
Of blows fo terrible and thick,
As if he ineant to baflh her quick
What have they to complain of Hudibras, p. fome of the difhes be not ferved in the exacteft order, and politenefs; but hafbed up in liafte. Garth.
Hask. n. f. This feems to fignify a cafe or habitation made of rullies or flags

Phobus, weary of his yearly tafk,
Eftablifhed hath his fteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fifhes bafk.
Spenfer's Paforals.
Ha'slet. ]n.f. [bafla, Illandick, a bundle; bafterel, baf Ha'rsiet. $\}$ tereau, baflier, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it
Hasp. n. $\int$. [jxpp; Saxon, whence in fome provinces it is yet called hapfe.] A clafp folded over a. faple, and faftened on with a padlock.
Have doors to open and fhut at pleafure, with bafps to them.

Mortimer's Hufbairdry.
To HAsp. i. n. [from the noun.] To hhut with a hafp.
HA'ss ck. n. f. [bajeck, German. Skinner.]
x. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his parihioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the refponfes, he gave e'very one of them a hafoock and common prayer book. Addijon.
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruthes or privet, on which a perfon may fit: it is therefore probable that baffock and $b a / k$ are the fame.
Hast. The fecond perfon fingular of bave.
HASTE. n. f. [bafte, French; bäefe, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; fpeed ; nimblenefs; precipitationi.

Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep fuch diftance from thine ears:
But O; thou wilt not, canft not fpare!

## Hafte hath never time to hear.

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in bafle,
Polifh'd like marble, would like marble laft;
But as the prefent, fo the laft age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit.
Waller. In as much bafte as I am, I cannot forbear giving an ex-
ample. ample.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious bafle, but vain, they next invade.
2. Paffion; vehemence

I faid in my bajfe, all men are liars.
Pf. cxvi. I r.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { To Haste. } \\ \text { To Ha'sten. }\end{array}\right\}$ v.n. [bafer, French; báefien, Dutch.]
i. To rinake hafte; to be in a hurfy; to be bufy; to be fpeedy

I have not baftened from being a paftor to follow thee. Fer.
2. To move with fiviftnefs.
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait ;
He is a friend. Cinna, where bafte you fo? Shakefpeare.
They were troubled and hafted awray.
$P$. xlviii. 5 .
All thofe things are pafled away like a fhadow, and as a poft that bafted by.

Hafing to pay his tribute to the fea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.
Thefe rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Haffes to the nether world, his deftin'd way. Dryden's $\mathbb{E} n$ : To diftant Sparta, and the fpacious waifte
Of fandy Pyle, the royal youth fhall bafec. Pope's Ody Jey.
Soon as the fun awakes the fprightly court;
Leave their repofe, and baften to the fport.
Prior.
To Haste. $\}^{\text {v.a. To pulh forward; to urge on; to pre- }}$ To Ha'sten. $\}$ cipitate; to drive to a fwifter pace.

Let it be fo haffed, that fupper be ready at the fartheft by five of the clock.

Sbakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
All hopes of fuccour from your arms is paft ;
To fave us now, you muft our ruin bafte.
Each fees his lamp with diff'rent luftre crown'd;
Each knows his courfe with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his paffage through the liquid fpace,
Nor haftens, nor retards his neighbour's race. Prior:
Ha'stener. n. $f$. [from bafter.] One that haftens or hurries.
Ha'stily. adj. [from bafyy.]

1. In a hurry; fpeedily; nimbly; quirkly.

A voice, that called loud and clear
Come hither, hither, O come baftily!
If your grace incline that we fhould live, Fa. 2 ueen.
You mult not, fir, too baftily forgive.
The next to danger, hot purfu'd by fate;
Waller.
Half cloth'd, half naked, baffily retire.
Dryden. 2. Rafhly ; precipitately
.
Without confidering confequences, we baftily engaged in
a war which hath coft us fixty millions. Swift,
3. Paffionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness. n.f. [from bafy.]

A fellow being out of breath, or feeming to be for hafte, with humble baftinefs told Bafilius.

Sidney, b. i.
2. Hurry ; precipitation.

There is moft juft caufe to fear, left our hafinefs to embrace a thing of fo perilous confequence, fhould caufe pofterity to feel thofe evils.

Hooker, Preface.
The turns of his verfe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the po: verty of our language, and the baftinefs of my performance, would allow.

Dryden.
3. Angry teftinefs; paffionate vehemence.

Ha'stings. n. f. [from bafty.] Peas that come early.
The large white and green bafings are not to be fet'till the cold is over. Mortimer's Husbandry.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ sty. adj. [bafif, French, from hafle; baefig, Dutch.]

1. Quick; fpeedy.

Is all the counfel that we two have fhar'd,
The fifters vows, the hours that we have fpent,
When we have clid the bafly footed time
For parting us.
Sbakef. Midfummer Night's Dream.
2. Paffionate ; vehement.

He that is flow to wrath is of great underftanding; but he that is hafty of fpirit exalteth folly.

Prov. xiv. 29.
3. Rafh; precipitate.

Seeft thou a man that is bafy in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxix. 20. Be not rafh with thy mouth,' and let not thine heart be bafly to utter any thing before God.

Eccl. v. 2.
4. Early ripe

Beauty fhall be a fading flower, and as the bafly fruit before the Summer.

If. xxviii. 4.
HA'sTy-PUDDING. n. $\int$. A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alfo of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Surc bafty-pudding is thy chiefeft difh,
With bullock's liver, or fome ftinking fifh.
Dorfet.
HAT. n.f. [bar, Saxon; batt, German.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is ; and there's her thrum hat, and her
muffler too. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor. Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy bat be flampt on the king's coin. Shak. H. VIII.
His hat'was like a helmet, or Spanifh montera, Bacon.
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with foft words his drooping fpirits cheer'd ;
His bat adorn'd with wings difclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the fleep compelling rod. Dryden.
Ha'tband. n. $f . \cdot[$ hat and band. $]$ A ftring tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, fet round like batbands.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
Room for the noble gladiator! fee
His coat and batband thew his quality. Dryden's fuven.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ 'tcase. n. f. [bat and cafe.] A flight box for a hat.
I might mention a batcafe, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. Addijon's Spectator.
To Нatch. v. a. [becken, German, as Skinner thinks, from beghen, eghen, œુ, egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation. When they have laid fuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and batch, they give over, and begin to fit.

Ray on the Creation.
He kindly fpreads his fpacious wing,
And batches plenty for th' enfuing Spring.
Denbam.
The tepid caves, and fens and fhores,
Their brood as numerous batch from th' eggs, that foon
Burfting with kindly rupture, forth difclos'd
Their callow young. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. vii.
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

Others batch their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to fhift for itfelf.
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will eafily confers, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blafphemies of Arrians are renewed by them; who, to batch their herefy, have chofen thofe churches as fitteft nefts where Athanafius's creed is not heard. Hookcr, b. v. f. 42.

He was a man harmlefs and faithful, and one who never batched any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his fafety and honour.

Hayzard.
5. [From bacher, to cut.] To fhade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who firf fhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing frefh,
Shall win this fword, filver'd and batcht. Cliapm. Iliads.
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece Should hold up high in brafs; and fuch again As venerable Neftor, batcb'd in filver,
Should with a bond of air, ftrong as the axle-tree On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears

## H A T

To his experienc'd tongue. Sbakefp. Troil. and Creffida.
Thofe tehder hairs, and thofe batching ftrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the fight.
To Hatch. v. $n$.
I. To be in the fate of growing quick.

He obferved circumftances in eggs, whilft they were batching, which varied.

Borle.
2. To be in a ftate of advance towards cffect.

Hatch. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclufion from the egg
3. Difclofure ; difcovery.

Something's in his foul,
O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the batch and the difclofe
Will be fome danger.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
4. [Hæca, Saxon; becke, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elfe o'er the hatich. Shake. K. Folin. 5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they defcend from one deck or floor of a hhip to another.

To the king's fhip, invifible as thou art,
There fhalt thou find the mariners afleep
Under the batches.
Shakefpcare's Tempef. There fhe's hid
The mariners all under batches ftow'd. Shakefp. Tempef. So feas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Affault the fides, and o'er the batches tow'r. Dryden. A fhip was faften'd to the fhore;
The plank was ready laid for fafe afcent,
For fhelter there the trembling fhadow bent,
And fkip'd and fculk'd, and under batches went. Dryden. $\}$
6. To be under Hatches. To be in a flate of ignominy, poverty, or depreffion.

He affures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its courfe 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and fupported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was urider batches.

Locke.
7. Hatches. Floodgates.

Ainfworth.
7. Hatches. Floodgates. as to feparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

This afbeftos feems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his defcription of China; which he fays, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous fimall excrefcence, like hairs growing upon the fones; and for the batchelling, fpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his mundus fubterraneuis.

Woodward on Foffils.
$H^{\prime}$ tchel. n.f. [from the verb; hachel, German.] The inftrument with which flax is beaten.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ тcheller. $n$. f. [from batchel.] A beater of flax.
 A fmall axe

The hatchet is to hew the irregularites of pieces of ftuff.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
His harmful batchet he hent in his hand,
And to the field he fpeedeth. Spenfer's Paforals.
Ye fhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a batchet.

Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
Nails, hammers, hatchets fharp, and halters ftrong,
Swords, fpears, twice dipt in the dire flains
Of brothers blood.
Craftazv.
Tyrrheus, the fofter-father of the beaft,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fift. Dryden's $\not \mathbb{E n}_{n}$. Our countryman prefented him with a curious batchet; and alking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor.

Addijon's Freeholder:
Ha'tchet-face. n.f. An ugly face; fuch, I fuppofe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face.
Dryder.
Ha'tchment. n.f. [Corrupted from atclievenent. See Atchievememt.] Armorial efcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obfcure funeral,
No trophy, fword, nor batchment o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oftentation,
Cry to be heard.
Ha'tchway, n.f. [batches and quay.] The way Hamiet. through the hatches.
To HA IE. v. a. [parian, Saxon.] To deteft; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paffion contrary to love.

You are, I think, affur'd I love you not.
-I am affir'd, if I be meafur'd rightly,
Your majefty hath no juft caufe to bate me. Shak. Hen. IV
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
-Hates any man the thing he would not kill?

- Ev'ry offence is not a hate at firft.

Shakefpeare
Thofe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou bateff for doing moft odious works.

## But whatfoever our jarring fortunes prove,

Though our lords bate, methinks we two may love. Dryden. Hate. n. f. [jaze, Saxon.] Malignity; deteftation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your bate., Sbakefpcare's Macbeth.
Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Mincius from his fire Benacus bore. Dryden's Ens:
Nauficaa teaches that the afficted are not always the objectis of divine hate.

Broome's Notes on the Ody $J$ ey.
Ha'terul. adj. [hate and full.]

1. That which caufes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deseftable.

## My name's Macbeth.

-The devil himfelf could not pronounce a title
More bateful to mine ear.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
There is no vice more bateful to God and man than ingrasitude.

Peacham.

## What owe I to his commands

Who hates me, and hath hither thruft me down,
To fit in bateful office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? Milt. Par. Lof.

## I hear the tread

Of hateful fteps: I muft be viewlefs now:
Milton.
But Umbriel, hateful gnome! forbears not fo;
He breaks the vial whence the forrows flow.
Pope.
2. Abhorrent; detefting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon, compell'd

No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worfe than death, to view with bateful eyes
His rival's conqueft, and renounce the prize. Dryden.
Ha'tefully. adv. [from bateful.]

1. Odioufly; abominably.
2. Malignantly ; malicioufly.

All their hearts ftood batefully appaid
fince.
Long fince.
Cbapman's Iliads.
They fhall deal with thee batefully, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

Ezek. xxiii. 29 .
Ha'tefulness. n.f. [from bateful.] Odioufnefs.
Ha'ter. n. f. [from hate.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detefter.
I of her underftood of that moft noble conftancy in my lord Argalus; which whofoever loves not, fhews himfelf to be a bater of virtue, and unworthy to live in the fociety of mankind.

Sidney.
Whilf he ftood up and fpoke,
He was my mafter, and I wore my life
To fpend upon his baters. Sbakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
An enemy to God, and a bater of all good. Biown.
They never wanted fo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulnefs of a man's being a murderer, an bater of God, and a covenant-breaker.

South.
Ha'tred. n. f. [from bate.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dinike; abhorrence; deteftation; abomination; the paffion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing prefent or ablent is apt to produce in us.

I wifl I had a caufe to feek hims there,
To oppofe his batred fully. Skakefpeare's Macbeth.
Hatred is the paffion of defiance, and there is a kind of averfation and hoftility included in its very effence; but then, if there could have been hatred in the world when there was fcarce ariy thing odious, it would have acted within the compafs of its proper object.

Soutb's Sermons.
Hatreds are often begotten from flight and almoft innocent occafions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world.

Locke.
Retain no malice nor hatred againft any: be ready to do them all the kindnefs you are able. Wake's Preparat. for Death. She is a Prefbyterian of the moft rank and virulent kind, and confequently has an inveterate batred to the church. Swift.
To Ha'tтer. v. a. [Perhaps corrupted from batter.] To harafs; to weary ; to wear out with fatigue.

$$
\text { He's hatter' } d \text { out with pennance. }
$$

Drydin.
Ha'tter. n.f. [from bat.] A maker of hats.
A batter fells a dozen of hats for five fhillings a piece. Swift. Ha'trock. $^{\prime}$. $\int$. [attock, Erfe.] A hock of corn. Dict.
HA ' ${ }^{\prime}$ berk. n.f. [hauberg, old French.] A coat of mail; a breaitplate.

Him on the bauberk ftruck the princefs fore,
That quite difparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the fkin.
Fairy शuecn, b. ii.
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with fuch hafte defcend,
They break the bones, and make the folid armour bend.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
ToHave. v. a. pret. and part. paff. had. [ haban, Gothick; pablan, Saxen; bebben, Dutch; avoir, French; avere, Ital.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brouglit him before you, that after examination had I might have fornething to write.

Acts xxv, 26.
2. To carry ; to wear.

Upun the maft they faw a young man, who fat as on horfeback, having nothing upon him.

Sianey:
3. To make ufe of.

1 bave no Levite to my prieft.
Judg. xvii. 13.
4. To poffefs.

He that gathered much bad nothing over, and he that gathered little bad no lack. Ex. xvi. 18.
5. 'To bear ; to carry ; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.

I will never truft a man again for keeping his fword clean; nor believe he can bave every thing in him, by wearing his apparel ncatly.

Shakefpeare's All's well that endis well.
6. To obtaitl; to enjoy.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own felf, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. Fo. xvii. $5 \cdot$ 7. To take; to receive.

A fecret happinefs, in Petronius, is called curiofa felicitas, and which I fuppofe he had from the feliciter audere of Horace.

Dryden.
8. To be in any ftate.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow?

1 Sa. xxi. 15.
9. To put ; to take.

With toffing and raking, and fetting on cox,
Grafs lately in fwathes is meat for an oxe;
That done, go and cart it, and bave it away. Tuff. Husb.
10. To procure ; to find.

I would fain bave any one name to me that tongue, that any one can fpeak as he fhould do, by the rules of grammar.

Locke on Education.
ii. Not to neglect ; not to omit.

I cannot fpeak; if my heart be not ready to burit: Well, fweet Jack, bave a care of thyfelf. Shakefpeare's Henry IV.

Your plea is good; but ftill I fay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; fo bave a care.
Pope.
12. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid fervants fhall I be bad in honour. 2 Sa. vi. 22.
The proud have had me greatly in derifion. PS. cxix. 51 .
13. To maintain; to hold opinion

Sometimes they will have them to be natural heat, whereas fome of them are crude and cold; and fometimes they will bave them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themfelves. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
14. To contain.

You have of thefe pedlars that bave more in 'em than you'd think, fifter.
15. To require; to claim.

What would thefe madmen bave?
Firft they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common fenfe,
And without pow'r enflave.
Dryden:
16. To be a hubband or wife to a nother:

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have bad him.

Shakefpeare.
17. To be engaged, as in a tafk,

If we maintain things that are eftablifhed, we bave to frive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

Hooker, b. i. $\int$. I.
The Spaniards captain never bath to meddle with his foldiers pay. Spenfer on Ireland.
You did fet your courfe to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the firt which you had in hand.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Kings have to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons.

Bacon's Efays.
18. 'To wifh; to defire.

I badl rather be a door-keeper in the houfe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickednefs. $\quad P f$. lxxxiv. 10.
I would have no man difcouraged with that kind of life or feries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceffities, may have engaged him. Addifon.
19. To buy.

If thefe trifles were sated only by art and artfulnefs, we fhould bave them much cheaper. Collier on buman Reafor. 20. It is moft ufed in Englifh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenfes. Have the preterperfect, and bad the preterpluperfect.
If there bad been words enow between them to bave expreffed provocation, they had gone together by the ears. Cong.
I have heard one of the greatef genius's this age bas produced, who had been trained up in all the polite ftudies of antiquity, affure me, upon his being obliged to fearch into records, that he at laft took an incredible pleafure in it. Addifon.
I bave not here confidered cuftom as it makes things eafy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others have made the fame reflections, it is impolfible they may not have drawn thofe ufes from it.

Addijon.

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is faid to bave given to his difciples, and which that philofopher muft have drawn from the obfervation I have cullarged upon.

The gods bare placed labour before virtue.
Sacditon.
This obfervation we bave made on man.
Evil fipits bave contracted in the budy habits of luft and fenfuality, malice and revenge.

Addifon.
There torments bave already taken root in them. Addifon. It has been finely improved by many divines. Addifon. That excellent author bas fhewn how every particular cuftom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a ftate of happinefs, in him who fhall hereafter practife it.

Addifon.
21. Have at, or wuitb, is an expreffion denoting refolution to make fome attempt.
He that will caper with me for a thoufand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. Shak. Henry IV. p.ii.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: bave at it with you.

Shideejpeare's Winter's Talc.
I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeft I ever undertook: bave wuitb you, lady mine; I take you at your word.

Dryden's Spanifa Fryar.
HA'VEN. n. f. [haven, Dutch; havre, French.]

1. A port ; a harbour ; a fafe ftation for fhips.

Only love was threatened and promifed to him, and fo to his coufin, as both the tempeft and baven of their beft years.

Order for fea is given
They have put forth the haven. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopat. After an hour and a half failing, we entered into a good baven, being the port of a fair city. Bacon's New Atlantis.

The queen beheld, as foon as day appear'd,
The navy under fail, the baven clear'd.
Denbam.
We may be fhipwreckt by her breath :
Love, favour'd once with that fweet gale,
Doubles his hafte, and fills his fail,
'Till he arrive, where fhe muft prove
The baven, or the rock of love.
2. A fhelter; an âfylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven vifits,
Are to a wife man ports and happy bavens. Sbakef. R.II.
Ha'vener. n.f. [from baven.] An overfeer of a port.
Thefe earls and dukes appointed their fpecial officers, as receiver, bavener, and cuftomer. Carewi's Survey of Cornwal. Ha'ver. n. f. [from bave.] Poffeffor; holder.

Valour is the chiefeft virtue, and
Moft dignifies the baver.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus:
HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, haver bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue ftone, fuch as they make haver or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the crofs bars of iron.

Pcacham.
Haught. adj. [baut, French.]
I. Haughty ; infolent ; proud; contemptuous ; arrogant.

The proud infulting queen,
With Clifford and the baught Northumberland,
Have wrought the eafy melting king, like wax. Sbake/p.
No lord of thine, thou baught infuking man;
Nor no man's lord.
Sbakejpeare's Richard II.
2. Hrigh; proudly magnanimous.

> His courage baught,

Defir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for Ifrange adventures fought. Fairy 2 ureen.
Hau'ghtily. adv: [from boughty.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuoufly.

Her heav'nly form too baughtily the priz'd;
His perfon hated, and his gifts defpis'd.
Dryden.
Háughtiness. n.f. [from haughty.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our fupplications, our threatinings, our mildnefs, our baughtinefs, our love, and our hatred.
HA'UGHTY: ädj. [hautaine, French.]
I. Proud; lofty; infolerit ; arrogant ; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a baugbty and imperious nature, and of a wit fuperior to his, quickly refented the difrefpect the received from him.

Clarendon, b. viii.
I fhall fing of battles, blood and rage,
And baughty fouls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purfu'd and found their fate. Dryd. EEn: 2. Proudly great.

Our vanquif'd wills that pleafing force obey:
Her goodnefs takes our liberty away;
And baughty Britain yields to arbitrary fway. Prior:
3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now fhall give me words and found
Equal uito this baughty enterprize?
Or who flall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verfe may loftily arife?
Hávinc. n. f. [froma bave.]

1. Pofferfion ; eftate ; fortune.

My baving is not much;
Ill make divifion of my prefent with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. Shakefp. Twelfth Nighs.
2. The act or ftate of poffeffing.

Of the one fide was alleged the baving a pieture, which the other wanted; of the other fide, the firft firiking the fhield.

Thou art not for the fafhion of thefe times,
Where none will fweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their fervice up,
Even with the baving. Shakef. As you like it.
3. Behaviour; regularity. This is ftill retained in the Scottifh dialect.

The gentleman is of no baving: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too ligh a region; he knows too much

Sbakes. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Ha'viouk. n. f. [for behaviour.] Conduct; manners. $_{\text {a }}$
Their ill baviour garres men miffay
Both of their docirines and their fay. Spenfer's Paforals.
To Haul. v. a. [haler, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to perfons, aukwardnefs or rudenels.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in bafe durance and contagious prifon,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. Shakef. Henry IV. The youth with fongs and rhimes,
Some dance, fome haul the rope.
Denbax:
Some the wheels prepare,
And faften to the horfes feet ; the reft
With cables baul along th' unwieldly beaft. Drydsn's En .
In his grandeur he naturally chufes to haul up others after him whofe accomplifhments moft refemble his own. Swift.

Thither they bent, and baul' $d$ their fhips to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow fand. Pope's Ody fey. While romp-loving mifs
Is boul'd about in gallantry robuft.
Thomfon's Autumn.
Haul. n.f. [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.
The leap, the flap, the haul; and hook to notes
Of native mufick, the refpondent dance. Thomf. Winter.
Haum. n. f. [or hame, or halm; bealm, Saxon; halm, Dutch and Danifh.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleafure they take
To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake:
The boume is the ftraw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. Tuffer. Having ftripped off the houm or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, flack them up for their fecurity in Winter.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Haunch. n.f. [hancke, Dutch ; banche, French; anca, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didft thou not fee a bleeding hind,
Whofe right baunch earft my ftedfaft arrow frake?
If thou didft, tell me.
Fairy 2ueen, b. ii. cant. 3: To make a man able to teach his horfe to ftop and turn quick, and to reft on his bauncbes, is of ufe to a gentleman both in peace and war.
2. The rear ; the hind part.

O Weftmorland, thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the bauncb of Winter fings
The lifting up of day.
Sbakejp. Henry IV. p. ii,
To HAUNT. v. a. [banter, French.]

1. To frequent ; to be much about any place or perfon.

A man who for his hofpitality is fo much bounted, that no news fir but come to his ears. Sidney:
Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we fpent in curing fome very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were fooner than ourfelves expected, fhe continually almoft baunted us. Sidney.

I do baunt thee in the battle thus,
Becaufe fome tell me that thou art a king. Shak. Hen. IV. She this dang'rous foreft baunts,
And in fad accents utters her complaints. WFaller.
Earth now

Secur'd like to heav'n, a feat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to haunt
Her facred fhades. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. vii.
Celeftial Venus baunts Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves.
Pope's Spring.
2. It is ufed frequently in an ill fenfe of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, fir, thus ftill to baunt my houre;
I told you, fir, my daughter is difpos'd of. Shateffecire.
Oh, could I fee my country-feat!
There lenning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or perufe fome ancient book;
And there in fweet oblivion drown
Thofe cares that baunt the court and town. Swift. 3. It is eminently ufed of apparitions or foectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul fpirits baunt my refting place,
And ghaftly vifions break my flecp by night. Fairfax. All thefe the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furics, and your baunted town.
To Haunt. v. и. To be much about ; to appear frequently. I've charged thee not to baunt about my doors:
In honeft plainnefs thou haft heard me fay,
My daughter's not for thee. Shakeficare's Othellc. Where they molt breed and baunt, I have oblerv'd The air is delicate

Sbakefpeare's Maibeth.
HAUNT. $\%$. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We fet toils, nets, gins, fnares and traps for beafts and birds in their nwn haunts and walks, and without any feal of faith and confidence.

To me pertains not, the replies,
Toknow or care where Cupid flies;
What are his baunts, or which his way
Where he would dwell, or whither ftray
L'Ejlrange.

Where he would dwell, or whither ftray.
Prior.
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the meffenger of heav'n ; he ftay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blifsful baunt furvey'd. Pope's Odjg.
2. Habit of being in a certain place

The baunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. Arbuthn. Fobn Bull.
HáUNTER. n.f. [from baunt.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

I he ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar fort, fuch as were baunters of theatres, took pleafure in the conceits of Ariftophanes. Wotton on Education.

O goddefs, brunter of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether fkies.
Dryden's Fables.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ vock. n.f. [bafog, Welfh, devaftation.] Watte; wide and general devaftation; mercilefs deftruction.
Having been never ufed to have any thing of their own, and now being upon fpoil of others, they make no fpare of any thing, but havock and confufion of all they meet with.

Saul made bavock of the church.
Spenfer on Ireland.
Ye gods, what bavock does ambition make
Among your works!
Acts viii. 3.
The Rabbins, to exprefs the great havock which on's Cato made of them, tells us, that there were fuch torrents of holy blood thed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the fea. Addifon's Spectator If it had either air or fuel, it muft make a greater bavock than any hiftory mentions. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
Ha'vock. interj: [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to flaughter.

Why ftand thefe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry bavock, kings
Shakefp. King Jobn.
Até by his fide,
Cries bavock! and lets loofe the dogs of war. Shakefpeare.
ToHA'vock. v.a. [from the noun.] To wafte; to deftroy; to lay wafte.

Whatfoever they leave, the foldier fpoileth and bavocketh likewife; fo that, between both, nothing is very fhortly left.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
See! with what heat thefe dogs of hell advance,
To wafte and bavock yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
Ha'utboy. n. f. [haut and bois.] A wind inftrument.
I faw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have trufs'd him and all his apparel into an eel$1 k$ in : the cafe of a treble hautboy was a manfion for him, a court ; and now hath he land and beeves. Shakef. Henry IV.

Now give the bautboys breath; he comes, he comes. Dry.
Háutboy Strawberry. See Strawberry.
HAw. n. f. [baz, Saxon.]
I. The berry and feed of the hawthorn.

Now fow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw
The feed of the bremble with kernel and haw.
Years of flore of baws and hips commonly portend cold

## Winters.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his bram-
bles did not bring forth raifins, rather than hawus and blackberries.

L'EArange.
2. An excrefcence in the eyc.
3. [haza, Saxon; haw, a garden, Danifh.] A fmall piece of ground adjoining to an houfe. In Scotland they call it baugh.

Upon the baw at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Ha'w Thorn. n. f. [ jæす 欠onn, Saxon.] A fpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great ufe to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that fort which produces the fmalle? leaves is preferable, becaufe its branches always grow clofe together. Miller.

There is a man haunts the foref, that abufes our young plants with carving Rofalin on their barks; hanes odes upon bawthorns, and elegies on brambles. Sbaz. As yous like it.

The bazuthorn fly is all black, and not big. Walton's Angler. Some in their hands, befide the lance and fhield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of bawthorn held. Dryden Now bazutborns bloffom, now the daifies fpring. Pope. The bawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds.
Thomjon's String.
To HAw. v. n. [Perhaps corrupted from bawk or back.] To fpeak flowly with frequent intermiffion and hefitation.
'Tis a great way; but yct, after a little humming and bawing upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. L'Efirange. Hawk. n.. [ habeg, Welth; Japoc, Saxon.]
I. A bird of prey, ufed much anciently in fport to catch other birds.

Do'ft thou love hawking? Thou haft bawks will foar
Above the morning lark. Shak. Taming of the Strew
It can be no more difgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his baruk's meat. Peacham on Drawing. Whence borne on liquid wing
The founding culver fhoots; or where the bawk,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. Thomfon's Spring. 2. [Hoch, Welfh.] An cffort to force phlegm up the throat.

To Hawk. v. n. [from bawk.]
I. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. 'Tis his highnefs' pleafure
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to bawk. Shakefpeare.
Do'ft thou love bawking? Thou haft hawks will foar
Above the morning lark.
Shakefpeare.
One followed ftudy and knowledge, and another bawking and hunting.

Locke.
He that bawks at larks and fparrows has no lefs fport, though a much lefs confiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game.

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma bawks
With her of tarfels and of lures he talks.
Pricr.
2. To fly at ; to attack on the wing.

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a moufing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. Shakes. Mach. Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or hawk at flies elfewhere, concerns us not to know. Dry. $\}$
3: [Hoch, Welfh.] To force up phlegm with a noife.
Come, fit, fit, and a fong.- Shall we clap into't roundly, without bawking or fpitting, or faying we are hoarfe, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. Shakefpeare.

She complained of a forenefs of her throat, and of a ftinking tough phlegm which the bawked up in the mornings.

WiSeman's Surgery:
Blood, caft out of the throat or windpipe, is fpit out with a bavoking or fmall cough; that out of the gums is fpit out without bawking, coughing, or vomiting. Harvey on Confumpt.
4. To fell by proclaiming it in the ftreets. [From bock, German, a falefman.]

His works were bawh'd in ev'ry ftreet;
But feldom rofe above a theet.
Swift. Ha'wked, adj. [from bawk.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat nofes feem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or bawked one unto the Perfian, a large and prominent nofe unto the Roman. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Ha'wker. n. f. [from bock, German.] One who fells his wares by proclaiming them in the ftreet.

I faw my labours, which had coft me fo much thought and watching, bawled about by common bawkers, which lonce intended for the weighty confideration of the greatelt perfon.

Swiff's Vindication of Ifaac Bickerflaff.
To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald bawkers, high heroick games:
She fummons all her fons; an endlefs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
HA'WKWEED. $n$. $\int$.
The characters are: the falks are branched and flender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower confifts of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form of a marigold: the feeds are flender and angular, or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a fpecies of this plant. Miller.
HA'wses. n.f. [of a Mip.] Two round holes under the fhip's head or beak, through which the cables pals when the is at anchor.

Harris.
HAY. n. $\int$. [jrez, biz, Saxon; hey, Dutch.] Grafs dried to fodder cattle in Winter.
Make bay while the fun mines.
Camden's Remains.
Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and bay facks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. Shake/p.
We have heats of dungs, and of hays and herbs laid up moin.

Bacon's New Atlantis

Or if the earlier feafon lead
To the tann'd bay cock in the mead.
Mitit.
Bring them for food fweet boughs and ofiars cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick fhut. May's Virgit. Some tumers turn long and fender furigs of ivory, as finall as an hay falk, Moxon's Mech. Exer.
The beft manure for meadows is the bottom of bay mows and bay ftacks.

Murtimer's Husbandry.
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale.

By fome bay cock, or fome fhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even fong and morn.
Blouzelinda, in a gamefome mood,
Behind a bay cock loudly laughing food. Ga,s $P$ fors
The hum of bees inviting fleep fincere,
Into the guiltefs breaft, beneath the fhade,
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant hay. Thomf. Autumn. To dance the Hay. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the hay. Shakefp. Love's Labour Lcft. This maids think on the hearth they fee,
When fires well nigh confumed be,
There dancing bays by two and three,
Juft as your fancy cafts them.
Draytin's Nymphid.
The gum and glif'ning, which with art
And ftudy'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks juft as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the bay.
Suckling.
Ha y. n. f. [from baie, French, a hedge.] A net which inclofes the haunt of an animal.
Coneys are deftroyed by bays, curs, fpaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpofe. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Ha'ymaker. n.f. [hay and make.] One employed in drying grafs for hay.
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his baymakers.

Pope to Swift.
HA'ZARD. n. f. [bazard, French; azar, Spanifh; ba/ki, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident! fortuitous hap.

I have fet my life upon a caft,
And I will fand the bazard of the die. Shakefp. Rich. III I will upon all bazards well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'f my tongue fo well. Shak.
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and bazard, of a mind floating at all adventures; without choice and without direction.

Locke.
2. Danger ; chance of danger.

We are bound to yicld unto our Creator, the father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world ; a law wherein fo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwife would have been buried in darknefs, not without the bazard, or rather not with the hazard, but with the certain lofs of thoufands of fouls, moft undoubtedly now faved.

Hooker, b. i.
The bazard I have run to fee you here, fhould inform you that I love not at a commorr rate. Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
Men are led on from one flage of life to another in a condition of the utmoft hazard, and yet without the leaft apprehenfion of their danger. Rogers's Sermons.
3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's', in much company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold.
To Ha'zard. v.a. [bazarder, French.] To expofe to chance; to put into danger.
They might, by perfifing in the extremity of that opinion, bazard greatly their own eftates, and fo weaken that part which their places now give.

Hooker, b. v.
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to bazard limfelf againft a man of private condition.
To Házard. v. $n$.
I. Io try the chance.

I pray you tarry ; paufe a day or two,
Before you' bazard; for in chufing wrong,
I lofe your company.
Shakefp. Merchant of V criice.
2. To arlventure.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than bazard to have you her foe.
Walier.
Házardable. adj. [from hazard.] Venturefome; liable to chance.
An bazarabable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent efrects, to affix a pofitive type or period. Brown. Ma'zarder. n.f. [from bazard.] He who hazards.
Házardry. n. $\int$. [from bazard.] Temerity; precipitation; raih adventuroufnefs. Obfolete.

- Hafty wrath, and heedicfs hazardirs,

Dis biecd repentance late, and laftinfo infamy.

Ha'zardous. adj. [bazardeux, Fr. from bazard] Dangerous; expofed to chance.

Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain, We feel the worft, fecurd from greater pain.

Dryden.
Ha'zardously, adv. [from bazardous.] With danger or chance.
Haze. n.f. [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mit.
To Haze. v. n. To be foggy or mifty.
To Haze. v.a. To fright one.
Ainfwurth.
HA'ZEL. n. f. [jærel, Saxon; corylus, Latin.]
It hath male flowers growing at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree: the nuts grow in clufters, and are clofely joined together at the bottom, each bcing covered with an outward hufk or cup, which opens at the top, and when"the fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundifh and intire. The fpecies are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moftly efteemed for their fruit. Miller.

Kate, like the bazel twig,
Is fraight and fender; and as brown in hue
As bazelnuts, and fweeter than the kernels. Shakefpeare.
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. Shak. Rcm. and fu!.
Why fit we not beneath the grateful fhade,
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? Dryden.
There are fome from the fize of a bazle nut to that of a man's fift. Woodward on Fofils.
HA'zEL. adj. [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour
of hazle.
Chufe a warm dry foil, that has a good depth of light bazel mould.

Mortimer's Frusbandry.
Mauld.
Uplands confift either of fand, gravel, chalk, rock or ftone, bazelly loam, clay, or black mould. Mortimer's Husbandry. Ha'zy. adj. [from baze.] Dark; foggy; mifty.

Our cleareft day here is mifty and bazy; we fee not far, and what we do fee is in a bad light. Burnet's Theory of the Eartb. Oft engender'd by the hazy North,
My riads on myriads, infect armies waft.
Thomfon.
He. pronoun. gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [ by, Dutch; pe, Saxon. It feems to have borrowed the plural from $\gamma_{15}$, plural bar, dative bryum.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the confpirators, fave only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæfar.
Sbakefpeare:
If much you note bim,
You fhall offend him, and increafe his paffion;
Feed and regard him not. Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
I am weary of this moon; would be would change. Shakef. Adam fooke;
So cheer'd be his fair fpoufe, and the was cheer'd. Milton.
When Adam wak'd, be on his fide
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. Miltor.
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pafs'd
On to their bliffful bow'rs. Extol
Him firft, bim laft, bim midf. Milton.
2. The man; the perfon. It fometimes flands without reference to any foregoing word.
$H_{e}$ is never poor
That little hath, but he that much defires. Daniel. 3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any be that utters them. Shakefp. Rcm. and $\mathcal{F} u l$.
Ay, crook-back, here I fand to anfwer thee, or any he the proudeft of thy fort.

Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.
Tros and his race the fculptor fhall employ,
And be the god who built the walls of Troy. Dryd. Virg. 4. Male : as, a be bear, a be goat. It is ufed where the male and female have not different denominations.

The be's in birds have the faireft feathers. Eacon's N. Hift.
5. In the two laft fenfes be is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. n. f. [peafoo, yeafes, Saxon; boofd, Dutch; beved, old Englif, whence by contraction bead.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of fenfation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and bead purging dill. Sfenfer. Over beed up-grew
Infuperable height of loftieft fhade. Milton's Parad. Loff. My bead geers off, what filthy work you make. Dryden. The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and claplets to adorn thy bead.
Dryder:
I could ftill have offers, that fome, who hold their beads higher, would be glad so accept.
2. Perfon as expofed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than tharp words, let it lie on my bead. Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.

Who of all ages to fucceed, but fecling
The cvil on him brought by me, will curfe
My bead? ill fare our anceftor impure. Miit. Parad. Loft. 3. Head and Ears. The whole perfon.

In jingling rhimes woll fortify'd and Arong,
He fights intrench'd o'er bead and cars in fong.
4. Denomisation of any animals,

Gramzille.

When Innocent XI. defired the marquis of Carpio to furnifh thirty thoufand bead of fwine, he could not fpare them; but thirty thouland lawyers he had at his fervice. Addifon
The tax upon pafturage was raifed according to a certain rate per bead upon cattle.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
5. Chief; principal perfon; one to whom the reft are fubordi nate; leader ; commander
For their commons, there is little danger from them, exeept it be where they have great and potent heads. Bacon

Your bead I him appoillt
And by myfelf have fworn, to him fhall bow
All knees in heav'n, and thall confefs him lord. Milton The beads of the chief fects of philofophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewife confent to this tradition.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
6. Place of honour; the firft place.

Notwithftanding all the juftices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the bead of them.
7. Place of command.

Addijon's Spectator
An army of fourfcore thoufand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing againft an enemy.

Addifon on the $I$ ar.
8. Countenance; prefence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his bead. Sh. R. II
With Cain go wander through the thade of night,
And never ihew thy bead by day or light. 'Shak. Rich. II.
Ere to-morrow's fun hall hew his head. Dryden.
9. Underftanding; faculties of the mind.

The wenches laid their beads together. , L'Eftrange.
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; oh, fays Reynard, never trouble your bead, but leave that to me. L'Eftrange.
Work with all the eafe and fpeed you can, without breaking your bead, and being fo very induftrious in ftarting cruples.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
The lazy and inconfiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their heads about them. Locke.

If a man thews that he has no religion, why fhould we think that he beats his head and troubles himfelf to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine.

Locke.
When in ordinary difcourfe we fay a man has a fine head, we exprefs ourfelves metaphorically, and fpeak in relation to his underftanding; and when we fay of a woman the has a fine head, we fpeak only in relation to her commode. Addifon.

We laid our beads together, to confider what grievances the nation had fuffered under king George. Addif. Freeholder. 10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd purfues;
The ravifhers turn bead, the fight renews
Dryden. II. Refiftance ; hoftile oppofition.

Then made he bead againft his enemies,

## And Hymner flew.

Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made bead againft my power.

Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.
Two valiant gentlemen firft making bead againft them, feconded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away. Raleigh's Apology.
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got poffeffion of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make bead againft it.

South's Sermons.
12. Spontaneous refolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own bead, without any pay or commiffion from the fate.

Davies on Ireland.
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the firt head. Shakefp. Love's Labour Lof.
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the firt bead. Shak. 14. Individual. It is ufed in numbers or computation.

If there be fix millions' of people, then there is about four acres for every bead.
55. The top of any thing bigger than the reft. As high
As his proud head is rais'd towards the fky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots defcend.
Denham.
Trees, which have large and fpreading beads, would lie with their branches up in the water.

Woodward.
If the buds are made our food, they are called beads or tops; 'fo beads of afparagus and artichoaks. Watts's Logick.
It is an equivocal term; for it fignifies the bead of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. Watts's Logick. 16. Place of chief refort.

The horfe took the alarm, and made their efcape to Winchefter, the bad quarters.

Clarendon, b. viii.
17. The fore part of any thing, as of a fhip.

By gallies with brazen beads the might tranfport over Indus at once three hundred thoufand foldiers.

Raleigh's Hifiory of the World.
On oozy ground his gallies moor;
Their beads are turn'd to fea, their fterns to fnore. Dryden.
18. That which rifes on the top.

Let it ftand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cafk, ftirring it twice a day, and beating down the bead or yeaft into it.

Mortimer's Hufoandry.
19. The blade of an axe

A man fetcheth a froke with the axe to cut down the tree,
and the bead flippeth from the helve. Deutr. xix. 5.
20. Upper part of a bed.

Ifrael bowed upon the bed's head. Gen. xlvii. 3 I.
2I. The brain.
As caftern priefts in giddy circles run,
And turn their beads to imitate the fun. Pope's Efays.
22. Drefs of the head.

Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have teazed their hufbands to buy them a laced bead, or a fine petticoat.
23. Principal topicks of difcourfe.

Thefe beads are of a mixed order, and we propore only fuch as belong to the natural world. Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.
Thefe beads are fet down more fully in the arguments of each chapter. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
' ' is our great intereft, and our chief duty, to fatisfy ourfelves on this bead, upon which our whole conduct depends.
24. Source of a ftream.

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pals, may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. Hooker.
The current by Gaza is but a fmall ftream, rifing between it and the Red fea, whofe bead from Gaza is little more than twenty Englifh miles. Raleigh's Hifory of the World.

Some did the fong, and fome the choir maintain,
Bencath a laurel fhade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. Dry 25. Crifis ; pitch.

The indifpofition which has long hung upon me, is at laft grown to fuch a bead, that it muift quickly make an end of me, or of itfelf.

Addifon's Spectator
26. Power; influence; force; Arength; dominion.

Within her breaft though calm, her breaft though pure, Motherly cares and fears got bead, and rais'd.
Some troubled thoughts. Milton's Paradife Regain'd. God will not admit of the paffionate man's apology, that he has fo long given his unruly paffions their bead, that he cannot now govern nor controul thẹem. Soutb's Sermms. 27. Body; conflux.

People under command chufe to confult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwife, run upon an bead torether in confufion:

Bacon's Henry VII.
Their forces to one bead
ather
28. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd bead. Shakef. At fixteen years,
When Tarquin made a bead for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
A mighty and a fearful head they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a ftate.
Far in the marches here we heard you wakefp. Henry IV. Mäking another 1 fo figt heard were,
9. Liberty in running a horfe.

He gave his able horfe the head
And bounding forward fruck his agile heels
Againft the panting fides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p.ii.
is very improperly applied to roots.
How turneps hide their fwelling heads below,
And how the clofing coleworts upwards grow.
31. Head and Shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be ftill bringing it in by head and fboulders, over and over, in everal companies.

L'Efirange.
They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every figure of fpeech, head and Soulders by main force, in fpite of nature and their fubject.

Felton on the Clafficks.
To Head. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct ; to govern.

Nor is what has been faid of princes lefs true of all other governours, from him that beads an army to him that is mafter of a family, or of one fingle fervant.

South.
Abas, who feem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. Dryd. Aurergz.
This lord had beaded his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands.
Prior.
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you bead and hang all that offerld that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commiffion for more heads.

Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed writh fints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. Fairy 乌ueen.

Of cornel-wood a fpear upright,
Headel with piercing fteel, and polifh'd bright.
Disden. 4. To lop trees.

You muft difbranch them, leaving only the fummit entire unlefs the foil be very good, it may be neceffiary to bead them
too. Mortimer's
HE'ADACH, n. $\int$. [head and $\left.a c b_{2}\right]$ Pain in the head.
Mortimer's Hufbandry.

## From the cruel beadach,

Riches do not preferve.
Sidney, b. i
Nothing more expofes to beadachs, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. Locke.
In the beadach he orders the opening of the vein of the forchead.

## At fome dear idle time,

Not plagu'd with headachs, or the want of rhyme: Pope. $\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ adband. $n$. $\int$. [ bead and band.]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands.
2. The band at each end of a book.

Héadborough. n.f. [bead and borougb.] A conftable; a fubordinate conftable

Here lies John Dod, a fervant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, fifter or brother, he never knew none;
A beadborough and a conftable, a man of fame,
The firft of his houfe, and laft of his name.
Camden.
This none are able to break through,
Until they're freed by head of borough.
He'address. n. f. [head and drefs.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not fo variable a thing in nature as a lady's beaddrefs: I have known it rife and fall.

Addijon's Spectator.
If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or difcompos'd the headdrefs of a prude.
Pope:
2. Any thing refembling a headdrefs, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a moft beautiful beaddrefs, whether it be a creft, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head.

Addifon's Spectator.
He'ader. n.f. [from bead]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firft brick in the angle.

If the beader of one fide of the wall is toothed as much as the ftretcher on the outfide, it would be a fronger toothing, and the joints of the beaders of one fide would be in the middle of the beaders of the courfe they lie upon of the other fide,
Héadgargle. n.f. [head and gargle.] A difeafe, I fuppofe, in cattle.
For the beadgargle give powder of fenugreek. Mortimer. He'adiness. n.f: [from beady.] Hurry; rafhnefs; fubbornnefs; precipitation ; obftinacy.
If any will rafhly blame fuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more jufly blame and condemn, either of witlefs beadinefs in judging, or of headlefs hardinefs in condemning.
spenjer.
He'adland. n.f. [head and land.]
I. Promontary ; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conifequently love and valour ought to be the fubject of it : both thefe fir Wiiliam Davenant began to fhadow; but it was fo as difcoverers draw their maps, with beadlands and promontories.
2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grafs upon beadlands about,
That groweth in fhadow fo rank and fo fout.
He'adless. adj. [from bcad.]

1. Without an head ; beheaded.

His fhining helmet he'gan foon unlace,
And left his beadlefs body bleeding at the place. Fairy Quen.
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove thefe tedious fumbling blocks,
And fmooth my way upon their beadlefs necks. Sbak. H. VI.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A beadlefs carkafs, and a namelefs thing.
Denbam.
Prickly ftubs, inftead of trees, are found;
Headle/s the moft, and hideous to behold.
Dryden.
2. Without a chief.

They refted not until they had made the empire fand beadlefs about feventeen years.

Raleigh's Efays.
3. Obftinate; inconfiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for bcedle/s.

If any will rafhly blame fuch his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more jufly blame and condemn, either of witlefs headinefs in judging, or of beedlefs hardinefs in condemuing.
Héadlong. adi.

1. Rafh ; thouglitiefs.
2. Sudden; precipitate.

It fuddenly fell from an excefs of favour, which, many ex-
amples having taught them, never flopt lis race 'till it came to a beadlong overthrow.

Sianey, b. ii.
Héadlong. adv. [head and long.]
r. With the head foremoft. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient fight
Topple down headlong.
Shakef. King Lear.
Who, while he fteering view'd the fars, and bore
His courfe from Africk to the Latian flore,
Fell beadlong down.
Dryden's 挋n. b. vi.
Headlong from thence the glowing fury fprings,
And o'er the Theban palace fpreads her wings.
2. Rafhly; without thought ; precipitately.

To give Ahab fuch warning, as might infallibly have prevented his deftruction, was efteemed by him evil; and to puth him on beadlong into it, becaufe he was fond of it, was accounted good.

South's Sermons.
Some afk for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Purfues and hurries beadiong to their fate;
Down go the titles. -
3. Haftily; without delay or relpite.
Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!

Dragg'd beadlong from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.
4. It is very negligently ufed by Sbakefpeare.

Hence will I drag thee beadlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which hall be thy grave. Shakefp. H. VI. He'admould-shot. n. f. [head, mould, and hoot.] This is when the futures of the fkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges fhot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occafions convulfions and death. 2 uincy.
He'adpiece. n.f. [head and piece.]
I. Armour for the head; helmet ; morion.

I pulled off my beadpicce, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why fhe was cruel.

Sidney, b. ii.
or knowledge why fiv'n; with eager fpeed they lace
The word is givn; whe the ield embrace.
Dryden.
The fhining beadpiece, and the inield embrace. Dryden
Another reafon for this fiction was their wearing a bead
piece, or martial vizor, that had but one fight through it.
Broome's Notes on the Odylfey.
This champion will not be in fuch hafte to come into the field, before his great blunderbufs can be got ready, his old rufty breaftplate fcoured, and his cracked headpicce mended.

Swift.
2. Underftanding ; force of mind.

Tis done by fome feverals
Of beadpiece extraordinary, lower meffes
Perchance are to this bufinefs purblind. Shak. Winter's Tale
Eumenes had the beft beadpiece of all Alexander's captains.

Prideaux:
He'adevarters. n.f. [head and quarters.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for foldiers.

Thofe fpirits, pofted upon the out-guards, immediately fcour off to the brain, which is the hcadquarters, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. Collier.
HE'ADSHIP. n.f. [from bead.] Dignity; authority; chief place.
$H_{e^{\prime} A D S M A N . ~ n . ~ \int . ~[h e a d ~ a n d ~ m a n .] ~ E x e c u t i o n e r ; ~ o n e ~ t h a t ~}^{\text {che }}$ cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our affociates bleeding backs,
And beadfmen lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? Drydden.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime} \mathrm{adstale}$. n.f. [head and fall.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horfe near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit, and a beadfall of heep's leather, which being reftrained to keep him from ftumbling, hath been often burit, and now repaired with knots. Shakefp. Taming of the Sibrew.
He'adstone. n.f. [head and fone.] The firft or capital ftone.

The ftone, which the builders refufed, is become the beadfone.
$P \int$. cxviii. 24.
He'ADSTRONG. adj. [head and Arong.] Unreftrained; violent; ungovernable; refolute to run his own way: as a horfe whofe head cannot be held in

An example, for beadfirong and inconfiderate zeal, no lefs fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wifdom.

Hooker, Dedication.
How now, my beadfrong! where have you been gadding? -Where I have learnt me to repent the fin
Of difobedient oppofition. Sbakef. Romeo and Fuiliet.
But fuch a beadflrong potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. Shakejp. Twelftio Night: He ill afpires to rule
Cities of men or bcadffrong multitudes,
Subject himfelf to anarchy within. Milton's Paradife Loft. There's no oppofing the torrent of a beadiftrong multitude.

Now let the beadffrong boy my will controul:
Virtue's no flave of man; no fex confines the foul:
I, for myfelf, th' imperial feat will gain,
And he thall wait my leifure for his reign. Dyyd, Aurengz.
Your

## HEA

Your father's foliy took a leadfirons courfe;
Eut Ill rule yours, and teaci you love by force. Diyden.
Ill try if yet I can reduce to realon
This healffrong youth, and make lim fpurn at Cato. Addif. Why there it is, you will be boih judge and party: I am forry thou difcovereft fo much of thy be rifthong humour. Arb. Can we forget how the mad beadior its rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor niade accouint Of faith or duty, or allegiance fworn?

Pbillips.
He'ADNORKMAN. n. S. [beadswork and man.] The foreman, chief fervant over the reft
Can Wood be otherwife regarded than as the mechanick, the beadruorkiman, to prepare his furnace, metal, and ftamps?

Suvift's Addre;'s to Parliament.
He'any. adj. [from bead]

1. Rafl. precipitate; hafty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with naffion

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of beady niurther, fpoil and villaný. Shakefp. Henry V I am advifed what I fay:
Neither difturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, beady rafh, provok'd with raging ire
Alteit my wrongs might make one wifer mad. Shakeppeare. I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more bead'y will,
To take the indifpos'd and fickly fit
For the found man.
SLakefpeare's King Lear.
Never came reformation in a flood
With fuch a beady current fcow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulnefs
So foon did lofe his feat, and all at once,
As in this king.
Wives, the readieft helps
To betray bead hufbands, rob the eary. Ren. Fohnf. Catil.
Men, naturally warm and beady, are tranfported with the greateft flufh of good nature.

Addifon's Freeholder
2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a fort of wine which was very beady, but otherwife feemed to be fack.

Boyle.
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptifan of fong and how:
Give you ftrong fenfe, the liquor is too heady;
You're come to farce, that's affes milk, already.
Flow, Welfted! flow, like thine infpirer, beer
Heady, not ftrong; and foaming, though not full. $P$
To HEAL. v.a. [balgan, Gothick; bæelan, Saxon; beelen, Dutch.]

1. To cure a perfon ; to reftore from hurt or ficknefs.

I will reftore health, and beal thee of thy wounds. Fer. xxx.
Who would not believe that our Saviour bealed the fick, and raifed the dead, when it was publifhed by thofe who themfelves often did the fame miracles ?

Addifon.
Phyficians, by jult obfervations, grow up to an honourable degree of fkill in the art of bealing. Watts's Imp. of the Mind.
2. To cure a wound or diftemper.

Thou haft no bealing medicines.
Fer. $\mathbf{x x x} .13$.
A fontanel had been made in the fame leg, which he was
forced to beal up, by reafon of the pain. Wifeman's Surgery.
3. To perform the act of making a fore to cicatrize, after it i cleanfed.

After feparation of the efchar, I deterged and bealed. Wifem 4. To reconcile: as, he bcaled all diffenfions.

To Heal. v. n. To grow well. Ufed of wounds or fores
Thofe wounds beal that men do give themfelves. Shakef.
Abfceffes will have a greater or lefs tendency to beal, as
they are higher or lower in the body.
Sharp's Surgery.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime} \mathrm{Aler} . \operatorname{n}$. $\int$. [from beal.] One who cures or heais.
I will not be an bealer.
If. iii. 7:
He'aling. participial adj. [from beal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle ; affuafive : as, he's of a bealing pacifick temper.
HEALTH. $n$ f. [from beel, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or ficknefs.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a
human body, in the moft perfect manner.
Our father is in good bealth, he is yet alive. Gen. xliii. 28. May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth fill neglect all office,
Whereto our bealth is bound.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodnefs; principle of falvation.

There is no bealt $b$ in us
Commoh Prajer.
The beft prefervative to keep the mind in bealth, is the faithful admonition of a friend.

Bacon, Effay 28.
3. Salvation fpiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why haft thou forfaken me, and art fo far from my bealth, and from the words of my complaint? PS. 4. Wifh of happinefs in drinking.

Come, love and heaith to all
I drink to th' gencral joy of the whole table.
Sbakrficare's Macbetb.

He afked leave to begin two beniths: the firfe was to the king's miftrefs, and the fecond to his wife.

Yious'l.
For peace at home, and for the publick wealith,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cafar's beaith. Dryden's Perf.
He'al.thrul. adj. [bealth and full.]

1. Frec from ficknefs

Adam knew no difeafe, fo long as temperance from the for bidden fruit fecured him : nature was his phyfician, and innocence and abftincice would have kept him bralthful to inmertality.

Scuth's Scemons
Scuth's Se?
2. Well difpofed.

Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an bealthful ear to hear it. Sbakcs: Fulius Cafur. 3. Wholefome; falubrious.

There be many good and bealtbful airs that do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in froll from other airs.

Racon's Natural Miliony
While they pervert pure nature's bealth ful rulcs
To loathfome ficknefs; worthily fince they
God's image did not reverence in themfelves. Mit. P. Lof
Our bealthfull food the fromach labours thus,
At firf embracing what it itraight doth cruhh.
Diyden.
4. Salutary ; productive of falvation.

Pour upon them the bealthful fpirit of thy grace. Com. Pragor. Héalthfuily. adv. [from bealthfulu.]
I. In health.
2. Wholfomely.

Héalthfulness. in. f. [from bealithful.]

1. State of being well.
2. Wholfomenefs; falubrious qualities.

You have tafted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phyfick, having that in bealtofulnefs which it wants in pleafure.

King Clbarles.
We ventured to make a ftandard of the bealithfulnefs of thie air from the proportion of acute and epidemical ditieafes. Graunt.

To the winds the inliabitarits of Geneva afribe the bealthfulnefs of their air; for as the Alps furround them on all fides, there would be a conftant ftagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. $\quad$ Aadifon on Italy. He'althily. adv. [from beaithy.] Without ficknefs or pain.
Héalthiness. $n$. $\int$. [from bealiby.] The fate of heaith.
He'althless. adj. [from bealth.] Weak; fickly; infirm.
He that fpends his time in fports, is like him whofe garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but facices; they are bealtblefs, chargeable, and ufelefs.

Taylor.
He'althsome. adj. [from bealth.] Wholfome; falutary.
Shall I not then be fiffed in the vault,
To whofe foul mouth no bealtbjome air breathes in,
And there be ftrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? Shakefpeare. He'althy. adj. [from bealth.] In health; free from fickneff; hale; found.

The hufbandman returns from the field, and from manuiring his ground, ftrong and beaithy, becaufe innocent and laborious.

South's Sermons.
Gardening or hufbandry, and working in wood, are fit and bealthy recreations for a man of ftudy or bufinefs. Locke.
Temperance, induftry, and a publick fpirit, running thro' the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preferved an infant commonwealth, of a frckly conntitution, through fo many dangers, as a much more bealthy one could never have ftruggled againft without thofe advantages.

Swift.
Air and exercife contribute to make the animal bealthy. Arbo.
Heam. n. f. In beafts the fame as the after-birth in women.
HEAP. n. f. [beap, Saxon; hoop, Dutch and Scottifh.]

1. Many fingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diftinctly ranges,
In beaps and piles of ruin. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
The dead were fallen down by beaps, one upori another.
$W_{i}$ di. xviii. 23
Huge beaps of flain around the body rife. Dryden's EEn. One may form from it an idea of Venice in its firft beginnings, when it had only a few heaps of earth for its dominions.

Addijon on Italy.
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a beap of vaffials and flaves, no freemen, no inberitancé, no firp or ancient families.

Bacon's boly War.
3. Clufter; number driven together.

An univerfal cry refounds aloud;
The failors run in beaps, a helplefs crowd.
Dryden. To Heap. v. a. [from the noun]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw tosicther.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire, confume the flefh, and fpice it well.

Ezek. xxiv. 10
2. To accumulate ; to lay up.

Though the wicked beap up filver as the duft, and raiment as the clay; but the juft fhall put it on, and the innocent fhal divide the filver.

7ob xxvii. 16
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was pre-
ferved
ferved, may be gathered from the valt riches which were there beaped up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. Temple.

They who will make profeffion of painting, mult beap up treafures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raifing themfelves above others. Dijden.
3. To add to fomething elfe.

> For thofe of old,

And the late dignities beap' $d$ up to them,
We reft your hermits. Shakefprare's Macbeth.
Héaper. n.f. [from beap.] One that makes piles or heaps.
Héapy. adj. [from beap.] Lying in heaps.
Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbifh grows. Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the bcay $y$ wreath, the branching elk
Lies flumb'ring fuljen in the white abyfs. Thomf. Winter.
To HEAR. v. n. [मjnan, Saxon; booren, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the fenfe by which founds are diftinguifhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is fuppofed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, thefe little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and veftibulum ; which internal air makes an impreffion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: fo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreffions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of bearing; and thefe different impreffions reprefent different founds. Quincy.

The object of bearing is found, whofe variety is fo great, that it brings in admirable fore of intelligence. Holder.
2. To liften ; to hearken.

Since 'tis your command, what you fo well
Are pleas'd to hear, I cannot grieve to tell.
Denbam.
3. To be told; to have an account.

I have beard by many of this man.
Acts ix. 13.
I was bowed down at the bearing of it; I was difmayed at the feeing of it.

If.xxi. 3.
Prepare to bear of fuch a crime
As tragick poets, fince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd.
Tate's Fuven. Sat. 15.
This, of eldeft parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inftitution, has a right to civil power, than thofe who never beard any thing at all of heir or defcent.
To Hear. v.a.

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and fingers were as one found to be beard in praifing the Lord.

2 Chro. v. 13
2. To give an audience, or allowance to fpeak.

He fent for Paul, and beard him concerning the faith in Chrif. ACTS xxiv. 24.
I muft beg the forbearance of cenfure, 'till.I have been heard out in the fequel of this difcourfe.
3. To attend ; to liften to ; to obey.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me.

Ezek. iii. 17
4. To attend favourably.

They think they fhall be beard for their much fpeaking. Mat. 5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the caufes, and judge righteoufly:
Deutr. i. 16
6. To acknowledge. A Latin phrafe.

Or hear'/f thou rather pure ethereal ftream,
Whofe fountain who fhall tell ?
Hear' $/ t$ thou fubmifive, but a lowly birth?
Milton.
Heard fignifies a keeper, and is fometimes initial; as beardbearbt, a glorious keeper: fometimes final, as cynebeard, a royal keeper. Gibfon's Camden. It is, now written berd: as, cowberd, a cowkeeper; byinb, Saxon.
Héarer. n. f. [from' hear.] One who attends to any doctrine or difcourfe delivered orally by another.

And fo was the dulled withal, that we could come fo near as to hear her fpeeches, and yet fhe not perceive the bearers of her lamentation.

Sidney, b. ii.
St. John and St. Mathew, which have recorded thefe fermons, heard them; and being bearers, did think themfelves as well refpected as the pharifees. Hooker, b.v. f. 19.
Words, be they never fo few, are too many, when they benefit not the hearer.

Hooker, b. v.
The hearers will fhed tears,
And fay, alas, it was a piteous deed! Shakefp. Henry VI
Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And fend the bearers weeping to their beds.
Sbakefpeare's Ricliard II.
Plays in themfelves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their bearers ears. Bein. Yolmfon.
Her bearers had no fhare
In all the fpoke, except to ftare.
Sruift.
Héaring. n.f. [from bear.]

1. The fenfe by which founds are perceived.

Bees are called with found upon brafs, and therefore they have bearing

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
2. Audience.

The French ambaflador upon that inftant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him bearing. Shakefpeare's IIenry V. 3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of bearing. AEts.
The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the caufe, or to bring it to another bearing before fome other court. Dryder's Fables, Prcf.
Thofe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair hearing, and to know what you have to fay for yourfelf.
4. Reach of the ear.

If we profefs, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profefs it in the bearing of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do fo. Hooker, b. iii.
In our hearing the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abfalom. 2 Sa. xviii. 12.

You have been talked of fince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's bearing, for a quality
Wherein they fay you thine. Shakefpeare's Famlet.
The fox had the good luck to be within hearing. L'Efirange. To HE'ARKEN. v. n. [peancmian, Saxon.]
I. To liften by way of curiofity.

The youngeft daughter, whom you bearken for,
Her father keeps from accefs of fuitors. Shakefpeare:
He bearkens after prophecies and dreams. Shakef. R. III. They do me too much injury,
That ever faid I bearken'd for your death :
If it were fo, I might have let alone
Th' infulting hand of Douglas over you. Shakefpeare.
The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to fnarl;
The furies bearken, and their fnakes uncurl. Dryd. Virgil.
Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terrafs, thence the town furvey,
And bearken what the fruitful founds convey.
He who makes much neceflary, will want much; Drden: wcaried with the difficulty of the attainment, will inc bearken after any expedient that offers to fhorten his way to it.

Rogers's Sermons.
2. To attend; to pay regard.
$N u$. xxiii. 88.
Thofe who put paffion in the place of reafon, neither ufe their own, nor bearken to other people's reafon, any farther than it fuits their humour.

Locke.
There's not a bleffing individuals find,
But fome way leans and bearkens to the kind.
Pope.
He'arkener. n. f. [from bearken.] Liftener; one that hearkens.
He'arsay. n.f. [hear and fay.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwife than by account from others.

For prey thefe fhepherds two he took,
Whofe metal fiff he knew he could not bend
With bearfay pictures, or a window look.
Sidney.
He affirms by bearfay, that fome giants faved themfeives upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. Raleigh's Hifory.
All the little frramblers after fame fall upon him, publifh every blot in his life, and depend upon bear fay to defame him.

Addifon's Frecholder.
Hearse. n. $\int$. [of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument fet over a grave.

To add to your laments,
Whercwith you now bedew king Henry's bear $f$ e,
I muft inform you of a difmal fight. Shakefp. Henry VI.
HEART. n.f. [ peont, Saxon; bertz, German.]
I. The mufcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courfe of circulation, and is therefore confidered as the fource of vital motion. It is fuppofed in popular language to be the feat fometimes of courage, fometimes of affection.
He with providence and courage fo paffed over all, that the mother took fuch fpiteful grief at it, that her beart brake withal, and fhe died.

Thou wouldft have left thy deareft beart blood there,
Rather than made that favage duke thine heir,
And difinherited thine only fon. Shake $\bar{p}$. Henry VI
Snakes, in my beart blood warm'd, that fting my heart.
Shakefpeare's Ricbard II.
Our battle is more full of names than your's,
Our men more perfect in the ufe of arms,
Our armour all as Atrong, our caufe the beft;
Then reafon wills our bearts fhould be as good. Sbak. H. IV.
I thank you for my venifon, mafter Shallow.

- Mafter Page, much good do it your good beart. Shakrfp.

But fince the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of fenfe,
How makes it in the beart thofe paffions fpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
Twixt beart and brain, this fympathy doth bring. Davies. We all fet our bearts at reft, fince whatever comes from above is for the beft.

L'Efrange.
The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which confifts of good and innocent affeclions in the beart

Spratt's Sermons.
Preft with beart corroding grief and years,
2. The chief part; the vital part.

Barley being feeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will frout haif an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more, until the beart be out.

Bac.n's Natural Hifory.
3. The inner part of any thing.

Some Englifhmen did with great danger pafs by water into the beart of the country. Abiot's Defiription of the IWorld. The king's forces are employed in appeafing diforders more near the beart of the kingdom.

Hayzuard.
Generally the infide or beart of trees is harder than the outward parts.

Boyle.
Here in the beart of all the town I'll nay,
And timely fuccour, where it wants, convey.
Dryden.
If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of beart of oak, fuch as will reach ground. Moion's Mech. Exer. 4. Perfon; character. Ufed with refpect to courage or kindnefs.

The king's a bawcock, and a beart of gold,
A lad of life. an imp of, fame. Shatefpeare's Henry $V$
Hey, my bearts; checrly, my bearts. Sibakefp. Tempeft.
What fays my licart of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-ftale? Is he dead?
5. Courage ; fpirit.

If it pleafe you to make his fortune known, as I have done Erona's, I will after take beart again to go on with his falfehood. Sidney, l. ii.

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of Eng-
land, which gave beart and good opportunity to them to regain their old poffeffions.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rofe, thence gufhed grievounly,
That when the painim fpy'd the freaming blood,
Gave him great beart and hope of victory. Fairy Queen.
Eve, recov'ring beart, reply'd. Milton.
Having left that city well provided, and in good beart, his majefty removed with his little army to Bewdley. Clarendon.
Finding that it did them no hurt, they took beart upon't went up to't, and viewed it.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
The expelled nations take beart, and when they fly from one country invade another.

Temple.
6. Seat of love.

Ah ! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loft my beart while I preferv'd my fheep?
7. Affection; inclination

Joab perceived that the king's beart was towards Abfalom.
2 Sa. xiv. 1.
Means how to feel, and learn each other's beart,
By th' abbot's fkill of Weftminfter is found.
Daniel.
Milton.
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine.
'Tis well to be tender; but to fet the beart too much upon any thing, is what we cannot juftify.

L'Effange.
A friend makes me a feaft, and fets all before me; but I fet my beart upon one difh alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I fcorn all the reft.

Tempic.
Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his beart. Dryd.
What did I not, her ftubborn beart to gain?
But all my vows were anfwer'd with difdain.

## 8. Memory.

Whatfoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the fame was delivered over by beart and tradition from wife men to a pofterity equally zealous. Raleigh.

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by beart; for it is the memory that muft tranfmit it to the heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart fhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. South.

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compofing fongs for fools to get by beart.
Pope.
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. To take to beart any thing, is to be zealous or folicitous or ardent about it
If he take not their caufes to beart, how fhould there be but in them frozen coldnefs, when his affections feem benumbed, from whom theirs fhould take fire?

Hooker.
If he would take the bufinefs to beart, and deal in it effectually, it would fucceed well

Bacon's Henry VII.
The lady marchionefs of Hertford engaged her hufband to take this bufinefs to beart.

Clarendon, b. viii. Amongft thofe, who took it moft to beart, fir John Stawel was the chief. Clarendon, b. viii.
Every prudent and honeft man would join himfelf to that fide which had the good of their country moft at beart. Addif.

## HEA

Learned men have been now a long time fearching after the happy country from which our firft parents were exiled: is they can find it, with all my beart. Wosdizuard's Nat. Hiffory I would not be forry to find the Prefoyterians miftaken in this point, which they have moft at beart. Swift.
What I have moft at beart is, that fome method fhould be thought on for afcertaining and fixing our language. Swift. 10. Paffions; anxicty; concern.

Set your beart at reft;
The fairy land buys not the child of me.
Shakefpeare.
11. Secret thoughts; recefles of the mind.

Michal faw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and the defpifed him in her beart. 2 Sa. vi. 16. The next generation will in tungue and keart, and every way elfe, become Englifh; fo as there will be no difference or diftinction, but the Irifh fea, betwixt us. Davies on Ireland. Thou faweft the contradiction between my beart and hand.

King Charles:
Would you have him open his beart to you, and afk yout
advice, you murt begin to do fo with him firf. Lack.
Men, fome to pleafure, fome to bufinefs take;
2. Difpofition of mind, at beart, a rake. Pope, Epiflcii. 2. Difpofition of mind.

Doing all things with fo pretty a grace, that it feemed ignorance could not make him do amifs, becaule he had a beart to do well.
13. The heart is confidered as the feat of tendernefs: a ba d beart therefore is cruelty.

I've feen thee ftern, and thou haft oft beheld
Heart hardening fectacles.
Shakefp. Corislan: s.
Thuch iron bearts we are, and fuch
4. To find in the Hear of humankind. Rozve's Fane Shore. 4. For my breaking the To be not wholly averfe.

For my breaking the laws of friendfhip with you, I could find in my beart to aik you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reafon to confirm my former dealing.
15. Secret meaning; hidderi intention

I will on with my fpeech in your praife,
And then fhew you the beart of my meflage.
Sidney.
Shareforeare.
Every man's beart and confcience doth in good or evil, even fecietly committed, and known to none but itfelf, either like or difallow itfelf.

Hocker, b. i. S. ${ }^{\circ}$.
17. Strength ; power.

Try whether leaves of trees, fiwept together, with fome chalk and dung nixed, to give them more heart, would not make a good compoft. Bacon's Natural Hijfory.

He keeps a fabbath of alternate years,
That the fipent earth may gather beart again,
And, better'd by ceffation, bear the grain. Dryden's Georg.
Care muft be taken not to plow ground out of lieart, becaufe
if 'ris in beart, it raay be improved by marl again. Mortimer.
18. Utmoft degree.

Whis gay charm,
Whofe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,
Whofe bofom was my crownet, my chief end,
Like a right gipfy, hath, at faft and loofe,
Beguil'd me to the very beart of lofs.
19. Life. For my heart feems fometim. Shake/peare. mes to fignify, if life zuas

I bid the rafcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. Shakefpeare. I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not for my beart deny it him. Shakes. Mer. of Venice Profoundly fkill'd in the black art,
As Englifh Merlin for his beart.
Indibra; $p$. i.
20. It is much ufed in compofition for mind, or affection.

Heart-ach. n. $\int$. [beart and ach.] Sorrow; pang; anguifh of mind.

To die - to fleep-
No more; and, by a fleep, to fay we end
The beai tach, and the thoufand natural fhocks
That flefh is heir to.
Shakeficarc's Ham'et
Heart-break. n.f. [beart and break] Overpowering forrow.
Better a little chiding than a great deal of beartbreak., Shakef Heart-breaker. n.f. A cant name for a woman's curls, fuppofed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Sampfon's beartbreakers, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.
THudibras, p. is
Heart-breaking. adj. Overpowering with forrow.
Thofe piteous plaints and forrowful fad tine,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did fit
Befide the filver fprings of Helicone,
Making your mufick of heartbreaking mone. Spenjer.
Heart-breaking. n. f. Overpowering grief.
What greater beartbreaking and confufion can there be to one, than to have all his fecret faults laid open, and the fentence of condemnation paffed upon him?

Hakewiil.

He'art-burned. adj. [beayt and burn.] Having the heart inflamed.
How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can fee him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after. Sbak. Much Ado about Nothing. Heart-burning. n.f. [heart and burn.]

1. Pain at the ftomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moft noble abforbents, and powerfully corrects and fubdues the acrid humours in the ftomach: this property renders it very ferviceable in the cardialgia, or heart-burning.
2. Difcontent ; fecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much beart-burning and difcontent among the meaner people.

Swift to Pope.
Heart-dear. adj. Sincerely beloved.
The time was, father, that you broke your word, When you were more endear'd to it than now ;
When your own Percy, when my beart-dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look to fee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! Shak.H.IV.
Heart-ease. n. $\int$. Quiet; tranquillity.
What infinite beart-eafe muft kings neglect,
That private men enjoy?
Shakeppeare's Henry V.
Heart-easing. adj. Giving quiet.
But come, thou goddefs fair and free,
In heav'n yclep'd Euphrofyne,
And by men beart-eafing mirth.
Milton.
Heart-felt. adj. Felt in the confcience.
What nothing earthly gives, or can deftroy,
The foul's calm fun-fhine, and the beart-feit joy, Is virtue's prize.

Pope's EJJay on Man.
Heart-peas. n.f. A plant.
The characters are : it hath a trailing ftalk, emitting clafpers, whereby it faftens itfelf to whatever plant ftands near it: the fower-cup confifts of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round feeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. Miller.
Heart-quelling. adj. Conquering the affection.
And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her beart-quelling fon, upon you fmile.
Heart-rending. adj. Killing with anguifh.
Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thofe few
Who her refemble, and her fteps purfue;
That death fhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wife, the virtuous, and the young! Waller.
Heart-robbing. adj. Ecftatick; depriving of thought.
Sweet is thy virtue, as thyfelf fweet art;
For when on me thou fhinedf, late in fadnefs,
A melting pleafance ran through every part,
And me revived with beart-robbing gladnefs.
Heart-sick. adj.

1. Pained in mind.

If we be beart- $j c k$, or afflicted with an uncertain foul, then we are true defirers of relief and mercy.

Taylor.
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conftitution.

Good Romeo, hide thy felf.

- Not I, unlefs the breath of beart- $-f c k$ groans,

Mift like, infold me from the fearch of eyes. Sbakefpcare.
Hearts-ease. n.f. A plant.
Hearts-eafe is a fort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it fows itfelf.
Heart-sore. n.f. Struck with forrow.
Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only beart-fore and his only foe. Fairy 2uecn, b. ii.
Meart-string. n.f. [Aring and beart.] The tendons or nerves fuppofed to brace and fuftain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himfelf, and beart-frings of an eagle rived. Fa. 2u. How, out of tune on the ftrings?

- Not fo; but yet fo falfe, that he grieves my very beart-

Sbakefpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.
That grates my beart-frings: what fhould difcontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. Denham's Sophy.
fad 'till thy beart-frings crack. Taylor's Rule of livitig holy. There's the fatal wound,
That tears my beart-Arings; but he fhall be found,
My arms flall hold him.
Heart-struck. adj.

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

## Who is with him?

None but the fool who labours to out-jeft
His beart-Atruck injuries. Shaiefpeare's King Lear.
2. Shocked with fear or difmay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-Aruck, with chilling gripe of forrow food,
That all his fenfes bound! Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
Heart-swelling. adj. Rankling in the mind.
Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and beart-fwelling hate, Sfenfer.

Heart-whole. adj.

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not feent me yet, and therefore I am confident you are beart-whole. Dryden's Spanif, Fryar. Cupid hath clapt him o' th' fhoulder; but I'll warrant him beart-whole.

Shakespcarc's As jou like it.
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heart-wounded. aidj. Filled with paffion of love or grief.
Mean time the queen, without reffection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of fate withdrew. Pcpe's Ody $/ \int$.
Heart-wounding. adj. Filling with grief.
With a fhriek heart-wounding loud fhe cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gufhing torrents ran,
Faft falling on her hands.
Rove's Jane Shore.
Héarted. adj. It is only ufed in compofition: as, hard bearted.
To Héarten. v.a. [from beart.]

1. To encourage ; to animate ; to fir up.

Palladius blaming thofe that were flow, beartening them that were forward, but efpecially with his own example leading them, made an impreffion into the fquadron.

Siducy.
My royal father, cheer thefe noble lords,
And bearten thofe that fight in your defence:
Unfheath your fword, grood father ; cry, St. George! Shak. This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, bearten'd him, and taught him tricks.

Clapman's Iliads.
Thus bearten'd well, and flefh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. Dryden. 2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at reft; forget not then
With richeft dung to bearten it again. May's Virg. Georg.
Hearth. n. f. The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this beartb. Sbakefpeare's Coriclanis.
Cricket, to Windfor chimncys fhalt thou leap,
Whereas thou find'ft unrak'd, and bearths unfwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. Shakc/peare.
Good luck befriend thee, fon; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the bearth.
Milton.
The vanquifh'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, fink into a flepp:
Each houfhold genius fhews again its face,
And from the beartlos the little lares creep.
Dryden.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ Artily. adv. [from beart:.]
I. Sincerely; actively ; diligently ; vigoroufly.

Where his judgment led him to oppofe men on a publick account, he would do it vigorounly and beartily; yet the oppofition ended there.

Atlerbury's Sermons.
2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But thofe that fought it, I could wifh more Chriftians;
Be what they will, I beartily forgive them. Shakef. H. VIII.
If to be fad is to be wife,
I do moft beartily derpife
Whatever Socrates has faid,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read.
Prior.
3. Eagerly; with defire.

As for my eating beartily of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. Addifon's Guardian. He'artiness. n.f. [from bearty.]
I. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrify.

This entertainment may a free face put on ; derive a liberty from beartinefs, and well become the agent. Stakefpeare.
2. Vigour; diligence ; ftrength.

The anger of an enenly reprefents our faults, or admonifhes us of our duty, with more beartine/s than the kindnefs of a friend. Taylor's Rule of living boly. Héartless. adj. [from beart.] Without courage; fpiritlefs.

I joyed oft to chare the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the beartlefs hare 'till fhe were tame.
Spenfer.
Then hopelefs, beartlefs 'gan the cunning thief,
Perfuade us die, to fint all further ftrife. Finiry Quect, b. i.
What, art thou drawn among thefe beartle/s hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. Sbatefpeare.
Thoufands befides ftood mute and beartlefs there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. Cozelcy.
The peafants were accuifomed to paymerts, and grew
beartlefs as they grew poor.
Heartlefs they fought
Temple.
Heartlefs they fought, and quitted foon their ground,
While our's with eafy vickory were crown'd. Dryde
He'artlessly. adv. [from beartizfs.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.
He'artaessness. $n$. $f$. [from beartlefs.] Want of courage or fpirit ; dejection of mind.
$\mathrm{He}_{\text {ésrty. adj. [from beart.] }}$
I. Sincere; undiffembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that bearty inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. Clarend,n, b. viii.

But the kind hoffs their entertainment grace
With beariy welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might difcern with eare
A willing mind, and a defire to pleafe.
Dryden. Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himfelf bearty for the government.

Swift.
3. Vigorous; ftrong

Whofe laughs are bearty, though his jefts are coarfe,
And loves you beft of all things but his horfe. ${ }^{\text {Pope. }}$ Strong; hard ; durable.
Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being ftrong in all pofitions, may be better trufted in crofs and tranfverfe work.

Wotton's Architecture.
Hearty-hale. adj. [beart and bale.] Good for the heart.
Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound favory, and bafil bearty-bale.
Spenfer.
Heat. n. f. [pear, bre, Saxon; becte, Danifh.]

1. The fenfation caufed by the approach or touch of fire

Heat is a very brifk agitation of the infenfible parts of the object, which produces in us that fenfation from whence we denominate the object hot; fo what in our fenfation is beat, in the object is nothing but motion. Locke.

The word beat is ufed to fignify the fenfation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the caufe of that fenfation, which is in the fire itfelf; and thence we conclude, that there is a fort of beat in the fire refembling our own fenfation: whereas in the fire there is noth ng but little particles of matter, of fuch particular fhapes as are fitted to imprefs fuch motions on our fleh as excite the fenfe of heat. Watts.
2. The caufe of the fenfation of burning.

The fword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reafon of the Charpnefs which fimply it hath, but alfo burn by means of that beot which it hath from fire. Hooker, b. v.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerabie beats which are there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to begin the cuftom of going naked.

## 3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will anfwer to the fylvan reign;
Great beats will follow, and large crops of grain. Dryden.
The pope would not comply with the propofal, as fearing the beats might advance too far before they had finifhed their work, and produce a peftilence among the people. Addifon.
4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The beats finiths take of their iron are a blood-red beat, a white flame beat, and a fparkling or welding beat. Moxon. 5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the firits muft needs be a weakening of any conftitution, efpecially in age; and many caufes are required for refrefhment betwixt the beats. Dryden.
6. The ftate of being once hot.

I'll ftrike my fortune with him at a beat,
And give him not the leifure to forget. Dryden's Aurengz.
7. A courfe at a race, between each of which courfes there is an intermiffion.

Feign'd zeal, you faw, fet out the fpeedier pace;
But the laft beat, plain dealing won the race. Dryden.
8. Pimples in the face ; flufh.

It has raifed animofities in their hearts, and beats in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans. Addifon's Freeholder.
9. Agitation of fudden or violent paffion; vehemence of action.

They feeing what forces were in the city with them, iffued againit the tyrant while they were in this heat, before practices might be ufed to diffever them.

Sidney, b. ii.
The friend hath loft his friend ;
And the beft quarrels, in the beat, are curft
By thofe that feel their Tharpnefs. Sbakefp. King Lear.
It might have pleafed in the beat and hurry of his rage, but muft have difpleafed in the cool fedate reflections of his mind.

South's Sermons.
We have fpilt no blood but in the heat of the battle, or the chafe. Atterbury's Sermons.
One playing at hazard, held in many lhands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the beat of play, never obferved a fharper, who fwept it into his hat.
10. Faction ; conteft; party rage.

Our ftate thinks not fo: they are in a moft warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the beat of their divifion.

Sbakefpare's Coriotanus.
I was forry to hear with what partiality and popular heat elections were carried.

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than thofe diftemper'd heats?
11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

## Plead it to lier

With all the ftrength and beats of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendfhip can infpire. Addijon's Cato.
To Heat, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make hot ; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they fhould beat the furnace one feven times more than it was wont to be beated. Dan. iii. 19.
2. To caufe to ferment.

Hops lying undried beats them, and changes their colour.
3. To make the conflitution feverifh.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feaft.
-Ay, to fee meat fill knaves, and wine beat fools. Sbakef. Whatever increafeth the denfity of the blood, even witliout increafing its celerity, beats, becaufe a denfer body is hotter than a rarer.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
4. To warm with vehemence of paffion or deffire.

A noble emulation beats your breaft,
And your own fame now robs you of your reft. Dryden.
5. To agitate the blood and fpirits with action.

When he was well beated the younger champion could not ftand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. Dryden's $\not E n$. Dedication.
He'ater. n. f. [from beat.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to frooth and plait linnen.
HEATH. n.f. [erica, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a fhrub of low ftature: the leaves are fmall, and abide green all the year: the flower confifts of one leaf, is naked, and, for the moft part, fhaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundifh fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many fmall feeds. Miller.
In Kent they cut up the beath in May, burn it, and fpread the afhes.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

## Oft with bolder wing they foaring dare

The purple beath.
Thomfon's Spring.
2. A place overgrown with heath.
Say, from whence

You owe this ftrange intelligence? or why
Upon this blafted beath you Itop our way
With fuch prophetick greeting. Shakefpeare's Macbetb.
3. A place covered with fhrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranyes, and beaths of rofemary, will fmell a great way into the fea. Baccn's Natural Hift ry.
Heath-cock. n.f. [beath and cock.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheafant, beath-cock, and powte.

Carezu's Survcy of Corinwall. Heath-pout. n. f. [beath and pout] A bird.

Not beath-pout, or the rarer bird
Which Phafis or Ionia yields,
More pleafing morfels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields.
Dryden.
Heath-peas. n. $\int$. A fpecies of bitter Vetch, which fee. Heath-rose. n. f. [beath and rofe.] A plant. Ainfworth. HE'ATHEN. n.. . [beyden, German.] The gentiles; the pagans ; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.
Deliver us from the beathen, that we may give thanks to thy holy name.
x Cbro. xvi. 35 .
If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of affent, menn have reafon to be beatbens in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papifts in Spain, and proteftants in England.

Locke.
In a paper of morality, I confider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient beathens.

Addijon's SpeEtator.
Héathen. adj. Gentile; pagan
It was impoffible for a beathen author to relate thefe things, becaufe, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a beathen.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ thenish. adj. [from beathen.]
I. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apoftles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of beathenifh religion, chofen they were, St Paul excepted; the reft unfchooled altogether, and unlettered men.

Hookrr, b. iv.
2. Wild ; favage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their beathenifb feet whatever little they found yet there ftanding.

Spenfer.
That execrable Cromwel made a heathenif or rather inhuman edict againft the poor epifcopal clergy, that they fhould neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach fchool.

Souith's Scrmons
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ 'thenishly. $a d v$. [from beathenijh.] After the manner of heathens.
He'athenism. n.f. [from beathcn.] Gentilifin; paganifm.
It fignifies the acknowledgment of the truc God, in oppofition to beathenifm.

Hammond's Prace. Catecin.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ athy. adj. [from beath.] Full of heath.
This fort of land they order the fame way with the beathy land.

Mortimer's husbandry
To HEAVE. v.a. pret. beaved, anciently hove; part. beavid or boven.

1. To lift; to raife from the ground.

So ftretch'd out huge in length the arch fieind lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence

Had ris'n, or beav'd his head, but that the will
And high permiffion of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large.
Nilton's Paradife Lof, b. i.
2. To carry.

## Now we bear the king

Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being feen, Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the fea
Shakeffeare's Henry V.
3. To raife; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant faw the knight,
His heavy hand he beaved up on high,
And him to duft thought to have batter'd quite. Fa. Queen Unhappy that I an, I cannot beave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majefty
According to my bond, no more nor lefs. Shakefp. K. Lear. He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my perlon, as in confort fought,
Save when he beav'd his fhield in my defence,
And on his naked fide receiv'd my wound. Dryd. Don Seb.
4. To caufe to fwell.

The groans of ghofts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And beave it up: they pant and ftick half way. Dryden. The glittering finny fwarms,
That beave our friths and croud upon our fhores. Thomfon. 5. To force up from the breaft.

> Made fhe no verbal queft?

- Yes, once or twice fhe beav'd the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it preft her heart. Shak. King Lear.
The wretched animal beav'd forth fuch groans,
That their difcharge did firetch his leathern =oat
Alinoft to burfting.
Sbakeff. As you like it.
6. To exalt ; to elevate.

Poor fladow, painted queen;
One beav'd on high, to be hurl'd down below. Sbak. R. III
7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, beaved up into high hope of victory, took the Englifh for foolifh birds fallen into their net, forfook their hill, and marched into the plain.

Hayward.
To Heave. v. n.

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
'Tis fuch as you,
That creep like fhadows by him, and do figh
At each his needlefs beavings; fuch as you
Nourifh the caufe of his awaking. Shakefp. Winter's Tile.
He beaves for breath, which, from his lungs fupply'd,
And fetch'd from far, diftends his lab'ring fide. Dryden.
2. To labour.

The church of England had ftruggled and beaved at a reformation ever fince Wicklif's days.
3. To rife w th pain; to fwell and fall.

Thou haft made my curdled blood run back,
My heart beave up, my hair to rife in briftles.
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part
Weak was the pulfe, and hardly beav'd the heart. Dryden.
No object affects my imagination fo much as the fea or ocean: I cannot fee the beaving of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleafing aftonifhment..

Addifon's SpeEtotor.
Frequent for breath his panting bofom beaves. Prior. The beaving tide
In widen'd circles beats on cither fide. Gay's Trivia. 4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

Heave. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.]

1. Lift ; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guefs whether the next heave of the earthquake would fettle them on the firft foundation, or fwallow them.

Dryden's Don Sebaftian.
2. Rifing of the breaft.

There's matter in thefe fighs; thefe profound beaves
You muft tranfate ; 'tis fit we underfand them. Shakefp.
3. Effort to vomit
4. Struggle to rife.

But after many ftrains and beaves,
He got up to his faddle eaves. Hudilras, p. i. cant. 1.
Heave Offering. n. $\int$. An offering among the Jews.
Ye fhall offer a cake of the firft of your dough for an beave offering, as ye do the beave offering of the threfling floor. Num.
HE'AVEN. n. $\int$. [peofon, which feems to be derived from jeof=b, the places over head, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanfe of the fky.

A ftation like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a beaven kiffing hill. Sbakef. Hamlet.

## Thy race in time to come

Shall fread the conquefts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whofe afcending tow'rs thall beav'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her fhade. Dryden's $E_{n}$.
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the beavens, as the beft Hebrecians underfand them.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
This act, with thouts beav'n high, the friendly band
Applaud.
Dryden's Falles.
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure fouls departed. It is a knell
That fummons thee to beaven, or to hell. Shakef. Macbeth. Thefe, the late
Heav'n banifh'd hoft, left defert utmoft hell.
Milton.
All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in ftation ftood, or juft array,
Sublime with expectation. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
3. The fupreme power; the fovereign of heaven.

Now beav'n help him! Shakefpeare's King Lear. The will
And high permiffion of all-ruling beav'n
Left him at large.
Milton.
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby inftruct the people, and eriabled to prophefy, as a teftimony of their being fent by beaven.

Temple.
4. The pagan gods; the celeftials.

## Our brows

No more obey the beavens than our courtiers. Shak. Cymicl. Take phyfick, ponip;
Expofe thyfelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ft fhake the fuperflux to them,
And fhow the beavens more juft. Shakef. King Lear. They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thofe myfteries which beaven
Will not have earth to know. Shakefpeare's Coriclanus.
Heav'ns! what a fpring was in his ami, to throw!
How high he held his fhieid, and rofe at ev'ry blow. Dryd.
5. Elevation; fublimity.

O, for a mufe of fire, that would afcend
The brighteft beav'n of invention. Sbakefp. Henry V. Prol.
6. It is often ufed in compofition.

Heaven-begot. hegot by a celeftial power.
If I am beav'n-begot, affert your fon
By fome fure fign.
Dryden.
Heaven-born. Defcended from the celeftial regions; natue of heaven.

> If a fever fires his fulphurous blood,

In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,

## And beav'n-born flame.

Dryden's 「uvenal, Sat. 13.
Oh beav'n-bonn fifters ! fource of art!
Who charm the fenfe, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtuc's train along,
Moral truth, and myffick fong!
Heaven-bred. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
Much is the force of beavin-bred poefy. Sbakefieare.
Heaven-euilt. Built by the agency of gods.
My foul infpire,

As when we wrapt Troy's beav'n-built walls in fire. Pope. His arms had wrought the deft!n'd fall
Of facred Troy, and raz'd her beav'n-built wall. Fope. Heaven-directed.

1. Raifed towards the fiky.

Who taught that beav'n-directed fire to rife?
$P_{o j}$ e.
2. Taught by the powers of heaven

O facred weapon! left for truth's defence ;
To all but beaven-directed hands deny'd;
The mufe may give it, but the gods muft guide
Pope.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ avenly. adj. [from beaven.]
I. Refembling heaven; fupremely excellent.
As the love of heaven makes one beavenly, the love of virtue virtuous, fo doth the love of the world make one become worldly.

Sidnej.
Not Maro's mufe, who fung the mighty man ;
Nor Pindar's beav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a fwan. Dryd. 2. Celeftial ; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring firft the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the beav'nly race.
He'avenly. adv.

1. In a manner refembling that of heaven.

In thefe deep folitudes and awful cells,
Where beav'niy penfive contemplation dwells,
And ever-mufing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a veltal's veins?
2. By the agency or infuence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love fhall ever thine
About the fupreme throne
Of him, $t$ ' whofe happy-making fight alone, Our beav'nly guided foul fall climb.
He'avenward. adv. [beaven and peand, Saxon.] Towards heaven.

## I proftrate lay,

By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mourıful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I fpoke.
He'avily. adv. [from beary.]

1. With great ponderoufinefs,
2. Grievounly ; aflictively.

Eafe muft be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blefiings fall beavi'y upon them.

Colitior of Eiver:
3. Sorrowfuliy;
3. Surrowfully; with an air of dejcetion

I came hither to tranfport the tydings,
Which I have beavily born. Sloakefpeare's Macbeth.
Why looks your grace fo beavily to-day ?
-O, I have paft a miferable night. Sbakefpeare's R. III
This O'Neil took very beavily, becaufe his condition in
the army was lefs pleafant to him.
Clarendon
He'aviness. n.f. [from beavy.]

1. Ponderoufnefs ; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The fubject is concerning the beavinefs of feveral bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the ower which may move it
2. Dejection of mind ; depreffion of fpirit.

We are, at the learing of fome, more inclined unto forrow and beavinefs; of fome more mollified, and foftened in mind.

Hocker, b. v. f. $3^{8}$
Heavinefs in the heart of man maketh it ftoop; but a good word maketh it glad.

Prov.xii. 25.
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a feafon ye are in beavinefs, through manifold temptations.
${ }_{1} P_{c t}$ i. 6.
Asainft ill chances men are ever merry;
But beavinefs foreruns the good event. Sbak. Henry IV. Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An beavinefs that's gone. Sbakejpeare's Timpeft
. Inaptitude to motion or thought; Auggifhnefs; torpidnefs; dulnefs of fpirit; languidnefs; languor.

Our ftrength is all gone into beavinefs,
That makes the weight.
Sbak. Ant. and Cleopatra.
What means this beavinefs that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my fenfes? Add. Cato He would not violate that fweet recefs,
And found befides a welcome bcavinefs,
Which reiz'd his eyes.
Dryden.
A fenfation of droufinefs, oppreffion, beavinefs, and laffi tude, are figns of a too plentiful meal. Arbutbri. on Aliment . Oppreflion ; cruh ; aflliction
5. Deepnefs or richnefs of foil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, fo it received fome from other European ports, which, by reafon of the fatnefs and beavinefs of the ground, Egypt did not produce; fuch as metals, wood, and pitch.
HE'AVY. adj. [peafı, Saxon.]

1. Weighty ; ponderous; tending ftrongly to the center ; contrary to light.
Merfennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much beavier than it is.

Wilkins.
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreffed.

Let me not be light ;
For a light wife doth make a heavy hufband. Sbakefpeare. 3. Grievous; oppreffive ; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an beavy, hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind.

2 Mac.v. 23.
Let not your ears defpife my tongue for ever,
Which fhall poffers them with the beavieft found
That ever yet they heard.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
If the caufe be not good, the king himfelf hath a heavy reckoning to make.

Are you fo gofpell'd
To pray for this good man, and for his iffue?
Whofe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
Chartres, at the levee,
Tells with a fneer the tydings beary.
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting brikknefs of appearance.

My beavy eyes, you fay, confefs
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. Prior.
5. Wanting fpirit or rapidity of fentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a beavy writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thoufand copies were befpoke. Swift.
6. Wanting activity ; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a bcavy, dull, degenerate mind. Dryden's Fables. 7. Droufy; dull ; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were beavy with fleep.
8. Slow ; fluggifh

But let thy fpiders, that fuck up thy venom,
And beavy gaited toads lie in their way. Sbake $/$ p. Rich. II. 9. Stupid; foolifh.

This heavy headed revel, Eaft and Weft
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations.
Shakefp.
I would not be accounted fo bafe minded, or beavy headed, that I will confefs that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myfelf. Knolles's Hijfory of the Turks.
10. Burdenfome; troublefome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diverfion of fome of my idle and beavy hours.

Locke's Epijfle to the Reader.
When alone, your time will not lie beavy upon your hands
for want of fome trifing amufement.
11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming againft him, and not
willing that they fhould find his men beavy and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland.

Sacon's Henry VII
12. Not eafily digefted; not light to the ftomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are moft beavy to
the ftomach, which makes baked meat hard of digeftion. Arb. 13. Rich in foil; fertite, as beavy lands.
r4. Deep; cumberfome, as heavy roads
He'avy. ady. As an adverb it is only ufed in compofition heavily.

Your carriages were beavy laden; they are a burden to the weary beaft. If. xlvi. I.
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and
I will give you reft.
Mat. ii. 28.
HE'BDOMAD. n.f. [beblomas, Latin.] A weck; a fpace of feven days.

Computing by the medical month, the firft bebdomad or fep-
tenary confifts of fix days, feventeen hours and a half. Brown.
Hebdómadal. $\}$ adj. [from bebdomes, Latin.] Weekly;
Hebdo'madary. $\}$ confifting of feven days.
As for bibdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their fabbaths, they were obferved by the Hebrews. Brizun. To HEBE'TATE. v. a. [hebeto, Latin ; hebetcr, French.] To dull; to blunt ; to ftupify.

The eye, efpecially if bebetated, might caufe the fame perception. Harvey oin Confumptions.
Beef may confer a robuftnefs on the limbs of my fon, but will bebetate and clog his intellectuals. Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib. Hezeta'tion. n.f. [from bebetate.]
I. The act of dulling.
2. The ftate of being dulled
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ setude. n.f. [hebetudo, Latin.] Dulnefs; obtufenefs; blunitnefs.

The peftilent feminaries, according to their groffnefs or fubtilty, astivity or bibetude, caufe more or lefs truculent plagues.

Harvey on the Plague.
He'braism. n. f. [bebraifme, French; bebraifmus, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom

Milton has infufed a great many Latinifms, as well as Grexcifms, and fometimes Hebraifms, into his poem. Spectator. Hébraist. n. S. [bebraus, Latin.] A man Rilled in Hebrew He'brician. n. f. [from Hebrew.] One filiful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken ior the air or ether than the heavens, as the beft Hebrecians underfand them. Raleigh.

The nature of the Hebrew verfe, as the meaneft Hebrician knoweth, confifts of uneven feet. Peacham.
He'catomb. n. f. [becatombe, French; šaró $\mu$ ßn.] A facrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes
I bid kill fome beafts, but no hecatombs;
None ftarve, none furfeit $f$.
One of there three is a whole becatomb,
And therefore only one of them fhall die
Dryden.
Her triumphant fons in war fucceed,
Addijon.
And flaughter'd becatoimbs around 'em bleed.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{He}^{\prime} \text { стical. } \\ \mathrm{He}^{\prime} \text { стick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [hectique, French, from !éks.]
I. Habitual ; conftitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is flow and continual, and ending in a confumption, is the contrary to thofe fevers which arife from a plethora, or too great fulnefs from obftruction, becaufe it is attended with too lax a ftate of the excretory paffages, and generally thofe, of the fkin; whereby fo much runs off as leaves not refiftance enough in the contractile veffels to keep them fufficiently diftended, fo that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. Quincy.

A bectick fever hath got hold
Of the whole fubftance, not to be controul'd. Donne.
2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No bectick ftudent fcars the gentle maid. Taylor. He'ctick. n. f. An hectick fever.

Like the bectick in my blood he rages,
And thou muft cure me. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
He'ctor. n. f. [from the name of Hector, the great Homeric warriour.]

1. A bully; a bluftering, turbulent, pervicacious, noify fellow.

Thofe ufurping hectors, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be wafhed out but by blood.

South's Sermons.
We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celeftial bector.
Prior.
To Héctor. v. a. [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with infolent authoritative terms.
They reckon they muft part with honour together with their opinion, if they fuffer themfelves to be hectored out of it.

Government of the Tongue.
The weak low fpirit, fortune makes her flave;
But fhe's a drudge, when hecior'd by the brave.
Dryden.
An honeft man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, becioring his fervants, and calling for fupper.

Arbutbnot's Hifl. of Fobn Bull.

To He'ctor. v.n. To play the bully; to blufter.
They have attacked me, fome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only fhewing their tecth, others ranting and bectoring, others fcolding and reviling. Stillingflect.

One would think the beitoring, the forming, the fullen, and all the different fpecies of the angry, fhould be cured. Spect. Don Carlos made her chief director,
That the might o'er the fervants beitor.
Swift.
Henern'ceous. adj. [hederaceus, Lat.] Producing ivy. Dict. HEDGE. $n . f$. [ beace, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bufhes.
It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry ; and is very ufeful for ftakes in bedges.

Mortimer's Husbandry
The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the bedges breath is beyond all perfume. Pope. Through the verdant maze
Of fweet-briar bedges I purfue my walk.
Thomfon.
Hedee, prefixed to any word, notes fomerhing mean, vile, of the loweft clafs: perhaps from a bedge, or bedge-born man, a man without any known place of birth.
There are five in the firft flew: the pedant, the braggart, the bedge-prief, the fool, and the boy.

Sbakejpeare.
The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be prefumed to do.

Swift.
A perfon, who, by his ftile and literature, feems to have been the corrector of a bedge-press in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.

Swift.
To Hence. v. a. [from the noun.]
x. To inclofe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy poffeffion about with thorns. Eccluf. xxviii. 2.t.
Thofe alleys muft be bedged at both ends, to keep out the wind.

Bacon, E ffay 47 .
2. To obftruct.

I will bedge up thy way with thorns.
$H_{0}$ f. ii. 6.
3. To incircle for defence.

England, hedg' $d$ in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, ftill fecure
And confident from foreign purpofes. Sbakef. King Jobn.
There's fuch divinity doth bedge a king,
That reafon can but peep to what it would. Shake. Hamlet.
4. To fhut up within an inclofure.

It muft not be paid and exported in ready money; fo fays our law; but that is a law to belge in the cuckow, and ferves for no purpofe: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange?

Locke.
5. To force into a place already full. This feems to be miftaken for edge. To edge in, is to put in by the way that requires leaft room; but bedge may fignify to thruft in with difficulty, as into a bedge.

Bay not me,
I'll not endure it: you forget yourfelf
To bedge me in: I am a foldier.
Shakef. Fulius Cafar.
When I was hafty, thou delay'dft me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me hedge one moment more
Into thy promife ; for thy life preferv'd.
Dryden.
When you are fent on an errand, be fure to bedge in fome bufinefs of your own. Swift's Directions to the Foctman. To Hedge. v. n. To fhift; to hide the head.

I myfelf fometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceflity, am fain to fhuffle, to bedge, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enfconce your rags, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrafes.

Shakefpeare.
HEDGE-bORN. adj. [hedge and born.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnif'd in this fort,
Dorh but ufurp the facred name of knight,
And fhould, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a bedge-born fwain,
That doth prefume to boaft of gentle blood. Shak. Hen. VI.
Hedge-fumitory. n.f. A plant.
Ainfworth.
Hedge-hog. n. f. [hedge and hog.]

1. An animal fet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like bedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall.
Shakefpeare's Tempeft.
Few have belief to fwallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one fee in the aark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an bedge-hog, boiled in oil, and preferved in a brazen vefiel, effcet.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.
The bedge-bog hath his backfide and flanks thick fet with ftrong and fharp prickles; and befides, by the help of a mufcle, can contract himfelf into a globular figure, and fo withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles.

Ray on the Creation.
2. A term of reproach.

Did'ft thou not kill this king?
-I grant ye.
-Du'ft grant me, bedye-bog?
Sbakef. Ricbard III.
Ainfworth.
Ainjworth.

Hedce-hyssur. n.f. [bedge aud by Jop.] A rpecies of wil-low-wort.
Hedge-hylfip is a purging medicire, and a very rough one: externally it is faid to be a vulnerary. Hill's Mat. Medica. Hedge-mustard. n. f: A plant.

The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointal becomes a long, fender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round feeds. 'rhe fpecies are five. Miller.
Hedge-netcle. n. $\int$ A plant.
Ai. fwor th.
Hedge-Note. n.f. [bedge and note.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be fomewhat better bred, they left there bedge-notes for another fort of poem, which was alfo full of pleafant raillery. Dryderi's Fuvenal, Dedication. HEDCE-pIG. n. $\int$. [hedge and pig.] A young hedge-hog.
Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the bedge-pig whin'd. Shakef. Macbeth. Hedge-Row. n.f. [bedge and row.] The feries of trees or bufhes planted for inclofures.

Sometime walking not unfeen
By bedge-row elms, on hillocks green
Milton.
The fields in the northern fide are divided by bedge-rows of myrtle.

Berkley to Yope.
HE'DGE-SPARROW. n. f. [bedge and fparrow.] A fparrow that lives in bufhes.

The bedge--sparrow fed the cuckoo fo long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. Shakefp. K. Lear. Hédging-bill. $n$. f. [bedge and bill.] A cutting hook ufed in making hedges.

Comes mafter Dametas with a bedging-bill in his hand, chaffing and fwearing.

Sidney. He'dGER. n.f. [from bedge.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loofe traces from the furrow came,
And the fwink'd bedger at his fupper fat.
Milton:
He would be laughed at, that fhould go about to make a fine dancer out of a country bedger at pait fifty. Locke. ToHEED. v. a. [beban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleafure Argus the mufician beeds;
But wonders much at thofe new vocal reeds.
Dryden.
He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landfcape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention beed all the parts of it.
HeEd. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton beed and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running
Mition.
Take beed that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohefion, come not to be united in their heads. Locke.

Thou muft take beed, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's fon.
Addijon's Cato.
2. Caution; fearful attention; fufpicious watch.

Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch difeafes, one of another; therefore, let men take beed of their company. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. $p$. ii.

Take beed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night
Take beed ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of IWindJor.
3. Care to avoid.

We fhould take beed of the neglect or contempt of his worhip.

Tillotjon's Sermons.
4. Notice; obfervation.

Speech muft come by hearing and learning; and birds give more beed, and mark words more than beafts.

Bacon. 5. Serioufnefs; ftaidnefs.

He did unfeal them; and the firft he view'd,
He did it with a ferious mind; a beed
Was in his countenance.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
6. Regard; refpectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no beed is given to what he fays.
Hésdful. adj. [from beed.]

1. Watchful; cautious; fufpicious.

Give him beedful note
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In cenfure of his feeming. Shakejpeare's Hamlet.
2. Attentive; careful; obferving.

I am commanded
To tell the paffion of my fovercign's heart;
-Where fame, late ent'ring at his bredfel cars,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. Shak. H. VI.
To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilft I had been like beedful of the other. Sbakeffeare.
Thou, beedful of advice, fecure proceed;
My praife the precept is, be thine the deed. Fore's Odyfley. Héedfully. adv. [from beedful.] Attentively; carefully; cautioufly.
Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his in-
Aructor,
ftructor, and beelfully liften to his inffructions, as one willing to be led.

Watts.
Héedfulness. n.f. [from beedful.] Caution; vigilance; atention.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ edily. adv. Cautioufly; vigilantly.
Dict.
$\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime}$ ediness. $n$ f. Caution; vigilance. Dict.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime} \mathrm{edless}$. adj. [from beed.] Negligent; inattentive; carclefs; thoughtlefs; regardlefs; unobferving.

The beedless lover does not know
Whofe eyes they are that wound him fo.
Waller.
Heedlefs of verfe, and hopelefs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Dryden. Some ideas, which have more than once offered themfelves to the fenfes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either beedlefs, as in children, or otherwife employed, as in men.
Héedlessly. adv. [from beedlefs.] Carelefsly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilft ye difcharge the duty of matrimony, ye beedleflly flide into fin. Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ edlessness. n.f. [from beedlefs.] Careleflinefs; thoughtleflinefs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they fuffer from knocks and falls, they fhould not be pitied, but bid do fo again; which is a better way to cure their beedlefnefs.
HEEL. n. f. [pele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

He calls to mind his ftrength, and then his fpeed,
His winged beels, and then his armed head;
With thefe $t$ 'avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him truft his feet. Denbam.
If the luxated bone be diftorted backward, it lieth over the

## beel bone.

Wifeman's Surgery.
2. The whole foot of animals.

Pegafus appeared hanging off the fide of a rock, with a fountain running from his beel.

Addifon's Guardian.
3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their mafters to bears and tygers, and fhew them a fair pair of beels for't.

L'Efrange's Fables.
4. To be at the Heels. To purfue clofely ; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
-Upon the beels of my prefentment.
But is there no fequel at the beels of this. Timon.
Mother's admiration ?
Sbakefp. Hamlet.

> Could we break our way

By force, and at our beels all hell fhould rife
With blackeft infurrection, to confound
Heav'n's pureft light.
5. To purfue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to feek their fortunes, being fill chafed by the Englifh navy at their beels, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. Bacon.

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my beels, and chaces me in view.
Otway.
6. To follow clofe as a dependent.

Through proud London he came fighing on,
After th' admired beels of Bolingbroke. Shakef. Henry IV:
7. To lay by the He els. To fetter; to fhackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all
By $t \hbar$ ' beels, and fuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect.
One half of man, his mind,
Is, fui juris, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the heels. Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.
I began to fmoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlefex juftices took care to lay fome of them by the beels.
8. Any thing fhaped like a heel.

Addifon's Freebolder.
At the other fide is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots with.

Martimer's Husbandry.
9. The back part of a ftocken : whence the phrafe to be out at beels, to be worn out.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard ;
Some time I hall fleep out, the reft I'll whiftle:
A good man's fortune may grow out at beels. Sbak. K. Lear.
To Heel. v. $n$. [from the noun.]
i. To dance.

## I cannot fing,

Nor beel the high lavolt, nor fweeten talk. Shakefpeare.
2. To lean on one fide: as, the fhip beels.

Hee'Ler. n. $\int$. [from beel.] A cock that ftrikes well with his heels.
He'el-piece. n.f. [heel and piece.] A piece fixed on the hinder
part of the fhoe, to fupply what is worn away.
To Héel-piece. v.a. [beel and piece.] To put a piece of leather on a fhoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new beel-piecing her fhoes. Arb.
Heft. n. f. [from beave.]

1. Heaving ; effort.

May be in the cup
A fpider fteep’d, and one may drink; depart,

And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one prefent
Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his fides
With violent hefts.
Shake jp. Winter's Tale.
2. [For haft.] Handle.

His oily fide devours both blade and beft. Wal'cr. He'gira. n. f. [Arabick.] a term in chronology, fignifying the epocha, or account of time, ufed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mabomet was forced to make his efcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 62.2, under the reign of the emperor Heracleus.
HE'IFER. n.f: [beappone, Saxon.] A young cow.
Who finds the beifer dead and bleeding freh,
And fees faft by a butcher with an ax,
But will. fufpect 'twas he that made the flaughter? Sbakeff. A beifer will put up her nofe, and fnuff in the air, againit rain.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
For her the flocks refufe their verdant food,
Nor thirlty beifers feek the gliding flood. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Pope's Winter.

## Heigh-ho. inter].

1. An expreffion of flight languour and uneafincis.

Heigh-bo! an't be not four by the day, l'll be hang'd. Shak.
2. It is ufed by Dryden, contrarily to cuftom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll tofs off our ale 'till we cannot ftand,
And beigh-bo for the honour of old England. Dryden.
Height. n. $f$. [from bigh.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any place affigned.

Into what pit thou fee'f,
From what beight fall'n. N.

## Abroad I'll fludy thee,

As he removes far off, that great beights takes. Donne. There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in beight near fifty.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.

## An amphitheatre appear'd,

Rais'd in degrees, to fixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree
Height was allow'd for him above to fee.
Dryden.
An amphitheatre's amazing beight
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. Addifon.
3. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North fea, in the fame beight as Peru to the South.

Abbot's Defcription of the World.
4. Summit; afcent; towering eminence.

From Alpine heights the father firf defcends;
His daughter's hulband in the plain attends. Dryden's En.
Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties,
nor climb the beigbts to which fome others have arrived. Watts.
5. Elevation of rank; ftation of dignity.

By him that rais'd me to this careful beight,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,
I never did incenfe his majefty
Againft Clarence.
Shakefpcare's Richard III.
Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greateft beight attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and ftate. Daniel.
6. The utmoft degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not rife to its height at once. Bacon. Did not fhe
Of Timna firf betray me, and reveal
The fecret, wrefted from me in the beight
Of nuptial love profefs'd?
Hide me from the face
Milton's Agonifes.
Of God, whom to behold was then my beight
Of happinels!

- Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.

7. Utmoft exertion.

Come on, fir; I hall now put you to the beight of your breeding.

Shakefp. All's well that ends well.
8. State of excellence ; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater heights, and enforced with ftronger motives, by the principles of our religion. Addif.
To Héighten. v.a. [from beight.]
r. To raife higher.
2. To improve ; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.

Foreign ftates gave us their affiftance in reducing our country to a ftate of peace; and which of them ufed their endeavours to beighten our confufions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war?

Addifon's Freabolder.
4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for ftate, the height of the roof fhould bear a proportion to the area; fo in the beightenings of poetry, the ftrength and vehemence of figures fhould be fuited to the occafion.

Dryden's Span. Fryar, Dedication.
HE'INOUS. adj. [haineux, French, from bain, hate; or from the Teutonick boon, fhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gefpel of Chrift, if men or
angels fhould attempt，it were moft beinous and accurfed fa－ crilege．

Hooker，l．iii．J． 10.
This is the man fhould do the bloody deed：
The image of a wicked beinous fault
Lives in his eye．
Sbakefpeare＇s King Jobn．
As it is a molt beinous，fo it is a moft dangerous impiety to defpife him that can deftroy us． Tillotfon＇s Sermons．
He＇inously．adv．［from beinous．］Atrocioufly；wickedly．
He＇inousness．n．$f$ ．［from beinous．］Atrocioufnefs；wicked－
nefs．
He who can treat offences provoking to God as jefts and trifles，muft have very little fenfe of the beinoufnefs of them．
HEIR．n． $\int$ ．［heire，old Fr．bares，Latin．］Kogers＇s Sermons． ritor of any thing after the prefent poffeffor．
An beir fignifies the eldeft，who is，by the laws of England， to have all his father＇s land．
What lady is that?
－The beir of Alanfon，Rofaline her name．Shakefpeare． That I＇ll give my voice on Richard＇s fide，
To bar my mafter＇s beirs in true defcent，
God knows，I will not do it．Shake／p．Richard III．
Being beirs together of the grace of life．$\quad$ Pet．iii． 7 ．
The young extravagant beir had got a new fteward，and was refolved to look into his eftate before things grew defperate．

Sunk is the hero，and his glory loft，
And I his beir in mifery alone．
Pope＇s Ody fey．
The beirs to titles and large eftates have a weaknefs in their eyes，and a tendernefs in their conftitutions．Swift． To Heir．v．a．［from the noun．］To inherit．

His fons in blooming youth were fnatch＇d by fate；
One only daughter beir＇d the royal ftate．Dryden＇s 左n． He＇iress．n．f．［from beir．］An inheritrix；a woman that inherits．

An beirefs fhe，while yet alive；
－All that was her＇s to him did give
Waller：
AEneas，though he married the beirefs of the crown，yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father－in－law．Dryd． He＇irless．adj．［from beir．］Without an heir；wanting one to inherit after him．

I ftill think of
The wrong I did myfelf；which was fo much，
That beirlefs it hath made my kingdom．Shakef．Wint．Tale $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{E}}{ }^{\prime}$ irshif．$n$ ．f．［from beir．］The flate，character，or privi－ leges of an heir．

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will，to build an horpital within a year，under pain of being deprived of his beirfhip．

Ayliffe＇s Parergon． He＇irloom．n．f．［heir and jeloma，goods，Sax．］Any furni－ ture or moveable decreed to defcend by inheritance，and there－ fore infeparable from the freehold．

Achilles＇fceptre was of wood，
Tranfmitted to the hero＇s line；
Thence through a long defcent of kings
Came an beirloom，as Homer fings．
Held．The preterite and part．paff．of bold．
A rich man beginning to fall，is beld up of friends． If Minerva had not appeared and beld his hand，he had executed his defign．
HELI＇ACAL．adj．［beliaque，Fr from＂ the luftre of the fun，or falling into it．
Had they afcribed the heat of the feafon to this ftar，they would not have computed from its beliacal afcent．Brown．
He＇liacally，adv．［from beliacal．］
From the rifing of this ftar，not cofmically，that is，with the fun，but beliacally，that is，its emerfion from the rays of the fun，the ancients computed their canicular days．Brown． He is tempeftuous in the Summer，when he rifes beliacally； and rainy in the Winter，when he rifes achronically．Dryden
He＇lical．adv．［helice，Fr．from ${ }^{〔} \lambda \lambda \xi$ ．］Spiral；with many circumvolutions．
The fcrew is a kind of wedge，multiplied or continued by a belical revolution about a cylinder，receiving its motion not from any froke，but from a vectis at one end of it．Wilkins． Hécioid Parabola，in mathematicks，or the parabolick fpiral， is a curve which arifes from the fuppofition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola＇s being bent round into the periphery of a circle，and is a line then paffing through the extremities of the ordinates，which do now converge towards the centre of the faid circle．

Harris．
Helioce＇ntrick．adj．［beliocentrique，Fr．ク̈入ı（O），and شध́vrcoov．］ The beliocentrick place of a planet is faid to be fuch as it would appear to us from the fun，if our eye were fixed in its centre．

Harris．
 telefcope fitted fo as to look on the body of the fun，without offerice to the eycs．
 lielictropium，Latiin．］A plant that turns towards the fun； but more particularly the turnfol，or fun－flower．
＂T is a common obfervation of flatterers，that they are like the belictrope；they open onlv towards the fun，but hhut and contract themfelves at night，and in cloudy weather．
Hélispherical．adj．［boclix and Sphevere．］
The belijpherical line is the rhomb line
is fo called becaufe one the navigation，and is fo called becaufe on the globe it winds round the pole fpi－ rally，and fill comes nearer and nearer to it，but cammot ter－ minate in it．
HE＇LIX．n．J．［belice，Fr． tion．

Find the true inclination of the ferew，together with the certain quantity of water which every beiix dues contain．

Wikinns＇s Dadalus．
HELL．n．f．［pelle，Saxon．］
1．The place of the devil and wioked fouls．
For it is a knell
That fummons thee to heaven，or to bell．Shakef．Macbetb． If a man were a porter of hell gates，he fhould have old turning the key．

## Let none admire

That riches grow in bell；that foil may beft
Deferve the precious bane．
Shakefpeare＇s Macbetb．

Hell＇s black tyrant trembled to behold
Milton．
The glorious light he forfeited of old．
2．The place of feparate fouls，whether good or bad．
－ 11
I will go down to my fon mourning to bell．Gen．vi． 35.
He defcended into bell．
App fles Creed． He defcended into bell．

ApJfles Creed．
3．Temporal death．
of death over－ took me．
$P$ falm xviii． 4.
4．The place at a running play to which thofe who are caught are carried．

Then couples three be fraight allotted there；
They of both ends the middle two do fly；
The two that in mid－place，bell called were，
Muft ftrive with waiting foot，and watching eje，
To catch of them，and them to bell to bear，
That they，as well as they，bell may．fupply．
5．The place into which the taylor throws his fhreds．
This trufty fquire，he had，as well
As the bold Trojan knight，feen bell；
Not with a counterfeited pafs
Of golden bough，but true gold lace．
Hudilras，p．i．
In Covent－garden did a taylor dwell，
Who might deferve a place in his own bell．King＇s Cookery： The infernal powers．

Much danger firfl，much did he fuftain，
While Saul and bell croft his ftrong fate in vain．
Sidney．
t is ufed in compofition by the old ary． modern．
Hell－black．adj．Black as hell．
The fea，with fuch a ftorm as his bare head
In bell－black night endur＇d，would have boil＇d up
And quench＇d the ftelled fires．Sbakefp．
Hell－bred．adj．［hell and bred．］Produced in hell．King Lear．
Heart cannot think what courage and what cries，
With foul enfouldred fmoak and flathing fire，
The bell－bred beaft threw forth unto the fkies．Fairy $Q^{\prime \prime}$ een．
Hell－broth．n． $\int$ ．［bell and broth．］A compofition boiled up for infernal purpofes．

Adder＇s fork，and blind worm＇s fting，
Lizard＇s leg，and owlet＇s wing；
For a charm of pow＇rful trouble，
Like a bell－broth boil and bubble．
Sbakefp．Macbeth．
Hell－doomed．adj．［hell and doom．］Configned to hell．
And reckon＇f thou thy felf with fpirits of heav＇n，
Hell－doom＇d！and breath＇f defiance here and foorn，
Where I reign king？Milton＇s Paradife Loft，b．ii．
Hell－governed．adj．Directed by hell．
Earth gape open wide and eat him quick，
As thou do＇f fwallow up this good king＇s blood，
Which his bell－gcvern＇d arm hath butcher＇d．Sbak．R．III．
Hell－hated．adj．Abhorred like hell．
Back do I tofs thefe treafons to thy head，
With the bell－bated lie o＇erwhelm thiy heart．Shak．K．Lea． Hell－haunted．adj．［bell and baunt．］Haunted by the devil．

Fierce Ofmond clos＇d me in the bleading bark，
And bid me fland expofed to the bleak winds，
And Winter＇s forms，and heav＇n＇s inclemency，
Bound to the fate of this bell－baunted grove．
Heil－hound．$n$ ． $\int$ ．［belle junb，Saxon．］
1．Dogs of hell．
Thou had＇f a Clarence too，and Richard killd him：
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A bell－bound，that doth huint us all to death．Shairsp．R．IIT．
Now the bell－bounds with fuperior fpeed
Had reach＇d the dame，and，faft＇ning on her fide，
The ground with illiuing ftreams of purpie dy＇d．Dyyden．
2．Agent of hell．

## I call'd

My bell-bounds to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting fin with taint had fled
On what was pure.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x.
Hell-kite. n.f. [lell and kite.] Kite of infernal breed. The term bell prefixed to any word notes deteftation.

All my pretty ones?
Did you fay all? What, all? Oh, bell-kite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell fioop?
Hélle bore. n. f. [helleborus, Latin.] Chriftmas flower.
It hath a digitated leaf: the flower confifts of feveral leaves placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a rofe: in the centre of the flower rifes the pointal, encompaffed about the bafe with feveral little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous hulks are gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening longwife, and full of roundifh or oval feeds. Miller
He'liebore White. n. f. [veratrum, Latin.] A plant.
The flower is naked, confifting of fix leaves, expanding in form of a rofe: in the middle arifes the pointal, furrounded by fix threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three rembranaceous fheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full of oblong feeds refembling a grain of wheat, and compaffed by a leafy wing. Miller.
There are great doubts whether any of its fpecies be the true bellebore of the ancients. Miller.

Hélilish. adj. [from bell.]

1. Having the qualities of hell ; infernal; wicked; deteftable.

No benefits fhall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in fome belli/b breaft, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in flander

Victory and triumph to the fon of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquifh by wifdom bellifs wiles., Paradife Regain'd.
2. Sent from hell ; belonging to hell.

O thou celeftial or infernal fpirit of love, or what other heavenly or bellifh title thou lift to have, for effects of both I find in myfelf, have compaffion of me.

Sidney, b. i.
HéLlishly. adj. [from bellijb.] Infernally; wickedly; deteftably.
Hélliehness. n.f. [from bellijb.] Wickednefs; abhorred qualities.
Héllward. adv. [from bell.] Towards hell.
Be riext thy care the fable fheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and bellward turn their face. Pope's Odyy. Helm denotes defence: as Eadbelm, happy defence; Sighelm, victorious defence; Bertbelm, eminent defence: like Amyntas and Boetius among the Greeks.

Gibfon's Camden.
HELM. n.f. [pelm, Saxon, from belan, to cover, to protect.] 1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France fpreads his banners in our noifelefs land
With plumed belm thy flay'r begins his threats. Sbakefpeare.
Mneftheus lays hard load upon his belm. Dryden.
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creft.

More might be added of helms, creRs, mantles, and fupporters.
3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymifts themfelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diftilled parts of a concrete bring its own caput mortuum over the belm.
4. [pelma, Saxon.] The fteerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the belm in ftorms !
And fuch they are make happy ftates. Ben. Fobnf. Catiline. More in profperity is reafon toft
Than fhips in ftorms, their belns and anchors loft. Denh. Fair occafion fhews the fringing gale,
And int'reft'guides the beim, and honour fwells the fail. Pri. 5. The flation of government.

I may be wrong in fome of the means; but that is no material objection againft the defign : let thofe who are at the helm contrive it better.

Swift
6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether Aeerfman or defender is intended ! I think feerfman.

## You flander

The belins o' th' ftate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curfe them as enemies. Shakefp. Coriolanus.
To Helm. v. a. [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. Hanmer.

The very ftream of his life, and the bufinefs he hath belmed, muft give him a better proclamation. Shakefp. Meaf. for Mcaf. He'lmed. adj. [from belm.]
I. Furnifhed with a headpiece.

The belmed cherubim
Are feen in glittering ranks with wings difplay'd. Milton. He'lmet. n. f. [Probably a diminutive of belin.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

## HEL

I law him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From belmet to the fpur all blecding o'er. Shakefp. If. V. Put in their hands thy bruifing irons of wrath,
That they may crufh down with a heavy fall
Th' ufurping belmets of our adverfarics. Shak. Rich.
Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and fome rebound
From his bright fhield, fome on his belmet found. Dijden. Helmínthick. adj. [from ${ }^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \mu v \geqslant \mathcal{O}_{\circ}$.] Relating to worms.

Dict.
To HELP. v. a. preter. belped, or bolp; part. belfed, or bolpen. [bilpan, Gothick; belpan, Saxon.]
I. To affift; to fupport ; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeft hearts good fortune belpeth out. Fairfax, b. ii. God belped him againf the Philiftines. 2 Cbro. xxvi. 7.
They belped them in all things with filver and gold. I Efdr.
A man reads his praycrs out of a book, as a means to belp his.underftanding and direct his expreffions. Stillingffect.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you fhould join to belp him out.
Dryden.
What I offer is fo far from doing any difkindnefs to the caufe thefe gentlemen are encaged in, that it does them a real fervice, and belps them out with the main thing whereat they ftuck.
ilcodward's Natural Hifory.
The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himfelf to belp him out.
2. To remove, or advance by he!p.

Woe to him that is alone when he fallcth; for he hath not another to bel'p him up. Eccl. iv. 10.
Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourfe to thofe foolifh or ill ways in ufe to belp off their time.

Wherever they are at a fland, belp them prefently over the difficulty without any rebuke.

Locke.
3. To free from pain or difeafe.

Help and eafe them, but by no means bemoan them. Locke. 4. To cure ; to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To help him of his blindneifs. Shakefp. Two Gent. of Verona. 5. To remedy; to change for the better.

Ceafe to lament for that thou can'f not belp;
And ftudy help for that which thou lament'ft. Sbakefpeare.
If they take offence when we give none,' it is a thing we cannot belp, and therefore the whole blame muft lie upon them.

Sanderfon.
It is a high point of ill nature to make fport with anderjan's imperfections, that he cannot beip.

Thofe clofing fkies might ifill continue bright;
But who can belp it, if you'll make it night. Dryden: She, betwixt her modefty and pride,
Her wifhes, which the could not help, would hide. Dryden.
It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, becaufe that is a thing which no man can belp in himfelf.

Thofe few who refide among us, only becaufe they cannot 6. belp it.

Swift.
6. To forbear ; to avoid

He cannot belp believing, that fuch things he faw and Atterbury's Sermons.
heard.
I cannot belp remarking the refemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. 7. To promote; to forward.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fafhion of a fugar-loaf reverfed, it will belp the experiment.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
8. To Hexp to. To fupply with; to furnifh with.

Whom they would belp to a kingdom, thofe reign; and whom again they would, they difplace. I Mac. viii. 13

- The man that is now with Tirefas can belp him to his oxen again.

L'Efrange.
In plenty ftarving, tantaliz'd in ftate,
And complaifantly belp' $d$ to all I hate;
Treated, carefs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. Pope.
Help. v.n.
To Help. v. $n$.

1. To contribute affiffance.

Sir, how come it you
Have bolp to make this refcue?
Sbakef. Coriolanus.
Difcreet followers and fervants belp much to reputation. Bac. Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchlefs impudence
Help'd to fupport the knave.
Dryden.
A generous prefent belps to perfuade as well as an agreeable
2. To bring a fupply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors fhould belp out where the mufes failed. Rymer. Help. n.f. [from the verb; bulpe, Dutch.]

1. Affiftance; aid; fupport; fuccour.

Muleaffes, defpairing to recover the city, hardly efcaped his enemies hands by the good help of his uncle.

Knolles.
riles.

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the leaft help from them. Locke. So great is the flupidity of fome of thofe, that they may have no fenfe of the belp adminiftred to them.
2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in ufe as an belp to the teeth of children. Bacon. 3. That which gives help.

Though thefe contrivances increafe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time : that which by fuch belps one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ftrength of a hundred men in one day. Wilkins.
Virtue is a friend and an belp to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deftroys it, and the difeafes of intemperance are the natural product of the fins of intemperance. South.

Another belp St. Paul himfelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epifles.

Locke.
4. Remedy.

There is no belp for it, but he muft be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. Holder on Speech. Hélper. n.f. [from belp.]
I. An affiftant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or affifts. There was not any left, nor any belper for Ifrael. 2 Kings. We ought to receive fuch, that we might be fellow belpers to the truth.

3 fo. viii.
It is impoffible for that man to defpair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
2. One that adminifters remedy

Compaffion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle fpectator, but an belper oftentimes of evils.
3. A fupernumerary fervant.

I live in the corner of a valt unfurnifhed houfe: my family confifts of a fteward, a groom, a belper in the ftable, a footman, and an old maid.
4. One that fupplies with any thing wanted. Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And belper to a hurband. Shak. All's well that ends well. He'spfuil. adj. [help and full.]

1. Ufeful ; that which gives affiftance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their belpful fwords. Sh. He orders all the fuccours which they bring;
The belpful and the good about him run,
And form an army.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab. 2: Wholfome; falutary.

A fkilful chymift can as well, by feparation of vifible elements, draw belpful medicines out of poifon, as poifon out of the moft healthful herbs. Raleigb's Hifory of the World. Hélpless. adj. [from belp.]

1. Wanting power to fuccour one's felf. One dire fhot
Clofe by the board the prince's main-maft bore;
All three now belplefs by each other lie. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. Let our enemies rage and perfecute the poor and the belplefs; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.
2. Wanting fupport or affiftance.

How fhall I then your belplefs fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to feem your friend.
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such belplefs harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.
Fairy '2uecn. 4. Unfupplied; void.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helplefs of all that human wants require. Drjden. He'lplessly. adv. [from belplefs.] Without fuccour; without ability.
HéLplessness, n.f. [from belplefs.] Want of fuccour; want of ability.
Helter-skelter. adv. [As Skinner fancies, from beol fren rceabo, the darknefs of hell; hell, fays he, being a place of confufion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuoully.

Sir John, I am thy Piftol, and thy friend;
And belter-fkelter have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. Sbakefpeare's Henry V.
He had no fooner turned his back but they were at it belterfkelter, throwing books at one another's heads. L'Eftrange. Helve. n. $\int$. [pelfe, Saxon.]. The handle of an axe.

The flipping of an axe from the belve, whereby another is flain, was the work of God himfelf. Raleigh's Hifory.
To Helve. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.
Hem. n. f. [jeem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and fewed to keep the threads from fpreading.
Rowlers mult be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, feam, or thread hanging by. Wifeman. 2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noife uttered by a fudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry bem, and have him. Shakefpeare.
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleafed with any one who takes notice of the ftrength which he fill exerts in his morning bems.

Addijon's Spectator.
3. interject. Hem! [Latin.]

ToHem. v. a.

1. To clofe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border fewed together.
2. To border ; to edge.

All the fkirt about
Was herid with golden fringe.
Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Along the fhoar of filver itreaming Thames,
Whofe rufhy bank, the which his river bems. "Sfenfer.
3. To enclofe; to environ; to confine ; to fhut.

So of either fide, ftretching itfelf in a narrow length, was it beimmed in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders'.

Sidney, b. ii.
What lets us then the great Jerufalem
With valiant fquadrons round about to bem. Fairfax, b. i.
Why, Neptune, haft thou made us ftand alone,
Divided from the world for this, fay they;
Hemm'd in to be a fpoil to tyranny,
Leaving affiction herice no way to fly? Daniel's Civ. War.
I hurry me in hafte away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green.
Pope.
To Hem. v. n. [heminen, Dutch.] Toutter a noife by violent expulfion of the breath.-
He'micrany. $n$. $\int$. [ $n \mu i \sigma v$, half, and egaiviov, the fuull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.
Hémicycle. $n$. $\int$. [ $\dot{\mu} \mu i x u x \lambda$ © ${ }^{\circ}$.] A half round.
He'mina. n. f. An ancient meafure: now ufed in medicine to fignify about ten ounces in meafure.

Quinc
He'mipleg y. $n$. $\int$. [ $\eta^{\prime} \mu \sigma \sigma$, half, and $\pi \lambda n^{\prime} \sigma \sigma \omega$, to ftrike or feize.] A palfy, or any nervous affection relating thercunto, that feizes one fide at a time; fome partial diforder of the nervous fyftem.

The half of a globe when it is fuppofed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateft circles.

That place is earth, the feat of man; that light
His day, which elfe, as th' other bemifphere,
Night would invade. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii
God faw the light was good,
And light from darknefs by the hemifphere
Divided.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b.'vii.

## A hill

Of Paradife, the higheft from whofe top
The hemifphere of earth, in cleareft ken
Stretch'd out to th' ampleft reach of profpect lay. Milt. P. L.
The fun is more powerful in the northern bemijphere, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is flower. Brown.

In open profpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the carth feems join'd unto the 1 ky ;
So in this hemiphere our utmoft view
Is only bounded by our king and you.
Dryden.
Hemisphe'rical. $\}$ adj. [from bimifphere.] Half round; Hemisphe'rick. $\}$ containing half a globe.

The thin film of water fwells above the furface of the water it fwims on, and commonly conftitutes hemifpherical
bodies with it.
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an bemijpherick figure, in much the fame manner as an acorn in its cup.

Woodward on Fofils.
He'mistick. n. f. [nuusixiou; 'bëmifiche, Fr.] Half a verfe.
He broke off in the bemiffick, or midft of the verfe; but feized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the bemiffick.

Dryden's Dufrefnisy.
He'mlock. n. S. bemloc, Saxon.] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute fegments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-fhaped, and unequal: the flower is fucceeded by two fhort chanelled feeds. One fort is fometimes ufed in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was fuch deadly poifon, is generally fuppofed different. , Miller.

He was met even now,
'As mad as the vext fea, finging aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, bemlock. Sbakéfp. King Lear.
We cänot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourifhed by wood or ftones, or that all men will be poifoned by bemlock.

Locke.
Hémorihage. $\}^{n . \int \text {. [aiuoppopayia; bemorragie, French.] A }}$ He'morrhagy. $\}$ violent flux of blood.

Great hemorrbagy fucceeds the feparation. Ray.
Twenty days fafting will not diminifh its'quantity fo much as one great bemorrbage. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
 The piles; the emrods.

$$
1 \text { got the bemorrboids. }
$$

Swift.
He'morrhoidal. adj. [bemoriboidal, Fr. from bemoriboids.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Befides there are hemorrhages from the nofe and bemorrboidal veins, and fluxes of rheum.

Ray on the Creation.
Emburt

## HEN

Emboft upon the field, a battle ftood
Of leeches, fpouting bemorrboidal blood. Gartb's Dippenfat. HEMP. n. f. [bxnep, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarfe linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves oppofite to one another: the flowers have no vifible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnfhire in great quantities for its bark, which is ufeful for cordage, cloth, \& and the feed affords an oil ufed in medicine. Miller.

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not bemp his windpipe fuffocate. Sloakef. Hen.V.
Hemp and flax are commodities that deferve encouragement,
both for their ufefulnefs and profit. Mortiner's Husbandry. Hemp Agrimony. n. f. A plant.

The common bemp agrimony is found wild by ditches and fides of rivers. Miller.
He'mpen. adj. [from beinp.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a bempen rope he wears. Fairy 2 ueen, b. i. Behold
Upon the bempen tackle fhip-boys climbing. Shak. Hen. V.
Ye fhall have a bemipen caudle then, and the help of a hatchet.

Shakefpeare's Fienry VI. p. iii.
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wift not when the bempen fring I drew.
HEN. n. $\int$. [penne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.] 1. The female of a houfe-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheafant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the bens have not.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Whilft the ben bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ftand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his fongs during the whole time of her fitting.

Addifon's Spectator.

## The wild duck hence

O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the tracklefs wafte
The heath ber flutters.
Thomifon's Spring.
Hen-driver. $n$. $\int_{\text {. ' [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk. }}$
The ben-driver I forbear to name. Walton's Angler.
He'n-harm. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. A kind of kite. Ainfw. So called
He'N-harrier. $\}$ probably from deftroying chickens.
Hen-hearted. adj. [ben and beart.] Daftardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.
Hen-pecked. adj. [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife. A ftepdame too I have, a curfed the,
Who rules my ben-peck'd fire, and orders me. Dryd. Virgil.
The neighbours reported that he was hen-pecked, which was impoffible, by fuch a mild-fpirited woman as his wife. Arbuthn.
Hen-Roost. n. $\int$. [ben and roofl.] The place where the poultry reft.

Many a poor devil ftands to a whipping poft for the pilfering of a filver fpoon, or the robbing of a ben-roof. L'Eftr. Her houfe is frequented by a company of rogues, whom She encourageth to rob his ben-roofts.

Swift.
If a man profecutes gipfies with feverity, his ben-rooft is fure to pay for it.

They oft have fally'd out to pillage
Addijon's Spectator.
The hen-roofts of fome peaceful village.
Tickell.
Hens-feet. n. f. A kind of plant.
Ainfworth.
He'nbane. n. f. [hyofcyamus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are foft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is fhort, bell-fhaped, and divided into five fegments: the flower confifts of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelofe, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five fegments, having five obtufe ftamina: the fruit, which is inclofed within the calyx, refembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many fmall feeds. It is very often found growing upon the fides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poifonous plant. Miller.

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or benbane juice, to fwell' 'em 'till they burf.
Dryden.
He'nbit. n. f. A plant.
In a fcarcity in Silefia a rumour was fpread of its raining millet-feed; but it was found to be only the feeds of the ivy
leaved fpeedwell, or fmall benbit. 'Derbam's'Phyf. Theology.
HENCE. adv. or interj. [peonan, Saxon; bennes, old Englifh.]

1. From this place to another.

Difcharge my follow'rs; let them bence away,
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. Sbak. R. II.
Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us bence. Milton's P.L.
A fullen prudence drew thee bence
From noife, fraud and impertinence.
Rofcommon.
2: Away ; to a diftance.
Be not found here; bence with your little ones. Shak. Macb. Hence with denial vain, and coy excufc.

Milton.
3. At a diftance ; in other place.

Why fhould I then be falfe, fince it is true
That I mult die here, and live bence by truth? Sbakefpeare:
All members of our caufe, both here and bence,
That are infinewed to this action. Shiakifp. Henry IV.
4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reafon well to-day about one fort of matters, cannot at all reafon to-day about others, though perhaps a yeat bence he may.

Locke.
Let not pofterity a thoufand years bence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.
5. For this reafon; in confequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wifdom.

Tillotjon; Sermon t.
6. From this caufe; from this ground

By too ftrong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: bence may be deduced the force of exercife in helping digeffion. Arbutbnot on Aliments 7. From this fource; from this original; from this ftore.

My Flora was my fun; for as
One fun, fo but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed bence
Their light and grace, as ftars do thence.
Suckling.
8. From bence is a vitious expreffion, which crept into ufe even among good authors, as the original force of the word bence was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author prophefy'd from bence,
Behold on Latian fhores a foreign prince!
From the fame parts of heav'n his navy ftands;
To the fame parts on earth. Dryden's 压. b. vii.
To Hence. v. a. [from the adverb.] To fend off; to difpatch to a diftance. Obfolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to mc;
With that his dog he benc' $d^{\prime}$, his flock he curft. Sidney.
Henceforth. adv. [penonfoni', Saxon.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinfmen,
Hencefforth be earls.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb:
Never henceforth fhall I joy again;
Never, oh never, fhall I fee more joy. Sbakef. Henry VI. Happier thou may'ft be, worthicr can'ft not be ;
Tafte this, and be benceforth among the gods,
Thyfelf a goddefs. Milton's Par. Loft, b. v.
Inever from thy fide benceforth will firay,
'Till day droop.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
If we treat gallant foldiers in this fort,
Who then benceforth to our defence will come? Dryden.
Hencefórward. adv. [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair fhining funs, Shakef. Fienry VI.
Henceforward it fhall be treafon for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. Shakejpeare's Henry VI. p. ii. Pardon, I befeech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. Shak: R:meo and Ful.
The royal academy will admit benceforward only fuch who are endued with good qualities. Dryden's Dufrefroy.
He'nchman. n. $\int$. [pỳnc, a fervant, and man, Skinner; benzre, a horfe, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Ubfolete.

Why fhould Titania crofs her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my benchman. Shakefpeare's Midf. Night's Dream.
'Three benchmen were for ev'ry knight affign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind.
Dryden:
To Hend. v. a. [pensan, Saxon, from bendo, low Latin, which feems borrowed from band or bond, Tcutonick.]
I. To feize; to lay hold on.

With that the fergeants bent the young man flout,
And bound him likewife in a worthlefs chain. Fairfax, b.ii.
2. To croud; to furround. Perhaps the following paffage is corrupt, and hould be read bemmed.

The generous and graveft citizens
Have. bent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering.
Shakeff. Meaf. for Meafure.
Héndecagon. n. $\int$. [evdere and $\gamma$ wió $\alpha$.] A figure of eleven fides or angles.
Hepa'tical. \}adj. [hepaticus, Latin; bepatique, French, from Hepa'tick. $\}$ ทitap.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is fomach blood; if red and copious, it's hepatick. Harvey on Confumptions.

The cyftick gall is thick, and intenfely bitter; the bepatick gall is more fluid, and not fo bitter. Arbuthr. on Aliments. Heps. n. f. Hawthorn-berries, commonly written bips. Ainfw. In hard Winters there is obferved great plenty of heps and haws, which preferve the friall birds from farving. Bacon. Heptaca'psular. adj. [éwfa and capfula.] Having feven cavities or cells.
HE'PTAGON. n. $\int$. [heptagone, French; $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\xi} \boldsymbol{\omega} 7 \alpha$ and $\gamma$ wis' $\alpha$.] A figure with feven fides or angles.
HEPTA'GONAL. adj. [from beptagon:] Having feven angles or fides.
 fold government.

In the Saxon beptarch,y I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they defcended, ufed 隹ields. Camden. England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it
into a monarcliy; for the materials thercof were extant before, namely, under the bepiarchy. Hale's Origin of Mankind. The next returning planetary hour
Of Mirs, who fhar'd the beptarchy of pow'r,
His fleps bold Arcite to the temple bent.
Dryden.
Her. pron. [pela, per, in Saxon, flood for their, or of them, which at length became the female poffeffive.]

1. Belonging to a female ; of a the; of a woman:

## About his neck

A green and gilded finake had wreath'd itfelf
Who with ber head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth.
Shakejp. As you like it.
Still new favourites the chofe,
'Till up in arms my paffion rofe,
And caft away ber yoke.
One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the fov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful ber face;
But fo weak and fmall ber wit,
That the to govern were unfit,
And fo Sufanna took her place.
Cowley.
2. The oblique cafe of Be.

England is fo idly king'd,
Her fceptre fo fantaftically borne,
That fear attends ber not.
Shakefpeare's Henry V.
She cannot feem deform'd to me,
And I would have ber feem to others fo.
The moon arofe clad o'er in light,
With thoufand flars attending on her train ;
With bor they rife, with ber they fet again.
Cowley.
Should I be left, and thou be loft, the fea,
That bury'd ber I lov'd, fhould bury me.
Cowley.
s. thoroun. This is ufed when it refers to a fubftantive going before: as, fuch are ber charms, fuch charms are bers. This pride of bers,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. Shakefpeare. Thine own unworthinefs,
Will fill that thou art mine not bers confefs.
Some fecret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, hers could mend.
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to fave a crown, not bers, but yours.
HE RALD. n.f. [berault, French; berald, German.]

1. An oficer whofe bufinefs it is to regifter genealogies, adjuft enfigins armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meffagres between princes, and proclaim war and peace:

May none, whofe fcatter'd names honour my book,
Fcr frict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis' gaintt the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no berald am. Ben. Fobnfon's Epigrams.
When time hall ferve, let but the herald cry,
And lll appear again. Shake/p. King Lear.
After my death I wifh no other berald,
No other fpeaker of my living actions,
But Tuch an honeft chronicler as Griffith. Sbakef. Hen.VIII.
Embaffador of peace, if peace you chufe;
Or berald of a war, if you refufe. Dryden's Ind. Emperor. Pleafe thy pride, and fearch the berald's roll, Where thou fhalt find thy famous pedigree.
2. A prccurfor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moft mighty gods, by tokens, fend
Such dreadful heralds to aftonifh us. Shak. Fulius Cafar.
It was the lark, the horald of the morn. Sbakefpeare.
To He'rald. v.a. [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. A word not ufed.

## We are fent

To give thee from our royal mafter thanks ;
Only to berald thee into his fight,
Not pay thee.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Héraldry. n.f. [beraulderie, French, from berald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of beraldry.
Peacbam.
Grant her, befides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere beraldry began. Dryden's 7 uvenal.
Twas no falfe beraldry, when madnefs drew
Her pedigree from thofe who too much knew.
2. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; the
Makes pearls and planets humble beraldry.
HERB. n.f. [herbe, French; berba, Latin.]
Herbs are thofe plants whofe ftalks are foft, and have
thing woody in them; as grafs and hemlock. In fuch a night
Medea gatlier'd the enchanted berbs
That did renew old 牛fon. Sbakefp. Merch. of Venice.
Efpoured E ith fweet-fwelling berbs
Unhappy, from whon thill conceal'd do
Uned
Onhappy, from whom ftill conceal'd does lic
Of herbs and ronts the harmlefs luxury.
Milton.
If the leaves are of chief ure to us, then we catlly. borls; as fage and mint.

Watts's Logick.

## H E R

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have frong grinders, and chew much. Arbuthnot on Aliments. Herb Chriftopher, or Bane-berrics. n.f. A plant.

The flower confifts of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a rofe : in its centre arifes the ovary, which becomes a foft fruit or berry of an oval fhape, and filled with feeds in a double row, which for the moft part adhere together. Miller.
Herpa'ceous. adj. [from berba, Latin.]

1. Bèlonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an herbaceous plant, refembling the water flower-de-luce. Brown.
2. Feeding on vegetables.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the berbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables. Derham's Phy. Theology.
Hérbage. n. f. [berbage, French.]

1. Herbs collectively ; grafs; pafture:

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal fnow;
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitlefs fields.
Dryden.
At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with herbage, and thronged with animals. Woodward's Nat. Hift. 2. The tythe and the right of pafture. Ainfworth.

Hérbal. n. f. [from berb.] A book containing the name and defcription of plants.

We leave the defcription of plants to berbals, and other like books of natural hiftory. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Such a plant will not be found in the berbal of nature. Bro.
As for the medicinal ufes of plants, the large berbals are ample teftimonies thereof. More's Antid. againfl Atheifm. Our berbals are fufficiently fored with plants. Baker
Hérbalist. n. f. [from berbal.] A man fkilled in herbs.
Herbalifts have thus diftinguifhed them, naming that the male whofe leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6
Hérbar. n.f. [A word, I believe, only to be found in Spenjer.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and berbars daintily. Fairy 2 uren.
$H_{E^{\prime}} \operatorname{ran}^{2}$ ist. n.f. [herbarius, from herba, Latin.] One fkilled in herbs.

Herbarifts have exercifed a commendable curiofity in fubdividing plants of the fame denomination. Boyle.

He was too much fwayed by the opinions then current amongtt berbarifts, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were fufficient to conftitute a fpecifick difference.

Ray on the Creation.
As to the fuci, their feed hath been difcovered and Thewed me firft by an ingenious herbarif. Derbam's Phy. Theology. He'rbelet. n. f. [Diminutive of berb, or of berbula, Latin] A fmall herb.

Even fo
Thefe berbelets fhall, which we upon you ftrow. Shakefp. Herbe'scent. adj. [herbefcens, Latin.] Growing into herbs. He'rbid. adj. [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.
Héreorist. n. f. [from herb.] One curious in herbs. This feems a miftake for herbariff.

A curious berborift has a plant, whofe flower perifhes in about an hour.
He'r BOROUGH, n. $\int$. [herberg, German.] Place of temporary refidence. Now written harbour.
The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms fet up in his laft herborough; faid he was taken and committed upon fufpicion of treafon, no witnefs appearing againft him. Ben. Foobnfor's Difcoveries.
He'rbous. adj. [herbofus, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.
He'rbulent: adj. [from herbula.] Containing herbs. Dict.
He'rbwoman. n. f. [berb and woman.] A woman that fells
herbs.
I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and
baker; even my berbwoman dunned me as I went along. Arb.
He'rby. adj. [ftom berb.] Having the nature of herbs.
No fubftance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and fone, yieldeth any mofs or beriy fubfance. Bacon.
HERD. $n$ f. [peond, Saxon.]

1. A number of beafts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Flocks and berds are heep and oxen or kine.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. Shakef. Merchant of Ferice.
There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the fhore. Addifon
2. A company of men, in contempt or deteftation:

Survey the world, and where one Cato thines,
Count a degenerate berd of Catilines. Dryden's Yuven.
I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the inultitude, or nature truths by the berd.

Locke:
3. It anciently fignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is fill ufed. [bÿnd, Saxon,] a fenfe ftill retained in compofition: as goatherd.
To Herd. v.n. [from the noun.]
Y. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women thould, in danger, berd like deer. Drjden.

## HER

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them berd together, like fellow-failors in a form.

Norris.
2. To alfociate.

I'il berd among his friends, and feem
One of the number.
And undiftinguinh'd pafs among the crowd fools,
To Herd. v. a. To throw among the crowd. Walfb.
The reft,
However great we are, honeft and valiant,
Are berded with the vulgar.
Ben. 'Juonnon's Catiline.
He'rdgroom. n. f. [herd and groom.] A keeper of herds.
But who fhall judge the wager won or loft?
That fhall yonder berdgroom, and none other,
Which over the pouffe hitherward doth poft.
He'rdman. ?n. $\int$. [berd and man.] One employed in spenfer. HE'RDSMAN. $\}$ ing herds: formerly, all owner of herds.

A berlfinan rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a berdfinar, if e'er thou
Thefe rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devife a death cruel for thee. Shakef. Winter's Tale. Scarce themfelves know how to hold
A fheephook, or have learn'd ought elfe the leaft
That to the faithful berdman's art belongs.
Milton.
There oft the Indian birdfnam, fhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pafturing herds
At loop-boles cut through thickeft fhade. Milt. Par. Lof.
So fands a Thracian berdfman with his fpear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.
The berdfmon, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.
When their birdfmon could not agree, they parted by confent.
HERE. adv. [per, Saxen; bier, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy bere approach,
Old Siward, with ten thoufand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was fetting forth. Shake/p. Macbeth. I, upon my frontiers bere,
Keep refidence.
Here nature firft begins
Her fartheft verge.
How wretched does Prometheus' ftate appear,
While he his fecond mis'ry fuffers bere!
Cowley.
To-day is ours, we have it bere.
Cowley.
2. In the prefent ftate.

Thus fhall you be happy bere, and more happy hereafter.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
3. It is ufed in making an offer or attempt.

Then here's for earneft:
'Tis finifh'd, and the dufk that yet remains
Is but the native horrour of the wood. Dryden's K. Attbur.
However, friend, bere's to the king, one cries ;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. Prior.
4. It is often oppofed to there. Difperfedly; in one place and another

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
-'T is neither bere nor there. Sbakeffeare's Othello.
We are come to fee thee fight, to fee thee foigne, to fee thee traverfe, to fee thee bere, to fee thee there. Shakefpeare.

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poft bere for help, feek there their followers. Daniel.
I would have in the heath fome thickets made only of fweet briar and honey-fuckle, and fome wild vine amongft; and the ground fet with violets; for thefe are fweet, and profper in the thade; and thefe to be in the heath here and there, not in order.

Bacon's E:fays.
The devil might perhaps, by inward fuggeftions, have drawn in bere and there a fingle profelyte. Gover. of the Tongue.

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not prefently, by raifing continued ftreets in any one part; but at firft bere a houfe, and there a houfe, to which others by degrees were joined.

Spratt's Sermons.
He that rides poft through a country may be able to give fome loofe defcription of bere a mountain and there a plain, bere a molafs and there a river, woodland in one part, and favanas in another.
5. Here feems, in the following paffage, to mean this place.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lofeft bere, a better where to find. Shakefp. K. Lear.
Hereabo'uts. adv. [here and about.] About this place.
I faw bereabouts nothing remarkable, except Auguftus's bridge.
Herea'fier. adv. [bere and after.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear bereafier, rather than ftory him in his own hearing. Shakef. Cymbeline.

## HER

The grand-child, with twelve fons increas'd, departs From Canaan, to a land bereafter call'd
Egypt. Milton's
Hereafter he from war Ahall come
And bring his Trojans peace.
Dryden.
2. In a future ftate.

Dryan
Hereateter. n. $\int_{\text {. A future ftate. }}^{\text {en }}$
'Tis the divinity that ftirs within us;
'Tis heaven itfelf that points out an bercafter,
And intimates eternity to man. Adilifon's Caro. 1 fill fhall wait

Prior.
Some new bereafter, and a future ftate.
Herea't. adv. [bere and at.] At this.
One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended bereat, demanded what this fingularity could mean. Hooker, b. ii. Hereby'. adv. [hele and by.] By this.

In what eftate the fathers refted, which were dead before, it is not berbby either one way or other determined. Hooker.
Herely the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this defcription no confideration of colours. Brown.
The acquifition of truth is of infinite concernment: bere-
$b y$ we become acquainted with the nature of things. Watts. Heréditable. adj. [bares, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.
Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy bereditalle, the puwer which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. Locke.
Héreditament. n. $\int$. [haredium, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary eftate.
HERE'DITARY. adj. [bereditaire, French; bereditarius, Lat.] Poffeffed or claimed by right of inheritance; defcending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, bereditary ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. Sbakefpeare: Thefe old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them bereditary. Shakefpeare. He thall afcend
The throne bereditary, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. Milt. Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their fight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own bcreditary fkies
Dryden's Ovid.
When heroick verfe his youth fhall raife,
Dyn's Ovia. And form it to bereditary praife.

Dryden's Virgil. réditarily. adv. [from bercditary.] By inheritance.
Here is another, who thinks one of the greateft glories of his father was to have diffinguifhed and loved you, and who
loves you bereditarily. loves you bereditarily.

Pope to Swift.
Herei'n. adv. [bere and in.] In this.
How highly foever it may pleafe them with words of truth to extol fermons, they thall not herein offend us. Hooker, b.v.

My beft endeavours fhall be done bercin. Shakefpeare.
Since truths, abfolutely neceffary to falvation, are fo clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unlefs we be notoriounly wanting to ourfelves, hercin the fault of the judgment is refolved into a precedent default in the will.
Herei'nto. adv. [here and inito.] Into this.
Becaufe the point about which we ftrive is the quality of our laws, our firft entrance bereinto cannot better be made than with confideration of the nature of law in general. Hooker. Hereóf. adv. [here and of.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. Shakefpeare. Hereo'n. adv. [here and on.] Upon this.

If we fhould ftrictly infift bereon, the pofibility might fall into queftion.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.
Hereóut. adv. [bere and out.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly.
Spenfer.
2. All the words compounded of bere and a prepofition, except bereafter, are obfolete, or obfolefcent; never ufed in poetry, and feldom in profe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.
Heremítical, adj. [It fhould be written eremitical, from eremite, of "乡 $\rho \eta \mu(G)$, a defart; beremitique, French.] Solitary; fuitable to a hermit.
You defcribe fo well your beremitical ftate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock.

Pope.
He'resy. n.f. [herefie, French; harefis, Latin; áıgevis.] Ape. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Herefy prevaileth only by a counterfeit thew of reafon, whereby notwithftanding it becometh invincible, unlefs it be convicted of fraud by manifeft remonftrance clearly true, and unable to be withftood.

Hoiker, b. iii
As for fpeculative berefies, they work mightily upon mens wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in ftates.

Bacon, Eflay 59

Let the truth of that religion I profefs be reprefented to her judgment, not in the odious difguifes of levity, fchifm, berefy, novelty, cruelty, and difloyalty.

King Charles.
Héresiarch. n. $f$. [hereffarque, French; ängerrs and $\alpha^{\prime} \rho \chi^{\grave{n}}$.] A leader in herefy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an herefarch.

Stillingficet.
HE'RETICK. n.f. [beretique, Fr. ábgerixòs.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppofition to the catholick church.

I rather will furpeet the fin with cold
Than thee with wantonnefs; thy honour ftands,
In him that was of late an beretick,
As firm as faith. Shak. Merry Wives of WindJor.
Thefe things would be prevented, if no known beretick or fchifmatick be fuffered to go into thofe countries. Bacon. No bereticks defire to fpread
Their wild opinions like thefe Epicures.
Davies.
Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a beretick inftead of a father:

Baker on Learning.
When a Papift ufes the word bcreticks, he generally means Proteftants; when a Proteftant ufes the word, he means any perfons wilfully and contentiounly obftinate in fundamental errours.

Watts's Logick.
Hire'tical. adj. [from beretick.] Containing herefy.
How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chrift under the colour of herefy, when they cannot but grant it poffible even for him to be, as touching his own perfonal perfuafion, beretical, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chicfeft place of authority over the fame?

Hooker, b. iii. S. I.
Conftantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealoufy that thofe words had fome berctical meaning. Decay of Piety. Herétically. adv. [from beretical.] With herefy. Heretó. adv. [hcre and to ] To this; add to this.
Heretofo're. adv. [bercto and fore.] Formerly; anciently. Lord Amphialus, faid the, I have long defired to know you beretofore, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perfon.

Sidney.
So near is the connection between the. civil fate and religious, that beretofore you will find the government and the priefthood united in the fame perfon.

Soutb's Sermons.
We now can form no more
Long fchemes of life, as beretofore.
Swift.
Hereunto, adv. [bere and unto.] To this.
They which rightly confider after what fort the heart of man bereunto is framed, muft of neceffity acknowledge, that whofo aflenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whofe words they are. Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
Agreeable bereunto might not be amifs to make children, as foon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ftory of any thing they know.
Herewithe. adv. [here and with.] Withthis.
You, fair fir, be not berewith difmaid,
But conftant keep the way in which ye ftand. Fai. 2 ueen. Eferezuith the cafle of Hame was fuddenly furprifed by the Scots. Háriot. n [penerib, Savon] fine paid to the He'riot. n. f. [jenerilb, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beft thing in the landholder's poffeffion.
This he detains from the ivy; for he Chould be the true poffeffory lord thereof, but the olive difpenfeth with his confcience to pals it over with a compliment and an beriot every year.

Though thou confume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a beriot due.
Cleaveland.
I took him up, as your beriot, with intention to have made
he beft of him, and then have brought the whole produce of the beft of him, and then have brought the whole produce of
him in a purfe to you.
Dryden's Don Sebafiaian. him in a purfe to you.

Dryden's Don Sebafian.
perfon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.
By the canon law this fon thall be legitimate and beritable, according to the laws of England.
Héritage. ni f. [beritage, French.]

1. Inheritance; eftate devolved by fucceffion; eftate in general.

Let us our father's beritage divide.
Hubberd's Taie. He confiders that his proper home and beritage is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a gueft that tarries but a day. Rogers's Sermons.
2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, fave thy people, and blefs thine beritage. Com. Pr.
HER ИA'PHRODITE. n. $\int$. [bermapbrodite, French, from iguñs and appoditn.] An animal uniting two fexes.

Man and wife make but one right

## Canonical hermaphrodice.

Cleaveland.
Monftrofity could not incapacitate from marriage, witnefs hermaphrodites.
Hermaphrodi'tical. adj. [from bermaphrodite.] Partaking of both fexes.
There may be equivocal feeds and bermaphroditical principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

HERME'TICAL. $\}$ adj. [from Hermes, or Mercury, the imaHERMETTICK. $\}$ gined inventer of chymiftry; bermetique, French.] Chymical.

An bermetical feal, or to feal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glafs 'till it is juft ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twift it clofe together. 2 uincy.
The tube was clofed at one end with diachylon, inftead of an bermetical feal.

Boyle.
Herme'tically. adv. [from bermetical.] According to the hermetical or chimick art.
He fuffered thofe things to putrefy in bermetically fealed glaffes, and veffels clofe covered with paper; and not only fo, but in veffels covered with fine lawn, fo as to admit the air and keep out the infects: no living thing was ever produced there. $\underset{\substack{\text { HE'RMIT. } \\ \text { enuíns.] }}}{\text { n. } \int \text {. [bermite, French; contracted from eremite, }}$ غяпиііт ns.]

1. A folitary;'an anchoret; one who retires from fociety to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd bermit, fivefcore Winters worn,
Might fhake off fifty looking in her eye.
Sbakefpeare.
You were pleafed to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in fo eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opiniosi, fuch as an bermit rather than a courtier can render. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a bermit, and retired into this folitary fpot.

Addifin on Italy.
Come, infpiration, from thy bermit feat,
By mortals feldom found. Thomfon's Summer.
2. A beadfman ; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For thofe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to thém,
We reft your bermit. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
He'rmitage. n. $\int$. [hermitage, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pafs
Forth to an hill, that was both fteep and high ;
On top whereof a facred chapel was,
And eke a little bermitage thereby. Fairy Queen, b. i. Go with fpeed
To fome forlorn and naked bermitage,
Remote from ail the pleafures of the world. Sbakefpeare.
And may at laft my weary age
Find out the peaceful bermitage,
The hairy gown and moffy cell,
Where I may fit and rightly fpell
Of every far that heav'n doth fhew,
And ev'ry herb that fips the dew.
Miltorn.
About two leagues from Fribourg we went to fee a bermitage: it lies in the prettieft folitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.

Addifon on Italy.
$H_{E^{\prime}}$ rmitess. n. $\int$. [from bermit.] A woman retired to devotion.
HE'RMITICAL. adj. [from bermit.] Suitable to a hermit.

Hermodaciyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and reprefents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firft brought into medicinal ufe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people ufe them, while frefh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roafting them for food, which they eat in order to make themfelves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are now little ufed.

Hill's Mat. Med.
Hern.. n. f. [Contracted from Heron, which fee.]
Birds that are moft eafy to be drawn are the mallard, fwan, bern, and bittern.

Peacham on Drawing.
He'rnhill. n.f. [hern and bill.] An herb. Ainfworth.
$H E^{\prime} R N I A$. n. $\mathcal{S}$. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diverfified by the name of the part affected.

A bernia would certainly fucceed. Wijeman's Surgery.
HE'RO. n. $\int$. [beros, Latin; njowis.]
I. A man eminent for bravery.

In which were held, by fad deceafe,
Heroes and heroeffes.
Chapman's Odj $\sqrt{\text { ey }}$.
I fing of beroes and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things.
Ciwley.
Heroes in animated marble frown.
Pope.
In this view he ceafes to be an bero, and his return is no longer a virtue. $P$ ope's Ody $\sqrt{f e y}$, Notes.

There are thy honours, not that here thy bult
Is mix'd with berces, or with kings thy duft.

## Herois, kings,

Joy thy wifh'd approach to fee.
2. A man of the higheit clafs in any refpect.

Welfed. male hero.

In which were held, by fad deceafe,
Heroes and beroeffes.
Chapman's Odificy.

Ieróical. adj. [from bero.] Befitting an horo ; heroick. Mufidorus was famous over all Afia for his beroical enterprizes. Though you have courage in an beroical degree, I afcribe it to you as your fecond attribute.

Dryden's Fables, Dedic.
Heróically, adv. [from beroical.] After the way of a hero; fuitably to an hero.

Not beroically in killing his tyrannical coufin. Sidney, b. ii. Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, beroically mad.
Dryden.
Hero'ick. adj. [from hero; beroizue, French.]
I. Productive of heroes.

## Bolingbroke

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that heroick line. Shake/p. Hen. VI.
2. Noble; fuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous ; intrepid enterprifing; illuftrious.

Not that which juftly gives beroick name
To perfon, or to poem.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. ix.
Verfe makes beroick virtue live,
But you can life to verfes give.
Waller.
3. Reciting the acts of herocs

Methinks beroick poefy, 'till now,
Like fome fantaftick fairy land did fhow.
Cowley.
I have chofen the moft heroick fubject which any poet could defire: I have taken upon me to defcrive the motives, the beginning, progrefs and fucceflies of a moit juit and neceffary war.

Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface
An beroick poem is the greateft which the foul of man is capable to perform : the defign of it is to form the mind to heroick virtue by example.

Dryden.
Hero'ickly. adv. [from beroick.] Suitably to an hero. Heroically is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samfon hath quit himfelf
Like Samfon, and beroickly hath finim' A life heroick.

Militon's Agoniftes.
He'roine. n. f. [from bero; beroine, French] A female hero. Anciently, according to Englifh analogy, beroefs.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-ftrung, and ftiffer bent her fofter foul;
The beroine affum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.
Dryden.
Then fhall the Britifh ftage
More noble characters expofe to view,
And draw her finifh'd heroines from you. Addifon.
He'roism. n. f. [heroifine, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyfley be lefs noble than the Iliad, it is more inftructive: the lliad abounds with more beeoifm, this with more morality.

Broome's Notes to the OdyJey.
HE'RON. n. f. [heron, French.]
I. A bird that feeds upon fifh.

So lords, with fport of ftag and beron full,
Sometimes we fee finall birds from nefts do pull.
Sidney.
Bacon.
2. It is now commonly pronounced bern.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets fing,
Who terror bears upon his foaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted bern furvey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray.
Gay.
Héronry. $n$ n.f. [from beron; commonly pronounced bernHe'ronshaw. $\}$ ry.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large beronry above three miles.
Derbam's Phyfico-Thelogy.
He'rpes. n. $f$. [ $\varepsilon$ g $\mathrm{g} \pi \mathrm{s}$.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: miliaris, or pijlularis, which is like millet-feed upon the Ikin; and exedens, which is more corrofive and penetrating, fo as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of.

Quincy.
A farther progrefs towards acrimony maketh a berpes; and, if the accefs of acrimony be very great, it maketh an berpes exedens.

Wifeman's Surgery.
He'rring. n. $\int$. [hareng, French; baninj, Saxon.] A fmall fea-fifh.
The coaft is plentifully ftored with round fifh, pilchard, berring, mackrel, and cod.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Buy my berring frefh.
Swift.
Hers. pron. The female poffeffive ufed when it refers to a fubftantive going before: as, this is her houfe, this houfe is bers.

How came her eyes fo bright? not with falt tears; If fo, my eyes are oftner wafh'd than bers. Shakefpeare. Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miferable are made bers.
I fee her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, the cries; With words not hers, and more than human found, She makes th' obedient ghofts peep trembling through the ground.

Rofcommon.
HERSE. n. f. [berfia, low Latin; fuppofed to come from
benıan, to praife.]

1. A temporary monument raifed over a grave.
2. The carriage in which corpfes are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' berfe,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verfe? Rofoom Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;
Their friends attend the ber $f$ e, the next relations mourn.
Dryden's Virgil's Georg. 4. iv.
On all the line a fudden vengeance waits,
And frequent berfes flall befiegre your gates. Pope.
To Herse. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into an herfe.
I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would fhe were. her's'd at iny foot, and the ducats in her coffin.

Shakefp. Merchant of Veni, e.
The Grecians fpritefully drew from the darts the corfe,
And bers'd it, bearing it to fleet. Cbapman's Iliads.
The houfe is ber'd about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree :
Each flower's a pregnant poifon, try'd and good;
Fach herb a plague.
Crafonw.
Herself. pronoun. The female perfonal pronoun, in the oblique cafes reciprocal.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and berfolf,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goffips in this monarchy. Shakef. Rich. III.
The more fhe looks, the more her fears increafe,
At nearer fight ; and fhe's berfelf the lefs. Dryden.
Hérselike. adj. [herfe and like.] Funereal; fuitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Teftament, if you liften to David's harp, you fhall hear as many berfelike airs as carols. Bacon.
To Héry. v. a. [bemuan, Saxon, to praife, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in ufe.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to bery, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is mecteft for to make,
Or Summer fhade, under the cocked hay. Spenfer's Paf.
Thenceforth it firmly was eftablifhed,
And for Apollo's honour highly beried.
Fairy शueen. $^{2}$
But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldft thou learn to carol of love,
And bery with hymns thy lafs's glove.
Spenfer.
He'sitancy. n. f. [from befitate.] Dubioufnefs; uncertainty; fufpence.

The reafon of my befitancy about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which fhot into cryftals expofed to the air, would not have done the like in a vefiel accurately ftopped.

Bogle.
Sone of them reafoned without doubt or befitancy, and lived and died in fuch a manner as to thew that they believed their own reafonings.

Atterbury's Sermens.
To HE'SITATE. v. a. [bofito, Latin; befiter, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to paufe; to make difficulty.

A firit of revenge makes him curfe the Grecians in the feventh book, when they befitate to accept Hector's challenge.

Broome's Notes on the lihad.
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ftrike,
Juft hint a fault, and leffitate diflike;
Alike referv'd to blame or to commend,
$\Lambda$ tim'rous foe, and a fuppicious friend.
Hesita'tion. n.f. [from bffitate.]
i. Doubt ; uncertainty ; difficulty made.

I cannot forefee the difficulties and befitations of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each perufer.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
2. Intermiffion of fpeech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in fo diminutive a manner, with fuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual befitations. wift
Hest. n. $\int$. [bxert, Saxon.] Command; precept; iajunction.
If thou be the moft kind preferver
Of living wights, the fovereign lord of all,
How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,
Thou doft afflict the not deferver,
As him that doth thy lovely befts defpire.
Spenjer.
Thou waft a fpirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refufing her grand befts. Shakefpeare's Teinpeft.
HE'TEROCLITE. n. f. [beteroclite, Fr. beteroilitum, Latin; irgcos and reive.]
I. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenfion, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwife. Clarke's Lot. Gram.
The beteroclite nouns of the Latin fhould not be touched in the firt learning of the rudiments of the tongue. W Wits. 2. Any thing or perfon deviating from the cominnn rule.

Heterocliticicai.. adj. [from beteroilite.] Deviating from the common rule.
Of fins beteroclitical, and fuch as want either name or prefident, there is oft times a fin, even in their hiftories.

Brown's Vulsar Errours.
 Deviating from the cllablifhed opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be obferved in fome to vulgar，in others to beterodox tenets．
He＇terodox．n．f．An opinion peculiar．
Not only a fimple beterodox，but a very hard paradox it will feem，and of great abfurdity，if we fay attraction is unjufly appropriated unto the loadftone．

Brown＇s Vulgar Errours．
Heteroge＇neal．adj．［heterogene，French；étegos and févos．］
Not of the fame nature；not kindred．
Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial， but merely beterogeneal towards the body that is to be pre－ ferved：fuch are quickfilver and white amber to herbs and flies．

Bacon＇s Natural Hifory．
The light，whofe rays are all alike refrangible，I call fim－ ple，homogeneal，and fimilar；and that whofe rays are fome more refrangible than others，I call compound，heterogeneal， and diffimilar．

Newton＇s Opt．
Heterogene＇ity．n．f．［beterogeneité，Fr．from beterogeneous．］
1．Oppofition of nature；contrariety or difimilitude of qualities．
2．Oppofite or difimilar part．
Guaiacum，burnt with an open fire in a chimney，is fe－ queftered into afhes and foot；whereas the fame wood，dif－ tilled in a retort，does yield far other beterogeneitics，and is refolved into oil，fpirit，vinegar，water and charcoal．Boyle．
 oppofite or diffimilar in nature．
I have with great care obferved the condition of fuch bete－ rogeneous boilies，which I found immerfed and included in the mafs of this fandfone．

Woodward．
Hetero＇scians．n．f．［éregos and oxía．］Thofe whofe tha－ dows fall only one way，as the fhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North．
To HEW．v．a．part．biwn or bewed．［beapan，Saxon；bauwen， Dutch．］
1．To cut with an edged inftrument ；to hack．
Upon the joint the lucky fteel did light，
And made fuch way that bew＇d it quite in twain．Spenfer． I had purpofe
Once more to bew thy target from thy brawn，
Or lofe my arm for＇t．
Shakefpeare＇s Coriolanus．
He was bewn in pieces by Hamilton＇s friends．Hayward．
One Vane was fo grievoully bewn，that many thoufands have died of lefs than half his hurts，whereof he was cured．Hayw．
2．To chop ；to cut．
Scarce can I fpeak，my choler is fo great：
Oh！I could bew up rocks，and fight with flint．Shake／p．
He from deep wells with engines water drew，
And us＇d his noble hands the wood to bew．Dryd．Fables． 3．To fell，as with an ax．

He that depends
Upon your favours，fwims with fins of lead，
And hews down oaks with rufhes．Shakefp．Coriolanus． Brave followers，yondcr ftands the thorny wood，
Which，by the heav＇n＇s affiftance and your ftrength，
Muft by the roots be bewn up yet ere night．Shakef．＇H．VI． Yet hall the axe of juftice bew him down，
And level with the root his lofty crown．
Sandys．
He from the mountain bewing timber tall，
Began to build a veffel of huge bulk．Milton＇s Parad．Lof．
We＇ll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard， And bew down all that would oppofe our paffige．Addifon．
4．To form or fhape with an axe．
Thou haft bewed thee out a fepulchre here，as he that hewed him out a fepulchre on high．

If．xxii． 16. Nor is it fo proper to bew out religious reformations by the fword，as to polifh them by fair and equal difputations．K．Ch． This river rifes in the very heart of the Alps，and has a long valley that feems hewn out on purpofe to give its waters a paf－ fage amidft fo many rocks．

Addijon on Italy．
Next unto bricks are preferred the fquare bewn ftone．Mort． 5．To form laboriouny．

The gate was adamant；eternal frame！
Which，bew＇d by Mars himfelf，from Indian quarries came， The labour of a god．

Dryden＇s Fables
I now pafs my days，not ftudious nor idle，rather polifhing
old works than bewing out new．
Pope to Swift．
He＇wer．r．f．［from bew．］One whofe employment is to cut wood or ftone．

At the building of Solomon＇s temple there were fourfcore thoufand bewers in the mountains．Brown＇s Vulgar Errours．
HE＇XAGON．n． $\int$ ．［bexagone，French；${ }^{\prime \prime} \xi$ and $\gamma$ avic．］A figure of fix fides or angles：the moft capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interitice；and there－ fore the cells in honeycombs are of that form．
Hexa＇conal．adj．［from bexagon．］Having fix fides or cor－ ners．

As for the figures of cryftal，it is for the moft part hexago－ nal，or fix－cornered．Brown＇s Vulgar Errours． Many of them fhont into regular figures；as cryftal and baftard diamonds into bexagonal．

Ray on the Creation．
Hexa＇gony．n．f．［from bexagon．］A figure of fix angles．
When I read in St．Ambrofe of bexagonies，or fexangular
cellars of bees，did I therefore conclude that they were ma－ thematicians？

Bramh．againft Hobl：

The Latin bexameter has more feet than the Englifh hc－ roick．

Dryden．
Hexa＇ngular．adj．［皆 and angulus，Latin．］Having fix
corners．
Hexangular fprigs or fhoots of cryftal，of various fizes， fome clear，and others a little foiled．Woodward on Fo $\mathrm{J}_{2} / \mathrm{l}$ ．
HEXA＇POD．$n$ ．f．［蕞 and wódss．］An animal with fix feet．
I take thofe to have been the bexapods，from which the greater fort of beetles come；for that fort of hexapods are eaten in America．

Ray on the Creation．
Hexa＇stick．n．f．［娄，and rixos．］A pocm of fix lines．
Hey．in：erj．［from bigh．］An expreffion of joy，or mutual exhortation；the contrary to the Latin bei．

Shadwell from the town retires，
To blefs the wood with peaceful lyrick
Then bey for praife and panegyrick．
Prior．
He＇yday．interj．［for bigh day．］An exprefion of frolick and exultation，and fometimes of wonder．

Thou＇lt fay anon he is fome kin to thee，
Thou fpend＇ft fuch beyday wit in praifing him．Shakefpeare．
＇Twas a ftrange riddle of a lady，
Not love，if any lov＇d her，beyday！
Husibras，p．i．
HE＇YDAY．n．f．A frolick；wildnefs．

## At your age

The beyday in the blood is tame，it＇s humble，
And waits upon the judgment．Shakefpeare＇s Hamlet．
He＇ydecives．n．f．A wild frolick dance．
But friendly fairys met with many graces，
And light－foot nymphs can chafe the ling＇ring night
With beydegives，and trimly trodden traces．Spenfor．
Hia＇tion．n．f．［from bio，Latin．］The act of gaping
Men obferving the continual biation，or holding open its mouth，conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air；but this is alfo occafioned by the greatnefs of the lungs．

D＇rown＇s Vulgar Errours．
Hia＇tus．n．f．［biatus，Latin．］
－An aperture；a breach．
Thofe biatus＇s are at the bottom of the fea，whereby the abyfs below open into and communicates with it．Woodward．
2．The opening of the mouth by the fucceffion of an initial to a final vowel．

The biatus fhould be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory；and I would try to prevent it，unlefs where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the found than the biatus itfelf．

Pope．
inter．
Hibe＇rnal．adj．［bibernus，Latin．］Belonging to the Winter．
This ftar fhould rather manifeft its warming power in the Winter，when it remains conjoined with the fun in its hiber－ nal converfion．

Brown＇s Vulgar Errours．
HICCIUS DOCCIUS．n．f．［corrupted，I fancy，from bic eft doctus，this or here is the learned man．Ufed by jugglers of themfelves．］A cant word for a juggler ；one that plays faft and loofe．

An old dull fot，who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock，
At Weftminfter and Hicks＇s hall，
And biccius doccius play＇d in all；
Where，in all governments and times，
H＇had been both friend and foe to crimes．Hudilras，p．iii Hiccóvgh．n．f．［bicken，Danifh．］A convulfion of the flo－ mach producing fobs．

So by an abbey＇s fkeleton of late
I heard an eccho fupererogate
Through imperfection，and the voice reftore，
As if the had the biccough o＇er and o＇er．
Cicarieland．
Sneezing cureth the biccough，and is profitable unto women in hard labour．Brown＇s Vilgar Errours．
If the ftomach be hurt，fingultus or biccough follows，with vomiting and naufea．

Wijeman＇s Surgcry．
To Hi＇ccough．v．n．［from the noun．］To fob with con－ vulfion of the ftomach．
To HI＇cKUP．v．n．［corrupted from biccough．］To fob with a convulfed ftomach．

Quoth he，to bid me not to love，
Is to forbid my pulfe to move，
My beard to grow，my ears to prick up，
Or，when I＇m in a fit，to bickup．
Hudibras，p．ii．
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{HI}^{\prime} \mathrm{CK} \text { WALL．} \\ \text { HI＇ckway．}\end{array}\right\} n . \rho$ A bird．
Ainfworth．
Hid．
Hid． Hiden $^{\text {Hín part．paff．of bide．}}$
Thus fame fhall be atchiev＇d，renown on earth；
And what moft merits fame，in filence bid．
Miton．
Nature and nature＇s laws lay bid in might；
God faid，let Newton be，and all was light．Pope＇s Epift． To HIDE．v．a．prcter．hid；part．paff．hid or lidden．［yivan， Saxon．］To conceal；to withold or withdraw from fight or knowledge．

Avaunt，and quit my fight；let the carth bide thee！St：ak．

His reafons are as two grains of wheat bid in two buffels of chaff. Sbakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
Nile hears him knocking at his fev'nfold gates,
And feeks his bidden fpring, and fears his nephews fates. Dr. Thus the fire of gods and men below:
What I have bidder, hope not thou to know.
The fev'ral parts lay bidden in the piece;
Th' occafion but exerted that, or this.
Dryden.
Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick forn may bide, Dryden.
Seas bid with navies, chariots paffing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from fhore to fhore.
With what aftonifhment and veneration may we look into our own fouls, where there are fuch bidden ftores of virtue and knowledge, fuch inexhaufted fources of perfection? Addifon.
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulyfies, puts in practice many more wiles, and bides himfelf under a greater variety of Mhapes.

Hell trembles at the fight, and bides its head
In utmoft darknefs, while on earth cach heart
Is filled with peace.
Addifon.

Hide.
Rowe's Ryyal Convert.
Hide. च. $n$. To lye hid; to be concealed
A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at
work in a wood, to help him to fome biding place. L'Eflrange. Our bolder talents in full view difplay'd;
Your virtues open faireft in the fhade:
Bred to difgnife, in publick 'tis you bide,
Where none diftinguifh 'twixt your fliame and pride,
Weaknefs or delicacy.
Hide and Seek. n.f. A play in which fome hide themfelves, and another feeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at bide and feek in my hair

Gulliver's Travels.
HIDE. n. f. [bẏðe, Saxon ; baude, Dutch.]
I. The fkin of any animal, either raw or dreffed.

The trembling weapon paft
Through nine bull bides, each under other plac'd
On his broad fhield.
Dryden.
Pififtratus was firt to grafp their hands,
And fipread foft bides upon the yellow fands. Pope's Odyfey.
2. The human fikin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's bide!
How could't thou drain the life-blood of the child ? Sbakef.
His mantle, now his bide, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famifh'd face he bears.
Dryden.
3. A certain quantity of land. [Hide, byde, French; bida, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] Ainfworth. One of the firf things was the perfecting of the Winchefter book, being a more particular inquifition than had been before of every bide of land within the precincts of his conqueft, and how they were holden.

Wotton.
Hidebou'nd. all. [bide and bound.]

1. A horfe is faid to be bidebound when his fkin fticks fo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loofen the one from the other. It fometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a furfeit.

Farriers Dict.
2. [In trees.] Being in the ftate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.
A root of a tree may be bidebound, but it will not keep open without fomewhat put into it.

Baccn's Natural Hifory.
Like ftinted bidebound trees, that juft have got
Sufficient fap at once to bear and rot.
3. Harfh ; untractable.

And fill the harfher and bidebounder,
The damfels prove, become the fonder. Hudibras, $p$. ii.
4. Niggardly; penurious; parfimonious.

Horrible; dreadful;
HI'DEOUS. adj. [bideux, French.] fhocking.

If he could have turned himfelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form fhould have been made bideous. Sidney, b.ii. Thou echo'ft me,
As if there were fome monfter in thy thoughts,
Too bideous to be fhewn.
Shakefpeare's Othello. I fled, and cry'd out death !
Hell trembled at the bideous name, and figh'd
From all her caves, and back refounded death.
Her eyes grew ftiffen'd, and with fulphur burn ;
Her bideous looks and hellifh form return;
Her curling fnakes with hiffings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face.
Dryden's En.
'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the fea with fuch vehemence, that it puts the fea into the moft horrible diforder, making it rage and roar with a moft bideous and amazing noife. Wondward's Natural Hifory.
Hr'deously. adv. [from bideous.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that fhocks.

## I arm myfelf

To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more bideoufly on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantafy. Shakefp. Henry IV,

This, in the prefent application, is bidecufly profane; but the fenfe is intelligible Collier's Defonca. Hi'deousness. n. f. [from bideous.] Horriblenefs; dreadfulnefs; terrour.
Híder. n. $f$. [from the verb.] He that hides
To Hie. v.n. [prezan, Saxon.]

1. To haften ; to go in hafte.

When they had mark'd the changed fkies,
They wift their hour was fpent ; then each to reft him biefs
Fairy .श uccn, b. ii. cant. 2 .
In a fair moon-fhine night thither he bieds to dig it up.
Carew's survey of Cernwall. My will is even this,
That prefently you bie you home to bed. Sbakefpeare. Well, I will bie,
And fo beftow thefe papers as you bade me. Shak. Fu. Cat. Some to the fnores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to deftruction bie. Daniel's Civ. War. The finake no fooner hift,
Eut virtue heard it, and away fhe by' $d$.
Craflazu.
Thither, full fraught with mifchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curfed hour, he bies. Milt. Parad. Lof.
Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and bie thee to the fea. Wa'ler.
The youth, returning to his miftrefs, bies. Dryden. 2. It was anciently ufed with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoft obfolete in all its ufes. Aufter fpy'd him;
Cruel Aufter thither by'd him.
Crafoaw.
HI'ERARCH. n. $\mathrm{f}^{\prime}$. [ ${ }_{i c}^{\prime \prime}$ chief of a facred order.

Angels, by imperial fummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their hierarchs in orders bright. Wilt. Parad. Lof.
Hiera'rchical. adj. [hierarcbique, French; from bicratch] Belonging to facred or ecclefiaftical government.
Hi'erarchy. n.f. [bierarchie, French, from bierarab.]

1. A facred goverument; rank or futordination of holy beings

Out of the bierarchies of angels flucen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reft. Fairfax, b, i.
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's chorifters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might feem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly bierarchy.
Donne.

## Thefe the fupreme king

Exalted to fuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his hierarchy, the orders bright. Milton's Par. Lof.
Jehova, from the fummit of the 1 ky ,
Environ'd with his winged bierarcby,
The world furvey'd.
Sandys.
The bleffedeft of mortal wights, now queftionlefs the higheft faint in the celeftial lieiarchy, began to be fo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreffed folely to
2. Ecclefiaftical eftablifhment.

The prefbytery had more fympathy with the difcipline of Scotland than the bierarcly of England. Bacon. While the old levitical berarchy continued, it was $\mathfrak{j r r t}$ of the minifterial office to flay the facrifices. Souith.

Confider what I have written, from regard for the church eftablifsed under the bierarchy of bifhops. Sivift.
HIEROGLY'PH. $\}^{n . f .[h i e r o g l y p h e, ~ F r e n c h ; ~ i e g o s, ~ f a c r e d, ~}$
HIEROGLY'PHICK. $\}$ and $\gamma \lambda \dot{u} \dot{\varphi} \omega$, to carve.]

1. An emblem ; a figure by which a word was implied. Hieroglyphicks were ufed before the alphabet was invented.

This bieroglypbick of the Egyptians was crected for parental affection, manifefted in the protection of her young ones, when her nef̂ was fet on fire. Brown's Vulgar Êrrours.

A lamp amongt the Egyptians is the bieroglypbick of life.
Wilkins's Dadalus.
The firft writing they ufed was only the fingle pictures and gravings of the things they would reprefent, which way of expreffion was afterwards called bieroglyphick. Woodward.

Between the ftatues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with bieroglypbicks grac'd. Pope.
2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the tafte of ftrong liquor, and confequently it is againft all the rules of bieroglyph to affign thofe animals as patrons of punch. Hierogly'phical. $\}^{\text {adj. [bieroglpphique, French; from the }}$ Hrerogly'phick. $\}$ noun.] Emblematical; expreffive of fome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place ftands a fately bieroglyphical obelisk of Theban marble.

Sandys's Travels.
Th' Egyptian ferpent figures time,
And, ftripp' $d$, returns into his prime;
If my affection thoul would'ft win,
Firt caft thy bieroglyphick skin.
Cleaveland.
The original of the conceit was probably bieroghpbical, which after became mythological, and, by a procefs of tradi $\because H$
tie:2,
tion, ftule into a total verity, which was but partly true in its miorality. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Herogly'phically. adv. [from biercgiypbical.] Emblematically.

Others have fpoken emblematically and bieroglpplically as the Egyptians, and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the fuil.

Erown's Vulgar Errours.
Hierógraphy. n.f. [isgòs and róópo.] Holy writing.
Hiérophant. n. j. [isgo $\varphi a^{\prime} v^{\prime} n s$.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieft.
Herein the wantonnefs of poets, and the crafts of their heatheninh priefts and bierof bonts, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.

Hales's Origin of Mankind.
To Hī'GGLE. v. $n$. [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from higg!c ]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to biggle and dodge in the amends.

Hale.

## Bafe thou art!

To bizgle thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent fpoufe.
Hucibras, $p$. ii.
Why all this higgling with thy friend about fuch a paultry
fum? Does this become the generofity of the noble and rich John Bull?

Arbuthnot's Hiftory of Fobn Eull.
To go felling provifions from door to door. This feems the original meaning.
Higgledy-pigGeldy. adv. A cant word, corrupted from biggle, which denotes any confufed mafs, as higglers carry a huddle of provifions together.
Hi'ggler. n. f. [from higgle.] One who fells provifions by retail.
HIGH. alj. [peap, Saxon ; boogh, Dutch.]
:. Lóng upwards; rifing above from the furface, or from the cintre.

They that fand bigh have many blafts to fhake thenn,
And, if they fall, they dath themlelves to pieces. Sh. R. III
Their andes, or mountains, were far bigter than thofe with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in fuch a particular deluge, faved. Bacon, Efay 59.
The bigher parts of the earth being continually fpending, and the lower continually gaining, they muft of neceffity at length come to an equality. Burret's Theory of the Earth. 2. Elevated in place; raifed aloft

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promifes a fall, and fhakes at ev'ry blaft. Dryd. Enn.
Reafon elevates our thoughts as bigh as the ftars, and leads us through the vaft fpaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far flort of the real extent of even corporeal being. Locke.

## 3. Exalted in nature.

4: Elevated in rank or condition: as, bigh prieft.
O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear high fortune, or endure the low.
5. Exalted in fentiment.

Solomon liv'd at eafe, nor aimed beyond
Higher defign than to enjoy his ftate.
Drylen's 压n.

Milton.
They ; abltrufe.
They meet to hear, and anfwer fuch bigh things. Shakefp. Boafful; oftentatious.
ITis forces, after all the bigh difcourfes, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

Clarendon, b. viii.
8. Arrogant ; proud ; lofty.

The governor made himfelf merry with his high and threatning language, and fent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.

Clarendon, b. viii.

## Severe; oppreffive.

When there appeareth on either fide an bigh hand, violent profecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge feen.
o: Noble; illuftrious
10. Noble; illuftrious.

Truft me, I am exceeding weary.
Is it come to that? I had thought, wearinefs durf not have attacked fo bigh, blood. - It doth me, though it difcolours the complection of my greatnefs to acknowledge it. Shakefp.

He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor. Shakef.
Ir. Violent ; tempeftuous; loud. Applied to the wind. .
More hips in calms on a deceitful coaft,
Or unfeen rocks, than in bigh forms are loft. Denbam
Spiders cannot eafily weave their nets in a high wind.
Duppa's Rules for Devotion.
At length the winds are rais'd, the ftorm blows bigh;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
III its full fury.
2. Tumultuous ; turbulent ; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worfe within,
Began to rife; bigh paffions, anger,
Miftruft, fufpicion, difcord, hate, fhook fore
Their inward flate of mind. Milton's Paradifi Lof, b. ix,
Can heav'nly minds fuch bigh refentment fhow,
Or exercife thcir fpight in human woe? Dryden's 压n.
3. Full; completc.
Addijon's Cat?.

Bacon.

[^3]His bigh-aic/igning thoughts were figur'd there.
Dryder.
High-féd. Pampered.
A favourite mule, bigh-fed, and in the pride of feeh and metal, would fill be bragging of his family. L'Efirarge. High-fla'ming. Throwing the flame to a great height,

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune flain,
High-flaming, pleafe the monarch of the main.
Pcte.
High-flíer. $n \int$. One that carries his opinions to extravagance.
She openly profeffeth herfelf to be a bigh-fiier; and it is not improbable the may alfo be a papift at heart.

Swift.
$\mathrm{Hr}^{\prime} \mathrm{GH}$-FLOWN. adj. [bigh and forun, from fiy.]

1. Elevated ; proud.

This fliff-neckt pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor bigh-fiswin hopes to reafon's lure defcend. Deilham.
2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a bigh-foron hyperbole upon the miferies of marriage.
High-fly'sng. Extravagant in claims or opiuions.
Clip the wings
Of their bigt-fying arbitary kings.
Dryd. Virgil.
High-he'aped. adf.
i. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board bigbl-beap'd with cates divine,
And ore the foaming bowl the laughing wine.
2. Raifed into high piles.

I faw my felf the valf unnumber'd fore

He'E.ED. Having the heel of the tho
By thefe embroider'd bighb-beel'd fhoes,
She fhall be caught as in a noofe.
$\mathrm{H}_{1} \mathrm{Ch}$-hunc. Hung aloft.
By the high-bung taper's light,
I could difcern his cheeks were glowing red.
Swift.

High-métitied. Proud or ardent of fipirit.
Dryden.
He fails not in thefe to keep a fiff reill on a bigb-mettled
Pegafus; and takes care not to furfeit here, as he had done on
other heads, by an crroneous abundance.
HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud
Garth.
HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant.
My breaft I'll burft with ftraining of my courage,
But $I$ will chaftife this biz h-minded Itrumpet. Shakeff. H.VI.
Becaufe of unbelief they were broken off, and thou ftandeft
by faith: be not $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } h \text { - }\end{aligned}$,
by faith ; be not bigh-minded, but fear.
Rom. ii. 20.
GHi-PRI'NCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.
This fems to be the political creed of all the highb-frincipled men I have met with.

Swift.
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digefted upon the purcly white fugar of lead, has in a fhort time afforded a bigh-red tincture.

Boyle on Colours.
High-séasoned. Piquant to the palate.
Be fparing alfo of falt in the feafoning of all his victuals,
and ufe him not to bigh-feafoned meats.
Locke.
High-síghted. Always looking upwards.
Let bigh-fishted tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery;
But if thefe countrymen bear fire enough,
What need we any frur but our own caufe ?
High-spirited. Bold; daring; infolent.
High-stómached. Obftinate ; lofty.
Hisb-fomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the fea, hafty as fire.
High-Ta'sTED. Gufful ; piquant.
Flatt'ry fill in fugar'd words betrays,
And poifon in high-tafed meats conveys.
High-víced. Enormounty wicked.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er fome bigh-vic'd city hang his poifon
In the fick air. Sbakefpeare's Timon of Athens.
$\mathrm{HI}^{\prime} G H-$ WROUGHT. Accurately finifhed; nobly laboured.
Thou triumph'ft, victor of the bisb-wrougtr
Thou triumph'f, victor of the bigh-wrought day,
And the pleas'd dame, foft fmiling, lead'ft away. Pope
Highland. n. f. [high and land ] Mountainous region. The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's fteeds beneath her own ;
The bighlands fmoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. Addijon. Ladies in the bighlands of Scotland ufe this difcipline to their children in the midft of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.

Locke.
Highla'nder. n.. . [from bighland.] An inhabitant of mountains.
His cabinet council of bigblanders.
Addijon.
$\mathrm{HI}^{\prime}$ GHLy. adv. [from bigh.]

1. With elevation' as to place and fituation.
2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay thofe heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be ufeful to the publick, and highly tend to its fafety. Addij on's Freebolder.
It cannot but be bighly requifite for us to fupport and enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the fame confiderations.
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitioufly. Atterbury's Sermons.
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiounly.

That thou wouldft holily ; wouldft not play falfe,
And yet wouldft wrongly win.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
4. With efteem; with eftimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himfelf more bighly thain he ought to think.

Rom, xiil.
topmoft.
Now is the fun upon the bigbmodt hill
Of this day's journey ; and from nine 'till twelve,
Is three long hours.
Shakesp. Romeo and Fuliet.
Hi'chness. n.f. [from bigh.]
I. Elevation above the furface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.

Moft royal majefty,
I crave no more than that your bigbnefs offer'd. Shakefpeare.
How long in vain had nature ftriv'd to frame
A perfect princefs, ere her bigbnefs came? Waller.
Beauty and greatnefs are eminently joined in your royal bighnefs.
3. Dignity of nature; fupremacy.

Deftruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reafon
of his highnefs I could not endure.
7ob xxxi. 23.
Hight. [This is an imperfect verb, ufed only in the preterite
tenfe with a paffive fignification : pazan, to call, Saxon; hefent to be called, German.]

1. Was named ; was called.

The city of the great king bight it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happinefs doth dwell. Fa: Quicen. Within this homeftead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So bight her cock.
Dryden's Nun's Prief.
2. It is fometimes ufed as a participle paffive, and fignifies called; named. It is now obfolete, except in burlefque writings.

Amongft the reft a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd.
Hubberd's Tale.
Highw A'ter. n. $\int$. [bigh and water.] The utnrof flow of the tide.

They have a good way in Effex of draining of lands that lie below the bighwater, and that are fomething above the lowwater mark.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
HIGHWA'Y. n.f. [high and way.] Great road; publick path. So few there be
That chufe the narrow path, or feek the right :
All keep the broad bighway, and take delight
With many rather for to go aftray. Fairy Queen, b. i.
Two infcriptions give a great light to the hiftories of Appius,
who made the bigbway, and of Fabius the dictator: Adlifon. Ent'ring on a broad highway,
Where power and titles featter'd lay,
He frove to pick up all he found.
Swift.
I could mention more trades we have loft, and are in the $H_{1}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{g}$ bway to lofe

Cbild on Trade.
Hi'GHWAYMAN. n.f. [highway and man.] A robber that plun-
ders on the publick roads. ders on the publick roads.
'Tis like the friendhip of pickpockets and bighwaymen, that obferve ftrict juftice among themfelves. Beitiey's Sermons. A remedy like, that of giving my money to an bighwayman before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the fin of robbery.

Szuift.
Hr'glaper. n. f: An herb. Ain,zerith.
Hila'rity. n.f. [bilaritas, Latin] Mériment; gayety.
Averroes reftrained his bilarity, and made no mure thereof
than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is,
a fober incalefcence from wine. Eruwn's Fulgar Errours.
Hild, in Elrick's grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: fo Hildebert is a noble lord; Mabtild, an heroick lady; and in the fame fenfe is Wiga alfo found.

Gib. Camden.
Hímoing. n.f. [bilb, Saxon, fignifies a lord: perhaps bilding means originally a little lord in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from binderling, degenerate. H:ighei's Spenf.] 1. A forry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was fome bilding fellow, that had fol'n
The horfe he rode on. Shaiefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.

- If your lordhip find him not a bilding, hold me no more in your refpect.

Shakef. All's well that ends well.
You are curb'd from that enlargement by
The confequence o' th' crown, and mult not foil
The precious note of it with a bafe flave,
A bilding for a livery, a fquire's cloth. Shak. Cymbeline.
This idle toy,
This idle toy, this bilding fcorns my power,
And fets us all at naught. $\quad$ Rowe's Fane Shore. 2. It is ufed likewife for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, bildings and harlots. Shak. liom. and ful. HILL. n.f. [p.1, Saxon.] An elevation of ground lefs than a mountain.

My fheep are thoughts, which I both guide and ferve;
Their pafture is fair bills of fruitlefs love. Sidney, b. ii.
Jerufalem is feated on two bills,
Jerufalem is feated on two bills,
Of height unlike, and turned fide to fide.
Fairfax:
Three fides are fure imbar'd with crags and bills,
The reft is eafy, fcant to rife efpy'd;
But mighty bulkwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature ftrengtheneth art. Fairfax, b. iii.
When our eye fome profpect would purfue,
Defcending from a bill, looks round to view. Granville. A bill is nothing but the neft of fome metal or mirreral, which, by a plaftick virtue, and the efficacy of fubterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their fubftance, do increafe and grow.
Hi'llock. n.f. [from bill.] A little hill.
Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge you, doth a billock fhow by the lofty Olympus!
Sometime walking not unfeen
By hedge-row elms, on billocks green.
Sidney, b. i.
Thi ge-row elms, on billocks green. Milton. fcattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of lie dominions.
Addifon on Italy.
Hi'ley. adj. [from bill.] Full of hills; unequal in the furface.

Towards the billy corners of Druina remain yet her yery Aborigenes, fatally thruft amongft an affembly of mountains.
Howel's $V_{\text {'cal Forvef. }}$

Climbing

Climbing to a billy fleep,
Ho views his herds in vales afar

## Lo! how the Norick plains

Dryden.
Rife billy, with large piles of flaughter'd knights. Phillips. Hilly countries afford the mort entertaining profpects, tho
man would chute to travel through a plain one. Addison. Hilt. $n$ ' . [pile, Saxon, from pealban, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ford.

Now fits expectation in the air,
And hides a f word from bill unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. . Sbakejp. Henry V. Take thou the bit,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tic now,
Guide thou the ford. Shatefpare's julius Cafar.
Be his this sword, whore blade of brats difplays
A ruddy gleam; whore bitt, a filler blaze. Pope's Odilfey. HIM. [ pm, Saxon.]

1. The oblique cafe of $h$ e.

Me he restored unto my office, and bim he hanged. Gen. xii.
2 Him was anciently fed for it in a neutral fenfe.
Hi'mesif. pron. [him and Self.]
I. In the nominative the fame as $b e$, only more emphatical.

It was a f paring fpeech of the ancients to fay, that a friend is another bimfelf; for that a friend is far more than bimSelf.

With fame remembers, while himfelf was one
Of the fame herd, himself, the farce had done. Denham.
2. In ancient authors it is unfed neutrally for itself. She is advanced
Above the clouds as high as heav'n bimfelf. Sbakefpeare. 3. In the oblique cafes it has a reciprocal fignification.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil difpofiton made him feck his death; but a provoking merit, fest a work by a reproveable badness in himself. Sbake/p. K. Lear.
4. It is fometimes not reciprocal.

Nothing in nature can fo peculiarly gratify the noble difpofitions of humanity, as for one man to fee another fo much himflf as to fight his griefs, and groan his pains, to fing his joys, and do and feel every thing by fympathy. South.
Hin. no. [.p $\cdot \mathrm{T}]$ A meafure of liquids among Jews, conraining about ten pints.
With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an kin of beaten oil.

Ex. xxix. 40 .
HIND. adj. compar. binder; fuel. hindmof. [byinban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face: as, bind legs. See Hinder and Hindmost.
Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back fo far 'till its head comes to touch its bind part, and fo with its armour gathess itfelf into a ball.

Ray on the Creation.
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his bind legs will o'ertake his fore.
Hind. ". f. [pine, Saxon, from binnus, Latin.]

1. The the to a fag; the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amis,
A gentle bind, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life.
Fairy 2 treen, b. i.
Can'ft thou mark when the binds do calve? Fob xxxix. 1.
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed bind he flew. Dryden's In.
2. [pane, Saxon.] A fervent.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his binds, were called forth by their miftrefs, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of II ind for.
3. [pineman, Saxon.] A peafant; a boor; a mean ruftick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy binds before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like thofe, when rolling thunders roar,
And Sheets of lightning blat the ftanding field. Dryden Haring bind in flew.
A lab'ring bind in flew.
Dryden's Fables. Hindrérries. n.f. The fame as rafyberries. Ainfwortb. To HI'NDER. v.a. [pinonsan, Saxon.] To obstruct; to fop;

Hinder me not
Hinder me not, feeing the Lord fath proffered my way.
Gen. xxiv. 56.
The whole world fined with clear light, and none were hindered in their labour.
$W_{i}$ d. xvii. 20.

## You minimus of binding knot-grafs made;

You bead, you acorn. Sbakefpeare's Milf. Night's Dream. If the alms were hindered only by intreaty, the hinderer is not tied to reftitution, becaufe intreaty took not liberty away from the giver.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
This objection binders not but that the heroick action of forme commander, enterprifed for the Chriftian cause, and excouted happily, may be written. Dryden's Guv. Dedicat.
What binders younger brothers, being fathers of families,
from having the fame right ?
HI'NDER. adj
Hinder. adj. [from bind.] That which is in a pofition locke. tracy to that of the face.

There beats, fighting with any man, ftand upon their binder feet, and fo this did, being ready to give me a fhrewd embracement.

Sidney, b. i.
As the binder feet of the horfe fuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himfelf from riding off his back. Addifon's Guardian. Hínderance. ne. [from binder.] Impediment; let; fop; obfruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the binderances of them, and thole practices new opinoons more pernicious than the firft; yea, molt extremely fometimes oppofite to the first.

Hooker, Preface.
They mut be in every Chriftian church the fame, except mere impoffibility of fo having it be the binderance. Hooker.
What binderance have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One foul could both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's bind'rance in purfuit of love?
Dryden.
He mut conquer all there difficulties, and remove all thefe binderances out of the way that leads to juftice. Attcrtury. Hinderer. no. [from binder.] He or that which hinders or obftructs.

Brakes, great bindercrs of all plowing, grow.
May.
Hínderling. n.f. [from hind or birder.] A paltry, worthleft, degenerate animal.
Hindermost. adj. [This word rems to be left proper than bindmoft.] Hindmost; lat; in the rear.
He put the handmaids and their children foremoft, and Leaks and her children after, and Rachel and Jofeph bindermoff. Gen.

Like to an enter'd tide, they all ruff by,
And leave you bindermofl. Shakes. Troilus and Creffida.
HI'ndmost. adj. [hind and mol.] The lain; the lag; that which comes in the rear.
'This not his wont to be the bindmof man,
Whate'er occafion keeps him from us now Shatefp. FI VI.
He met thee by the way, and fimote the bindmoft of thee, even all that were feeble behind.

Deutr. xxv. 18.
Let him retire, betwixt two ages caff,
The first of this, and bindmof of the lat,
A loping gamefter. Dryden's Aurengz. Prologue.
The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the bindmoft, hell-he faid, and run. Pots.
Hinge. nf. [or bingle, from bangle or bang.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate felf-open'd wide,
On go' den binges turning. Milton's Paradise Loft, b.v.
Then from the binge their flrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. Denham. Heav'n's imperious queen hot down from high;
At her approach the brazen binges fly,
The gates are forced.
Dryden's En.
2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaft, Weft, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the binge at Eaft,
The birth breaks forward from its native reft;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This fetation gives.
And there being binges of the world, create New powers in fears.

Crecch's Manilas.
3. A governing rule or principle.

The other binge of punifhment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, fhould pay the third part of their revenue. Temple.
4. To be ff the Hinges. To be in a fate of irregularity and diforder.

The man's spirit is out of order and off the binges; and 'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diffquieted.

Tillotjon, Sermon 4.
To Hinge. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To furnifh with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and binge thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe

- Blow off thy cap.

Shake. Timon of Athens.
To Hint. vi. [enter, French, Skinner.] To bring to mind by a flight-mention or remote allufion; to mention imperfeatly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to frize,
Jul bit a fault, and herniate difike.
Pope.
In waking whippers, and repeated dreams,
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd foul. Tizonfon.
To Hint. at. To allude to; to touch Rightly upon.
Speaking of A'uguftus's actions, he fill remembers that agriculture ought to be forme way hinted at throughout the whole poem.
Hint. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allufion; diffant infiruation.

Let him flrictly obferve the firf firrings and intimations, the firft bints and whifpers of good and evil, that pafs in his heart.
2. Suggeftion; intimation.

On this bint I fpake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paft. Shakef. Othello. Actions are fo full of circumftances, that, as men olfferve fome parts more than others, they tak'e different bints, and put different interpretations on them. Addifon's Spectatur. HIP. n. $\wp$. [byipe, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the flefhy part of the thigh.

How now, which of your lips has the mott profound fciatica.

Shake /户大arc's Meafure for Meafure.
Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, ufing continual riding, they were generaily molefted with the fciatica, or hip gout.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.v.

## So thepherds ufe

To fet the fame mark on the bip
Both of their found and rotien fheep:
Hudibras, p. ii.
Againft a fump his tufk the monfter grinds,
And ranch'd his bips with one continu'd wound. Dryden.
2. To bave on the Hip. [A low phrafe.] To have an advantage over another. It feems to be taken from hunting, the hip or bounch of a decr being the part commonly feifed by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherifh
For his quick hunting, ftand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caffio on the hip. Shakefp. Othello.
Hip. n. f. [from jeopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogrofe.

Eating bips and drinking watry foam. Hubberd's Talc.
Why fhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear mafts, the briars fcarlet bips. Sbakefpeare.
Years of fore of haws and bips do commonly portend cold Winters.
To Hip. v. a. [from bip.]

1. To fprain or fhoot the hip.

His horfe was hipp'd, with an old motly faddle, and the ftirrups of no kindred. Shakejp. Taming of the Shrew.
2. Hip-hop. A cant word formed by the reduplication of bop.

Your different taftes divide our poets cares; One foot the fock, t'other the bufkin wears :
Thus while he ftrives to pleafe, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volfcius hip-bop in a fingle boot.
Congreve.
Hip. interject. An exclamation, or calling to one; the fame as the Latin eho, beus! Ainfworth.
Hip.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { HIP. } \\ \text { HI'PPISA. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. A corruption of bypochondriack. Ainfworth.
 A fabulous monfter, half horfe and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are bippocentaurs and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? Dryder.
Hi'ppocrass. n. $\int$. [hypocras, French; quafivinum Hippociatis.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-fpic'd bippocrafs, the wine,
Waffail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine.
King.
Híppocrates's Sleeve. n. f. A woollen bag made by joining the two oppofite angles of a fquare piece of flannel, ufed to frain fyrups and decoctions for clarification. $Q^{2}$ uincy
$\mathrm{Hr}^{\prime}$ PPOGRIFF. $n f$. [iww A winged horfe.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of bippogriff bore through the air fublime. Milt. Par. Lof
 horfe. An animal found in the Nile.
$\mathrm{Hr}^{\prime}$ pshot. adj. [hip and foot.] Sprained or dillocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling fo like a fool, as if you were biphot? fays the goofe to the goning. L'E/irange. Hi'pwort. n. f. [hip and wort.] A plant.
To HIRE. v. a. [bỳnan, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary ufe at a certain price.

> His fordid avarice rakes

In excrements, and bires the jakes. Drya'm's Juvenal.
2. To engage a man to temporary fervice for wages.

They weigh filver in the balance, and bire a goldfmith, and he maketh it a god. If. xlvi. 6.
I cannot ftrike at wretched kerns, whofe arms
Are bir'd to bear their ftaves. Sisakefpeare's Macbeth.
3. To bribe.

Themetes firft, 'tis doubtful whether bir $c l$,
Or fo the Trojan deftiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. Dryd. .Enn.
4. To engage himfelf for pay.

They that were full, bired out themelves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceafed.

## Mre. n.f. [bj̀ne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the ufe of any thing.
2. Wages paid for fervice.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;
He thence departing gave for his pains bire. Fioiry 2 थeen.

## I have five hundred crowns,

The thrifty tive I fav'd under your father
Shakspreare. Sain,

Drjden.
Drjder.
Yot fomewhat to their mare he threw.
Who fold and artifts The heus could command
$H_{i}^{\prime}$ reincing. $n f$. [rombire.]

1. One who ferves for wares.

The livelin', longs to fee the flades afcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end, And lie his pay receive.

Sandys.
In the framing of Hiero's fhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a sear, befides many other birelings for carriages.

W'ilkins's Dedalus.
'Tis frequent here to fee a freeborn fon
On the left hand of a rich bircling run. Dryd. Juvenal.
2. A mercenary; a proftitute.

Now he fhades thy evening walk with bays,
No bireling fhe, no proffitute to praife.
Pope.
H1'reling. adj. Scrving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of biveling mourners for his funeral due. Drjd. Perf. Sat. Hi'rer. n. f. [from bire.]
I. One who utes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps fmall horfes to let

Hirsu'te. adj. [birfutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged.
There are bulbous, fibrous, and birfute roots: the birfute is a middle fort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, befides the putting forth fap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round.
His. pronoun pofefrue. [byj, Saxon.]
I. The mafculine poffeffive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the fucking of a gulph. Sbakesp. Henry V.
If much you note him,
You fhall offend him, and extend bis pafion. Shak. Macb. Heav'n and yourfelf
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death ;
But heav'n keeps his part in cternal life. Shak. Ro. and Jul.
If our father carry authority with fuch difpofition as he bears this laft fürender of bis, it will but offend us. Shake $\int p$.
He that is nourihed by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himfelf: nobody can deny but the nourifhment is his.

Locke.
Whene'er I ftoop, he offers at a kifs;
And when my arms I ftretch, he ftretches his. Addif. Ovid.
2. It was anciently ufed in a neutral fenfe, where we now fay

Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root ?
Not the dreadful fpout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In bis defcent. Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.
There's not the fmalleft orb, which thou behold ft,
But in bis motion like an angel fings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. Shakefpeare. This rule is not fo general, but that it admitteth bis exceptions.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Opium lofeth fome of bis poifonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with fpirit of wine. Bacon.
3. It is fometimes ufed as a fign of the genitive cafe: as, the man his ground, for the man's ground.

Where is this mankind now ? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methufalem his page ?
Donne.
By thy fond confort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus bis blooming years., Pope's Odjyey. 4. It is fometimes ufed in oppofition to this man's.

Were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Defire bis jewels, and this other's houfe.
5. Anciently before Self. him.

Sidne
To Hiss. v. ir. [bifen, Dutch] To uter a noire like Sidney. ferpent and fome other animals. It is renaarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noife which it fignifies.
$\ln$ the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot, in that furge, like a horfethoe; think of that; bilfing hot. Sbakef. Merry Wives of Windjor.

The merchants fhall bifs at thee.
Ezek. xxvii. 36.
See the furies arife:
Sec the fnakes that they rear,
How they hifs in their hair. Dryden's Alcxander's Fenft.
Againft the fleed he threw
His forceful fpear, which, bifling as it Aew,
Pierc'd through the vielding planks.

To Fiss. v. a. [bijccall, Saxon.]
,. To condema by hiffing; to explode.
Every one will bifs him out to his difgrace. Eicluf. xxii. I Men thall purlue with merited difgrace;
Hifs, clap their hands, and from his country chafe. Sandys. She woild fo flametuily fail in the laft act, that, inftead of a plaudite, the would deferve to be hiffel of the fage. More.
I have feen many fucceffions of men, who have thot them-
felves into the world, fome bolting out upon the ftage with vat applaute, and others bifed off, and quitting it with difgrace. Dryden
Will you venture your all upon a caufe, which would be bifed out of ail the courts as ridiculous? Co.lier on Dueling. 2. To procure hiffes or difgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but fo difgrac'd a part, whofe iffue
Will hifs me to my grave.
Shakef. Winter's Tale. What's the neweft grief?
-That of an hour's age doth hifs the fpeaker,
Each minute teems a new onc. Sbakefpeare's Nacbeth. Hiss. u. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ferpent, and of fome other animals.
2. Cenfure; expreffion of contempt ufed in theatres.

## He heard

On all fides, from innumerable tongues,
A difmal univerfal bifs, the found
Of publick fcorn!
Milion's Paradife Lof, b. x
Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of bifles, blows, or want, or lofs of ears. Pope's Dunciad.
Hist. interj. [Of this word I know not the original : probably it may be a corruption of bufh, bufb it, bu/bt, bif.] An exclamation conmanding filence.

Hijt! Romeo, bift! O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this taffiel gentle back again. Shakesp. Rom. and ful. Mute filence bif along!
'Lefs Philomel will deign a fong,
In her fiveeteft faddeft plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Milton.
Hift, biff, fays another that food by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of difmals coming.
or; for
Histoorian. n. J. [biforicus, Latin; biforien, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiftory.

What thanks fufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Hiforian!
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii.
Our country, which has produced writers of the firt figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good biftcrians.

Addifon's Frehoolder.
Not added years on years my tafk could.clofe,
The long biforian of my country's woes. Pope's Odyfey.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { HISTO'RICAL. } \\ \text { HISTO'RICK. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [biforique, Fr. biforicus, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Becaufe the beginning feemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occafion of thefe feveral adventures; for the method of a poet bifforical is not fuch as of an hiftoriographer.
Here rifing bold, the patriot's honeft face
There warriors frowning in biforick brafs.
Spenfer.
2. Suitable or pertaining to hiltory or narrative.

In an biforical relation we ufe terms that are moft proper and beft known.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
With equal juftice and biforick care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. Prior
Histo'rically. adv. [from biftorical.] In the manner of hiftory; by way of narration.

The gofpels, which are weekly read, do all biforically declare fomething which our Lord Jefus Chrift himfelf either fpoke, did, or fuffered in his own perfon.

Hooker, b. v.
When that which the word of God doth but deliver biforically, we conftrue as if it were legally meant, and fo urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God?

Hocker, b. iii. f. 5
After his life has been rather invented than written, I fhall confider him hifforically as an author, with regard to thofe works he has left behind him.

Pope's Effay on Honer
To Histórify. v. a. [from bißiory.] To relate; to record in hiftory.

## O, mufe, biftorify

Her praife, whofe praife to learn your fkill hath framed me.

Sidncy, b. i.
The third age they term hifforicon; that is, fuch wherein matters have been more truely bifforified, and therefore may be believed. Brcwen's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6
Historio'grapher. u.f. [isogios and rgạw; bifforiographe, Fr.] An hiftorian; a writer of hiftory.
Becaufe the begiming feemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occafion of thefe knights feveral adventures; for the method of a poct hiftorical is not fuch as of an biforiograther.

What poor ideas muft ftrangers conceive of thefe perfons
who have teen famous among us, fhould they form their notions of them from the writings of thofe our :ij:cri: gra bers? Addil:on's Firccholder, iv. 35.
I put the journals of all tranfactions into a freng box, after the manner of the bifteriggratlers of fome ealicern monarchs.

Arbuthnot's 'Hiflory of Yobn Bull.
Historiography. $n$. [isogía and $\gamma \xi^{\circ} \beta \omega \omega$.] The art or employment of an hiftorian.
HI'S IORY. n. S. [isogias; biforia, Latin ; bifloire, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Juftly Cxfar fcorns the poet's lays;
It is to biflory he trufts for praife.
Psp.
2. Narration; relation.

The biflory part lay within a little room. Wifconan's Surgery.
What hifories of toil could I declare?
But ftill long-weary'd nature wants repair. Pofe's Odsyey.
3. The knowledge of facts and events.

Hiflory, fo far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is neceflary to divines. Watts's Introvement of the Mind. HI'story Piece. n.f. A picture reprefenting fome memorable event.
The former makes his works refemble a large biflory picce, where even the lefs important figures have fome convenient place.
Place. Pope's Ellay on Homer's Batlles.
HISTRIONICAL. $\}$ adj. [from biltio, Latin ; billion, F'r.]
HISTRIO'NICK. $\}$ Befitting the flage; fuitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.
Histric'nically. adv. [frombiftrionical.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.
To HIT. v. a. [from ictus, Latin, Minßew, from bittc, Danifn, to throw at random, Funius.]

1. To frike ; to touch with a blow

When I firf faw her I was prefently ftricken; and I, like a foolifh child, that when any thing bits him will frike hinrelf again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would perfuade mine eyes that they were deceived.

Sidney, 3 i.
His confcience fhall hit him in the teeth, and tell him his fin and folly.

South's Sermons.
2. To touch the mark; not to mifs.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, difguis'd in all untruth ?
If he be blind, how bitteth he fo right?
Sidney, b. ii.
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to bit the mark with a fhaking hand.

South's Sermuns.
3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is fo bit in you,
His very air, that I fhould call you brother,

## As I did him. <br> Search every comment that your care can find,

Sbakefpeare's TVinter's Tale.
Some here, fome there, may bit the poet's mind. Rofomm.
Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to bit the notes right, put it pait doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and ufe them for patterns.

Locke.
Here's an opportunity to fhew how great a bungler my author is in bitting features.

Atteríury.
4. To frike a ruling pafion.

Hail, divinett melancholy !
Whofe faintly vifage is too brigh
To bit the fenfe of human fight.
Milton.
There you bit him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. Dryd. Spanif, Fryar.
5. To HIT off: To ftrike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince foever can bit off this great fecret, need know no more either for his own faftety, or that of the people he governs.
6. To Hir out. To perform by good luck.

Having the found of thefe ancient poets ftill ringing in his ears, he mought needs in finging bit out fome of their tuncs.

Spenfer's Pajtorals.
To Hit. v. $n$.

1. To clafh; to collide.

If bodies be extenfion alone, how can they move and bit one againft another ; or what can make difinct furfaces in an uniform extenfion?

Locke.
The bones, teeth, and fheils being fuftained in the water with thefe metallick corpufcles, and the faid corpufcles meeting with and bitting upon thofe bodies, become conjoined with them.

Woodward's satural Hilifory.
2. To chance luckily; to fucceed by accident; not to mifs.

Oft expechation fails, and moft of there
Where moft it promifes; and oft it bits
Where hope is coldeft, and derpair moft fits. Sbakefpeare.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting paffages amongtt compliments, which is of fingular ufe, if a man can bit upon it.

Bacon, EDiy 53.
3. To fucceed; not to mifcarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diverfified, and you are to note whether it bits for the moft part.

Bacon's Naiural Hifiory.

Fut thou bring'ft valour too and wit,

I wo things hat feldom fail to bit.
Hudibras, p.i
This may bit, 'tis more than barely poffible; for friars have free admittance into every houfe. Drjden's Sonifh Fryar.

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions mifs for one that bits.
Suift.

## 4. To linht on.

You've bit upon the very ftring, which touch'd,
Echoes the found, and jars within my foul;
There lies my grief.
Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they fould not find out the way of writing before that time: fure be was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally fo dull as not to find it out, had the luck at laft to bit upon it.

Tillotfon's Scrmens.
There's a juft medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had hit upon't, when the matter was fo ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. L'Effr.

None of them bit upon the art.
Addifon's Guardian.
There's but a true and a falfe prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never bits on the right fide, cannot be called a bad guefler, but muft mifs out of defign. Bentley. Hir. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

## 1. A ftroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen paffes between you and him, he fhall not exceed you three bits.

Shakef. Hamlct.
So the the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each bit with wonder feem'd amaz'd. Dryd. Fuven. . A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one bit? Shak. To fuppofe a watch, by the blind bits of chance, to perform diverfity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable abfurdity. Glanville. If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we fhall judge wrong; and if we fhould judge right, yet it is not properly fkill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky bit.

South's Sermons.

## But with more lucky bit than thore

That ufe to make the ftars depofe.
Hudibras, p. i.
The fifherman's waiting, and the lucky bit it had in the conclufion, tells us, that honeft endeavours will not fail. L'Eft.
Thefe bits of words a true poet often finds, without feek-
If cafual concourfe did the world compofe,
And things and hits fortuitous arofe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conftant order fpring? Blackemore. If at firft he minds his bits,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toafts the tow'ring laffes.
Prior.
To Hitcir. v. n. [blezan, Saxon, or hocber, French. Skinner.] To catch; to move by jerks. 1 know not where it is ufed but in the following paffige.

Whoe er offends, at fome unlucky time
Slides in a verfe, or bitches in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the fad burthen of fome merry fong. Pope's Horace.
To Hi'tchel. v. a. [See Hatchel.] To beat or comb fax or hemp.
Hi'tchel. n. f. [heckel, German.] The inftrument with which flax is beaten or combed.
Hithe. n. f. [jxise, Saxon.] A fmall haven to land wares out of vefiels or boats: as Queenbithe, and Lambithe, now Lambeth.
HI'THER. adv. [ ђrôen, Saxon.]
I. To this place from fome other.

Cæfar, tempted with the fame
Of this fweet ifland, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, bither came. Fairy 2 ueen. Men muft endure
Their going hence, cven as their coming bitber. Shakejp. Who brought me bitber
Will bring me hence, no other guide I feek. Parad. Reg.
2. It is ufed in oppofition:' bitber and thither, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this defign; to this topick of argument: [buc, Latin. Huc refer exitum.]
Hereupon dependeth whatfoever difference there is between the flates of faints in glory; bither we refer whatfocver belongeth unto the higheft perfection of man, by way of fervice towards God.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.
Hither belong all thofe texts, which require of us that we fhould not walk after the fiefh, but after the firit. Tillot $f$ on. HI'rher. adj. fuperl. bithermof. Nearer; towards this part. After there,
But on the bither fide, a different fort,
From the high neighb'ring hills defcended. Milton's P. Lgft.
An eternal duration may be florter or longer upon the
bilber end thereof, namcly, that extreme wherein it is finite.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Hi'lhermost. adj. [of biber, adv.] Neareft on this fide
That which is eternal camot be extended to a greater ex tent at the bithermof and concluding extreme.

## $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ 'HERTO. adv. [from bither:]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.

More ample fpirit than bitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceftrics
Of my moft dreadful fovereign I recount. Fairy Queen. Hitherto I have only told the reader whiat ought not to be the fubject of a picture or of a poem. Drjden's Dufrefnoy. 2. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adverfaries, tho' they in the other bitherto have been ours.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22 .
Hithert,, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reafon was, obeying. Miltor's Agonift. Hitherto the kept her love conceal'd,
And with thofe graces ev'ry day beheld
Thie graceful youth.
Dryiten's Fables.
He could not have failed to add the oppofition of ill fpirits to the good: they have alfo their defign ever oppofite to that of heaven, and this alone has bitherto been the practice of thic moderns.

Dryden's Juven. Dediration.
We ought to ftruggle with thofe natural difadvantages, and be careful whom we employ, whenever we defign to correct them, which is a work that has bitinerto been aflumed by the leaft qualified hands.

Swift.
Hítherward. \}adv. [j户ंठenpeano, Saxon.] This way; Hi'therwainds. $\}$ towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only bitherv:ard. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus:
The king himfelf in perfon hath fet forth,
Or bitherwards intended fpeedily,
With ftrong and mighty preparation. Shakefp: Henry IV: A puiffant and mighty pow'r
Of gallow-glaffes and ftout kernes,
Is marching bitherward in proud array. Slakef. Henry VI:
Look now for no enchanting voice, ner fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws bitherward.
Milton's Agoniftess
HIVE. n. $\int$. [ Jÿje, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or cell of bees

So bees with fmoke, and doves with noifome ftench,
Are from their bires and houfes driv'n away. Shakef. H. VI。
So wand'ring bees would perifh in the air,
Did not a found, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeale their rage, invite them to the bive.
Walier.
Bees, of which we are told fo many wonderful things, have each of them a hole in their bives: their honey is their own; and every bee minds her own concerns. Addifon's Guardian.
2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry bive of bees
That want their leader, fcatter up and down. Shak. HI. VI. 3. A company being together.

What modern mafons call a lodge was by antiquity called a bive of free mafons; and therefore, when a diffention happens, the going off is to this day called fwarming.
ToHive. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives ; to harbour.

Mr. Addifon of Oxford has been troublefome to me: after his bees, my latter fwarm is farcely worth biving. Dryden.

When they are fully fettled, and the clufter at the biggeft, bive them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. To contain in hives.

Ambitious now to take excife
Of a more fragrant paradife,
He at Fufcara's fleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious fweets are biv'd.
Clcaveland:
To Hive. v. n. To take fluelter together.
He fleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones bive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice. In Summer we wander in a paradilaical fcene, among groves and gardens; but at this feafon we get into warmer houfes, and bive together in cities. Pope's Letters. $\mathrm{HI}^{\prime}$ VER. n. f. [from bive.] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the biver drink a cup of good beer, and wafh his hands and face therewith. Mortimer's Husbandry. Ho. \}interj. [eho! Latin.] A call; a fudden exclamation to HoA. $\}$ give notice of approach, or any thing elfe.

What noife there, bo?
Shakefpeare:
Here dwells my father Jew : boa, who's within? Shakef:
Stand, ho! fpeak the word along. Shakef.Julius Ciffar.
When I cried boa!
Like boys, kings would ftatt forth, and cry,
Your will.
Shakefpeare.
Ho, bo, come forth and flee. Zech. ii. 6.
Ho, fwain, what thepherd owns thefe ragged nneep? Dry HOAR. adj. [paj1, Saxon.]

1. White:

A people,
Whom Ireland fent fron loughs and forrefts bore. Fairfax.

1Aa:ad of blifs, all antults
Bafing, like thy hoar clifis the loud fea-wavo. 2.. Grey with age.

It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wifdom of a matron grave and hoar. Fti. Gyeen.
Now fwarms the populace, a countlefs throng;
Youth and boar age, and man drives man along. Pope. 3. White with frof.

Hoar-Frost. $n$. $f$. [hear and $f i o f$.] The congelations of dew in frofty mornings on the grafs.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wildernefs there lay a fimall round thing, as fmall as the biarfrog on the ground.

Ex. xvi. 14.
In Farenhcit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by boar-frofs.

Arbutbnot on Air.
HOARD. $n$. f. [bonit, Saxon.] A fore laid up in fecret; a hidden ftock; a treafure.

I have a venturous fairy, that fhall feek
The fquirrel's board, and fetch thee thence new nuts. Shak.

1. They might have even ftarved, had it not been for this pro-
.. vidential referve, this board, that was flowed in the frata un-
derneath, and now feafonably difclofed. Woodiv. Nat: Hifory.
To Hoard. v.n. To make hoards; to lay up fore.
He fear'd not once himfelf to be in need,
Nor car'd to board for thofe whom he did breed. Fo. $\mathcal{Q}^{2 u e n}$. Happy always was it for that fon,
Whofe father for his boarding went to hell? Shak. Hen. VI. To Hoard. v. a. To lay in hoards; to huband privily; to $\therefore$ fore fecretly.

* The boarded plague of the gods requite your love? Sbak.

I have juft occafion to complain of them, who, becaufe they underfand Chaucer, would board him up as mifers do their grandam goid, only to look on it themfelves, and hinder others from making ufe of it. Dryd. Fab. Preface.

You board not health for your own private ufe,
But on the publick fpend the rich produce. Dryden's Fables.
The bafe wretch, who hoards up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a cáreful thrifty man. Dryden's fuven. You will be unfucceffful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he - fquanders away the nation's money; but you may fafely relate that he boards it. $\qquad$ Arbutbnot's Art of political Lying. A fuperfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is boarded in our treafures, or confidered as a fafe, independent provifion laid up for many years.

Rogers, Sernion 2.
HOA'RDER. n.f. [from board.] One that ftores up in fecret.
Since commodities will be raifed, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but boarders of money.

Lacke.
Ho'Arhound. $n . \%$. [marrubium, Latin.] A plant.
It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, confifting of one leaf, whofe upper lip or creft is upright, with two horns; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the pointal is fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four embryoes, which become fo many oblong feeds, inclofed in the fower-cup. Miller.

Hoarbound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoarinefs: it is famous for the relief it gives in moift afthmas, and in all difeafes of the breaft and lungs, of which a thick and vifcous matter is the caufe; but it is now little ufed.

Hill's Mat. Necl.
Ho'Ariness. n. f. [from boary.] The fate of being whitifh; the colour of old mens hair.

He grows a wolf, his hoarinefs remains,
And the fame rage in other members reigns.
Dryden.
HOARSE. adj. [bar, Saxon; beerfch, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found. Come, fit, fit, and a fong.
Clap into't roundly, without hawking or fpitting, or faying we are boarfe.

Shakefpeare's As you like it. The raven himfelf is hoarfe,
That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
He feed his fteps along the brarfe refounding fhore. Dry. The flock-dove only through the foreft cooes,
Mournfully hoarfe.
Thomjon's Summer.
Ho'ARSELY. adv. [from boarje.] With a rough harfi voice.
The hounds at nearer diftance boarfoly bay'd;
The hunter clofe purfu'd the vifionary maid.
Dryden.
Ho'ARSENESS. $n: \int$. [from boarfe.] Roughnefs of voicc.
The voice is fometimes intercluded by ani boarfenefs, or vifcuous phlegm.

She fings them back in my defpight!
I had a voice in heav'n, ere fulph'rous fteams
Had damp'd it to a boarfenefs. Dryden's King Arthur:
The want of it in the wiud-pipe occafions boarfenis in the gullet, and difficulty of fwallowing. Arbutbnot an Aliments.
HO'ARY. adj. [ban, banunz, Saxon. See Hoar.]

1. White; whitifl.

Thus fhe refted on her arm reclin'd,
The boary willows waving with the wind.
nddif.n.
2. White or grey with age

A conicly palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeft years, and hairs all boary grey
Solyman, marvelling at the courage atud majciny of the R Boary old prince in his io great extremity, difmiffed him, and fent him again into the city. Knolles's Fiflor of the Twiks.

Has then my boary head deferv'd no betier?
Rowie.
Then in full age, and boary holincefo,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd E!ifs. Prier.
3. White with froft.

Through this diffemperature we fee
The feafons alter; boary headed frofts
Fall in the frefh lap of the crimfon rofe.
Shakeffare.
4. Mouldy; moffy; rufty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarfe, boary, moulded bread. Knolles's Hijiory of the Turks. HO'BNOB. This, is probably corrupted from tiab nab by a coarfe pronunciation. See Hab nab.

His incenfement, at this moment is fo implacable, that fatiffaction can be nolle, but pangs of death and fepulchre: $h_{c} b-$ nob is his word; give't, or take't. Shakef. Twelfth Night. To HO'BBLE. v: $n$. [to bop, to bopple, to bobble.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch.
The friar was bolbling the fame way too, accidentally acgain.
Dryden's Spanifo Fryar.
Some perfons continued a kind of hobbling march on the
Addifon's Spectatori.
broken arches, but fell through. Addifon's Spectatocr.
Was he ever able to walk without leading-itrings, without
Swift.
2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being afcribed to verfes, whatever is done with feet is likewife afcribed to them.

Thofe ancient Romans had a fort of extempore poetry, or untuneable bobbling verfe.

While you Pindarick truths rehearfe,

- She bibbles in alternate verfe.

Prior.
Ho'bbie. n.f. [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait, One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a bobble in his gait.

Gulliver's Travels:
Ho' BELLER. n.f. [from bobby.]
For twenty bobblers armed, the Irifhmen were fo called, becaufe they ferved on hobbies, he paid fix-pence a-piece per diem.

Davies on Ire'and.
Ho'sblingly. adv. [from bobble.] Clumfily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.
Ho'bsi. n. f. [bobereau, French.]

1. A peccies of hawk.

They have fuch a hovering poffeffion of the Valtoline, as an bobby hath over a lark. Baccn.

The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial
fy, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted bobbg.
L'Eftrange's Fables.
Larks lie dar'd to fhun the bobby's fight. Dryden
2. [Hoppe, Gothick, a horfe; hobin, French, a pacing horfe.] An Irifh or Scottifh horfe; a pacing horfe; a garran.
3. A ftick on which boys get aftride and ride.

Thofe grave contenders about opiniative trifies look like aged Socrates upon his'buy's bobby horfe. Glanv. Sceff. c. 27. As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their fteps from fliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ftronger,
Make ufe of fuch machine no longer;
But leap pro libitu, and fcout
On horfe call'd hobby, or without.
No bobby horfe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare.
Suift.
4. A ftupid fellow.

I haye ftudid eight or nine wife words to fpeak to yout, which thefe bolby horfes mult not hear. Sbakefprare.
Hobgo'blin. n.f. [according to Skinner, for robgoblins, from Robin Goodfellow, Hob being the nickname of Ribin: but more probably, according to Wallis and Funius, bopgoblins emt pufa, becaufe they do not move their feet: whence, fays Wailis, came the boys play of fox in the bole, the fox always hopping on one leg.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier bobsoblin, make the fairy o-ycs
Shakefpeare.
Ho BIT. n. f. A fmall mortar to fooot little bombs.
Ho'ENAIL. n. f. [from bolby and nail.] A nail ufed in fhoing a hobby or little horfe; a nail with a thick frong head.
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-
bon'd clown in chines of beef, ere thou feep in thy fheath, I befeech Jove on my knees, thou may'ft be turn'd into bobnuits.

Stakejpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.
We fhall buy maidens as they buy hobnails, by the hundred.

Shakefpcare's HenTIV. p. i
Ho'bNailed. adj. [from bobnail.] Set with hobnails.
Would'it thou, friend, who haf two legs alone, Would'it thou, to run the gantlet, thefe expole To : whole company of boinaild hoes? Dryden's 'fuvenal

Ifock.

Hock. n. f. [The fame with bough; bol), Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.
ToHock. v. a. [from the noun.], To difable in the hock.
Hock.
Ho'ck $^{\prime}$. Ho'ckamore, $\}$ frong Rhenifh.

Reftor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitc;
And made 'em ftoutly overcome
With bachrach, bockaznore and mum.
Fiudibras, p. iii. Wine becomes harp, as in bock, like the vitriolick acidity. Floger on the Humours.
If cyder-royal fhould become unpleafant, and as unfit to bottle as old bockamore, mix one hoghead of that and one of tart new cyder together.

Niortimer's Husbandry. Ho'ckherb, n. f. [hock and berb.] A plant; the fame with mallows.
mallows.
To Ho'ckle. v. a. [from hock.] To hamftring; to cut the finews about the ham or hough.

Hanmer.
HOCUS POLUS. [The original of this word is referred by Tillotjorr to a form of the Ronifh church. Funius derives it from hocced, Wellh, a cheat, and poke or pocus, a bag, jugglers ufing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from fome words that had once a meaning, and which per-
haps cannot be difcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.
This gift of hocus pocufing, and of difguifing matters, is furprifing.

L'Efrange.
HOD. $n . f$. [corrupted perhaps in contempt from hood, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the mafons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a bod or a tray. Tuff. Husband. Ho'DMAN. 2.f. [bod and man.] A labourer that carries mortar.
Hodmandód. n. f. A fíh.
Thofe that caft their Mell are the lobfter, the crab, the crawfinh, and the bodmandod or dodman. Bacon's Nat. Hifory. Hodge-podge. n. f. [bachè pochè, hochepot, quafi hacbis en pot, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.
They have made our Englifh tongue a gallimaufrey, or bodge-fodge of all other fpeeches.

Spenfer.
It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain hodge-podge of fundry ingredients.

Sandys's Travels.
Hodie ${ }^{l} \mathrm{RNAL}^{2}$ adj. [hodiernus, Latin.] Of to-day.
Hoe. n. f. [boue, French; bourwe, Dutch.] An inftrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they fhould be thinned with a boe.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
To Hoe. v. a. [boucr, French; bouwen, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry Spring, they muft be continually kept with weeding and boeing.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
HOG. n. $\int$. [bwch, Welh.]

1. The general name of fwine.

This will raife the price of bogs, if we grow all to be porkeatcrs. Skakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.
The log, that plows not nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all.
2. A caftrated boar
3. To bring Hogs to a fair market. To fail of one's defign.

You have brought your logs to a fair market. Spectator.
Ho'gcote. 12. f. [bog and cote.] A houfe for hogs; a hogity: Out of a fmall bogcote fixty or eighty load of dung hath been raifed.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Ho'ggerel. n.f. A two year old ewe.
Ainfuorth.
Hogr. n.f. [otherwife written ho, how, or hough, from boogh,
Dutch.] A hill; rifing ground; a cliff. Obfolete.
That well can witnefs yet unto this day,
The weftern bogh, befprinkl'd with the gore Of mighty Goëmot.

Fairy 2ueen, b. ii.
Hoghérd. n. f. [hog and byint, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. The terms hosberd and cowkeeper are not to be ufed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.

Broome's Notes on tbe Ody.fey.
Ho'gaish. adj. [from hog.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutifh; greedy; \{elfirh.
Sufpicicn Mifo had, for the boggifh threwdnefs of her brain, and Mopfa, for a very unlikely envy.

Sidney.
$H_{0}$ 'GGIshly. adv. [from boggi/h.] Greedily; felfifhly.
Ho'ccishness. n. $f$. [from boggifh.] Brutality; greedinefs; felfilhnefs.
Ho'gsbeans.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ho'gsbread. } \\ \text { Ho'csmushrooms. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. Plants:
Ainfworth.
Hócsmushrooms.
Hógsennel. $n f$. $b \mathrm{~b}$ and fernel. $]$ A plant.
Ainfluorth. Ho'gshead. n. f. [log and bead.]

1. A meafure of liguids containing fixty gallons.

Varroteils, that evcry jugerum of vines yielded fix hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre fhould yield fify fi:c loggleads, and a little morc. Arbuthnot on Coins,
2. Any large barrel.

Hlow trongly with a pair of bellows into a bogfiead, putting into it before that which you would have preferved; and in the inftant that you withdraw the bellows, ftop the hole. Baccn.

They flung up one of their largett hog beads: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. Gulliver's Travels.
Hocstry'. n.f. [hog and fly.] The place in which fwinc are fhut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and naftinefs, without a fhoe or flocking to their fect, or a houfe fo convenient as an Englifh bog/ty.

Swift.
Hocws'she n. f. [bog and waflo.] The draff which is given to fwine.

Your butler purbins your liquor, and the brewer fells you hogwafl. Arbutbnot's Hifory of 'Jobn Bull.
Ho'iden. n. f. [boeden, Welh; farmina levioris fama, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.
To Ho'idis. v.n. [from the noun.] To romp indecently.
Some of them would get a feratch; but we always difcovercd, upon examining, that they had been boidening with the young apprentices.
To Hoise. ? v. a. [baufer, French.] To raife up on
To Hois т. $\}$ high. To Hois T. $\}$ high.
'Tis the fport to have the engineer boift' up with his own petar.

Shatiefpeare's Hamlet.
, Join you with me;
'We'll quickly ioift duke Humphrey from his feat. Shakefp: Hoife fail, and fy;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. Chapman's Odyfey. Auria had boifed fail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. $\quad$ Knoiles's Hiftery of the Turks.

They loofed the rudder-bands, and boifed up the mainfail to the wind, and made toward fhore.

Acts xxvii. 40.
That man which prizeth virtue for itfelf, and cannot endure to boife and frike his fails, as the divers natures of calms and ftorms require, muft cut his fails of mean length and breadth, and content himfelf with a flow and fure navigation. Raleigh.

What made Abfalom kick at all the kindneffes of his father, but becaufe his ambition would needs be fingering the fceptre, and boifingg him into his father's throne. South's Serm. We thought for Greece
The fails were boifted, and our fears releafe. Dryden's EAn.
They boif him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. Dryden's Perf.
What hafte fhe made to boift her purple fails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ftrength away. Dryden's All for Love.
Their navy fwarms upon the coafts: they cry
To boift their anchors, but the gods deny. Dryden's $E$ En.
Scize him, take, hoift him up, break off his hold,
And tofs him headlong from the temple's wall. Southern. If 'twas an ifland where they found the fhells, they ftraightways concluded that the whole inand lay originally at the bottom of the fea, and that it was boifted up by fome vapour from beneath. Woodward's Natural Hiflory Hold, in the old gloffaries, is mentioned in the fame fenfe with wold, i.e. a governour or chief officer; but in fome other place for love, as bold.it, lovely. Gibfon's Camden
To HOLD. v. a. preter. beld; part. paff. beld or bolden. [baldan Gothick; paloan, Saxon ; benden, Dutch.]
I. To grafp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou may'f hold a ferpent by the tongue,
A fafting tyser fafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'ft bold. Sbak
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faft.

Too late it was for fatyrs to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he feeks, that having cannot bold. Fairy 2 ueen.
The loops beld one curtain to another. Ex. xxxvi. 12.
Prove all things: hold faft that which is good. 2 Thef.v.
3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with affurance hold and profefs, without ever having examined.

Locke
4. To confider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a ftranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. Shakefp. King Lear:
I hoo.d him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. Sbakefpcare. One amongtt the fair'ft of Greece,
That bolds his honour higher than his eafe. Shakefpeare: This makes thee bleffed peace fo light to hold,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. Fairfax. Receive him thercfore in the Lord with all gladnefs, and bold fuch in efteem. St. Paul.
He would make us amends, and fpend fome time with us, if we beld his company and conference agreeable. Becon.
As he is the father of Englifh poetry, fo I bold him in the fame degree of veneration as the Grecians beld Homer, or the Romans Virgil.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

## HOL

Ye Latian dames，if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear！
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare．
5．To have any ftation．
The ftar bids the fhepherd fold；
Now the top of heav＇n doth bold．
Dryden＇s 压n．

解
Their ardent eyes with bloody ftreaks were fill＇d．Dryden． Obferve the youth who firf appears in fight，
And bolds the neareft ftation to the light．Dryden＇s 鹿n．
How pleafant and joyful a thing is it to have a light beld us forth from heaven to guide our fteps．Cheyne＇s Phil．Princ． 6．To poffers；to enjoy．

Holding Corioli in the name of Roinin，
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leafh，
To let him flip at will．
Shakefpeare＇s Coriolanus．
The caftle，bolden by a garrifon of Germans，he commanded to be befieged．

Knolles＇s Hiftory of the Turks．
Affuredly it is more fhame for a man to lofe that which he boldeth，than to fail in getting that which he never had．Hayw． 7．To poffefs in fubordination．

The duke was willing to yield himfelf unto Solyman as his vaffal，and of him to bold his feigniory for a yearly tribute．

3．To fufpend ；to refrain．
Death！what do＇ft？O bold thy blow！
Crafbaw．
What thou do＇f，thou do＇ft not know．
9．To ftop ；to reftrain．
We cannot bold mortality＇s ftrong hand．－Shak．K．Fobn．
Fell，banning hag！inchantrefs，bold thy tongue．Shake $/ \bar{p}$ ．
Men in the midft of their own blood，and fo furi－ oufly affaited，beld their hands，contrary to the laws of na－ ture and neceflity．

Bacon＇s War with Spain．
When ftraight the people，by no force compell＇d，
Nor longer from their inclination beld，
Break forth at once．
Waller．
Unlefs thou find occafion，bold thy tonguc；
Thyfelf or others，carelefs talk may wrong．
Denbam． Hold your laughter，and then divert your fellow－fervants． Swift＇s Directions to the Footman．
0．To fix to any condition．
His gracious promife you might，
As caufe had call＇d you up，have beld him to：Shak．Coriol． 11．To preferve；to keep．

Stay but a little；for my cloud of dignity
Is held from falling with fo weak a wind，
That it will quickly drop：my day is dim．Shakef．Hen．IV． 12．To confine to a certain ftate．
The moft High then fhewed figns for then，and beld ftill the flood，＇till they were paffed over．

2 Eddr．xiii． 14.
13．To detain．
Him God hath raifed up，having loofed the pains of death，
becaufe it was not poffible that he fhould be bolden of it．Acts． 14：To retain；to continue．

Thefe reafons mov＇d her ffar－like hufband＇s heart ；
But ftill he beld his purpofe to depart．
15．To folemnize；to celebrate．
The queen this clay here bolds her parliament，
But little thinks we flall be of her council．Shakefp．H．VI．
He bold a feaft in his houfe，like the feaft of a king．I Sa．

## 16．To offer；to propofe．

Chriftianity came into the world with the greateft fimplicity of thought and language，as well as life and manners，bolding forth nothing but piety，charity，and humility，with the belief of the Meffiah and of his kingdom．Temple．
My account is fo far from interfering with Mofes，that it bolds forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his fenfe．

Woodward＇s Natural Hifory．
17．To conferve；not to violate．
Her hufband heard it，and beld his peace．Numb．xxx．7．
She faid，and beld her peace：Æneas went，
Unknowing whom the facred fibyl meant．Dryden＇s $\mathbb{F}_{n}$ ．
18．To manage ；to handle intellectually．
Some in their difcourfe defire rather commendation of wit， in being able to hold all arguments，than of judgment in dif－ cerning what is true．
19．To maintain．
Whereupon they alfo made engines againft their engines，
and beid them battle a long feafon．
20．To form；to plan．
The Pharifees went out，and beld a counfel againft him．
2 1．To carry on；to continue．
He came to the land＇s end，where he bolding his courfe，in a narrow paffage towards the Weft，for the fpace of divers days， did at length peaceably pafs through the fraits．
22．To Hold forth．To offer to cxhibit．
Obferve the connection of thefe ideas in the propo－ fitions，which thofe books bold forth and pretend to teach as truths．
23．To Hold in．To reftrain；to govern by the bridle．
1 have lately fold my nag，and honeftly told his greateft
fault，which is，that he became fuch a lover of liberty that I could fearce bold him in．

Swift．
24．To Hold in．To reffrain in general．
Thefe mens haftinefs the warier fort of you doth not com－ mend；ye wifh they had beld themfelves longer in，and not fo dangeroully flown abroad．

Hooker，Preface．
25．To Hold off．＇To keep at a diftance．
Although＇tis fit that Caffio have his place；
Yet if you pleafe to bold him off a while，
You fhall by that perceive him．Shakefpeare＇s Othell．
The object of fight doth ftrike upon the pupil of the eye directly，without any interception；whereas the cave of the ear doth bold off the found a little from the organ．Bacon．
I am the better acquainted with you for abfence，as men are with themfelves for affliction ：abfence does but bold off a friend，to make one fee him truly．

Pope to Swift．
Thold on．To continue；to protract；to puif forward． They took Barbaroffa，bolding on his courfe to Africk，who brought great fear upon the country．Knolles＇s Hift．of the Turks．
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to thefe laws， then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and bold it on．

Sanderfen＇s＇7udgnent in one View．
27．To Hold out．To extend；to ftretch forth．
The king beld out to Efther the golden fceptre that was in his hand．

Efth．v． 2.
28．To Hold out．To offer；to propofe．
Fortune bolds out thefe to you，as rewards．Betr．Jobnfon．
29．To Hold out．To continue to do or fuffer．
He cannot long bold out thefe pangs，
Th＇inceffant care and labour of his mind．Shakef．H．IV． 30．To Hold $u p$ ．To raife aloft．

I fhould remember him：does he not bold up his head，as it were，and ftrut in his gait？Shakef．Merry IV ives of Windfor． The hand of the Almighty vifibly bcld up，and prepared to take vengeance．
31．To Hold $u$ ．To fuftain；to fupport．
There is no man at once either excellently good or extreme－ ly evil，but grows either as he bolds himfelf $u p$ in virtue，or lets himfelf flide to vicioufnefs．

Sidney．
It followeth，that all which they do in this fort proceedeth originally from fome fuch agent as knoweth，appointeth，bold－ eth up，and actually frameth the fame．Hooker，b．i． $\int .3$ ．

The time miforder＇d doth in common fenfe
Crowd us，and crufh us to this monftrous form，
To bold our fafety up．Shakefpeare＇s Henry IV．p．ii．
And fo fuccefs of mifchief thall be born，
And heir from heir fhall bold his quarrel up．Sbakef．H．IV．
Thofe princes have beld up their fovereignty beft，which have been fparing in thofe grants．

Davies on Irelanid．
We have often made one confiderably thick piece of marble take and bold up another，having purpofely caufed their flat furfaces to be carefully ground and polifhed．Bojle．

Then do not ftrike him dead with a denial，
But bold him $u p$ in life，and cheer his foul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope．Addif．Cato． To Hold．v．n．
I．To ftand ；to be right ；to be without exception．
To fay that fimply an argument，taken from man＇s autho－ rity，doth bold no way，neither affirmatively nor negatively， is hard．

Hooker，b．ii．f．
This boldeth not in the fea－coafts，becaufe the vapour of the fea，without Chowers，doth refrefh．Baccon＇s Natural Hifory． The lafting of plants is moft in thofe that are largeft of body；as oak，elm，and cheftnut，and this holdeth in trees； but in herbs it is often contrary．Bacon＇s Natnral Hiflory．
When the religion formerly received is rent by difcord＇s， and when the holinefs of the profeffors of religion is decayed， and full of fcandal，and withal the times be ftupid，ignorant， and barbarous，you may doubt the fpringing up of a new feet； if then alfo there fhould arife any extravagant and ftrange fpirit，to make himfelf author thereof；all which points beld when Mahomet publifhed his law．

Bacin，Effay 59.
Nothing can be of greater ufe and defence to the mind than the difcovering of thefe colours，fhewing in what cafes they bold，and in what they deceive．

Bacon．
Where outward force conftrains，the fentence bold；；
But who conftrains me？Milion
So doth he deal with the teftimonies of the fathers，let them be never fo exprefs againtt all forts of prayers and invocations ： they bold only of fuch a fort of prayer．Stillingflect．
The reafons given by them againft the wormip of images； will equally bold againft the worfhip of images amongft Chriftians．

Stillingfict＇s Def．of Difc．on Rom．Idiol．
None of his folutions will bold by mere mechanicks．More．
This unfeen agitation of the minute parts will bold in light and fpirituous liquors．

Boyle．
It bolds in all operative principles whatfoever，but efpecially in fuch as relate to morality；in which not to proceed，is cer－ tainly to go backward．

South：＇s Sermons．
The drift of this figure bolds good in all the parts of the creation．

L＇Ejlrange．

The proverb bolds, that to be wife and love, Is hardly granted to the gods above.

Dryden's Fables.
As if th' experiment were made to bold
For bafe production, and reject the gold
Dryden.
This remark, I muft acknowledge, is not fo proper for the colouring as the defign; but it will bold for both. Dryden
Our author offers no reafon; and when any body does, we hall fee whether it will bold or no.
The rule bolds in land as well as all other commodities. Locke.
The analoogy bolds in moft cafes. Addifon's Spectator. The analogy bolds good, and precifely kecps to the fame properties in the planets and comets.
Cbeyne.
Sanctorius's experiment of perfpiration, being to the other fecretion as five to three, does not bold in this country, except in the hotteft time of Summer. Arbutbnot on Aliments.

In words, as fafhions, the fame rule will bold;
Alike fantaftick, if too new or old. Pope on Criticifm:
To continue unbroken or unfubdued.
Our force by land hath nobly beld.
3. To laft ; to endure

Sbakespeare.
We fee, by the pceling of onions, what a bolding fubftance the fkin is.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

## Never any man was yet fo old,

But hop'd his life one Winter more might bold.
To continue.
He did not bold in this mind long.
5. To refrain.

His dauntlcfs heart would fain have beld
From weeping, but his eyes rebcll'd.
L'Eftrange.

Dryden.
Thand up for; to auhere.
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do bold of his fide do find it.

Wifd. ii. 24
They muft, if they bold to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have.

Hale.
When Granada for your uncle beld,
You was by us reftor'd, and he expell'd. Numbers bold

Dryden.
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, fuch rays they caft,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd.
7. To be dependent on

The other two were great princes, though men of giant-like both hugenefs and force.

Dryden's Fables. The mother, if the hugenefs and force.

Sidney, $h$
The mother, if the houfe holds of our lady, had rather yea and will; have her fon cunning and bold, in making him to live trimly.

Afcham's Schoolmafter
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights,
but even petty barons bolding under them. - Temple.
My crown is abfolute, and bolds of none. Dryden.
8. To derive right.
'Tis true, from force the nobleft title fprings;
I therefore bold from that which firft made kings. Dryden. 9. To Hold forth. To harangue; to fpeak in publick; to fet forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, beld forth in the marketplace.

L'ERrange's Fables.
10. To Hold in. To reftrain one's felf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with bolding
in. To Hold in. To continue in luck.
Fer. vi. I I.
A duke, playing at hazard, beld in a great many hands together.

Swift.
12. To Howd off. To keep at a diftance without clofing with offers.

Thefe are interefts important enough, and yet we muft be wooed to confider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverfe coynefs we bold off.

Decay of Piety.
13. To Hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade beld on for many years after the bifhops became Proteftants; and fome of their names are ftill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by fuch facrilegious alienations.
14. To Hold on. To proceed.

He be'd on, however, 'till he was upon the very point of breaking.

L'Efirange.
15. To Hold out. To laft; to endure.

Before thofe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diffipate, and cannot bold out. Bacon's Nat. Hif.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, fo are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of fcience, and therefore cannot bold out. Bacon's E fays.

Truth, fidelity, and juftice, are a fure way of thriving, and will bold out, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail.

Tillot fon's Sermons.
By an extremely exact regimen a confumptive perfon may
hold out for years, if the fymptoms are not violent. Arbutboot. 16. To Hold out. Not to yield ; not to be fubdued.

The great mafter, leaving a fufficient number of foldiers for the keeping of that fort, went with the reft of his company

## H O L

to a place where the Spaniards, fore charged by Achinetes, had much ado to bold out. Knolles's Hiflory of the I urks.
You think it Atrange a perfon, obfequious to thofe he loves,
hould bold out fo long againft importunity.
Bigle.
Nor could the hardeft ir'n bold out
Againft his blows.
Hutibras.
I would cry now, my eyes grow womanifh;
But yet my heart bolds out.
Dryden's Spaniß, Fryar. The citadel of Milan has beld out formerly, after the conqueft of the reft of the dutchy. Addijon on Italy
As to the boiding out againft fo many alterations of ftate, it fometimes proceeds from principles. Collior on Pride.

Pronounce your thoughts: are they fill fixt
To bold it out, and fight it to the laft?
Or are your hearts fubdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill fuccefs to a fubmiffion?
Addijon's Cato.
17. To Hold togetber. To be joined.

Thofe old Gothick caftes, made at feveral times, hild to getber only, as it were, by rags and patches. Dryd. Dufrefnoy. 8. To Hold tegetber. To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world befides, muft keep faith amongft themfelves, or elfe they cannot bold together.
19. To Hold up. To fupport himfelf.

All the wife fayings and advices which philofophers could mufter up to this purpofe, have helped only to fupport fome few ftout and obftinate minds, which, without the afiftance of philofophy, could have beld up pretty well of themfelves.

Tillot fon, Sermon 5.
20. To Hold up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear
Quoth Ralph, it may bold up and clear. ' Hudilias, p.ii.
21. To Hold up. To continue the farne fpeed.

When two ftart into the world together, the fuccefs of the firft feems to prefs upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he bold up?
could not he hold up?
Hold has the appearance of an interjection ; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ftop; be fill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant-fir-Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all fenfe of place and duty?
The gencral fpeaks to you -bold, hold, for flame! Stakefp.
Hold, bold! are all thy empty wifhes fuch!
A good old woman would have faid as much. Dyyderi's Derf. Hold. n. $f$. [from the verb.]
I. The act of feizing; gripe; grafp; feizure.

Thofe bards, Cefar writeth, delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any cer tain bold to be taken of any antiquity which is reccived by tradition. Spenfer on Ireland.
The wits of the multitude are fuch, that many things they cannot lay bold on at once.

Hocker, Dedication.
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took bold of it; for the oxen fhook it.

This is to oive him liberty and power:
Rather thou fhould'f lay bold upon him, fend hi
To deferv'd death, and a juft punifhment. Ben. Jobnf. Catil. Let but them
Find courage to lay bold on this occafion. Nilt. Agonifies.
The devil himfelf, when let loofe upon Job, could not tranfport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his bold.

L'Efrange.
He feiz'd the fhining bough with griping bold,
And rent away with eafe the ling'ring gold. Dryder's $\mathbb{E} n$.
The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppofite to them bending backwards, and of greater ftrength than any of them fingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them feverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay bold of objects of any fize or quantity.

Ray on the Crcation.
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy fot me free,
Whilft, in the confidence of pray'r,
My foul took bold on thee.
Addifon's Spectator. We are ftrangely backward to lay bold of this fafe, this only method of cure.

Atterbury's Sermons.
Nor loft 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poffeffion palld and cold.
Granville, $\}$ 2. Something to be held; fupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good boik, he is ready to fall.

Bacon's Natural Hifory. 3. Catch ; power of feizing or keeping

The law hath yet another bold on you
Shakefpeare. Let it confift witls fuch a man's inter ft and fafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoflible you can have any bold upon him, becaufe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againft his profit.
4. Prifon; place of cuftody.

They lay him in bold, becaufe it was not declared what was to be done with him.

Hookcr, b. iii.
The prifoner to his bold retir'd,
His troop with equal emulation fird,
5. Power; influence.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleafures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more $b$. ld of him than of neceffity he muft. Dryden.

Fear is that paffion which hath the greateft power over us, and by which God and his laws take the furelt bold of us. Till. 6. Cultody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty bold
Of Bolinbroke.
Shakefteare's Richard II.
7. Howd of a Ship. All that part which lies between the keelfon and the lower deck.

Harris. Now a fea into the bold was got,
Wave upon wave another fea had wrought. Dryden's fuv. 8. A lurking place: as, the bold of a wild beaft or dear.
9. A fortified place; a fort.

It was his policy to leave no bold behind him; but make all plain and wafte.
Ho'mDER. n. f. [from bold.]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and boiders of plows are wedded to their own particular way.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paft not holdings were fo plentiful, and bolders fo fearce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal.
Holderfo'rth. n. $\int$. [bo'd and forth.] An haranguer; one who fpeaks in publick.

Whence fome tub boldersforth have made
In powd'ring tubs the richeft trade. Fudibras, $p$. iii.
He was confirmed in this opinion upon feeing the bolder$f r t h$.

Addifon's Freeholder.
Ho'LDfast. n. $f$. [bold and faff.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook

The feveral forts of teeth are furnifhed with boldfafts fuitable to the ftrefs that they are put to. Ray on the Cireation.
Ho'lding. n. f. [from bold.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were fo plentiful, and holders fo fcarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. Carew.
2. It fometimes fignifies the burthen or chorus of a fong. Hanm.

The boiding every man fhall beat as loud
As his ftrong fides can volly. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleofatra.
Hole. n. $\int$. [hol, Dutch; pole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a bole to hide this deed. Shakejp.
Tickling is moft in the foles, and under the arm boles and fides.

Bacon.
A loadfone is fo difpofed, that it hall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of fteel, which, as it afcends near to the loadftone, may fall down through fome bole, and fo return to the place whence it began to move. Wilkins's Dredalus.

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in boles and caverns the air is often detained.
2. A perforation; a fmall interftitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has fnall boles in it: thofe boles appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking boles for fpots of ink; and painters, to reprefent boles, make ufe of black.

Boy!e on Colours.
3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the bole.
Sbakefpcarc.
4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoife fpends all his days in a bole, with a houfe upon his head.

L'Eftrange.
I have frighted ants with my fingers, and purfued them as far as another bole, flopping all paffages to their own neft, and it was natural for them to fly into the next bole. Addifon.
5. A mean habitation. Hole is generally ufed, unlefs in fpeak-
ing of manual works, with fome degrce of diflike.
When Alexander firf beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little bole, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. Dryden's $\mathfrak{y} u v e n$. 6. Some fubterfuge or fhift.

Ainfu.
5. Some fubterfuge or fint.
Ho'Lidam. $n$. $\int$. [binly dame.] Bleffed lady.
Hanmer.

By my bolidam, here comes Catharine: Shakefpearc.
Ho'lily. adv. [from boij.]

1. Pioufly ; with fanctity.

Thou would't be great,
Alt not withour ambition; but without
The illnefs fhould attend it: what thou would'\{ highly,
That would't thou bolily.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendfhip, a rare thing ir princes, more rare between princes, that lo bolily was obferved to the laft of thofe two excellent men

Siancy, b. ii.
Ho's.iness. n. f. [from boly.]

1. Sancity; piety; 'religious grodncfs.

I will not hence and leave my huffand here;

Ahd ill it doth befeem your holinefs
To feparate the hubband and the wife. Shatef. Com. of Err.
Religion is rent by difcords, and the holinefs of the profeffors is decayed, and full of fcandal.

Laccn's Eflays.
Then in full age, and hoary bolinefs,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd blifs. Prior: We fee piety and holinefs ridiculed as morofe fingularities. Rozers, Sicmon 15.
2. The fate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole caufe 'fore his bolinefs. Shakef. H. VIII.
His holinefs has told fome Englifh gentlemen, that thofe of our nation thould have the privileges. Addiion on Italy.
Ho'lla. interj. [hola, French.] A word ufed in calling to any one at a diftance.

Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off bollow break the filent air.
Milton.
To Ho'lla. v.n. [from the interjection. This word is now vitioufly written bollo by the beft authors: fometimes balloo.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies afleep,
And in his ear I'll bolla, Mortimer! Shakefp. Henry IV.
What balloing and what ftir is this to-day? Shakefpeare.
Hólland. n.f. Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkifh courts defign'd,
For folded turbants fineft bolland bear.
Dryders.
Ho'llow. adj. [from bole.]

1. Excavated ; having a void fpace within; not folid.

It is fortune's ufe
To let the uretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with bollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty.
Shake $f$ p. Merchant of Venice.
Some fearch for bollow trees, and fell the woods. Dryden.
He frets, he fumes, he ftares, he ftamps the ground;
The bollew tow'rs with clamours ring around. Dryden.
2. Noify, like found reverberated from a cavity.

The fouthern wind,
Now by his bollow whiftling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempeft. Sbakefp. HenryIV. p. i.
Thence iffu'd fuch a blaft and bollow roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. Drjden.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.

Who in want a bollow friend doth try,
Direttly feafons him his enemy.
Sbakefp. Hamlet.
Hollow church papifts are like the ronts of nettles, which themfelves fting not; but yet they bear all the ftinging leaves.

## He feem'd

Bacon's Ornam. Ration
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was falle and ho:liwv. Miltons
Milton's Par. Loft, b.ii.
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked bollow hearted dealings?

Howel's Vccal Forreft.
The bollcw hearted, difaffected,
And clofe malignants are detected.
Hudibras, p. iii.
Hullow. n. $\int$.

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myfelf proclaim'd,
And by the happy boliow of a tree
Efcap'd the hunt.
Shokefp. King Lear.
I fuppofe there is fome vault or bollow, or ifle, behind the wall, and fome paffage to it. Bacon's Natural Hifory. Againft the horfe's fide his fpear
He throws, which trembles with enclofed fear ;
Whillt from the bollows of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own.
Denban.
Himfelf, as in the bollow of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep aby/s.
2. Cavern ; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'ft defeend
Into this gaping bollow of the carth? Sbak. Titus Andronices. Forefts grew
Upon the barren bollows, high o'erfnading
The haunts of favage beafts.
Pricr.
3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming fuch an unfightly bollow into fo uncommon and agreeable a fcene. Addif. 4. Ally opening or vacuity.

He touched the bollow of his thigh. Gen. xxii. 25. 5. Paffage; canal.

The little fprings and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct. Addifon on Italy To Ho'llow. v. a. [from the noun.] To make hollow; to cxcavate.

Trees, ruiely bollose'd, did the waves fuftain,
'Ere fhips in triumph plow'd the watry plain. Dryd. Ovid.
Multitudes were employed in the fluking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the bollowing of trees. Spectator.
To Ho'm.ow. v.n. [This is written by neglect of etymology for boín. See Holla.] To Mout; to hoot.

This unfeen judge will wait, and in your ear
ivill boliow reliel, tyrant, murderer. Dryden's Aurengzebe. I pafs for a difaffeiled perfon and a murderer, for no other teafon but becaufe I do not hoot and bollow, and make a noife. Addifon's Spectator.
He with his hounds comes hollowing from the ftable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. Pope. Ho'llowiy. adu. [from bollow:]

1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; infincerely; difhonefly.

And crown what I profefs with kind event, If I fpeak true; if bollwiy, invert What beft is boaded me, to mifchief!

Shakefp. Tempef. You fhall arraign ynur confcience,
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or boilowi'y put on
Sbakefp:"Vieafure for Meafure. Hóllowness. n.f. [from b.llori.]

1. Cavity; ftate of being hollow.

If you throw a ftone or a dart, they give no found; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the cafting, which bollownefs penneth the air. Bacin's Natur. Hift. I have feen earth taken up by a ftrong wind, fo that there remained great empty boilownejs in the place.

Hakewill.
An heap of fand or fine powder will fuffer no bollownefs within them, though they be dry fubitances. Burnct. 2. Deceit ; infincerity ; treachery

Thy youngeft daughter does not love thee leaft;
Nor are thofe empty hearted, whofe low found
Reverbs no bollownefs. , Shakef feare's King Lear.
People, young and raw, and foft natured, think it an cafy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendflip a fure price of any man's: but when experience fhall have fhewn them the hardnefs of moft hearts, the bollownefs of others, and the bateners and ingratitude of almoft all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite thems Soulh's Sermons. Hóllowroot. n. f. [bollow and root.] A plant. Ainfworth. Ho'lıy. n. f. [poleyn, Saxoni] A plant.

The leaves are fet about the edges with long, fharp, fliff prickles : the berries are fmall, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular ftriated feeds in each. Of this tree there are feveral fyecies; fome variegated in the leaves, fome with yellow berries, and fome with white. Mill.

Faireft bloffoms drop with every blaft;
But the brown beauty will like bollies laft. Some to the bolly hedge
Neflling repair, and to the thicket fome;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. Thomjon's Spring.
Ho'llynock. n.f. [bolipoc, Saxon, commonly called bolyoak.] Rofemallow.

It is in every refpect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in fome fpecies double, adhere clofely to the ftalk. They fower in July. Mill. Holjocks far exceed poppies for their durablenefs, and are very ornamental.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Hóllyrose. ?
n. f. Plants.

Ainfworth.
Hóllytree.
Holme. n.f.

1. Holme or bowme, whether jointly or fingly, comes from the Saxon joolme, a river ifland; or if the place be not fuch, the fame word fignifies alfo a hill, or mountain. Gibjon's Camden.
2. The ilex ; the evergreen oak. .... ...

Under what tree did'ft thou take them companying together? who anfwered, under a bolm tree. Suf. Iviii.

The carver bolme, the maple feldom inward found. Spenf.
Ho'locaust. n. $\int$. [ ${ }^{\prime \prime} \lambda$ © $\sigma$ and $x \alpha^{\prime} i^{\prime} \omega$ ]; A burnt facrifice; a facrifice of which the whole was confumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

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\because 1
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Ifaac carried the wood for the facrifice, which being an $b$ locaut $f$, or burnt offering, to be confumed unto afhes, we
A. 'cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. Brown's Vilg. Err

Let the cye behold no cvil thing, and it is made a facrifice; let the tongue fpeak no. filthy word, and it becomes an oblation ; let the hand do no unlawful acion, and you render it a bolocauf.

Ray on the Creation.
Eumenes cut a piece from cuery part of the victim, and by this he made it an bolocau/f, or an entire facrifice. Broome Ho'Lograph. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{\lambda}$ © $\sigma$ and $\left.\gamma \rho^{\alpha} \phi \omega\right]$ This word is ufed in the Scottifh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.
HoLF. The old preterite and participle paffive of help.
His great love, fharp as his fpur, hath bolp him
To's home before us. . Sbakefpeare's Macbeth. Ho'lpen. The old participle paffive of help.

In a long trunk the found is bolpen, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and fomewhat more bolpen when the hearer is near, than when the fpeaker. Bacon.
Ho'lster. n.f. [peoirren, Saxon, a hiding place.] A cafe for a horfenian's piftol.

In's rufty bolfers put what meat
Into his hofe he cou'd not get.
Butler.

Hoit, whether at the beginuing or ending of the name of any place, fignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxori pole, a wood; or fometimes poffibly from the Saxon bol, i. e. hollow, efpecinlly when the name ends in tun or dun. Gibfon. HO'LY. adj. [palit, Saxon; beyligh, Dutch, from pal, healthy, or in a ftate of falvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace ftands 'tween two clergymen!
And fee a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a boly man.
Shakesp. Ricl. III.
Doubtlefs
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moft holy.
2. Hallowed; confecrated to divine ufe.

State, boly or unhallow'd, what of that? Shak. Hen. VI.
Bare was his hoary head; one holy hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his fceptre. Dryden. 3. Pure ; immaculate.

Common fenfe could tell them, that the good Ciod could not be pleafed with any thing cruel; nor the moft boly God with any thing filthy and unclean.

South's Sermons.
4. Sacred.

An evil foul producing boly witnefs,
Is like a villain with a fmiling cheek. Sbak. Mherch. of Ven.
He has deferv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like boly Phoebus' car. Shakeppeare's Aitt. and Cleopa'va: Ho'ly-ghost. n. f. [paliz and zar:, Saxon.] The third perfon of the adorable Trinity.
If ftrength of perfuafion be the light which muft guide us, I afk, how fhall any one diftinguif the infpirations of the Holy-ghoft?

Locke.
Ho'Ly-thursday. n.f. The day on which the afcenfion of our Saviour is cominemorated, ten days before Whitfuntide.
Ho'ly-week. n.f. The week before Eafter.
Ho'lyday. n. $\int$. [boly and day.]

1. The day of fome ecclefiafical feftival.
2. Anniverfary feaff.

This victory was fo welcome unto the Perfians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their folemn bolydays for many years after. Knolle's filfory of the Tuiks.

Rome's bolyways you tell; as if a gueft
With the old Romanis you were wont to feaft. Waller. 3. A day of gaycty and joy.

He writes verfes, he fpeaks boljday, he finells Aprils and May; he will carry it. Sbak. Merry Wives of IV indjer

What, have I'fcaped love-letters in the bolyday time of my beauty, and am I now a fubject for them? Shakefpeare: 4. A time that comes feldom.
4. A time that comes feldom. Courage is but a bolyday kind of virtue, to be feldom exercifed.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
HO'MAGE. n. $\int$ [hommage, French; bomagium, low Latin.]
I. Service paid and fealty' profefied to a fovereign or fuperior lord.

Call my fovereign yours,
And do him bomage as obedient fubjecls. Shakefp. Hen. VI.
The chiefs, in a folemn manner, did their bomages, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marthal. Davics 2. Obeifance; reffect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do bonage to her.
Derbam:
A tuft of daifies on a flow'ry lay
They faw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due obeifance to the daify paid.
Go, go, with bomage yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your mafters feet. Dryden.
To Ho'mage. v.a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action ; to pay honour to ; to profefs fealty.
Ho'mager. n. f. [ hommager, Fr. from homage.] One who holds by homage of fome fuperior lord.

As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou blufhef, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæfar's bomager. Shake/p. Ant. and Cheopatra.
His fubjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his bomager. Bacon's Henry VII.
HOME. n.f. [pam, Saxon.]
I. His own houfe; the private dwelling.

I'm now from bome, and out of that provifion
Which fhall be needful for your entertainment. Shakefpeare Home is the facred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. Dryacn. When Hector went to fee
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at bome; for the was gone. Dryaien
Thofe who have bomes, when bome they do repair,
To a laft lodging calls their wand'ring friends. Drgiden. 2. His own country.

How can tyrants fafely govern bome,
Unlefs abroad they purchafe great alliance? Shakef. 'H. VI.
Their determination is to return to their bomes, and to trouble you no more.

Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

With honour to his bome let Thefeus ride,
With love to friend.
Dryden's Fabies.
At bome the hateful names of parties ceafe,
And factious fouls are weary'd into peace.
Dryden.
They who pafs through a foreign country, towards their native bome, do not ufually give up themfelves to the pleafures of the place.

Attcrbury's Sermons.
3. The place of conftant refidence.

Filandria, by plenty made the b:me of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles reftor'd. Prior. 4. United to a fubftantive, it fignifies domeftick.

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. Bacon's Advice to Vilizers. Home. adv. [from the noun.]
i. To onc's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering fubftance; bome he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.
2. To one's own country.
3. Clofe to one's own breaft or affairs.

He that encourages treafon lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come bome to himfelf.

L'Efirange.
This is a confideration that comes home to our intereft. Add.
Thefe confiderations, propofed in general terms, I am fure, madam, you will, by particular application, bring bome to your own concern.

Wake's Preparation for Death.

1. To the point defigned; to the utmoft ; clofely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to fhew
them, but when they might pay bome. Sidney, b. ii. In fell motion,
With his prepared fword he charges home
My unprovided body.
Sbakefteare's King Lear. A loyal fir
To him thou follow'ft: I will pay thy graces
Hiome both in word and deed. Sbakefpeare's Tempef. Her caufe and yours
Ill perfect him withal; and he fhall bring you
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo
Accule him bome and borne. Sbakefp. Meafure for Meafure.
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and feldom drive bufinefs home to the full period; but content themfelves with a mediocrity of fuccefs.
That cometh up bome to the bufinefs, and taketh off the objection clearly.

Sanderfon.
Of his throng'd legions, and charge bome upon him. Addif.
He makes choice of fome piece of morality; and in order to prefs this bome, he makes lefs ufe of the force of reafoning.

Pope's View of Epick Poems.
I can only refer the reader to the authors themfelves, who fpeak very bome to the point.

Atterbury's Serm. Preface.
5. United to a fubftantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poifon may be falre;
The brme thruft of a friendly fword is fure.
Dryden.
I am forry to give him fuch bome thrufts; for he lays himfelf fo open, and ufes fo little art to avoid them, that I muft either do nothing, or expofe his weaknefs. Stillingfleet.
Momebórn. adj. [home and born.]

1. Native; natural

Though to be thus elemented, arm
Thefe creatures from bomeborn intrinfick harm.
2. Domeftick ; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With bomeborn lyes, or tales from foreign lands.
Native; natural. [home and bred.]
I. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, bomebred lufts, or vicious cuftoms of the world, thould be able to pretend to him.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
2. Not polifhed by travel ; plain ; rude; artlefs; uncultivated.

Only to me two homebred youths belong. Dryden's fuven. 3. Domeftick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And bomebred evil, ye defire to hear,
I can you tydings tell.
This once happy land,
Fairy 2ueen, cant. i.
By bomebred fury rent, long groan'd.
Ho'mefelt. adj. [bome and felt.] Inward; private.
Yet they in pleafing flumber lull'd the fenfe,
And in fweet madnefs robb'd it of itfelf;
But fuch a facred and bomefelt delight,
Such fober certainty of waking blifs,
I never heard 'till now.
Happy next him who to thefe fhades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the mufe infpires,
Whom humbler joys of bomefelt quiet pleare,
Succeffive ftudy, exercife, and eafe.
Ho'melily. adv. [from homely.] Rudely; inelegantly.
Ho'meliness. n. f. [from bomely.] Plainnefs; rudenefs;

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatnefs of genius, by the bomeline/s of fome of his fentiments.

Addijon's Spectator.
Ho'mely. adj. [from home.] Plain; homefpun; not elegant; not beauliful; not fine ; coarfe; rude.
Each place bandfome without curiofity, and bomely without
Within this wood, out of a rock did rife
A fpring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wife
The bomely fhepherd, nor the ruder clown.
Sfenfer.
Like rich hangings in an bomely houfe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. Shakefp. Henry VI. Be plain, good fon, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confeffion finds but riddling thrift. Shakeffearc. Home-keeping youth have ever bomely wits. Shakefpeare.
Our ftomachs will make what's bomely favoury. Sbakefp. It is for bomely features to keep home;
They had their name thence.
Milton.
It is obferved by fome, that there is none fo homely but loves a looking-glafs.

Soutb's Sermons.
Their bomely fare difpatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. Dryden's 厌n. b. vii.
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloc in the bomelif $/$ ftrains.
Srvift.
Homely perfons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-
felves, the more they expofe the defects they want to hide. Clar. Hómely. adv. Plainly; coarfely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, bomely dreft,
He frides into the hall a horrid gueft. Dryden's Br $n$. $^{2}$.
Ho'melyn. n. f. A kind of figh. Ainfworth.
Homema'de. adj. [bome and made.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and bomemade commo-
dities, makes them yield lefs to the firft feller. Lo.ke.
Hómer. n. $\int$. A meafure of about three pints.
An bomer of barley-feed fhall be valued at fifty fiekels of filver.

Lev. xxvii. 16.
Ho'mespun. adj. [bome and ffun.]
I. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Inftead of bomefpun coifs were feen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen.
Swift.
2. Not made in forcign countries.

He appeared in a fuit of Englifh broad-cloath, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was fubftantial, honeft, homeSpun ware.
3. Plain;

Addijon.
3. Plain; coarfe; rude; homely ; inelegant.

They fometimes put on, when they go afhore, long fleevelefs coats of bomefpun cotton.

Sandy's Travels.
We fay, in our bsmefpun Englifh proverb, He killed two birds with one ftone; pleafed the emperor, by giving him the refemblance of his anceftors, and gave him fuch a refemblance as was not fcandalous in that age. Dryden's Etn. Dedicat.

Our bomefpun authors muft forfake the field,
And Shakefpeare to the foft Scarlatti yield.
Addifon.
Homespu'n. n. $\int$. A coarfe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruftick man.

What hempen bomefpuns have we fwaggering here, So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Ho'mestall. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [pam and rreee, Saxon.] The place of Hómestead. $\}$ the houfe.

Both houfe and homeffead into feas are born,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. Dryden. Ho'meward. ${ }^{\prime}$ adv. [ bam and peapio, Saxon.] Towards Ho'mewards. $\}$ home; towards the native place; towards the place of refidence.

Then Urania bomeward did arife,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry cyes.
Do even drag me bomeward. Sbake $p$. It
Since fuch love's natural ftation is, may ftill
My love defcend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; fo
I fhall cbb on with them who bomeward go. Dinire.
Look bomeward, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the haplefs youth! Milton.
Like a long team of fnowy fwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid $\mathrm{fk} y$,
Which bomerward from their wat'ry paftures born,
They fing, and Afia's lakes their notes return. Lryd. Fin. What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring homewards, feek our fafety hence. Dryden.
Ho'micide. n.f. [bomicide, French; bomicidium, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apofles command to abftain from blood: conftrue this according to the law of nature, and it will feem, that homicide only is forbidden; but conftrue it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the queftion was, and it fhall eafily appear to have a clean other fenfe, and a truer, when we expound is of eating, and not of floedding blood.
2. Deftruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives !
The bomiscide of names is lefs than lives.
Dryden.
3. [Homicide, Fr. bomicida, Lat.] A murderer; a manflayer. Your beauty, that did haunt me in my fleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your fweet bofom.
If I thought that, I tell thee, bomicide,
Thefe nails fhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. Shakef. Hector comes, the bomicide, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to ftrew the field. Dryden:
Homicídal. adj. [fronı bomicide.] Murderous; bloody.
The troop forth iffuing froni the dark recefs,
With homicidal rage, the king opprefs. Pope's Odyfey.
Homileztical. adj. [ópi入ntixós.] Social; converfible.
His life was holy, and, when he had leifure for retirements,
fevere: his virtues active chiefly, and homiletical; not thofe
lazy fullen ones of the eloyfter.
Atterbury.
Hu'mily, n. $\int_{\text {: }}$ [homilic, French; o $\mu \iota \lambda i \alpha$.] Aidifcourfe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings ufual in former times; a moft commendable inftitution, as well then to fupply the cafual, as now the neceffary defect of fermons.

Hooker.
What tedious homily of love have you wearied your parilhioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.

Shakefpeare's As you like it.
If we furvey the bomilies of the ancient church, we thall difcern that, upon feftival days, the fubject of the bomily was conftantly the bufinefs of the day. Hammond's Fundamentals.

HOMOGE'NEOUS. $\}$ the fame nature or principles; fuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of bomogenial parts. Bacon's Phyf. Rem.
Ice is a fimilary body, and bomogeneous concretion, whofe material is properly water.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. An bormogeneous mafs of one kind is eafily diftinguifhable from any other; gold from iron, fulphur from alum, and fo of the reft. Woodward's Natural Hiflory.

The light, whofe rays are all alike refrangible, I call fimple, bsmogencal, and fimilar; and that whofe rays are fome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and diffimilar.
Homoge'nealness. [from homogeneous Newton's Opt. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { HoMOGENEALNESS. } \\ \text { HOM. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { n. f. [from homogezeous, or bomogeneal.] } \\ & \text { Participation of the fame principles or }\end{aligned}$ Homoge'neousness. $\}$ nature; fimilitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and fimilarity, or bomogeneity of parts. Arbutbnot on Aliments. Upon this fuppofition of only different diameters, it is impofible to account for the bomogeneity or fimilarity of the fecerned liquors.

Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
Ho'mogeny. n. $\int$. [ómoy gvíz.] Joint nature.
By the driving back of the principal firits, which preferve the confiftence of the body, their government is diffolved, and every part returneth to his nature or bomogeny. Bacon.
Homo'logous. adj. [boinologue, Fr. ó $\mu$ ódoy(G).] Having the fame manner or proportions.
Номо'nymous. adj. [homonyme, Fr. оци́vиц(ช).] Denominating different things; equivocal ; ambiguous.

As words fignifying the fame thing are called fynonymous, fo equivocal words, or thofe which fignify feveral things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous; and when perfons ufe fuch ambiguous words, with a defign to deceive, it is called equivocation.

Watts's Logick.
Homónymy. n.f. [homonymie, French; irpovuuía.] Equivocation ; ambiguity.
Homo'tonous. adj. [óporov(G).] Equable: faid of fuch diftempers as keep a conftant tenour of rife, ftate, and declenfion.
Hone. n. f. [This word M. Cafaubsn derives from ayon' 7 nius from bogfacn, Welih; Skinner, who is always rational, from pren, Saxon, a ftone; brenan, to ftone] A whetfone for a rafor.

A bone and a parer, to pare away grafs. Tuffer's Husband.
To Hone. v.n. [ponzran, Saxon.] To pine; tolong for any thing
HO'NEST. adj. [bonefle, French; bonefius, Latin.]

1. Upright; true; fincere.

What art thou?
-A very bonef hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. Sh.
The way to relieve ourfelves from thofe fophifms, is an boneft and diligent enquiry into the real nature and caufes of things.
2. Chafte.

Wives may be merry, and yet boneff too. Shakefpeare.
3. Juft; righteous; giving to every man his due.
4. It is fometimes ufed criminally for difhoneft; bafe.

I'll devife fome honef flanders
To ftain my coufin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth impoifon liking. Sbakefpeare.
Ho'nestly. adv. [from bonef.]
I. Uprightly ; jufly.

It doth make me tremble,

## HON

There flould thofe fpirits yet breathe, that when tiey cannot Live bonefly, would rather perifh bafely. Ben. "ुobinf. Catil.
For fome time paft all endeavours or propofals from private perfons to advance the publick fervice, however bone/lly and innocently defigned, have been called flying in the king's face.

Swift.
2. With chaftity; modeftly.

Ho'nesty. $n . f$. [bonneficté, French; boneftas, Latin.] Jufiice; truth; virtue ; purity.

Thou flalt not have thy hufband's lands.
-Why, then mine bonefy fhall be my dower. Sbakc/p. Goodnels, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their pronilie before their paffons or their intereft, and is properly the object of truft, in our language goes rather by the name of bonc/fy'; though what we call an honeft man, the Romans called a good man; and bonefly in their language, as weli as in French, rather fignifies a compofition of thofe qualitics which generally acquire honour and efteem. Temple. Húnied. adj. [from boncy]

1. Covered with honcy.

The bee with bonied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth fing.
Miltori
2. Sweet; lufcious.

When he feeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is fill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To fteal his fweet and $b$ nied fenterces. Sbakejp. IHcnry $V$. Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward
Milton's Agonifes.
HO/NEY. n.f. [bunrç, Saxon; honig, Dutch; bonec, honag; German.]

1. A thick, vifcous, fluid fubftance, of a whitifh or yellowifh colour, fweet to the tafte, foluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant fmeil. We have three kinds of honey: the firft and fineft is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant fmell: it is the firft produce of the fwarm, obtained by draining from the combs without preffing. The fecond is thicker than the firt, often almoft folid, procured from the combs by preflure: and the worft is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then preffing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the bafis in the petals, is fecreted a fweet juice, which the bee, by means of its probofis or trunk, fucks up, fwallows it, flies a'way with it to the hive, and difcharges again from the ftomach through the mouth into fome of the cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of the bee, and depofited again into the cells of the comb, is deftined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard feafons the bees are fometimes reduced to the neceffity of feeding on it themfelves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Summer, is vaftly preferrable to that taken from the fame hive in Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aperient, and diuretick.

Hill's Mat. Misd.
So work the boney bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. Sbakef. Hen. V. The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching his education and firft foftering: fome affirm, that he was fed by honey bees.

Ralcigh's Hifory of the Worla.
In ancient time there was a kind of boney, which, cither of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as fuyar, and was not fo luftious as ours. Bacon's Naiural Hiflory.
When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyficians about him, as thick as wafps to a boney pot. L'Efirange.
Honey is the moft elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moft exquifite vegetable fope, refolvent of the bile, balfamick and pectoral: honey contains no inflammable fpirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diftillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. Arbutbno

New wine, with boney temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the cryftal fpring. Pope's Odyjey. 2. Sweetnefs; lufcioufnefs.

The king hath found
Matter againft him, that for ever mars
The boney of his language. Shakeffeare's Hinry VIII. A boney tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's fpring, but forrow's fall. Shakefpeare.
3. A name of tendernefs; fweet; fweetnefs. [ Mel ; corculum.]

Honcy, you thall be well defir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongft them. Oh, my fweet,
I prattle out of farhion, and I dote
In mine own comfort.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
Why, boney bird, I bought him on purpofe for thee: did'f not thou fay, thou long'dit for a Chriftian flave? Dryden. To Ho'ney. v.n. [from the noun.] To talk fordly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank fweat of an inceftuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, boneying and making love
Over the nafty fty:
Sbakeficare's Hamlet.

Ho'ney-bici. n. f. [honey and bag.]
The liomey-har is the ftomach, which they always fill to fatisfy, and to fpare, vemiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againft Winter.

Graw's Mufaum.
Ho'ne:-cumb. n.f. [honey and comb.] The cells of wax in which the bee ftores her honcy.

All thefe a milk-white boncy-comb furround,
Which in the midif the country banquet crown'd. Dy yden.
Hon'ey-combed. adj. [hency and comb.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance tlawed with little cavities by being ill caft.

A mariner having difcharged his gun, which was boneycomled, and loading it fuddenly again, the powder took fice.

Wifeman.
Ho'ney-DEw. n. $\int$. [bency and $d w$.] Sweet dew. There is a bonay-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds infects.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
How looney-deus embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with lufcious iweets adorn.
Garth.
Ho'ney-flower. n.f. [melantbus, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a fhrub: the leaves are like thofe of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into feveral parts: the fower confifts of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, fometimes in the fhape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, refembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundifh feeds: This plant produces large fikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black fiweet liquor, from whence it is fuppofed to derive its name. Niiller.
Ho'rey-gnat. n.f. [melio, Latin; botiey and gnat.] An infect.

Ainfworth.
Ho'ney-moon. n.f. [boney and moon.] The firft month after marriaze, when there is nothing but tendernefs and pleafurc.
A man fhould keep his finery for the latter feafon of mar-
riage, and not begin to drefs'till the boney-moon is over. Addif.
Hóner-suckle n.f. [caprifoilum, Latin.] Woodbine.
It hath a climbing ftaik, which twifts itfelf about whatfoever tree ftands near it : the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conffting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoft of which is fubdivided into two, and the lowermoft is cut into many fegments: the tube of the flowers is bent, fomewhat refembling a huntiman's horn. They are produced in clufters, and are very fweet. Miller enumerates ten fpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her fteal into the pleached bower,
Where bsene-fucklos, ripen'd by the fun,
Forbid the fun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againft the power that bred it.
Sbakefpeare.
Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With faunting bsney uckle.
Milton.
Then meifoil beat, and boney-fuckles pound;
With thefe alluring favours ftrew the ground. Dryd. Virgil. Ho'neyless. adj. [from boney.] Without honcy.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them bency'efs. Sbakefp. Fulius Cafar.
Ho'ney-wort. n.f. [cerinthe, Latin.] A plant.
It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the moft part, befet with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, confifting of one leaf, in hhape like thofe of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the fecond page of the thirl leaf following. Millcr.
II'Norary. adj. [bon:rarius, Latin.]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably fome diftinction made among the Romans between fuch bonorary arches erected to emperors, and thole that were raifed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. Addijon on Italy.
This monument is only bonorary; for the ahhes of the emperor lie elfewhere.

Aldijon on Italy.
2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romaris abounded with thefe little bonorary rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and diftinction to the perion who received therm. Addif.Guard. HO NOUR. $n f$. [honeur, French; bonor, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill huband of his bonour, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may difgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. Bacon's Efays. 3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the feparated councils:
His bonour and myfelf are at the one ;
And at the other is my good friend Cateßy. Shakef. R. III. 4. Sulject of praife.

Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareft grods, who make them bonours
Of man's impofibilities, have preferv'd thee. Shakefp.
5. Noblenefs of mind; fcorn of meannefs; magnanimity.

Now fhall I fee thy love; what motive may
Be ftronger with thee than the name of wife?
-That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His honour. Ol, thine bonour, Lewis; thine bonour. Shak. If by bonour is meant any thing diftinct from confcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenfure and efteem of the world.

Rogers's Sermons.
6. Reverence ; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do bonour to thy grave. Shakef. Cymbeline. There, my lord,
The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ftate at door, 'mongt purfuivants.

- Ha! 'tis he, indeed!

Is this the bonour they do one another? Shakefp. Fien. VIII.
This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of honour; a refpect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally fuppofes grooduel's and power.

Rogers's Saimons.
7. Chaftity.

Be fhe bonour flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeft is eleven;
If this prove truc, they'll pay for't. Shak. W'inter's Ta'e.
She dwells fo fecurely on the excellency of her bonoir, that the folly of my foul dares not prevent itfelf: fie is too bright to be looked againft. Sbake/p. Merry Wives of SI indfler.
8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler thape, crect and tall,
Godlike, erect! with native bonour clad,
In naked majefty, feem'd lords of all. Niltori's Parad Lof. 9. Glory ; boaft.

A late eminent perfon, the bonvur of his profefion for integrity and learning.

Bu' net's Theory of the Earth. 10. Publick mark of refpect.

He faw his friends, who wheln'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral bonours claim'd, and afk'd their quiet graves.
Dryden's A:n. b. vi.
Such difcourfes, on fuch mournful occafions as thefe, were infituted not fo much in bonour of the dead, as for the ufe of the living.

Sitterbury's Sermons.
Numbers engage their lives and labours, fome to heap together a little dirt that hall bury them in the end; others to gain an bonour, that, at beft, can be celebrated but by an inconfidcrable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. Wake's Preparation for Death.
11. Privileges of rank or birth. $\qquad$
Henry the feventh, truly pitying
My father's lofs, like a moft royal prince,
Reftor'd to me my bonours; and, from ruins,
Made nyy name once more noble. Shakefp. Honry VIII. 12. Civilities paid.

Then here a flave, or if you will a lord,
To do the bonotrs, and to give the word. Pope's Horace. 13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then fhook the bonours of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion fhed. Dryden.
My hand to thee, my honour on my promife. Stakefp. To Ho'nour. v. a. [bonnorer, French; honoro, Latin.]

1. To reverence ; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually bonoured of all men, as the next perfon unto the king. Eifth. xvi. 11 .
The poor man is bonoured for his fkill, and the rich man is bonoured for his riches.

Eccluf. ะ. зc.
He that is bonoured in poverty, how much more in riches?
Eccluf. x. ${ }^{11}$
How lov'd, how bonour'd once, avails thee not. Pope.
2. To dignify; to raife to greatnefs.

In foothing them, we nourifh 'gainft our fenate
The cockle of rebellion, infolence, fedition,
Which we ourfelves have plow'd for, fow'd and fcatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the horour'd number. Shakeff. I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he fhall follow after then, and I will be bonoured upon Pharaoh, and upon all his hoft, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. Ex. xiv.
Ho'nourable. adj. [bonorable, French.]

1. Illuftrious; noble.

Sir, Ill tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think bonourable. Shakeffeare's IV Inter's Tale.
Who hath taken this counfel againft Tyre, the crowning. city, whofe merchants are princes, whofe traffickers are the bonouralle of the earth?

If. xxiii. 8.
2. Great ; magnanimous; generous.

Think'ft thou it bonourable for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
3. Conferring honour.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And bonourable wounds from battle brought. Draden's IEn.

HOO
Many of thofu perfons, who put this bonourable tafk on mc , were more able to perform it themfelves. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Accompanied with tokens of honour. 4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcomc,
Of anguim, rather than of crime hath been,
Preferve her caufe to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchfafe her bonourable tomb. Fa. $2 u$
5. Not to be difgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar tarries the coming down of thy
fat woman :-let her defcend, my chambers are bonourable. Sbak.
6. Without taint; without reproach

As he was borouriable in all his acts, fo in this, that he took Joppe' for an haven.

I Mac. xiv. 5 .
Mathinks I could not die any where fo contented as in the king's company, his caufe being juft and his quarrel borourabl:.

Shakefpeare's Henry V.
Honeft; without intention of deceit.
The carl fent acgain to know if they would entertain their parden, in cafe he thould come in perfon, and aflure it: they anfwered, they did conceive him to be fo boncurable, that from himfelf they would mont thankfully embrace it. Hayward.

If that thy bent of love be benourable,
Thy purpofe marriage, fend me word to-morrow. Sbakefp 8. Equitable

Hónourableness. r. . [from b:nourable.] Eminence; magnificence ; generofity.
Ho'nourably. adv. [from bonourable.]

1. With tokens of honour

The rev'rend abbot,
With ali his convent, bonourably receivd him. Sh. H. VIII 2. Magnanimouly ; generoufy

After fome fix weeks diftance of time, which the king did honourab.'y interpofe, to give fpace to his brother's interceffion, he was arraigned of high treafon, and prefently after condemned.

Bacon's Henry VII.

## 3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'T is juf, ye gods! and what I well deferve:
Why did I not more bonourably farve! Drjden's fuvenal.
Ho'NOURER. n.f. [from bonour.] One that honours; one that reards with veneration.
i muft not here omit to do juftice to Mr. Gay, whofe zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and honourer. Pope.
Hood, in compofition, is derived from the Saxon pab, in German beit, in Dutch beid. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, knighthood; chilldhood; fatherbood. Sometimes it is ufed after the Dutch, as maidenbead. Sonnetimes it is taken collectively:-as, brotherhcod, a confraternity; fflerbood, a company of fifters.
HOOD. n. . [pos, Saxon, probably from bejor, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head

In velvet, white as fnow, the troop was gown'd;
Their bools and fleeves the fame.
Dryden's Falles.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking fo to gefture and muffle up himfelf in his hood, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none fhould difcern him.

Wotton.
The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common drefs: it had a bood, which could be feparated or joined to it.

Arbutbnot on Coins.
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

## To Hcod. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drefs in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parfon gown'd,
The friar booded, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope.
2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is faying, I'll bood mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and figh, and fay, amen. Sbakefpeare. 3. To cover.

An hollow cryftal pyramid he takes,
In firmainental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguifher he makes,
And boods the flames that to their quarry ftrove. Drvden. Ho'odman's Blind. n.f. A play in which the perfon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman blind? Sbak. Haml. To Hóod-wink. v.a. [bood and wink.]

1. To blind with fomething bound over the eyes.

They willingly bood-winking themfelves from feeing his faults, he often abufed the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injuftice.

Sidncy.
We will bind and hood-wink him fo, that he fhall fuppofe he is carried into the leaguer of the adverfaries. You may
Convey your pleafures in a fpacious plenty,
And yet feem cold, the time you may fo bood-wink. Shakef.
Then fhe who hath been hood-wink'd from her birth,
Doth firft herfelf within death's mirrour fee.
So have I feen, at Chriftmafs fports, one loft,
And, bood-wink'd, for a man embrace a poft. 'Den. Fobnfon.

## HOO

Satan is fain to bood-wink thofe that are apt to flart.
Decay of Piety.
Prcjudice fo dexteroufly hood-wiinks mens minds as to keep
them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the
light.

## Muft I wed Rodogune?

Fantaftick cruelty of bod-wink'd chance! Rowe
On high, where no hoarfe winds or clouds refort,
The bood-wink'd goddefs keeps her partial court. Garth.
Be patient; for the prize, Ill bring thee to,
Shall bood-wink this mifchance. Shakefpeare's Tempef. To deceive ; to impore upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often foc had ufed to her hufband's fhame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, bood-winked with kindnefs, leaft of all men knew who ftruck him.

## \section*{Sidnej:} <br> HOOF. n. f. [ Jof, Saxon; boef, Dutch.] The hatd horny

 fubfance on the feet of graminivorous animals.With the boofs of his horfes fhall he tread down all thy ftreets. Ez*k. xxvi. 1 I.
The bull and ram know the ufe of their horns as well as the horfe of his bo'fs. More's Ant clote againgl Atbocifm. Ho'ofed. adj. [fron, boof.] Furnifhed with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the fwifteft; of all the hoofed, the horfe is the moft beautiful; of 'all the clawed, the lion is the ftrongeft.

Grew's Cofmol. Sac. b. ii. c: \&.
Hoof-EOUND. adj. [boof and bound ]
A horfe is faid to be boof-bund when he has a pain in the forefeet, occafioned by the drynefs and contraction or narrownefs of the horn of the quarters, which flaitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horfe lame. A $b$ of ' bound horfe has a narrow heel, the fides of which come too near one another, infomuch that the flefh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent.

Farrier's Dict.
HOOK. n. $\int$. [ boce, Saxon; bocck, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent fo as to catch hold: as, athepherd's book and pot hooks.
This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they aflayed with great books and flrong ropes to have pulled it down.

Kinolles.
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for finhes, and with which the fifh is pierced.

Like unto golden bock,
That from the foolifh fifh their baits do hide. Sjerfer. My bended book fhall pierce.
Their fimy jaws. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Though divine Plato thus of pleafures thought,
They us with books and baits, like fifhes, caught. Dcirbsm. 3. A fnare ; a trap.

A fhop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, befides that hook of wiving,
Fairnefs, which ftrikes the eye. Shakc $\sqrt{p}$. Cymicline.
4. A fickle to reap corn.

Peafe are commonly reaped with a book at the end of a long ftick.

Mor:imer's Husbandry.
5. An iron to feize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With books and ladiles, as need did require ;
The while the viands in the veffel boil'd. Fairy Quecn, b. ii.
6. Any inflrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his brok,
Like flafhing Bentley with his defperate bosk.
Pope.
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poft: whence the proverb, of the books, for in difurder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite off o' the books. Clenveland. She was horribly bold, meddling and expenfive, eafily put off the books, and monftrous hard to be pleafed again. L'E $/ / 2 r$. While Sheridan is off the books,
And friend Delany at his books.
Swift.
8. Hook. [In hufbandry.] A field fown two years running. Ainf.
9. Hook or Crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by book or crook had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd.
Hudibras, p.iii.
He would bring him by book or crook into his quarrel. Dryd. To Hook. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was ferved up for the firt difh: upon our fitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had booked it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank.

Addifor's speciator.
2. To intrap ; to enfnare.
3. To draw as with a hook.

## But fhe

I can book to me.
Shakcpeare's Winter's Tale.
4. To faften as with an hook
5. To be drawn by force or artifice

There are many branches of the natural law nn way reducible to the two tables, unlefs booked in by tedious confequences.

Norris.

Ho'oked. adj. [from book.] Bent; curvated.
Gryps fignifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an booked or aquiline nofe.

Brown.
Now thou threaten't, with unjuft decree, To feize the prize which I fo dearly bought: Mean match to thine; for fill above the reft, Thy book'd rapacious hands ufurp the beft.

Dryden. Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are booked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves.

Grew's Cofimol. Sac.
Ho'okedness. n.f. [from booked. State of being bent like a hook.
Hookno'sed. adj. [book arrd nofe.] Having the aquiline nofe rifing in the middle.
I may jufly fay with the book-nofed fellow of Rome there,
Cæfar, I came, faw, and overcame. Sbakef. Henry IV. p. ii. HOOP. n. $\int$. [boep, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which fomething elfe is bound, particularly canks or barrels.

Thou fhalt prove a fhelter to thy friends,
A boop of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vefiel of their blood
Shall never leak.
Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.

## If I knew

What boop would hold us ftaunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would purfue it. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopat. A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
-About a boop of gold, a paltery ring. Shak. Merch. of Ven. To view fo lewd a town, and to refrain,
What boops of iron could my fpleen contain! Dryd. Fuven. And learned Athens to our art muft ftoop,
Could fhe behold us tumbling through a boop.
3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a hoop.
Swift.
At coming iu you faw her ftoop;
The entry brumbet againft her bo p.
All that bops are grood for is to clean dirty fhoes, and to keep fellows at diftance.
2. Any thing circular.

I have feen at Rome an antique ftatue of time, with a whecl or hoop of marble in his hand.

Addijon on Italy.
To Hoop. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To bind or enclore with hoops.

The three hoop'd pot fhall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink fmall bcer. Sbakefpeare's Hinry VI. p. ii.
The cafk for his majefty's fhipping were booped as a winecâk, or booped with iron.

Raleigh's Efays.
2. To encircle; to clafp; to furround.

## If ever henceforth thou

Shait boop his body more with thy embraces,
I will devife a death.
I b:op the firmament, and make
Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
This my embrace the zodiack.
Cleaveland.
7 hat faelly guard, which boops in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occafion his miftakc. Grew's Muf. To Hoop. v. n. [from wopgan or wopyan, Gothick; or beupter, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written whoop, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothirk; and boop, if we derive it from the French.] To fhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purfuit.
To Hoop. v.a.

1. To drive with a fhout.

Daftard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of flaves, to be Hoop'sl out of Rome.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
2. To call by a fhout.

Ho'oper. n. f. [from hoop, to inclofe with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops cubs.
Ho'OPING-COUGH. n.f. [or whooping-cough, from boop, to fhout.] A convulfive cough, fo called from its noife; the chine cough.
To Hoot. v.n. [hwot, Welfh; buci, French.]
I. To fhout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pafs thereby, who hollowed and hoted after me as at the arranteft coward. Siaizey.

Matrons and girls fhall boot at thee no more. Dryd. Fiuv. 2. To cry as an owl.

## Some keep back

The clamorous owl, that nightly boots, and wonders
At our queint fports. Sbakef. Midfum. Night's Dream.
'To Hoot. v. a. To drive with noife and houts.
We lov'd him; but, like beafts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clufters,
Who did boot him out o' th' city. Sbakef $j$. Coriolanus.
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will boot!
That were I fet up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaft bird, from muting on my head. Ben. Yobnfon.
Patridge and his clan may boot me for a cheat and impoftor, if I fail in any particular of moment.

Hoot. n. f. [buce, French, from the verb.] Clamour; thout 3 noife.

Its affertion would be entertained with the boot of the rabble.

Glantille's Scepf.
To HOP. v. n. [poppan, Saxon; hoppen, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to Ikip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it hop a little from her hand,
And with a filk thread plucks it back again.
Go, hop me over every kennel home;
For you thall bop without my cuftom, fir.
Be kind and curteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his cycs.
The painted birds, companions of the Spring
Hopping from fpray to fpray were heard.
Sbakefpeare.
Shakefpeare.
Shakefpeare.

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their firt young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But hopp'd about, and fhort excurfions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. Dryden.
Why don't we vindicate ourfelves by trial ordeal, and lop
over heated ploughfhares blindfold. Cillier on Duclli::ु.
I am highly delighted to fee the jay or the thrufh bopting about my waiks.
2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot
alone, whereupon they did bop from place to place. Abbot.
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg lefs nimble or ftrong than
the other ; to limp; to halt.
The limping fmith obferv'd the fadden'd feaft,
And bopping here and there, himfelf a jeft,
Put in his viord.
Dryder's Homer.
4. To move ; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulfé, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did bop. Fairy $\sum_{2} u$ en, $b$. ii.
Hop. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A jump ; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a bop, ftep, and jump.

Addijun's Guardian. 3. A place where meancr people dance.

Ainfworth.
HOP. n. f. [bos, Dutch; luprilus, Latin.] A plant.
It has a crecping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the ftalks climb and twift about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male fiower confifts of a calyx divided into five parts, which furrounds the ftamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collececd into fquamofe heads, which grow in bunches: from cach of the leafy fcales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a fingle roundifh feed. Miller:

If hop yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For bop poles and crotches in lopping go fave. Tulf: Husb.
The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and confequently for the kingdom. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Beer hath malt firlt infufed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the bop. Bacon's N'atural Hifory.
Next to thiftes are bop frings, cut after the flowers are gathered.

Derbam's Pb:fce-Theolacy.
Have the poles without forks, otherwife it will be troublefome to part the bop vines and the polcs. Moriiner's Eusband.
When you water bops, on the top of every hill put diffolved dung, which will enrich your bop hills. Mortimer's Fiusbandry.
In Kent they plant their bop gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. Mortimer's Husbandry:
The price of hoeing of hos ground is forty fhillings an acre.

Mortimer's Huseandry.
Hop poles, the largeft fort, fhould be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compals. N'ortimer's Iiustand. To Hop. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in March or October, and $b p$ it for long keeping. Mortimer's IIusbandry
To increafe the milk, diminifhed by flefh-meat, take maitdrink not much hopped.

Arbuthnot on Alimeners.
HOPE. n. f. [popa, Saxon; bope, Dutch.]
I. Expectation of fome good; an expectation indulged with pleafure.
pleafure. There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will Cprout again.

Foo xiv. 7.
Hope is that pleafure in the mind which cvery one finds in himfelf, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of
a thing, which is apt to delizht him.
Lacke.
When in heav'n the thall his effence fee,
This is her fov'rcign good, and perfect biifs;
Her longing, wifhings, hores, all finifh'd be ;
Her joys are full, her motions reft in this.
Davies.
Swcet bope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our abfent prefence, and our future now.

Faith is oppofed to infidelity, and bope to defpair. Taylor He fought them both, but wifh'd his hap might find Eve feparate: he wifh'd, but not with hope
Of what fo feldom chanc'd: when to his wifh,
Beyond his hope, Eve feparate he fpies. Milton's Parad. Loff. The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long proceffion go,
In hopes to reconcile their heav'nly foe. Dryden's Virg. Ein. Why not comfort myfelf with the bope of what may be, as torment myfelf with the fear on't? L'Eftrange.
To encourage our bopes it gives us the higheft affurance of moft lafting happinefs, in cafe of obedience. Tillotfon. The deceafed really lived like one that had his bope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for fight, defire for enjoyment. Atterbury.
Young men look rather to the paft age than the prefent, and therefore the future may have fome bopes of them. Swift.
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.
It is good, being put to death by men, to look for bope from God, to be raifed up again by him. 2 Mac. vii. 14.
Elefled is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord.
Eccluf. xiv. 2.
I had bope of France,
Sbakef. Henry VI.
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's foil. Shakef. Henry VI. 3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed as an agent by which fomething defired may be effected.
I might fee from far fome forty truncheoneers draw to her fuccour, which were the bope of the Strand, where fhe was quarter'd.
4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth lefs than a mother's bope;
To wit, an indigefted deform'd lump. Shakef. Honry VI.
She was his care, his bope, and his delight,
Moft in his thought, and ever in his fight.
Hope. n.f. Any floping plain between the ridges of mountains.
To Hope. v. n. [from the noun.]
I. To live in expectation of fome good.

Hope for good fuccefs, according to the efficacy of the caufes and the iniftrument; and let the hufbandman bope for a good harveft.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Is thrown mure, by ftorms long toft,
And finds more favour by her ill fuccefs,
Than fhe could hope for by her happinefs.
Dryden.
Who knows what adverfe fortune may befall!
Dryden
Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all.
Dryden.
2. To place confidence in futurity.

He fhall ftrengthen your heart, all ye that bope in the Lord.
$P \int$. xxxi. 24.
ToHope: v. a. To expect with defire.
The fun fhines hot; and if we ufe delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our hop'd for hay. Shak. Hen. VI.
So ftands the Thracian herdfiman with his fpear
Full in the gap, and bopes the hunted bear. Dryden's Fables. Ho'peful. adj. [bope and full.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promifing; likely to obtain fuccefs; likely to come to maturity ; likely to gratify defire, or anfwer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy bopeful fervice perifh.
Shakefp. Henry VIII.
You ferve a great and gracious mafter, and there is a moft bopeful young prince whom you muft not defert. Bacon.

What to the old can greater pleafure be,
Than bopeful and ingenious youth to fee?
Denbam.
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very bopeful fcholars by that time they are threefcore. Addifon. 2. Full of hope; full of expectation of fuccefs. This. fenfe is now almoft confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.
Men of their own natural inclination bopeful and ftrongly conceited, whatfoever they took in hand. Horker, b. v.

I was bopeful the fuccers of your firft attempts would encourage you to make trial alfo of more nice and difficult expe-riments.-

Boyle.
Whatever ills the friendlefs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still muft the wrong'd Telemachus fuftain,
If hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain.
Pope's Odyfey. Ho'pefuliy. adv. [from hopeful.]

1. In fuch a manner as to raife hope; in a promifing way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or bopefully with earls fons and heirs. Wott.

They were ready to renew the war, and to profecute it bopefully, to the reduction or fuppreffion of the Irifh. Clarendon. 2. With hope; without defpair. This fenfe is rare.

From your promifing and generous endeavours we may bopefully expect a confiderable. enlargement of the hiftory of nature.

Glanv. Scepf. Preface.

## HOR

Ho'pprituness. r.f. [from hopeful] Promife of good; likeit-
hood to fucceed. hood to fucceed.

Set down beforehard certain fignatures of bopefulnefs, or characters, whereby may be timely defcribed what the child will prove in probability.
W.ction.

Ho'pr iess. adj. [from bope.]

1. Without hope ; without pleafing expectation.

Are they indifferent, being ufed as figns of immoderate and bopelefs lamentation for the dead? Hooker, b. iv.

Alas, I am a woman, friendlefs, bpclefs! Shakefperre.
He watches with greedy hope to find
His wifh, and beft advantage, us afunder;
Hopelefs to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other fpeedy aid might lend at need. Milt. Parad. LEfo
The fall'n archangel, envious of our ftate,
And bapelefs to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. Driden's State of Innocence.
Hopelcifs of ranfom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. Dryain's Fab.
2. Giving no hope; promifing nothing pleafing.

The bopelefs word of never to return,
Breathe I againft thee upon pain of life.
Shakerp. R.II. Ho'per. n.f. [from hope.] One that has pleafing expectations. I except all bopers, who turn the fcale, becaufe the ftrong expectation of a good certain falary, will outweigh the lofs by bad rents.

Swift on the Sacramental Tef.
Ho'pingly. adv. [from boping.] With hope; with expectation of good.
One fign of defpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of confcience, but alfo boldly, hopingly, and confidently in wilful habits of fin. Hamm.rond. Ho'pPER. n.f. [from bop.] He who hops or jumps on one leg.
Ho'prers. [commonly called Sotch looters ] Ainfworth.
Ho'ppers. [commonly called Scoich loppers.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.
Ho'pper. n. $f$. [fo called becaufe it is always bopping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the fame reafon, tremie or tremue.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The falt of the lake Afphaltites fhooteth into perfect cubes: fometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill.

Grew's Cofmol. Sac.
Granivorous birds have the mechanifm of a mill: their maw is the bopper which holds and foftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the itomach. Arbutbnat on Aliments.

> Juit at the bopper will I fand;

In my whole life I never faw grift ground,
And mark the clack how juftly it will found.
Betterton.
2. A balket for carrying feed.

Ain, worth.
Ho'ral. adj. [from bora, I atin.] Relating to the hour.
Howe'er reluc'd and plain,
The watch would fill a watch remain;
But if the boral orbit ceafes,
The whole ftands filll, or breaks to pieces.
Prior.
Hórary. adj. [boraive, French; borarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that fhall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of bsrary infpection,
Which fome account our worft erection. Hudibras, p. ii. In his anfwer to an borary queftion, as what hour of the night to fet a fox-trap, he has largely difcuffed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of furprifing all fharpers.
2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a baket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the deifruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their defolation, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than thofe borary or foon decaying fruits of Summer.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Horde. n.f. A clan; a migratory crew of people.
Of loft mankind, in polifh'd flavery funk,
Drove martial borde on borde with dreadful fweep,
And gave the vanquifh'd world another form. Thomf. Winter.
HORI'ZON. n. f. [ $0, i\} \omega v$.$] The line that terminates the$ view. The borizon is diftinguifhed into fenfible and real : the fenfible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemifphere. It is falfcly pronounced by Shakefpeare becrizon.

When the morning fun thall raife his car
Above the border of this borizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. Sbakefp. She began to caft with herfelf from what coaft this blazing ftar fhould firft appear, and at what time it mult be upon the horizon of Ireland.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Far in th' borizon to the North appear'd,
From fikirt to fkirt, a fiery region. Milton's Paradife Lof. In his Eaft the glorious lamp was feen,
Regent of day ; and all th' horizon round
Invefted with toright ray's. Milton's Paradif Loft, b. vii.

## H O R

The morning lark, the meffenger of day,
Saluted in her fong the morning gray;
And foon the fun arofe with leauns fo bright,
That all th' horizm laugh'd to fee the joyous fight. Dryden. When the fea is worked up in a tempeft, fo that the borizon on every fide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoffible to defcribe the agreeable horrour that rifes from fuch a profpect.

Addifon's sipectator.
Horizo'ntal. alj. [horizontal, French, from horizon.]
t. Near the horizon.

> orizon. As when the fun, new rifen,

Looks through the borizontal mifty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from beinind the moon,
In dim eclipfe, difaftrous twilight fheds
On half the nations. $M$
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. An obelifk erected, and golden figures placed borizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augufus. Brown. The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is neceffary to place feveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a borizontal line in a given angle? Arbutboot on Coins. Horizo'ntally. adv. [from borizontal.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not fink into the bottom, fo will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie fuperícially, or almoft horizontally unto it. Erown's Vulg. Err. The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them brizortally with celerity.

Bentley's Sermsns.
HORN. n.f. [haurn, Gothick; Jonn, Saxon; born, Dutch.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the lieads of fome graminivcrous quadrupeds, and ferve them for weapons.

No beaft that hath borns hath upper tectl. Bicon's N. Hiff.
Zetus rifes through the ground,
Fending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That tofles back his borns in vain.
Addijon on İta'y.
Ail that procefs is no more furprifing than the eruption of ib, rns in fome brutes, or of tecth and beard in men at certain - periods of age.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. An inftrument of wind-mufick made of horn.

The fquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his bor $n$ under the caftle-wall,
That with the noife it flook as it would fall. Fairy 2 uecn. 2. There's a poft come from my mafter, with his born full of good-news.

Shake/p. Mutrchant of Venice.
The goddefs to her crooked born
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal found.
Dryden.
Fair Afcanius, and his youthful train,
IVith borns and hounds a hunting match ordain. Dryden.
3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blefs'd the bed, fuch fruitfulncis convey'd,
That ere ten moons had fharpen'd cither born,
To crown their blifs, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden. The moon
1.. Wears a wan circle round her blunted borns. Thomfon.
4. The feelers of a fnail Whence the proverb, To pull in the horns, to reprefs one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more foft and fenfiblc,
Tlian are the tender borns of cockled fnails.
Sbakefpeare. Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniffiment,
Thruft forth his borns again into the world,
Which were infhell'd when Marcius ftood for Rome,
And durft not once peep out. Sbakefp. Corialanus.
5.- A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have borus to make onc mad,
Let the proverb go with me, l'll be horn mad. Shakefpeare. Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and horns for gain. Hudibras, p. ii. 7. Horn mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himfelf: if he had, he would have been borth mat.

Shakefp. Merty IVives of Windfor.
Horneéak. \}n.f. A kind of figh.
Horntish. $\}^{\prime}$
Ho'rnbeam. n.f. [horn and boem, Dutch, for tree, from the hardincls of the timber.]
It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are placed at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree, and the outward fhell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly much ufed in hedges for wilderneffes and orangeries. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent ufe. Niiller.
Ho'rnBOOK. n. f. [horn and book] The firft book of children, covered with hom to keep it unfoiled.

He teaches boys the bornbook Shak. Lorie's Labour Loft.
Nothing has been confidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the hornbok and primer.

To mafter John the Englifh maid
A bornbook gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the hetter,
As he can name, he eats the letter. . Prior.

HIOR
Ho ${ }^{l}$ rned. adj. [from born.] Furnifhed with horns.
As when two rams, ftirrd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their borned fronts fo fierce on cither fide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the fhock,
Aftonifhed both ftand fenfelefs as a block. Fairy Queen, b. i. O, that I were
Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-roar
The horned herd.
Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra. Thither all the borned hoft reforts,
To graze the ranker mead.
Denbam.
$T$ hou king of borned floods, whofe plenteous urn Suffices fatnefs to the fruitful corn.

Eryden.
Ho'rner. n.f. [from born.] One that works in horn, and fells horns.

The 1 kin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made ufe of by borners, whereupon they fave their horns. Grew. Hórnet. n.f. [bynnerze, Saxon, from its horns ] A very large ftrong ftinging fly, which makes its neft in holiow trees.

Silence, in times of fuff'ring, is the beft;
'Tis dangerous to difturb a bornet's neft.
Dr; den.
Hornets do mifclief to trces by breeding in them. Mortim.
I have often admired how hornets, that gather dry materials for building their nefts, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. Derbam's Pbyfico-Theciegy. Ho'rnfoo'r. n. f. [born and foot.] Hoofed.

## Mad frantick man,

That did not inly quake!
With bornfot horfes, and brafs wheels,
Jove's ftorms to emulatc. Hakcwill on Frovicence. Ho'rnowl. n.f. A kind of horned owl.

Ainficorth. Ho'rnPIPE. n.f. [born and pipe.] A county dance, danced commonly to a horn.
A lufty tabrcre,

That to thee many a bornpipe play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid.
Spenfer.
There many a brrnpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis. Kaleigh.
Let all the quickfilver $i^{\prime}$ the mine
Run $t$ ' the feet-veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the lionnpifes here
Of Nottingham and Derbymire.
Fer. 7olngin.
Florinda danced the Derbyfhire bervife in the prefence of feveral friends.

Ainfucrth.
HO'RNWORK. n. f. A kind of angular fortification.
Ho'rny. adj. [from born.]

1. Made of horn.
2. Refembling torn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith ftood,
And faw the ravens with their bormy beaks
Food to Elijah bringing cven and morn.' AFilton's Pa. Iof.
The baray or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the fame fuperficies with the white of the eye, but rifeth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure.

Rough are her ears, and broad her b:rny feet. Dryd. Virg.
The pineal gland was encompafied with a kind of liorny fubftance. Aidilon's Sleciat.

As the ferum of the blood is refolvable by a finall heat, a greater heat coagulates it fo as to turn it borny, like parchment ; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete.
3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrhcus, the fofter-father of the beaft,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his boriyy fift. Dryden's EE $n$. Horógraphy. n. $\int$. [lorograplie, Fr. $\omega_{\rho} \alpha$ and $\gamma_{\rho} \propto \varphi \omega$.] An account of the hours.
Ho'rologe. \} n. f. [borologium, Latin.] Any inftrument that Ho'rology. $\}$ tells the hour : as a clock; a watch; an hourglafs.
'Tis evermore the prologue to his fleep;
He'll watch the borolige a double fet,
If drink rock not his cradle. Sbakefpeare's Otize.l.
Before the days of Jerome there were horologies, that meafured the hours not only by drops of water in glafies, calied clepfydra, but alfo by fand in glaffes, called clepfammia. Erowen.
 art of meafuring hours.

It is no eafy wonder how the borimetry of artiquity difiovered not this artifice. Brczon's /ulgar Errours.
Ho'roscope. n. S. [horofoope, French; wgórxow(o).] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almoft numberlefs conjunctions of flars, which eccur in the prexrefs of a man's life, fhould not match and countervail that one borof fopie or conjunction which is found at his birth? Drumm,nd.
A proportion of the horffope unto the feventh houre, or oppofite figns every feventh year, oppreffeth living natures. Bro. Him born bencath a boding borofope,
His fire, the blear-cy'd Vulcan of a thop,
From Mars his forge fent to Minerva's school. Dryd. Furer.

## H OR

## The Greek names this the horofope;

This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. Ciecob's Manil They underftood the planets and the zodiack by inftinct, and fell to drawing fchemes of their own horofiopes in the fame duft they fprung out of.

Bentley's Sermons.
HO'RRIBLE. adj. [horrible, French; borribilis, Lat.] 'Dreadful; terrible; fhocking ; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the cye much with difpleafure : there be fights that are borrible, becaufe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. Bacin's Natural Hijtory. Eternal happinefs and eternal mifery, meeting with a perfuafion that the foul is immortal, are, of all others, the firf the moft defireable, and the latter the moft borrible to human apprehenfion.

South's Sermons.
Ho'rribleness, n. f. [from borrible.] Dreadfulnefs; hideoufnefs; terriblenefs ; fearfulnefs.
Ho'rribiy. adv. [from borribie.]
I. Dreadfully ; hideoufly.

What hidcous noife was that!
Horribly loud.
2. To a dreadful degree

The contagion of thefe ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, borribly infects chiblen.
HO'RRID. adj. [lowiuus, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful ; flocking.

Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
? hat we the borrider may feem to thofe
Which chance to find us.
Shakéfeare's Cymleline. Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
2. Shucking; offenfive; unpleafing: in womens cant.

Already I your tears furvey,
Already hear the borrid things they fay.
3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beafts were worn. Diy.
Ho'rridness. $n$.f. [from borrid] Hideoufnefs; enormity.
A bloody, defigner fuborns his inftrument to take away
fuch a man's life, and the confeffor reprefents the borridnefs of the fact, and brings him to repentance. Hammond Ho'rRIFICK. adj. [horrificus, Latin.] Caufing horrour.

His jaws horrifick, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful Chark. Thomfon's Summer. Horri'sonous. adj. [borvifonus, Latin.] Sounding dread-
fully. fully.

Dict.
Hórrour. $n f$. [horror, Latin; borreur, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteftation; a paffion compounded of fear and hate, both ftrong.

Over them fad borrour, with grim hue,
Did alwavs foar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful meffengers of heavy things. Fairy $2 u$ uen, $b$. ii
I have fupe full with berrours;
Direnefs, familiar to my flaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ftart me. Shakejpeare's Ma, beth
Doubtlefs all fouls have a furviving thought,
Therefure of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling byrour in our fouls we find:
Me damp horrcur chill'd
At fuch-bold words, vouch'd with a deed fo bold.
Deep borrour feizes ev'ry human breaft;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeft. 2. Gloom; drearinefs.

Her gloomy prefence faddens all the fcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner borrour on the woods
3. [In medicine.] Such a muddering or quivering as precede an ague-fit; a fenfe of thuddering or fhrinking* 2 uincy.

All objects of the fenfes, which are very offenfive, do caufe the firits to retire ; and, upon their fliglit, the parts are in fome degree deftitute, and fo there is induced in them a trepidation and borrour:

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
HORSE. n.. [ [porir, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped; ufed in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's borfes, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ftalls. Shake/p. Macbetb.
A borfe! a borfe! my kingdom for a borfe! Shak. R: III.
I would fell my horfe, and buy ten more
Better than he.
Sbakefp. Timon of Atbens.
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The fofter feafon fuiting to the man;
Whilft Winter's Shivering goat afflicts the bor fe
With froft, and makes. him an uneafy courfe.
Creech.
We call a little borfe, fuch a one as comes not up.to the fize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to bor fes.

I took horfe to the lake of Comftance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine.

Addijon on Italy.
2. It is ufed in the plural fenfe, but with a fingular termination, for horfes, horfemen, or cavalry.

## I did hear

The galloping of borfe: who was't came by? Sbak. Macb.
The armies were appointed, confifting of twenty-five thoufand borfe and foot, for the repulfing of the enemy at their Bacon's War with Sfain.
If they had known that all the king's borfe were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their borfe.

Clarcndon, b. viii.
Th' Arcadian borse
With ill fuccefs engage the Latin force
Dryden's IT $n$.
3. Something on which any thing is fupported: as, a borfe to dry linnen on.
4. A wooden machine which foldiers ride by way of punifhment. It is fometimes called a timber-mare.
5. Joined to another fubitantive, it fignifies fomething large or coarfe: as, a borfeface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.
To Horse. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To mount upon a horfe.

He came out with all his clowns, borfed upon fuch cartjades, and fo furnifhed, as in good faith I thought with myfelf, if that were thrift, I wifht none of my friends or fubjects ever to thrive.

Sidney, b. ii.
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gronfalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly borfid and armed: Diego de Mendoza afked the great captain, Who's this? Who anfwered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the ftorm.
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are fmother'd, lead's fill'd, and ridges bors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In carneftnefs to fee him.
Sbakefpeare.
4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to berje more mares than your own, you muft feed him well.
Ho'rseback. n. $\int$. Ho'rseback. n. f. [horje and back.] The feat of the rider; the fate of being on a horfe.

I've feen the French,
And they can well on borfeback.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
I faw them falute on borfeback,
Beheld them when they lighted. Sbakrfpeare's Henry VIII. He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithfanding he was on borfeback. Brown's Vul. Err.

When mannifh Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Affride on bor foback hunts the Tufcan boar. Dryd. Jurvenal.
If your ramble was on borfeback, 1 am. glad of it, on account of your healch.

Swift to Gay.
Horsebea'n. n. f. [borfe and bcin.] A fmall bean ufually given to horfes.

Only the fmall borfibean is propagated by the plough. Mort. Ho'rseblock. n. f. [borfe and block.] A block on which they climb to a horfe.
Horseboa't. ni.f. [bor fei and boat.] A.boat ufed in ferrying horles.
Horsebo'y. n.f. [lior fe and boy.] A boy employed in dreffing
horfes; a ftableboy.
Some bor feboys, being awake, difcovered them by the fire in their matches. Knolles's Hiffory of the Tiurks. Ho'rsebreaker. n. f. [borfe and break.] One whofe employment it is to tame horfes to the faddle.
Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, hor-jibreakers, and tamers of wild beafts.

Creech. Horsechésnut. n. f. [horfe and cloffuut.] A plant.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which confift of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the fame fpike: the female flowers are fucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly hufks. Their whole year's fhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increafe in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and ftrengthening the buds for the next year's fhoots. Miller.

I may bring in the borfechefnut, which grows into a goodly ftandard.

Mortimer's Husbandry
Ho'rsecourser. n. $f$. [horfe and courfer. Funius derives it from borfe and cofe, an old Scotch word, which fignifies to change; and it fhould therefore, he thinks, be writ bor fecofer. The word now ufed in Scotland is borfecouper, to denote a jockey, feller, or rather changer of horfes. It may well be derived from courfe, as he that fells horfes may be fuppofed to courfe or exercife them.]
I. One that runs horfes, or keeps horfes for the race.
2. A dealer in horfes.

A fervant to a borfecourfer was thrown off his horfe. TVifem. A Florentine bought a horfe for fo many crowns, upon if N

## H O R

condition to pay half down : the borfecourfor comes to him next morning for the remainder

L'Eftrange.
Hórsecrab. $m$. $/$. A kind of fifl.
Ainfwo th.
Horsicu'cumber. n. f. [borfo and cucumber.] A plant.
The borfecucumber is the large green cucumber, and the beft for the table, green out of the garden. Mortimer
Ho'rsedung. n.f. [borfe and duny.] The excrements of horfes.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered clofe, let it rot in hot borfedung.
Horseémmet. n. f. [horfe and emmet.] Ant of a large kind. Ho'rseflesh. $n . f$. [hor $e$ e and flefh.]. The flefh of horfes.

The Chinefe eat borfeflefh at this day, and fome gluttons have colts flefh baked. Bacon's Natural Hiftory. An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of horfefiefb that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fieet for him. L'Eftrange.
Hu'rsefly. $n$.f. [harfe and $f y$ ] A fly that ftings horfes, and fucks their blood.
Ho'rsefoot. n.f. An herb The fame with coltsfont. Ainf. Ho'rsehair. n. $\int$. [bor $/ \mathrm{e}$ and bair.] The hair of horfes.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving borfebair.
Drjden's EEn.
Ho'rseheel. n. f. An herb. Ainfworth.
Ho'rselavgh. n.f. [borfe and laugh.] A loud violent rude iaugh.

A borfelaugh, if you pleafe, at honefty;
A joke on Jekyl.
Pope.
Ho'rseleech. n. f. [borfe and lectib.]

1. A great leech that bites horles.

The bor jeleeeb hath two daughters, crying give, give. Prov.
Let us to France; like borfeleches, my boys,
The very blood to fuck.
2. A farrier.

Sbakefpeare's Henry V
Ho'rselitter. n. f. [horfe and littel.] A carriage hung upon poles betweern two horfes, in which the perfon carried lyes along.
He that before thought he might command the waves of the rea, was now caft on the ground, and carried in an hor $f_{e}-$ litter.

2 Mac. ix. 8.
Ho'rseman. n. f. [horfe and man.]
I. One fkilled in riding.

A fiilful borfeman, and a huntfman bred. Drjden's Enn. 2. One that ferves in wars on horfeback.

Encounters between borfemen on the one fide, and foot on the other, are feldom with extremity of danger; becaufe as horfemen can hardly break a battle on foot, fo men on foot cannot poffibly chafe borfemen.

Hayward.
In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a borfeman received yearly tria millia aris, and a foot-foldier one mille; that is, more than fix-pence a day to a borfeman, and two-pence a day to a foot-foldier. Arbuthnot on Coins. 3. A rider; a man on horfeback.

With defcending fhow'rs of brimftone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the ftorm expir'd ;
Wrapt in devouring flames the borfeman rag'd,
And fpurr'd the fteed in equal flames engay'd.
Addijon.
Thy taper thape, and comelinefs of fide
Prior.
Ho'r semanshir. n.f. [from borfeman.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horfe.

He vaulted with fuch eafe into his feat,
As'if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegafus,
And witch the world with noble borfemanfinip. Sbak. H. IV They pleafe themfelves in terms of hunting or borfemanBip.

Wotton.
His majefty, to fhew his horfemanhip, flaughtered two or three of his fubjects.

Peers grew proud, in borfeman/hip t' excel ;
Newmarket's glory rofe, as Britain's fell.
Ho'rsemarten. n.f. A kind of large bee. Ain pope.
Hórsematch. n.f. A bird.
Ainfworth.
Hórsemeat. n.f. [bor Je and meat.] Provender.
Though green peas and beans be eaten fooner, yet the dry ones that are ufed for berfemeat are ripe laft. Bac. Nat. Hijt.
Ho'rsemint. n.f. A large coarfe mint.
Ho'rsemuscle. n.f. A large mufcle.
The great borjemufole, with the fine frell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and thut as the oyfters do, but remove from one place to another. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Ho'rserlay.'n.f. [horfe and play.] Coarfe, rough, rugged play.
He is too much given to borfoplay in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. Dryd. Fab. Preface.
Ho'rseponid. n. S. [horfe and pond.] A pond forhorfes.
Horseza'ce. n. $\int$. [horfe and race.] A match of horfes in running.
In borferaces men are curious to forefee that there be not the leafl weight upon the one horfe more than upon the other. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribunefhip, entertained the people with a borferace.

Addifon on ancient Medals.
Ho'rseradish. n. f. [bor fe and radifh.] A root acrid and biting: a feecies of fcurvygrafs.
Horferadifh is increafed by fprouts fpreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. Mortimer.
Stomachicks are the crelle acrids, as lorferadiff and fcurvygrafs, infufed in wine.

Flojer on the Humours.
Ho'rSESHOE. n. $\int$. [bor $f e$ and foce.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horfes.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd clowing lot in that furge, like a borfefloee. Sbakefp. Merry wives of IIFinifor. 2. An herb
2. An herb.
Horsestea'ler. n. f. [horfe and feal.] A thief who takes away horfes.
He is not a pickpurfe, nor a borfefiealer ; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.

Shakefp. A's jou itike it.
Ho'rsetail. u.f. A plant.
Ho'rsetongue. n.f. An herb.
Ainfworth.
Ho'rseway, n.f. [horfe and way.] A broad way by which horfes may travel.

Know'ft thou the way to Dover?
-Both ftile and gate, hor feway and footpath. Sbak. K. Lear. Horta'tion. $n f$. [hortatio, Lain.] 1 he act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to fomething.
Hórtative. n. f. [from bortor, Latin.] Exhurtation; precept by which one incites or aninnates.
Generals commonly in their hortatives put men in mind of their wives and children

Bacon, Effay 8.
Hórtatory. adj. [from bortor, Latin.] Encouraging; animating ; advifing to any thing: ufed of precepts, not of perfons; a bortatory fpeech, not a bortatory fpeaker.
Horticu'lture. n.f. [boctus and cultura, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.
Ho'rtulan. adj. [bortulanus, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.
This feventh edition of my bortulan kalendar is yours.
Evelyn's Kalendar.
Ho'sanna. n. $\int[\dot{\circ} \sigma x v \alpha c$. $]$ An exclamation of praife to God. Through the valt of heav'n

## It founded, and the faithful armies rung

Hofanna to the Higheft.
Milton's Paradife L(fi, b. vi.
The publick entrance which Chrift made into Jerufalem was celebrated with the bifanna's and acclamations of the people. Fide's Sermsns.
HOSE. n.f. plur. bofen. [pora, Saxon; bofan, Welnt ; offan, Erfe, offanen, plur. chaurfe, French.]

1. Breechcs.

Guards on wanton Cupid's bofe.
Sbakefpeare.
Here's an Englifh taylor come hither for fealing out of a French hofe. Sbakefpeare's Macboth.

Thefe men were bound in their coats, bofen, hats, and other garments, and caft into the midft of the burning fiery furnace. Dan. iii. 2 I.

He crofs examin'd both our bofe,
And plunder'd all we had to lofe. Hudilras, p.ii. cant. 3 . 2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not fee to garter his bofe; And you, being in love, cannot fee to put on
Your hofe. Sbakef. Truo Genticmien of Verona.
Will the thy linen wafh, or bofen darn, And knit thee gloves?

Gay's Paftorals.
Ho'sier. n. f. [from bofe.] One who fells ftockings.
You are as arrant a cockney as any bofier in Cheapfide.
swift to Gay.
HO'SPITABLE. adj. [hoopitabilis, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ftrangers; kind to ftrangers. I'm your hoft:
With robbers hands my bofpitable favour
You thould not rufle thus. Shakefp. King Lear.
Receive the fhip-wreck'd on your friendly fhore;
With bofpitable rites relieve the poor. Dryden's En.
Ho'spitably. adv. [from boppitalle.] W'ith'kindnefs to ftrangers.

Ye thus boffitally live,
And ffrangers with good cheer receive.
Pricr.
The former liveth as piounly and boppitabl, as the other. Szuift HO'SPITAL. n. $\int$ [hojifal, French; ho pitalis, Latin.]

1. A place built' for the reception of the lick, or fupport of the poor.

They who were fo careful to beftow them in a college when they were young, would be fo good as to provide for them in fome hojpital when they are old. Wotton.

I am about to build an bofpital, which I will endow handfomely for tweive old hufbandmen. Addiforis Sieciator.
2. A place for fhelter or entertainment.

They fpy'd a goodly cafte, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleafant dale,
Which chufing for that evening's hofpital,
They thither marcl'd.
Fairy ばueer, b. ii.
Hospita'lity. n.f. [boppitalité, French.] The practice of entertaining ftrangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all accefs of Atrangers into their coafts, are, in that refpect, defervedly blamed, as being eneinies to that bofpitality which, for common humanity fake, all the nations on earth thould embrace. Hooker, b. i. My mafter is of a churlifh difpofition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoppizality. Sbakefp. As you like it. How has this fpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and bofpitality??

Szuift.
Ho'spiraller. n.f. [bofpitallier, French; bofpitalarius, low Latin, from boofpital.] One refiding in an hofpital in order to receive the poor or ftranger.
The firft they reckon fuch as were granted to the boppitallers in tituium beneficii.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
To Ho'spitate. v.a. [boo jitor, Latin.] To refide under the roof of another.

That always chufes an empty hell, and this bo/pitates with the living animal in the fame fhell.

Grew's Mufoum.
HOST. n.f. [bofte, French; boipes, hoppitis, Latin.]
One who gives entertainment to another
Homer never entertained either guefts or bofts with long fpeeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be ftopped.

Here, father, take the fhadow of this tree
For your good bof.
Sidney.

The landlord of an inn.
Shakefp. King Lear.
Time's like a fafhionable boft,
That flightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand;
But with his arms out-ftretch'd, as he would fly,
$G r a f p s$ in the comer. Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.
The frighted friend arofe by break of day,
And found the fall where late his fellow lay
Then of his impious $h o / t$ enquiring more,
Was anfwer'd that his gueft was gone before.
Dryden.
3. [From hofis, Latin.] An army; numbers affembled for

Let ev'ry foldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him ; thereby fhall we hhadow,
The numbers of our boft. Shakefpeare
Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud, God looking forth, will trouble all his boft,
And craze your chariot-wheels. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
After thefe came arm'd, with fpear and fhield,
An boft fo great as cover'd all the field.
Dryden.
4. Any great number.

## Give to a gracious meffage

An boft of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themfelves, when they be felt. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra,
5. [Hoftia, Latin; bofie, French.] The facrifice of the mafs in the Romifh church; the confecrated wafer.

## To Host. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we boft;
And ftay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. Shakefpeare. 2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it feem'd
At firft, that angel fhould with angel war,
And in fierce bofings mect. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. vi. From his loins
New authors of diffenfion fpring; from him
Two branches, that in boffing long contend For fov'reign fway.

Pbillips.
3. To review a body of men; to mufter.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general boffings.

Spenfer on Ireland.
Ho'stage. n. $f$. [oflage, French.] One given in pledge for fecurity of performance of conditions.

Your boflages I have, fo have you mine;
And we fhall talk before we fight. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat. Do this meffage honourably;
And if he ftand on boftage for his fafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleafe him beft. Shake/p. He that hath wife and children, hath given boffages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprifes, either of virtue or mifchief.

Bacon, Eflay 8.
They who marry give boffages to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or diffurb the peace of it. Atterbury.

The Romans having feized a great number of boflages, acquainted them with their refolution. Arbutbrot on Coins. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ho'stel. } \\ \text { Ho'steiry. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f. [hoftel, bofelerie, French.] An inn. Ainf. Ho'stess. n. $\int$. [bofeefle, French, from hof.] A female hoft; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble boftefs,
We are your gueft to-night.
Shakeffeare's Macbetl. Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the bofefs of the houfe.
Sbakefpeare.
Be as kind an hoftefs as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another hufband. Dryden's /En. Dedicat. Ho'stess-ship. n. f. [from bofiefs.] The character of an hoftefs.

It is my father's will I fhould take on me
The bofefs-hip o' th' day: you're welcome, firs. Shakefp.

HO's TILE. adj. [hofilis, Latin.] Adverfe; oppofite; fuitable to an enemy.

He has now at laft
Giv'n boffile ftrokes, and that not in the prefence
Of dreaded juftice, but on the minifters
That do diffribute it.
Shakef. Coriolarius.
Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to boffile force, fhall urge thy fate. Dryden's En.
Ho'stinitr. n. f. [bofilité, Fr. from bofilile.] The practices of all open enemy; open war; oppofition in war.

Neither by treafon nor b.flitity
To feek to put me down, and reign thyfelf. Shakefp. H.VI. Hofility being thus fufpended with France, preparation was made for war againft Scotland.

Hajwärd.
What peace can we return;
But, to our pow'r, hofility and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? Milt. Parad. Loft, b. ii. In this bloody difpute we have fhewed ourfelves fair, nay, generous adverfaries; and have carried on even our boflitities with humanity. Atcrbury's Sermions. Ho'stler. ${ }^{\prime}$.f. [bopeller, from boffel.] One who has the care of horfes at an inn.
The caufe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horfeback, and boflers to tend their horfes by the way. Stenjer on Iieland.
HO'STRY. n. f. [corrupted from bofichry.] A piace where the horfes of guefts are kept.

Swift rivers are with fudden ice conftrain'd,
And ftudded wheels are on its back fuftain'd;
An boftry now for waggons, which before
Tall fhips of burden on its bofom bore. Eriden's Georg. HOT. adj. [bar, Saxon; bat, Scottifl.]

1. Having the power to excite the fenfe of heat ; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
-Thou't be afraid to hear it.
$-\dot{\mathrm{N}}$ o, though thou call'ft thyfelf a botter name
Than any is in hell.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.
circles, fuch as are under the the motion of the air in great circles, fuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth,
do refrigerate; and therefore, in do refrigerate; and therefore, in thofe parts, noon is nothing fo bot as about nine in the forenoon. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And foft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. Dryden. fun's light, and burn; which effect mars become bot in the fun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from
the multitude of refractions in a little room, the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from eafy commotion of fo very fmall corpufcles. Newutun's Opt.
2. Lufful; lewd.

What botter hours
Unregifter'd in vulgar fane, you have
Luxuioufly pick'd
Luxuioufly pick'd out. Shakef. Aint. and Cleopatra.
Now the bot blooded gods affift me! remember, Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa.
3. Strongly affected by fenfible qualities: in allufion to dogs huiting.

Nor law, nor checks of confcience will he hear,
When in bot feent of gain and full career. Dryden. 4. Violent ; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themfelves in their full ftrength, was one of the bottcft fervices, and moft dangerous affaults, that
hath been known.
Bacon's $W$ ar with Spain.

Bacon's War witb Spain.
He refoived to ftorm ; but his foldiers declined that hot fervice, and plied it with artillery.

Clarendon, b. viii.
To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' affault fo hot, as if 'twere only there. Denham. Our army
Is now in bot engagement with the Moors. Drjden. . Ardent ; vehement ; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as flow,
As bot lord Percy is on fire to go. Sbake/p. Henvy IV: Nature to youth bot rafhnefs doth difpenfe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenfe. Denbain.
Achilles is impatient, bot, revengeful; Æneas, patieit, confiderate, and careful of his people. Dryd. Fables, Preface. 6. Eager; keen in defire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the neceffary affairs of life, or bot in the purfuit of pleafute, thould not ferioully examine their, tenets.

Quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have fo $b . t$ a mind $t$ her.
Hudibras. 7. Piquant; acrid.

Ho'tred. n. $\int$. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
-The bed we call a botbed is this: there was taken horfedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foor high, and fupported round about with planks, and upon the top was caft fifted earth two fingers deep. Bacu's Nat. Kijfory. Preferve the botbed as much as poffible from rain. Evelyn. Hotbra'sined. adj. [bot and brain.] Vialent; vehement; furious.

## $\mathrm{H} O \mathrm{~V}$

You fhall find 'cm either botbrain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts.
Dryden's Spaniff Firgar.
Ho rco'ckles. n.f. [boutes coquilles, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guefles who ftrikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our boptcockles; for that was by pinching, not by frriking. Arbutbn. and Pope's Mar. Scribl. As at botcockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rofe, and read foft mifchief in her eye. Gay's Poft.
Hothea'ded. adj. [hot and bead.] Vehement; violent; paffionate.
One would not make the fame perfon zealous for a ftanding army and publick liberty; nor a botbeaded, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a fcheme of moderation.

Arbutbnot.
Ho'thouse. n. $\int$. [bot and boufe.]

1. A bagnio ; a place to fweat and cup in.

Now the profefles a botboufe, which, I think, is a very ill houle too.

Shak. Meefure for Meafure. 2. A brothel.

Where lately larbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a botboufe; fo it may,
And ftill be a whorehoufe: th' are fynonyma, Ben. Fobnfon. Ho'Tl.Y. adv. [from bot.]

1. With heat ; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently.

The flag was in the end fo botly purfued, that he was driven to make courage of defpair.

Sidney.
As botly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ffrength I did
Contend againft thy valour.
Sbak. Coriolanus.
The enemy, now at hand, began botly to fkirmifh in divers places with the Chriftians. Knolles's Hifory of the Turks.
Though this controverfy be revived, and botly agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal difpute.

Boyle. 3. Luffully.

Voracious birds, that botly bill and breed,
And largely drink, becaufe on falt they, feed.
Dryden. Hotmou'thed. adj. [ hot and mouth.] Headftrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
'That botmoutb'd beaft that bears againft the curb, Hard to be broken.

Dryden's Spanifh Frjar. Ho'tness. n. f. [from bot.] Heat; violence; fury. Но'гснротсн. n. . [haché en poche, French; or bachee en pot, French, as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally ufed.] A mingled halh; a mixture.
Such patching maketh Littleton's botchpot, of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the fame rather to a Babellifh confufion than any one entire language.

Camden's Remains.
A mixture of many difagreeing colours is ever unpleafant to the cye, and a mixture or botchpoich of, many, taftes is unpleafant to the tafte.

Bacon's Natural Hiftorj.
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcafs would remain;
But a math'd heap, a botchpotch of the flain. Dryd. Fuvenal. Ho'rspur. n. f. [bot and fpur.]

1. A man violent, paffionate, precipitate and heady.

My nephew's trefpafs may be well forgot;
It hath the excufe of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd botpur, govern'd by a fpleen. Sbakef. H.IV.
Wars are begun by haiibrained diffolute captains, parafitical fawners, unquiet botfpurs, and reftlefs innovators. Burton.
2 A kind of pea of fpeedy growth.
Of fuch peas as are planted or fown in gardens, the bot fpur is the fpeedieft of any in growth.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Hu'tspurred. adj. [from botftur.] Vehement; raht; heady.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that botfpurred Harpalice in. Virgil, this proceedeth from a fenfelefs. judgment.

Peacbam.
Hove. The preterite of beave.
Ho'vel. n.f. [Diminutive of jofe, houfe, Saxon.]

1. A fhed open on the fides, and covered overhead.

So likewife a bovel will ferve for a roome,
To ftacke on the peafe, when harveft fhall come. Tuffer. If you make a large bovel, thatched, over fome quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed faltpetre.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your bovels heap'd.
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in fuch forry bouels and fheds as they build to inhabit in during the Summer.

Ray on the Creation.
To Ho'vel. v.a. [from the noun.] To fhelter in an hovel.
And was't thou fain, poor father,
To bovel thee with fwine and rogues forlorn,
In fhort and mufty ftraw?
Shakefparare's King Lear.

Ho'ven. part. paff. [from beave.] Raifed; fwelled; tumefied. Tom Piper hath boven and puffed up cheeks;
If cheefe be fo boven, make Cifie to feek creeks. Tuffer.
To Ho'ver. v. n. [bavie, to hang over, Welfh]
I. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil bovers in the fky,
And pours down mifchief.
Shak. King Fobn.
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle fouls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation.
Shak. Richard III.
A bovering mift came fwimming o'er his fight,
And feal'd his eyes in everlafting night. Dryden's $\mathbb{E}_{\pi} \pi$.
Great flights of birds are bovering about the bridge, and fettling upon it.

Addifon's Spiclator.
,'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prifon's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the fad remains,
Which now the pile, or fepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded fies,
Impatient to regain her native fikies.
Some lefs refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the fhooting flars by night.
Prior.
Pope.
2. To ftand in fufpenfe or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him ; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and boveretb in expectation of new worlds.
3. To wander about one place.

We fee fo warlike a prince at the head of fo great an army, bovering on the borders of our confederates.

Addifon.
The truth and certainty is feen, and the mind fully pofiefles itfelf of it ; in the other, it only bover's about it. Locke. Hough. n.f. [poz, Saxon.]
r. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood thall be from the fword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's bough.

2 Efd. xiii. 36 .
2. [Hue, French.] An adz; an hoe. See Hoe.

Did they really believe that a man, by boughs and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree?
To Hough. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To hamftring; to difable by cutting the finews of the ham. Thou fhalt bough their horfes.

Fof. ii. 6.
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To Hawk.

Neither could we bough or fpit from us; much lefs could we fneeze or cough. Grew's Cofmol. Sac. b. i. Ho'ulet. n. f. The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties ftill retain it.
Hoult. n.f. [pole, Saxon.] A fmall wood: Obfolete.
Or as the wind, in boults and thady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. Fairfax
HOUND. n. $\rho$. [punb, Saxon; bund, Scottih ] A dog ufed in the chafe.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, fpaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. Sbakeficeare's Nacbeth. Jafon threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and flew an undeferving bound,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. Dryd. $\}$
The kind fpaniel and the faithful bound, Likeft that fox in thape and feecies found, Purfues the noted path and covets home.

Prior.
To Hound. v.a. [from the noun.].
I. To fet on the chafe.

God is faid to harden the heart permiffively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loofe a greyhound out of the flip, is faid to bound him at the hare. Bramball.
2. To hunt ; to purfue.

If the wolves had been bounded by tygers, they fhould have worried them.

L'Effrange.

## Hóundfish. n. $\int$. $\Lambda$ kind of fifh.

Ainfworth.
Houndsto'ngue. n.f. [cynogroflum, Latill.] A plant.
The cup of the flower confifts of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower confifts of one leaf, is funnel-fhaped, and cut into five fegments: the pointal, which arifes from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit compofed of four rough, each for the moft part burry cells, and containing a flat feed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper feafon to take the roots up is foon after the leaves decay. Miller.
Hóunitree. n. $\rho$. A kind of tree.
Ainfworth.
Houp. n.. . [upupa, Latin.] The puet.
Ainf worth.
HOUR. $n_{0}$.f. [beure, French ; bora, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the fpace of. fixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run :
How many makes the bour full compleat,
How many bours bring about the day,
How many days will finifh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. Shakefp. FI. VI. 2. A particular time.

Vexation almoff flops my breath,
That funder'd friends greet in the bour of death. Siwate/p. When we can intreat an hour tofferve,
IV c'll fpend it in fome words upon that bufinefs,
If you would grant the time. Shakefpearci's Marbeth.
The confcious wretch muft all his arts reveal,
From the firft moment of his vital breath,
To his laft bour of unrepenting death.
Dryden's IEn.
3. The time as marked by the clock.

The bour runs through the rougheft day. Shakefpeare. Our neighbour let her floor to a gentecl man, who kept
good hours. good hours.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} .88$.
They are as loud any bour of, the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight.

Addijon's Guardiant.
Ho'urglass. n. f. [bour and g'afs.]

1. A glafs filled with fand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the bourgla/s than by the day's clearnefs.
If a man be in ficknefs, the time will feem longer without a clock or bourglafs than with it ; for the mind doth value every moment.

## O, recollect your thoughts!

Bacon.
Shake not his bourglafs, when his hafty fand
Is ebbing to the laft. Dryden's Spanih Fryar.
2. Space of time. A manner of fpeaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the hourglafs of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. Bacon. Ho'Urly. adj. [from bour.] Happening or done every hour;
frequent; often repeated. frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Obferves the waining moon with bourly view,
Numbers her age, and wifhes for a new.
Dryden.
We muft live in bourly expectation of having thofe troops recalled, which they now leave with us

Swift. Ho'URLy. adv. [from bour.] Every hour; frequently. She deferves a lord,
That twenty fuch rude boys might tend upon,
And bourly call her miftrefs. Shak. All's well that ends well. Our eftate may not endure
Hazard fo near us, as doth bourly grow
Out of his lunacies.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
They with ceafelefs cry
Surround me, as thou faw'ft; bourly conceeiv'd
ind bourly born, with forrow infinite

## Tome!

Milton's Paradife Loff, b. ii.
Great was their ftrife, which bourly was renew'd,
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd.
Drjden.
Hou'rplate. n.f. [bour and plate.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are infcribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the bourplate, and thereby at a diftance fee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acutenefs.

Locke.
HOUSE. n. . [pur, Saxon; bujs, Dutch; bufe, Scottifh.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows muft not build in his houfe eaves. Shake/peare.
Houfis are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let ufe be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.

Bacon, EJJay 46.
In a boufe the doors are moveable, and the rooms fquare; yet the boufe is neither moveable nor fquare. Watts.
. Any place of abode.
The bees with fmoke, the doves with noifome ftench,
Are from their hives and boufes driven away. Shakefpeare. 3. Place in which religious or ftudious perfons live in common; monaftery; college.

Theodofius arrived at a religious boufe in the city, where now Conflantia refided.

Addijon's SpeERator.
4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miferable boufe, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam.

Swift. 5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aftrologically confidered.

Pure fpiritual fubftances we cannot converfe with, therefore have need of means of communication, which fome make to be the celeftial boufes: thofe who are for the celeftial boufes worfhip the planets, as the habitations of intellectual fubfances that animate them.

Stillingfleet.
6. Family of anceftors, defcendants, and kindred; race.

The red rofe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our ftriving houfes. Shakef. Henry VI.
An ignominious ranfom and free pardon
Are of two boufes; lawful nercy fure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. Shak. Meaf. for Meafure.
By delaying my laft fine, upon your grace's acceffion to the patrimonies of your boufe, I may feem to have made a forfeiture.

Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
A poct is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a boufe few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record.
7. A body of the parliament ; the lords or commons collcetively coufidered.
Nor were the crimes objected againf him fo clear, as to give convincing fatisfaction to the major part of both boufes, efpecially that of the lords.

King Charles.
To House. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. 'To harbour; to admit to refidence.

Palladius willied him to boufe all the Helots, and make themfelves mafters of the gates.

Sidney.
Upon the North-fea a valley houfeth) a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. Carew's Survey of Cornwall: Slander lives upon fucceffion;
For ever boufed where it gets pofleffion.
Mere cottagers are but boufed beggars.
Shakespeare.
Oh, can your counfel his defpair defer,
Who now is boufed in his fepulchre?
Sandjs.
We find them boufing themfelves under ground in dens.
Soutb's Sermons.
In expectation of fuch times as thefe,
A chapel bous'd 'em, truly call'd of eafe.
Dryden.
2. To fhelter; to keep under a roof

As we houfe hot country plants to fave them, fo we may
houfe our own to forward them. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Houfe your choiceft carnations, or rather fet them under a pent-houfe, to preferve them in extremity of weather. Eveinn.

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis bous'd from fnow. Dryden. To House. v. $n$

1. To take fhelter ; to keep abode ; to refide.

Ne fuffer it to boufe there half a day. Hubberd's Tale.
Graze where you will, you fhall not boufe with me. Shak. Summers three times eight, fave one,
She had told; alas, too foon,
After fo fhort time of breath,
To boufe with darknefs and with death.
Milton.
2. To have an aftrological ftation in the heavens:

In fear of this, obferve the ftarry figns
Where Saturn boufes, and where Hernies joins
Dryden: I boufing in the lion's hateful fign,
Bought fenates and deferting troops are mine. Dryden:
Housebrea'ker. n. f. [boufe and break.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houfes to fteal.
All boufobreaker's and fharpers had thief written in their foreheads.

L'Efrange.
Housebrea'king. n. f. [boufe and break.] Burglary.
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or boufebreaking, he will fend the whole paper to the govern-
ment.
Ho'USEDUG. in. $\rho$. [houfe and dog.] A maftiff kept to guard the houfe.
A very good boufedog, but a dangerous cur to ftrangers, had a bell about his neck.

L'Efrange.
You fee the goodnefs of the mafter even in the old houfedog.

Addifon's SpeEtator.
Ho'USEHOLD. n. $f$. [boufe and bold.]

1. A family living together.

Two boubbolds, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our fcene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. Shakefpeare.
A little kingdom is a great biufbold, and a great houfbold a little kingdom.

Of God obferv'd
The one juft man alive, by his command;
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld' $1 t$,
To fave himfelf and boubold from amidft
A world devote to univerfal wreck. Milt. Parad. Loff, b. xi.
He has always taken to himfelf, amongtt the fons of men, a peculiar boulhold of his love, which at all times he has cherifhed as a father, and governed as a mafter: this is the proper houfhold of faith; in the firft ages of the world, 'twas fometimes literally no more than a fingle houfhold, or fome few families.

Spratt's Sermons.
Great crimes muft be with greater crimes repaid
And fecond funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole boufbo'd in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curfe o'ertake us all. Dryden's Fables. Learning's little bou/bold did embark,
With her world's fruitful fyftem in her facred ark. Swifto
In his own church he keeps a feat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His houfbold twice a day to prayers.
Swift.
2. Family life; domeftick management.

An inventory, thus importing
Rich ftuffs, and ornaments of boughold. Shakesp. H. VIII
3. It is ufed in the manner of an adjective, to fignify domeftick; belonging to the family

Cornelius called two of his boufold fervants.
AEts $\times 7$.

## HOU

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to fludy houtbotd good;
And goud works in her himband to promote. Wilt. Pa. Lo, 7 . It would be endelefs to enumerate the oaths and blaphemies among the men, among the women the neglect of boulbord affirs
Hu'useholder. $n$.f. [from boufebold.] Mafter of a fanily A certain loufe'older planted a vineyard. Mat. xxi.
Hou'senoldstuff. u. f. [houfchoid and fluff.] Furniture an houfe; utenfils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he ftill fieth from his foe, .. lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his ch.... is his bed, yea and his bouboldfiuff.

Spenfer on Irelania
A great part of the building was confumed, with much coftly boufbiddfutf. Ba.on's Henry VII.

The poor woman had her jeft for her bou/boidfluff, and paid her phyfician with a conceit for his money. L'Eftrange.
Hou'sekeeper. $n$ f. [bou/e and keep.]

1. Houfeholder; mater of a family.

To be faid an honeft man and a good boufekeeper, goes as fairly as to fay a graceful man and a great fcholar. Sbatefpeare. If I may credit bou'ekcepers and fubftantial tradefinen, all forts of provifions and commodities are rifen exceffively. Locke. 2. One who lives in plenty.

The people are apter to applaud boufekeepers than houferaifers.

Wotton.
3. One who lives much at home

How do you buth? You are manifeft boufekeepers. What are you fewing here? Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
4. A woman fervant that has care of a family, and fuperintends the other maid fervants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old boufekeeper, and get her
To fill a place for want of better.
Swift.
5. A houfedog

Diftinguifh the boufekeefer, the hunter. Sbakef. Nacbeth.
Hou'simeeping. adj. [houfe and keep.] Domeftick; ufeful to a family.
His houfe, for pleafant profpect, large fcope, and other houfekecting commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. Carcw.
Hu'usekeeping. n. f. Hofpitality; liberal and plentiful table.
I hear your grace hath fworn out boufekeeping. Shakefpeare.
His table was one of the laft that gave us an example of the old houfekeeping of an Englifh nobleman: an abundance reigned, which thewed the mafter's holpitality.
'Usel. n. f. [purl, Saxon, from bunfel, Gothick, a facrifice, or bofia, dimin. bofiola, Latin.] The holy eucharitt.
To Ho'usel. v. a. [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharift. Both the noun and verb are obfolete.
Ho'useleek. n. f. [houfe and leek.] A plant.
The flower confifts of feveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rofe; out of whore flower-cup rifes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, compofed, as it wère, of many feed-vefiels refembling hufks, which are collected into a fort of head, and full of fmall feids. The fpecie's are fix. Millir.

The acerbs fupply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the forrels, and boufeleek.

Floyer.
Ho'useless. adj. [from boufe.] Without abode; wanting habitation.

How fhall your boufelefs heads and unfed fides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggednefs, defend you. Shakef. This hungry, boufelefs, fuffering, dying Jefus, fed many thoufands with five loaves and two finhes.
Hóusemaid. n.f. [boufe and maid.] A maid employed to keep the houfe clean.

The boufonaid may put out the candle againft the lookingglafs.
Ho'USEROOM. n.f. [b:ufe and room.] Place in a houfe.
Houferoom, that cofts him nothing, he beftows;
Yet ftill we fcribble on, though ftill we lofe. Dryden's Yuv. Ho'usesnail. n. $\int$. A kind of finail.
Ho'usewarming. n. f. [boufe and warm.] A feaft or merrymakirg upon going into a new houfe.
Ho'using. n. f. [from boufe.]
r. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is fupplied with people to increafe its inhabitants, according to the increafe of boufing.

Graunt.
2. [From boufcaux, beufes, or boufes, French] Cloath originally ufed to keep off dirt, now added to faddles as ornamental.
Hóusling. aclj. [from boufe ] Provided for entertainment at firf entrance into a houfe; houfewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for fuch a turn moft fit,
The bo'finss fire did kindle and provide. Fairy ${ }^{2}$ 2ucen, b. i. Houss. n. f. [from boufcaux, or boufes, French.] Covering of cloath originally ufed to keep off dirt, now added to faddles as ornamental; houfings. This word, though ufed by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

## H O W

Six lions hides, with thongs together faft,
His upper part defended to his waift ;
And where man ended, the continu'd veit,
Spread on his back, the bou/s and trappings of a beaft. Dryd. Ho'usewife. n. f. [boulfe and wife. This is now frequently written bufwife, or bufly.] The miftrefs of a family:

You will think it unfit for a good bouferwife to fir in or to bufy herfelf about her houfewifry.

Spenfer on Irciand.
I have room enough, but the kind and hearty $b$ ufewife is dead.
3. A female œconomift.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and furely for a bad boujervife it is no lets convenient; for fome of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. Spenfer on Ireiand.

Let us fit and mock the good bouf czuife, fortune, from her wheel, that her gift-may henceforth be difpofed equally. Shak. Farmers in degree,
He a gond huband, a good liout evvife fhe. Dryden. Early bou, cevives, leave the bed,

Drjdin.
When living embers on the hearth are fpread. Drydir.
The faireft among the daughters of Britain fhew themfelves good ftaterwomen as well as good bouferives. fiddij. Fr eelicold. 3. One fkilled in female bufinets.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, 'till fhe made him as good an louferw fe as herfelf: he could preferve apricocks, and make jellies. Addifon's Siectator.
Ho'usewifely. adj. [from boufewife.] Skilled in the acts becoming a huufewife.
Ho'usewifely. adz. [fromi biufewife.] With the cconomy of a houfewife.
Ho'usewifery. n. $\int$. [from boufervife.]

1. Domeftick or female bufinefs; management becoming the miffrefs of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good houfewife to ftir in or to bufy herfelf about her boufewifery. Spenfer on locland. He ordain'd a lady for his prife,
Generally praifeful; fair and young, and Rkill'd in loufezuiferies.

Cbapman's Iliads.
Little butter was exported abroad, and that difcredited by the boufewifery of the Irifh in making it up. Temple. 2. Female œconomy.

Learn good works for neceflary ufes; for St. Paul expreffes the obligation of Chriftian women to good houfewifer:, and charitable provifions for their family and neighbourhood. Tayl. HOW. adv. [pu, Saxon; l:oe, Dutch.]

1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refufe to humble thyfolf before me?
Ex. x. 3.
How much better is it to get wifdom than gold? and to get underfanding rather to be chofen than filver? Prov. xvi. 16.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And hore oft cometh their deftruction upon them? Fob xxi. 1\%.

O bow love I thy law: it is my meditation., $P f$. cxix. $9 i^{\circ}$.
How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!
How many woful widows left to bow
To fad difgrace!
Confider into boze many differing fubftances it may be analyfed by the fire.
2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? Shak. Profecute the means of thy deliverance
By ranfom, or bow elfe.
Nilton's Agonifes.
We examine the why, the what, and the bow of things.
L'Ejlirange.
'Tis much in our power b.w to live; but not at all when or bow to die.

L'Ejfrange.
It is pleafant to fee lorv the fmall territories of this little republick are cultivated to the beft advantage. Adaii, on on italy. 3. For what reafon; from what caufe.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek fo pale?
How chance the rofes there do fade fo faft? Shakefpeare. 4. By what means.

How is it thou haft found it fo quickly. Gen. xxvii 10. Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell bow ; or they will have gay fkins inftead of gay clothes.
5. In what fate.

For bow fhall I go up to my father?
Gen. xliv. 34.
Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach fhall I return? Dryden's Fin.
6. It is ufed in a fenfe marking proportion or correfpondence

Behold, he put no truft in his fervants, bow much lefs on them that dwe!! in howfes of clay, whofe foundation is in the duft.

706 iv. 19.
A great divifion fell among the nobility, fo much the more dangerous by bow much the fpirits were more active and
Hayward. high.

Hayzard.
By bow much they wou'd diminifh the prefent extent of the fea, fo much they would impair the fustility, and fountains and rivers of the earth.

Esetig's Scrmons.
7. It

## H O W

7. It is much ufed in exclamation

II io are the mighty fallen!
How doth the city fit fulitary as a widow
8. In an aftirmative fenfe, not eafily explained; that fo it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in fome hope of land, knowing bow that part of the South fea was utterly unknown, and might have iflauds or continents.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
H wbil'st. \}adv. [bow be it.] Neverthelefs; notwithftandHowbe. $\}$ ing; yet; however. Not now in ufe.

Siker thou fpeak ft like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen fo,
híwbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know.
Spenfer.
Things fo ordained are to be kept, borubeit not neceffarily, any longer than 'till there grow fome urgent caufe to ordain the contrary.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and efteem highly as profound wifdom, bowbe:t this wifdom faveth them not.

Hooker, b. v. f. 22.
There was no army tranfmitted out of England, howbeit the Englifh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irifh.

Davies on Ireland
Howd'ye. [Contracted from bow do ye.] In what fate is your health. A meflage of civility.

Years make men more talkative, but lefs writative; fo that I now write no letters but of plain bufinefs, or plain bowd'ye's, to thofe few I am forced to correfpond with.
Howe'ver. adv. [bow and ever.]

1. In whatfoever manner; in whatfoever degree.

This ring he holds
In moft rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not feem too dear,
Howe'er repented of.
Shakefp All's weil that ends well. To trace the ways
Of higheft agents, deem'd bowever wife. Milton's Par. Loft. At all events ; happen what will; at leaft.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, bowever from the greateft evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, bowever the chiefeft.

Tillotfon, Sermon 1.
3. Neverthelefs; notwithftanding; yet.

In your excufe your love does little fay;
You might howe'er have took a fairer way.
Dryden.
Its views are bounded on all fides by feveral ranges of mountains, which are however at fo great a diftance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful profpects. Addifon on Italy.
I do not build my reafoning wholly on the cafe of perfecution, however I do not exclude it.

Aiterbury.
Few turn their thoughts to examine how thofe difeafes in a fate are bred, that haften its end; which would, buwever, be a very ufeful enquiry.
To Howl. v. n. [bugleq, Dutch; ululo, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dor.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and bowled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noife
I trembling wak'd.
Shakefieare's Richard III.
If wolves had at thy gate $b$.wl' $d$ that ftern time,
Thou Mould'f have faid, Go, porter, turn the key. Shakef.
He found him in a defert land, and in the wafte bowling wildernefs.

Deutr. xxxii. 10.
As when a fort of wolves infeft the night,
With their wild bow:ings at fair Cynthia's light.
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his fword,
Fierce as the wolves that bowl'd around his birth
He hates the tyrant, and the fuppliant fcorns.
Waller.
2. Too utter cries in diftrefs.

Therefore will I bowl, and cry out for all Moab. Fer. xlviii.
The damncd ufe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.
Sbakejp. Romeo and Fuliet.
Swift.

## Each new morn

New widows howl, new orphans cry, new forrow
Strike heaven on the face, that it refounds
As if it feit with Scotland.
Sbakefpeare's Macbetb.
I have words
That would be bowl'd out in the defart air,
Where hearing fhould not catch them. Shakefp. Macbeth. The noife grows louder ftill:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and ataballes; And fometimes peals of fhouts that rend the heav'ns, Like victory: then groans again, and bowlings
Like thofe of vanquifh'd men. Dryderi's Spanifh Fryar.
3. To fpeak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monfter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To favages, and bowl it out in defarts!
Me would'ft thou make the accomplice of thy crimes?
A. Pbillips's Di/lireft Motber.
4. It is ufed poetically of any noife loud and horrid.

Howl. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Alarm'd by his fentinel the wolf
Whofe bowl's his watch.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth;
Thefe and the like rumours are no more than the laft bowls of a dog diffected alive.

Swift.
2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, fhe runs with a diftracted pace,
And fills with horrid bowls the publick place. Dryaen's $\mathbb{E}$ n. Howsoéver. adv. [bow and foever.]

1. In what manuer foever. See However.

Berofis, who, after Mofes, was one of the moft ancient, bowforver he hath been fince corrupted, doth in the fubftance of atl agree.
2. Although.

The man doth fear God, bowfoever it feems not in him.
Sbakefpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.
To Hox. v.a. [from boz, Saxon.] To hough; to hamftring.

Thou art a coward,
Which boxes honefty behind, reftraining
From courfe required. Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
Lodronius, perceiving the old foldier's meaning, alighted, and with his fword boxed his horfe, faying aloud, This day, valiant foldiers, fhall you have me both your general and fellow foldier, fighting on foot as one of yourfelves. Knolles.
Hoy. n.f. [hou, old rirench.] A large boat fometimes with one deck.

He fent to Germany, ftrange aid to rear;
From whence eftfoons arrived here three bays
Of Saxons, whom he for his fatety employs. Fairy 2 ueen: To define a barge and boy, which are between a boat and a mip, is hard.

Watts's Logick.
Hu'bвив. n.f. [I know not the etymology, unlefs it be from up up, or bobncb.] A tumult; a riot.
People purfued the bufinefs with all contempt of the government; and in the bubbub of the firft day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people.

Clarendon.
An univerfal bubbub wild
Of ftunning founds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, affaults his ear
With loudeft vehemence. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Why wolves raife a bubbub at her,
And dogs howl when fhe fhines in water. Hudibras, p. ii.
Hu'ckaback. n. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raifed.
Hu'cklebacked. adj. [bocker, German, a bunch, and back.] Crooked in the fhoulders.
Hu'cklebone. n.f. [from bucken, Dutch, to fit down] The hipbone.
Hu'ckster. $\}^{n}$.f. [hock, German, a pedlar; bockfer, a theHúcksterer. $\}$ pedlar.]

1. One who fells goods by retail, or in fmall quantities; 2 pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being buckfers to fuch vile merchandife. Government of the Tongue.

God deliver the world from fuch guides, or rather fuch buckifers of fouls, the very fhame of religion. South's Sermons.

Should thy fhoe wrench afide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the fcolding buck/fer's ftall,
The fcolding buckfter fhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.
Gay.
There thould be a general confederacy of all the fervants in every family, for the publick good, to drive thofe China buckRiers from the doors.

Suift.
Thofe buckferers or money-jobbers will be found neceffary, if this brafs money is made current.
2. A trickifh mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his buck/er man
Swift. bargains.

They muft pay a fhilling, for changing their piece into fil-
ver, to fome buckjtering fellow who follows that trade. Swift.
To Hu'ddee. v. a. [prubably from hood.]

1. To drefs up clofe fo as not to be difcovered ; to mobble.
2. To put on carelefly in a hurry.

At twelve the rofe with much ado;
Her cloaths were buddl' $d$ on by two.
Prior.
Now all in hafte they buddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. Swift.
3. To cover up in hafte.
4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem : this is not a play budelled up in hafte.

Dryden.
The lab'ring hufband in his houfe reftrain,
Let him forecalt his work with timely care,
Which elfe is buddled when the fkies are fair. Dryd. Virgil. 5. To throw together in confufion.

Our adverfary, buddling feveral fuppofitions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confufion.

To Mu'puli:. U. n. Tu come in a ciowd or hursy. Glance an eye of pity on his lofles,
That have of late fo buddlled ou his back,
Enought to prefs a royal merclant down.
Brown anfwered after his blunt and bun. Sbakefpare.
Thyrfis, whofe artul fruins budding mauncr. Bacon. The budding brook to hear his madrit delay'd
And fweeten'd every mulkrofe of the dale.
Milton.
Their cyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run againft things, and, buddling forwards, fall from high places.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Hu'dile. n.f. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuficn.
That the Ariftotelian philofophy is a buddle of words and terms infignificant, has been the cenfure of the wifert. Glanv.

Your carrying bufinefs in a buddle,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model.
Hudibras, p. iii.
Nature doth nothing in a buddle. Hudibras, p.inge.
The underftanding fees nothing diftinctly in things remote, and in a buddle.

Locke.
Several merry anfwers were made to my queftion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a buddle of ideas.
Hue. n.f. [plepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady fhe before did view
Or that dread lyon's look her caft in deadly bue. Fairy 24. For now three months have changed thrice their bue.

Fairy 2 ueen, canto viii.
To add another bue unto the rainbow,
Is wafteful and ridiculous excefs.
Shakef. King Fobn.
Flow'rs of all bue, and without thorn the rofe. Nilton. To whom the angel, with a fmile that glow'd
Celeftial rofy red, love's proper buc,
Anfwer'd.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii. Your's is much of the camelion bue,
To change the die with difant view.
a. [Huée, French.] A clamour; a legal purfuit; an alarm given to the country.

Fius and cry, villain, go! Affift me, knight, I am undone:
fly, run, bue and cry! villain, I am undone. Shakefpeare. Immediately comes a bue and cry after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purfe upon the road. L'Efrange.

If you fhould hifs, he fwears he'll hifs as high;
And, like a culprit, join the bue and cry.
Addifon. The bue and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. Arbutbnot's fobn Bull. Huér. n. f. [buer, French, to cry.] One whofe bufinefs is to call out to others.
They lie hovering upon the coaft, and are directed by a balker or buer, who ftan'eth on the cliff-fide, and from thence difcerneth the courfe of the pilchard. Carew's Surv. of Cornw. HUFF. n. F. [from bove, or boven, fwelled: he is buffed up by diffenters. So in fome provinces we ftill fay the bread buffs up,
when it begins to beare or ferment: buff, therefore, may be when it begins to beave or ferment: buff, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a buff is then to be in a ferment, as we now fpeak.]

1. Swell of fudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To fwear by only in a lord;
In others it is but a buff,
To vapour with inftead of proof.
Hudibras, p. ii.
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the blufter of whofe buff
All hats, as in a ftorm, flew off
Hudibras.
We have the apprehenfions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very buff of our greatnefs. L'Eftrange. A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the buff about his ex-
traction.
L'Efrange.
No man goes about to enfinare or circumvent another in a paffion, to lay trains, and give fecret blows in a prefent buff. Soutb's Sermons.
2. A wretch fwelled with a falfe opinion of his own value.

Lewd fhallow-brained buffs make atheifm and contempt of religion the fole badge and character of wit.
As for you, colonel buff-cap, we fhall try before a civil As for you, colonel buff-cap, we fhall try before a civil magiftrate who's the greater plotter. Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.
To HuFf. v.a. [from the noun.] To Huff. v.a. [from the noun.]
to puff.
In many wild birds the diaphragm may eafily be buffed up
with air, and blown in at the windpipe. Grew's Cofmol. Sac.
2. To hector; to treat with infolence and arrogance, or brutality.

To Hupr. v. n. To blufter; to florm; to bounce; to fwell with indignation or pride.
This fenfelefs arrogant conceit of theirs made them buff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. South. A buffing, fhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A carkerworm of peace, wass rais'd above him.
A thief and juftice, fool and knave,
A buffing officer and flave. Hudibras,
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave.

Now what's his end? O charming glory, fay! What, a fifth act to crown his buffing play? Diryd. Fuvenal. What a fmall pittance of reafon and truth is mixed with thofe buffing opinions they are fwelled with. Locke. When Peg received Joln's meflage, hhe buffed and ftormed like the devil.

Arbutbrot's History of 'Foin Buul. Hu'ffer. n. $\int$. [from buff.] A blufterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd $i$ ' th' end to fuffer,
By fuch a braggadocio buffer.
Hudilras, p. ii. cant. $3 \cdot$
HU'ffish. adj. [from buff:] Arrogant; infolent; hecioring.
HU'FFISHLY. adv. [from buffib.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying blufter.
Hu'fishness. n. $\int$. Petulance; arrogance; noify blufter.
To Hug. v. a. [bezıan, Saxon, to hedge, to inclofe.]

1. To prefs clofe in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And bugg' $d$ me in his arms.
Shakefp. Ricluard IIT.
What would not he do now to bug the creature that had given him fo admirable a ferenade! L'Efiranke.

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confefs,
And bug it in their arms, and to their bofom prefs. Dryden.
King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would bug and kifs.
To fondle; to treat with tendernefs.
2. To fondle; to treat with tendernefs.

1 , under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtefy,
Baited with reafons not unplaufible,
Win me into the eafy-hearted man,
And bug him into fnares.
Milton.
We bug deformities, if they bear our names.
Glanvilie. Admire yourfelf,
And, without rival, bug your darling book. Rofonmmon. Though they know that the flatterer knows the falfchood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impoftor, and with both arms hug the abufe.

Soutb's Sermons.
Mark with what joy he bugs the dear difcovery! Roue. 3. To hold faft.

Age makes us moft fondly bug and retain the good things of life, when we have the leaft profpect of enjoying them. Atterb. Hug. $n$. $\int$. [from the noun.] Clofe embrace.

Why thefe clofe bugs? I owe my fhame to him. Gay. HUGE. adj. [boogh, high, Dutch.]
I. Vaft; immenfe.

Let the ftate of the people of God, when they were in the houfe of bondage, and their manner of ferving God in a frrange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerufalem did afford; and who feeth not what buge difference there was between them?

Hooker, b. iv.
This fpace of earth is fo buge, as that it equalleth in greatnefs not only Afia, Europe and Africa, but America. Abbot. 2. Great even to deformity or terriblenefs.

The patch is kind enough, but a buge feeder. Sbakefp.
Through forrefts buge, and long untravell'd heaths,
With defolation brown he wanders wafte. Thomfon's Sfring.
Hu'gely. adv. [from buge.]
I. Immenfely; enormounly.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party
Doth it not flow as bugely as the fea? Sbakef. As you like it. 2. Greatly ; very much.

I am bugely bent to believe, that whenever you concern
yourfelves in our affairs, it is for our good.
Hu'GENESS. $n . f$. [from huge.] Enormous bulk; greatnefs.
swift.
My miffrefs exceeds in goodnefs the bugenefs of your unworthy thinking.

Shakefpeare's Cynubeline.
HU'GGERMUGGER. n. f. [corrupted perhaps from bug or morcker, or hug in the dark. Murcker in Daniih is darknefs, whence our murky. It is written by Sir Thomas More, loker moker. Hoker, in Cbauccr, is peevif, crofforained, of which moker may be only a ludicrous reduplication. Hooke is likewife in German a corner, and moky is in Englifh dark. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in buggernugger in their hand,
And all the reft do rob of goods and land. Hubberd's Tale. But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in buggermugger lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work.
Hudibras, p. i.
There's a diftinction betwixt what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in buggernugzer, under a feal of fecrecy and concealment. L'Eftrange's Fables. Hu'gy. adj. [See HUGE.] Vaft ; great; huge.

This bugy rock one finger's force
Apparently will move. Curesu's Survey of Cornwal. Huke. n.f. [brque, I'rench.] A cioak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that feemed to be a meffenger ín a rich buke. Bacon's N'ew Atlartis. Hulk. n. $\int$. [bulcke, Dutch; Julc, Saxon.]

1. The body of a fhip.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux ftuff in him: you have not fesn a bulk better fluffed in the hold. Shakey:

The cuttom they had of giving the colour of the fea to the bulks, fails, and mariners of their fpy-boats, to keep them from being difcovered, came from the Veneti. Arbutbnot. They Argo's bulk will tax,
And ferape her pitchy fides for wax.
The footy bulk

Suvift.
Steer'd fluggifh on.
Thomfon's Autumn.
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This fenfe is ftill retained in Scotland: as, a buik of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the bulk fir John,
Is prifoner to your fon. Shakefpeare's Henry, IV. p. ii. To Hulk. v. a. To exenterate: as, to bulk a hare. Ainffw. Hull. n. $\int$. [bulgan, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The hufk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the bull of a nut covers the fhell. [Hule, Scottifh.]
2. The body of a fhip; the hulk. Hull and bulk are now confounded; but bulk feems origrinally to have fignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole fhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their bulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paffage find. Dryden.
So many arts hath the Divine Wifdom put together, only for the bull and tackle of a fenfible and thinking creature.

Grew's Cofinol. Sac. b. i. c. 5 .
To Hulx.: ש. n. [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without fails or rudder.

They faw a fight full of piteous ftrangenefs; a fhip, or rather the carcafe of the fhip, or rather fome few bones of the carcafe, bulling there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned.

Will you hoift fail, fir? here lies your way.
-No, good fwabber, I am to bull here a little longer. Sbak. He look'd, and faw the ark bull on the flood,
Which now abated. Milton's Parad. Loft, b. xi
People walking down upon the fhore, faw fomewhat come hulling toward them.
Hu'liv. adj. [from bull.] Siliquofe; hufky. L'Eftrange. Húlver. n. f. Holly.

Save bulver and thorn, thereof flail for to make. Tuffer. To Hum. v. a. [bommeler, Dutch.]

1. To make the noife of bees.

The bumming of bees is an unequal buzzing.
An airy nation flew,
Thick as the bumming bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat.
So weary bees in little cells repofe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ftor'd hive,
An bumming through their waxen city grows.
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing found.

Ithink he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And bum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. Shakefp.
Upon my honour, fir, I heard a bumming,
ind that a frange one too, which did awake me. Shakefp. The cloudy meffenger turns me his back,
And bums; as who fhould fay, you'll rue. Sbake/p. Macbeth. 3. To paufe in fpeaking, and fupply the interval with an audible emiffion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And bumm'd upon it, thus he writ.
Hudilras, p. iii.
I fill acquief,

And never bumm'd and haw'd fedition,
Nor fnufled treafon.
Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.
The man lay bumming and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himfelf to the phyficians. L'Efirange. Still humming on, their drowfy courfe they keep.
And lafh'd fo long, like tops, are lafh'd anfeep.
The mufical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate bummings; as are ours to their otherwife tuned organs.

Glanv. Apol.
Hum half a tune.
Pope.
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly exprefied in publick affemblies by a hum, about a century ago.
Hum. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. The noife of bees or infects.

To black Hecat's fummons
The fhard-born beetle, with his drowfy bums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
Nor undelightful is the ceafelefs bum,
To him who mufes through the woods at noon. Thomfon. 2. The noife of buftling crowds.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The bum of either army ftilly founds. Shakefp. Hen. V. Tower'd cities pleafe us then,

Milton.
And the bufy bum of men.
One theatre there is of vaft refort,
Which whilome of requefts was call'd the court ;
But now the great exchange of news'tis hight,
And full of bum and buz from noon 'till night.
3. Any low dull noife.

Who fat the neareft, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faft; the diftant nodded to the bum. Pope's Dunciad.

## H U M

4. A paufe with an inarticulate found.

Thefe fhrugs, thefe hums and haws,
When you have faid fle's goodly, come between,
'Ere you can fay fhe's honeft. Shakef. Winter's Tale.
Your excufes want fome grains to make 'em current: hum and ha will not do the bufinefs. Dryden's Spanif? Fryar. 5. In IIudibrafs it feems ufed for ham.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ftew their meat between their bums
And the horfes backs o'er which they ftraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his faddle. Hudibras, p. i. cant. I I. 6. An expreffion of applaufe.

You hear a bum in the right place. Spectator
Hum. interject. A found implying doubt and deliberation.
Let not your ears defpife the heavieft fourd
That ever yet they heard. *
-Hum! l guefs at it.
Sbakeffeare's Macbetb. See fir Robert—hum!
And never laugh for all my life to come.
HUMAN. adj. [bumanus, Latin ; bumain, French.]
I. Having the qualities of a man.

It will not be afked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature.
2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as $I$ am : the violet fmells to him as it doth to me; all his fenfes have but buman conditions. Shakef: For man to tell how buman life began
Is hard; for who himfelf beginning knew? Milton's P.L. Thee, ferpent, fubtil'tt beaft of all the field,
I knew; but not with buman voice indu'd. Milt. Par. Lof. Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheft of all buman certainty. Locke.
HUMANE. adj. [bumaine, French ] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not fpent upon a few, doth naturally fpread itfelf towards many, and maketh men become bumane and charitable.

Bacon's E/fays:
Envy, malice, covetoufnefs and revenge are abolifhed: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more bumane, are planted in their ftead. Spratt's Sermons.
HUMA'NELY. adv. [from bumane.] Kindly; with goodnature.

If they would yield us the fuperfluity, while it were wholefome, we might guefs they relieved us bumanely. Shakefpeare. Hu'manist. n.f. [bumanijle, French.] A philologer ; a grammarian.
Huma'nity. n.f. [bumanité, French; bumanitas, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyfelf; reach not beyond bumanity. Sidney.
A rarer fpirit never did ftcer bumanity. Sbakefpeare.
The middle of bumanity thou never kneweft, but the extremity of both ends.

Shakefp. Timon of Athens.
To preferve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been ufed the higheft caution bumanity could invent. Brown. 2. Humankind ; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie thofe knots, he is able to teach all bumanity, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. Glan.
3. Benevolence; tendernefs.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of bumanity and friendihip in diverfity of opinions.

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of foft bumanity?
Like thee referve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thofe that weep? Rowe.
4. Philology ; grammatical ftudies.

To Hu'manize. v.a. [bumanifer, French.] To foften; to make fufceptive of tendernefs or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in thowers thall flow,
To humanize the fints whereon I tread.
Wotton.
Was it the buffinefs of magick to bumanize our natures with compaffion, forgivenefs, and all the inftances of the moft extenfive charity ? Adaijon on the Chrifian Religion.
Húmankind. n.f. [buman and kind.] The race of man; mankind.

Bleft with a tafte exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and bumankind. Pope.
Hu'manly. adv. [from bumall.]
I. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the prefent happy profpect of our affairs, bumanly fpeaking, may feem to promife.

Atterbury.
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This fhould be bumanely.

Though learn'd, well bred ; and though well bred, fincere; Modefly bold, and bumanly fevere. Pope's E/J. on Criticifm.
Hu'mbird. n. $\int$. [from bum and bird.] The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the leaft of birds, yet our own plantations have thewed us one far lefs; that is, the bumbird, not much exceeding a beetle. Brown's Vulg. Eir. HU'MBLE. adj. [humble, French; bumilis, Latin.]

1. Not proud; modeft; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to bumble wrak dnes yield. Fairy $Q_{2}!$ is P

Now

Now we have fhewn our power,
Let us feem bumbler after it is done,
Than when it was a doing.
Sbakefp. Coriolanus.
Thy bumble fervant vows obedience,
And faithful fervice, 'till the point of death. Shak. H. VI.
We fhould be as humble in our imperfections and fins as
Chrift was in the fulnefs of the fpirit, great wifdom, and perfect life.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Chufe you for me; for well you underttand
But if an bumble hufband may requef,
Provide and order all things for the beft.
Dryden.
Ten thoufand trifles light as thefe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She fhould be bumble, who would pleafe;
And the muft fufier, who can love.
Prior.
2. Low ; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the fleies let thy proud mufick found,
Thy bumble neft build on the ground.
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An bumble roof and an obfcure retreat.
Cowley.
ralden.
Ah! prince, hadft thou but known the joys which dwell
With bumbler fortunes, thou wouldft curfe thy royalty. Rowe. Far bumbler titles fuit my loft condition.

Smith.
To Hu'mble. v. a. [from the adjective.
s. To make humble; to make fubmiffive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purfe, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have humbled to all frokes.
Shakefp. King Lear. The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the bumbied neck,
But firft begs pardon. Shakefp. As you like it. Humble yourfelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you.

1 Pet.v. 6.
Hezekiah bumbled himfelf for the pride of his heart. 2 Chro.
Why do I bumble thus myfelf, and fuing
For peace, reap nothing but repulfe and hate.
Milton.
Let the finner put away the evil of his doings, and bumble himfelf by a fpeedy and fincere repentance : let him return to God; and then let him be affured that God will return to him.

Rogers's Sermons.
2. To cruh ; to break; to fubduc ; to mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, fome fay, to undergo
This annual bumbling certain number'd days,
To dafl their pride, and joy, for man feduc'd. Milt. P. L.
We are pleared, by fome implicit kind of revenge, to fee him taken down and bumbled in his reputation, who had fo far raifed himfelf above us.

Addijon's Spectat.
The miftrefs of the world, the feat of empire,
The nurfe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That bumbled the proud tyrants of the earth. Addif. Cato.
Men that make a kind of infult upon fociety, ought to be founbled as difturbers of the publick tranquillity. Freebolder.

Fortune not much of bumbling me can boaft;
Though double tax'd, how little have I loft!
Pope.
3. To make to condefcend.

This would not be to condefcend to their capacities, when he bumbles himfelf to fpeak to them, but to lofe his defign in Speaking.
4. To bring down from an height.

In procefs of time the higheft mountains may be bumbled into valleys; and again, the loweft valleys exalted into mountains.

Hakewill on Providence.
Hu'mblebee. n. f. [bum and bee.] A buzzing wild bee.
The honeybags fteal from the bumblebees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. Sbakefpeare.
This puts us in mind once again of the bumblebees and the tinderboxes.

Atterbury.
HU'MbLEBEE. n. f. A herb. Ainfuorth.
HU'MBLEEEE Eater. $n$. f. A fly that eats the humblebec. Ainf
Hu'mblebee Eater. $n$. f. A fly that eats the humblebec. Ainf.
Hu'mbleness. n.f. [from bumble.] Humility; abfence of pride.

## With how true bumbleness

'They look'd down to triumph over pride!
Sidne:
I am rather with all fubjected bumblenefs to thank her excellencies, fince the duty thercunto gave me rather heart to fave myfelf, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only infpiring.
Sidncy, $b$. i.
It was anfwered by us all, in all poffible bumblences; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he foke it but merrily.

A grain of glory, mixt with bumblene/s,
Cures both a fever and lethargicknefs.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
Herbert.
Hu'mbrer. n. f. [from bumbic.] One that humbles or fubdues himfelf or others.
Hu'melemou'thed. adj. [bumble and moutb.] Mild; meek.
You are neek and bumblemoutl'd; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, fpleen and pride. Shak. H.VIII.
Hu'mbleplant. n.f. A fpecies of fenfitiveplant.
The bumbleplant is fo called becaufe, as foon as you touch it,

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it proftrates itfelf on the ground, and in a fhort time elevates itfelf again, is raifed in hotbeds.

In a hort time elevates
Mortimer's Husbandry.
Hu'mbles. n. 厅. Entrails of a deer.
Hu'mbless. n. f. [from bumble.] Humblenefs; humility.
And with meek bumblefs, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat.
Spenfer. Hu'mbly. adv. [from bumble.]

1. Without pride; with humility.

They were us'd to bend,
To fend their fmiles before them to Achilles,
To come bumbly as they us'd to creep to holy altars. Shakef. Here the tam'd Euphrates bumbly glides,
And there the Rhine fubmits her fwelling tides.
Write him down a flave, who, bumbly proud
Dryden.
In midft of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodnefs I'll adore;
And praife thee for thy mercies part,
And bumbly hope for more.
Addijon's Speciator.
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM: adj. [from bum, drone, or bumming drone.] Dull; dronifh; ftupid.

Shall we, quoth the, ftand fill bumdrum,
And fee ftout Bruin all alone,
By numbers bafely overthrown? Hudibras, p. i.
I was talking with an old bumdrum fellow, and, before I had heard his ftory out, was called away by bufinefs. Addifon. To HUME'CT. $\}^{\text {v. a. [bumeCto, Latin; bumecter, Fr.] }}$ To HUME'CTATE. $\}$ To wet ; to moiften.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiften and contemperate the air by their exhalations, but refrefh and bumeetate the earth by their annual inundations. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Her rivers are whecled up into fmall cataracts, and fo divided into fluices, to bumectate the bordering foil, and make it wonderfully productive.

Hiwel's Vocal Forref.
The medicaments are of a cool bumeering quality, and not too much aftringent.

WiJeman's Surgery.
Humecta'tion. n.f. [bumeciation, Fr. from bumeefate.] The act of wetting; moiftening.

Plates of brafs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from fwelling: the caufe is repercuffion, without bumeClation, or entrance of any body. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
That which is concreted by exficcation, or expreffion of humidity, will be refolved by bumeflation, as earth and clay.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Hu'meral. adj. [bumeral, Fr. from bumerus, Latin.] Belonging to the fhoulder.
The largeft crooked needle fhould be ufed, with a ligature, in taking up the bumeral arteries in amputation. Sbarp. Humicuba'tion. n.f. [bumi and cubo, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Fafting and fackcloth, and ames and tears, and bumicubations, ufed to be companions of repentance. Bramball. HU'MID. adj. [bumide, French; bumidus, Lat.] Wet; moift; watery.

Iris there, with bumid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled fcarff can fhew.
Milton.
The queen, recover'd, rears her bumid eyes,
And firft her humand on the poop efpies.
Dryden.
If they flip eafily, and are of a fit fize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ftick to things, it is bumid.

Newton's Opt.
Humi'dity. n.f. [bumidité, Fr. from bun.id.] That quality which we call moifture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, defending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or furfaces of fuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickfilver is not a moift liquor, in refpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not fick to ; but it may be called fo in reference to gold, tin, or lead to whofe furfaces it will prefently adhere. And even water itfelf, that wets almoft every thing, and is the great ftandard of $b a-$ midity, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it fands and runs eafily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbage:, and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, fwans, and other water-fowl. 2uincy.
We'll ufe this unwholfome bumidity, this grofs watry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. Shaiejpeare.

O bleffing-breeding fun, draw from the earth
Rotten bumidity: below thy fifter's orb
Infect the air.
Sbake/p. Timon of Athens.
Young animals have more tender fibres, and more bumidity, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relifhing.
Humilia'tion. n. . [French.]

1. Defcent from greatnefs; act of humility.

The former was an bumiliation of Deity, the latter an bumiliation of manhood; for which caufe there followed npon the
latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reltored it by obedience.

## Thy bumiliation fhall exalt

With thee thy manhood alfo to this throne. Milt. Pa. Lof.
2. Mortification ; external expreffion of fin and unworthinefs.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was bumiliation and repentance.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

## With tears

Watering the ground, and with our fighs the air
Frequenting, fent from hearts contrite, in fign
Of forrow unfeign'd, and bumiliation meek. Milt. Pa. Loft.
3. Abatement of pride.

It may ferve for a great lefion of bumiliation to mankind, to behold the habits and paffions of men trampling over intereft, friendhip, honour, and their own perfonal fafety, as well as that of their country.

Swift.
Humílity. n.f. [bumilité, French.]
r. Freedom from pride; modefty; not arrogance.

When we make profeffion of our faith, we ftand; when we acknowledge our fins, or feek unto God for favour, we fall down; becaufe the gefture of conftancy becometh us beft in the one, in the other the behaviour of bumility. Hooker.

I do not know that Englifhman alive,
With whom my foul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night ;
It thank my God for my bumility. Shbakefp. Richard III.
What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the bumi-
lity of a Chriftian teacheth to forgive. King Cbarles.
The bumility of the ftyle gained them many friends. Claren. There are fome that ufe
Humility to ferve their pride, and feem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wifh'd journey's end.
Denbam's Sophy.
It is an eafy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to extol bumility in the midft of honours, or to begin a faft after dinner.

Soutb's Sermons.
As high turrets, For their airy fteep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards thoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her fecure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but bumiity.
Drydent
2. Act of fubmiffion.

With thefe bumilities they fatisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the prefent ftorm. Davies. Hu'Mmer. n. $\int$. [from bum.] An applauder. Ainfworth. Hu'MORAL. adj. [from bumour.] Proceeding from the humours.

This fort of fever is comprehended under continual bumoral fevers.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Hu'moris t. n. f. [bumorifo, Italian ; bumorifle, French.]

1. One who conducts himfelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The wit finks imperceptibly into an bumorift. Spectator.
The notion of a bumorifl is one that is greatly pleafed, or greatly difpleafed, with little things; his actions feldom direeled by the reafon and nature of things.

Watts's Logick.
This bumori/t keeps to himfelf much more than he wants, and gives a vaft refufe of his fuperfluities to purchafe heaven.

Iddijon's Spectator.
2. One who has violent and peculiar paffions.

By a wife and timous inquifition the peccant humours and Inumorifts muft be difcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in fuch a cafe, in a king, is true cruelty. Bacon to Villiers. Hu'morous. adj. [from bumour.]

1. Full of grotefque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marfya was a lawyer who had loft his caufe; others that this paffage alludes to the ftory of the fatire Marfyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more bumorous.

Addijon on Italy.
Thy bumorous vein, thy pleafing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And penfive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'f and hop'ft thou know'ft not what. Prior. 2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the prefent whim.

I am known to be a bumorous patrician; faid to be fomething imperfect, in favouring the firft complaint; hafty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. Sbake/p. Coriolanus.

Thou fortune's champion, that do'ft never fight
But when her bumorous ladylhip is by,
To teach thee fafety.
Shakefp. King Fobn.
He's bumorous as Winter, and as fudden
As flaws congeal'd in the fpring of day. Shakefp. Hen. IV.
O, you awake then : come away,
Times be fhort, are made for play;
The bumorous moon too will not ftay:
What doth make you thus delay?
Ben. Fohnfon.
Vaft is his courage, boundlefs is his mind,
Rough as a ftorm, and bumorous as the wind.
Dryden.

He that would learn to pafs a juft fentence on perfons and things, muft take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an bumorous conduct in his affairs:

Watts's Logick. 3. Pleafant ; jocular.

Ainfworth.
HU'MOROUSLY. adj. [from bumorous.]

1. Merrily; jocofely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very bumourou $f y$, concifum argentum in titulos faciefque minutas. Addifon on Medals.
We refolve by halves, and unadvifedly; we refolve rafhly, fillily, or bumoroufy, upon no reafons that will hold. Calamy.

It has been bumoroufly faid, that fome have fifhed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. Swift. 2. With caprice; with whim.

Hu'morousness. n.f. [from bumorous.] Ficklenefs; capricious levity.
HU'MORSOME. adj. [from bumcur.]

1. Peevifh; petulant.
2. Odd ; humorous.

Our fcience cannot be much improved by mafquerades, where the wit of both fexes is altogether taken up in continuing fingular and bumorfome difguifes. Swift.
Hu'morsomely. adv. [from bumorfome.] Peevifhly; petulantly.
HU'MOUR. n. f. [bumeur, French; bumor, Latin.]

1. Moifture.

The aqueous bumour of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, feeing it hath the perfpicuity and fluidity of common water.

Ray on the Creation.
2. The different kind of moifture in man's body, reckoned by the old phyficians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were fuppofed to determine the temper of mind.

Be'ieve not thefe fuggeftions, which proceed
From anguifh of the mind and bumours black,
That mingle with thy fancy. Milton's Agoniftes.
3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no bunnour, to which impudent poverty cannot make itfelf ferviceable; fo were there enow of thofe of defperate ambition, who would build their houfes upon others ruin.

Sidney, b. ii
There came with her a young lord, led hither with the bumour of youth, which ever thinks that good whofe goodnefs he fees not.

Sidney.
King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, fo he was a prince of a marvellous pleafant bumour: as he was going through Lufen by Greenwich, he afked what town it was; they faid Lufen. He afked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They faid fill it was Lufen: faid the king, I will be king of Lufen.

Bacon's Apopbthegms.
Examine how your bumour is inclin'd,
And which the ruling paffion of your mind. Rofommm:
They, who were acquainted with him, know his bumour to be fucli, that he would never conftrain himfelf. Dryden.

In cafes where it is neceffary to make examples, it is the bumour of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punifhment.

Addifon's Freebidaler.
Good bumour only teaches charms to laft,
Still makes new conquefts, and maintains the paft. $P_{o f e:}$ 4. Prefent difpofition.

It is the curfe of kings to be attended
By flaves; that take their humours for a warrant
To break into the blood-houfe of life. Sbakefp. K. Fobn.
Another thought her nobler bumour fed. Fairfax, b. ii. Their bumours are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. Hudibras, $p$. iii. Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one fubmiffive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good bumour with us all.
Dryden
5. Grotefque imagery ; jocularity ; merriment.
6. Difeafed or morbid difpofition.

He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied himfelf nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of bumours, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent.
7. Petulance ; peevifhnefs.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and difcretion? Has he not bumours to be endured, as well as kindneffes to be enjoyed?

South's Sermons.
8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the humour of lying: he hath wronged me in fome bumours: I hou'd have born the humour'd letter to her. Shatefpeare's Mierry Wives of Windfor.
9. Caprice; whim ; predominent inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own bumours; and in confort, men are more obnoxious to others bunsours; therefore it is good to take both.

Bacon's Effars.
To Hu'mour. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To gratify ; to footh by compliance.

If I had a fuit to mafter Shallow, I would bumour his men;
if to his men, I would curry with mafter Shallow. Shake/p.
If I were Brutus now, and he were Caflius,

He flould nor bumour me.

Shakefp. Yüus Cafar.

## H U N

Obedience and fubjeçion were never enjoined by God to bumour the paltions, lufts, and vanities of thofe who are commanded to wbey our governours.

You bumour me, when I am fick;
Why not when I an fplenetick?
Suift.
Pope. Childon are fond of Comething which frikes their fancy moft, and fullen and regardlefs of every thing elfe, if they are not bumoured in that fancy.
2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou thalt be writ the man,
That with finooth air could'ft bumour beft our tongue. Milt.
'Tis my part to invent, and the muficians to bumour that invention.

Dryden's Preface to Allion.
Fountainbleau is fituated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of favage profpects: the king has bumoured the genius of the place, and only made ufe of fo much art as is neceflary to regulate nature.

Addifon's Guardian.
Hump. n. f. [corrupted perhaps from bump. See Bump.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Tliefe defects were mended by fucceeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the bump fell.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}} .7 . \mathrm{A}^{\text {: }}$
Hu'míack. n.f. [bump, and back.] Crooked back; high fhoulders.
The chief of the family was born with an bumpback and very high nofe.
Hampra'cked, aclj. Having a crooked back.
To HUNCH. v. a. [bufch, German.]

1. To frike or punch with the fifts.

Jack's friends began to bunch and pufh one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?

Arbuthnot.
2. [Hocker, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within bunch'd out thy bark,
And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind
Make love, if thou can'tt find it in the world. Dryden. Hunchba'cked. alj. [bunch and back.] Having a crooked back.

His perfon deformed to the higheft degree, flat-nofed, and bunchbacked.

L'Eltrange.
But I more fear Creon!
To take that buncbback'd monfter in my arms,
Th' excrefcence of a man. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.
The fecond daughter was peevifh, haggard, pale, with faucereyes, a fharp nofe, and buncbbacked. Arbutbn. Hif. of F. Bull. Hu'NDRed. adj. [ june, bunoneל, Saxon; bonderd, Dutch.] The number confifting of ten multiplied by ten.

A bafe, proud, three fuited, bundred pound, filthy, worfted

## focking knave.

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

## A bundred altars in her temple fimoke,

A thoufand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. Dryd. 灰n.
Many thoufands had feen the tranfactions of our Saviour, and many bundred thoufands received an account of them from the mouths of thofe who were eye-witnefies. Addifor.
Hu'ndred. $n$. f.

1. A company or body confifting of an hundred.

Very few will take this propofition, that God is pleared with the doing of what he himfelf commands, for an innate moral principle: whofoever does fo, will have reafon to think bundreds of propofitions innate.

Locke.
Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or bundreds, and diftributed amongft the foldiers. Arbutbnot.
2. A canton or divifion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [Hundredum, low Latin; bundrede, old French.]
Impoifts upon merchants do feldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the bundred, he lofeth in the fhire.

Bacon.
For juftice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket ufualIy fat, and with him two of cvery bundred whence their companies had been raifed: here complaints were exhibited. Hayw. Hu'ndredth. adj. [junoneonzeozopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.
We fhall not need to ufe the bundredth part of that time, which themfelves beftow in making invectives.

Hooker.
If this medium is rarer within the fun's body than at its furface, and rarer there than at the hundredth part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I fee no reafon why the increafe of denfity fhould ftop any where.

Newton's Opt.
Hung. The preterite and part. paff. of hang.
A wife fo bung with virtucs, fuch a freight,
What mortal thoulders can fupport! Dryden's Fuvenal.
A room that is richly adorned, and bung round with a great variety of pictures, ftrikes the eye at once. Watts.
HU'NGER. $n$..$j$. [punzer, Saxon; bonger, Dutch.]

1. Defire of food; the pain felt from falting.

An unealy fenfation at the fomach for food. When the fomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tenfion, they draw up fo clote as to rub againft each other, fo as to make that fenfation: but when they are diftended with food, it is again removed; unlefs when a perfon fafteth fo long as for want of fipirits, or nervous fluid, to have thofe fibres grow too flaccid

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to corrugate, and then we fay a perfon has fafted away his ftomach; and this is occafioned by the attrition of the coats of the ftomach againft each other.

2 uincys
Thou fhalt ferve thine enemies in bunger and in thirft.
Deutr. xxviii. 48.
The fub-acid part of the animal fpirits, being caft off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ftomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the fenfe we call bunger. Grew.

Something vifcous, fat and oily, remaining in the ftomach, deftroys the fenfation of bunger. Arbutbnot on Aliments.
2. Any violent defire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally fuggeft the neceffity of preparing our appetites and bungers for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. Decay of Piety. To Hu'NGER. v. $n$. [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they bunger'd for the food they bore.
Cosuley.
2. To defire with great eagernefs.

Do'ft thou fo bunger for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs inveft thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolifh youth,
Thou feek'ft the greatnefs that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little.
Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p, ii.
My more having, would be as a fauce
To make me bunger more. Shakefpeare's Macheth. I content me,
And from the fing of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me bung'ring more to do my father's will. Milton's P. Lof. Hu'ngerbit. $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { adj. [hunger and bit.] Pained or weak- } \\ & \text { ened with hunger. }\end{aligned}$ Hu ${ }^{2}$ NGerbitten. $\}$ ened with hunger.

His ftrength thall be bungerbitten, and deftruction fhall be ready at his fide.

Thyfelf
Bred up in poverty and fraits at home;
Loft in a defert here, and bungerbit. Milton's Parad. Reg. Hu'ngerly. adj. [from hunger.] Hungry; in want of nourifhment.

## His beard

Grew thin and bungerly, and feem'd to afk.
His fops as he was drinking. Shakef. Taming of the Sbrew. Húngerly. adv. With keen appetite.

You have fav'd my longing, and I feed
Moft bungerly on your fight. Sbak. Timon of Atbens. They are all but ftomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us bungeryy, and, when they're full,
They belch us.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
Hu'ngerstarved. adj. [bueger and farved.] Starved with hunger ; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like fhips before the wind,
Or lambs purfu'd by bungerfiarved wolves. Shake/p. H. VI. O'ertake me, if thou can'ft; I forn thy ftrength:
Go, go, chear up thy bungerfarved men. Shake/p. H. VI. As to fome holy houfe th' afflicted came,
Th' hungerfiarv' $d$, the naked, and the lame,
Want and difeafes, fled before her namue.
Dryden. $\}$
Hu'NGRed. adj. [from hunger.] Pinched by want of food.
Odours do in a fmall degree nourifh, and we fee men an bungred love to fmell hot bread. Bacon's Natural Hiffory. Hu'ngrily. adv. [from bungry.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd fuff'ring mortals long ago ;
When on harfh acorns bungrily they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. Diyden's fuver:. HU'NGRY. adj. [from bunger.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the bungry cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have ftain'd with blood.
Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.
They that talk thus may fay that a man is always buns\%, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger confifts in that very fenfation.

Lo kie.
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more difpofed to draw from other fubftances than to impart to them.

Caffius has a lean and bungry look. Shakef. Ful. Cafar.
The more fat water will bear foap beft; for the bungry water doth kill its unctuous nature. Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
In rufhy grounds fprings are found at the firf and fecond fpit, and fometimes lower in a bungry gravel. Mortimer.

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here fow in the moft hungry and barren foil.

Smalridge's Sermons.
Hunks. n. $\int$. [bunfiku, fordid, Inlandick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a mifer; a curmudgeon:

The old bunks was well ferved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the fecuring of his puddings.

L'Ejlrange.
She has a hufband, a jealous, covetous, old bunks. Dryden.
Irus has given all thic intimations of being a clofe hunks, worth moner.

Addifer's stecilator:

## H U N

To HUNT. थ. a. [puneıan, Saxon, from puno, a dog.]

1. To chafe wild animals

The man that orice did fell the lion's fkin,
While the beaft liv'd, was kill'd in bunting him. Shak. H.V. Wilt thou bunt the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions?

Job xxxviii. 39 .
We thould fingle every criminal out of the herd, and bunt him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, fhelter and defend virtue

Addifon's Spellator.
2. To purfue ; to follow clofe.

Evil thall bunt the violent man to overthrow him. Pf.cxl. The heart ftrikes five hundred fort of pulfes in an hour, and is bunted unto fuch continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break.

Harvey on Confumptions.
3. To fearch for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do bunt out a probability. Spenfer. All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: fuch an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, efpecially in thofe who have given themfelves up to a party, and only hunt for
what may favour and fupport the tenets of it. Locke.
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

He bunts a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares.

Addijon's Speciator.
To Hunt. v. $n$.

1. To follow the chafe.

When he returns from bunting,
I will not fpeak with him.
Sbakefpcare's King Lear.
Efau went to the field to bunt for venifon
Erau went to the field to bunt for venifon. Gen. xxvii. 5.
One followed ftudy and knowledge, and another hawking
and bunting.
Locke.
On the old pagan tombs mafks, bunting matches, and Bac-
chanals are very common.
2. To purfue or fearch.

Addijon on Italy.
Very much of kin to this is the bunting after arguments to make good one fide of a queftion, and wholly to neglect and refufe thofe which favour the other fide.
Hunt. n. /. [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common bunt, though from their rage reftrain'd
By fov'reign pow'r, her company difdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pafs'd.
Dryden's Hind and Panther. 2. A chace.

The bunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. Shakefp. 3. Purfuit.

I've heard myfelf proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Efcap'd the bunt.
Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Hu'NTER. n. f. [from bunt.]

1. One who chafes animals for paftime.

If thofe Englifh lords had been good bunters, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of forefts, chaces and parks, the foreft law would have driven them into the plains.

Davies on Ireland.

## Down from a hill the beaft that reigns in woods,

## Firft bunter then, purfu'd a gentle brace,

Goodlieft of all the foreft, hart and hind. Milt. Par. Loft
Another's crimes th' unhappy bunter bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltlefs gore. Dryden's Enn.
This was the arms or device of our old Roman bun-
ters; a paffage of Manilius lets us know the pagan bunters had Meleager for their patron.

Bold Nimrod firft the favage chace began, Addifon on Italy.
A mighty bunter, and his game was magan,
2. A dog that fcents game or beafts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Diftinguifhes the fwift, the flow, the fubtle,
The houfekeeper, the bunter. Shake/p. Macbetb.
Hu'ntinghorn. n. $f$. [bunting and bern.] A bugle; a horn ufed to cheer the hounds.

Whilft a boy, Jack ran from fchool,
Fond of his buntinghorn and pole.
Prior.
Hu'NTREss. n.f. [from bunter.] A woman that follows the chace.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, furvey
With thy chafte eye, from thy pale fphere above,
Thy huntrefs' name, that my full life doth fway. Shakefp.
Shall I call

Antiquity from the old fchools of Greece,
To teftify the arms of chaftity ?
Hence had she buntrefs Dian her dread bow,
Fair filver-fhafted queen, for ever chafte.
Milton.
Let old Arcadia boaft her ample plain,
Th' immortal buntrefs, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windfor.
Pope's Windfor Foreft.
Homer reprefents Diana with her quiver at her fhoulder; but at the fame time he defcribes her as an buntrefs. Broome. HU'NTSMAN. n.f. [hunt and man.]

1. One who delights in the chace.

Like as a bunt/man, after weary chace,

Secing the game efcape from him away,
Sits down to reft him.
Spenfer's Sonnets.
Such game, whilft yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did purfue:
What bunt finan of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare fuch a monfter chace ?
Waller,
2. The fervant whofe office it is to manage the chace.

Apply this moral rather to the buntfinan, that managed the
chace, than to the mafter.
LUN'TSMANSHIP. n. $\int$. [frange's Fables.
Hun'rsmanship. n.f. [from hun'fman.] The qualifications
of a hunter. of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give th' art of rhiming, bunt mandbip, or play
Donne.
Hu'rdle. n. $\int$. [binbel, Saxon.] A texture of flicks woven together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainft Thurfday next,
Or I will drag thee on a burdle thither.
Sbakefpeare.
The blackfinith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleafure upon the burdle, to think that he fhould be famous in after times. Bacon's Henry VII.

The fled, the tumbril, burdles and the flail,
Thefe all mult be prepar'd.
Hurds. n. f. The refufe of hemp or flax. Ainfwortb.
To HURL. v. a. [from buorlt, to throw down, Iflandick; or, according to Skinner, from whirl.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuoully

If heav'ns have any grievous plagues in fore,
O, let them keep it 'till thy fins be ripe,
And then burl down their indignation
On thee. He holds vengeance in his hand
To burl upon their heads that break his law. Sbak. R. III.
I with my nails digg'd fones out of the ground,
To burl at the beholders of my fhame. Shakef. Henry VI. If he thruft him of hatred, or burl at him by laying of wait.

Num. xxxv. 20.
They ufe both the right hand and the left in burling ftones.
Gbron. xii. 2.
Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen ftones.
Ben. Fohnfon. His darling fons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, thall curfe
Their frail original and faded blifs. Milton's Parad. Ioff. She ffrikes the lute; but if it found,
Threatens to lourl it on the ground.
Waller.
Corrupted light of knowledge burl'd
Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world.
Denham. Young Phaeton,
From Eaft to North irregularly burl' $d$
Firft fet himfelf on fire, and then the world. Dryd. Fuven. Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And burl them headlong to their fleet and main. Pope's Iliad.
2. To utter with vehemence. [Hurler, French, to make an howling or hideous noife.]

The glad merchant that does view
His fhip far come from watry wildernefs,
He burls out vows.
Spenfer.
Highly they rag'd againft the Higheft,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav'n
Milton.
3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two forts; to goals, and to the country: for burling to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or lefs, chofen out on each fide, who ftrip themfelves, and then join hands in ranks, one againft another: out of thefe ranks they match themfelves by pairs, one embracing another, and fo pafs away every of which couple are to watch one another during this play.

Carew's Survey of Cornwal. HURL. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the fame burl murdering fuch as he thought would withtand his defire, was chofen king.

Knolles. Hu'rlbat. n.f. [burl and bat.] Whirlbat

Ainfworth.
Hu'rler. n. f. [from burl.] One that plays at hurling
The burlers muft hurl man to man, and not two fet upon one man at once. Carew's Survey of Cornwal
Hu'rlwind. n. f. [burl and wind] Hu'rlwind. n.f. [burl and wind.] A, whirlwind; a violent guft. A word not in ufe.

Like fcatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid burlwinds from his manfion thrown.
Sandys,
Hu'rly. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [I have been told that this word owes it
Hu'rlyeurly. $\}$ original to two neighbouring families named Hurly and Burly, or Hurleigb and Burleigh, which filled their part of the kingdom with contefts and violence. If this account be rejected, the word muft be derived from barl, burly, and burly, a ludicrous reduplication, Hurlade, French; bur lubrelu, inconfiderately.] 'Tumult; commotion; bufte.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the burley death itfelf awakes. Shake/p. H. IV. Poor difcontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of burlyhurly innovation.
Shakef. Henry IV.: p. i.

Methinks, I fee this burly all on foot. Shatefp. K. Foijn. All places were filled with tumult and burlyburly, every man meafured the danger by his own fear; and fuch a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities prefently to be befieged. Knolles. Hu'rricane. $\}$ n. f. [buracan, Spanifh; ouragan, French.] A Hu'rricano. $\}$ violent form, fuch as is often experienced in the-eaftern hemifphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and burricanoes fpout.
Shakefp. K. Lear. A ftorm or burricano, though but the force of air, makes a flrange havock where it comes. Burnct's Theory of the Earth. A poct who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays ftark raging mad: all was tempefuous and bluftering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere burricane from the beginning to the end.

Dryden's Dufiefroy.
The minifters of fate, who gave us law,
In corners with felected friends withdraw ;
There, in deaf murmurs, folemnly are wife,
Whifp'ring like winds, ere burricanes arife.
So, where our wide Numidian waftes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous burricanes defcend,
Wheel through the air, in cireling eddies play,
Tear up the fands, and fweep whole plains away. Addifon. To Hu'rry. v.a. [jenzian, to plunder, Saxon: burs was likewife a word ufed by the old Germans in urging their horfes to fpeed; but feems the imperative of the verb.] To haften; to put into precipitation or confufion; to drive confufedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer fervice to your enemy;

- And wild amazement burries up and down

The little number of your doubtful friends. Sbakefpeare. For whom all this hafte
Of midnight march, and burry'd meeting here? Nilltn. Impetuous luft burries him on to fatisfy the cravings of it.

Soutb's Scrmons.
That burry'd o'er
Such fwarms of Englifh to the neighb'ring fhore. Dryden. A man has not time to fubdue his paffions, eftablifh his foul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is burried off the ftage

Addijon's Sfectator.

## Stay thefe fudden gufts of paffion,

That burry you away.
Rowe's Royal C.nvert.
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is burried out of himfelf by the poet's imagination.

Pope's Preface to the Iliad.
To Húrry. v.n. To move on with precipitation.
Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not burry to your journey's end. Dryd. Aurengz.
Hu'rry. n.f. [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible burvies in England, Ireland was then almoft quiet.

Hayward.
It might have pleafed him in the prefent heat and burry of his rage; but muft have difpleafed him infinitely in the fedate reflection.

South's Sermons.
After the violence of the burry and commotion was over, the water came to a fate fomewhat more calm. Woodw. Ambition raifes a tumult in the foul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent burry of thought. Addif. Speciator.

A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one
after another, in a very great burry. Addijon's Guardian.
I do not inelude the life of thofe who are in a perpetual burry of affairs, but of thofe who are not always engaged. Addif.

The pavement founds with trampling feet,
And the mixt burry barricades the ftreet. Gay's Trivia.
Hurst: n. f. [byinr, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. Ainf.
To HURT. v.a. preter. I burt ; part. paff. I bave burt. [ byjre, - wounded, Saxon; beurter, to Itrike, French.]
I. To mifehief; to larm.

Virtue may be affail'd, but never burt;
Surpriz'd by unjuft force, but not enthrall'd.
2. To wound ; to pain by fome bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to ftone: I frike it, and it burts my hand.

Shakefpeare's Otbello.
The Adonis of the fea is fo called, becaufe it is a loving and
innocent fifh, that wurts nothing that has life. Walton's Angler. It breeds contempt
For lierds to liften, or prefume to pry,
When the burt lion groans within his den. Dryd. Don Seb.
Hurt. n. f. [from the verb.]
I. Harm; mifchief.

The burt which cometh thereby is greater than the good.
Spenfer's State of ircland.
I found it fand there uncorrected, as if there had been no burt done.

Baker on Learning.
2. Wound or bruife.

Where is he wounded?
-There will be large cicatrices to fhew the people : he received feven bur 's i'th' body. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great burts in his body.

Hajward.

The pains of ficknefs and burts, hunger, tinift and cold, all men feel.

Locke.
In arms and fcience 'tis the fame,
Our rival's burts create our fame.
Prior.
Hu'rter.' n. f. [from burt.] One that does harm.
Hu'rtrul. adj. [hurt and full.] Mifchicvous; pernicious.
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moft burtful unto many.

Ho:kr, 6. v.
The burtful hazle in thy vineyard fhun,
Nor plant it to receive the fetting fun.
Dryden's Gcorg.
Hú'rtaully. adv. [from burtful.] Mifchievoufly; pernicioufly.
Hu'rtrulness. 1 . $\int$. [from burtful.] Mifchievoufnefs; pernicioufuefs.
To Húrtle. v. ir. [beurter, French; urtare, Italian.] To clafh; to fkirmifh; to run againft any thing; to jottle; to meet in hock and encounter. Hanmer.

The noife of battle burtled in the air. Sbak. Jul. Cafar.
Kindnefs, nobler ever than revenge,
And nature flronger than his juft occafion,
Made him give battle to the lionefs,
Who quickly fell before him ; in which burtling,
From miferable fumber I awak'd. Shakefp. As you like it.
To Hu'rtie. थ.a. To move with violence or impetuofity. This is probably the original of burl.

His harmful club he 'gan to burtle high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. Fairy Qucen, b. ii. Hu'rtieberry. n. f. [biort bar, Danifh.] Bilberry.
Hu'r tesss. adj. [from burt.]
I. Innocent ; harmlefs; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and burtiefs many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it fhould be fo;
For fimple goodnefs finined in his eyes.
She joy'd to make proof of her cruclty
On gentle dame, fo burtlefs and fo true.

## Shorter ev'ry gafp he takes,

And vain efforts and burtlefs blows he makes. Dryden's Ein. 2. Receiving no hurt.

Hu'rtiessly. al'v. [from burtlefs.] Without harm.
Your neighbours have found you fo burtlefily frong, that they thought it better to reft in your friendfhip than make new trial of your enmity.
Hu'rtlessness. n.f. [from bintlefs.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HU'SBAND. n. f. [hofsband, mafter, Danifh, from boufe and bonda, Runick, a mafter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman:

Thy busbard is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy fovereign. Sbakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
Why, woman, your busband is in his old lunes again: he fo takes on yonder with my busband, and fo rails againft all married mankind. Shake/p: Merry Wives of Windjor.

This careful husbend had been long away,
Whom his chafte wife and little children mourn. Dryden.
The contrait and ceremony of marriage is the occafion of the denomination or relation of busband. Lack. 2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a frowy ram thou fhalt behold,
Prefer him not in hafte, for busband to thy fold. Dryden.
3. An cconomift;' a man that knows and practifes the methods of frugality and profit. Its fignification is always modified by fome epithet implying bad or good.
Edward I. Thewed himfelf a right good busband; owner of a lordfhip ill hübanded

Davies on Ireland
I was confidering the fhortnefs of life, and what ill busbands we are of fo tender a forturic.

Collier on Farre. 4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laboitous and hard. Hulberd's Tale.
I heard a great busband fay, that it was a common error to think that chalki helpeth arable grounds. Bacon's Nat. Hifforyo In thofe fields
The painful busband plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruft, both pikes and fhields. Ha tawill. If continu'd rain
The lab'ring busband in his houfe reftrain,
Let him foreeaft his work.
Dryden's Georgisks.
To Hu'sband. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fupply with an hufband.

Think you I am no ftronger than my fex,
Being fo father'd and fo busband d? Sbak. Juilius Cafar. If you thall prove
This ring was ever her's, you thall as ealy
Prove that I busbanded her bed in Florence,
Whicre yet fhe never was.
Shakepeare.
In my right,
By me invefted, he compeers the beft.

- That were the moft, if he fhould busband you. Slakiefp.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be paftime paffing excellent,
If it be busbanded with modefty.

The French, wifely husbanding the poffefion of a victory; kept themfelves within their trenches. Bacon's Henry VII. If thou be mafter-gunner, fpend not all
That thou can'ft fpeak at once; but busband it,
And give men turns of fpeech.
Herbert.
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. A farmer cannot busband his ground, if he fits at a great rent.
Hu'sBANDLEss. adj. [from busband.] Withouts Eiffuys. A widow, inusbandlefs, fubject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. Sbakefp. King Jobn: Hu'sbandly, adj. [from husband.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if yc plow overthwart;
And compafs it then, is a busbanclly part. Tiuf. Husbandry. Hu'sbandman. n.f. [busband and man.] One who works in tillage.
7 his Davy ferves you for good ufes; he is your fervingman, and your busbandinan. Shakefp. Henry IV. $1 . \mathrm{ii}$.
The mule being more fwift in his labour than the ox; more ground was allowed to the mule by the busbandman. Broome. Hu Sbandry. n. f. [from busband.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of busbandry, efpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field.

Sidncy, b.ii.
Afkt if in busbandry he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to fow.
Hublerd's Tale.
Husbandry fupplieth unto us all things neceffary for food. Spenfer's State of Ircland.
Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her busbandry doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility.
Sbakefp. Henry V. Her plenteous womb

Sbakefpeare.
of Chriftian
Expreffeth its full tilth and busbandry.
The feeds of virtue may, by the busbandry of Chriftian
counfel, produce better fruit than the ftrength of felfcounfel, produce better fruit than the frength of felfnature.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico,
could not make our wheat bear feed. Raleigh's $H$. of the $W$ Vorld.
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the
feveral trades of busbandry', tillage, and pafturage. Temple.
Let any one confider the difference between an acre of land fown with wheat, and an acre of the fame land lying without any busbandry upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value.
2. Thrift; frugality; parfimony.

## There's busbandry in heaven

The candles are all out.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
You have already faved feveral millions to the publick, and that what we afk is too inconfiderable to break into any rules of the ffricteft good busbandry.

Swift.
3. Care of domeftick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The busbandry and manage of my houfe.
Th iuterj [Without Shakespeare. noife! intery. [Without etymology.] Silence! be ftill! no noife!

The king hath done you wrong; but buft! 'tis fo. Sbak.
There's fomething elfe to do; bu $\beta$ and be mute,
Or elfe our fpell is marr'd.
Shakefpeare's Tempef:
HUsh. adj. [from the interjection.] Still; filent; quiet.
As we often fee, againft fome form,
A filence in the heav'ns, the rack ftand ftill,
The bold winds fpeechlefs, and the orb below
As bufb as death.
Shakefpeare's Hamiet.
To Hush. v. n. [from the interjection.] To be ftill; to be filent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for fhame did blufh; Another feemed envious or coy;
A nother in her teeth did gnaw a rufh;
But at thefe ftrangers prefence every one did $b u / b$. F. Queen.
To Hush. v.a. To ftill; to filence; to quiet; to appeafe.
Yet can I not of fuch tame patience boaft,
As to be bu/bt, and nought at all to fay. Sbake $\sqrt{p}$. Ricb. IF.
It was my breath that blew this tempeft up,
Upon your ftubborn ufage of the pope;
But fince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue fhall bufb again this ftorm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluft'ring land. $S J . K$. Fobn. Speak foftly;
All's bufit as midnight yet.
Sbakefpcare's Tempeft.
My love would fpeak; my duty bufies me. Shakefpeare.
When in a bed of ftraw we flrink together,
And the bleak winds fhall whifle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hufb my cares thus, and helter me with love?
$H u / \overline{1} d$ as midnight filence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. Her fire at length is kind,
Calms cv'ry ftorm, and hu/bes ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eafe,
And for his hatching nephews fmooths the feas."
$D_{i j} d_{E m}$

Upon his rifing the court was bufied, and a whifper ran. Addifon's sipectiator To Husi up. v.a. To fupprefs in filence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is bufbed up, and the fervants are forbid to talk of it.

Pope.
Hu'shmoney. n. $\int$. [bufh and money.] A bribe to hinder information ; pay to fecure filence.

A dext'rous fteward, when his tricks are found,
Hufboney fends to all the neighbours round;
His mafter, unfulpicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coft, and gives the villain thanks.
HUSK. n.f. [buldfch, Dutch, or buyjcken, from bizys.] Ihe outmoft integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and farved band,
And your fair fhew fhall fuck away their fouls,
Leaving them but the fhales and busks of men. Sbak. HI.V.
Moft feeds, in their growing, leave their bask or rind about the root.

Bacon's Naural Hijicry.

## Thy food fhall be

The frefh brook muffels, withered roots, and busks
Wheréin the acorn cradled. Sbakefpeari's Tempefl. Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or fmooth rind, or bearded busks, or fhell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unfparing hand. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. v.
Some fteep their feeds, and fome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires ; the exuberant juice to drain,
And fwell the flatt'ring busks with fruitful grain. :Dryden
Some when the prefs, by utmoft vigour fcrew'd,
Has drain'd the pulpous mafs, regale their fwine
With the dry refufe; thou, more wife, thalt fteep
The busks in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine.
Pbillips.
Barley for ptifan was firft fteeped in water 'till it fwelled; afterwards dried in the fun, then beat 'till the busk was taken off, and ground.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
Do not content yourfelves with mere words, left you only amals a heap of unintelligible phrafes, and feed upon busks inftead of kernels. Watts's Improvement of the Nind.
To Husk. v.a. [from the noun.] To frip off the outward integument.
Hu'sked. adj. [from busk.] Bearing an hufk; covered with a hufk.
HU'sK Y. adj. [from busk.] Abounding in huiks; confifting of hufks.

A busky harveft from the grudging ground. Dryden's Virgil. With timely care
Shave the goat's fhaggy beard, left thou too late
In vain thould'ft feek a ftrainer, to difpart
The bu'ky terrene dregs from purer muft.
Pbillips.
Hu'ss y. n.f. [corrupted from borticwife: taken in an ill fenfe.] A forry or bad woman; a worthlefs wench. It is often ufed ludicroully in night difapprobation.
Get you in, $b u \sqrt{y}$, go: now will I perfonate this hopeful young jade.

Soutbern's Innocent Adult try.
Hu'stings. n. $\int$. [juyring, Saxon.] A council; a court held. To Hu's Tle. v. a. [perhaps corrupted from burtie.] To fhake together.
Hu'sWIFE. n. f. [corrupted from boufewife.]
r. A bad manager; a forry woman. It is common to ufe boufcwife in a good, and bujzife or buily in a bad fenfe.
Bianca,

A bufwife, that, by felling her defires,
Buys herfelf bread and cloth.
Sbakefpeare's Otheilo. 2. An occonomift; a thrifty woman.

Why fhould you want?
The bounteous husfrife, nature, on each buth
Lays her fulnefs before you.
Sbakefpeare.
To Hu'swife. v.a. [from the noun.] To manage with occonomy and frugality:

But bufwifing the little heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her beilly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado.
I. Management good or bad.

Good bujwifery trieth
To rife with the cock;
III bufwifery lyeth
'Till nine of the clock.
2. Management of rural bufinefs committed to women.

If cheefes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cilley the fault in her bufwifory lies. Tuff. Hu, bandry:
Hut. n. $\int$. [pure, Saxon; bute, French.] A poor cottage.
Our wand'ring faints, in woful ftate,

## To a fmall cottage came at laft,

Where dwelt a good old honeft ycoman,
Who kindly did thefe faints invite

In his poor but to pafs the night.

## H Y D

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many fhrink into the fordid but Of chearlefs poverty.

Tlomfon. The beft way to keep them,
dry them well, and keep them in bure threhed, is to To Huzz. v. n. [from the found.] To buzz; to murmur.
HuzzA'. interj. A fhout ; a cry of acclamation.
The buzzas of the rabble are the fame to a bear that they are to a prince.

L'Eftrange.
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with buzzas and hunting horns never let me cool. Arbuthnot's Hiftory of 'Fobn Bull.

All fame is foreign, but of true defert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One felf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ftupid farers and of loud buzzas. Pope's Eflay on Man.
To Huzza'. v.n. [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and ftoop of ale,
On the buzzaing mob fhall ftill prevail.
King's Cookery.
To Huzza'. v.a. 'To receive with acclamation.
He was buzzaed into the court by feveral thoufands of weavers and clothiers.

Addifon.
 I. A plant.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow : the ftalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a fike: the flowers confift each of one leaf, are naked, tubulofe, and cut into fix divifions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundifh fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundifh feeds. Miller.

The filken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the byacinth in vernal bloom.
Pope's Ody.Jey.
2. The byacinth is the fame with the lapis lyncurius of the ancients. It is a lefs fhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is feldom fmaller than a feed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepnefs and palenefs; but its colour is always a deadifh red, with a confiderable admixture of yellow, which even fometimes feems predominant: but its moft ufual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in feveral parts of Europe; but the fineft fort comes from the Eaft and Weft Indies.

Hill on Foffils.
Hyacínthine. adj. [iaxivaw(0).] Made of hyacinths.

Then failors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring ftar ;
The pleiads, hyads.
Dryden's Georgicks.
Hy'aline. adj. [ídinv(G).] Glafly; cryftalline; made glafs; refembling glafs.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear hyaline, the glafly fea. Milton's Parad. Lof. Hy'bridous. adj. [ $\quad$ 'ßprs; byourida, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different fipccies.

Why fuch different fpecies fhould not only mingle together, but alfo gencrate an animal, and yet that that bybridous production fhould not again generate, is to me a myitery. Ray.
HyDA'tides. n. \%. [from Udwo.] Little tranfparent bladders of water in any part: moft common in dropfical perfons, from a diftention or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen moftly in parts abounding with thofe veffels.

2uincy.
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of bydatides. Wi fem.
MY'DRA. n.f. [bydra, Latin.] A monfter with many heads flain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a bydra.

## New rebellions raife

Their bydra heads, and the falfe North difplays
Her broken league to imp her ferpent wings.
Milton.
More formidable bydra fands within,
Whofe jaws with iron-teeth feverely grin. Dryden's IEn. Subdue
The bydra of the many-headed hiffing crew. Dryden. Hy'dragogues. n.f. [ü $\delta \omega \rho$ and $\tilde{\alpha}^{\prime} \gamma \omega$; bydragogue, Fr.] Such medicines as occafion the difcharge of watery humours, which is generally the cafe of the ftronger catharticks, becaufe they thake moft forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, fo as to queeze out water enough to make the appendages, fo as to fueeze out water enough to make 2 ittle elfe.
Hydrau'zical. adj. [from bydraulick.] Relating to the con-
Hydrau'lick. $\}$ veyance of water through pipes.
Among the engines in which the air is ufeful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other bydraulical cngines. Derham's Plyyico-Theology.

We have employed a virtuofo to make an bydraulick engine, in which a chymical liquor, refembling blood, is driven through elaftick channels. Arbutlm. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus. MYDRAU'LICKS. n.f. [ $\check{\delta} \omega \rho$, water, and áu入òs, a pipe.]

## H Y G

The fcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits. Hydrocéle. n.f. [نठgoxn $\lambda \dot{r}$; bydrocele, Fir.] A watery rupture Hydrocéphalus. $n . f$. [Ü $\dot{\delta} \omega \rho$ and $x \varepsilon^{\prime} \rho x \lambda \dot{\eta}$.] A droply in the head.

A bydrocepbalus, or dropfy of the head, is only incurable when the ferum is extravafated into the ventricles of the brain.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Hydrógrapher, n. $\int$. [údwe and $\gamma \rho \alpha^{\prime} \phi \omega$; bjdrograpbe, Fr.] One who draws maps of the iea.
It may be drawn from the writings of our bydrographer.

Eogle.
Hydrógraphy. n. f. [ídwo and reapw; bydrographie, Fr.] Defcription of the watery part of the teriaqueous globe.
Hy'dromancy. n. $\int$. [ídwg and $\mu$ avilía; bjdromantie, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perfians: there are four kinds of divination; bydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. Ayliffe's Parergon.
HY'dromel. n. $\int$. [y $\delta \omega \rho$ and $\mu_{i}^{\prime} \lambda \iota$; bjciromel, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moft pleafant and univerial drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the muft ancient. Niotimer's Husb.

In fevers the aliments prefcribed t.y Hippocrates were ptifans and cream of barley; bydromel, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a deiirium. Arbutbnot.
 meafure the extent of water.
Hydrómetry. n. f. [Üठw and $\mu$.ípov.] The act of meafuring the extent of water.
Hydrophóbia. n. $\int$. [újoo $\varphi$ oßíc ; bydropbobic, Fr.] Dread of water.
Among thofe difmal fymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the moft remarkable. 2uincy. Hydrópical. adj. [vijoorixòs; bydropique, French; frona HYDRO'pick. $\}$ bydrops, Latin.] Dropfical; difeafed with extravafated water.

Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body ; as urines and bylropical water.

Bacon's Nat. Hift
The world's whole fap is funk :
The general balm th' bydropick earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the bedsfeet, life is fhrunk, Dead and interr'd.

Dinne. Some mens bydropick infatiablenefs learned to thirft the more, by how much more they drank.

King Cbarles.
Hydropical fwellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. Wifen.
Every luft is a kind of bydropick diftemper, and the more we drink the more we fhall thirft. Tillot fon's Sermons.

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they wafte away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirft and heat amidif a deluge fry.
Blackmore.
One fort of remedy he ufes in dropfies, viz. the water of the bydropicks, which is a remedy for the difeafe. Arbutbrot. HYDROS TA'TICAL. adj. [ $\delta \delta \omega \rho$ and $5 a 7 x \%$ i.] Relating to hydroftaticks; taught by hydroftaticks.

A human body forming in fuch a fuid, will never be reconcilable to this bydrofatical law : there will be always fomething lighter beneath, and fomething heavier above; becaufe bone, the heavieft in fpecie, will be ever in the midit. Bent/cy. Hydrosta'tically. adv. [from bydrofatical] According to hydroftaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for inftance, a pound weight, examined bydrof fatically, doth always contain an equal quantity of folid mafs

Bentley's Sermons.

The fcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
Hydrótick, n.f. [ $\cup v \delta \omega \rho$; bydrotique, lirench.] Purger of water or phlegm.
He feems to have been the firt who divided purges into bydoticks and purgers of bile.

Arbuthnot on Coinis. Hy'en. 3n.f. [byene, French; byana, Latin.] An animal like HYéna. $\{$ a woll, faid fabulouly to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are difpofed to be merry; I will
laugh like a byen, when you are inclined to fleep. Sisakefpeare.
A wonder more amazing would we find $;$
The byena fhews it, of a double kind:
Varying the fexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears.
Digden's Fables. The byena was indeed well joined with the bever, as having alfo a bag in thofe parts, if thareby we underftand the byena odorata, or civet cat. Brown's I'ulgar Errcurs.

The keen byena, felleit of the fell. Thomjon's Summer.
Hygrómeter. n.f. [üzoòs and $\mu$ ippic ; bygrometice, French.] An inftrument to meafure the degrees of moifture.

A fponge, perhaps, might be a better bygrometer than the earth of the river.

Arbutbent on Air. Hy'groscope. r.f. [üg(G) and cxoritw; bygrofoope, Fr.] An inftrument to thew the moifture and drynefs of the air, and to meafure and eftimate the quantity of cither extreme. Quircy. Moifture in the air is difcovered by hygrofcopes. Arbuthnot.

Hy, ia'rchicala
 Hym. n.j. A fpecies of dog.

Avaunt, you curs!
Maftiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or fpaniel, brache or bym;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail.
Sbakefo. King Lear. Hy'MEN. n. $\int$. [ $\dot{\mu} \mu$ riv.]

1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

Hymenéal.

And heav'nly choirs the bymenean fung. Milt. Par. Lof.

- For her the fpoufe prepares the bridal ring;

For her white virgins bymencals fing.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Hymene'al. } \\ \text { Hymene'an. }\end{array}\right\} a d j$. Pertaining to marriage.
The fuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice

## A fignal of her bymeneal choice.

Pope's Ody fey.
 fong of adoration to fome fuperiour being.

As I earft, in praife of mine owin dame;
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable bymn I eke fhould frame.
Our folemn bymns to fullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs ferve for a buried coarfe. Sbakefpeare.
When fteel grows
Spenfer.

Soft as the parafite's filk, let bymns, be made
An overture for the wars. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
There is an bymn fung; but the fubject of it is always the praifes of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankfgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. Bacon. Farewel, you happy fhades,
Where angels firft fhould practife bymns, and ftring
Their tuneful liarps, when they to heav'n would fing. Dryd.
To Hymn. v. a. [ $\dot{u} \mu \nu v^{\prime} \omega$.] To praife in fong; to worfhip with hymns.
To Hymn. v. n. To fing fongs of adoration.
They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning prais'd

## God and his works.

He had not left alive this patient faint,
This anvil of affronts, but fent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And bymn it in the quire. Dryden's spanifis Fryar.
Hy'mnick. adj. [ $\because \mu \nu \operatorname{los}$.] Relating to hymns.
He rounds the air, and breaks the bymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's chorifters, organick throats ;
Which, if they did not die, might feem to be A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy.
To Hyp. v. a. [barbaroufly contracted from bypocbondriack.] To make melancholy; to difpirit.
I have been, to the laft degree, hypped fince I faw you. Spect.
Hy'pallage. n.f. [ $\dot{u} \bar{\sigma} \lambda \lambda \lambda a \eta_{n}$.] A figure by which words change their cafes with each other.
HY'PER. n. $\int$. [A word barbaroufly curtailed by Prior from bypercritick.] A hypercritick; one more critical than neceffity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And bypers upon them again.
Prior.
HYPE'RBOLA. n. $\int$. [hyperbole, Fr. U̇ $\pi \varepsilon \rho$ and $\beta \alpha^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \omega$.] In geometry, a fection of a cone made by a plane, fo that the axis of the fection inclines to the oppofite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipfis interfects it. The axis of the hyperbolical fection will meet alfo with the oppofite fide of the cone, when produced above the vertex. Harris.
Had the velocities of the feveral planets been greater or lefs than they are, or had their diftances from the fun, or the quantity of the fun's matter, and confequently his attractive power been greater or lefs than they are now, with the fame velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in hyperbola's very eccentrick. Bentley's Serm.
Hy'perbole. n. f. [hyperbole, Fr. ím $\rho \beta$ ßoǹ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increafed or diminifhed beyond the exact truth: as, he runs fafter than lightning. His poffeffions are fallen to duft. He was jo gaunt, the cafe of a flagellct was a manjion for bim. Shakefp.

## Terms unfquar'd,

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would feem byperboles. Sbakef. Troilus and Creffida
Taffata phrafes, filken terms precife,
Three pil'd byperboles, fpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, thefe Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot oftentation. Shakefpeare.
They were above the byperboles, that fond poetry beftows upon its admired objects. Glanv. Scetf. c. i.

Hyperboles, fo daring and fo bold,
Difdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our fight,
They niount with truth, and make a tow'rivg flight. Granv.
The common people underftand raillery, or at leaft rhetorick, and will not take byperboles in too literal a fenfe. Swift.

Hyperbóical. \}adj. [b, iperlolique, French; from hyperMyperbósick. $\{$ bota.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbolit.

Cancellated in the middle with fquares, with triangles before, and lochind with bipurbolick lines. Grew's Niufoum. The horny or pellucid coat of the eye rifeth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the cye, and is of an byperbolical or paratuolical figure. Ray on the Creation.
2. [From l.yperbole.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. It is parabolical, and probably hyiperbolical, and therefore not to be taken in a ftrict fenfe.
Hyperrólically. adv. [from byperbolical.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be folved, if we take it byperbolically. Brozun. Scylla is feated upon a narrow mountain, which thrufts into the fea a fteep high rock, and byperbolically defcribed by Homer as inacceffible.

Broome's Notes on the Odyfley.
Hyperbóliform. adj. [bypeibola and forma.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
Hyperbórean. n.f. ['yperborien, French; byperboreus, Lat.] Northern.
Hypercrítick. n. $\int$. [bytcrcritique, Fr. Ümeg and xgíthros.] A critick exact or captious beyond ufe or reaton.

Thore bypercriticks in Englifh poctry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the ltalians and French, and from the general tafte of all ages. Dryd. Hypercritical. adj. [from byparcritick.] Critical beyond neceffity or ufe.
We are far from impofing thofe nice and bypercritical punctilio's, which fome aftrologer's oblige our gardeners to. Evelyn. Such bypercritical readers will confider my bufinefs was to make a body of refined fayings, only taking care to produce
them in the moft natural manner.
Swit.
HyPE'RMETER. $n$. $\int$. $\left[\dot{\omega} \varpi \varepsilon_{\rho}\right.$ and $\mu$ ír gov.] Any thing greater
than the fandard requies than the fandard requires.

When a man rifes beyond fix foot, he is an bypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club. Addijon's Guardian. Hypersarcósis. n. $f$. [its The growth of fungous or proud fleth.
Where the byperfarcofis was great, I fprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more fpecdily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. WiJeman's Sursery.
 ever-living.
Hypno'tick. n. f. [Üwvos.] Any medicine that inducès fleep.
HYPOCHO'NDRES. n.f. [bypocondre, Fr. iwoxóvosov.] The two regions lying on each fide the cartilago enfitormis, and thofe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaft, which have in one the liver, and in the other the fpleen. $\quad$ Quincy.

The blood moving too flowly through the celiack and mefenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and bypochondres; from whence fuch perfons are called hypochondriack.

Arbutbrot on Aliments.
Hypochondri'acal. $\}$ adj. [hypocondriaque, French, from Hypochondri'ack. $\}$ hypochondres.]

1. Melancholy ; difordered in the inagination.

Socrates laid down his life in atteftation of that moft fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or hyfochondriack. Decay of Piety.
2. Producing melancholy.

Cold fweats are many times mortal, and always fufpected; as in great fears, and bypochondriacal paffions, being a relaxation or forfaking of the fिirits. Bacon's Nat. Hiflory, Hy'pocist. n. $f$. [úmóxusts; bypocife, French.]

Hypociff is an infpiffated juice in large flat maffes, confiderably hard and heavy, of a fine fhining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, fometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The flem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and flefhy; and, what is fingular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe; and the juice is expreffed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the fun. It is an aftringent medicine of confiderable power.

Hill's Mat. Med.
Hypo'crisy. n. f. [bypocrifie, Fr. uitóregorls.] Diffimulation with regard to the moral or religieus character.

Next flood byfocrify with holy leer,
Soft fmiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden's Fables.
Hypocrify is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice : it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving fcandal: nay, continucd difguifes are too great a conftraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practifng them in private.

Swift.
HY'POCRITE. $n$ f. [bypocrite, French; izaxpilas.] A diffembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays fome occafion may detain us longer: date fwear he is no bypocite, but prays from his heart. Sbak. A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an bypocrite, therein, is as a fhip in a form.

Eccluf. xxxiii. 3 .
Fair bypocrite, you feek to cheat in vain;
Your filence argues, you afk time to reign. Dryden.
The making religion neceffary to intereft might increafe hypocrify; but if one in twenty fhould be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only hypocrites, the advantage would ftill be great.

Swift.
Beware, ye honeft : the third circling glafs
Suffices virtue: but may bypocrites,
Who flily fpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, ftill pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while fincere. Pbillips. Hypocri'tical. \}adj. [from bypocrite.] Diffembling; infinHypocri'tick. $\}$ cere; appearing differently from the reality.
Now you are confeffing your enormities; I know it by that lyppocritical, down-caft look.

Dryden's Spanifb Fryar.
Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be efteemed an bypocritical impofture on the world; and in his retired pleafures, he will be prefumed a libertine.

Roger's Sermons.
Let others fkrew their bypocritick face.
Swift.
Hypocri'tically. adv. [from bypocritical.] With diffimulation; without lincerity; falfely. .
Simeon and Levi fpake not only falfely, but infidioufly, nay bypocritically, abufing at once their profelytes and their religion.

Government of the Tongue.
 Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The fwelling we fuppofed to rife from an effufion of ferum through all the byposaftrick arteries. Wifeman's Surgery. Hypogévm. n. $f$. [ $\because \varpi 0$ and $\gamma^{\prime}$ ] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults.

Harris.
HytO'SliASIS. n. f. [hypofinfe, French; iwósaors]

1. Diffinct fubftance.
2. Perfonality. A term ufed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The onenefs of our Lord Jefus Chrift, referring to the feveral bypoftafes in the one eternal, indivifible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and confubftantiality with the Father, are affertions equivalent to thofe before comprifed in the ancient more fimple article.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Hyposta'tical. adj. [bypofaiique, French, from hypoffafis.]

1. Conffitutive ; conftituent as diftinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to fubfcribe to the grand doctrine of the chymifts, touching their three bypofatical principles, 'till they have a little examined it.

Borle.
2. Perfonal ; diftinctly perfonal.

Hypotenu'se. n. f. [bypotenufe, Fr. ímofivza $\alpha$.] The line that fubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle ; the fubtenfe.

The fquare of the bytotenufe in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the fquares of the two other fides.

HYPO'THESIS, n. f. [bypothefe, Fr. viwó'ec.5.] A fuppufition; a fyftem formed upon fome principle not proved.
The mind cafts and turns itfelf reftlefly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various bypothefis together; fees how one part coheres with another, and fo clears off all the appearing contrarieties that feemed to lie crofs, and make the whole intelligible. Soutb's Serm.

With imagin'd fovereignty
Lord of his new bypothefis he reigns:
He reigns: how long? 'till fome ufurper rife ;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wife, Studies new lines, and other circles feigns.

Prion.
Hypothe'tical. $\}$ adj. [bipothbetique, Fr. from bypothefis.] In-
Hypothe'tick. $\}$ cluding a fuppofition; conditional.
Conditional or bypothetical propofitions are thofe whofe parts are united by the conditional partic'e if; as, if the fun be fixed, the earth mult move. WIVts's Loosick'.
Hypothe'tically. adv. [from byjothetical.] Upon fuppofition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddefs; yet this is propofed with modefty and doubt, and byp thetically.

Broome's Notes to Pope's Udy) fly.
Hyrst,
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Hurst, } \\ \text { Herst },\end{array}\right\}$ Are all from the Saxon pynyt, a wood or grove. Gilb.
Hy'ssop. n. f. [hyfote, Fr. by forus, Lat.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the creft of the flower is roundifh, ereet, and divided into two parts : the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a fpoon, having a double point, and is fomewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are fhort, and at the lower part of the ftalk are placed at a great diftance; but toward the top are clofer joined, fo as to form a regular fpike. It hath been a great difpute, whether the hyflop commonly known is the fame which is mentioned in Scripture. Miller.
The bylfop of Solomon cannot be well conceived to he our common by foop; for that is not the leaft of vesetables obferved to grow upon walls; but rather fome kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and fony places. Erczun.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Hystérical. } \\ \text { Hysterick. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [by/frique, French; isepwois.]

1. Troubled with fits; difordered in the regions of the womb.

In byferick women the rarity of fymptoms doth oft ftrike fuch an aftonifhment into fpectators, that they report them poffeffed with the devil. Harvey on Confumptions. Many byferical women are fenfible of wind paffing from the womb.

Floger on the Humours.
2. Proceeding from diforders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' by/terich or poetick fit. Pofe's Ra. of the Lock:
This terrible fcene made too violent an impreffion upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a flrong byjterick
fit. fit.

Arbutbn and Pope's Mart. Scribl.
Hyste'ricks. n. f. [usfeixòs ] Fits of women, fuppofed to proceed from diforders in the womb.


## J A C

I,Is in Englifh confidered both as a vowel and confonant; though, fince the vowel and confonant differ in their form as well as found, they may be more properly accounted two letters.
$I$ vowel has a long found, as fine, thine, which is ufually marked by an $e$ final; and a fhort found, as fin, thin. Prefixed to $e$ it makes a diphthong of the fame found with the foft $i$, or double $e$, ee: thus field, yield, are fpoken as feeld, yeeld; except friend, which is fpoken frend. Subjoined to a or $e$ it makes them long, as fail, neigh; and to o makes a mirgled found, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or found compofed of the founds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Englifh language, as oil, coin. The found of $i$ before another $i$, and at the end of a word, is always expreffed by $y$.
7 confonant has invariably the fame found with that of $g$ in giant; as jade, jet, jilt, jolt, juff.

1. pronoun perfonal.
2. pronoun perfonal. [ik, Gothick; 1c, Saxon; ich, Dutch.]
$I$, gen. me; plural we; gen. us.
ic, me, pe, ur.
i. The pronoun of the firft perfon, myelf.

I do not like thefe feveral councils, I. Shakef. Rich. III.
There is none greater in this houfe than I. Gen. xxxix. 9 .
Be of good cheer, it is $I$; be not afraid. Mat. xiv. 27
What fhall $I$ do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
$I$ fhall like beafts or common people dye,
Unlefs you write my elegy.
Cowley.
Hence, and make room for me.
When chance of bufinefs parts us two,
What do our fouls, I wonder, do?
Of that book you have given us a large earneft.
Cowley.
Cowley.
Thus, having pals'd the night in fruitlefs pain,
I to my longing friends return again.
Dryden's EEn.
2. $M e$ is in the following paffage written for $I$.

There is but one man whom the can have, and that is
3. I is more than once in Shakefpeare written for ay, or yes.

Hath Romeo fain himfelf? Say thou but $I$,
And that bare vowel, $I$, hall poifon more

## Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

Did your letters pierce the queen?
-1 , fir ; fhe took' 'em and read 'em in my prefence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. Sbakefpeare.
To JA'BBER. v.n. [gabberen, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking ; to chatter.

We fcorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties.
Swift.
JA'BBERER. n. $\int$. [from jabber.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers

## At all their dialects of jabberers.

Hudibras, p. iii.
JA'Centic adj. [jacens, Latin.] Lying at length.
So laid, they are more apt in fwagging down to pierce than in the jacent pofture.

Wotton's Architect.
JACI'Nr. n. $\int$. [for byacinth, as ferufalem for Hierufalem.]

1. The fame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep redifh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeft amber. Woodwarl's Mct. Foff.
JACK. n. ऽ. [Probably by miftake from Faques, which in French is 7ames.]
3. The diminutive of $\mathrm{Fo}_{0} \mathrm{bn}$. Ufed as a general term of contempt for faucy or paltry fellows.

I am in eftimation:
You will perceive that a fack gardant cannot
Office me from my fon Coriolanus.
Sbakefpearc.
I have in my mind
A thoufand raw tricks of thefe bragging facks,
Which I will practife.
Shakej. Merchant of Venice.
Every Fack flave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I mult
go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. Shakefp.
2. The name of inftruments which fupply the place of a boy, as anl inftrument to pull off boots.

## J A C

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of jack given them, were kept to turn the. fpit, or to pull off their mafters boots; but when inftruments were invented for both thofe fervices, they were both called jacks. Watts's Logick.
3. An engine which turns the fpit.

The excellencies of a good jack are, that the jack frame be forged and filed fquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ftrongly fixed on the fquares of the fpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well fmoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. Moxon.
The ordinary jacks, ufed for roafting of meat, commonly confift but of three wheels. Wilkins's Math. Magick.
Clocks and jacks, though the fcrews and teeth be never fo fmooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. Ray.
A cookmaid, by the fall of a jack weight upon her head, was beaten down.

Wifenan's Surgery.
Some ftrain in rhyme; the mufes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thoufand jacks. Popes 4. A young pike.

No fifh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except $j$ acks.

Niortimer's Husbandry.
5. [7acque, French.] A coat of mail.

The refidue were on foot, well furnifhed with jack and fkull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and flicing fwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. Hayward. 6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ftinks of the borrachio, fup
From a foul jack, or greafy mapple cup. Dryden's Perf.
7. A fmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.
'Tis as if one fhould fay, that a bowl equally poifed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceffarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byafs, that may decline it a little from a ftraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and fo run fpontaneounly to the jack. Bentley's Sermons.
8. A part of the mufical inftrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as foon as ever the jack falleth, and toucheth the ftring, the found ceafeth. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
9. The male of animals.

A jack afs, for a ftallion, was bought for three thoufand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three fhillings and four pence.
10. A fupport to faw wood on.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
10. A fupport to faw wood on. Ainfworth.
11. The colours or enfign of a fhip.
12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Fack of all trades, fhow and found;
An inverfe burfe, an exchange under ground. Cleaveland.
JAck Boots. n. f. [from jack, a coat of mail.] Boots which ferve as armour to the legs.

A man on horfeback, in his breeches and jack boots, dreffed up in a commode and a night-rail.

Spcctator. JACK by the Hedge. n. f. An herb.

Fack by the bedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much ufed in broth. Mortim. JAck Pudding. n. f. [jack and puiding.] A zani; a merry Andrew.
Every jack pudding will be ridiculing palpable weakneffes which they ought to cover.

L'Eflrange.
A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the difh they like beft: in French jean pottage, and in Englifh jack pudding.

Guardian.
Fock pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toffes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet.
Gay.
JACK with a Lantern. An ignis fatuus.
Jackale'nt. n.f. [Fack in Lent, a poor ftarven fellow.] A fimple fhecpifh fellow.

You little jackalent, have you been true to us?

- Ay, I'll be fworn. Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.

JACKA'L. n. $\int$. [chacal, French.] a fmall animal fuppofed to ftart prey for the lyon.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chafe-guns through our fterns they fend:
(lofe by their firefhips, like jackat,, appear,
Whe on their lions for the prey attend. Dry\%. Ann. Mirah.

## J A I

The mighty lyon, before whom flood the little jackal, the faithful fpy of the kiner of beafts. Arbuth, and Pope's M. Scrib. Ja'ckanapl:s. n. f. [jack and ape.]

1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
-That jackanapes with fcarfs. Shakefp.
People wondered how fuch a young upftart jackanates fhould grow fo pert and faucy, and take fo much upon him. Arbuth. JACKDA'w. n. $\int$. [jack and daw.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.
To impofe on a child to get by heart a long fcroll of plirafes, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a jacklaw than for any thing that wears the fhape of man.
JA'cket. n.f. [jacquet, French.]

1. A fhort coat ; a clofe waiftcoat.

In a blue jacket, with a crofs of red. Hubberd's Tale.
And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a failor's jacket hangs to dry.
Swift.
Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toffies the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet.
Gaj.
2. To beat one's JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the jacket of the parfon, who ftood gaping at her.

L'Ejtrange.
Ja'cob's Ladder. n. f. The fame with Greek valerian.
JA'cob's staff, n. f.

1. A pilgrim's ftaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A crofs ftaff; a kind of aftrolabe.

TA'cobine. n. f. A pidgeon with a high tuft. Ainfworth. Jactita'tion. n.f. [jackito, Latin.] Toffing; motion; reflleffnefs; heaving.

If the patient be furprifed with jaclitation, or great oppref-
fion about the ftomach, expect no relief from cordials. Harv.
Jacula'tion. n. f. [juculatio, jaculor, Latin.] The act of throwing miffive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. Milt. Parad. Lof.
JADE. n.f. [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from gaad, a goad, or fpur.]

1. A hurfe of no fpirit; a liired horfe; a worthlefs nag.

Alas, what wights are thefe that load my heart!
I am as dull as Winter-ftarved fheep,
'Tir'd as a jade in overloaden cart.
Sidney.
When they fhould endure the bloody fpur,
They fall their creft, and, like deceitful jades,
Sink in the tryal.
Sbakefp. Fulixs Cafar.
The horfemen fit like fixed candlefticks,
With torchttaves in their hand; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. Sbakef. To other regions
France is a fable, we that dwell in't jades;
Therefore to th' war. Shakef. All's well that ends well.
So have I feen with armed heel
A wight befiride a commonweal,
While fitl the more he kick'd and fpurr'd,
The lefs the fullen jade has ftirr'd.
Hudibras, p. i.
The plain nag came upon the trial to prove thofe to be judes that made fport with him. L'Efrange.
Falfe fteps but help them to renew their race,
As, after ftumbling, jades will mend their pace. Pope.
2. A forry woman. A word of contempt noting fometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall thefe, thefe old jades, patt the flower
Of youth, that you have, pafs you. Chapman's Iliads. But fhe, the cunning'ft jade alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,
By fharing female bountics.
Stepney.
Cet in, huffy : now will I perfonate this young jacle, and difcover the intrigue. Soutberne's Innocent Adultery. In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She fhines the firft of batter'd jades, And futters in her pride.

Swift. 3. A voung woman: in irony anel fight contempt.

You fee now and then fome handfome young jades anong them: the fluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. $A d d$.
Jade. n. f. A fpecies of fone.
The jade is a fpecies of the jafper, and of extreme hardnefs. Its colour is compofed of a pale blueifh grey, or afhcolour, and a pale green, not fimple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarfe on the furface, but it takes a very elegant and high polifh. It is found in the Eaft Indies, and is much ufed by the Turks for handles of fabres. It is fo highly efteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine ftone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preferve then from the bite of venomous animals.

Hill's Matcria Medica.
To Jade. v. a. [from the noun.

1. 'Oo tire; to harafs; to difpirit ; to weary.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yct-beaten horfe of Parthia
Wre've jaded out o' th' field. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatia.

It is good in difcourfe to vary and intermingle fpeech of the prefent occafion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and jude any thing too far.

Bacon's Efays.
If fleet dragon's progeny at laft
Proves jaded, and in frequent matches caft,
No favour for the fallion we retain,
And no refpect for the degen'rate ftrain. Dryden's Fuven.
The mind once jaded, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again.

Lockie.
There are feafons when the brain is ovcrtired or jaded with ftudy or thinking; or upon fome other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to affift the fpirit in meditation.

Watts's Ligick.
2. To overbear ; to crufh; to degrade; to harafs, as a horfe that is ridden too hard.

If, we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of fcarlet,
Farewel nobility.
Shaiefpcare's Henry VIII.
3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Muft not be thed by fucli a jaded groom. Shakef. Hen. VI.
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myfelf, to let imagination jade me; for every reafon excites to this.

Shakejp. 7 welfti, Night.
To Jade. v.n. To lofe fpirit; to fink.
Many offer at the effects of friendfip, but they do not laft: they are promifing in the beginning, but they fail and jade and tire in the profecution.
JA'DISH. adj. [from jade.]
I. Vitious; bad, as an horfe.

That hors'd us on their backs, to fhow us
A jadifo trick at laft, and throw us.' I
When once the people get the jadiff trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's fafe.
Southern.
2. Unchafte ; incontinent.
'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be jadifh, not all the lucks and fpies in nature can keep her honef. L'Ejirange.
To JAGG. v. a. [gagaw, fits or holes, Welih.] To cut into indentures; to cut into tecth like thofe of a faw.

Some leaves are round, fome long, fome fquare, and many jagged on the fides. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.

The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any fmall plain purls. Bac.
The banks of that fea muft be jagged and torn by the impetuous affaults, or the filent underminings of waves; violent rains mult wafh down earth from the tops of mountains. Bentl.
An alder-tree is one among the leffer trees, whofe younger branches are foft, and whofe leaves are jagged. IV att.
JAGG. n. $f$. [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.
The figure of the leaves is divided into fo many jaggs or efcallops, and curioufly indented round the edges. Ray.
Take off all the ftaring ftraws, twigs, and jaggs in the hive, and make them as fmooth as poffible. Niort. Husbandry. JA'GGY. adj. [from jagg.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ringacreft was glorious to behold;
His fhoulders and his fides were fcal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandiff'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth ftood jaggy in three dreadful rows. Addifon.
Amid' thofe angles, infinitely firain'd,
They joyful leave their jaggy falts behind. Thomf. Autuinn. Ja'gatdness. n.f. [from jagged.] The fate of being denticulated; unevennefs.

Firft draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or jaggednefs.

Peacham on Drazuing.
JAIL. n.f. [geol, French.] A gaol; a prifon; a place where criminals are confined. See Gaor. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers jail.

Away with the dotard, to the jail with him. Shakefp.
A dependant upon him paid fix pound ready money, which. poor man, he lived to repent in a jail
He figh'd and turn'd his eves, becaufe he knew

He figh'd and turn'd his eyes, becaufe he knew
'Twas but a larger jail he had in view.
Dryder.
One jail did all their criminals reftrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can.fcarce contain. Diyden.. JA'ILBird. n. $\int$. [jail and birll.] One who has been in a jail.
JA'ILER. n.f. [from jail.] A gaoler; the keèper of a prifon.
Seeking many means to fpeak with her, and ever kept from it, as well becaufe fhe fhunned it, feeing and difdaining his mind, as becaufe of her jealous jailers.

Sidncy.
This is as a jailer, to bring forth
Some monftrous malefactor. Shakef. Ant. and Cliopatia.
His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the jaiier of the wind;
With hoarfe commands his brcathing fubjects call,
And boaft and blufter in his empty hall. Diyden's 庣 $n$. Palamon, the prif'ner knight,
Reflefs for woe, arofe before the licht ;
And with his jaile's leave, defir'd to breathe
An air mose wholefume than die dan?p benteilh. Dyden.

JAKEs. n. $f$. [Of uncertain etymology.] A houre of office. I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of $j a k e s$ with him.

Sbakefpearc's King Lear. Their fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very jakes. Dryden's $\mathcal{F}$ uvenal. Some have fifhed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.

Swift.
Ja'LAP. n. f. [jalap, French; jalapium, low Latin.]
Falap is a firm and folid root, of a wrinkled furface, and geincrally cut into fices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintifh fmell, and of an acrid and naufeous tafte. It was not known in Europe 'till after the difcovery of America, and had its name jalapium, or jalapa, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was difcovered, though it is now principally brought from the Madciras. It is an excellent purgative in all cales where ferous humours are to be evacuated.

Hill's Mat. Macl.
JAM. n. f. [I know not whence derived.] A conferve of fruits boiled with fugar and water.
Jamb. n. f. [jambe, French.] Any fupporter on either fide, as the poits of a door.
No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the forefide of the chimney jambs.

Moxon's Mectl. Exel.
IA'mbick. r.f. [iambique, French; iambicus, Latin.] Verfes $^{\prime}$ compofed of iambick feet, or a fhort and long fyllable alternately : ufed originaly in fatire, therefore taken for fatire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irih pen, and dies:
Thy gerius calls thee not to purchafe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild anagram.
Dryden.
To JA'NGLE. v. n. [jangler, French. Skinner.] To altercate; to quarrel ; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be jangling ; but, gentiles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. Shak. Love's Labour Loft. So far am I glad it did fo fort,
As this their jangling fefteem a foort.
Sbakefpeare.
There is no errour which hath not fome appearance of probability refembling truth, which when men, who fudy to be fingular, find out, ftraining reafon, they then publifh to the world matter of contention and jangling.
To Ja'ngle. v. a. To make to found untuneable.
Now fee that noble and that fovereign reafon
Like fweet bells jangled out of tune and harh. Sbak. Haml.
${ }^{\prime}$ 'Ere Gothick forms were known in Grece,
And in our verfe 'ere monkifh rhimes
Had jangl'd their fantaftick chimes.
Prior.
JA'NGLER. n.f. [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noify fellow.
Ja'nizary. $n_{2} f$. [A Turkifh word.] One of the guards of the Turkifh king.

His grand vifier, prefuming to invelt
The chief imperial city of the Weft,
With the firt charge compel'd in hatte to rife;
The flandards loft, and janizaries ीain,
Render the hopes he gave his mafter vain.
Waller.
JA'N Nock. n.f. [probably a corruption of bamnock.] Oatbread. A northern word.
Ja'ntr. adj. [corrupted from gentil, French.] Showy; futtering.
This fort of woman is a janty flattern: the hangs on ther cloaths, plays her head, and varies her pofture. Speczator.
Ja'NuAr Y. n.f. [fanuarius, Latin.] The firft month of the year, from fanus, to whom it was among the Romans confecrated.
fanuary is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, fignifying providence. Peacham,
JAPA'N. n.f. [from fapan in Afia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnifhed and raifed in gold and colours.
The poor girl had broken a large japan glafs, of great value, with a floke of her brufh.
To Japa'N. v. a. [from the noun.]
3. To varnifh, and embellifh with gold and raifed figures.

For not the delk with filver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ftandifh well japan'd, avails
To writing of good fenfe.
2. To black fhoes. A low phrafe.

## The god of fire

Among thefe gen'rous prefents joins his part,
And aids with foot the new japanning art.
Gay's Trivia.
JAPA'NNER. n.f. [from japan.]

## 1. One fkilled in japan work.

2. A fhoeblacker.

The poor have the fame itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new japanner to their fhoes.
Pope's Horace.
To Jar. v.n. [from eoplic, anger, Saxon; or guerre, war, French; or garren, old Teutonick, to clamour.]

1. To frike together with a kind of thort rattle.

A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind arofes

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent nut a jarring found, and harfly rung. My knees tremble with the jarring blow.
2. To ftrike or found untuncably.

O , you kind gods !
Cure this great breach in his abued nature:
Th' untun'd and jarring ferfes, O , wind up,
Of this child-changed father. Shakep. King Leai.
I perceive you delight not in mufick.

- Not a whit, when it jars fo.

A fring may jar in the beft mafter's hand,
And the moft fkilful archer mifs his aim.
He keeps his temper'd mind, ferene and pure,
And every paffion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid' jarring world.
Rofconmono
Thomfon's Summer.
3. To clafh; to interfere; to act in oppofition; to be inconfiftent.

At laft, though long, our jarring notes agree. Shakefp: For orders and degrees
Far not with liberty, but well confift. Milt. Parad. Loft. Venalus concluded his report:
A jarring murmur fill'd the factious court :
As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
The flood, conftrain'd within a fcanty fpace,
Roars horrible.
Dryden's.En.
4. To quarrel; to difpute.

When thofe renowned noble peers of Greecè,
Through ftubborn pride, among themfelves did jar,
Forgetful of the famous golden flcece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their frife did bar. Spenfer.
They mult be fometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thofe ends, in which alone they can jar and oppofe each other.

Dryden's Guveral, Dedication.
Jar. n.f. [from the verb.]
I. A kind of rattling vibration of found.

In $r$, the tongue is held filify at its whole length, by the force of the mufcles; fo as when the impulfe of breath frikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds parfage, it fhakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the found is affected with a trembling jar.

Foider's Elenients of Spectb.
2. Clafh ; difcord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual jar:
O miferable men, that to him fubject are! Fairy $\mathrm{Q}^{2}$ uee?: Nath'lefs, my brother, fince we paffed are
Unto this point, we will appeafe our jar. Hubberd's Tale.
Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whofe endlef́s jar juftice prefides,
Would lofe their names, and fo would juftice too. Shakejp.
3. A fate in which a door unfaftened may frike the poft; half opened.
The chaffering with diffenters, and dodging about this or $t^{\prime}$ 'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.

Swift.
4. [Giarro, Italian.] An earthen veffel.

About the upper part of the jar there appeared a good number of bubbles.

Bogle.
He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars.
$D_{\text {rydiden }}$.
Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilf empty jars the dire defeat refound. Garth.
Y $A^{\prime}$ RDES. n.f. [Frencl.] Hard callous tumours in horfes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outfide. This diftemper in time will make the horfe halt, and grow fo painful as to caufe him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is moft common to managed horfes, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. Farvier's Dia.
Ja'rgon. n.f. [jargon, French; gerigonsa, Spanifh.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberifh.
Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonfration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fuftian or jargon. Branizball.

From this laft toil again what knowledge flows?
Juft as much, perhaps, as fhows
That all his predeceffor's rules
Were empty cant, all jargon of the fchools. Prisr.
During the ufurpation an infufion of enhlufiaftick jargon prevailed in every writing.

Swift.
Ja'rgonelle. $n$.f. Sce Pear, of which it is a fpecies.
JA'shawk. n.f. A young hawk.
Ja'smine. n. $\delta$ : [ $j$ afmin, French. It is often pronounced jeffamine.]

It hath a funnel-fhaped flower, confifing of one leaf, which is cut into feveral fegments at the brim, out of whofe cup arifes the pointal, which afterward becones the fruit or pod, which, for the moft part, grows doubic and open lengthwife, difcovering the feeds, which are oblong, and have a horder round them: thefe arc ranged over each other like flates on a houre, and are faftened to the placenta. Miller.

Thou, like the harmlefs bee, may'it freely range;
From jafmine grove to grove may't wander. Thomfor.

Ja'smine Perfian. n.f. A plant. Sce Lilac, of which it is a fpecies.
Ja'sper. n. f. [ja/pe, Fr. iafpis, Lat.] A hard fone of a bright beautiful green colour, formetimes clouded with white, found in mafles of various fizes and fhapes. It is capable of a very elegant polifh, and is found in many parts of the Eaft Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. Hill's Mat. Med.
The bafis of jafper is ufually of a greenih hue, and fpotted with red, yellow and white. Woodward's Met. Foff. The moft valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental jafper in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of tran fparent oriental jafper in the vatican library. Addifon on Italy.
 That which cures by anointing
To JA'veL, or jable. o. a. To bemire; to foil over with dirt through unnecefflary traverfing and travelling. This word is ftill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.
J $A^{\prime}$ VEL. $n$. . . [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.
When as time, flying with wings fwift,
Expired had the term that thofe two javels
Should 1 ender up a reckoning of their travels. Hubb. Tale.
JA'velin. n. f. [ javeline, French.] A fpear or half pike, which anciently was ured either by foot or horfe. It liad an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and jav'iin, ftones and fulph'rous fire;
On each hand flaughter and gigantick deeds. Milt. Pa. Lof. She fhakes her myrtle jav'int; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. Dryden's EEn.
Flies the javelin fwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? Addif. Cato. JA'UNDICE. n.f [ [ jaunide, jaune, yellow, Fr.] A diffemper from obftructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly feparated by them from the blood; and fometimes, efpecially in bard drinkers, they are fo indurated as never after to be opened, and fltaighten the motion of the blood fo much through that vifcus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gaftrick arteries, which go off froms the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the ftomach; fo that vomiting of blood, in this difteniper, is a fatal fymptom.

Why fhould a man, whofe blood is warm within, 2 uing.
Sit like his grandfire cut in alabafter?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevih?
Sbakefp. Merchant of Venice.
What grief hath fet the jaundice on your cheeks? Sbak.
Thofe were thy thoughts, and thou couldf judge aright,
'Till int'reft made a jaundice in thy fight.
Drjden.
The eyes of a man in the jaundice make yellow obfervations on every thing; and the foul, tinctured with any paffion, diffures a falfe colour over the real appearances of things.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
$\mathrm{J} \mathrm{A}^{\prime}$ UNDICED. adj. [from jaundice.] Infected with the jaundice.
All feems infeted, that th' infected fpy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye.
Pope.
To Jaunt. v. n. [janter, French.] To wander here and there; to bufle about. It is now always ured in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horfe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an afs,
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. Shak. R.II.
Jaunt. n.f. [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurion.
It is commonly ufed ludicrounly, but folemnly by Mitton.
Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his ref. Milt. Par. Reg.
He fends He fends me out on many a jaunt,
Old houfes in the night to haunt. Hualibras, p. iii,
They parted, and away pofts the cavalier in queft of his
new miftefs: his firt jaunt in to court. $L^{\prime} E_{\text {fltange. }}$
If you are for a merry jaunt, l'll try for once who can foot it fartheft.

Dryden's Stanijh Fryar.
Thus much of the fcheme of my defign in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious juunt, in tracing out thefe metallick and mineral bodies. Woodward.
JA'UNTINEss. n.f. [from jaunty, or janty, corrupted from gen-
til, French. See JANTY] Ais fil, French. See Janty.] Airynefs; fuuter; genteelnefs.
A certain fliffinefs in my limbs entirely deftroyed that jaun-
tinefs of air I was once mafter of. Addijon's spectator.
Jaw. n.f. [joue, a cheek, French; whence joowbone, or checelbone, then jaw.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whofe tceth are as fwords, and their jaw teeth
as knives, to devour the poor. Prou. xxx. 14. Prov. xxx. ${ }^{14}$.cinable.
 the crocodile doth not only move his upper jazu, but that hiv nether jaw is immoveable.

Grew's Mufcum.
More formidable hydra ftands within,
Whofe jou's with iron teeth feverely grin. Drjden's En.
2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my jaws, and thou haft brought me into the duft of death.
$P \int$. xxii. 15 .
My bended hook flall pierce their flimy jaws. Shakefpearo.
A fmeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmoft anguifh fhakes my lab'ring frame.
Rowe.
JAy. n. f. [named from lis cry. Skinner.] A bird. Two fharp winged fheers,
Deck'd with diverfe plumes, like painted jajs,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. Fairy Queen.
We'll ufe this unwholfome humidity, this grofs wat'ry
pumpion - we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. Shakef.
What, is the jay more precious than the lark,
Becaufe his feathers are more beautiful? Shakefpcare. I am highly delighted to fee the jay or the thruh hopping about my walks.

Spectator.
Admires the jay, the infects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela fings. Pope.
JA'zel. n. f. A precious fone of an azure or blue colour.

Dict.
ICE. n. f. [1r, Saxon; eyfe, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made folid by cold.

You are no furer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or hailfone in the fun.
Shakeffeare's Coriolanus.
Thou art all ice, thy kindnefs freezes. Sbakefp. R. III If I thould afk whether ice and water were two diftinct fpecies of things, I doubt not but I fhould be anfwered in the affirmative
2. Concreted fugar.
3. To break the Ice. To make the firft opening to any attemps.

If you break the ice, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, fet the younger free
For our accefs, whofe hap thall be to have her,
Will not fo gracelefs be to be ingrate. Sbakeffeare.
Thus have I lroken the ice to invention, for the lively reprefentation of floods and rivers neceffary for our painters and poets.

Peacham on Drawing.
After he'd a while look'd wife,
Hudibras, p. iii.
ToIce. v.a. [from the noun.]
I. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
2. To cover with concreted fugar.
$I^{\prime}$ 'cenouse. n. $\int$. [ice and boufe.] A houfe in which ice is repofited againft the warm months.
Ichnéumon. n. $\int$. [i $\chi^{y \prime} \dot{\prime} u \mu \omega \nu$.] A fmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
Ichneumonfly'. n. f. A fort of fly.
The generation of the ictmeumonfy is in the bodies of caterICHNO'GRAPHY, and nympha of infects. Derbam's Pbyjfco-Theo? Ichnógraphy, $n . f$. [ix $\mathcal{O}^{(G)}$ and $\gamma_{\xi} \alpha^{\prime} \varphi \omega$.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itfelf, and alfo to have a draught of the groundplot or icbnggraf by of every ftory in a paper by itfelf. Moxon. $I^{\prime} C H O R . n . \rho$ [ix $\omega_{5}$.] A thin watery humour like ferum. 2 uincy.
Milk, drawn from fome animals that feed only upon flefh, Milk, drawn from fome animals that feed only upon flefh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firft a faline tafte, which is a fign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
I'chorous. adj. [from ichor.] Sanious; thin; undigefted.
The lung-growth is imputed to a fuperficial fanious or icborous exulceration. Harvey on Confumption

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the veffels. Arbutbnot on Diet.
 and $\lambda_{\varepsilon} \hat{\varepsilon} \sigma$.] The doctrine of the nature of finh.'

Some there are, as camels and fheep, which carry no name in ichthjology.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
ICHTHYO'PhAGY. n.f. ['X ${ }^{\prime}$ 's and $\varphi \alpha^{\prime} \gamma \omega$.] Diet of finh; the practice of eating fifh.
I'cicle. $n$. f. [from ice.] A thoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.
If diftilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadfone, the fubfiding powder, dried, retains fome magnetical virtue; but if the menfruum be evaporated to a confiftence, and afterwards doth fhoot into icicles, or cryftals, the loadftone hath no power upon them. Brown's Vulgar Err.

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long icicles depend, and crackling founds are heard. Dryd. The common dropfone confifts principally of faar, and is frequently found in form of an icicle, hanging down from the tops and fides of grotto's. Wocdivard's Nat. Hiflory I'CINESS. n. $f$. [from $i, y$.]. The fate of generating ice. I'con. n. $\int$. [Ebe'v.] A picture or reprefentation.

Boyfardus, in his tract of divination, hath fet forth the icons of thefe ten, yet added two others. Brown's Vulg. Err.
Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whofe names and icon: are publifhed, have deferved good commendation.

Hakrwill on P, ovidence.

Ico'Noclast. n. f. [iconochafe, French; Ȟxovoox $\lambda$ s $n \mathrm{n}$.] A breaker of iniages.
 . ${ }^{\prime}$ Ira or picturc or reprefentation
Icterrical. n.f. [ieferique, French ; iđicrus, Latin.]

1. Afficted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the iterical have a great fournefs, and gripes with windinefs. Filoer.
Good againt the jaundice
I'cr. adj. [from ice.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frofty.

But my poor heart firt fer free,
Bound in thore icy chains by thee. Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.
The feafon's difference ; penalty of Adam,
And churlifh chiding of the Winter's wing,
And churlith chiding of the Winter's wind. Sbakeffeare.
He relates the exceffive coldnefs of the with in Summer in that $i c y$ region, where they were fory met winter.

Bear Britain's thunder, and her crofs difplay
To the bright regions of the rifing day ;
Tempt icy feas, where fcarce the waters roll,
2. Cold; free from panfiong glow round the frozen pole. Pope Thou
The icy precepts of refpect:
Frigid ; backward in prefpect:
3. Frigid ; backward.

Shakefp. Timon.

## If thou do'ft find him tractable to us,

Encourage him, and tell him all our reafons;
Be thou lo to , $i c y$, cold, unwilling,
I'D. Contracted for I would
IDF' Sbakefpeare's Richard III
Whatfoever the mind; ;idéa.] Mental imagination.
diate obljeet of percepl perceives in itfelf, or is the imme-
call idea.
The form under which thefe things appear to the mind, or or the refult of our apprehenfion, is called an idec. Watts.

Happy you that may to the faint, your only idea,
Although fimply attir'd, your manly affection utter. Sidney.
Our Saviour himfelf, being. to fet down the perfect Our Saviour himfelf, being. to fet down the perfect idea of to pray or wifh for more than only that here it might be wi:h us, as with them it is in heaven.

Hooker, b. i.
Idid infer your linough his thoughts. Fairfax.
Being the right idea of your father,
Both in your form and noblenefs of mind. Shakef. R. III. How good, how fair,
Anfwering his great idee! Milton's Paradije Lof, b.vii. If Chaucer by the beft idea wrought,
IDE'AL. adj. [from idea.] Mental,
IDE'AL. adj. [from idea.] Mental; intellectual $\xi$ not perceived
by the fenfes. by the fenfes.
There is a two-fold knowledge of material things ; one real, when the thing, and the real impreffion thereof on our fenfes, is perceived; the other ideal, when the image or idea of a thing, abfent in itfelf, is reprefented to and confidered on the imagination.

Chisne's Phil. Prin.
IDE'ALLy. adro. [from ideal] Intellectually; mentally.
A tranfmiffion is made materially from fome parts, and ideally from every one. Brown's Vullar Errours. IDE'NTICAL. $\}$ adj. [identique, French.] The fame; implyIDe'NTICK. $\}$ ing the fame thing; comprifing the fame idea.

The beard's th' identick beard you knew,

## The fame numerically true.

Hudibras, p. ii.
There majus is identical with magis. Hale's Origin of Man.
Thofe ridiculous identical propofitions, that faith is faith, 2nd rule is a rule, are firft principles in this controverfy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be folidly concluded either about rule or faith.

Tillot on's Sermms.
If this pre-exiftent eternity is not compatible with a fucceffive duration, as we clearly and diftinclly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that fome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenfions, muft have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

Bentley's Sermons.
Ide'NTity. n.f. [identité, French; identitas, fchool Latinn.] Samenefs; not diverfity.
There is a fallacy of equivocation from a fociety in name, inferring an identity in nature : by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for ftrong water. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Certainly thofe actions muft needs be regular, where there
is an identity between the sule and the faculy. South's Serm.
Confidering any thing as exifting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itfelf exifing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and diverfity. Locke. It cuts off the fenfe at the end of every firft line, which muft always rhime to the next following, and confequently produces too frequent an identity in iound, and brings evcrry couplet to the point of an epigram. Prier. IDEs. n.f. [ides, Fr. iaus, Lat.] A term ancient'y ufed among the

Romans, and fill retained in the Rominh kalondar. It is the $13^{\text {th }}$ day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the I5th day, becaure in there four months it was fix days before the nones, and in the others four days.

Trevoux.
A foothfayer bids you beware the ides of March. Shakefp.
IDIO'CRASY. $n$. J. [idiocrrafe, French ; idi(b) and xpã̃ $\overline{5} 5$.] Peculiarity of conftitution.
IDIOCRA'TICAL. adj. [from idiocrafy.] Peculiar in conftitution.
I'DIOCY. n. $\int$. [idswlía.] Want of underftanding.
I fand not upon their idiocy in thinking that horfes did eat their bits.
their bits.
I'DIOM. $n$. . [idiome, French; idíw $\mu \alpha$.] A mode of fpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caft of a tongue; a phrafe; phrafeology.
He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words trannated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the idiom of ours. Drydin.

Some that with care true eloquence flall teach,
And to juft idioms fix our doubtful fpeech.
Prior.
IDIoma'tical. ${ }^{\text {adj. [from idion.] Peculiar to a tongue; }}$

Since phrafes ufed in converfation contract meannefs by pafing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet fhould guard IDIO'PATHY. n. f. [idiopathick ways of fpeaking. Spealat $r$. Idrópathy. $n$.f. [idiopathie, Fr. "ס, (G) and wá日(G).] A primary difeafe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. $2 u i$.
 A peculiar temper or difpofition not common to another. $2 u i$.

Whether quails, from any idiofyncrafy or peculiarity of conftitution, do innocuoufly feed upon hellebore, or rather fometimes but medicinally ufe the fame. Brown's Vulg. Errours.

The underftanding alfo hath its idiofyncrafies, as well as I'DIOT. n. f. [idiote, Fr. idiota, Latin ; idanv. Scepf. c. 15 . natural; a changeling. idiota, Latin; idıútns.] A fool; a natural ; a changeling; one without the powers of reafon. Life is a tale,
Told by an idiot, full of found and fury,
Signifying nothing. Shakefpeare's Macletls. What elfe doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble fuppliants that he holds them idiots, or
bafe wretches, not able to bafe wretches, not able to get relief? Ralizgl's Eflajs.
By idle boys and idiots vilify'd

By idle boys and idiots vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride.
Sandys:
Many idiots will believe that they fee what they only:
hear.
Dcinis.
I'drotism. n. f. [idiotifme, French; isiw/lofuos.]

1. Peculiarity of expreflion; mode of expreflion peculiar to. 2 language.

Scholars fometimes in common feeech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and id otifms fuitable to their native language unto words newly invented. $\mathrm{Ha}^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$. 2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

I'DLE. adj. [yंbel, Saxon.]
Lazy; averfe from labour.
For thame, fo much to do, and yet idle.
2. Not buly; at leifure.

For often have you writ to her ; and the in modefty,
Or elfe for want of idle time, could not again reply. Sbak. - Unactive ; not employed.

No war or battle's found
Was heard the world around,
The idle fpear and fhield were high up hung.
Milton.
Children generally hate to be idle; all the care then is, that their bufy humour fhould be conftantly employed in fomething of ufe to them.

Suppofing, among a multitude embarked in the fame reffel, there are feveral that, in the fury of a tempeft, will rather perifh than work for their prefervation ; would it not be madnefs in the reft to ftand idle, and rather chufe to fink than do more than comes to their fhare?

Addijon. 4. Ufelefs; vain; ineffectual.

They aftonin'd, all refiftance loft,
All courage; down their adle weapons dropp'd. Nilton.
And threatning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held idle thunder in his lifted hand. Where was then Dryden
Where was then
The power that guards the facred lives of kings ?
Why flept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their idle rage on fields and trees,
5. Worthefs vengearce call'd 'em here? Dry den's Stanifs Fryar.

Suffice it then, thou productive of good.
That all thine idll offers I refule;
That all thine idle offers I refufe;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have caufe to ufe
Of antres vaft, and defarts illle,
The murmuring furge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard fo hight.
Shatefp. King Lear.

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our fuftaining corn.
Shakefp. King Lear.
6. Trifing; of no importance: as, an idle ftory.

This anfwer is both idle in regard of us, and alfo repugnant to themfelves.

Hooker.
They are not, in our eftimation, idle reproofs, when the authors of needlefs innovations are oppofed with fuch negatives, as that of Leo: how are thefe new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew?

Hooier, b. ii.
His friend fmil'd fcornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.
Prden.
An idle reafon leffens the weight of the good ones you gave before.

Swift.
How ill he wifhes to recall the precious hours he has ipent in trifles, and loitered away in idle unprofitable diverfions.

Rogers's Seimons.
To Idlee v. n. [from the adjective.] To lofe time in lazinefs and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madnefs,
Next page he fays, in fober fadnefs,
That fhe and all her fellow-gods
Sit $i$ dling in their high abodes.
Prior.
Idlehéaded. adj. [idle and bead.] Foolif: unreafonable. Thefc idlebseaded feekers reforted thither.

Carezu.
Upon this lofs fhe fell idlibeaded, and to this very day ftands near the place fill.

L'Efrange.
I'dleness. n. f. [from idle.]

1. Lazinefs; floth; fluggifhnefs; averfion from labour.

Nor is excefs the only thing by which fin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themfelves thereby; but many are alfo brought to a very ill and languifhing habit of body by mere idlene/s, and idlenefs is both itfelf a great fin, and the caufe of many more. South's Serm.
2. Abfence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accufe her, though it made us pine away for fpight, to lofe any of our time in fo troublefome an idlenefs.

Sidney, b. ii.
To the Englifh court affemble now,
From cv'ry region, apes of idlenefs. Shakefp. Henry IV.
He fearing idllenefs, the nurfe of ill,
In fculpture exercis'd his happy fkill.
Dryden's Ovid.
Nature being liberal to ali without labour, neceffity impofing no induftry or travel, idlenefs bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleafures. Raleigh. 3. Oniffion of bufincfs.

Ten thoufand harms, more than the ills I know,
My idlene/s doth hatch.
Shakef. Ant. and Cliopatra.
4. Unimportance; trivialnefs.
5. Inefficacy ; ufeleffnefs.
6. Barrennefs; worthleffnefs.
7. Unreafonablenefs; want of judgment ; foolifhnefs; madnefs. There is no heat of affection but is joined with fome idlenefs of brain.

Bacon's War with Stain.
I'dler. n. f. [from idle.] A lazy perfon; a fluggard.
Many of thefe poor fifhermen and idlers, that are commonly prefented to his majefty's fhips, are fo ignorant in fea-fervice
as that they know not the name of a rope.
Ralcigb.
Thou fluggifh idler, dilatory flave.
Irene.
I'diy. adv. [from idle.]
ง. Lazily; without employment.
I will flay myfelf,

For living idly here in pomp and eafe. Shakefp. Henry VI. 2. Foolifhly ; in a trifling manner.

And modern Afgil, whofe capricious thought
Is yet with ftores of wilder notions fraught,
Too foon convinc'd, fhall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd fo idly with the darts of death.
3. Carelefly ; without attention.

This from rumour's tongue
I idly heard; if true or falfe, I know not. Shakes. K. Fobn. But fhall we take the mufe abroad,
To drop her idly on the road?
And leave our fubject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle?
4. Incffectually ; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, fuitable unto it, ceafe to bark any longer idly againft the truth, the courfe and paffage whereof it is not in them to hinder.
I'DOL. n.f. [idole, French; "̈iowhov; idolum, Latin.]

1. An image worhipped as God.

They did facrifice upon the idol altar, which was upon the altar of God.

I Mac. i. 59.
A nation from one faithful man to fpring,
Him on this fide Euphrates yet refiding,
Bred up in idol worfhip.
Milton's Parad. Loff.
The apoftle is there arguing againft the gnofticks who joined in the idol feafts, and whom he therefore acculcs of participating of the idol god.

Atterlury.

## 2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the idol fhepherd that leaveth the flock. Zech. ii. I7.
3. Ar image.

Never did art fo well with nature frive,
Nor ever idol feem'd fo much alive;
So like the man, fo golden to the fight ;
So bafe within, fo counterfeit and light.
Dryde:.
4. A reprefentation.

Men beholding fo great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with facred reverence,
As th' idol of her maker's great magnificence. Fairy $\stackrel{9}{l}^{\prime \prime}$, 5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all ;
The foldiers god, and people's idol.
Denbam's Sopby.
IDO'LATER. n. $\int$. [idolatre, French; idololatra, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worfhips for God that which is not God.

The ftate of idolaters is two ways miferable: firft, in that which they worfhip they find no fuccour ; and fecondly, at his hands, whom they ought to ferve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of moft juft difpleafure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confufion.

Fiocker.
An aftrologer may be no Chriftian; he may be an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think aftrology to be compatible with rank atheifm.

Rentley's Sermons.
To Ido'latrize. v. a. [from idolater.] To workhip idols. Ainf. IDo'latrous. adj. [trom idolater.] Tending to idolatry; comprifing idolatry, or the worfhip of falfe gods.
Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apofles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an idclatious ufe, or be fet up in churches to be worhipped. Peacham on Drawing. Ido'LATROUSLY. adv. [from idelatrcus.] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatfoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatfoever they have either thought or done idolatroufly, be fo far forth abhorred.

Hooker.
Ido'latry. n. $\int$. [idolatrie, Fr. idololatria, Lat.] The workhip of images ; the worfhip of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou halt be wornipp'd, kifs'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there fenfe in his idolatry,
My fubftance Mould be ftatued in thy fead. Shanefpeare. Idolatry is not only an accounting or worhipping that for God which is not God, but it is allo a wormipping the true God in a way wholly unfuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal refemblances.

South's Sermons.
The kings were diftinguifhed by judgments or bleffings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worfhip of the true God

Addifon's Spectator.
I'dolist, n. $\int$. [from idol.] A worfhipper of images. A poetical word.

## I to God have brought

Difhonnur, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of idolifts and atheifs.
Milton's Agonifes.
To I'dolize. v. a. [from idol] To love or reverence to adoration:

Thofe who are generous, humble, juft and wife,
Who not their gold, nor themfelves idolize. Denbam.
Parties, with the greateft violation of Chriftian unity, denominate themfelves, not from the grand author and finifher of our faith, but from the firf broacher of their idolized opinions.

Decay of Piety.
Ido'neous. adj. [idcneus, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and fo fix their faline part, by making them corrode fome idaneous body. Boyle.
An ecclefiaftical benefice is fometimes void de jure $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} f a C l o$, and then it ought to be conferred on an idoneous perfon. A;liffc. I'DYL. n. $f$. [zidùntov; idyllium, Latin.] A fmall fhort poen. I. E. for id eft, or that is.

That which raifes the natural intereft of money, is the fame that raifes the rent of land, i.e. its aptnefs to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour.
JE'ALOUS. aij. [jaloux, French.]

1. Sufpicious in love.

To both thefe fifters have I fworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the ftung
Are of the adder. Sら̄akefpeare's King Lear.
Wear your eyc thus; not jealous, nor fecure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of felf-bounty, be abus'd: look to t. Shak. Ot thella.
Miftrefs Ford, the honeft woman, the modeft wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jcalous fool to her hufband.

Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.
A jealous emprefs lics within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. Dryd. Aurengz.
2. Emulous; full of compctition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, refign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am jealous of this fubject.

Dryden.

## J E J

3. Zealoufly cautious againft difhonour.

I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hofts. I Kings. 4. Sufpiciounly vigilant.

I am jealous over you with godly jealoufy. 2 Cor. ii. 2.
His apprehenfions, as his jealous nature had much of fagacity in it, or his reftlefs and mutinous humour, tranfported him.
5. Sufpicioufly careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and jealous of the honour of the Englifh nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. Bacon's Henry VII

They jealous of their fecrets, ficrcely oppos'd
My journey frange, with clamorous uproar
Protefting fate fupreme. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. x
How nicely jealous is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how malicioufly prodigal of other mens. Dec. of Piety. 6. Sufpicioully fearful.
'Tis doing wrong creates fuch doubts as thefe; Renders us jealous, and deftroys our peace.

Waller.
While the people are fo jealous of the clergy's ambition, I do not fee any other method left for them to reform the world, than by ufing all honeft arts to make themfelves acceptable to the laity.

Swift.
Je'alously. adv. [from jealous.] Sufpiciounly; emulounty; with fufpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.
Je'a lousness. n. $\int$. [from jealous.] The flate of being jealous; rivalry; fulpicion; fufpicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preferve me amidft the unjuft hatred and jeutoufnefs of too many, which thou haft fufiered to prevail upon me.

King Charles.
Je'Al OUSY. n. $\int$. [jalouffe, French, from jealous.]

1. Sufpicion in love.

But gnawing jealoufy, out of their fight
Sitting alcne, his bitter lips did bite.
Fairy 2ueen.
The fweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very jealouy man.

Shakefpeare.
How all the other paffions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rafh embrac'd defpair;
And fhudd ring fear, and green-ey'd jealoufy!
O love, be moderate; allay thy extafy. Shakefpeare.
Why did you fuffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needlefs jealoufy?
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.
Small jealoujzes, 'tis true, inflame defire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. Dryden.
2. Sufpicious fear.

The obftinacy in Effex, in refufing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his jealoufy, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. Clarend.
3. Sufpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. v. n. [Of uncertain etymology.] To fcoff; to flout ; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in fport to jeer at me.
Herbert.
Abftain from diffolute laughter, petulant uncomely jefts, loud talking, and jeering, which are called indecencies and incivilities.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
To Jeer. v.a. To treat with fcoffs,
My children abroad are driven to difavow me, for fear of being jeered.

Howel's England's Tears.
Jeer. n.f. [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt ; biting jeft; flout ; jibe; nlock.

Midas, expos'd to all their jeers,
Had loft his art, and kept his ears.
They tipt the forehead in a jeer,
As who fhould fay - fhe wants it here;
She may be handfome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch.
Swift.

Iéerer. n.f. [from jeer.] A fcoffer; a fcorner; a mocker
Je'eringly. adj. [from jeering.] Scornfully; contemptuoufly; in mock; in fcoff.
He jeeringly demandeth, whether the fonorous rays are refracted? Derbam's Phyfico-Thcology.
Je'gat. n. f. A kind of faufage.
Ainfworth.
Jeho'vat. n. f. [חו'] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.
JEJU'NE. adj. [jejunus, Latin.]
I. Wanting ; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only fubftance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting fheweth that it is not jejune, or fcarce in fpirit. Bacon.
2. Hungry; not faturated.

In grofs and turbid ftreams there might be contained nutriment, and not jejune or limpid water. Brown's Vulgar Err. 3. Dry; unaffecting.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as fomewhat jejune.
Jeju'neness. n. $\int$. [from jejune.]

1. Penury ; poverty.

There are three caufes of fixation : the even fpreading both
parts, and the jejunenefs or extreme comminution of fpirits.
Bacon's Natural Hifory.
2. Drynefs; want of matter that can engage the attention:

Je'llied. adj. [See Gelly.] Glutinous; brought to a ftate of vifcofity.

The kifs that fips
The jellied philtre of her lips.
Cleaveland.
Jéley. n.f. [gelatinum, Latin. See Geily, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a flate of glutinoufnefs and vifcofity. They, diftill'd
Almoft to jelly with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and feak not to him.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
2. Swcetmeat made by boiling fugar in the gelly.

The defert came on, and jellies brought. King.
That jelly's rich, this malmfey healing;
Pray dip your whifkers. Pope's Sat. of Harace.
Je'nneting. n. $\int$. . [corrupted from funeting, an apple ripe in June.] A rpecies of apple foon ripe, and of a pleafant tafte. Mertimer's Husbaindry. Je'nnet. n.f. [See Gennet.] A Spanih horfe.

The Spanifh king prefents a jennet,
To fhew his love.
Prior.
To Je'opard. v. a. [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obfolete.

He had been accufed of Judaifm, and did boldly jeopard his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 Mac. xiv. 38. Je'opardous. adj. [from jeopardy.] Hazardous; dangerous. JE'OPARDY. n.f. [This word is fuppofed to be derived from j'ai perdu, or jeu perdu. Skinner and fofunius.] Hazard; danger ; peril. A word not now in ufe.

And would ye not poor fellow hip expel,
Myfelf would offer you $t$ 'accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful jeopardy. Fruberd's Tale.
Thy rage fhall burn thee up, and thou fhalt turn
To afhes ere our blood fhall quench that firc:
Look to thyfelf, thou art in jeopardy. Sbake/p. K. Jobn.
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compofitions a kind of poverty, or at leaft a cafualty or jeopardy. Bacon.
To Jerk. v. a. [zeneccan, Saxon.] To ftrike with a quick fmart blow; to lafh. It is fometimes written yerk.

I lack iniquity.
Sometimes to do me fervice : nine or ten times
I thought to've jerk'd him here under the ribs. Shakef. Othee!.
Baftings heavy, dry, obtufe,
Only dulnefs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the firits all a working.
To Jerk. v.n. To frike up; to accoft eagerly. This feems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor bluh, fhould he fome grave acquaintance meet ;
But, proud of being known, will jerk and greet. Dryden.
JERK. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. A fmart quick lafh.

Contemn the filly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the jerks of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly Glanv.

Wit is not the jerk or fling of an epigram, nor the feeming contradiction of a poor antithefis; neither is it fo much the morality of a grave fentence, affected by Lucan, but more fparingly ufed by Virgil. Dryden.
2. A fudden fpring; a quick jolt that fhocks or ftarts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a jerk,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. Ben. Jobnfon's Underwoods. Lobfters ufe their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly fwim backwards by jerks or fprings, reaching ten yards at once.

Grew.
Je'rken. n.f. [cýnzelkın, Saxon.] A jacket; a fhort coat; a clofe waiftcoat.

A man may wear it on both fides, like a leather jerkin. Shak.
Miftrefs Line, is not this my jerkin? Now is the jerkin under the line: now, jerkin, you are like to lofe your hair, and prove a bald jerkin. Sbakeffeare's Tempeft.

Unlefs we fhould expect that nature fhould nake jerkins and ftockings grow out of the ground, what could fhe do better than afford us fo fit materials for clothing as the wool of the fheep?

Miore's Antidote againgt Atbeifin. Imagine an ambaffador prefenting himfelf in a poor frize jerkin, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but fmall audience. Sturb's Sermons.

Then ftrip thee of thy carnal jerkin,
And give thy outward fellow a ferkin.
Hudibras, p. i:.
I walked into the fea, in my leathern jerkin, about an hour before high water. Gulliver's Trave's,
Je'rinn. n. f. A kind of hawk. Ainfworth. This \{hould be written gyrkin.
Je'rsey. n. f. [from the inland of 'forfey, where much' yarn is fpun.] Fine yarn of wool.
Jess. n. f. [gecte, French; getto, Italian.] Short ftraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which the is held on the fift.

Hanme'

If I prove her laggard,
Though that my jeffes were her dear heartfrings,
I'd whiftle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortunc.
Shakefpeare's 0
[See JASMINe.] A fracrant flower.
Je'ssamine. n.
Her goodly bofom, like a ftrawberry bed ;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breaft like lillies, ere their leaves be fhed;
Her nipples, like young bloffom'd jeffamines.
Sperifer.
Jeru'salem Aritichokes. n. f. Sunflower, of which they are a fpecies.
Ferufalcm artichokes are increafed by fmall off-fets, and by quartering the roots.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
To JEST. v. n. [geficulor, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Feft not with a rude man, left thy anceftors be difgraced.
Eccluy. vili. 4.
Fear you the boar, and go fo unprovided?
-You may jeft on ; but
I do not like thefe feveral councils.
Shakefp. Rich. III.
JEST. $n$. $f$ : [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raife laughter.

But is this true, or is it elfe your pleafure,
Like pleafant travellers to break a jeft
Upon the company you overtake?
Sbakefteare.
As for $j e f t$, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it ; namely, religion, matters of fate, and great perfons.

Bacon's Eflays.
No man ought to have the lefs reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scripturcs, becaufe idle and profane wits can break jefts upon them. Tillotfon's Sermons.
He had turn'd all tragedy to jeft.
2. The object of jefts; laughing-ftock.

If I fufped without caufe, why then make fport at me; then let me be your $j g f$, I deferve it. Shak. Mer. W. of Wind $f$.
3. Manner of doing or fpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ferious; game, not earneft.

That high All-feer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneft what $I$ begg'd in $j e f$. Sbakefp. R. III.
When his play-fellows chofe him their king, he fpoke and did thofe things in jeft, which would have become a king in earneft.

Grew's Cofinol.
Je'ster. n.f. [from feft.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks:

The fkipping king, he rambled up and down
With fhallow jeffers, and rafh bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and foon burnt.
Sbake§. Hinry IV
2. One given to farcafm.

Now, as a jefer, I accoft you,
Which never yet one friend has loft you.
Swift.
3. Buffoon; jackpudding.

Another fort of like loofe fellows do pals up and down, amonglt gentlemen, by the name of jefers; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many fealths, but alfo privy to many traitorous practices. Spenfer on Ireland
JET. n. f. [ [azat, Saxon; get, Dutch; gagates, Latin.]

1. Fet is a very beautiful foffil, of a firm and very even ffructure, and of a fmooth furface; found in maffes, feldom of a great fize, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain refembling that of wood. The ancients recommend jet in medicine; but it is now ufed only in toys. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the jet is but moderately fo. Hill.
Black, forfooth; coal-black, as jet. Shake $\int$ p. Henry VI.
There is more difference between thy flefh and hers, than between jet and ivory. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet
Of feed-pearl, ere fhe bath'd her there,
Was known as black as jct.
One of us in glafs is fet,
One of us you'll find in jet.
Under flowing jet,
Drayton.

Of funny ringlets, or of circling brown,
The neck flight fhaded.
Thomfori's Summer.
2. [ $7 e t$, French.] A fpout or fhoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverfe way!
For fhould th' unfeen magnctick jets defcend
All the fame way, they could not gain their end.
Blackmore's Cration.
Thus the fmall jet, which hafty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope.
3. A yard. Obfolcte.

What orchard unrobbed efcapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their jet.
Tufer's Husbandry.
To Jet. v. n. [jetier, French.]

1. To fhoot forward; to fhoot out ; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to jet upon a prince's right?
Shakefp. Tit. Andr.
2. To ftrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he jets under his advanced plumes.

Sthakeff. Twelfth Night. 3. To jolt; to be flaken. [Yetter, French.]

Upon the jetting of a hackncy-coach the was thrown out of the hinder feat a.gainft a bar of iron in the forepart. Wijem
JE'TSAM. ? ${ }^{\prime} . \int_{\text {. [jetter, French.] Goods or orher things }}$
JE'Tson. $\}$ which, having been caft over board in a florm, or
after fhipwreck, are thrown upon the fhore, and belong to the lord admiral.

Bailey.
JE'TTY. alj. [fromjet.]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagafcar, are of a jetty black.

Biown's Vulgar Errours. Her hair
Adown her fhoulders loofely lay difplay'd,
And in her jetty curls ten thoufand Cupids play'd. Prior:
Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown;
Vied for his love in jetty bow'rs below. Pope's Dunciad.
JE'WEL. n. f. [jyaux, French; jervelen, Dutch.]

1. Any ornamient of great value, ufed commonly of fuch as are adorned with precious ftones.

Here, wear this jezvel for me ; 'tis my picturc. Shakef.
They found him dead, and caft into the ftreets;
An empty cafket, where the jezwel, life,
By fome damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. Shakef.
The pleafure of the religious man is an eafy and a portable pleafure, fuch an one as he carries about in his bofom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleafures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jezvel.
2. A precious ftorie; a gem.

Fewels too, ftones, rich and precious ftones;
Stol'n by my daughter! Shakefp. Merchant of l'enice. Proud fame's imperial feat
With jewels blaz'd, magnificently great.
3. A name of fondnefs; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewel to your fifters.
-Ye jewels of our father, with wafh'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Jewel-house, or Office. n.f. The place where the regal ornaments are repofited.

The king has made him
Mafter of the jewel-boule.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Je'weller. n.f. [from jervel.] One who trafficks in precious ftones.

Thefe grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a jeweller.

Bogle.
The price of the market to a jeweller in his trade is one thing; but the intrinfick worth of a thing to a man of fenfe is another.

L'Efrange.
I will turn jeweller: I haall then deal in diamonds, and all forts of rich ftones.

Addijon.
Jews-ears. n.f. [from its refemblance of the human ear. Skimner.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and varioufly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its fides are undulated, and in many places run into the hollow, fo as to reprefent in it ridges like thofe of the human ear. Its fubftance is tough like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of a difagreeable fmell and naufeous tafte. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, efpecially where they are decaying. It is not much ufed by phyficians; but the common people cure themfelves of fore throats with a decoction of it in milk.

Hill's Mat. Med.
An herb called jezus-ear groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and fometimes afhes: in warm water it fwelleth, and openeth extremely.

Bacon's Natural Hifiory. Jews-mallow. n.f. [corchorus, Latin.]

The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the ftalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a rofe: the pointal of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit, divided into five cells, filled with angular feeds. Ranzoolf fay's it is fown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. Miller.
Jews-stone. n. $\int$. An extraneous foffil, being the clavated fpine of a very large egg-hhaped fea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, fwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direciion; and its colour is a pale dufky grey, with a faint caft of dufky redifmnefs. It is found in Syria, lodged in a loofe fandy fone, or a marly very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been falfely recommended as a lithontriptick.

Hill's Mat. Med. Jews-harp. n.f. A kind of mufical inftrument held between the teeth, which gives a found lyy the motion of a broad
fpring of iron, which, being ftruck by the hand, plays againift the breath.
If. conjametion. [J戸F, Saxon.]

1. Suppofe that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.

Abfolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, ifs or ands.

Hooker, Preface.

## If that rebellion

Came like itfelf, in bafe and abject routs;
I fay, if damn'd commotion fo appear'd,
In his true, native, and molt proper fhape,
You, reverend father, and thefe noble lords,
Had not been here. Shakefpeare's Henry IV:
If they have done this deed, miy noble lord.
-If! talk'ft thou to me of ifs? Thou art a traitor. Sbak. This feeing of all things, becaufe we can defire to fee all things, he makes a proof that they are prefent to our minds; and if they be prefent, they can no ways be prefent but by the prefence of God, who contains them all.

Locke.
This is only an infallibility upon fuppofition, which amounts to this, that if a thing be true, it is impoffible to be falfe.

Tillatfon's Sermons, Preface.
All of them fuppofe the apofle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good; if fo be there were no refurrection

Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.
Tifiphone, that oft haft heard my pray'r,
Affift, if Oetlipus deferve thy care.
Whether or no.
Uncertain if by augury, or chance;
But by this eafy rife they all advance.
Pope's Statius.

She doubts if two and two make four
Dryden.
It can't-it may be-and it muft ;
To which of thefe muft Alma truft ?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting if fhe doubts or no.
3. Though I doubt whether; fuppofe it be granted that

Such mechanical circumftances, if I may fo call them, were not neceffary to the experiments.

Boyle.
I'gneous. adj. [igneus, Latin.] Firy; containing fire; enitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us ftill ignorant of the immediate way of igneous folutions.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 20. Icnípotent. adj. [ignis and potens, Latin.] Prefiding over fire. Pope's Homer.
$I^{\prime} G N I S ~ F A ' T U U S$. n. f. [Latin.] Will with the wifp; Jack with the lanthorn.
Vapours arifing from putrified waters are ufually called ignes fatui.

Newton's Opt.
To I'GNITE. v. a. [from ignis, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to fet on fire.

Take good firm chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it.

Grew's Mufoum.
IGNi'tion. n.f. [ignition, French; from ignite.] The act of kindling, or of fetting on fire.
The laborant ftirred the kindled nitre, that the ignition might be prefently communicated.

Boyle.
Thofe black circular lines we fee on difhes, and other turned veffels of wood, are the effects of ignition, by the preffure of an edged ftick upon the veffel turned nimbly in the lathe. Ray.
Ignítible. adj. [from ignite.] Inflammable; capable of being fet on fire.

Such bodies only frike fire which have fulphur or ignitible parts.

Brown's Vulgar Eirours. IG $\mathrm{NI}^{\prime}$ vomous. adj. [ignivomus, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and ignivomous mountains are fome of the moft terrible fhocks of the globe. Derhain's Plyyfico-Theology.
IGNO'BLE. adj. [ignoble, ignobilis, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illuftrious race. As when in tumults rife th' ignoble crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. Dryden.
2. Worthlefs; not deferving honour. Ufed of things or perfons.

The noble ifle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ftock graft with ignoble plants. Shak. Rich. III.
Iono'bly. adv. [from ignoble.] Ignominiounly; meanly; difhonourably; reproachfully; difgracefully.

To thefe, that fober race of men, whofe lives
Religious, titled them the fons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtuc, all their fame
Ignobly!
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. xi.
Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;
There fcatter'd o'er the fields ignobly fly. Dryden's En.
Ignominious. adj. [ignominieux, French; ignominiofus, Lat.
from igniminy.] Mean; fhameful; reproachful; difhonour-
able. Ufed both of perfons and things.
They with pale fear furpriz'd,

## Fled ignominious.

Milton.
Cethegus, though a traitor to the ftate,
And tortur'd, 'fcap'd this ignominious fate. Dryden's fuven. They gave, and fhe transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs fhould their inward foul difguife;
By ignominious arts, for fervile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and fhun their friends. Prior.

Nor has this kingdom deferved to be facrificed to one fingle, rapacious, obfcure, ignominious projector. Sruift.
IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. adv. [from ignominious.] Meanly; fcandalounly ; difgracefully ; fhamefully; reproachfully.
It is fome allay to the infamy of him who died ignominionfly to be buried privately.

South's Sermons.
I'GNOMINY. n. f. [ignominie, Fr. ignominia, Latin] Dif grace; reproach; fhane; infamy ; meannefs ; difhonour.

Adicu, and take thy praife with thee to heav'n;
Thy ignominy fleep with thee in the grave. Shakefp. H.IV. Strength from truth divided, and from juft,
Illaudable, nouglit merits but difpraife
And ignominy; yet to glory arpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy feeks famc. Milton.
Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with ignominy after conqueft. Addijon.
IGNORA'MUS. n.. . [Latin.]

1. Ignoramus is a word properly ufed by the grand inqueft impannelled in the inquifition of caufes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their confideration, when they miliike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the prefentment: the effect of which word fo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ftopped, and he delivered without farther anfwer.

Cowel.
20, A foolifh fellow; a vain uninftructed pretender. A low word.
Tell an ignoramus, in place and power, that he has a wit and an underftanding above all the world, and he fhall readily admit the commendation.

Soutb's Sermons.
I'gnorance. n.f. [ignorance, French; ignoratio, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unikilfulnefs.

If all the clergy were as learned as themfelves are that moft complain of ignorance in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the fame.

Hooker, b. v
Ignzarance is the curfe of God,
Know
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. Shakefp.
Still banih your defenders, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moft abated captives, to fome nation
That won you without blows! Shakefpcare's Coriolanus. If he have power,
Then veil your ignorance; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
If we fee right, we fee our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wife!
Prior.
2. Want of knowledge difcovered by external effect. In this fenfe it has a plural.

Forgive us all our fins, negligences, and ignorances. C. Pray. Punifh me not for my fins and ignorances. Tob. iii. 2
I'GNORANT. adj. [ignorant, French; ignorans, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninftructed; unenlightened.

So foolifh was I and ignorant, I was as a beaft. $P \int$. lxxiii. 22
Thy letters have tranfported me beyond
This ign'rant prefent time, and I feel now
The future in the inftant.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
In fuch bufinefs
Action is eloquence, and the eycs of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
He that doth not know thofe things which are of ufe for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know befides.

Tillotfon's Scrmons.
Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once ignorant, are flaves.
Pıpe.
2. Unknown; undifcovered

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge Thereof to be inform'd, imprifon't not
In ignorant concealment.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
3. Without knowledge of fome particular.

Let not judges be fo ignorant of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wife application of laws.

Bacon's Efays.
O vifions ill forefeen! Better had I
Liv'd ignorant of future! fo had borne
My part of evil only. Milton'
4. Unacquainted with. In a good fenfe.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not fhame.
Dryden.
5. Ignorantly made or done.

His fhipping,
Poor ignorant baubles, on our terrible feas
Like egg-fhells mov'd.
Sbakepeare.
I'gnorant. n.f. One untaught, unlettered, uninftructed.
Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous ignorants to preach!
Denlaim.
I'gnorantly. adv. [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unfkilfully ; without information.

The greateft and moft cruel foes we have,
Are thofe whom you would ignorantly fave.
When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed ad-

## I L E

mirably, we fometimes miftake his blunders for beauties, and are fo ignorantly fond as to copy after them.

Watts.
To Ignóre. v. a. [ignorer, French; ignoro, Latin.] Not to know; to he ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I ignored not the ftricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alleged
Philofophy would folidly be eftablifhed, if men would more carefully diftinguifh thofe things that they know from thofe that they ignore.
Ignóscible. adj. [ignofibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

Dict.
JIG n. $\int$. [giga, Italian ; geige, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light carelefs dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inftead of their warlike mufick, he appointed to them certain lafcivious lays and loofe jizs; by which he fo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fiescenefs.

Spenjer on Ireiand.

## As fiddlers ftill,

Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruft one more jig upon you.
Donne.
Pofterity fhall know that you dare, in thefe $j$ jg given times, to countellance a legitimate poem. Ben. "Jobnfon.
All the fwains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance refort.
The mufes blufh'd to fee their friends exalting
Thofe elegant delights of jig and vaulting.
Milt:n.

They wrote to her friends in the country,
Fenton.
dance a jig next Oetober in Wef that fhe forld
Another Phoebus, thy own Phobus reigns,
Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains.
To Jic. v.n. [from the noun.] To dance carelefly; to dance.

## Pipe.

 Expreffed in contempt.As for the jigging part and figures of dances, I count that little.

Locke.
JI'G-MAKER. n.f. [ jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily.
Your only jig-maker! what fhould a man do but be merry? Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
J'iggumbob. n.f. [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a flight contrivance in machinery

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs. Hudibras, p. iii.
JILT. n. $\int$. [gilia, Inandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. Lye. Perhaps from giglot, by contraction; or gillet, or gillot, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis alfo called jillet in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him: Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeft, gallant man,
To throw herfelf away on fools.
Otway's Orhhan.
2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an eafy monarch's care, Yilits rul'd the ftate, and ftatefmen farces writ.
To Jil.t. v.a. [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for another's fake: Dryden's fuvenal.
Tell a man, paffionately in love, that he is jilted; bring a fcore of witneffes of the falfehood of his miftrefs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers fhall invalidate all their teftimonies.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, jilt, and fham
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam.
Locke. Congreve the found intended to be expreffed.] To clink; to found correfpondently.

What fhould the wars do with thefe jingling fools? Shak With noifes
Of roaring, fhrieking, howling, jingling chains,
We were awak'd.
Sbakefpeare's Tempeft.
You ne'er with jingling words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble fubjects, great appear.
Smith.
What crowds of thefe, impenitently bold,
In founds and jingling fyllables grown old!
jíngle. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Correfpondent founds.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and jingles wit.

Dryden's Fables, Preface. 2. Any thing founding; a rattle ; a bell.

If you plant where favages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but ufe them juftly. Bacon's Effays.
Ine. n.f. [corrupted from aifle, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly aile.

Upward the columns fhoot, the roofs afcend,
And arches widen, and long iles extend.
Pope.
Ile. n. f. [aifle, French.] An ear of corn. Ainfworth. ILE'US. n. f. [Latin.]

The confequences of inflammation is an ileus, commonly
called the twifting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or infertion of one part of the gut within the other.

## $I^{\prime} L E X . n . \int$ [Latin.]

The ilex, or great fcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy fort of tree, and eafily raifed of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted, and is ufeful for ftocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and pallifadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable.

Mortimer.
Iliac. adj. [iliacus, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. The iliac paffion is a kind of convulfion in the belly.
Thofe who die of the iliac paffion have their bellies much fwelled.

Floyer on the Humours.
I'liac Pafion. n. f. A kind of nervous cholick, whofe feat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twifted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is alfo called the volvulus, from volvo, to roll.
Ilk. adv. [calc, Saxon.] Eke; alfo. It is ftill retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, ilk ane of you, every one of you. It alfo fignifies the fame; as, Macinitofb of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whofe furname and the title of his eftate are the fame.

Shepherds, fhould it not yfhend
Your roundels frefh, to hear a doleful verfe
Of Rofalind, who knows not Rofalind,
That Colin made? ilk can I you rehearfe.
Spenfer.
In.l. adj. [contracted from Evil, and retaining all its fenfes.]

1. Bad in any refpect; contrary to good, whether phyfical or moral; evil. See Lvit.

There's fome ill planet reigns ;
I muft be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an afpect more favourable. Sbakef. Winter's Tale.
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Neither is it ill air only that maketh an ill feat; but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours. Bacon's Efays.
Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be fad and ill-difpofed: others, of a jovial nature, difpofe them to be merry. Bacon.
2. Sick; difordered; not in health. I know not that evil is ever ufed in this fenfe.

You wifh me health in very happy feafon;
For I am on the fudden fomething ill. Shakef. Henry IV.
I have known two towns of the greateft confequence loft, by the governours falling $i l l$ in the time of the fieges. Temple. Ill. n. f.

1. Wickednefs.

Ill, to man's nature, as it fands perverted, hath a natural motion frongeft in continuance.

Bacon.
Young men to imitate all $i l i$ s are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's fhape they follow vice. Dryden's J̛uv.
Strong virtue, like ftrong nature, ftruggles ftill,
Exerts itfelf, and then throws off the ill. Dryden's Aureng. 2. Misfortune; mifery.

Who can all fenfe of others ills efcape,
Is but a brute at beft in human thape. Tate's Fuvenal.
Though plung'd in ills and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind defpair;
When preft by dangers, and befet with foes,
The gods their timely fuccour interpofe;
And when our virtue finks, o'erwheim'd with grief,
By unforefeen expedients bring relief.
A. Pbillips.

Ill. adv.

1. Not well ; not rightly in any refpect.

Ill at eafe, both fhe and all her train
The fcorching fun had borne, and beating rain. Diyoien. 2. Not eafily.

Thou defir'f
The punifhment all on thyfelf! alas!
Bear thine own firt; ill able to fufain
His full wrath, whofe thou feel'ft as yet leaft part,
And my difpleafure bear'ft fo ill. Miltor's Paradife Lof .
Ill bears the fex a youthful lover's fate,
When juft approaching to the nuptial ftate. Dryden.
Ill, fubftantive or adverb, is ufed in compofition to exprefs any bad quality or condition, which may be eafily underfood
by the following examples.
Ill. fubfantive.
Dangerous conjectures in ill breeding minds. Shak. Hamiet. I have an ill divining foul:
Methinks I fee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.
Sbakejpearc.
No look, no laft adieu before he went!
In an ill boding hour to flaughter fent.
Dryd. IEn
I know
The voice ill boding, and the folemn fonnd.
Pbillips.
He may ftrew
The wifeft prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill defigning men.

Swift's Examiner.

Your ill meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal fricnds and gnieft,
Appointed to await me thirty fpies.
Who, threat'ning cruel death, confrain'd the bisie
To wring from me and tell to them n.y fecret. Mitit, Agon.
$\Lambda$ fpy diftinguifh'd from his airy ftand,
To bribe whofe vigilance, Acriflhus tol
A mighty fum of ill perfuading gold.
ILl. adverb.
Popes odyly
There founded an ill according cry of the enemies, and a
Wijd. xviii. 10.
My colleague,
Being fo ill affectcd with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in perfon. Ben. Johm. Catil.
The danger of the day's but newly gone,
And the examples
Of every minute's inftance, prefent now,
Have put us in thefe ill befeeming arms.
Shake fo. H. IV.
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would reftore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengift's ill bought aid, Dryd. K. Arthur.
We fimple toafters take delight
To fee our women's teeth look white ;
And ev'ry faucy ill bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.
Prior.
The ungrateful treafon of her ill chofen hufband overthrows her.

Sidney, b. ii.
Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and ill complexioned? It preys upon itfelf, and exhaufts the fpirits.

Collier on Envy.

## There grows,

In my moft ill compos'd affection, fuch
A ftanchlefs avarice, -that, were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands. Shakes. Macb. To what end this ill concerted lye,
Palpable and grofs?
Dryden's Don Sebraftian.
Our generals at prefent are fuch as are likely to make the beft ufe of their numbers, without throwing them away on any ill concerted projects. Addifon on the War.
. The fecond daughter was a peevifh, froward, ill conditioned creature as ever was. Arbutbnot's Hiftory of 'fobn Bull.

No Petfian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vefts, which, through their Thady fold,
Betray the ftreaks of ill diffembled gold. Dryd. Virg. Geor: You fhall not find me, daughter,
After the flander of moft ftep-mothers,

## Ill ey'd unto you.

I fee thy fifter's tears,
Thy father's anguifh, and thy brother's death,
n the purfuit of our ill fated loves.
Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.

Others ill fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life.
-Addion's Cato.
Plain and Prior. an artificial unoratefulnefs, and fuch fludied ways of being than fafioned.

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair Locke:
Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to feek it in an ill favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill.

Sidncy.
Near to an old ill favoured caftle they meant to perform their unknightly errand.

Sidncy, b.ii.
O, what a world of vile ill favour'd faults
Look handfome in three hundred pounds a year! Shakefp.
If a man had but an ill favoured nofe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the caufe to the prejudice of his education.

I was at her houfe the hour the appointed. And you fped, fir?
-Very ill favouredly. Sbakef. Merry Wives of Windf. He thook him ill favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wherefoever he came.

Howel's Vical Forreft.
They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deftroy ill formed and mif-fhaped productions.

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his ill got ftore. Dryd. Juven. Bid him employ his care for thefe my friends,
And make good ufe of his ill gotten power,
By fhelt'ring men much better than himfelf. Addif. Cato.
Ill govern'd paffions in a prince's breaft,
Hazard his private and the publick reft. Waller.
That knowledge of theirs is very fuperficial and ill grounded.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Ill grounded paffions quickly wear away;
What's built upon eftecin can ne'er decay.
Hither, of ill join'd fons and daughters born,
Waik.
Firft from the ancient world thefe giants came.
Milton.
Nor has he erred above once by an ill judged fuperfluity.
Gartl)'s Ovid
Did you never tafte delicious drink out of an ill looked veffel?

The match had been fo ill made for Piexirtus, that his ill leal life would have tumbled to deftruction, had there not come fifty to his defence.

Sidney, b. ii.
The works arc weak, the garrifon but thin,
Difpirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavcring on their ill mann'd walls. Dryden. He will not hear me out !
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their ill manner'd zeal.
Dryden.
Thefe are the product
Of thofe ill mated marriages thou faw'ft,
Where good with bad were match'd. Milt. Parad. Lef.
It is impoffible for the moft ill minded, avaritious, or cunning clergyman to do the leaft injultice to the meaneft co tager, in any bargan for tythes.

Soon as th' ill omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can defcribe th' amazement in his face! Diyden.
The eternal law of things muft not be altered; to comply with his ill ordered choice.

Lacke:
When you expore the fcene,
Down the ill organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards.
Off fly the vizards.
Sruift. For Phthia fix'd is my return; $\qquad$
Better at home my ill paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here fuftain the publick forn. Drjden. There motly images her fancy ftrike,
Figures ill pair'd, and fimilies unlike. $\quad$ Pope's Dunciad.
Sparta has not to boaft of fuch a Sparta has not to boaft of fuch a woman ;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her ill plăc'd love. Dryden. I flatl direct you better, a tafk for which I take myfelf not to be ill qualified, becaufe I have had more opportunities than many others to obferve what fources the follies of women are derived from.

Suift.
Actions are pleafing ar difpleafing, cither in themfelves, or confidered as a means to a greater and more defirable end: the eating of a well feafoned difh, fuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itfelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the confideration of the pleafure there is in healch and ftrength may add a new guft, able to make us fwallow an ill reliftied potion.

Blufhes, ill reftrain'd, betray
Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
The confcious fire the dawning blufh furvey'd,
And finiling thus befpoke the blooming maid. Pope's Ody f.
Behold the fruit of ill rewarded pain:
As many months as I fuftain'd her hate,
So many years is the condemn'd by fate: Dryden. The god inform'd
This ill fhap'd body with a daring foul.
'Dryden and Lee's Oeditus.
There was plenty enough, but the difhes were ill forted:whole pyrámids of fweetmeats for boys and women; but litthe of folid meat for men. . Dryden.

It does not belong to the prieft's office to impofe this name in baptifm: he may refufe to pronounce the fame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or ill founding names. Ayliffe. Ill fpirited Worfter, did we not fend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? Sbakep. H. IV,
From thy foolifh heart, vain maid, remove
An ufelefs forrow, and an ill ftarr'd love, .
Ah, why th' ill fuiting paftime muft I try
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free
Ill the gay fports with troubled hearts agree. Pope's Ody $f_{e}$
Holding of ill tafted things in the mouth will make a fmal falivation.

Grew's Cofmol. b. ii.
The maid, with downcaft eyes, and mute with grief, For death unfinifh'd, and ill tim'd relief, Stood fullen to her fuit.

Dryden's Ovid.
How fhould opinions, thus fettled, be given up, if there be any fufpicion of intereft or defign, as there never fails to be, where men find themfelves ill treated? Locke.
That boldnefs and fpirit which lads get amongft their playfellows at fchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudenefs and ill turned confidence; fo that thefe mifbecoming and difingenuous ways of fhifting in the world muft be unlearned. Locke.
IL, before words beginning with $l$, ftands for in.
Illa'chrymable. adj. [illachrymabilis, Latin.] Incapable of weeping.

Dick.
Illa'PSE. n.f. [illapfus, Latin.]
I. Gradual immiffion or cntrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reafon of the illapfe of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; fo the fouls of the bleffed, by the illapfe of the divine effence into them, fhall be all over divine.

Norris.
2. Sudden attack ; cafual coming.

Life is oft preferved
By the bold fwimmer in the fwift illapse
Of accident difaftrous.
Thomfori's Summir.

To ILLA'QUEATE. v. a. [illaqueo, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to enfnare.
I am illaquated, but not truly captivated into an affent to your conclufion.

More's Divine Dialogues.
IllaQuea'tion. n. f. [from illaqueate.]

1. The act of catching or enfnaring.

The word in Mathew doth not only fignify fufpenfion, or pendulous illaqueation, but alfo fuffocation. Brown's Vul. Err. 2. A fnare ; any thing to catch.

Illa'tion. n. f. [illatio, Latin.] Inference; conclufion drawn from premifes.
Herein there feems to be a very erroneous illation from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himfelf.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Illation fo orders the intermediate ideas as to difcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.
I'llative. adj. [illatus, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclufion.
In common difcourfe or writing fuch caufal particles as for, becaufe, manifeft the act of reafoning as well as the illative particles then and therefore. $W$ Watts.
Illa'udable. adj. [illaudabilis, Latin.] Unworthy of praife or commendation.

Strength from truth divided and from juft,
Illaudable, nought merits but difpraife. Milton's Par. Lof.
Illa'udably. adv. [from illaudable.] Unworthily; without deferving praife.

It is natural for all people to form, not illaudably, too favourable a judgment of their own country.

Broome.
Illégal. adj. [in and legalis, Latin.] Contrary to law.
No patent can oblige the fubject againft law, unlefs an illegal patent paffed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itfelf.
Illega'lity. $n_{0}$. [from illegal.] Contrariety to law.
He wifhed them to confider what votes they had paffid, of the illegality of all thofe commiffions, and of the unjuftifiablenefs of all the proceedings by virtue of them. C'arendon.
Ille'gally. adv. [from illegal.] In a manner contrary to law.
Illégible. adj. [in and legibilis, from lego, Latin.] What cannot be read.
The fecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and fo defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. Howel.
IllegJ'timacy. n. .f. [from illegitimate.] State of baftardry.
Illegi'timate. adj. [in and legitimus, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your flate;
For all the word is illegitimate.
Cleaveland.
Being illegitimate, I was deprived of that endearing tendernefs and uncommon fatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converfation of a parent.

Addifon's Spectator. Illegi'timately. adv. [from illegitimate.] Not in wedlock.
Illegitima'tion. n.f. [from illegitimate.] The fate of one not begotten in wedlock.
Richard III. had a refolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to difable their iflues, upon falfe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. Bac.
Ille'viable. adv. [lever, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.
He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obfolete and illeviable parts of charge.

Hale.
Illfa'voured. adj. Deformed. See the compofitions of IlL. adv.
Illfa'vouredly. adv. With deformity.
Illfa'vouredness. n.. . Deformity.
ILLI'BERAL. adj. [illiberalis, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of moft men is grown fo cold, and their religion fo illiberal.

King Cbarles.
2. Not munificent; not generous; fparing.

Yet fubfift they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nourifhment with an overfparing or illiberal hand.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
Illibera'lity. n. f. [illiberalitas, Lat. from illiberal.] Parfimony; niggardlinefs; want of munificence.
The illiberality of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with fhifts. Bac. Illíberaliy. adv. [from illiberal.] Difingenuouly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon furprize and incogitancy, illiberally retracts.

Decay of Piety.
IL LI'cit. adj. [illicitus, Latin; illicite, French.] Unlawful.
To Illi'ghten. v.n. [in and lighten.] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in Raleigh.

Corporeal light cannot be, becaufe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we fee the air illightened.

Raleigh.
Illi'mitable. adj. [in and limes; Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Alhough in aduration of idols, unto the fubtiler heads, the worthip perhaps niight be fymbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whofe credulity is illimitable, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. Brourn's Vu. Erro

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firft th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The illimitable void!
Thoimfon's Summer.
Illímitably. adv. [from illimitable.] Without fufceptibility of bounds.
Illimited. adj. [in and limes, Latin; illimité, French.] Unbounded; interminable.
Illi'mitedness. n. f: [from illimited.] Exemption from all bounds.

The abfolutenefs and illimitedne/s of his commiffion was generally much fpoken of. Clarendon, b. viii.
ILLI'TERATE. adj. [iliteratus, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught ; unlearned; unenlightened by fcience.
The duke was illiterate, yet had learned at court to fupply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beft inffruments of experience. Wotton.

Th' illiterate writer, empirick like, applies
To minds difeas'd unfafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in fchools, where knowledge firft began, Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and paffions in their caufe,
And fanme from fcience, not from fortune draws. Dryder.
In the firft ages of Chriftianity not only the learned and the wife, but the ignorant and illitirate embraced torments and death.
Illi'terateness. n.f. [from illitcrate] Willot jon's sermons. ignorance of fcience.
Many acquainted with chymiftry but by report, have, from the illiteratenefs and impoftures of thofe that pretend fkill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art.

Bogle.
Illi'terature. n. $f$. [in and literature.] Want of learning. The more ufual caufes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, i.literature, or inability for the difcharge of that facred function, and irreligion.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Illness. n. $f_{!}^{!}$[from ill.]

1. Badnefs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prifon-doors fet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ftay, by the illmefs of the weather. Locke.
2. Sicknefs; malady; diforder of health.

On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this illnefs, he had received the facrament.

Atterlury's Sermions.
Since the account her majefty received of the infolent beha-
viour of the faction, during her late illnefs at Windfor, fhe hath been willing to fee them deprived of all power to do mifchief.
3. Wickednefs.

Thou would be great ;
Art not without ambition; but without
The illnefs fhould attend it.
The illnefs fhould attend it.
Shakefp. NIacbeth.
Illna'ture. n.f. [ill and nature.] Habitual malevolense; want of humanity.
Illnature inclines a man to thofe astions that thwart and four and difturb converfation, and confifts of a pronenefs to do ill turns, attended with a fecret joy upon the fight of any mifchief that befals another, and of an utter infenfibility of any kindnefs done him.

South's Sermons.
Illna'tured. adj. [from illnature.]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindnefs or goodwill; mifchievous.
Thefe ill qualities denominate a perfon illnatured, they being fuch as make him grievous and uneafy to all whom he deals and aflociates himfelf with.

South's Sermons.
Stay, filly bird, th' illnatur'. $d$ tafk refufe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news.
Addifon's Orid.
It might be one of thofe illnatured beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleafure in filling them with groundlefs terrors. Atterbury's Sermons.
2. Pbillips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to aulture.

The fondly ftudious of increafe,
Rich foreign mold on their illnatur'd land
Induce.
Philiips.
Illna'turedly. ad'r. [from illnatured.] In a peevifh, froward manner.
Illna'turedness. n. f. [from illnatured.] Want of aikindly difpofition.
Illógical. adj. [in and logical.]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reafoning.

One of the diffenters appeared to Dr. Sanderifon fo hold and illogical in the difpute, as forced him to fay he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and lefs abilities.
2. Contrary to the rules of reafon.

Reafon cannot difpute and make an inference foutterly illogical.

Decay of Pis'
Illógically. adv. [from illogical.] In a manner contraty to the laws of argument.

To Illu'de. v. a. [illudo, Latin.] To deccive; to mock; to impofe on; to play upon; to torment by fome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, fometimes he frook him ftrait,
And falred of this blow, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ illude him with fuch bait. F. $\mathfrak{Q}^{u}$. In vain we meafure this amazing fphere,
While its circumference, fcorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd fpace, illudes our vanquifh'd thought. Pri.
To Illu'me. v. a. [illuminer, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon fame ftar, that's weft ward from the pole,
Had made his courfe t'illume that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns.
Shakefp. Ham'er. 2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken.
Betoken.
To Illu'mine, v. a. [illuminer, French ] Thomfon's Summer.
I. To enlighten ; to fupply with light.

To confirm his words, out glew
Millions of flaming fwords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the fudden blaze
Far round illumin'd hell. Milton's Paradije Loft, b. i.
What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raife and fupport! Milt. Par. Loft.
2. To decorate ; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honeft line;
O let my country's friends illumine mine. Pope.
To ILLU'MINATE. v. a. [illuminer, French; lumen, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to fupply with light

Do thou vouchfafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' illuminate my dim and dulled eyn.
No painting can be feen in full perfection, but as all nature is illuminated by a fingle light.

Wotton. He made the fars,
And fet them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' illuminate the earth and rule the night. Milt. Par. Lof.
Reafon our guide, what can fhe more reply
Than that the fun illuminates the fey;
Than that the fun illuminates the fky ;
Than that night rifes from his abfent ray,
And his returning luftre kindles day?
Prior.
2. To adorn with feftal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abufe the illuminated world with his impoftures. Sands's Travels.
When he illuminates the mind with fupernatural light, he Locke.
does not extinguifh that which is natural.
To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
4. To adorn wit

My health is infufficient to amplify there remarks, and to illuminate the feveral pages with variety of examples. Watts. Illumina'tion. n.f. [illuminatio, Lat. illumination, Fr. from illuminate.]

1. The act of fupplying with light.
2. That which gives light.

The fun is but a body illightened, and an illumination created.

Raleigb's Hifory of the World.
3. Feftal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are ftrew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with illuminations grac'd. Dryden's P.erf. 4. Brightnefs; fplendour.

The illuminators of manufcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work.

Felton on the Claficks.
5. Infufion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and pfalms are fuch kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a fudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical illumination are infpired. Hooker.
We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and bleffing for the illumination of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy ufes.

Bacon.
No holy paffion, no illumination, no infpiration, can be now a fufficient commifion to warrant thofe attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. Spratt's Sermons. Illúminative. adj. [illuminatif, Fr. from illuminate.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itfelf and other things be feen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the illuminative action of fire, and is not feen, is called air. Digby on Budies.
Illumina'tor. n.f. [from illuminate.]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whofe bufinefs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.
Illuminotors of manufcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. Felton. Illu'sion. n. $\int$. [illufio, Latin; illufion, Fr.] Mockery; falfe Show; counterfeit appearance ; errour.

That, diftill'd by magick nlights,
Shall raife fuch artificial fprights,
As, by the ftrength of their illufion,
Shall draw him on to his confufion.
Shake/p. Nacbeth.

There wanted not fome about him that would have perfuaded him that all was but an illufion. Baion's Henry VII. So oft they fell
Into the fame illufion; not as man;
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. Mitton's Parad. Loft. An excufe for uncharitablenefs, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the moft general and prevailing iliufion. Atterbury's Sermons.
Many are the iliufions by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into fecurity; and defeat their title to falvation.

Rogers's Sermons:
To dream once more I clofe my willing ejes;
Ye foft illufions, dear deceits, arife!
Pope.
We muft ufe fome illuffen to render a paftoral delightful; and this confifts in expofing the beft fide only of a fhepherd's life, and in concealing its miferies. $\quad$ Pope.
Illu'sive, adj. [from illufus, Latin.] Deceiving by falfe fhow.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dreft,
Illufive dreams in myftick forms expreft. Blackmore. While the fond foul,
Wrapt in gay vifions of unreal blifs,
Still paints th' illufive form. Thomfon's Spring
I'Llusory. adj. [from in and luforius, Latin; illufoire, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.
Subtilty, in thofe who make profeffion to teach or defend truth, hath paffed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, confifting for the moft part in nothing but the fallacious and illufory ufe of obfcure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. Locke.
To ILLU'STRATE. v. n. [illufro, Latin; illugrer, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illuftrates, when they fee all regal pow'r
Giv'n me to quell their pride. Milton's Paradife Loff.
Thee fhe enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illuftrating the noble lift.
Pbillips.
3. To explain; to clear ; to elucidate.

They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjuftifiable, or really falfe, illufrate matters of undeniable truth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Illustra'tion. n. f. [illuffration, Fr. from illugtrate.] Explanation; elucidation; expofition.
Whoever looks about him will find many living illuftrations of this emblem.

L'Eftrange:
Space and duration, being ideas that have fomething very abftrufe and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of ufe for their illufration. Locke.
Ileu'strative. adj. [from illufirate.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the fimile, or illuffrative argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. Brown
Illu'stratiyeiz. adv. [from illuffrative.] By way of explanation.
Things are many times dslivered hieroglyphically, netaphorically, illiffratively, and not with reference to action.

Brown's Vulgar Errcurs.
ILLU'STRIOUS, adj. [illuffis, Latin; illuftre, Fr.] Conficuous; noble; eminent for excellence.
In other languages the moft illuffrious titles are derived from things facred.

South's Sermons.
Of ev'ry nation, each illyfirious name,
Such toys as thofe have cheated into fame. Dryden's Juven.
Inlu'strious, y.. adrv. [from illufirious.] Confpicuoufly; nobly; eminently.
He difdained not to appear at feftival entertainments, that he might more illuffrioufly manifeft his chatity. Atterb. Sermons. Enjoy the glory to be great no more;
And carrying with you all the world can boaft,
To all the world illu/trioully are loft. Pope's Spring.
Illu'striousness. n. f. [from illuffrious.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
T'm. Contracted from I am.
$I_{M}$ is ufed commonly, in compofition, for in before mute letters. I'MAGE: n.f. [image, French; imago, Latin.]
I. Any corporeal reprefentation, generally uled of fatues; $\boldsymbol{2}$ ftatue; a picture.

Whofe is this image and fuperfcription? Mat. xxii. 20.
The one is too like an image, and fays nothing; and the other too like my Jady's oldeft fon, ever more talking. Sliakef. Thy brother I,
Even like a ftony image, cold, and numb. Shakefp. Tit. And.
The image of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the image of a religion.

Soutb's Sermons.
Still muft I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me lefs,
Becaule I could not boaft of images. Dryd. Tyrann. Love.
2. An idol; a falfe god.
3. A copy; reprefentation; likenefs.

To bear his image and tensw his glories! Shake $\sqrt{\beta}$. Hen. VI.

I have bewept a worthy hufband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrours of his princely femblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. Shakefp. R. III. The image of the jelt
I'll fhew you here at large. Shakefp. Mer. Wives of. Windlf. He made us to his image all agree;
That image is the foul, and that muft be,
Or not the maker's image, or be frec.
Dryden.
4. Semblance; fhow; appcarance

Deny to fpeak with me? They're fick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The images of revolt. Shakefpeare's King Lear. This is the man fhould do the bloody deed:
The imiage of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye.
Sbakefpeare's King Jobn.
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And prefent death in various forns appears. Dryden's 汭n.
5. An idea; a reprefentation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

Outcafts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful; foft, or great?
Prior.
When we fpeak of a figure of a thoufand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thoufand angles; but the image, or fenfible idea, we cannot diftinguif by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. Watts. To I'mage. v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial fubftances to be imaged, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? Dryden. Image to thy mind.
How our forefathers to the Stygian fhades
Went quick.
His ear oft frighted with the imag' $d$ voice
Of heav'n, when firft it thunder'd.
Pbillips.

If fate fome future bard fhall join
In fad fimilitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abfence to deplore;
And image charms he muft behold no more.
I'magery. n. f. [from image.]

1. Senfible reprefentations; pictures; ftatues.

Of marble ftone was cut.
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. $\because$ Fairy 2ueen. When in thofe oratories might you fee
Rich carvings, portraitures, and imagery;
Where ev'ry figure to the life exprefs'd
The godhead's pow'r. Dryden's Knight's Tale. Your gift fhall two large goblets be-
Of filver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high embors'd.
Dryden's Enn.
2. Show ; appearance.

What can thy imagery of forrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Haft thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? Prior. All the vifionary beauties of the profpect, the paint and imagery that attracted our fenfes, fade and difappear. Rogers.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantaftick imagery.

Taylor.
3. Copies of the fancy; falfe ideas; imaginary phantafms.

It might be a mere dream which he faw ; the imagery of
a melancholick fancy, fuch as mufing men miftake for a reality.

Atterbury's Sermons.
4. Reprefentations in writing; fuch defcriptions as force the image of the thing defcribed upon the mind.

I wifh there may be in this -poem 'any inftance of good imagery.
Ima'ginable. adj. [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Poffible to be conceived.
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what they cannot efteem.

South's Scrmons.
Men, funk into the greateft darknefs imaginable, retain fome fenfe and awe of a Deity...

Tillot fon's Sermons.
Ima'ginant. adj. [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body.

Bacon.
Ima'ginary. adj. [imaginaire, Freach, from imagine.]

1. Fancied; vifionary ; exifting only in the imagination.
Falfe forrow's eye,

Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. Shakefp. Expectation whirls me round:
Th' imaginary relifh is fo fweet,
That it enchants my fenfe. Sbakefp. Troilus and Creffida. Fortune is nothing elfe but a power imaginary, to which the fucceffes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety afcribed.

Raleighb's Hifiory of the World.
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I fuffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? Addijon's Cato.
Ima'gination. n.f. [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French, from imagine.]

1. Fancy ; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of reprefenting things abfent to one's felf or others.

Imagination I underftand to be the repreitentation of an individual thought. Imagination is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is paft; and of things prefent, or as if they were prefent: for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and at pleafure, as if one fhould imagine fuch a man to be in the veftments of a pope, or to have wings.

Bacon.
Our fimple apprehenfion of corporal objects, if prefent, is fenfe; if abfent, imagination: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies prefent us with its idea. Glanv. Scepf.

O whither fhall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this fo horrid fpectacle,
Which erft my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire imagination ftill purfues me, Milton's Agoniftes.
His imaginations were often as juft as they were bold and
$\qquad$ Dennis.
Where beams of warm inagination play,
The memory's foft figures melt away.
2. Conception ;-image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes défair darkens all her inaginations; fometimes the active paffion of love cheers and clears her invention. Sidn.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
$\therefore$ They often feel a world of reftlefs cares. Shakefp. R. III. Better I were diftract,
So fhould my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lofe
The knowledge of themfelves. Shakefp. King Lear.
We are apt to think that fpace, in itfelf, is actually boundlefs; to which imagination, the idea of fpace, of itfelf leads us.

Luck.
3. Contrivance; fcheme.

Thou haft feen all their vengeance, and all their imaginations againft me. Lam. iii. 60.
Ima'ginative. alj. [imaginatif, Fr. from imagine.] Fantaftick; full of imagination.
.Witches are imaginative, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. $\quad$ Bacon's Natural Hifory.

Lay fetters and reftraints upon the imaginative and fantaftick part, becaufe our fancy is ufually pleafed with the entertainment of fhadows and gauds. Taylor's Rule of living bily. To IMA'GINE. v.a. [imaginer, French; imaginar, Latin. $\bar{j}$. I. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thée, with imagin'd fpeed. Shakefpeare. Prefent feats
Are lefs than horrible imaginings.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
What are our ideas of eternity and immenfity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of imagined parts of duration $\cdots$ and expanfion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition?
2. To fcheme ; to contrive.

They intended evil againft thee, they imagined a mifchievous device.

Pf. xxi. If.
Ima'giner. n.f. [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that fuch an one fhould point in fuch a place of a garter that was held up; and ftill he did it, by firft telling the imaginer, and after bidding the actor think.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Imbécile. adj. [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting ftrength of either mind or body.
To Imbe'cile: v. a. [from the adjective. This word is cor.ruptly written embezzle.] To weaken a fock or fortune by clandeftinc expences or unjuft appropriations.
Princes muft in a fpecial manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not fuffering their perfons to be oppreffed, or their ftates imbeciled.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Imbecillity. n. f. [imbecillité, French.] Weaknefs; feeblenefs of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth imbecility and imperfection.

Hooker, b. iv.
No imbecility of means can prejudice the truth of the promife of God herein. Hooker.
We that are ftrong muft bear the imbecility of the impotent, and not pleafe ourfelves.

Hooker.
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worfe in itfelf, is notwithftanding now, by reafon of common imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. Hookre.

Strength would be lord of imbecility,
And the rude fon would ftrike his father dead. Shakefpeare. Imbecility, for fex and age, was fuch as they could not lift up a hand againft them. King Charles.
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a ftrange imbecility immediately feized and laid hold of him.

Woodward's Natural Hifory.
To lMBI'BE. v. a. [imlibo, Latin ; imbiber, French.]

1. To drink in ; to draw in.

A pot of afhes will receive more hot water than cold, forafmuch as the warm water imbibeth more of the falt. Brozun.

The torrent mercilefs imbibes
Commiffions, perquifites, and bribes.
Swift.

## Illumin'd wide,

The dewy-fkirted clouds imbibe the funt Thomfon's Autumn. 2. To admit into the mind.

Thofe, that have imbibed this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gofpel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promifes.

Hammond.
It is not eafy for the mind to put off thofe confufed notions and prejudices it has imbilied from cuftom.

Locke.
Converfation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and fets them free from many prejudices we are ready to imbibe concerning them. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. 3. To drench; to foak. This fenfe, though unufual, perhaps unexampled, is neceffary in the Englifh, unlefs the word imbue be adopted, which our writers feem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruft, which is an carth taftelefs and indiffolvable in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick falt. Newton.
Imbírer. n. f. [from imbibe] That which drinks or fucks.
Salts are ftrong imbibers of fulphureous fteams. Arbuthnot.
Imbibi'tion. $n f$. [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act of fucking or drinking in.

Moft powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reafon is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. Bacon

Heat and cold have a virtual tranfition, without communication of fubftance, but in moifture not; and to all madefaction there is required an imbibition. Bacon's Natural Hifory.

A drop of oil, let fall upon a fheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and fome tranfparency, will appear much darker than the reft; many of the incident beams of light being now tranfmitted, that otherwife would be refected. Boyle.
To ImBi'tTER. v. a. [from bitter.]

1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleafure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguifh their paffions which imbitter their lives, and deprive them of their thare in the happinefs of the community Addifon's Freeholder.
Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of this life than fhame ?

South's Sermons.
3. To exafperate.

To Imbóny. v. a. [from body.]

1. To condenfe to a body.
2. To inveft with matter.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form imbody' $d_{3}$ and array'd
With robes of light.
Dryden.
Though affiduity in the moft fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialifed fpirits, yet is it more than our embrdied fouls can bear without laffitude.

Glanv. Scepf.
3. To bring together into one mafs or company.

I by vow am fo embodied yours,
That fhe which marries you muft marry me. Shakefpeare. Never fince created, man
Met fuch imbodied force, as nam'd with thefe,
Could merit more than that fmall infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. i.
Under their head embody'd all in one. Milt. Par. Lojf.
Then Claufus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops embodied, from the Sabine land. Dryden's En.
4. To inclofe. Improper.

In thofe ftrata we fhall meet with the fame metal or mineral imbodied in ftone, or lodged in coal, that elfewhere we found in marle.

Wodzvard's Natural Hifiory.
To Imbódy. v. n. To unite into one mals; to coalefce.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lofe
The divine property of her firft being.
Milion.
The idea of white, which fnow yielded yefterday, and another idea of white from another frow to-day, put together in your mind, imbody and run into one. Locke.
To Imbo'is. v. n. [from boil.] To exeftuate; to effervefce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

With whofe reproach and odious menace,
The knight imboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan foon unbrace
His grafping hold.
Fairy 2 ueen.
ToImbo'LDen. v. a. [from bold.] To raife to confidence; to encourage.

> 'Tis neceffary he fhould dic :

Shak. Timom.
Nothing imboldens fins fo much as mercy.
I think myfelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath fomething imboldened me to this unfeafoned intrufion.

Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
I was the more imboldened, becaufe I found I had a foul congenial to his.

Dryden.
Nor fight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by difpair, he ftood at bay. Dryden's En.
Their virtues and fuperior genius imboldened them, in great exigencies of ftate, to attempt the fervice of their prince and country out of the common forms.

Swift.

To timbósom. v. a. [frombrfomi]

1. To hold on the bofom; to cover fondly with the forks of one's garment ; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in blifs imbofom'd fat the fon. Milion's Par. Lof. Villages imbof cm'd foft in trees,
And fuiry towns by furging columius mark'd. Thombon.
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad defire, his late embifom'd gueft,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurff.
Sidney.
Who glad $t$ ' embofom lifs affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. Fuiry Quen.
To Imbo'und. v.a. [from bound.] To inclofe; to fhut i:1.
That fweet breath,
Which was embounded in this beautenus clay. Shak. K. Jol.n.
To Imbo'w. v. a. [from bow.] To arch; to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imborved with gold and gorgcous ornament. Fairy Queen.
Imbowed windows be pretty retiting places for conference:
they keepboth the wind and fun off.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the fudious cloifter's palc,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar mafly proof.
MBó WMENT, n. f. [from imbow.]
Arch ; vault.
Milton.
IMBO WMENT. n. \%. [from imbow.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not fo much as any embowment near any of the walls left. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
To Imbo'wer. v. a. [from bower_] To cover with a bower; to fhelter with trees.

And ftooping thence to Ham's cmbowering walks;
In fpotlefs peace retir'd.
To Imbrángle. v. a. To intangle. A low word.
With fubtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are imbir angled,
The more they ftir, the more they're tangled. Hudibras:
Imbricated. adj. [from imbrex, Latin:]. Indented with concavities ; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.
Imbrica'tion. n. f. [imbrex; Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument; adorned with
neat imbrications, and many other fineries. Derham.
Tolmbrówn. v. a. [from brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obfcure; to cloud.

Where the morning fun firft warmly finote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd fhade
Imbruwn'd the noontide bow'rs. Milton's Paradife Lof. The walking crew,
At thy requeft, fupport the miry fhoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt imbrown'd;
And in thy pocket gingling half-pence found.
Another age fhall fee the golden ear
Imbrown the flope, and nod on the parterre. Poie.
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ftands: Pope.
To Imbru'e. v.a. [from in and brue.]

1. To fteep; to foak ; to wet much or long.

Thou mad'f many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds embru'd, Spenfer.
And by thy cruel darts to thee fubdu'd.
There ftreams a fpring of blood fo faft
From thofe deep wounds, as all embr'u'd the face
Of that accurfed caitiff. Danicl's Civil War.
The mercilefs Turks, embrued with the Chriftian blood, were weary of flaughter, and began greedily to feck after the fpoil.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whofe arrows in my blood their wings imbrue. Sandys. Lucius pities the offenders,
That would embrue their hands in Cato 's blood. Addifon.
Lo! thefe hands in murder are imbru'd,
Thofe trembling feet by juftice are purfu'd.
Thefe, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monfter from afar defcry'd,
Two bleeding babes depending at her fide ;
Whofe panting vitals, warm with life, the draws,
And in their hearts embrues her cruel claws.
His virgin fword 府gyfthus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood atton'd for blood. Pope. A good man chufes rather to pafs by a verbal injury than imbrue his hands in blood.
clarifla.
2. To pour; to emit moifture. Obfolete.

Some bathed kiffes, and did oft embrue
The fugar'd liquor through his melting lips. Fairy 2 ucch. To Imbru're. v. $a$. [from brute.] To degrade to brutality. I, who erft contended
With gods to fit the higheft, am now conftrain'd
Into a beaft; and mix with beftial flime,
This effence to incarnate and imbrute. Milion's Par. Logf.
To Imbrutre. v. ne To fink down to brutality.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till fhe quite lofe
The divine property of her firft being.

To Imbu'e. v. a. [imbuo, Latin. This word, which feems wanted in our language, has been propofed by feveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reft. 1mbu, French, the participial adj. is only ufed.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.
. I would render this treatife intelligible to every rational man, however little verfed in \{cholaftick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer paffage, than among thofe that are deeply imbued with other principles. Cloaths which have once been throughly embued with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. Boyle.

Where the mineral matter is great, fo as to take the eye, the body appears imbued and tinctured with the colour.' $W_{\text {Vod }}$ iw.
To Imbu'rse. v. a. [bourfe, French.] To fock with money. This fhould be emburfe, from embourfer, French.
Imitabillity. n. $\int$. [imitabilis, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.
According to the multifarioufnefs of this imitability, fo are the poffibilities of being. IMitable. adj. [imitabilis, Latin; initable, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the moft bafe men, and feparate from all imitable qualities, attain to honour but by an obfervant flavifh courfe? Raleigh's Hiflory of the World. ${ }^{-}$As acts of parliament are not regarded by hoot imitable.writers, I account the relation of them improper for hiftory: Hayw.
2. Poffible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower ftations of life, are more ufeful, as being imitable by greater nambers. Aticebury.
To I'mitate. v. a. [imitor, Latin; imiter, French.]

1. To copy ; to endeavour to refemble.

We imitate and practife to make fwifter motions than any out of your mukets.

Bacon.
Defpife wealth, and imitate a god. Cowley.
I would carefs fome fableman of note,
$\therefore$ And imitate his language and his coat."
Man of Tafte.
2. To counterfeit
-.
This hand appear'd a mining fword to wield,
: And that fuftain'd an innitated thield. Dryden's En:
3. To purfue the courfe of a compofition, fo as to ufe parallel images and examples.

For fhame! what, imitate an ode!
Gay.
IMITA'TION, n.f. [imitatio, Latin; imitation, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to refemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleafure, á lively imitation of it, either in poetry.or painting, muft produce a much greater; for both thefe arts are not only true imitations of nature, but of the beft nature.
2. That which is offered as a copy.
3. A method of tranllating loofer than paraphrafe, in which modern examples and illuftrations are ufed for ancient, or domeffick for foreign.

In the way of imitation, the tranfator not only varies from the words and fenfe, but forfakes them as he fees occafion; and, taking only fome general hints from the original, runs divifion on the groundwork. Dryden.
I'mitative. adj. [imitativus, Latin.] Inclined to copy.
This temple, lefs in form, with equal grace,
Was imitative of the firf in Thrace.
Dryden.
Imita'tor. n.f. [Latin; imitateur, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to refemble a nother.
Imitators are but a fervile kind of cattle, fays the poet. Dry.
Imma'culate. adj. [immaculatus, Latin; immaculé, Fr.]

1. Spotlefs; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment immaculate and blamelefs, was to teach the gofpel of Chrift.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love fincere, his thoughts immaculate. Shakefpeare. The king, whom catholicks count a faint-like and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. Bacon.

Were but my foul as pure
From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold
One more immaculate.
Denham's Soiby.
2. Pure ; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, immaculate, and filver fountain,
From whence this fream, through muddy paflages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himfelf. Sbakeef. Rich. II.
To Imma'nacle. v.a. [from manacle.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can't not touch the freedom of my mind With all thy charms, although this corporal rind Thou haft immanal'd
Imma'Ne. adj. [immanis, Latin.] Vaft; prodigioufly gieat.
I'mimanent. alj. [immanent, French; in and manco, Latiil.] Intrinfick; inherent; internal.
Judging the infinite effence by our narrow felves, we afcribe intellections, volitions, and fuch like immanent actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. Glanv. Scepf. What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grofly contrary to the very firt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divinc Nature to ftate or fuppofe any new immancht act in God.

Imma'fifest. adj. [in and manififi.] Not maniferf; not plain.
A time not much unlike that which was before time, -anizianifolt and unknown. Brown's Vulgar Errur.
Immásity. n. f. [immanitas, Latin.] Barbarity; favagenefs.

It was both impious and unnatural,
$\cdots$ That fuch imnanity and bloody ifrife

- Should reign among profeffors of one faith. Sbakef. H. VI.

Immarce'ssible. adj: [in and marcefco, Latin! ] Unfad
ing. . . . . . Dick.
IMMA R'TIAL. adj. [in and nartial:] Not warlike.
My pow'rs are unfit,
Myfelf immartial.
Chapman's Odyfes.
To Imma'sK. a. [in and mafl.] To cover; to difguife.
I have cafes of buckram for the nonce, to imma $R$ our not I have cafes of buckram for the nonce, to imma $h_{k}$ our noted outward garments.' Shakefpearés Eenry IV.
Immátériál. adj. [immateriel, Fr. in and maderia, Eatin.]

1. Incorporeal; diftinct from matter; void of matter.

- Angels are fpirits immatirial and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of thofe facred palaces, where there is nothing bit light and immortality; no fhadow of matter for teais, difcontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable pafforis to work upon ; but all joy, tranquillity; and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell.

Hookis.
A's then the foul a fubftance hath alone,
Befides the body, in which the is confin'd;
So hath the rot a body of her own,

- But is a fpirit, and immaterial mind. Davies.
Thofe inmaterial felicities we expect, fuggeft the neceffity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us.

Dica of Piety.
No man that owns the exiftence of an infinite pirit can doubt of the poffibility of a finite fpirit; that is, fuch a thing as is immaterial; and does not contain any principle of corruption. Tillotfon's Serinons.
2. Unimportant ; without weight ; impertinent; withour relation. This fenfe has crept into the converfation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.
Immatékiality. n. f. [from immaterial.] Incorporcity; diftinctnefs from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a fpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. Watts,
Immate'rially. adv. [from immateriäl.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The vifible fpecies of things ftrike not our fenfes immaterially; but ftreaming in corporal rays; do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they fow, and the medium through which they pars. Browin's Vulgar Errours.
Immate'rialized, adj. [from in and materia, Latin.] Diftinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though affiduity in the molt fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized fpirits, yet is it more than our imbodied fouls can bear without laffitude. Glanv. Scepf. Immate'rialness. in.f. [from immaterial.] Diftinctinefs from matter.
Immaterriate. adj. [in and matcria, Latin.] Not confifting of matter ; incorporeal; without body It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and inmmateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. Bacon. After a long enquiry of things immerfe in matter, I interpofe fome object which is immateriate, or lefs materiate; fuch as this of founds.
IMMATU'RE. adj. [immaturus, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulinefs or completion.

The land enterprize of Panamia was an ill meafured and immature counfel; for it was grounded upon a falfe account, that the paffages were no better fortified than Drake had left them.

Bacin
This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your inmature diffenfion ceafe,
Sit quiet.
Dryden
3. Hafty ; early; come to pafs before the natural tinie.

We are pleafed, and call not that death immatire, if a man lives 'till feventy. T'aylor's Rule of living boly.
Immatúrely. ado. [from inmature.] Too foon; too carly; before ripenefs or completion.
Immatu'reness. 'n.f. [from inmature.] Unripenefs; inImmaturaty. $\}$ completenefs; a fate fhort of completion. I might reafonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity of age and judgment. Glan. Immeabi'lity. n. f. [imaneabiiis, Latin.] Want of power to pals.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, vifcidity, and confequently inmmability of the juices. Arbutbnot. Imméasurfable. adj. [in and imafure.] Inmenfe; not to be meafured; indefinitely extenfive.
Churches reared up to an height immenfurable, and adorned with far more beauty in their reftoration than their founder3 before had given them.

Hookcr.

## 1 M M

## From the fhore

They view'd the valt immeafurable abyfs,
Outrageous as a fea, dark, wafteful, wild. Milt. Par. Lof. Immeafurable ftrength' they might behold
In me, of wildom nothing more than mean. Milt. Agonift.
What a glorious fhow are thofe beings entertained with, that can fee fuch tremendous objects waudering through thofe immicafurable depths of ether?

Addijon's Guardian.
Nor friends are there, nor veffels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' immenfurable way. Pope's. Ody fey.
Imméasurably. adv. [from immeafurable.] Immenfely; beyond all meafure.
The Spaniards immeafurably bewail their dead. Spenfer. There ye fhall be fed, and fill'd
Intmeafurably; all things fhall be your prey. Milt. Pa. Lof. Immecha'nical.. adj. [in and mechanical.] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.
We have nothing to do to fhow any thing that is immechanical , or not according to the eftablifhed laws of nature. Cheyne.
Imme'diacy. n. f. [immediateté, French, from: immediate.]
Perfonal greatnets; power of acting without dependance. This is a harth word, and fenfe peculiar I believe to Shakefpeare. He led our: pow'rs,
Bore the commiffion of my place and perfon;
The which immediacy may well ftand up,
And call ittelf your brother.
Sbakef. King Lear.
Immédiate. adj. [immediat, French; in and medius, Latin.]

1. Being in fuch a ftate with refpect to fomething elfe as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Mofes mentions the immediate caufes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental caufes, that conftitution of the heavens.
2. Not acting by fecond caufes.

It is much to be aferibed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleafure.
3. Inftant; prefent with regard to time. Prior therefore fhould not have written more immediate.

Inmediate are my needs, and my relief
Muft not be toft and turn'd to me in words,
But find fupply immediate.
Shakefp. Timon.
Death denounc'd that day,
Which he prefumes already vain, and void,
Becaufe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By fome immediate ftroke.
But fhe, howe'er of vict'ry fure,
But the, hotwe'er of vict'ry fure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more immediate pow'r, Calls cruel filence to her aid.
Immédiately. adv. [from immediate.]
I. Without the intervention of any other caufe or event.

God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himfelf, or mediately by the hands of the bihop, is that which vefts the whole property of a thing in God. South's Sermons.
2. Inftantly; at the time prefent; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to flip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. Sbakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
Immédiateness. n.f. [from immediate.]
I. Prefence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from fecond or intervening caufes.

Imme'dicable. adj. [immediabilis, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

> My griefs ferment and rage,

Nor lefs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and fefter, and gangrene
To black mortification.
Milton's Agonifes:
Imme'morable. adj. [immemorabilis, Latin.] Not worth remembering.
Immemorial. adj. [immemorial, French; in and memoria, Latin.] Paft time of memory; fo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.
By a long immemorial practice, and prefcription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrify, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at firft practice of it, they themfelves knew to be a cheat.

South's Sermons. South's Sermons.
All the laws of this kingdom have fome memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for fome obtained their force by immemorial ufáge or cuftom. Hale.
IMME'NSE. adj. [immerife, Fr. immenfu, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodnefs infinite! goodnefs immenfe!
That all this good of evil fhall produce! Milt. Parad Loft.
As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, fo infinite or immenfe effence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing diftinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we fpeak of immenfity, and of God as of an im-
menfe being.
IMME'NSELr. adv. [from immenfe.] Infinitely; without mea-
Grew's Cof mol. fure.

We fhall find that the void fpace of our fyftem is immenfely bigger than all its corporeal mals.

Imme'nsity. n. f. [immenfití, French.] Unbounded greatnefs; infinity.
By the power we find in ourfelves of repeating, as often as
we will, any idea of fpace, we get the idea of iminenfity. Locke He that will confider the immenfity of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconfiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other manfions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. Locke.

All thefe illuftrious worlds,
And millions which the glafs can neer defery,
Loft in the wilds of vaft immonfity,
Are funs, are centers.
Blackin. ore's Creation.
Immensurabílity. n. $\int$. [from immenfurab'c.] Impoflibility; to be meafured.
IMME'NSURABLE. adj. [in and menfurabilis, Latin.] Not to be meafured.
To Imme'rge. v. a. [immergo, Latin] To put under water.
Imme'rit. n. $\int$. [immerite, Latin.] Want of worth; want of defert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expreffions of a paffion, reafon and my own immerit tell me it muft not be forme. Suckling.
IMME'RSE. adj. [immerfus; Latin.] Buried; covered; funk deep.

After long inquiry of things immerje in matter, I interpofe fome object which is immateriate, or lefs materiate; fuch as this of founds, that the intellect may become not partial. Bac. To Imme'rse. v.a. [immerfus, Latin.]

## 1. To put under water.

2. To fink or cover deep.

He flood
More than a mile immers' $d$ within the wood;
At once the wind was laid.
Drjden.
They obferved that they were inmerfed in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the fame manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. Woodw. Nat. Hiftury. 3. To keep in a fate of intellectual depreffion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of faints, fhould now have lefs appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring ftate or kingdom; whether they be fuch as continue ftill immerfed in the errours of the church of Rome, or fuch as are recovered out of them.

Addifon's Frechollier.
We are prone to engage ourfelves with the bufinefs, the pleafures, and the amufements of this world: we give ourfelves up too greedily to the purfuit, and immer $f_{e}$ ourfelves too deeply in the enjoyment of them. Atter bury's Sermons.
It is impoffible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immer $f$ ed in the enjoyments of this.

Atterbury's Sermoizs.
Immérsion. n. $\int$. [immerfio, Latin; immerfion, French.]
I. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the furface.

Achilles's mother is faid to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this immerfion.

Addijon's Guardian.
2. The ftate of finking below the furface of a fluid.
3. The ftate of being overwhelmed or loft in any refpect.

There are many perfons, who, through the heat of their lufts and paffions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an immerfion in the affairs of life, fwerve from the rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. Atterbury. Immethódical. adj. [in and metbedical.] Confufed; being without regularity; being without method.
M. Bayle compares the anfwering of an immethodical author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your fight he gives you the flip, and becomes invifible. Adaif. Immethódicaley. adv. [from immethodical.] Without method.
I'mminence. n.f. [from imminent.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. is word not in ufe.

I do not fpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all imminence, that gods and men
Addrefs their dangers in. Sbakefp. Troilus and Creflida. I'MMINENT. adj. [imminent, Fr. immminens, Lat.] Impending; at hand ; threatning. Always in an ill fenfe.
What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. Hlooker. Three times to-day
You have defended me from imminent death. Shakef. H. VI
Thefe fhe applics for warnings and portents
Of evils imminent; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will ftay at home to-day. Shakefpeare. To them preach'd
Converfion and repentance, as to fouls
In prifon, under judgments inminent. Milton's Par. Loff. Men could not fail without imminent danger and inconveniences. Pofe.
To Immingle. v.a. [in and mingte.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some

Some of us, like thee, through ftormy life
Toil'd, tempeft-beaten, ers we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace immingle charms. Thomf. Summer. Imminu'tion. n.f. [from imminuo, Latin.] Diminution; decreafe.

Thefe revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a providence continually overfee and fecure them from all alteration or imminution.

Ray on the Creation.
Immiscris'lity. n.f. [from immifible.] Incapacity of being mingled.
Immi'scrible. adj. [in and mifcible.] Not capable of being mingled. Clariffa.
lmmission. n.f: [immiffio, Latin.] The act of fending in; contrary to emiffion.
To Immi't. v. n. [immitto, Latin.] To fend in.
To Immíx. v.a. [in and mix.] To mingle.
Samfon, with thefe immixt, inevitably
Pull'd down the fame deftruction on himfelf. Milton.
Immixable. adj. [in and mix ] Impoffible to be mingled.
Fill a glafs fphere with fuch liquors as may be clear, of the
Immobi'lity. n. f. [immobilit'́, French, from immobilis, Latin.] Unmoveablenefs; want of motion; refiftance to motion.

The courfe of fluids through the vafcular folids muft in time harden the fibres, and abolifh many of the canals; from whence drinefs, weaknefs, immobility, and debility of the vital force.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
IMMO'DERATE. adj. [immoderé, Fr. immoderatus, Latin.] Exceffive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the prefervation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent paffions, or diffracted with immoderate cares. Ray on the Creation.
Immóderately. adv. [from immoderate.] In an exceffive degree.

Immoderately the weeps for Tybalt's death. Shakefpeare. It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, fucking out the moifture that was the cement of its parts, drying it immoderately, and chapping it. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Immodera'tion. n.f. [immoderation, Fr. from immoderate.] Want of moderation ; excefs.
Immo'dest. adj. [immadefte, French; in and modef.] .

1. Wanting fhame; wanting delicacy or chaftity.

She railed at herfelf, that the fhould be fo immodeft to write to one that fhe knew would fout her.

Shake/peare.
2. Unchafte; impure.

Immodeff deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we profribe the leaft immodeft. thought.. ... Dryden. 3. Obfcene.
'Tis needful that the moft immodef word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd, Comes to no farther ufe
But to be known and hated. Shakefpeare's HenryIV.
4. Unreafonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

Immo'desty. n.f. [immodefie, French, from immodeft.] Want of modefty ; indecency.

It was a piece of immodefly. Pope.
To T'MMOLATE. v. a. [immolo, Latin; immoler, French.] To facrifice; to kill in facrifice.

Thefe courtiers of applaufe being oftentimes reduced to live in want, thefe coftly trifles fo ingroffing all that they can fpare, that they frequently enough are forced to immolate their own defires to their vanity.

Boyle.
Now immolate the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. Pope's Ody fey.
Immola'tion. n.f. [immolation, French, from inmolate.]

1. The act of facrificing.

In the picture of the immolation of Ifaac, or Abraham facrificing his fon, Ifaac is defcribed as a little boy. Brown.
2. A facrifice offered.

We make more barbarous immolations than the mof favage heathens.

Decay of Piety.
Immo'ment. adj. [in and moment.] Trifing; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I fome lady-trifles have referv'd,
Immornent toys, things of fuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.
Immo'ral. adj. [in and moral.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honefty; difhoneft.
Immora'lity. n.f. [from immoral.] Difhonefty; want of virtue ; contrariety to virtue.
Such men are put into the commiffion of the peace who encourage the groffeft immoralitie!, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution.
IMMO'RTAL. adj. [immortalis, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; never to dic.

To the king eternal, immortal, invifible, the only wife God, be glory for ever.

Tim. i. 17. Her body fleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her immortal part with angels lives. Sbak. Ro. and ful. There was an opinion in grofs, that the foul was immortal.

Abbot's Defcription of the IVori'd.

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil fo rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' immortals breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeffes may bleed. Waller. 2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. Shakef. Aut. and C'eopatra. Immorta'lity. in. $\int$. [immortalité, Fr. from immertal.] Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible fhall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality.

Corintb,
Quaff immortality and joy.
Milton.
He th' immortality of fouls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wifeft nam'd. Denjam.
His exiftence will of itfelf continue for ever, unlefs it be deftroyed; which is impoffible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his immortality. Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a fpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. Watts.
Immórtally. adv. [from the adjective.] So as never todic. To Immo'r talize. v.a. [immortalifer, French, from immortal.]

To make immortal ; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.
Drive them from Orleans, and be immortaliz'd. Shakefs
For mortal things defire their like to breed,
That fo they may their kind immortalize.
. Davies.
To Immórtalize. v. n. To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year precife,
When Britif bards begin $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ immortalize. Pope. Immo'rtally. adv. [from immortal.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! Shakefp. Henry IV. What pity 'tis that he cainot wallow immortally in his fenfual pleafures!

Bentley's Sermons.
Immóvable. adj. [in and moveable.]
I. Not to be forced from its place.

We fhall not queftion his removing the earth, when he finds an immorable bafe to place his engine upon.
Not liable to be carried away; real in law.
When an executor meddles with the immovable fore he has feized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of fentence. Ayliffe's Parergon. 3. Unthaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himfelf, remains immovable, and fmiles at the madnefs of the dance about him!

Dryden's Don Selaffian.
In a ftate not to be Immo'vably, adv. [from immovable.] In a ftate not to be Ghaken.
Inmovably firm to their duty, when they could have no profpect of reward. Atterbury's Sermons. Immu'nity. n. $\int$. [immunité, French; immunitas, Latin.]
I. Difcharge from any obligation.

Of things harmlefs whatfoever there is, which the whole church doth obferve, to argue for any man's immnunity from obferving the fame, it were a point of moft infolent madnefs.

Hooker.
2. Privilege; excmption.

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevailed fo far as to caufe Palladius to be proclaimed fucceffor. Sidney. Simon fent to Demetrius, to the end he fhould give the land an immunity, becaufe all that Tryphon did was to fpoil. 1 Mac. xiii. 34 . The laity invidioufly aggravate the rights and immunities of the clergy.
Common apprehenfions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land ant immuxity from venomous creatures.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you difown.
Dryder.
To Immu're. v. a. [in and murus, Lat. emmurer, old French, fo that it might be written emmure.] To inclofe within walls; to confine ; to thut up; to imprifon.

Pity, you ancient fones, thefe tender babes,
Whom envy hath immur'd within your walls! Shat. R. III.
One of thefe three contains her heav'nly picture;
And fhall I think in filver The's immur'd! Shakefpeare. At the firft defcent on fhore he was not imimured with 2 wooden veffel, but he did countenance the landing in his longboat.

Wotton.
Lyfimachus immured it with a wall. . Sandy's Travels.
Though a foul foolifh prifon her immure
On earth, the, when efcap'd, is wife and pure. Denbam.
Immu're. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] A wall; an inclofure, as in Shakefpeare.

Their vow is made
To ranfack Troy; within whofe flrong immures
The ravifh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris fleeps.
Sbakeftcarc.

Immu sical. adj. [in and mufical.] Unmufical; inharmonious.

All founds are either mufical, which are ever equal, or immuffial, which are ever unequal, as the voice in fpeaking, and whifperings.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
When we confider the immufical note of all fwans we ever beheld or heard of, we cannot confent.

Brown.
Immutabílitry. n. $\int$. [imnutabilitas, Lat. immutabilité, Fr. from immutable.] Exemption from change; invariablenefs; unchangeablenefs.

The immuzability of God they frive unto, by working after one and the fame manner.

Hooker.
His exiftence will of itfelf continue for ever, unlefs it be de-
ftroyed; which is impoffible, from the immutability of God.
Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
IMMU'TABLE. adj. [immutabilis, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.
By two imnuutable things, in which it was impoffible for God to lye, we have a frong confolation. Heb. vi.

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'ft revoke;
But if immutable and fix'd they ftand,
Continue ftill thyfelf to give the froke,
And let not foreign foes opprefs thy land.
Inmu't ably. adv. [from immutable.] Unalterably; Dryden. riably; unchangeably.

His love is like his effence, inunutably eternal. Boyle.
IMP. n. $\int$. [imp, Welh, a fhoot, a fprout, a fprig.]

1. A fon; the offspring; progeny.

That noble imp your fon. Lord Cromwel to King Henry. And thou, moft dreaded imp of higheft Jove,
Fair Venus' fon.
Fairy Queen, b. i.
The tender imp was weaned from the teat. Fairfax. A lad of life, an imp of fame. Sbakefp. Henry V.
2. A fubaltern devil; a puny devil. In this fenfe tis ftill reained.
Such we deny not to be the imps and limbs of Satan. Hook. Him after long debate, irrefolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his fiual fentence chofe,
Fit veffel, fitteft inp of fraud, in whom
To cnter, and his dark fuggeftions hide
From fharpeft fight.
Milt. Paradife Loft, b. ix.
As foon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns $d-1$ in hell;
And, lo! his minifters of ftate,
Transform'd to imps, his levee wait. Swift.
To Imp. v.a. [impio, to engraff, Welfh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adfcititious.

If then we fhall fhake off our flavifh yoke,
Inp out our drooping country's broken wings. Shak. R. II. New rebellions raife
Their hydra heads, and the falfe North difplays
Her broken league to imp her ferpent wings.
Help, ye tart fatyrifts, to imp my rage
With all the foorpiuns that thould whip this age Clear
With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh fent,
His navy's molted wings he imps once more. Dryden New creatures rife,
A moving mals at firf, and fhort of thighs;
'Till fhooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed ftings. Dryden.
The Mercury of heav'n, with filver wings
Soutbern.
To Impa'ct. v. a. [impaçus, Latin.] To drive clofe or To hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not eary to determine, becaufe of their being impacted fo thick and confufedly together.

Woodward on Foffis.
To Impa'int. v.a. [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in ufe.

Never yet did infurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his caufe. Shakefp. H. VI. To Impa'rr. v. a. [cmpirer, to make worfe, French. Skinner.] To diminifh; to injure; to make worfe; to leffen in quantity, value, or excellence.
To change any fuch law, muft needs, with the common fort, impair and weaken the force of thofe grounds whereby all laws are made effectual.

Hocker.

## Objects divine

Muft needs impair, and weary human fenfe. Milt. Pa. Lof. That foon refrefh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had impair'd,
Or thirft.
Milton's Paradife Regain' $d$.
Nor was the work impair'd by forms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a fun.
ln years he feem'd, but not impair'd by years.
To Impa'ir. v. $n$. To be leffened or worn out
Flef. 0.n. To be leffered or womo. Fleth may impair, quoth he; but seafon can repair.
IMPA'IR. $n$. $\int$. [from the verb.] Diminution; decreafe.

A loadfone, kept in undue pofition, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time impair in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preferved by fite than duft of fteel.

Impa'irment. n. f. [from impair.] Diminution; injury. His pofterity, at this difance, and after fo perpetual impoirment, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obfcure himfelf from his Creator in the fhade of the garden.

Brown's Vulgar E, rours, b. i.
Impa'lparie. adj. [impalfable, Fr. in and palpable.] Not, to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reafon that the fmalnefs of the parts do make them eafy to be put into motion. Boyle.
To Impa'radise. v.a. [imparadifare, Italian.] To put in a place or ftate refembling paradife in felicity.

This imparadifed neighbourhood made Zelmane's foul cleave unto her, both through the ivory cafe of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it.

Sidney, b. ii,

> All my fouls be

Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I underftand, and grow, and fee. Donne,
Thus thefe two,

Imparadis' $l$ in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, fhall enjoy their fill
Of blifs on blifs.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
Impa'rity. n. f. [imparitas, impar, Latin.]
I. Inequality; difproportion.

Some bodies are hard, fome foft: the hardnefs is caufed chiefly by the jejunenefs of the fpirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts.
2. Oddnefs; indivifibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral divifion of man, by even and odd; and fo by parity or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either fide of their bodies? Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Te Impa're. v.a. [in and park.] To inclofe with a park; to fever from a common.
To IMPA'RT. v. a. [impartior, Latin.]

1. To grant ; to give.

High ftate and honours to others impart,
But give me your heart. Dryden.
2. To communicate.

Gentle lady,
When firf I did impart my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins.
Shake. Merch. of Venice.
As in confeffion the revealing is for the eafe of a man's heart, fo fecret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather difcharge than impart their minds. Bacon.

Thou to me thy thoughts
Waft wont, I mine to thee was wont $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ impart. Milt. P. L. I find thee knowing of thyfelf;
Expreffing well the fipirit within thee free,
My image, not imparted to the brute. Milt. Par. Lof.
Impa'ritial. adj. [impartia!, Fr. in and partial.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; difinterefted; equal in diffribution of juftice; juft. It is ufed as well of actions as perfons.

Succefs I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I fhall deferve a name;
Jove is impartial, and to both the fame. Dryden's EAn $_{n}$.
Impartiálity. [n.f. [impartialité, French; from impartial.] Equitablenefs; juftice.
A pious and well difpored will gives not only diligence, but alfo inipartiality to the underfanding in its fearch into religion, which is abfolutely neceflary to give fuccefs unto our inquiries into truth; it being fcarce poffible for that man to hit the mark, whofe eye is ftill glancing upon fomething befide
Impa'RTIALly. adv. [from impartial.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaffed judgment; without regard to party or intereft ; juftly ; honeftly.

Since the Scripture promifes eternal happinefs and pardon of fin, upon the fole condition of faith and fincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to fuch a pardon, whofe confcience impartially tells him that he has performed the required condition.

Soutb's Sermons.
Impa'rtible. adj. [impartible, Fr. from impart.] Communicable; to be conferred or beftowed. This word is elegant, though ufed by few writers.
The fame body may be conceived to be more or lefs impartible than it is active or heavy.

Digly.
Impa'ssable. adj. [in and pafable.] Not to be paffed; not admitting paffage; impervious.
There are in America many high and impafable mountains, which are very rich.

Raleigh.
Over this gulf
Impafable, impervious; lei us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. Milton.
When Alexander would have paffed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either impaffable marfhes, or fandy defarts.

Tempic.
Impassibílity. $n$. $\int$. [impafibilité, Fr. from impafible.] Exemption from fuffering; infufceptibility of iujury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of im palfibility, or at leaft not have been wounded by any mortal hand.

Dryden's 厓: Dedicat
Impa'ssiblé. adj. [impafible, Fr. in and paffo, Latin] Incapable of fuffering; exempt from the agericy of external caufes; exempt from pain:
If the upper foul check what is confented to by the will, in compliance with the fefh, and can then hope that, after a few years of fenfuality, that rebellious fervant fhall be eternally caft off, drop into a perpetual impaflible nothing, take a long progrefs into a land where all things are forgotten, thi would be fome colour.

Hammond.
Secure of death, I fhould contemn thy dart,
-Though naked, and impalfible depart
Dryden.
Impa'ssibleness. n. f. [from impalfible.] Impaffibility; exemption from pain.
How fhamelefs a partiality is it, thus to referve all the fenfualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impalfiblenefs of the next?

Decay of Fiety.
Impa'ssioned. adj. [in and paffion.] Seized with paffion.
So, ftanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all impafion'd, thus began. Milt. Par. Lof.
Impa'ssive. adj. [in and palive.] Exempt from the agency of external caufes.

She told him what thofe empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and impafive air. Dryden's Enn
Pale funs, unfelt at diftance, roll away;
And on th' impaffive ice the lightnings play. : Pofe.
Impa'sted. adj. [in and pafte.] Covered as with pafte.
Horridly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, fons,
Bak'd and impafed with the parching fires. Sbakef. Hamlet.
Impa'tience: n. $\int$ : [ impatience, Fr. impatientia, Latin.]

1. Inability to fuffer pain; r ge under fuffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his imfatience.
Sbakefpcare's King Lear.
The experiment I refolved to make was upon thought, and not rafhnefs or impatience.

Temple.
2. Vehemence of temper ; heat of paffion.

3 Inability to fuffer delay ; eagernefs.
Impa'tient. adj: [impatient, Fr: impatiens, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.

Fame, impatient of extremes, decay
Not more by envy than excefs of praife.
2. Furious with pain ; unable to bear pain.

> The tortur'd favage turns around,

And fings about his foam, impatient of the wound. Dryden.
3. Vehemently agitated by fome painful paffion.

To be impatient at the death of a perfon, concerning whom it was certain he muft die, is to mourn becaufe thy friend was not born an angel.

Taylor's Rule of living holy.
The impatient man will not give himfelf time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.

Addifon's Spectator.
4. Eager ; ardently defirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæfar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grafps his promis'd pow'r. Dry.
On the feas prepar'd the veffel ftands;
Th' imfatient mariner thy. fpeed demands.
Impa'tiently. adv. [from impatient.]
1., Paffionately ; ardently.

He confidered one thing fo impatiently, that he would not admit any thing elfe to be worth confideration. Clarendon. 2. Eagerly ; with great defire.

To Impa'tronize. v.a. [impatronifer, Fr. in and patronize.] To gain to one's felf the power of any feigniory. This word is not ufual.

The ambition of the French king was to impatronize himfelf of the dutchy.

Bacon's Henry VII
To Impa'wn. va. [in and pawn.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be impawn'a
Some furety for a fafe return again. Shakefp. Henry IV.
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood in health
their blood, in approbation
Therefe your reverence fhall invite us to ;
fore take heed how you impawn our perfon,
IMPE'ACH awake our fleeping fword of war. Sbakef. H.V
To IMPE'ACH. v. a. [empecher, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This fenfe is little in ufe.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to fop, nor foe him to impeach.
Fairy 2 uecn
Thefe ungracious practices of his fons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.
If they will impeach the purpofes of an army, which they have no reafon to think themfelves able to refift, they put themfelves out of all expectation of mercy. Hajward.
A defluxion on my throat impenched my utterance. Howel,
2. To accufe by publick authority.

They were both impeacbed by a houre of commons. Addifon
Great diffentions were kindled between the nobles and com-
mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had impeached.

Swift.
Impe'ach. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate impcach is this?
If here you hous'd him, here lie would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead fo coldly. Shakeppeare. Impea'chable. adj. [from impeach.] Accufable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by pofitive laws to give religion to the world, the wifdom of his providence had been impeachable.

Grew's Cofmol.
Impe'acher. n.f. [from impieach.] An accufer; one who brings an accufation againft another.

Many of our fiercelt impeaibers would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. Gov. of the Tongue. Impe'achment. n.f. [from impeach.]
I. Hindrance ; let; impediment; obftruction. Not in ufe.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are moft offenfive, and the greateit imteaibment to the good government thereof.

Spenfer on Irciand. TurıI thee back,
And tell thy king 1 do not feek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without impeachment.
Shakef. Henry V.

- Neither is this acceffion of neceffity any impeachment to

Chriftian liberty, or enfnaring of menss confciences. Sanderf.
2. Publick accufation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd impenibinents to imprifon him. Sbak. Rich. III.
The lord Somers, though his accufers would gladly have dropped their imprachment, was inftant with them for the profecution.

Addijon
The confequences of Coriolanus's impeadment had like to have been fatal to their ftate.

Suift.
To Impéarl. v. a. [in and pearl.]

1. To form in refemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the ftars of night,
Or ftars of morning, dewdrops, which the fun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry fow'r. Milton's Par. Lof.
2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning impearl every thorn, and fcatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. Digby to Pope.
Impeccabílity. n. $\int$. [impeccabilit́', Fr. from impeccable.] Exemption from fin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and impeccability are two of his attributes. Pope. Impe'ccable. adj. [impecable, French; in and pecco, Latin.] Exempt from poffibility of fin.
That man pretends he never cornmits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him impeccable, or that is the means of confecrating every fin of his.

Hammond on Fundamentals
To Impéde. v. a. [impedio, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obftruct.

All the forces are muftered to impcde its paffage.
Deiay of Piety.
The way is open, and no ftop to force
The ftars return, or to impede their courfe. Creech.
Impe'diment. n.f. [impidimentum, Latin.], Hindrance; let; impeachment ; obffruction; oppofition.
The minds of beafts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their fenfes letted from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of confcience. Sidney.

What impediments there are to hinder it, and which were the fpeedieft way to remove them. Hooker.
The life is led moft happily wherein all virtue is exercifed without impediment or let.

Hooker.
They bring one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his fpeech.

Mar. vii. 32.
But for my tears,
The moift imped ments unto my fpeech,
I had foreftall'd this dear and deep rebuke. Shakefp. H. IV. May I never
To this good purpofe, that fo fairly thews,
Dream of impediment. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cliopatra.
Free from th' impediments of light and noife,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. Waller.
Fear is the greateft impediment to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by fittle arguments of pain, will hardly confent to lofe his life with torments. Taylar's Rule of living bol. To Impe't. v.a. [impello, Latin.] To drive on towards a point ; to urge forward; to prefs on.

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either fide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. Dryden's Oriai.
The furge impelf $d$ me on a craggy coalf.
Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and impel thy fails. Pore's Oikiey.
A mightier pow'r the flrong direction fends,
And fev'ral men imtels to fev'ral ends;
This drives them conftant to a certain coaft.
Impl:'llent. $n$. $\int$. [impellens, Latin.] An impulfive powers; a power that drives forward.

How fuch a variety of motions thould be regulariy managed, in fuch a wildernefs of paffages, by mere blind impellents and material conveyances, I have not the leaft conjecture.

Glanv.
To IMPE'ND. v.n. [impendeo, Lat.] Toliang over; to be at hand; to prefs nearly.
It expreffes our deep forrow for our paft fins, and our lively fenfe of God's impending wrath. Smairiige's Sermons Deftruction fure o'er all your heads impends
Ulyffes comes, and death his fteps attends. Pope's Odyfey. No fory I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of impending foes. Pope's Odyfes
Impéndent. adj. [impendens, Latin.] Imminent; hang ing over ; preffing clofely.
If the evil feared or inppendent be a greater fenfible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averfation.

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: impendent in the air
Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear.
Prior.
IMIE'NDENCE. $n$.f. [from inpendent.] The fate of hanging over; near approach.
Though it be good, yet fometimes it is not fafe to be at tempted, by reafon of the impendence of a greater fenfible evil Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Impenetrabileity. n:f. [impenetrabilité, Fr. from impenetrable.]
r. Quality of not being pierceablc.

All bodies, fo far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of univerfal impenetrability, befides a large experience, without an experimental exception.
2. Infufceptibility of intellectual impreffion.

IMPENETRABLE. adj. [imtenetrable, Fr. impenetrabilis, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced ; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their ftrokes repeat,
Before th' mppenetrable fhield was wrought.
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into fome thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the ftars or fun.
Dryden.

The mind frights itfelf with any thing reflected on in grofs: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the thew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in impenetrable obfcurity.

Locke.
3. Not to be taught ; not to be informed
4. Not to be affeeted; not to be moved.

It is the moft impenetrable cur
That ever kept with men.
Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootlefs prayers. Shakefpeare: Some will never believe a propofition in divinity, if any thing can be faid againft it : they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but impenetrable by a fermon of the gofpel. Taylor. Impe'Ne Trably. adv. [from impenetrable.] With hardnefs to a degree incapable of imprefion.

Blunt the fenfe, and fit it for a fkull
Of folid proof, intenctrabiy dull.
Pape's Dunciad. Impe'nitence. ${ }^{\text {n. }}$. $\int$. [impenitence, Fr. in and penitence.] ObIMPE'NITENCY. $\}$ duracy; want of remorfe for crimes; final difregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
Where one man ever comes to repent, a thoufand end their days in final impenitence.

South's Sermons.
Before the revelation of the golpel the wickednefs and imfenitency of the heathens was a much more excufeable thing, becaufe they were in a great meafure ignorant of the rewards of another life.

Tillat fon's Sermons.
He will advance from one degree of wickednefs and impenitence to another, 'till at laft he becomes hardened without remorfe.

Rogers's Sermons,
Impénitent. adj. ['metnitent, Fr.. in and penitent.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.
Our Lord in anger hath granted fome impenitent mens requefts; as, on the other fide, the apoftle's fuit he hath of favour and mercy not granted
They dy'd

Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themfelves.
Milton.
When the reward of penitents, and punifhment of imperitents, is once aftented to as true, 'tis impoffible but the mind of man thould wifh for the one, and have diflikes to the other.

Hammond.
other.
Impe'nitently. $a d v$. [from impenitent.] Obdurately; without repentance.
The condition required of us is a conftellation of all the gofpel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weaknefs, and perhaps with many fins, 10 they be not wilfully, and impenitently lived and died in. Hamm

What crowds of thefe, impenitent'y bold,
In founds and jingling fyllables grown old,
Still run on poets
Impe'nnous. adj. [in and penna, Latin.] Wanting wings. It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is
reckoned amongft impennous infects; but he that fhall with a needle put afide the fhort and fheathy cafes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger, than in, many. flies, Brown, I'mperate. adj. [imp,ratus; Latin.]. Done with confcioufnefs; done by direction of the mind

The elicit internal acis of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external imperate acts of the fame habit utterly ceafe.

Soutb's Sermons.
Thofe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the. foul and infrumentality of the fpirits. as well. as thofe imperate acts, wherein we fee the empire of the foul. Hale's Origin of Mank.
Impe'rative. adj. [imperatif, Fr. imperativus, Latin.] Commanding; expreffive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to fignify the in-: tention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, difallowing, intreating; which likewife, from the principal ufe of it, is called the imferative mood. Clarke's Latin Grammar.
Impercépriele. adj. [imperceptible, Fr. in and perceptible.]
Not to be difcovered; not to be perceived; fmall; fubtle; quick or flow fo as to elude obfervation.
Some things are in their nature imperceptible by our fenfe; yea, and the more refined parts of material exiftence, which, by reafon of their fubtilty, efcape our perception. Hale.

In the fudden changes of his fubject with almoft imperceptible connétions, the Theban poet is his mafter. Dryden.

The parts muft have their outlines in waves, refembling flames, or the gliding of a fluake upon the ground: they mult be almofr imicriceptible tơ the touch, and even. Dryden.

The alterations in the globe are very flight, and almort imperceptible, and fuch as tend to the benefit of the earth. Wood: Impercéptibleness. n.f. [from imperceptilule.] The quality of eluding obfervation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reafon of their fubtilty and imperceptiblenefs to us, are not fo much as within any of our faculties to apprehend.

Hale.
Imperceptibly. adv. [from imperceptible.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advife ourfelves: the moral infinuates itfelf imperceptibly, we are taught by furprize, and become wifer and better unawares. Add. IMPE'RFECT. adj. [imfarfait, Fr. imperfequs, Latin.]
. Not complete; not abfolutely finifhed; defective. Ufed either of perfons or things.

Something he left imperfect in the ftate,
Which, fince his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom fo much fear and danger, That his return was moft required. shakeff. Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperferat thing, fettled in the imagination; but never arriving at the underfanding, there to obtain the tincture of reafon. Ben. Fobnfor,
The middle ation, which produceth imperfect bodies, is fitly called, by fome of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. Bacm. The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are fo uneafy to be fatisfactorily undertood by our imterfect intellects, that let them be delirily in the clearef expreffions, the notions themfelves will yet appear obfcure.

Boyle.
A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wafting of the body; excluding all cure.

Harvey on Confumptions.
. The fill-'jorn founds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue.
Dryden.
As obfcure and imperfect ideas often involve our reafon, fo do dubious words puzzle men.
2. Frail; not completely good.

Imperfection. n. $\int$ [imperfecion, Fr. from imperfect.] Defect ; failure; fault, wbether phy fical or moral; whether of perfons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfection; and that which is fuppofed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moft pernicious. Hooker.

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many imp crefections intolerable; but for pride monftrous. Hayw.
Imperfictions would not be half fo much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. L'Eftrange.
The world is more apt to cenfure than applaud, and himfelf fuller of imperfections than virtues. Addifon's Speriator.

Thefe are rather to be imputed to the fimplicity of the age than to any imperfestion in that divine poct. Addifon. Impe'rfectiy. adv. [from imperfect.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should finking nations fummon you away,
Maria's love might juftify your ftay;
Imperfeitly the many vows are paid,
Which for your fafety to the gods were made. Stepney.
Thofe would hardly underfand language or reafon to any tolerable degree ; but only a little and imperfectly about things familiar.

Impe'rforadie. adj. [in and perforo, Latin.] Not to be bored through.
Impérforate. adj. [in and perforatus, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.
Sometimes children are born imperforate ; in which cafe a fmall puncture, dreffed with a tent, effects the cure. Sharp.
IMPE'RIAL. adj. [imperial, French; imperialis, Latin.]
i. Royal; poffeffing royalty.

## Aim he took

At a fair veftal, throned in the Weft ;
But I might fee young Cupid's fiery fhaft
Quench'd in the chafte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the imperial vot'refs paffed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Shakefpcare.
2. Betokening royalty ; marking fovcreignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itfelf to me.
Shakefp. Henry IV.
3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againtt th' imperial palace is defign'd. Dryd. Ann. Mirab. You that are a fov'reign prince, allay
Impcrial pow'r with your paternal fway.
Dryden.
To tame the proud, the fetter'd flave to free, $\qquad$
lhere are imperial ants, and worthy the fre Disdn's mpe'rialist. n. f. [from imperial.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The imperialifts imputed the caufe of fo fhameful a flight unto the Venetians. Knolles's Hiffory of the Turks.
IMPE'RIOUS. - adj.
IMPE'RIOUS. adj. [imperienx, French; imperiofus, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; affuming cominand.

> If it be your proud will

To thew the power of your imperious eyes
Spenfer.
This imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages. Sbakepeare's Henry VIII.
Of the full-fortun'd Cefar ever
Be brooch'd with me. Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
He is an imperious dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. Mrre's Divine Dialogues.

## How much I Fuffer'd, and how long I ftrove

Againft th' affaults of this imperious love! ... Dryden.
Recollect what diforder hafty or inperious words from parents or teachers have caufed in his thoughts. Lie Locke.
2. Powerful ; afcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaft and impcrious mind, and a heart large as the fand upon the fea-hhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art.

Tillot fon's Sermons.
Impe'riously. adv. [from imperious.] With arrogance of command; with infolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh fo imperioufly? Shak. H. VI.
Who can abide, that, againft their own doctors, fix whole books fhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curfe, imperioully obtruded upon God and his church.

It is not to infult and domineer, to look difdainfully, and revile imperion $\int y$, that procures an efteem from any one. Soutl.

The fage, tranfported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiouly thrice thunder'd on the floor! Garth's Dijpenf.
Impériousness. n. f. [from imferious.]

1. Authority ; air of command.

So would he ufe his imperioufnefs, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lofe our hopes. Sidney: 2. Arrogance of command.

Imperioufness and feverity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reafon of their own to guide them. Locke. Impérishable. adj. [imperifable, French; in and perifh.] Not to be deftroyed

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperißable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon clofing, and by native vigour heal'd. Milt. Par. Lof.
IMPE'RSONAL. adj. [impcrfonel, French; imperfonalis, Lat.]
$\therefore$ Not varied according to the perfons.
Impérsonally. adv. [from imperfonal.] According to the manner of an imperfonal verb.
Impersua'sible. adj. [in and perfuafibilis, Latin.] Not to be moved by perfuafion.

Every pious perfon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteoufnefs; and if it be his fortune to have as imperfuafible an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own foul, if he cannot benefit other mens.

Decay of Piety.
Impe'rtinence. $]$ n. $\int$. [impertinence, French; from imperImpe'rtinence. $\}$ niment.]

1. That which is of no prefent weight ; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.
Some tho' they lead a fingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themfelves, and account future times impertinencies. Bac.
2. Folly ; rambling thought

O, matter and impertinency mixt, Reafon and madnef' !

Shakefp. King Lear
3. Troublefomenefs; intrufion.

It will be faid I handle an art no way fuitable to my cmployments or fortune, and fo ftand charged with intrufion and impertinency.

Wotton's Architecture.
We fhould avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underfood. Swift.
4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded impertinencies of life, to enjoy the moments of a futid contentment. Evelyn.
Nothing is more eafy than to reprefent as impertinencies any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happinefs or convenience of mankind.

Addifon.
There are many fubtle impertinencies learnt in the fchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. Imper tinent. adj. [impertinent, Fr. in and portinens, Latin.]
I. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether impertinent unto the affairs of the church of God.

Hooker.
The contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, and do not concern us, are but a more fpecious idlenefs. Tillot fon. 2. Importunate ; intrufive; meddling.
'Tis not a fign two lovers are together, when they can be fo impertinent as to enquire what the world does. Pope. 3. Foolifh; trifing.

IMPE'rTINENT. n. $\int$. A trifler; a meddler ; an intruder.
Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious impertinent.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Impértinently. adv. [from impertinent.]
I. Without relation to the prefent matter.
2. Troublefomely; officioufly; intrufively.

I have had joy given me as prepofteroufly, and as impertinently, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love.

Suckling.
The bleffedeft of mortals, now the higheft faint in the celeftial hierarchy, began to be fo impertinently importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreffed folely to her. Howel.

Why will any man be fo impertinently officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. Addif. IMPE'RVIOUS. adj. [impervius, Latin.]

1. Unpaffable; impenetrable.

We may thence difcern of how clofe a texture glafs is, fince fo very thin a film proved fo impervious to the air, that it was forced to break the glafs to free itfelf.

Boyle.
Left the difficulty of paffing back
Stay his return, perhaps; over this gulf
Impaffable, impervious; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. Milton.
The caufe of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the folid or impervious parts of bodies.

Newton's Opt.
A great many vefiels are, in this ffate, impervius by the fluids.

From the damp earth impervious vapours rife,
Increafe the darknefs, and involve the fkies.
Arbutbnot.
2. Inacceaffible. Perhaps improperly ufed.

A river's mouth impervious to the wind,
And clear of rocks.
Pope's Odyffey.
Impe'rviousness. n.f. [from impervious.] The ftate of not admitting any paffage.
Impertránsibility. n. $\int$. . [in and pertranfeo, Latin.] Impoffibility to be paffed through.
I willingly declined thofe many ingenious reafons given by others; as of the impertranfibility of eternity, and impoffibility therein to attain to the prefent limit of antecedent ages. Hale.
Impertíginous. allj. [from impetigo, Latin.] Scurfy; covered with fmall fcabs.
I'mpetrable. adj. [impetrabilis, from impetro, Lat impetrable, French.] Poffible to be obtained. Dict.
To I'mpetrate. v.a. [impetrer, Fr. impetro, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty.
I'mpetration. n. $\int$. [impetration, Fr. impetratio, from impetre, Latin.] The act of obtaining by praycr or intreaty.
The bleffed facrament is the myftery of the death of Chrift, and the application of his blood, which was fhed for the remiffion of fins, and is the great means of impetration, and the meritorious caufe of it.

Taylor.
It is the greateft folemnity of prayer, the moft powerful liturgy, and means of impetration in this world. Tajlor. Impetvósity. n.f. [impetuofité, French, from impetuous.] 1. Violence ; fury; vehemence; force.

I will fet upon Aguecheck a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moft hideous opinion of his rage, fkill, fury, and impetuofity.

Sbakefp. Truelfth Night
The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and fo violently purfued by his fpirit and imfetuofity. Clarendon.

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paffions to take their freeft range, and act with the uturoft impetuofity.

Decay of Picty.
IMPE'TUOUS. alj. [impetueux, Fr. from impetus, Latin $]$

1. Violent; forcible ; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courfe, defign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous fpeed,
From the low earth tore fome polluted weed.
2. Vehement ; paffionate.

The king, 'tis truc, is noble, but impetuous.
Rowe. mently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods impetuoufly he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting furface hides
I wifh all words of this fort might vanifh in that ; fury. utters them; that as they,refemble the wind in fury and impetuoufnefs, fo they might in tranfientnefs. Decay of Piety.
$I^{\prime} M P E T U S$. n.f. [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their defcent 'till they were contiguous to the fun, whither both mutual attraction and impetus carried them.

Bentley's Sermons.
Impiérceable. adj. [in and pierce.] Impenctrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaft ;
For never felt his impierceable breaft
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight. FG. Queen.
Impíety. n.f. [ impieté, French; impietas, Latin.]
i. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more impiety
Than Jeptha's, when he facrific'd his daughter. Sbak. H. VI.
2. An act of wickednefs; expreffion of irreligion. In this fenfe it has a plural.
If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thofe impieties for which they are now vifited. Sbake $\int$ P. Hen. V.

Can Juno fuch impieties approve? Denbam.
We have a melancholy profpect of the ftate of our religion: fuch amazing impieties can be equalled by nothing but. by thofe cities confumed of old by fire. Swift's Examiner.
To Impígnorate. v.a. [in and pignus, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.
Impignor a'tion. n.f. [from impignorate.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
To Impinge. v: n. [impingo, Latin.] To fall againft; to ftrike againf ; to clafh with.

Things are referved in the memory by fome corporeal exuvix and material images, which, having impinged on the common fenfe, rebound therice into fome vacant cells of the brain.

Glanville's Scepf.
The caufe of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the folid or impervious parts of bodies.

Newton's Opt.
ToImpi'nguate. v.a. [in and pinguis, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions alro do more fill and impingiate the body than exercife; for that in frictions the inward parts are at reft. Bacon. I'MPIOUS. adj. [impius, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture ftandeth not the church of God in any ftead to direct, but may be let pafs as needlefs to be confulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreligious to think.

Hooker.
Ceafe then this impious rage. $\quad \cdots$ Milton.
Ye gods, deftroy that impious fex. Waller.
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duft,
Who ftain'd his ftepdame's bed with impious luft. Dryden.
When to female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. And impious nations fear'd eternal night. Dryden. And improus nations fear'd eternal night. Dryden. Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and irreligious.

## South.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear fway,
The poft of honour is a private ftation.
Since after thee may rife an impious line,
Coarfe manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate diffolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.
They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day.
Grand miftakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which reveral impious abfurdities followed, terminating in abfolute infidelity.

Forbes.
Impioust.y. adv. [fiom impious.] Profanely; wickedly.
The Roman wit, who impioufy divides
His hero and his gods to different fides,
I would condemm.
Implacabituty. n. f. [from implacableie] Inexarablenefs;
Granville. íreconcilable ennity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. adj. [ implacabilis, Lat. implacable, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable ; malicious; conftant in enmity. His incenfement is fo implacabie, that fatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. Shakefj. Twelfth Night. Darah bears a generous mind;
But to implacable revenge inclin'd;
A bountcous mafter, but a deadly foe. Diyden's Aurengz. The French are the moft implacable and the moft danlerous enemies of the Britifh nation.
Impla'cably. adv. [from implacable.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for difarming all the papifts; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehenfions in the people of dangers, and difinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and confequently to difoblige. Clarendon. . It is once ufed by Dryden in a kind of mixed fenfe of a tyrant's love.

## I love,

And 'tis below my greatners to difown it:
Love thee implacably, yet hate thee too. Dryd. Don Selaff.
To Impla'nt. v. a. [in and planto, Latin.] To infix; to infert; to place; to engraft; to fettle; to fet; to fow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whofe chief part your worths implanted be. Sidnejs
See, Father! what firft fruits on earth are fprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! Milton's Parad. Loof.
No need of publick fanctions this to bind, Dyyden. Where grew to the outfide of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of fome mufcles that were implanted in it.
God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was? no more obliged to implant thofe innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reafon, hands, arid materials, he fhould build him bridges.

Locke.
Implanta'tion. n. f. [implantation, Fr. from implant.] The act of fetting or planting.
$\because \cdots{ }^{3}$
Impla'usible. adj. [in and plaufible.] Not fpecious; not likely to feduce or perfuade.
Nothing can better improve political fchool-boys than the art of making plaufible or implaufible harangues againft the very opinion for which they refolve to determine. . Swift. I'mplement. n. f. [implementum, from impleo, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or fupplies wants.

Unto life many implements are neceffary; more, if we feek fuch a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleafuré.

Hooker.
2. Tool ; inftrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined feventeen thoufand pounds, and hath his tools and implements to coin fix times as much. Swift. . It is the practice of the eaftern regions for the artifts in metals to carry about with them the whole implements of trade, to the houfe where they find employment. Broome. 3. Veffels of a kitchen.

Imple'tion. n. J. [impleo, Latin.] The act of filling; the ftate of being full.

Theophraftus conceiveth, upon a plentiful impletion, there may fucceed a difruption of the matrix... Brown's Vulg. Err. Imple'x. adj. [implexus, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.
Every poem is either fimple or implex : it is called fimple when there is no change of fortune in it.; implex, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.

SpecTator:
To I'MPLICATE. v. a. [impliquer, Fr. implico, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrafs; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of faltpetre do fo mutually implicate and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. Implica'tion. n.f. [implicatio, Lat. implication, French, from implicate.]

1. Involution ; entanglement.

Three principal caufes of firmnefs are the groffnefs, the quiet contact, and the implication of the component parts. Boyle. 2. Inference not exprefled, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil caufes, according to fome men, are of lefs moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by implication, of a different opinion.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
IMPLICIT. adj. [implicite, Fr. implicitus, Latin.]

1. Entangled ; infolded ; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I I cling implicit.
The humble fhrub,
And buth with frizzl'd hair implicit.
Thomjon.
2. Inferred; tacitly comprifed; not expreffed

In the firft eftablifhments of feeech there was an imppicit compact, founded upon common confent, that fuch and fuch words fhould be figns, whereby they would exprefs their thoughts one to another.
Our exprefs requefts are not granted, but the implicit defires of our hearts are fulfilled. Smairidge's Sermons. II Z
3. Refting
3. Refting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trufting.without referve or examination.

There be falfe peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an implicit ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark.

Bacon's Efays.
No longer by implicit faith we err,
Whilft every man's his own interpreter.
Denbam.
Implícitly. adv. [from implicit.]

1. By inference comprifed though not expreffed.

The divine infpection into the affairs of the world doth neceffarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiftence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he
hath faid there is no. God.
2. By connexion with fomething elfe; dependently; with unreferved confidence or obedience.

My blufhing mufe with confcious fear retires,
And whom they like, implicitly admires.
Rof common.
Learn not to difpute the methods of his providence ; but humbly and implicitly to acquiefce in and adore them. Atterb. i We implicitly follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourfelves with this poor reflection, that we fhall fare as well as thofe that go before us. .. Rogers's Sermons.
To IMPLO'RE. v. a. [implorer, French; impliro, Latin.]

1. To call upon in fupplication; to folicit.

They thip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. .. Pope's Odyyey. 2. To afk; to beg.

Do not fay 'tis fuperfition, that
I kneel, and then implore her bleffing. Sbakef. Winter's TaTe. Implo're. $n$. $f$. [from the verb.] The act of begging; in-
treaty; folicitation treaty; folicitation. Not in ufe.

With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hafty to arife.
Fairy Qúcen.
Implo'rer. n. $\int$. [from implore.] Solicitor:
Meer implorers of untioly fuits,
Breathing, like fanctified and pious,"

## The better to beguile.

Shakef: Humlet.
Implu'med. adj. [implumis, Latin] Without feathers. Diti.
To Imply' v. a: [impliquer, French, implico, Latini].
I. To infold ; to cover; to intangle.

## Whofe courage ftout,

Striving to loofe the knot that faft him ties,
Himfelf in ftraighter bonds too rafh implics. Fairy 2 ขisen. And Phobus flying fo moft fhameful fight,
His blufhing face in foggy cloud implies. Fairy 2 neen.
2. To involve or comprife as a confequence or concomitant. That it was in ufe among the Greeks the word triclinium imirlicth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
What follows next is no objection ; for that implies a fault.

Bows the frength of brawny arms imply,
Emblems of valour, and of victory.
Dryden.
Dryder.
To Impo'ison. v. a. [empoijoner, French. It might be writteii empoifin.]

1. To corrupt with poifon.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { with poifon. } \\
& \text { One doth not know }
\end{aligned}
$$

How much an ill word doth impoifon liking. Shakejpiare.
2. To kill with poifon:. This is rare: See Emporson:

A man by his own alms impoifon'd,
And with his charity fain.
Sbak. Coriolanus.
Impo'lárily.adv. [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles.
Being impolarily adjoined unto à more vigorous loadfone, it
will, in a fhort time, exchange its poles. Brcwn's Vulg. Err.
Impori'tical. $\}^{\text {adj. [in and politick.] Imprudent; 'indifcreet; }}$
Impólitick. $\}$ void of art or forecaft.
He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counfel to be inpolitick; but rather to ufe all prudent forefight and circumfpection, left our fimplicity be over-reacht by cunning flights.
mpolitically. ady. [in and political.] Without Hooker. Impólitickly. $\}$ forecaft. poritical.] Without art or Impo'nderous. adj. [in and ponderous.] Void of perceptible weight.
It produces vifible and real effects by imponderous and invifible emifions. Brown's Vulsar Errours. Imporo'sity. n.f. [in and porous.]. Abfence of interfices; - compaćtnefs; clofenefs.

The porofity or imporofity betwixt the tangible parts; and the greatnefs or fmalnefs of the pores. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. Impo'rous. adj. [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interffices; clofe of texture; completely folid.
It has its carthly and falinous parts fo exactly refolved, that its body is left imporous, and not difcreted by atomical terminations. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
If atoms thould defcend plumb down with equal velocity,
being all perfectly folid and imporous, they would never the one overtake the other.
To IMPO'RT. v.a. [importo, Latin.]
To IMPORT. v. a. [importo, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad : oppofed to export. For Elis I would fail with utmoft fpeed,
T' import twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. Pope.
2. To imply; to infer.

Himfelf not only comprehended all our neceffities, but in fuch fort alfo framed every petition as might moft naturally ferve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always import a multitude of fpeakers together. Hooker. The name of difcipline importeth not as they would fain have it conftrued; but the felf-fame thing it fignifieth, which the name of doctrine doth.

Hooker.
This queftion we now afked, imported, as that we thought this land a land of magicians.

Bacon.
3. To produce in confequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ftate,
Which fince his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom fo much fear and danger,
That his return was moft requir'd. Shakefp. K. Lear
4. [ Importer, importe, French. Imperfonally.] ro be of moment: as, it imports, it is of weight or confequence.
$\therefore$ Her length of ficknefs, with what elfe more ferious
$\therefore$ Impor tett) thee to know, this bears. Shak. Ant. and Cleopatr. Let the heat be fuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all importeth to the work. Bacion.
Number in armies importeth not much, where the people is of weak courage. Bacon's EJJays.

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. Milton's Paradife Lo, f. It may import is in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the florms that are now raifing abroad. Temple.

If I endure it, what imports it you? Dryd. Span. Fryar. Impórt. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
r. Importance; moment; confequence.

What occafion of impert.
Hath all fo long detain'd you from your wife? Shakefpeare. Some bufinefs of import that triumph wears
You feem to go with. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.
When there is, any difpute, the judge ought to appoint the fum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the import of the caufe.
2. Tendency.

Add to the former obfervations made about vegetables a "third of the fame import made in mineral fubftances. Boyle. 3. Any thing imported from abroad.

Impo'rtabse. adj. [in and portable.] Unfupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to Spenfcr, and accented by him on the firf fyllable.

Both at once him charge on either fide,
With hideous froaks and importable power,
-That forced him his ground to traverfe wide,
And wifely watch to ward that deadly four. Fairy 2 uecn. Importance. n. ./ [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

A notable paffion of wonder appeared in them; but the wifent beholder, that knew no more but feeing, could not fay if the importance were'joy or forrow. Sbak. Winter's Tale. 2. Matter ; fubject.

It had been pity you thould have been put together with fo mortal a purpofe; as then each bore, upon importance of fo fight a nature.

Shakéfpeare's Cymbeline.
3. Confequence; moment.

We confider
Th' importance of Cyprus to the Turks. Shak. Othelle. Thy own importance know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. Pore. 4. Importunity. An improper ufe peculiar to Shakefpeare.

Maria writ
The letter at fir Toby's great importance;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. Sbakefpeare. Impórtant. adj. [impertant; French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great confequence.

The moft importint and preffing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate eftablifhment of the royal line.

Witton.
This fuperadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the fallifying the moft important truft.
O then, what intereft fhall I make Decay of Piety.

O then, what intereft fhall I make
To fave my laft important ftake,
Rofcommon. $\}$
When the moft juft have caufe to quake. Rofommon. $\}$
The great important end that God defigns it for, the government of mankind, fufficiently fhews the neceffity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.
Examine how the fallionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the important doctrine of our religion. Rogers.

Important truthis fill let your fables hold,
And moral myfteries with art unfold.

Th' important hour had pafs'd unheeded by. Ii, i, 2. Mounentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This feems to be
the meaning here. the meaning here.

## He fiercely at him flew

And with important outrage him affaild;
Who foon prepar'd to field, his fword forth drew;
And him with equal value countervail'd. Fairy 2ueen:
3. Importunate. A corrupt ufe of the word.

## Great France

My mourning and important tears hath pitied. Shakefpeare.
Importa'tion. .n. $f$. [from import.] The act or practice of
importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.
The king's reafonable profit fhould not be neglefted upon importation: and exportation.

Bacon.
Thefe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the imiortation of corn from foreign parts. Addijon on Italy.
Thetures inperoror has forbidden the importation of their manufactures into any part of the empire. Addifon on Italy. IMPO'RTER. n.f. [from import.] One that brings in from abroad.
It is impoffible to limit the quantity that fhall be brought in, efpecially if the importers. of it have fo fure' a market as the Exchequer.

Swift.
IMPo'R TLEsS. adj. [from import.] Of no moment or conflequence. This is a word not in ufe, but not inelegant. We lefs expect .
That matter needlefs, of importlefs burthen,
Divide thy lips.'
IMPO'R TUNATE. adj. 〔importunus, Latin; importune, Fr. . Unfeafonable and inceffant in folicitations; not to be repulfed.
I was in debt to iny importurite bufinefs; but he would not hear my excufe. . Shakefpiarre's Timon.
They may not be able to bear the clamour of an importunate fuitor

Simalridge's Sermons.
A rule reftrains the moft importunate appectites of our nature.
Impo'r Tunately. adv. [from inportunate.] With inceflant folicitation; pertinaciouny.
Their pertinacy is fuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they affume another; and are fo importunately troublefome, as makes many think it impoffible to be freed from them.

Duppa's Rules of Devotion
Impo'r tunateness. n.f. [from imfortunate.] Inceffant folicitation.

She with more and more importunatenefs craved, which, in all good manners, was etther of us to be defired, or not grauted.

Sidiney.
To IMPOR TUNE. v. a. [importuner, French; importunus, Latin. Accented ancieintly on the fecond fyllable.] To teize; to harafs with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleft.

Againf all fenfe you do importune her. Sbakeppeare.
If he efpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-fervants, his mafter fhould fraightways know it, and not reft free from importuning, until the fellow had put away his fault. Carew.

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by fuch wither'd hands:
You importune it with a falle defire. Dryd. Aurengzebe.
The higheft faint in the celeftial hierarchy began to be fo impertinently importured, that a great part of the liturgy was addrefied folely to her.

Howel's Vocal Forefl.
Every one hath experimented this troublefome intrufion of fome frifking ideas, which thus importune the underfanding, and hinder it from being employed.

Locke.
We have been obliged to hire troops from feveral princes of the empire, whofe minifters and refidents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreafonable demands. Swift.
Importu'ne. adj. [importumus, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the fecond fyllable.]

1. Conftantly recurring; troublefome by frequency

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made moft dreadful battery. F. $2^{u}$. Henry, calling himélf king of England, needed not to have bettowed fuch great fums of treafure, nor fo to have bufied himfelf with importune and inceffant labour and induftry to compars my death and ruin, if I had been fuch a feigned perfon.
2. Troublefome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and fome
;Do ferve to them, and with importune might
War againf us, the vaffals of their will.
Sperfer.
If the upper foul can check what is confented to by the will, in compliance with the fiefh, and can then hope that after a few years of fenfuality, that impportune rebellious fervant fhall be eternally caft off, this would be fome colour for that novel perfuafion.

Hammond.
The fame airs, which fome entertain with moft delightful tranfports, to others are importurne.

Glanv. Scep.
3. Unfeafonable; coming, afking; or happening at a wrong time.
No fair to thine
Equivalent, or fecond! wh
Equivalent, or fecond! which compelld
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze and worlhip thee. Mitton's Paradife Loff, b. ix: Importu'nely. adv. [from importune.]

1. Troublefomely; inceffantly:

The palmer bent his ear unto the noife,
To weet who called fo importunely:
Again he heard a more effotced voice,
That bad him come in hafte.
Fairy 2 Uuert.
2. Unfeafonally ; improperly
cerning dea
The contitutions that the apoftles made concerning dea-
cons and widows, are, with much importunity; but very importunely urged by the difciplinarians. Sanderfon
Importu'nity. n. f. [importunitas, Lat. importunité, French, from importunate.] Inceffant folicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife; a woman of a haughty fpirit, he altered his former purpofe. Knolles.
in is Thrice 1 deluded her, and turn'd to for
!
Her importunity. To IMPO'SE. v. a. [impofer, French; impofitum, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty:
; If a fon, fent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, thould be impofed upon his father. ... Sbakefpeare. 02." It fhall not be lawful to impofe toll upon therit: Ezra vii

To tyrants others have their country fold j. Jom is :
Impofing foreign lords for foreign gold.
Dryd. Er.
On impious realms and barbrous kings impofe
Thy plagues, and curfe them with fuch ills as thofe:-Pope.
2. To enjoin as a duty or law: to $: \cdots, \ldots$,

What good or evil is there under the fun, what action correfpondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath impofed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, accord. ing to the law which himfelf hath eternally purpofed to keep ?

Hocker
There was a thorough way made by the fword for the imm pofing of the laws upon them. Spenfer on Ireland.

Thou on the deep iminfof nobler laws, $\cdots \therefore:$ And by that juftice haft remov'd the caufe. Waller. Chriftianity hath hardly impoled any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. 1, Tillot $f$ on. : $\quad 1 m$ mpofe but yout commands,
This hour fhall bring you twenty thoufand hands. Dryden. It was neither impojed on me, nor fo much as the fubject given me by any man.
3. To fix on, to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firft caufe which we impofe not ion the fecond; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itfelf. . Brown 4. To obtrude fallacioufly

> Our poet thinks hot fit
$\therefore$ T'impofe upon you what he writes for wit. Dryden.
5. To Impose on. To put a cheat on ; to deceive.

Phyficians and philofophers have fuffered themfelves to be fo
at far impofed upon as to publifh chymical experiments, which
15: they never tried. Boyle.
He that thinks the name centaur ftands for fome real being impofes on himfelf, and miftakes words for things: Locke.
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ftone, and fit on the chafes, in order to carry the forms to prefs...
Impo'se.' n. f. Efrom the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in ufe.

According to your ladyfhip's impofe,
I am thus early come: .... Shakefpeare.
Impo'seable. adj. [from impofe.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not fimply impréable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of fome church. $\therefore$ Hammond. IMPO'ser. n.f. [from imfofe.] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardhip.

The univerfities fufferings might be manifefted to all nations, and the impolers of thefe oaths might repent. Walton. Imposi'tion. n. S. [imp;jition, French; impofitus, Latin.]
I. The act of laying any thing on another.

The fecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bifhop, made more folemn by the impofition of hands.
2. The act of giving a note of diftinction

The firf impofition of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. Camden.

The impofition of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whofe name is afcribed to
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more fuit: unlefs you may be won by fome other fort than your father's impofition, depending on the cafsets. Shakefp. Mer ch. of Verice.

From impofition of ftrict laws, to free Acceptance of large grace ; from fervile fear Tof filial; works of law, to works of faith. Milt. P. L/ff 4. Conftraint; opprellion.
"The conftraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called impofition. Locke.
A greater load has been laid. on us than we have been able to bear, and the groffeft impofitions have been fubmitted to, in order to forward the dangerous defigns of a faction. Swift. Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occafion of ftrife, a narrow fpirit, and unreafonable impofitions on the mind and practice. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
5. Cheat; fallacy; impofture.
lmpóssible. adj: [impoffivile, Fr. in and poffible.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

Unlawful defires are punifhed after the effect of enjoying; but impof(fble defires are puniihed in the defire itfelf. Sidney.

It was impoffible that the fate fhould continue quict. 2 Mac
With men this is impofible ; but with God all things are poffible.

Mat. xix. 26.
'Twere impoffole for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which fliould legitimate it is fubfequent to it. Decay of Piety. Difficult it is, but not impoffible.

Chillingworth. It is impoffble the mind Chould be ftopped any where in its progrefs in this fpace, how far foever it extends its thoughts.

Locke.
We cannot believe it impolfible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the underffanding the notice of corporeal things than five.

1 my thoughts deceive
With hope of things impoffible to find.
Locke.
Walk.
Impossibi'ulit y. n. f. [impoflibilité, Fr. from impoffible.]

1. Impracticability; the ftate of being not feafible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the impoffibility that doth torment me; for unlawful defires are punifhed after the effect of enjoying, but impoffible defires in the defire itfelf. Sidney.
Admit all thefe impolfibilities and great abfurdities to be poffible and convenient.

Whitgifte.

## Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars 'gainft the firy fun,
Murdering impo $\int$ fibility, to make
What cannot be, flight work. Sbakeff. Coriolanus.
They confound difficulty with impsffibility. . South:
Thofe who affert the impoffibility of fpace exifting without matter, mult make body infinite.

Locke.
When we fee a man of like paffions and weaknefs with ourfelves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of impoffibility.
2. That which cannot be done

Though men do, without offence, wifh daily that the affairs, which with evil fuccefs are paft, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifeft impoffibility in itfelf, the rules of religion do not permit

Impo $\sqrt{\text { Ibilitities! oh no, there's none, }}$
Could I bring thy heart captive home.
Hooker.
Cowley.
I'mpost. n. f. [impof, impôt, French; impofitum, Latin.] A tax; a toll; cuftom paid.

Taxes and impofts upon merchants do feldom good to the king's revenue ; for that that he wins in the hundred, he lofeth in the fhire.

Bacon's Effays.
Impo'sts. n. f. [impofle, Fr. incumba, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth.

Ainfworth.
To Impo'sthumate. v. n. [from impofthume.] To form an abfeefs ; to gather; to form a cyft or bag containing matter.

The bruife impoflbumated, and afterwards turned to a ftinking ulcer, which made every body thy to come near her.

Arbutbnot.
To Impo'sthumate. v.a. To afflict with an impofthume.
They would not fly that furgeon, whofe lancet threatens none but the impoft bumated parts.

Decay of Piety.
imposthuma'tion. n.f. [from impoßhumate.] The act of forming an impofthume ; the ftate in which an impofthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth maligh ulcers and pernicious impofthumations. Bacon's Efays. IMPO'S THUME. n. $\int$. [This feems to have been formed by corruption from impofem, as South writes it ; and impyhem to have been written erroneoufly for apofem, a'wós $\eta \mu \alpha$, an abfcefs.]. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyft.

Now the rotten difeafes of the South, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of impofthumes, make prepofterous difcoveries.

Stakefpare's I roilus and Creffida. $\therefore$ An error in the judgment is like an impofem in the head, :- which is always noifome, and frequently mortal. South.

Funcs cannot tranfude through the bag of an impofloume.
Harvy on Conjumpticns.
Impo's tor...n. f: [impofeur, Fr. from impofe; impofitor, Latin.] - Onc who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and ficknefs, yea death and hell
iffelf, are but the trophies of thofe fatal conquefts got by that grand impofor, the devil, over the deluded fons of incin. Soiut Impo's'ture. n. f. [impo/lure, Fr. impoolura, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; fuppofititioufnefs; cheat committed by giving to perfons or things a falfe character.

That the foul and angels have nothing to do with groffer locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the impoflure, by allowing them a definitive ubi, which is ftill but imagination? Glanv. Scepf:
Open to them fo many of the interior fecrets of this myfterious art, without impoffure or invidious referve. Evelyn.

We know how fuccefsful the late ufurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againft kinghip; but when they found out the impoflure, upon his afpiring to the fame himfelf, he was prefently deferted, and never able to crown his ufurped greatners with that title.

South.
Form new legends,
And fill the world with follics and impofiures. lrene. I'mpotence. $\}_{n .}$. [impotentia, Latin.]
W of power ; inability; imbecillity; wer
Some were poor by impotency of nature; as young fatherlefs children, old decrepit perfons, ideots, aud cripples. Hayw.

Weaknefs, or the impotence of exercifing animal motion, attends fevers. Arbutlonot.
God is a friend and a father, whofe care fupplies our wants, and defends our impotence, and from whofe compaffion in Chrift we hope for eternal glory hereafter. Rogers's Sermons.

This is not a reftraint or impotency, but the royal prerogative of the moft abfolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodnefs. Bentley.
2. Ungovernablenefs of paffion. A Latin fignification : animi impotentia.

Will he, fo wife, let loofe at once his ire,
Belike through imfotence, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wifh, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger faves
To punihh endlefs? Milton's Paradife Loft.
Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. ... Dryden.
3. Ircapacity of propagation.

Dulnefs with obfcenity muft prove
As hateful, fure, as impotence in love.
Pope:
IMPO'TENT. ${ }^{2}$ adj. [impotent, Fr. impotens, Latin.]
I. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are ftrong muft bear the imbecillity of the impotent, and not pleafe ourfelves.

Yet wealth is impotent
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd.
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,
Nor impotent to fave.
Addijon's Spectator
2. Difabled by nature or difeafe.

In thofe porches lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, and withered.

7o. v. 3 .
There fat a certain man, impotent in his feet, being a crip-
ple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. AEts xiv.
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden fervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and fnail-pac'd beggary: Shakef. R. III.
3. Without power of reftraint. [Animi impstens.]

With jealous eyes at diftance the had feen,
Whifp'ring with Jove, the filver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her filence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone fhe fpoke.
Dryden
4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought impotent, that his mif trefs would not have him, becaufe he is a floven, and had committed a rape.

Tatler.
I'mpotently. adv. [from impotent.] Without power.
Proud Cæfar, 'midft triumphal cars,
The fpoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and impotently great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in fate.
To Impound. v. a. [in and pound. See Pound.]

1. To inclofe as in a pound ; to thut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to impound the rebels, that none of them might efcape, than that any doubt was made to vanquifh them.

Bacor's Henry VII
2. To fhut up in a pinfold.

## England

Hath taken and impounded as a fray
The king.
Shakefpeare's Henry V
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a ftray, and impounded him, with intention to reftore him to the: righ owner.

Dryden's Don Sclunfīan.
To Impówer. Sec Empower.
Imprácticable. adj. [imprafticable, Fr. in and fraficable.] 1. Not to be performed; unfeafible ; impofible.

Had there not been fill remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an exrravagant and impracticable undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. Woodward's Nat. Hiff.

To preach up the neceffity of that which our experience tells us is utterly impracticable, were to affright mankind with the terrible profpect of univerfal damnation. Rogers's Serm.
2. Untractable ; unnanageable.

That fierce impracicable nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl.
Rowe. Impra'CTICABLeness. $n$. S. [from impracticable.] Impoffibility. I do not know a greater mark of an able minifter than that of rightly adapting the feveral faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the impracticableness of doing this.

Swift.
To I'MPRECATE. v.a. [imprecor, Latin.] To call for evil upon himfelf or others.
Impreca'tion. n. f. [imprecatio, Lat. imprecation, Fr. from impreiate.] Curfe; prayer by which any evill is wifhed.

My mother fhall the horrid furies raife

## With imprecations.

Cbapman's Ody $/ f y$.
Sir John Hotham, uncurfed by any language or imbreciation of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldét fon's heads.

King Cbarles.
With imprecations thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. Pope. I'mprecatory. adj. [from imprecate.] Containing wifhes of evil.
To Imprégn. v.a. [in and pragno, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.

In her ears the found
Yet rung of his perfuafive words, impregn'd
With reafon, to her feeming. Milton's Paradife Lof.
'Th' unfruitful rock itfelf, impresn'd by thee,
'Forms lucid fones.
1MPRE'GNABLE. adj. [imprenable, Fr
I. Not to be ftormed ; not to be taken.
Two giants kept themfelves in a caftle, feated upon the top of a rock, impregnable, becaufe there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.

Let us be back'd with God, and with the feas,
Which he hath given for fence impregnable,
And with their helps alone defend ourfelves. Shakef. H. VI.
Haft thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclofed with a wall
Of ftrength impregnable?
There the capitol thou fee'ft
Above the reft lifting his ftately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. Milton's Paradife Regain'd, b, iv.
2. Unfhaken; unmoved; unaffected.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and intpregnable ; juft like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, ftill throws them back again, but is not at all moved.
Impre'gnably. adv. [from impregnable.] In fuch a manner as to defy force or holtility.
A caftle ftrongly feated on a high rock, joineth by an iflhmus to the land, and is impregnably fortified.
To Imprégnate. v.a. [in and pragno, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both rexes, cannot impregriate themfelves. Brown's $/ / u l g$. Err. Impregnate, from their loins they fhed
A alimy juice. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
With native earth their blood the monfters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the impregnate earth new fons beget.
Dryden.
2. [Impregner, French.] To fill; to faturate.

Chriftianity is of fo prolifick a nature, fo apt to impregnate the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch fhould want a due fertility. Decay of Piety.
Impregna'tion. n. f. [from impregnate.]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation:

They ought to refer matters unto counfellors, which is the firft begetting or impregnation; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counfel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. Bacon.
2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body fuch peculiar impregnations, as frould have fuch power? Derham's Pbyjico-T Teelogy.
2. [ mpregnation, French.] Saturation.

Imprejúdicate. adj. [in, pre, and judico, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepofleffed; impartial.

The folid reafon of one man with imprejudicate apprehenfions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated teftimony of many hundreds.

Brown.
Imprepara'tion. n. f. [in and preparation.] Unpreparednels; want of preparation.
Impreparation and unraadinefs when they find in us, they turn it to the foothing up of themfelves.

To IMPRE'SS. v. a. [imprelfum, Latin.]
I. To.print by preflure; to ftamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their vifages impreft, when they approached near. Fa. $2 t$.
When God from earth form'd Adam in the Laft,
He his own image on the clay impreft.
The conquering chief his foot impreft
On the ftrong neck of that deftructive beaft. Dryd. Ovid.
2. To fix deep.

We fhould dwell upon the arguments, and imprefs the motives of perfuafion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them.

Watt s.
3. To force into fervice. This is generally now spoken and written pre/s.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common bofoms on his fide,
And turn our impreft launces in our eyes
Which do command them. Shakefpe
Macbeth fhall never vanquif'd be, until
Macbeth fhall never vanquifh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunfinane's high hill
Shall come againft him.
_-That will never be:
Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Ormond fhould contribute all he could for the making thofe
levies of men, and for imprefing of flips. Clarendon.
IMPRE'SS. n. . [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preffure.

This weak imprefs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diffolves to water. Shakefp. Two Gent. of Verona.
They having taken the imprefles of the infides of thefe fhells with that exquifite nicenefs, as to exprefs even the fineft lineaments of them. Woodward's Nat. Hifory. 2. Effects upon another fubftance.

How objects are reprefented to myfelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are réceived, and what impreffes they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.

Glanv. Sceps.
3. Mark of diftinction ; famp.

God, furveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general imprefs or character upon them, that they were exceeding good.

South's Sermons.
4. Device; motto

To defcribe emblazon'd fhields,
Imprefles quaint, caparifons, and fteeds;
Bafes, and tinfel trappings. ., Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix.
5. Act of forcing any into fervice; compulfion; feizure. Now commonly prefs.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an imprefs. Why fuch imprefs of thipwrighefp. Troilus and Creflyda

Why fuch imprefs of thipwrights, whofe fore tafk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. Sbakef. Hamlet. Your fhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingroft by fwift imprefs. Sbakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra,
Impréssion. n.f. [imprefio, Latin; impreffion, Fr.]
I. The act of preffing one body upon another.

Senfation is fuch an impreficn or motion, made in fome part of the body, as produces fome perception in the underftanding.

Lack
2. Mark made by preffure ; ftamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no impreffion like the dam. Sbakefp. Henry VI.
3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion ffript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due impreffion on the mind. Atter. The falfe reprefentations of the kingdom's enemies had made fome impreffion in the mind of the fucceffor. Swift.

## 4. Operation; influence.

The king had made him high fheriff of Suffex, that he might the better make imprefion upon that county. Clarendori.
We lie open to the impreffions of flattery, which we admit without fcruple, becaufe we think we deferve it. Atterbury. Univerfal gravitation is above all mechanifm, and proceeds from a divine energy and imprefion. Bentley's Sermons. There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itfelf, and the real action and impreffion thereof on our fenfes, is perceived.

Cbeyne's Pbil. Princ.
5. Edition; number printed at once; one courfe of printing.

To be diftracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laft imprefion, and full of change. Bacoñ. For ten imprefli:ns, which his works have had in fo many years, at prefent a hundred books are fcarcely purchafed once a twelvemonth.
6. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horfe, feconded with two thoufand font, may furely endure a comparifon with any of the bravelt impreffions in ancient times.

Wotton.
Impre'ssible, adj. [in and preffum, Lat.] What may be imprefied.

## 1 MP

The differences of imprefible and not imprefible, figurable and not figurable, are pleberan notions. Bacon's Natural Hift. mpre'ssure. n.f. [fromimprefs.] The mark made by preffure ; the dent ; the impreflion.

## Lean but upon a rufh,

The cicatrice and capable imprefure
Thy palm fome moments keeps.
Sbakefp. As you like it.
To Imprint. v.a. [imprimer, French.]

1. To mark upon any fubftance by preffure.

One and the fame feal, imprinted upon pieces of vax of
Holder's Elements of Specch.
Having furveyed the image of God in the foul of man
Having furveyed the image of God in the foul of man, we are not to omit thofe characters of majefty that God imprinted upon the body. Soutb's Sermons.
She amid'ft his fpacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And fees his num'rous herds imprint her fands.
2. To famp words upon paper by the ufe of types.
3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting Waftages, amongtt compliments, which is of fingular ufe. Bac. When we fet before our eyes a round globe, the idea im-
printed in our mind is of a flat circle, varioufly thadowed. Loc.
We have all thofe ideas in our underftandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thofe fenfible qualities which firt imprinted them. Retention is the
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thofe
By familiar acquaintanting, have difappeared. Locke.
By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thofe two different things diftinctly imprinted on his mind. Locke.
To Impríson. v. a. [omprifonner, Fr. in and prifon.] To thut
up; to confine; to keep from liberty.
He imprifon'd was in chains remedilefs;
For that Hippolytus' rent corfe he did redrefs. Fa. Queen.
Now we are in the Now we are in the ffreet, he firft of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And fo impriforid and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ftate his liberty.
Try to imprifon the refiftefs wind;
So fwift is guilt, fo hard to be confin'd.
Donne.
If a man imprifons himfelf in confin'd. Dryden. to fund out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a fcheme of chimeras.
of vegetables, metails, and minerals may be owing to the juices of vegetables, metais, and minerals may be owing to the action
of the imprifoued rays.
Cheyne's Pbil. Princ. Impri'sonment. n.f. [emprifonnement, Fr. from imprijon.] Con-
finement; claufure ; fate of being thut in prifon. It may be
written emprifonment.
His finews waxen weak and raw,
Through long imprifonment and hard conftraint. F. Queen. Which fhall I firt bewail,
Thy bondage or loft fight,
Thou art become, O worft imprifonment!
The dungeon of thyfelf.
Milton's Agonifes.
When fulten Philomel efcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paft imprifonment
Sweetly complains.
Pbillips.
Count Serini, fill clofe prifoner in this cafte, loft his fenfes
by his long imprifonment and afflictions.
Addijon.
It is well if they don't fix the brand of herefy on the man who is leading them out of their long imprifonment, and loofeing the fetters of their fouls. Watts's Impr. of the Mind.
Improiabitity. n. $f$. [from improbable.] Unlikelihood;
difficulty The to be believed.
The difficulty being fo great, and the improbability of at-
tempting this fuccefffully, it was but reafon that a folid fountempting this fuccefsfully, it was but reafon that a folid foun-
dation fhould be laid. As to the ime laid.

Hammond.
As to the improbabilities of a fpirit appearing, I boldly an-
fwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare reprefen-
tation of what is true, or exceeding probable. bare reprefen-
IMPRO'BABLE. adj. [improbable, Fr. improbabil
probable.] Unlikely; incredible.
This account of party-patches will appear improbable to thofe who live at a diftance from the fafhionable world. Addif. InPró BABLY. adv. [from improbable.]

1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obfolete.

Ariftotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thoufand meafures of water, the vine being overpowered, will be To Impro'bate into water: he fpeaks very improbably. Boyle. prove.
orate. v.a. [in and probo, Latin.] Not to approve.

Ainfworth.
Improba'tion. n. f. [improbatio, Latin; improbation, French.]
AAt of difallowing.
ACt of difallowing.
Ainfworth.
honefty ; difhonefly; bafenefs.
He was perhaps excommens.
torious inp probity.).
We balance the improbity of the one with the improobity of the other.

L'Eßrange:

To Improlíficate. v. a. [in and proilifick.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not ufed.

A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the fperm of the
cock improlificates, and makes the oval conception fruitful.
IMPRO'PER. adj. [impropre, Fr. improprius, Latin] Eirours.
I. Not well adapted; unqualified. improprius, Latin.]

As every fcience requires a peculiar genius, fo likewife
there is a genius peculiarly improper for
2. Unfit ; not conduculiarly imptroper for every one. Eiurnet. Unfit ; not conducive to the right end.
The methods ufed in an original difeafe would be very improper in a gouty cafe.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
3. Not juft ; not accurate.

He difappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis improper fpeech to fay he dy'd:
He was exhal'd.
Impróperly. adv. [from improper.]
Dryden.

1. Not fitly ; incongruoufly.
2. Not juftly; not accurately.

Improperly we meafure life by breath;
Such do not truly live who merit death. Dryd. Fuvenal.
They affuring me of their afiftance in correcting my faults
where I fpoke improperl;, I was encouraged
To Impró'priate improperl; I was encouraged.
Dryden.
To Impro'priate. v. a. [in and proprius, latin.]

1. To convert to private ufe; to feize to himfelf.

For the pardon of the reft, the king thought it not fit it fhould pafs by parliament ; the better, being matter of grace, to impropriate the thanks to himfelf. Bacon's iienry VII.
2. To put the poffeffions of the church into the hands of laicks.
Mrs. Gulton being poffeffed of the impropriate parfonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the fame to the vicarage.
IMPROPRIA'TION. n.. . [from imprapriate.]
An impropriati.n is properly fo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bifhop, college, or religious houfe, though fometimes thefe terms are confounded. Ayliffe's Parerson.
Having an impropriation in his eftate, he took a courfe to difpofe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. Speimar. Improfria'tor. n.f. [from impropriate.] A layman that has the poffeffion of the lands of the church.
Where the vicar leafes his glebe, the tenant muft pay the great tythes to the rector or inipropriator. Ayliffe's Parerg.
ImPROPRI'ETY. n. f. improt rietée, Unfinefs; unfuitablenefs; inaccuracy ; want of improprius, Latio.]
Und
Unfinefs; unfuitablenefs; inaccuracy; want of juftnefs.
Thefe mighty ones, whofe ambition could fuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudeft have beeli convinced of the impropriety of that appellation.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Many grofs improprieties, however authorized by practice, ought to be difcarded

Swift.
ImPRO'SPEROUS. adj. [in and profperous.] Unhappy; unifortunate; not fuccefsful.
This method is in the defign probable, how improfperous foever the wickednefs of men hath rendered the fuccefs of

Our pride feduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punifhment of imprafperous rebels.

Seven revolving years are wholly $\quad$ Decay of Piety.
Since the improfterous yoyace wholly run,
Impro'sperously. adv. [from improfperous.] Unhappily; unfuccefffully ; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very improfperoufly attempted.

Boyle.
Impro'vable. adj. [from improve.] Capable of being ad-
vanced from a good to a better ftate; capable of melioration.
Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the effays of
weaker heads afford improvable hints unto better. Brown.
We have ftock enough, and that too of fo improvable a na-
ture, that is, capable of infinite advancement. Decay of Picty.
Man is accommodated with moral principles, improvable by the exercife of his faculties. 'Fale's Origin of Mankind. Animals are not improvable beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. Grew's Cofnol.
I have a fine fpread of improvable lands, and am already planting woods and draining mar?hes. Addifon's Spectator. Impro'vableness. n.f. [from improvable.] Capablenefs of being made better.
Impro'vably. adv. [from improvable.] In a manner that admits of melioration.
To Impro've. v. a. [in and probus. Quafi probunn faccre. Skinner.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raife from good to better. We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.
I love not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead.

Dentuan.
Heaven feems improv'd with a fuperior ray',
And the bright arch reflects a double day. $\quad$ Pope.
[In and prove; impriuver, Fr. improbo, Lat.] To difprove. Though the prophet Jereny was unjuftly accufed, jet duth not that improve any thing that I have faid. Irhitgift:

Co Impro've. v. n. Toadvance in goodnefs.
We take care to improve in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. Atterb. IMPRO'VEMENT. n.f. [from improve.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. Some virtues tend to the prefervation of health, and others to the improvement and fecurity of eftates.
2. Art of improving.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and fome few others, are improvements on the Greek poet
3. Progrefs from good to better.

There is a defign of publifhing the hiftory of architecture, with its feveral improvements and decays.
4. Inftruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the beft place of inprovenent: from the fchool we go to the univerfity, but from the univerfities to London.
5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greateft of human affections, and friendhip the nobleft and moft refined improvernent of love.
Impróver. n. f. [from improve.]

1. One that makes himfelf or any thing elfe better.

They were the greateft improvers of thofe qualifications with which courts ufed to be adorned.

Clarendon.
The firt ftarted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late improvers of this way. Locke.
Homer is like a fkilful improver, who places a beautiful fatue fo as to anfwer feveral viftas.
2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great improver of moft lands. Mortimer. Improvi'ded. adj. [improvifus, Latin; imprevu, Fr.] Unforefeen ; unexpected; unprovided againft.

She fuborned hath
This crafty meffenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and improvided fcath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. Fairy 2 quen. Impro'vidence. n.f. [from improvident.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would efcape floods by running up to mountains; and though fome might perifh through improvidence, or through the fudden inundation of a deluge, many would efcape. Hale.

The improvidence of my neighbour mult not make me inhuman.

L'Eirange.
IMPRO'VIDENT. adj. [improvidus, Latin.] Wanting forecaft; wanting care to provide.

Improvident foldiers, had your watch been good,
This fudden mifchief never could have fall'n. Shak. H. VI: When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they moft improvident of harm. Daniel's Ci. War.
I fhall conclude this digreffion, and return to the time when that brifk and imbrovident refolution was taken. C'arendon:

This were an improvident revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of pruvifion, they muft deftroy themfelves.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Impróvidently. adv. [from inprovident.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the ftreet, he firft of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And fo imprifon'd, and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little ftate his liberty.

Donne:
Improvision. n. $\int$. [in and provifion.] Want of forethought. Her improvifion would be jufty accufable.

Brown.
Imprúdence. n.f. [imprudence, Fr. imprudentia, Lat.] Want of prudence; indifcretion; negligence; inattention to intereft.
IMPRU'DENT. adj. [imprudent, Fr. imprudens, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indifcreet; negligent.

There is no fuch imprudent perfon as he that neglects God and his foul.

Tillotfon.
I'mpudence. $\}^{n}$. f. [impudence, Fr. impudentia, Lat.] Shame-
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { IMpudence. } \\ \text { I'mpudency. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { leffnefs; immodefty. }\end{aligned}$
I ne'er heard yet
That any of thefe bolder vices wanted
Lefs impudence to gainfay what they did,
Than to perform it firft. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Nor did Noah's open infirmity juftify Cham's impudenc", or exempt him from that curfe of being fervant of fervants.

King Charles.
Thofe clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us us to admit, or common experience makes it impudence to deny.
I'MPUDENT. adj. [impudent, Fr. impudens, Latin.] Shamelefs; wanting modefty.
It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with fuch more than impudent fawcinefs from you, can thruft me from a level confideration.

Shakefp. Henry IV.
When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be impuclent.
Dryd. Spanißs Fryar.
I'mpudently. adv. [from impudent.] Shamelefly; without modefty.

At once affail
With open mouths, and impudently rail.
Sandys。

Why fhould foft Fabius impudently bear
Names gain'd by conqueft in the Gallick war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his ftrain,
Yet dares be bafe, effeminate, and vain?
To IMPU'GN. v.a. [impugner, Fr. impugno, Lat.] To attack; to affault.

Of a frange nature is the fuit you follow;
Yet in fuch rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot impugn you. Sbakefp. Neerch. of Venice. I cannot think myfelf engaged to dilcourfe of lots, as to their nature, ufe, and allowablenefs; and that not only in matters of moment and bufinefs, but alfo of recreation, which is indeed imfugned by fome, though better defended by others.

South's Sermons.
St. Hierom reporteth, that he faw one of thefe in his time; bitt the truth hereof I will not rafhly impugn, or over-boldly affirm.

Peacham on Drawing.
IMPU'GNER. n.f. [from impugn.] One that attacks or invades.
Impui'ssance. n. $\int$. [French] Impotence; intability; weaknefs; feeblenefs.

As he would not truft Ferdinando and Maximilian for fupports of war, fo the impuiffance of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occafions to accept of peace.

Bacon's Henry VII:
I'MPULSE. n. f. [impulfus, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another

If thefe little impuifes fet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largenefs and height of that fhall not at ali be prejudiced by the fmalnefs of its occafion.

Soutb's Sermons
Bodies produce ideas in us manifeftly by impulfe. Locke.
Bodies, from the impulfe of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their furfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. Cbyyne. 2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.

Mean time, by Jove's impulfe, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. Dryden's REn.
Thefe were my natural impulfes for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. Dry.

Mofes faw the burh burn without being confumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was fomething, befides finding an impulfe upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt.
3. Hoftile impreffion.

Like two great rocks againft the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Suftain th' impulfe, and receive the war.
Impu'lsion. n. f. [impulfion, Fr. impulfus, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any folid body paffeth without found; for that found that is heard fometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the impulfion of the air.

Eacon's Natural Fiifory
To the impulfion there is requifite the force of the body that moveth, and the refiftance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too fmall, it refifteth too little.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
2. Influence operatireg upon the mind.

But thou didft plead
Divine impulfion, prompting how thou might'ft
Find fome occafion to infeft our foes. Milton's Agonifes.
Impu'lsive. adj. [impulff, Fr. from impulfe.] Having the power of impulfe; moving ; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But thofe being placed in a lower fphere,
His fierce ambition, like the higheft mover,
Has burried with a ftrong impulive motion
Againft their proper courfe.
What is the fountain or impulfive caufe of Denbam's Sophy.
of fin? It is perfectly free grace.
this prevention
Soutb's Sermons.
pomen! poor papers! we and they
Do fome impulfive force obey

from punifhment; exemption from punifhment.
In the condition of fubjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and jufly governed, without oppreffion on the one fide, or impunity on the other. Davies.
A general impunity would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they fee no penalty.

Addifon's Freebolder.
Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-
gotten influence towards procuring impunity, or extorting un-
due favours for themfelves or dependents. Atterbury's Sermons. IMPU'RE. adj. [impur, Fr. impurus, Latin.]

1. Contrary to fanctity; unhallowed; unholy.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly fubftance can unforc'd afpire,
And leave his nature to converfe with fire.
Hypocrites auftercly talk,
Donne.
Condemning as impure what God has made
Pure, and commands to fome, leaves free to all.
2. Unchafte.
2. Unchafte.

If black feandal, or foul-faced reproach,
Attend the fequel of your impofition,
Your meer enforcement fhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and fains thereof. Sbakefp. R. III.
One could not devife a more proper hell for an impure fpi-
rit, than that which Plato has touched upon. Addifon.
3. Feculent ; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.

Impu'rely. adv. [from impure.] With impurity.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Impúreness. } \\ \text { Impu'rity. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. f . [imppureté, French; impuritas, Lat. from
Impu'rity. $\}$ impure.]
3. Want of fanctity; want of holinefs.
2. Act of unchaftity.

The foul impurities that reigned among the monkih clergy.

## 3. Feculent admixture.

 Atterbury's Ser mons.Cleanfe the alimentary duct by vomiting and clyfters, the To Impurities of which will be carried into the blood. Arbutbnot. To Impu'rple: v. a. [empourprer, Fr. from purple.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loofe garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a fea of jafper fhone,
Impurpled with celeftial rofes, fmil'd Inpurpled with celeftial rofes, fmil'd.

Milton.
Impu'table. adj. [from impute]
I. Chargeable upon

1. Chargeable upon any one.

That firft fort of foolifhnefs is imputable to them. Soutb: 2. Accufable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her hufband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he fhall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and the is in no wife imputable.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Impu'tablen
imputable.
'Tis neceflary to the imputablenefs of an action, that it be avoidable.

Norris.
Imputa'tion. n. f. [imputation, Fr. from impute.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Truft to me, Ulyffes;
Our imputation fhall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. $\quad$ Skakefp. Troilus and Crefida,
If a fon that is fent by his father about merchandize, do fall into fome lewd action, the imputation of his wickednefs, by your rule, fhould be impofed upon his father. Shakefpeare.
To ufe intellections and volitions in the infinite effence, as hypotheres, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us.

Glanv. Scepf.
I have formerly faid that I could diftinguifh your writings from thofe of any others: 'tis now time to clear my felf from any imputation of felf-conceit on that fubject. Dryden.
2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a fuit to mafter Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their mafter. Shakefpeare. 3. Cenfure ; reproach.

Whatfoever happens they alfo the leaft feel that fcourge of vulgar imputation, which notwithftanding they deferve. Hooker. Let us be careful to guard ourfelves againft thefe groundlefs imputations of our enemies, and to rife anove them. Addifon.
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majefty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter.
4. Hint ; reflection.

Anthonio is a good mall.
-Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?
-No, no; my meaning is to have you underftand me that he
is fufficient.
ImpUra'tive. adj. [from impute.] Thakefp. Merchant of Venice.
pute.
is fufficient.
Imputakefive. adj. [from impute.] That which may im-
pute. pute.
To IMPU'TE. v. a. [imputer, Fr. imput, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; fometimes good.

It was imputed to him for righteoufnefs.
Ro. iv. 22.
Men in their innovations fhould follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees fcarce to be perceived; for otherwife whatfoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends fome, and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputetb it to the author. Bacon's Effays.

I made it by your perfuafion, to fatisfy thofe who it to folly. | In folly. |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Inpute your dangers to our ignorance. } \\ \text { Temple. }\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Dryden. }\end{array}$ |

This obfcurity cannot be imputed to want of language in
fo great a mafter of ftile.
I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurft, called a differtation on partics.

Suvifo.
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

## Thy merit

Imputed fhall abfolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Impu'trir. n. S. [from impute.] He that imputes.
1n. prep. [in, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is prefent.

In fchool of love are all things taught we fee;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guife. Fairfax. Is this place here not fufficient ftrong
Noting the flate prefent at any time.
The other is only by crror and mifconceit named the ordinance of Jefus Chrift: 110 orie proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clcarly appear to be fo in very deed. Hooker.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thiuks he hath done well in pieople's eyes. Shakeff.
Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. Shak. R. III
Danger before, and in , and after the act,
You needs muft grant is great. Daniel's Civil War.
However it be in knowledge, I may truly fay it is of no ufe at all in probabilities; for the affent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both fides, nothing is fo unfit to affilt the mind in that as fyllogifm.
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. Collicr. God hath made our eternal and temporal interefts, in moft cafes, very confiftent. Smalridge's Sermons.
None was fo little in their friendhips, or fo much in that of thofe whom they had moft abufed. Letter to Publ. of Dunciad. 3. Noting the time.

When we would confider eternity a farte ante, what do we but, beginning from ourfelv:s and the prefent time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages paft, with a profpect of proceeding in fuch addition with all the infinity of numbers?

Locke.
4. Noting power.

To feed mens fouls, quoth he, is not in man. Hubb. Tale. Noting proportion.

Let ufury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. Bacon.
I cannot but lament the common courfe, which, at leaft, nine in ten of thofe who enter into the miniftry are obliged to enter.

Swift.
6. Concerning.

I only confider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartheft, has faid in it.

Locke. 7. For the fake. A folemn phrafe.

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæfar feed,
That he is grown fo great? In the name of the people, Shakef. Fulius Cafar.
In In the name of the people,
he power of us the tribunes,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banifh him our city.
Sbakef. Coriolanus.
Now, in the name of honour, fir, I beg you
That I may fee your father's death reveng'd.
Dryden. 8. Noting caufe.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. Shakesp. H. VI. 9. In that. Becaufe.

Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are wife men, and chriftian men, fome things; fome things in that they are men mifled, and blinded with error. Hooker. He cannot brook fuch difgrace well, as he fhall run into; in that it is a thing of his own fearch, and againft my will.
10. IN as much. Since; feeing that.

Thofe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, in as much as we might flay our doing of them if we would.

Hooker.
In. adv.
I. Within fome place; not out.

How infamous is the falfe, fraudulent, and unconfcionable perfon; efpecially if he be arrived at that confummate and robuft degree of falfhood as to play in and out, and fhow tricks with oaths, the facredeft bonds which the confcience of man can be bound with.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. Enloged to, youll be in' 'till then. Shakefpeare.

Engaged to any affair.
We know the wortt can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot fhift being in, we muft go on. Daniel.
Thefe pragmatical fies value themfelves for being in at every thing, and are found at laft to be juft good for nothing. $L^{\prime} E j t$. 3. Placed in fome ftate.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who. lofes and who wins; who's in, who's out. Shakeft.
Muft never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unlefs, good man, he has been fairly in.
Pope

## 4. Noting entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, ferve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

Shakefpeare.
He's too big to go in there: what fhall I do?
T'll Let me fee't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your friend's advice, I'll in. Sbakeppeare's Merry IVives of Windjor.
In the faid cavity lies loofe the fhell of fome fort of bivalve larger than could be introduced in at either of thofe holes.

WFodward on F: fils.

## I N A

5. Into any place.

Is it mot more elegible to come in with a fmooth gale, than to be tnflech at fea with a ftorm.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. Dryd. Gcorg. 6. Clofe; home.

The pofture of left handed fencers is fo different fiom that of the right-handed, that you run upon their fwords if you puin forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard.

Tutler.
In has commonly in compofition a negative or privative fenfe, as in the Latin: fo, active denotes that which acts, inative that which does not $a \delta$ ?. In before $r$ is changed into $r$; as irregular: hefore $l$ into $l$; as illative: and into $m$ before fome other confonants; as improbable.
Inabílity. n. $\int$. [in and ability.] Impuiffance; impotence; want of power.
If no natural nor cafual inability crofs their deffres, they al ways delighting to inure themfelves with actions mof benefi cial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro experience the more wifdom.
Neither ignorance nor inability can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine juftice to prevent condemnation?
Ina'bstinence: n.f. [in and abfinence.] Intemperance; want of power to abftain.
Difeafes dire; of which a monftrous crew
Before thee fhall appear, that thou may'ft know
What mifery the inabffinence of Eve
Shall bring on man.
Milt. Par. Lafl.
Inacce'ssibie. adj. [inacceffible, Fr. in and acceffible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

## Whate'er you are,

That in this defart inacceffible,
Under the fhade of melancholy boughs,
Lofe and neglef the creeping hours of time. Shakefpeare.
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are inaccefible to us.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
There fhall we clearly fee the ends and ufes of thefe things, which here were either too fubtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and inacceffible for us to come to any diftinct view of.

Ray on the Creation.
This part, which is fo noble, is not altogether inaccefible; and that an eafy way may be found to it, 'tis to confider nature and to copy her.

Dryden.
Ina'ccuracy. n. f. [from inaccurate.] Want of exactnefs.
InA'ccurate. adj. [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accurate. It is ufed fometimes of perfons, but more frequently of performances.
Ina'ction. n.f. [inaction, Fr. in and action.] Ceffation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amufements paft are not more like a dream to me, than thofe which are prefent: I lie in a refrefhing kind of inaction.

Pope.
iligent;
Ina'ctive. adj. [in and aetive.] Not bufy; not diligent; idle; indolent ; fluggifh.
Ina'ctively. adv. [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; without motion; fluggifhly.
In feafons of perfect freedom, mark how your fon fpends his time; whether he inactively loiters it away, when left to his own inclination.

Locke.
Inactivity. n.f. [in and activity.] Idlenefs; reft; fluggifhnefs.

A doctrine which manifectly tends to difcourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy inactivit), and neglect of the ordinary means of grace.

Virtue, conceal'd within our breaft,
Is inaclivity at beft.
Rogers's Sernions.
Swift.
INA'DEQUATE. adj. [in and adaquatus, Latin.] Not equal to the purpofe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorfe for vice
Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,
What farther means can reafon now direct? Dryden. Inadequate ideas are fuch, which are but a partial or incomplete reprefentation of thofe archetypes to which they are re-
ferred.
Lacke.

Lacke.
not
Ina'dequately. adv. [from inadequate.] Defectively; not completely.

Thefe pores they may either exactly fill, or but inade$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { quatdy. } \\ \text { INADVERTENCE. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.. . [inadveriance, French; from Boyle. InadVE'RTENCY. $\}$ vertent.]

1. Carelcfinefs; negligence; inattention.

There is a vaft difference between them; indeed, as vaft as between inadvertency and delibsration, between furprize and fet purpofe.

South.
From an habitual heedlefs inalvertency, men are fo intent upon the prefent that they mind nothing elfc. L'Efranse. 2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many perfons have lain under great and heavy fcandals, which have taken their fird rife only from fome inaduertence or indiferetion.

Government of the Tinsur.
The proditions of a great genius, with many lapfes and
inalueriencies, are infuitely preferrable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are ferupuloufly exact. Addifon.
Inadverrent, adj. [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligent; carelefs.
InADVE'RTENTLY. adv. [from inadvertent.] Carelefly; negligently.

Ariftotle mentions Telegonus as the fon of Circe and Ulyfies, who afterwards flew his father with the bone of a fifh inadvertenitly. Broome's Notes on the OdyffegWorthy perfons, if inadvertently drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inftantly to recover their loft ground. Clarifa. Ina'lienable. alj. [in and alienable.] That cannot be alienated.
Inalime'ntal. adj. [in and alimental.] Affording no nourifhment.
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourifhment; and the making of things inalimental to be become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. Bacon. Inami'ssible. adj. [inamiffible, French; in and ami $\int$ fum, Lat.] Not to be loft.

Thefe advantages are inamifible.
Hammond.
Ina'ne. adj. [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void.
We fometimes fpeak of place in the great inane, beyond the confines of the world. Locke.
To Ina'nimate. v. a. [in and animo, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in ufe.

There's a kind of world remaining ftill,
Though fhe which did inanimate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this laft long night
Her ghoft doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. Donne:
Ina'nimate. \}adj. [inanimatus, Latin; inanimé, French.]
Ina'nimated. $\}$ Void of life; without animation.
The firits of animate bodies are all in fome degree kindled; but inaninate bodies have their fpirits no whit inflamed. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
The golden goddefs, prefent at the pray'r, Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair, And gave the fign of granting.

Dryden.
All the ideas of fenfible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves.

Bentley.
They can neither fubfift nor be produced by the powers of mechanifin ; for both require the conftant influence of a principle different from that which governs the inanimated part of the univerfe.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
Still in thy fong fhould vanquifh'd France appear. Pope.
Inani'tion. n.f. [inanition, Fr. inanis, Lat.] Emptinefs of body; want of fulnefs in the veffels of the animal.
Weaknefs which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulnefs in the beginning, and too great inanition in the latter end of the difeafe. Arbitbnot on Diet.
INA'NITY. n. f: [from inanis, Latin.] Emptinefs; void fpace.
This opinion excludes all fuch inanity, and admits no vacuities but fo little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and muft touch the corporal parts which thofe vacuities divide. Digby on Bodics.
Ina'ppetency. n.f. [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of ftomach or appetite.
Ina'pplicable. adj. [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a particular ufe.
Inapplica'tion. n.f. [inapplication, Fr. in and application.] Indolence; negligence.
Inárable. adj. [in and aro, Latin.] Not capable of tillage.

Dict.
To In a'rch. v. a. [in and arcb.]
Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is ufed when the ftock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and,' having fitted it to that part of the ftock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one fide about three inches in length: after the fame manner cut the ftock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, fo that they may join equally together that the fap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ftock to admit it ; fo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their flipping, and the graft will more clorely unite with the ftock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the flock: you fhould fix a ftake into the ground, to which that part of the ftock, as alfo the graft, nould be faftened, ts prevent the wind from breaking them afunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be fufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, obferving to flope it off clofe to the fock, and cover the joined parts with frefh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in Aprit or May, and is commonly practifed upon oranges, myrtles, jafmines, walnuts firrs, and pines, which will not fucceed by common grafting or budding. Miller.

Inarticulate. adj. [inarticulé, Fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with diftinctnefs like that of the fyllables of human fpeech.

Obferve what inarticulate founds refemble any of the particular letters.

Wilkins's Math. Magic.
By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a fenfe of devotion; as our folemn mufick, which is inarticulate poefy, does in churches.

Dryden.
Inarti'culately. adv. [from inarticulate.] Not diftinctly.
Inarti'culateness. $n$. f. [from inarticulate.] Confufion of founds; want of diftinctnefs in pronouncing.
Inartificial. adj. [in and artificial.] Contrary so art.
I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought inartificial to make it the caufe alfo.
Decay of Piety. Inartifi'cially. adv. [from inartificial.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumfily and inartificially managed, when its affected by thofe of a felf-denying profeffion. Collier.
Inatténtion. n. f. [inattention, Fr. in and atention.] Difregard; negligence; neglect.
Perfons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the miniftry, or hear with fuch inattention or contempt as renders them of little effect.

Rogers's Sermons.
We fee a ftrange inatiention to this moft important profpect.

Ragers's Sermons.
Novel lays attract our ravifh'd ears;
But old, the mind with inattention hears.
inatte'ntive. adj. [in and attentive.] Carelefs; Pope. rcgardlefs.

If we indulge the frequent roving of paffions, we fhall procure an unfeady and inattentive habit. Watts.
Inau'dibie. adj. [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of found.

> Let's take the inftant by the forward top;
> For we are old, and on our quick'ft decrees
> Th' inaudible and noifelefs foot of time

Steals, ere we can effect them.
Sbakefpearc.
To Inaúgurate. v. a. [inauguro, Latin.] To confecrate; to inveft with a new office by folemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.
Thofe becinnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chufe remarkable days to inaugurate their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will.

Wotton.
Inaugura'tion. n.f. [inauguration, Fr. inauguro, Latin.] Inveftiture by folemn rites.

The royal olive was folemnly fworn, at his inaururation, to obferve thefe things inviolable. Howel's Vocal Forreft.
At his regal inauguration his old father refigned the kingdom to him.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inaura'tion. $n f$. [inauro, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but fome fort of their inauration, or gilding, muft have been much dearer than ours. $\quad$ Arbuthnot on Coins.
INAUSPI'cious. adj. [in and aufpicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

## Oh here

I will fet up my everlafting reft;
And fhake the yoke of inaufjicious ftars
From this world-wearied flefh. Shakef. Rom, and Juliet.
Though heaven's inaufficious eye

## Lay black on love's nativity,

Her eye a ftrong appeal can give;
Beauty, fmiles, and love thall live.
Crafbaw.
Beauty, fmiles, and love thall live.
The ftars feel not the difeafes their produces.

Boyle.
With inaufpicious love a wretched fwain
Purfu'd the faireft nymph' of all the plain ;
She plung'd him hopelefs in a deep defpair.
Dryden.
INBE'INg. n.f. [in and being.] Inherence; infeparablenefs.
When we fay the bowl is round, the boy is witty, thefe are proper or inherent modes; for they have a fort of inbcing in the fubftance itfelf, and do not arife from the addition of any other fubflance to it.

Watts.
I'nernn. adj. [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature.
Led by fenfe of good,

Inborn to all, I fought my needful food.
All paffions being inborn with us, we are almoft equally judges of them.

Dryden.
Some Carolina, to heaven's dictates true,
Thy inborn worth with confcious eyes fhall fee,
And fight th' imperial diadem for thee.
bréathed. adj. [in and breatb.] Infpired; infufed by inrpiration.

Bleft pair of fyrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmoniens fifters, voice and verfe,
Wed your divine founds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with inbreath'd fenfe able to pierce. Milton.
Tingrind. aclj. [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

## My intred cnemy

Forth iffu'd.
Milton's Paradife Loff, $l$. ii.
A man thinks better of his children than they deferve; but there is an impulfe of tendernefs, and there muft be fome eftecm for the fetting of that inbred affection at work. L'Eftr.

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And inbred worth doth boafting valour flight.
Dryder.
To InCa'ge. v. a. [in and cage.] To coop up; to Rhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow fpace.

And yet incaged in fo fmall a verge,
Thy wafte is no whit leffer than thy lord's. Shakef. R. II, It made my imprifonment a pleafure;
Ay, fuch a pleafure as incaged birds
Conceive.
Sbakefpeare's Henry VI.
Incale'scence. ${ }^{n}$ n. $\int$. [incalefoo, Latin.] The fate of growInCALE'sCENCY. $\}$ ing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes reftrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a fober incalef fence, and regulated eftuation from wine. Broun.
The oil preferves the ends of the bones from incalefency, which they, being folid bodies, would neceffarily contract from a fwift motion.

Ray on the Creation
Incanta'tion. $n$. [incantation, Fr. incanto, Lat.] Charms uttered by finging; enchantment.
My ancient incantations are too weak,

My ancient incantations are too weak,
And hell too ftrong. Shakeppeare's Henry. VI
By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her incantation, became the fubject of labour, forrow, and death.

Raleigh's Hifory of the World.
The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themfelves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by incantations or ceremonies, but by anointing themfelves all over, move a man to think that thefe fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by fopping of the pores, fhut in the vapours, and fend them to the head extremely. Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
The name of a city being difcovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and incantations.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The nuptial rights his outrage ftrait attends;
The dow'r defir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The incantation backward the repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what fhe did, defeats.
Garth.
The commands which our religion hath impofed on its followers are not like the abfurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worfhip, that might look like incantations and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier.

Bentley's Sermons.
Inca'ntatory. adj. [from incanto, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.
Fortunc-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like incantatory impoftors, daily delude them. Brown's Vulg. Errours. To Inca'nton. v.a. [in and canton.] To unite to a canton or feparate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propofed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholicks, fearing the proteftant intereft, propofed the incantoning of Conftance as a counterpoife.

Addifon on Italy.
Incapabílity. $\}^{\text {n. }}$. . [from incapable.] Inability natural; Inca'pableness. $\}$ difqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapability in yourfelf to the fervice.

Suckling.
Inca'pable. adj. [incapable, Fr. in and capable.]

1. Wanting power; wanting underftanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underftand.

Incapable and fhallow innocents!
You cannot guefs who caus'd your father's death. Shakefp. 2. Not able to receive any thing.

Wilmot, when he faw Goring put in the command, thought himfelf incapable of reparation.
3. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reafonable affairs? Is he not ftupid
With age?
Shakef. Winter's Tile.
4. Difqualified by law.

Their lands are almoft entirely taken from them, and they are rendered incapable of purchafing any more.

Swift.
5. In converfation it is ufual to fay a man is incafable of faliehood, or incapable of generofity, or of any thing good or bad.
Incapa'cious. adj. [in and capacizus.] Narrow; of fmall content.

Souls that are made little and incapacious cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compals of times or
things,
Incapa'ciousness. n. f. [from incapacious.] Narrownefs; want of containing fyace.
To Incapacitate. v.a. [in and capacitate.]

1. To difable; to weaken.

Nothing of confequence fhould be left to be done in the laft incapacitating hours of life.
2. To difqualify.

Monftrofity could not incapacitate from marriage. Arbutbn. Incapa'city. n.f. [incapacite, Fr. in and cafacity.] Inability; want of natural power ; want of power of body; want of comprehenfivenefs of mind.
It chiefly proccedeth from natural incapacity, and genial indifpofition.

Brown's Valsar Errours. Admonition he imputes cither to envy, or elfe igyorance and incapacity of eftimating his worth. Govern. of the Tongue. The inactivity of the foul is its incapacity to be moved with any thing common.

Arbutbinot.
To Inca'rcerate. v. a. [incarcero, Latin.] To imprifon; to confine. It is ufed in the Scots law to denote imprifoning or confining in a gaol; otherwife it is feldom found.
The peftilent contagion may be propagated by thofe denfe bodies, that eafily incarcerate the infected air; as woollen cloaths.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Incarcera'tion. n.f. [from incarcerate.] Inprifonment; confinement.
To Inca'r n. v. a. [incarno, Latin ] To cover with flefh.
The flefh will foon arife in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is neceffary, and incarn it. Wifeman.
To Inca'rin. v. n. To breed fleh.
The flough came off, and the ulcer happily incarned. Wifenc.
To Inca'rnadine. v.a. [incarnadine, Fr. incarnadino, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wafh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous fea incarnardine,
Making the green one red.
Shakeppeare's Macbeth.
To Inca'rnate. v. a. [incarner, Fr. incarno, Latin.]

1. To cloath with flefh; to embody with flefh.

I, who erft contended
With gods to fit the higheft, am now conftrain'd Into a beaft, and mix with beffial flime,
This effence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton.
Inca'rnate. farticipial adj. [incarnat, Fr. from the verb.]
x. Cloathed with flefh; enibodied in flefh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itfelf, in the perfon of the fon, is incarnate, and hath taken to itfelf flefh. Hooker.

> They fay he cried out of women.

- Yes, that he did, and faid they were devils incarnate. Shak. A moft wife fufficient means of redemption and falvation, by the fatisfachory death and obedience of the incarnate fon of God, Jefus Chrift, God bleffed for ever.

Sanderfon.
Here fhalt thou fit incarnate, here fhalt reign
Both God and man. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. iii.
2. It may be doubted whether Swift underftood this word.

But he's poffeft,
Incarnate with a thoufand imps.
Swift.
3. In Scotland incarnate is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its refemblance to a flefh colour.
Incarnation. n. $\int$. [incarnation, Fr. from incarnate.]

1. The act of affuming body.

We muft beware we exclude not the nature of God from incarnation, and fo make the fon of God incarnate not to be very God.

Hooker.
Upon the annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleffed Saviour. Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
2. The fate of breeding flefh.

The pulfation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax incarnation of the wound.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Inca'rnative.n. f. [incarnatif, Fr. from incarn.] A medicine that generates flefh.

I deterged the abfeefs, and incarned by the common incarnative.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To Inca'se. v. a. [in and cafe.] To cover; to inclofe;'to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors incafe,
The pillars filver.
Pope's Ody fey.
Incau'rious. adj. [in and cautious.] Unwary; negligent; heedlefs.

His rhetorical expreffions may eafily c.ptivate any incautious reader.

Keil againf Burnet.
Incau'tiously. adv. [from incautious.] Unwarily; heedlefly ; negligently.

A fpecies of palfy invades fuch as incautioufy expore themfelves to the morning air.

Arbutbnot on Air.
InCe'NDIARY. n. $\int$. [incendiarius, from incendo, Latin; incendiaire, French.]

1. One who fets houfes or towns on fire in malice or for sobbery.
2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent incendiaries. King Cbarles. Incendiaries of figure and diftinction, who are the inventers and publifhers of grofs falfioods, cannot be regarded but with the utmoft deteftation.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as incendiaries and pelts of commonweals. Berticy's Sermons.
I'NCENSE, n. f. [incenfum, Latin, a thing burnt ; encens, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of fome god or goddefs.

Upon fuch facrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themfelves throw incenfe.
Shakiefp. K. Lear. Numa the rites of frict religion knew; On ev'ry altar laid the incenfe due.
To INCE'NSE. v. a. [incenfus, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger ; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exafperate.

The world, too faucy with the gods,
Incenfes them to fend deftruction. Sbake/p. Iulius Cafar.
If 'gainft yourfelf you be incens'd, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. Shakef. He is attended with a defp'rate train;
And what they may incenfe lim to, being apt
To have his car abus'd, wifdom bids fear. Shakef. K. Lear. Tractable obedience is a flave
To each incenfed will.
Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular fum, will fo incenfe
God as to leave them. Milton's Paradife Loft, $b$. xii.
How could imy pious fon thy pow'r incenfe?
Or what, alas! is vanquifh'd Troy's offence? Dryden's Enn.
InCE'NSEMENT. n.f. [from incenfe.] Rage; heat; fury.
His incenfement at this moment is fo implacable, that fatiffaction can be none but by pangs of death. Sbakefpeare. Ince'nsion. n.f. [incenfio, Latin.] The adt of kindling; the ftate of being on fire.

Sena lofeth its windinefs by decocting; and fubtile or windy fpirits are taken off by incenfion or evaporation: Bacon.
InCe'nsor. n.f. [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paffions.

Many priefts were impetuous and importunate incenfors of the rage. $H$ Hayzard. If Ce'NSORY. n. f. [from incenfe.] The veffel in which incenfe is burnt and offered.

Ainfworth.
Incéntive. n. $\int$. [incentivum, Latin.]
I. That which kindles.

Their unreafonable feverity was not the leaft incentive, that blew up into thofe flames the fparks of difcontent. K. Charles.
2. That which provokes; that which encourages ; incitement; motive; encouragement ; fpur. It is ufed of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural conftitution, is one great incentive to their reception. Glanv. Sceff. Even the wifdom of God hath not fuggefted more prefing motives, more powerful incentives to charity, than thefe, that we fhall be judged by it at the laft dreadful day. Atterbury.
It encourages fpeculative perfons, with all the incentives of place, profit, and preferment. Addifon's Frcebolder.
INCE'NTIVE. adj. Inciting; encouraging.
Competency is the moft incentive to induftry: too little makes men defperate, and too much carelefs. Decay of Piety. Incéption. n.f. [inceptio, Latin.] Beginning.

The inception of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. Bac.
Ince'ptive. adj. [inceptivus, Latin.] Noting beginning.
An inceptive and defitive propofition, as, the fogs vanifh as the fun rifes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanifh, therefore the fun is not yet rifen.
Incéptor. n.f. [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
Incera'tion. n. f. [incero, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. Dict.
Ince'rtitude. n. f. [incertitude, Fr. incertitudo, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulnefs.
Ince'ssant. adj. [in and ceffans, Latin.] Unceafing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up inceffant fhow'rs;
And when the rage allays, the rain begins. Shakef. H. VI,
The inceffant weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to feek delays.
Shakefpeare.
If, by pray'r
Inceffant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceare
To weary him with my affiduous cries. Milt. Parad. Lof. In form, a herald of the king fhe flies,
From peer to peer, and thus inceffant cries. Pope's Ody $f$. Ince'ssantly. adv. [from inceffant.] Without intermiffion; continually.

Both his hands moft filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wafh themfelves inceffantly. Fairy 2ucen. Who reads
Inceffantly, and to his reading brings not
A firit and judgment equal or fuperior. Milt. Par. Lof.
The Chriftians, who carried their religion through fo many perfecutions, were inceffantly comforting one another with the example and hiftory of our Saviour and his apoftles. Addifon. INCEST. n.f. [incefle, French; inceflum, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perfons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of ince $\Omega$ to take life
From thine own fifter's fhame? Shakef. Meaf. for Meafure.

He who entered in the firft act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, mult not be in danger in the fifth act of committing ince/t with his daughter. Dryden's Dufrefing. Ince'stuous. adj. [inceflueux, French.] Guilty of inceft; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou fimular of virtue,
That art inceftuous.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
We may eafily guefs. with what impatience the world would have heard an incefinious Herod difcourfing of chaftity. South. Ere you reacin to this incefluous love,
You muft diviue and human rights remove
Dryden.
Ince'stseisiy. adv. [from inceftuous.] With unnatural love. Macareus and Canace, fon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other inceffuoufly.

## INCH. n. f. [mee, Saxon; uncii, Latin.]

1. A meafure of length fuppofed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
A foot is the fixth part of the ftature of man, a fpan one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or inch one feventy fecond.

Holder on Time.
2. A proverbial name for a fmall quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by inches. Sbakefp. Coriolanus. As in lafting, fo in length is man,
Contracted to an inch, who was a fpan. Donne. Is it fo defirable a condition to confume by inches, and lofe one's blood by drops?

He fhould never mifs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one inch of fpace
Blackmore.
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians inch by inch. Sw. 3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. Shakép.
To $I_{\text {nch: }}$ v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiart they fay, but very popular;
He gets too far into the foldiers graces, And inches out my mafter.

Dryden's Cleomenes.
2. To deal out by inches; to give faringly.

Ainfw.
To Inch. v. $n$. To advance or retire a little at a time.
I'nched. adj. [with a word of number before it.]. Containing inches in length or breadth.

- Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horfe over four inched bridges.

Shakeffeare's King Lear.
I'nchipin. n. . Some of the infide of a deer.
Ainfworth.
I'NCHMEAL. n. $f$. Finch and meal.] A piece an inch long.
All th' infections that the fun fucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Profpero fall, and make him By inchmeal a difeafe!

Shake. Tempe, .
To I'nchoate. v.a. [inchoo, Latin.] To begin; to commence.
It is neither a fubftance perfect, nor a fubftance inchoate, or in the way of perfection.

Raleigh's Hift. of the World.
Inchoa'tion. n. f. [inchoatus, Lat.] Inception; beginning.
It difcerneth of four kinds of caufes; forces, frauds, crimes various of ftellionate, and the inchoations or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. Bacon's Henry VII.

The fetting on foot fome of thofe arts in thofe parts would be looked upon as the firt inchoation of them, which yet would be but their reviving.

Hales Origin of Mankind.
I'nchoative. adj. [inchoative, Fr. inchoativus, Latin.] Inceptive; noting irichoation or beginning.
To Incíde. v. a. [from incido, to cut, I-atin.]
Medicines are faid to incide which confift of pointed and fharp particles; as acids, and moft falts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus fome expectorating medicines are faid to incide or cut the phlegm.

2 2incy.
The menfes are promoted by all faponaceous fubftances, which incide the mucus in the firft paffages. Arbutbnit.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { I'ncidence. } \\ \text { I'ncidency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [incidlo, to fall, Latin; incidence, French.]
I. The direction with which one body ftrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ftruck upon, is called the angle of incilence. In the occurfions of two moving bodies, their incidence is faid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ftraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact.

Quincy.
In mirrours there is the like angle of incidence, from the object to the glafs, and from the glafs to the eye. Bacon.
In equal incidences there is a confiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that fome of the incident rays are refracted more and others lefs conftantly, or one and the fame ray is by refraction difturbed. Newton's Opt.
The permanent whitenefs argucs, that in like incidences of the rays there is no fuch feparation of the emerging rays. Neut. He enjoys his happy ftate moft when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the refexion than from the direct incidency of his happinefs.
2. [Incidens, Latin.] Accident; hap; cafualty.

What incidency thou do'ft guefs of harm declare,
Is creepiog towards me.
Shatififorre's DVintcr's Ta'e.

INCIDENT. alj. [inident, Fr. iucidens, Latin.]

1. Cafual ; foriuitous; occafional; happening accidentally ; faliing in befide the main defign; happening befide expeciation. As the ordinary courfe of common aftairs is difpofed of ty general laws, fo likewife mens rarer incident neceffities and utilities frould be with fpecial equity confidered. Hotier.
I would note in children not only their articulate anfwers, but likewife fmiles and frowns upon incident occafions. W"otton.
In a complex propofition the predicate or fubject is fometimes made coniplex by the pronouns who, which, whofe, whom, \&cc. whiclı make another propofition: as, every man, who is pious, fhall be faved: Julius, whofe furname was $\mathrm{C}_{\text {x- }}$ far, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranfparent, have many pores. Here the whole propofition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propofition is called an incident propofition.
2. Happening; apt to happen

Conflancy is fuch a ftability and firmnefs of friendfhip as overlooks all thofe failures of kindncfs, that througls paffion, incident to human nature, a man may be fometimes guilty of.

South's Sermons.
I'ncident. n. f. [incident, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening befide the main defign; cafualty.

His wifdom will fall into it as an incident to the point of lawfulnefs.

Baccn's holy yV̄ ar.
No perfon, no incident in the play, but'muft be of ufe to carry on the main defign.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Incidéntal. arlj. Incident; cafual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.
The fatisfaction you received from thofe incidental difcourfes which we have wandered into.

Milton.
By fome religious duties fcarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an incidental bufinefs, to be done when they have nothing elfe to do. Rogers's Sermonis.
Incide'ntally. adv. [from incidental.] Befide the main defign; occafionally.

Thefe general rules are but occafionally and incidental'y mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifet unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation.

Sanderfon.
I treat either purpofely or incidentally of colours. Boyle. Yncidently. adv. [from incident.] Occafionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was incident'y moved amongf the judges what fhould be done for the king himfelf, who was attainted; but refolved that the crown takes away defects. Bacon's Henry VII. To Incínerate.v.a. [in and cinercs, Latin.] To burn to afhes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, and then maketh fragile; and laftly, it doth incinerate and calcinate.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Fire burneth wood, making it firf luminous, then black and brittle, and laftly broken and incinerate. Bacon.
Thefe dregs ftick in the capillar infertions of the ftomach, and are foon incinerated and calcined into fuch falts which produce coughs.

Harvey on Confiumptions.
Incíneration. n. f. [incineration, Fr. from incinerate.] The act of burning any thing to anhes.

I oblerved in the fixt falt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a tafte not unlike common falt, and very differing from the cauftick lixiviate tafte of other falts made by incineration.

Boyle.
Incircumspéction. n. $\int$. [in and circumprection.] Want of caution; want of heed.
An unexpected way of delufion, whereby he more eafily led away the incircum/pection of their belief. Brown's Vul. Err.
Incised. adj. [incijer, Fr. imcifus, Latin.] Cut; made'by cutting: as, an incifed wound.

I brought the incifed lips together.
IVifeman's Surgery. Inci'sion. n. $\int$. [incifion, Fr. imifio, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a fharp inftrument. Generally ufed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make incifion for your love,
To prove whofe blood is reddeft, his or mine. Shakeffeare God help thee, fhallow man: God make incifion in thee, thou art raw.

Shake if. As you like it.
The reception of one is as different from the admifion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incifions of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refrehments of a thower. Soutlis Sermons.
A fmall incifion knife is more bandy than a larger for opening the bag.

S':arp's Surgery.
2. Divifion of vifcofities hy medicines.

Abterfion is a fcouring off, or incifion of the more vifcous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which fcoureth linen cloth.

Bacon's Nat. Hijt.
Incr'sive: adj. [incifif, Fr, from incifu, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpufles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be deftroyed by the effufion of very piercing and incifne: liquors.

Incr'sur. n. $\int$. [inifor, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouthi
Incr'sory. adj. [incifaire, French.] Having the quality of cutting
InCI'sure. n. $\int$. [inciftrar, Latin.] A cut; an aperturc.
In fome creatures it is wide, in fome narrow, in fome with a deep incifure up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more ealy comminuting of hard food.

Derban's Pby/zco-Theolory.
Incita'tion. n.f. [incitatio, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulfe.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical atrraction to be a natural incitation and difpofition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the poffib:lities and incitations. Governm. of the Tongue. The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paffions to act with the utmoft impetuofity. Decay of Piety. To INCI'TE. v. a. [incito, Lat. inciter, Fr.] To ftir up; to pufh forward ill a purpoie; to animate; to fpur; to urge on. How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in apirobation
Of what your reverence fhall incite us to? Sliakef. H: V
No blown ambition doth our arms incite;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. Shakefpeare. Antiochus, when he incited Prufias to join in war, fet before him the greatnefs of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and ppread from kingdom to kingdom. Bacon.

The principles of nature and common reafon, which in all difficultics, where prudence or courage are required, do rather inciie us to fly for affiftance to a fingle perfon than a multitude.

Swift.
Inci'tement. n.f. [frón incite.] Motive; incentive; impulfe; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having fuch incitements to make him defirous of all furtherances unto his caufe, could efpy in the whole fcripture of God nothing which might breed at the leaft a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the fame way inclinable. Hooker.
A perfon fent hither by fome good providence, to be the occafion and incitement of great good to this inland. Milton.

If thou muft reform the fubborn times,
From the long records of diftant age
Derive incitements to renew thy rage.
Pope's Statius.
Inci'vil. adj. [incivil, Fr.] Unpolifhed. See Uncivil.
Incivílity. n. S. [incivilité, Fr. in and civility.]

1. Want of courtefy; rudenefs.

He does offend againft that reverence which is due to the common apprehenfions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateft incivility.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
2. Act of rudenefs

Abftain from diffolute laughter, uncomely jefts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and incivilities. Taylor's Rule of living boly.
Incle'mency. n.f. [inclemence, Fr. inclomentia, Latin.] Unmercifulnefs; cruelty; feverity; harfhnefs; roughnefs.

And though by tempefts of the prize bereft,
In heaven's inclemency fome eafe we find:
Our foes we vanquifh'd by our valour left. I Dryden. Incle'ment. adj. [in and clemens, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying ; void of tendernefs; harfh.

Th' inclement feafons, rain, ice, mail to fhun
Th' inclement feafons, rain, ice, hail and fnow.
I fand
Naked, defencelefs, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a veff fupply,
To guard the wretched from th' inclement Kk .
Incli'nable. adj. [inclinabilis, Latin.]

1. Having a propenfion of will; favourably difpofed ; willing; tending by difpofition.
People are not always inclinable to the beft.
Spenfer.
A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could efpy in the whole fcripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the fame way inclinable.

The gall and bitternefs of certain mens writings, who fpared him little, made him, for their fakes, the lefs inclinable to that truth which he himfelf fhould have honoured.

Defire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or tafte,
Solicited her longing eye. Milton's Paradife Loft.
2. Having a tendency.

If fuch a cruft naturally fell, then it was more likely and inclinable to fall this thoufand years than the laft; but if the cruff was always gradually nearcr and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. Bentley. Inclina'tion. n.f. [inclinaifon, inclination, Fr. inclinatio, Lat] 1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracied, have the fame inclination to onc another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree anfwering to the fun's diameter.
2. Natural aptnefs.

Though moft of the thick woods are grubbed up firice the promontory has been cultivated, there are ftill many fpots of it which thew the natural inclination of the foil leans that way.
3. Propenfion of mind; favourable difpofition; incipient detire.

The king was wonderfully difquicted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or inclination to the marriage.

C:arendon:
A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for fuch: for otherwife how fhould they fo often plead and reft in the honert and well-inclined difpofition of their minds, when they are juftly charged with an actual nonperformance of the law.

South's Sermons:
4. Love; affection.

We have had few knowing painters, becaufe of thelittle inclination which princes have for painting.

Dryden:
5. Difpofition of mind.
Bid him

Report the features of OCtavia, her years,
Her inclination. Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatru:
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaft or Weft.
-7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is pouied off from fome freces or fediment by only ftooping the veffel which is alfo called decantation. $2 u i n c y=$
Incli'natory. adj. [from incline.] Having a quality of inclining to one or othcr.
If that inclinatory virtue be deftroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.

Brizun's Vulgar Errours:
Incli'natorily. adv. [from inclinatory.] Obliquely; with inclination to one fide or the other; with fome deviation from North and South.
Whether they be refrigerated inclinatorily, or fomewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eaftern or weftern points, they difcover fome verticity. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours.
To INCLI'NE. v.n. [inclino, Latin; incliner, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

Her houfe inclineth unto death, and her paths unto the dead.

Prov. ii., 18:
Still to this place
My heart inclines, ftill hither turn my eyes;
Hither my fect unbidden find their way:- Rowu
2. To be favourably difpofed to; to feel defire beginning.

Doth his majefty
Incline to it, or no?
He feems indifferent;
Or rather fwaying more upon our part.
Sbak. H. V:
To Inclíne. v.a.

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ftate.

The timely dew of neep,
Now falling with, foft flumb'rous weight, inclines Our eyelids.

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate inciines the field.
A tow'ring ftructure to the palace join'd;
To this his iteps the thoughiful prince inclin'd. Pope.
2. To turn the defire towards any tining.
3. To bend ; to incurvate.

With due refpect my body I inclin'd,
As to fome being of fuperior kind,
And made my court. To IncuI'p. v. a. [in and clip.] To grafp; to inclofe; to flurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or fky inclits,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. Shakej!. Ant. and Cleopat.
nclo'ister. v. a. [in and cloifer.] To fhut up in a cloifter.
To Inclo'ister. v. a. [in and cloifer.] To thut upin a cloifter. To Inclóun. v. a. [in and cloud.] Todarken; to obfcure.

## In their thick breaths,

Rank of grofs diet, fhall we be inclouded,
And fors'd to drink their vapour.
Shakefpeare.
To Inclu'de. v. a. [includo, Latin.]

1. To inclofe; to fhut in.
2. To comprife; to comprehend.

This defire being recommended to her majefty, it liked ber to include the fame within one intire leafe.

Bacon.
The marvellous fable includes whatever is fupernatural, and efpecially the machines of the gods.

Pope.
Inftead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queftion is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. Swift.
Inclu'sive. aij. [inaciufff, French.]

1. Inclofing ; encircling.

$$
\mathrm{O} \text {, would that the inclufive verge }
$$

Of golden metal, that muft round my brow,
Were red-hot ftecl, to fear me to the brain. Sbak. R. III.
2. Comprehended in the fum or number: as, from Wednefday to Saturday inclufive; that is, beth Wednefday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll fearch where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts inclufsue down to celle.
Swift.

Inclu'șively. adv. [from inclufive.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much fhall ferve for the feveral periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. incluyively. Hale. All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips inclufively; and is differenced partly by the organs ufed in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating.

Holder's Elements of Speerl.
Incoa'gulable. adj. [in and coagulable.] Incapable of concretion.
Incoexi'stence. n. $\int$. [in and co:xifence.] The quality of not exifting together; non-aflociation of exiftence.

A nother more incurable part of ignorance, which fets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexiftence or incoexiffence of different ideas in the fame fubject, is, that there is no difcoverable connection between any fecondary quality and thofe primary qualities it depends on.
Inco'g. adv. [corrupted by mutilation from incognito, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and ufe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain incog. Addijon.
Incógrtancy. n. $\int$. [incositantia, Latin.] Want of thought.
One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as fuch to their fucceeders, who afterwards mifname all unobfequioufnefs to their incojitancy prefumption: Boyle.
Next to the ftupid and meerly vegetable ftate of incogitancy, we may rank partial and piece-meal confideration. Dec. of Piety. Inco'gitative. adj. [in and cogitative.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and fenfible, thinking, perceiving beings, fuch as we find ourfelves, we will call cogitative and incogitative beings. Locke.
Incógnito. adv. [incognitus, Latin.] In a fate of concealment.
'Twas long ago.
Since gods came down incognito.
Prior.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Incohérence. } \\ \left.\text { Incohentency. }^{\prime}\right\} \text {. }\end{array}\right\}$. [in and coberence.]

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconfequence; want of dependance of one part upon another.
. I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, fhews the incobirence of the argumentations better than fyllogifms.
Incoberences in matter, and fuppofitions without proofs, put
handfomely together, are apt to pafs for ftrong reafon. Locke.
2. Want of cohefion; loofenefs of material parts.

If plaifter be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reafon that the fmalnefs and incoberence of the parts do both make them eafy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept fo fmall, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mafs. Boyle.
Incohérent. adj. [in and coberent]

1. Inconfequential ; inconfiftent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have inftances of perception whilft we are afleep, and retain the memory of them ; but how extravagant and incoherent are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of 2. rational being!
2. Without cohefion; loofe; not fixed to each other.

Had the frata of ftone become folid, but the matter whereof they confift continued lax and incoberent, they had confequently been as pervious as thofe of marle or gravel. Woodiw.
Incohe'rently. adv. [from incoberent.] Inconfiftently; inconfequentially.
The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a perfon confounded with fears, fpeaking irrationally and incoberently.

Broome's Notes on the Ody Jey.
Incolu'mity. n. f. [incolumitas, Latin.] Safety; fecurity. A . word very little in ufe.

The parliament is neceffary to affert and preferve the national rights of a people, with the incolumity and welfare of a country.

Hiwel.
Incombustibi'l:ty. n.f. [from incombufible.] The quality of refifting fire fo that it cannot confume.

The ftone in the Appeniines is remarkable for its flining quality, and the amianthus for its incombuffibility. Ray.
Incombu'stible. adj. [incombufible, Fr. in and combufible.]
Not to be confumed by fire.
It agrees in this common quality afcribed unto both, of being incombuffible, and not confumable by fire. Wilkins.
Incombu'stibleness. n. $f$. [from incombufible.] The quality of not being wafted by fire.
I'ncome. n. $f$. [in and come.] Revenue; produce of any thing.
Thou who repineft at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatnefs of his incomes, confider what are frequently the difmal confequences of all this.

## No fields afford

So large an income to the village lord. Dryden's Georg.
St. Gaul has fcarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no income but what arifes from its trade : the great fupport of this little ftate is its linen manufacture. Addifon on Italy.

Notwithftanding the large incomes annexed to fome few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to fubfirt on. Atterbury's Sernions.
Incommensurability. n. f. [from incommenfurable.] The ftate of one thing with refpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meafure.
Incomménsurable. adj. [French, from in, con, and menfurabilis, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meafure common to both; not to be meafured together, fuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.
Our difputations about vacuum or fpace, incommenfurable quantities, the infinite divifibility of matter, and eterial duration, will lead us to fee the weaknefs of our nature. Watts. Incomme'nsurate. adj. [in, con, and menfura, Latin.] Not admitting one common meafure.

The diagonal line and fide of a quadrate, which, to our apprehenfion, are incommenfurate, are yet commenfurable to the infinite comprehenfion of the divine intellect. More.

As all other meafures of time are reducible to thefe three; fo we labour to reduce thefe three, though ftrictly of themfelves incommenfurate to one another, for civil ufe, meafuring the greater by the lefs.

Holder on Time.
If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater fpace of time may be faid to comprehend a lefs, thougl the lefs fpace be incommenfurate to the greater. Holder on Time.
To INCO'MMODATE. ${ }^{\text {v.a. }}$. [incommodo, Lat. incommoder,
To INCOMMO'DE. $\}$ Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrafs without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than incommode ye, fays he, I'll remove. $\quad$ L'Effrange. Although they fometimes moleft and incommode the inhabitants of fome parts, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indifpenfable neceffity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not fubfift without it.

Woodward's Natural Hiftory.
Incommo'dious. adj. [incommodus, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mifchief.
Things of general benefit, for in this world what is fo perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it ? may by fome accident be incommodious to a few. Hooker.
Mens intentions in fpeaking are to be underflood, without frequent explanations and incommodious interruptions. Locke. Incommódiously. adv. [from inctmmodious.] Inconveniently; not at eafe.
Incommódiousness. n.f. [from incommodious.] Inconvenience.
Difeafes, diforders, and the incommodioufnefs of external nature, are inconfiftent with happinefs.

Burnet Incommódity. : n. f. [incommodité, Fr. incommoditas, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what incommodity you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought moft free from all fuch diflike. Spenfer's State of Ireland
If iron can be incorporated with fint or ftone, without over great charge, or other incommodity, the cheapnefs doth make the compound ftuff profitable. Bacon.
By confidering the region and the winds, one might fo caft the rooms, which fhall moft need fire, that he fhould little fear the incemmodity of fmoak. Wotton's Architrciure. Incommunicabi'lity. n.f. [from incommunicable] The quality of not being impartible.
Incommúnicable. adj.[incommunicable, Fr. in and communicable.] 1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.
They cannot afk more than I can give, may I but referve to myfelf the incconmunicable jewel of my confcience. K.Cbarles. Only the God of nature perfectly knows her; and light without darknefs is the incommunicable claim of him that dwells in light inacceffible. Glanv.
It was agreed on both fides, that there was one fupreme excellency, which was incommunicable to any creatures. Stilling. 2. Not to be exprefled ; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with thefe'peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary difcoveries of the gofpel only, but alfo of thofe incommunicable revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own perfonal intereft in it.

Soutb's Sermons
Incommu'nicabry. adr. [from incommunicable.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reafon, and by the confent of divines, as incommuricably the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itfelf. Hokevill on Providence. Incommu'nicating. adj. [in and communicating.] Having no intercourfe with each other.
The judccments and adminiftrations of common juftice carry a confonancy one to another, whereby both are preferved from that confufion that would enfue, if the adminiftration was by feveral incommunicating hands, or by provincial eftablifhments.

Hale's Common Lazu.
Incompa'ct. \}adj. [in and cimpacted.] Not joined; not Incompa'cten. $\}$ cohering.

Salt, fay they, is the bafis of folidity and permanency in
compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be varioully blended, but would remain incompacked

Boyle.
ncómparable. arlj. [incomparable; Fr. in and comparable.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.
My heart would not fuffer me to omit any occafion, whereby I might make the incomparable Pamela fee how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her fervice.

Sidney.
A moft incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodnefs. Shakefp. Timon. Her words do fhew her wit incomparable. Shakef. H. VI. Now this mark
Was cried incomparable, and th' enfuing night
Made it a fool and beggar.
Shakesp. Henry VIII.
If I could leave this argument of your incomparable beauty, I might turn to one which would equally opprefs me with its greatnefs.
Inco'mparably. adv. [from incomparable.]

1. Beyond comparifon; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think incomparably the wifeft man that ever the French church did enjoy, fince the hour it enjoyed him.
Self-prefervation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any lefs evil, to fecure himfelf but from the probability of an evil incomparcbly greater.

South's Sermons.
2. Excellently; to the higheft degree. A low phrafe.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauftina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all incomparably well cut. Addifon on Italy. Incompa'ssionate. adj. [in and compafionate.] Void of pity; void of tendernefs.
Incompatibi'lity. n. f. [properly incompetibility, in and competo, Latin.] Inconfiftency of one thing with another.
He overcame that natural incompatibility, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the fovereign favour. Wotton. The reafon of the ftrefs refts not upon the incompetibility of excefs of one infinitude above another, either in intenfion or extenfion; but the incompetibility of any multitude to be infinite.

Hale.
Incompa'tible. [incompatible, French; rather incompetible, as it is fometimes written ; in and competo, Lat.] Inconfiftent with fomething elfe; fuch as cannot fubfift or cannot be poffeffed together with fomething elfe.
Fortune and love have ever been fo incompatible, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had fo much of the one for you, I have ever found fo little of the other for myfelf. Suckl. May not the outward expreffions of love in many good Chriftians be greater to fome other object than to God? Or is this incompetible with the fincerity of the love of God?.Hamm. The repugnancy of infinitude is equally incompetible to continued or fucceffive motion, and depends upon the incompoffibility of things fucceffive with infinitude
upon the incompor-
Hale.
We know thofe colours which have a friendfhip with each other, and thofe which are incompatible, by mixing together thofe colours of which we would make trial. . Dryden.
Senfe I have proved to be incompatible with mere bodies, even thofe of the moft compound and elaborate textures. Bent.
Inco'mpatibly. adv. [for incompetibly, from incompatible.] Inconfiftently.
Incómpetency. n. f. [incompetence, Fr. from incompetent.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to difcern the motion of a fhadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us fenfible of the incompetency of our eyes to difcern fome motions of natural bodies incomparably flower than thefe. Boyle.
Inco'mpetent. adj. [in and competent.] Not fuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes fome defect of right to do any thing.
Richard III. had a refolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to difable their iflues, upon falfe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. Bacon's H. VII.

Every feeck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to difcern, or incompetent to reprove the grofier faults of others.

Government of the Tongue.
I thank you for the commiffion you have given me: how I have acquitted myfelf of it, mult be left to the opinion of the world, in fpight of any proteftation which I can enter againft the prefent age, as incompetent or corrupt judges. Dryden. Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the moft incompetent judges of facred things,

Dryden.
An equal attraction on all fides of all matter, is juft equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the univerfe muft proceed from external impulfe alone, which is an incompetent caufe for the formation of a world. Bentley. Inco'mPETENTLY. adv. [from incompetent.] Unfuitably; unduly.
Incompléte. adj. [in and complete.] Not perfect; not finithed
It pleafeth him in mercy to account himfelf incomplete and maimed without us.

Hooker:
In incomplete ideas we are apt to impofe. on ourfelves, and wrangle with others; efpecially where they have particular and familiar names.

Incompléteness, n.f. [from incompleie.] Imperfeition; unfinifhed ftate.

The incompletenefs of our ferapliick lover's happinefs, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of latisfactorinefs; but of an intire poffeffion.

Boglv.
Incompli'ance. n. $\int$. [in and cimpliance.]
I. Untractablenefs; impracticablenefs; contradieious temper. Self-conceit produces peevifincefs and incompliance of humour in things lawful and indifferent. Till:tfon's Sermons.
2. Refufal of compliance

Confider the vaft difproportion between the wort inconveniences that can attend our incompliance with men, and the eternal difpleafure of an offended God. Rogers.
Incompósed. adj. [in and compofed.] Difturbed; difcompofed; difordered.
Somewhat incompofed they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. Howel.
Incompossibi'lity. n.f. from incompoffible.] Quality of being not poffible but by the negation or deftruction of fomething; inconfiftency with fomething.

The manifold incompoffibilities and lubricities of matter cannot have the fame fitneffes in any modification. Morc. Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or fucceffive motion, and depends upon the incompn fibility of the very nature of things fuccelfive or extenfive with infinitude, yet that incompofibility is more confpicuous in difcrete quantity, that arifeth from individuals already actually diftinguifhed. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Incompo'ssible. adj. [in, con, and polfible.] Not poffible together; not poffible but by the negation of fomething elfe.
Incomprehensibílity. n.f. [incomprebenfibilité, Fr. from in= comprebenfible.] Unconceivablenefs; fuperiority to human underftanding.
Incomprehe'nsible. adj. [incomprelenfible, Fr. in and comprebenfible.]

## 1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underftood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the molt valuable part of us, and annexing incomprebenfible rewards as an eternal weight of glory. Hammond.
One thing more is incomprehenfible in this matter. Locke.
The laws of vegetation, life, fuftenance, and propagation are the arbitrary pleafure of God, and may vary in manners incomprebenfible to our imaginations. Bentley:
2. Not to be contained. Not now ufed.

Prefence every where is the fequel of an infinite and incsmprebenfible fubftance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? Hooker.
Incomprehe'nsibleness.' n. J. [from incomprehenfible.] Unconceivablenefs.
I might argue from God's incomprebenfiblenefs: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impoffible for us to believe God is incomprehenfible. Watts.
Incomprehe'nsibly. adu. [from incomprebenfible.] In a manner not to be conceived.
We cannot but be affured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is incomprebenfibly infinite. Locke.
Incompre'ssible. adj. [incompreffible, Fr. in and compreffible.] Not capable of being comprefled into lefs fpace.

Their hardnefs is the reafon why water is incompreifib' , when the air lodged in it is exhaufted. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
Imcompressiei'lity. n.f. [from incompreffible.] Incapacity to be fqueezed into lefs room.
Inconcu'rring. adj. [in and concur ] Not concurring.
They derive effects not only from inconcurring caufes, but things devoid of all efficiency. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inconcéalable. adj. [in and conceal.] Not to be hid; not to be kept fecret.
The inconcealable imperfections of ourfelves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are fons of earth.

Broutn's Vulgar Errours.
Inconce'ivable. adj. [inconceivable, Fr. in and conceivable.] Incomprehenfible; not to be conceived by the mind.
Such are Chrift's promifes, divine inconceivable promifes; a blifs to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of fome few years. Himmond. It is inconceivable to me, that a fpiritual fubftance fhould reprefent an extended figure. Locke.

How two ethers can be diffufed through all fpace, one of which acts upon the other, and by confequence is reacted upon, without retarding, fhattering, difperfing, and confounding one another's motions, is inconceivalie. Netuton's Oft.
Inconce'ivably. adv. [from inconceivable.] In a manner beyond comprehenfion; to a degree beyond human comprehenfion.

Does that man take a rational courfe to preferve himfelf, who refufes the endurance of thofe leffer troubles, to fecuie himfelf from a condition inconceivably more miferable ? South.
Inconcéptible. adj. [in and conceptib'e; conceptus, Latin] Not to be conceived; incumprehenfible; inconceivable. A word not ufed.
It is inconceptible how any fuch man, that hath ftood the Thock of an eternal duration without corruption, thould after
be corrupted. be corrupted. Hale's Origim of Mankina. Inconcludent.

Inconclu'dent. alj. [in and concluden', Latin.] Iuferring no confcquence.
The depofitions of witnefles themfelves, as being falfe, various, contrariant, fingle, inconcludent. Ayliffe's Parergon.
Incon clu'sive. adj. - [in and conclufive.] Not enforcing any deterniuation of the mind ; not exhibiting cogent evidence.
Inconclu'sively. adv. [from inconclufive.] Without any fuch evidence as determines the underfanding.
Inconclu'siveness. n. $\int$. [from inconclufive.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unfkilful in fyllogifm, at firft hearing, could perccive the weaknefs and inconclufivenefs of a long, artificial, and plaufible difcourfe, wherewith fome others, better fkilled in fyllogifin, have been mifled.
In concócr. $\}$ alj. [in and concost ] Unripened; immature; Inconcócted. $\}$ not fully digefted.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ftrong for the efficient that fhould convert it, it is all that while crude and incoricott; and the procefs is to be called crudity and inconcoction.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
1 undertand, remember, and reafon better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts lefs digefted and inconcocied.

Hale's Orgin of Mankind.
Inconcóctrion. n. f. [from inconcoct.] The ftate of being indigefted; unripenefs; immaturity.
The middle action, which produceth fuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ftrong for the efficient that hould convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the procefs is to be called crudity and inconcoction.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Inco'ndite. adj. [inconditus, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolifhed. Now fportive youth
Carol incondite rhymes with fuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious.
Phillips.
Tncondi'tional. adj. [in and conditional.] Without exception; without limitation; without flipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified fenfe, an inconditicnal and abfolute verity is inferred. Brown's Vilgar Errours.
Incondi'tionate. adj. [in and condition] Not limited; not reftrained by any conditions; abfolute.

They afcribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and inconditionate decree of election or reprobation.
Inconfórmity. n.f. [in and conformity.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their. opinion to be, that utter inconformity with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we fhould be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itfelf, wherein they meant we fhould ever continue. Hooker.
Inconfu'sion. n. $\int$. [in and confufion.] Diftinctnefs.
The caufe of the confufion in founds, and the inconfufion in fpecies vifible, is, for that the fight worketh in right lines, and fo there can be no coincidence in the eye; but founds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muft needs encounter and difturb the one the other.
Incóngruence. n. f. [in and congruence.] Unfuitablenefs; want of adaptation.
Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or incongruence of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches.
Incongru'rty. n.f. [incongruité, Fr. from incongruous.]

1. Unfuitablenefs of one thing to another.

The fathers make ufe of this acknowledgment of the incongruity of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the incongruity of the worlhip of them.

Stillingfieet.
2. Inconfiftency; inconfequence; abfurdity; impropriety.

To avoid abfurdities and incongruities, is the fame law eftablifhed for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem.

Dryden.
3. Difagreement of parts; want of fymmetry.

She, whom after what form foc'er we fee,
Is difcord and rude incongruity;
She, fhe is dead, fle's dead.
Donne.
Inco'ngruous. adj. [incougru, Fr. in and congruous.]

1. Unfuitable ; not fitting.

Wifer heathens condemned the worfhip of God as incongru us to a divine nature, and a difparagement to the deity.

Stillingfieet.
2. inconfiftent ; abfurd.

I:ico'ngruousiy. alv. [from incongriuous.] Improperly; unfitly.
Inconne'xfdiy, ailv. [in and conncx.] Without any conaexion or dependauce.
Others afcribed hereto, as a caule, what perhaps but cafually or inconnexedly fucceeds.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inconscionabre.. adj. [in and confcionable.] Void of the fenfe of good and evil; without influence of confcience.
So inconfciomalle are thefe common people, and fo little feeling have they of God, or their own fouls good. Spenfer.

Incónsecuence. $n$. [inconéequence, Fr. inconéçuentia, Lat.] Inconclufivenefs; want of juft inference.

This he beftows the name of many fallacies upon: and runs on with fhewing the inconfequence of it, as thoush he did in earneft believe it were an impertinent anfwer. Sitlingfleet.
InCO'NSEQUENT. adj. [in and confequens, Lat] Without juft conclufion; without regular inference.
The ground he affumes is unfound, and his illation from thence deduced inconfequent. Hakewill on Providence.
Men reft not in falfe apprehenfions without abfurd and inconfequent deductions from fallacious foundations, and mifapprehended mediums; erecting conclufionṣ no way inferible from their premifes.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inconsíderable. adj. [in and confuderable.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

No, I am an inconfiderable fellow, and know nothing.
Denham's Sophy.
The moft inconfiderable of creatures may at fome time or other come to revenge itfelf upon the greateit. L'Eftrange. Cafting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thoufand cares, very inconfiderable with refpect to us, but of the greateft importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiofity.

Addifon.
May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with lefs refiffance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all fpace adequately without leaving any pores, and by confequence is much denfer than quickfilver or gold? And may not its refiftance be fofmall as to be incenJiderable?

Newton's $O_{f t}$.
If we were under any real fear of the papifts, it would be hard to think us fo ftupid not to be equally apprehenfive with others, fince we are likely to be the greateff fufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as inconfiderable as the women and children. Swift.
Let no fin appear fmall or inconfiderable by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal falvation endangered. Ragers. Inconsíderableness. $n$. $\int$. [from inconfuderable.] Small importance.
To thofe who are thoroughly convinced of the inconfiderablenefs of this Chort dying life, in comparion of that eternal fate which remains for us in another life, the confideration of a future happinefs is the moft powerful motive. Tillot fon.
From the confideration of our own fmarinefs and inconfiderablenefs, in refpect of the greatnefs and fplendor of thofe glo.rious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy pfalmift raife up our hearts.

Ray on the Creation.
Inconsíderate, adj. [inconfidere, Fr. inconfideratus, Latin.]
I. Carelefs; thoughtlef $f_{5}$; negligent ; inattentive; inadvertent.

When thy inconfiderate hand
Flings ope this cafement, with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'ft my genius.
Dorne.
If you lament it,
That which now looks like juftice, will be thought An incorfiderate rafhnefs.

Denbam's Sophy.
It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there Thould be any fo inconfiderate among us as to facrifice morality to politicks.

Addijon's Ereeholder.
2. Wanting due regard.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the tranifgreffions, which were under the firft Teftament, cannot be fo inconfiderate of our frailties.

Decay of Piety.
Inconsíderately. adv. [from inconfiderate.] Negligently; thoughtlefly; inattentively.

The king, tranfported with juf wrath, inconfiderately fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was flain in the purfuit.

Bacon.
Jofeph was delighted with Mariamne's converfation, and endeavoured with all his art to fet out the excefs of Herod's paffion for her; but when he ftill found her cold and incredulous, he inconfiderately told her the private orders he left behind.

Addifon's Spectator.
Inconsíderateness. n. f. [frominconfilerate.] Careleffinefs; thoughteflinefs; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is fuch a being as God, not to demean ourfelves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great ftupidity and inconfideratene's. Tillutf:
Inconsidera'tion. n.f. [inconfideration, Fr . in and confideration.]
Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.
S. Gregory reckons uncleannefs to be the parent of blindnefs of mind, inconfideration, precipitancy or giddinefs in actions, and felf-love.

Taylor.
Inconsi'sting. adj. [in and conffif.] Not confiftent; incompatible with.

The perfons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falle; that is, inconffifing with the characters of mankind.

Dryden's Dufrefnoj.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Inconsi'stence. } \\ \text { Inconsi'stency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. [from inconffifent.]
InConsi's Such oppofitun as that one propofition infers the negation of 1. Such oppofition as that one propofition infers the negation
the other; fuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

I here

There is a perfect inconfiffency between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.

South's Sermons.
2. Abfurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deftroys the other ; felf-contradiction.
3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and inconfiffency with ourfelves, is the greateft weaknefs of human nature.

Addifon
If a man would regifter all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of inconffitencies and contradictions would appear at laft?

Swift.
4. Unfteadinefs; changeablenefs.

Inconsi'stent. adj. [in and confiftent.]

1. Incompatible; not fuitable; incongruous.

Finding no kind of compliance, but fharp proteftations againft the demands, as inconfiftent with confcience, juftice, or religion, the conference broke off. Clarendon. Compofitions of this nature, when thus reftrained, Mhew that wifdom and virtue are far from being inconfiftent with politenefs and good humour.

Addifon's Freeholder.
2. Contrary, fo as that one infers the negation or deffruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite fpace or duration is very obfcure and confufed, becaufe it is made up of two parts very different, if not inconfiflent.

Lock.
3. Abfurd; having parts of which one deftroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY. adv. [from inconfifient.] Abfurdly; incongruoufly; with felf-contradiction.
Inco'nsolable. adj. [in.onfolable, Fr. in and confole.] Not to be comforted; forrowful beyond fufceptibility of comfort. Her women will reprefent to me that the is inconfolable, by reafon of my unkindnefs.

Addifon.
They take pleafure in an obftinate grief, in rendering themfelves inconfilabie.

Fiddes's Sermons.
Inco'nsonancy. n. $\int$. [in and confonancy.] Difagreement with itfelf.
Inconspícuous. adj. [in and confpicuous.] Indifcernible; not perceptible by the fight.
When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accucurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained fore of inconjpicuous bubbles.

Boyle.
Inco'nstancy. in. $\int$. [inconfiantia, Lat. inconftance, Fr. from inconftant.] Unfteadinefs; want of fteady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.
I have fuffered more for their fakes, more than the villanous inconflancy of man is able to bear. Shak. Mer. Wives of Windf. Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princefs' curfes,
And his fon's rage, or the old king's inc nfancy. Denham. Irrefolution on the fchemes of life which offer to our choice, and inconflancy in purfuing them, are the greateft caufes of all. our unhappinefs.

Addijon's Sfectator.
As much inconftancy and confufion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.

Woidzvard's Natural Hiftory.
INCO'NSTANT. adj. [inconfant, Fr. inconftans, Latin 〕

1. Not firm in refolution; not fteady in affection; various of inclination ; wanting perfeverance.
He is fo naturally inconflant, that I marvel his foul finds not fome way to kill his body.

Sidney.
2. Changeable; mutable; variable.
$O$ fwear not by the moon, th' inconftant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Left that thy love prove likewife variable.
Shakefpeare.
Inconsu'mable. adj. [in and c $n$, jume.] Not to be wafted.
By arts were weaved napkins, fhirts, and coats, inconfumable by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. Brown. Inconsúmptible. adj. [in and confumptus, Lat.] Not to be - fpent; not to be brought to an end; not to be deflroyed by fire. This feems a more elegant word than inconfumable.
Before I give any anfwer to this objection of pretended inconfumptible lights, I would gladly fee the effect undoubtedly proved.

Digby on Bodies.
Inconte'stable. adj. [incontefable, Fr. in and conteft.] Not to be difputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnifhes us with an evident and inconteflable
proof of a Deity ; and I believe no body can avoid the cogen-
cy of it, who will carefully attend to it. Locke.
Incon're'sta bly.. adv. [from inconteffable.] Indifputably; uncontrovertibly.
Inconti'guous. adj. [in and contiguous.] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They feemed part of fmall bracelets, confifting of equally little incontiguous beads.

Boyle.
IncóNTINENCE. $\}_{\text {n. }}$ n. [incontinentia, Lat. in and continence. $]$ In-
Inco'ntinency. $\}$ ability to reftrain the appetites; unchaftity. The cognizance of her incontinency
Is this; fhe hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. $S h$.
But beauty, like the fair Hefperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with uninchanted eye,
To fave her bloffoms, and defend her fruit
From the rafh hand of bold incontinence.
Milton.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myfelf, I Thunn'd incontinence,
And, urg'd by ftrong defires, indulg'd my fenfe. Dryaen.
The words fine veffe Dianam agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chaftity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of incontinency.

Dryden.
Incón'tinent. adj. [incontinens, Lat. in and continent.]

1. Unchafte ; indulging unlawful pleafure.

In thefe degrees have they made a pair of ftairs to marriage, which they will climb incontincut, or elfe be incontinant before marriage. Shakef. As you like it.

Men fhall be lovers of their own felves, falfe accufers, incontiment, fierce.

2 Iinl. ili. 3 .
2. Shunning dèlay; immediate. This is a meaning now obfolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noife,
To weet what wight fo loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came incortinent.
Fairy 2 ueen.
Come, mourn with me for what I do lamenr,
And put on fullen black inc'ntinent. Shakefp. Rich. II.
He fays he will return incontinent. Shak. Othello.
Incóntinently. adv. [from incont nent.]

1. Unchaftely; without reltraint of the appectites.
2. Immediately; at once. An obfolete fenfe. Spenfer. The caufe of this war is no other than that we will not incontinently fubmit ourfelves to our neighbours. Hayward.

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through feveral nations. Arbutbn. and Pope.
Incontrove'rtible. adj. [in and controvertible.] Indifputable; not to be difputed.
Incontrovértibly. adv. [from incintriveltib.e.] To a degree beyond controverfy or difpute.
The Hebrew is incontrovertibly the primitive and fureft teft to rely upon; and to preferve the fame uncorrupt, there hath been ufed the higheft caution humanity could invent. Brown. Inconvénience. $\} n$. f. [inconvenient, French.]
Inconvéniency.
I. Unfitnefs; inexpedience.
They plead againft the inconvenience, not the unlawfulnefs of popifh apparel; and againft the inconvcnionce, not the unlawfulnefs of ceremonies in burial.
2. Difadvantage; caufe of uneafinefs; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other inionvicnience. Raleigb's Hiffory.
Man is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment, and is continually unfecure even of life itfelf. Tillit/on.

The inc nvenience of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleafures. Drsden.
Would not quicknefs of fenfation be an inccnvenience to an animal, that muft lie ftill where chance has once placed it ?
Confider the difproportion between the worft inconveniences that attends incompliance with men, and the eternal difpleafure of God.

Rogers.
We are freed from many inconveniences, and we enjoy feveral advantages. . Atterlury.
The things of another world, being diftant, operate but faintly upon us : to remedy this inconveniency, we muft frequently revolve their certainty and importance. Atterbury.
Inconvénient. adj. [inconvenient, Fr. in and convoni.ns, Lat.] 1. Incommodious; difadvantageous.

They delight rather to lean to their old cuftoms, though they be more unjuft, and more inconvenient for the common people.
We are not to look that on the church thend.
We are not to look that the church Thould change her publick laws, although it chance that for fome particular men the fame be found inconvenient, efpecially when there may be other remedy againft particular inconveniences. Hooker.
He knows that to be ine.nvenient, which we falfely think convenient for us.

Smalridge's Sermoni.
2. Unfit ; inexpedient.

Inconvénifntly. adiv. [from inconvenient.]
I. Unfitly; incommodioufly.
2. Unfeafonably.
2. Unfeafonably. Ainfiverth.
Inconve'rsabif. adj. [in and converfable.] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for converfation; unfocial.

He is a perfon very inconver fable.
More.
Inconve'ritible. adj. [in and convertible.] Not tranfmutable; incapable of change.
It enterech not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanyeth the inconvertible portion unto the fiege. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inconvíncible. adj. [in and convincible.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.
Inconvi'ncibly. adv. [from inconvincible.] Without admitting conviction.
It is injurious unto knowledge obfinately and inconvincibly to fide with any one. Briwn's Vulgar Errours.
IncónY. adj. [perhaps from in and conn, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artlefs.
2. In Scotland it denotes mifchievoufly unlucky: as, he's an incony fellow. 'This feems to be the meaning in Shakefpeare. 12 D

O' my troth, moft fweet jefts, moft incony vulgar wit, When it comes fo finoothly off.

Shakefprare.
inco'rporal. adj. [in and corporal.] Immaterial; diftinet from matter; diftinct from body.

Why do'ft thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' incorporal air do'ft hold difcourle? Sbak. Haml.
Learned men have not refolved us whether light be corporal or incorporal: corporal they fay it cannot be, becaufe then it would neither pierce the air, nor folid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we fee the air illightened : incorporal it cannot be, becaufe fometimes it affecteth the fight with offence. Ral. NCORPORA'LITY. n. $\int$. [incorporalité, Fr. from incorporal.] Immaterialnefs; diftincinefs from body.
Inco'rporally. adv. [from incorporal.] Without matter; immaterially.
To INCO'RPORATE. v. a. [incorporer, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients fo as they fhall make one mafs.'

A fifteenth part of filver, incorpscate with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of filver to draw to it the lefs.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
Who the fwelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the ftubborn clods with rain,
And fcatter'd duft incorporate again?
2. To conjoin infeparably.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when
Thefe mutualities fo marfhal the way,
Hard at hand comes the mafter and main exercife,
The incorpcrate conclufion. Shakefpeare's Othellio.
By your leaves, you fhall not fay alone,
'Till holy church incorporate two in one. Shakef. R. and fu. Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did imorporate and make us one. Shak. Ful. Cafar. 3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this fenfe they fay in Scotland, the incorporate trades in any community.
The apoftle affirmeth piainly of all men chriftian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all incorporated into one company, they all make but one body. Hooker.
The fame is incorforated with a majoralty, and nameth burgeffes to parliament.
4. To unite ; to affociate.

It is Cafca, one incorporate
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

## To our attempts.

Shakefp. Julius Cafar.
Not rafh, like his accufers,
True is it, my incorporate friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at firt,
Which you do live upon.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only effential and incorporate in their government.

Timple.
The Romans did not fubdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and fword, but to incorporate them into their own community.

Addifin's Freebolder.
5. To embody.

Couriefy, that feemed incorpsrated in his heart, would not be perfuaded by danger to offer any offence.

Sidney.
The idolaters, who worfhipped their images as gods, fuppofed fome fpirit to be incorporated therein, and fo to make together with it a perfon fit to receive worthip. Stillin?fleet. o Incorporate. v. n. To unite into one mafs.

Painters colours and afhes do better incorporate with cil.
Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
It is not univerfally true, that acid falts and oils will not incorporate or mingle.
Thy foul

Boyle.
In real darknefs of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T'incorporate with gloomy night.
Milton's Agonifes.
It finds the mind unprepoffefied with any former notions, and fo eafily gains upon the affent, grows up with it, and incorporates into it. . South's Sermons
Incórporate. adj. [in and corporate.] Immaterial; unbodied.
Mofes forbore to fpeak of angels, and things invifible and incorporate.

Raleigh.
Raleigh
Incorpora'tron. n. f. [incorporation, Fr. from incorporate.]
t. Union of divers ingredients in one mafs.
I. Union of divers ingredients in one mafs.

Make proof of the incorporation of iron with fint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapucfs of the flint doth make the compound ftuff profitable. Bacon

This, with fome little additional, may further the intrinfick incorporation.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; affociation

In him we actually are, by our aclual incorporation into that fociety which hath him for their head

Hooker.
InCORPO'REAI. adj. [ incorporalis, Lat. incorporel, Fr. in and corporeal.] Immaterial; unbodied.
It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few.

Bacon.

Senfe and perception muft neceffarily proceed from fome incorporeal fubftance within us. Bentley's Scrmons. Incorpórealliy. adv. [from incorporeal.] Immaterially; without body.

The fenfe of hearing ffriketh the fpirits more immediately than the other fenfes, and more incorporeally than the fmelling. Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
InCORPORE'ITY. n.. . [in and corporeity.] Immateriality; diftinctnefs from body.
To Inco'rpse. v.a. [in and corpfe.] To incorporate; to unite into one body.

He grew unto his feat,
As he had been inc $r p s^{\prime} d$ and demy-natur'd
With the brave horfe.
Sbakefpeare's Hamlet.
Incorre'ct. adj. [in and correct.] Not nicely finifhed; not exact ; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is incorrect: why take it;
I'm all fubmifion; what you'd have it, make it.
Pope.
nCORRE'CTly. adv. [from incorreet.] Inaccurately; not exactly.
Incorréctness. n.f. [in and correcinefs.] Inaccuracy; want of exactnefs.
Incórrigible. adj. [incorrigible, Fr. in and corrigible.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of inftruction.

The lofs is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience incorrigible.

More's Divine Dialogues.
What are their thoughts of things, but variety of incorrigible error?

L'Efirange.
Provok'd by thofe incorrigible fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick fchools.
Dryden's $\mathfrak{F u v e n}$.
Whilft we are incorrigible, God may in vengeance continue to chaftife us with the judgment of war. Smalridge's Serm.
The moft violent party-men are fuch as have difcovered leaft fenfe of religion or morality; and when fuch are laid afide, as thall be tound incorrigible, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the reft. Swift.
Incorrígibleness. n. f. [from incorrigible.] Hopelefs depravity; badnefs beyond all means of amendment.
What we call penitence becomes a fad atteftation of our incorrigiblenefs.

Decay of Piety.
I would not have chiding ufed, much lefs blows, 'till obftinacy and incorrigiblene/s make it abfolutely neceffary. Locke. Inco'rrigibly. adv. [from incorrigible.] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Appear incorrigibly mad,
They cleanlinefs and company renounce. Rofcomenon.
Incorru'pt. $\}$ adj. [in and corruptus, Latin; incorrompl/, Incorru'pted. $\}$ Frencl.]

1. Free from foulnefs or depravation.

Sin , that firft
Diftemper'd all things, and, of incorrupt,
Corrupted. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
2. Pure of manners; honeft; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.
Incorruptibílity. n. f. [incorruptibilité, Fr. from incorruptible.] Infufceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's incorruptibility, alledgeth the verfes of a Greek tragick poet. $\quad$ Hakewill.
Incorrúptible. adj. [incorruptible, Fr. in and corruptible.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In fuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great ftore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ix. Our bodies fhall be changed into incorruptible and immortal fubftances, our fouls be entertained with the moft ravifhing objects, and both contirue happy throughout all eternity. Wake.
Incorru'ption. n.f. [incorruption, Fr. in and corruption.] Incapacity of corruption.

So alfo is the refurrection of the dead: it is fown in corruption, it is raifed in incorruption.
s Cor. xv. $4^{2}$.
Incorru'prness. n. $f$. [in and corrupt.]
I. Purity of manners; honefty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and incorruptnefs of manners, is preferable to fine parts and fubtile fpeculations. Woodzward. 2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To Incra'ssate. v.a. [in and craffus, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to fink under the furface, the body of water may be attenuated with fpirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be incraflated with falt. Brown's Vulgar Errours. Acids diffolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or incraffate.

Newton's Opt.
Acids, fuch as are auftere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a ftricture of the fibres, incraffate and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatifm. Arbutbnot.
Incrassa'tion. n. f. [from incrafate]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The fate of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water ; for the determination of quickfilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil incraffation.

Browun's Kulgar Errours.
Incra'ssative.

Incra'ss a tive, n.f. [from incraffate] Having the quality of thickening.
The two latter indicate reffringents to fench, and incraflatives to thicken the blood. Harvey on Confumpt. To INCRE'ASE, v. h. [in and crefo, Lat.]. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or lefs.
Hear and obferve to do it, that it may be well with thee
and that ye may increnefe mighthily. Deutr. vi. 3 .
Profane and vain babbling will increafe unto ungodlinefs.
2. I im. ii. 16.

From fifty to threefcore he lofes not much in fancy, and judgment, the effect of obfervation, ftill increafes. Dryden.

Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's foft addrefs,
That as the wound the paffion might increafe.
Prior.
To INCRE'ASE. v. a. [See ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.
He hath increafed in Judah mourning and lamentation. Sam. I will increafe the famine, and break your faff of bread.
I will increafe them with men like a Ezek. v. 16 Hye thee from this flaughter-houfe,
Left thou increafe the number of the dead. Shakefp. R. III. Fifhes are more numerous or increafing than beafts or birds, as appears by their numerous fawn.

It ferves to increafe that treafure, or to preferve it $\tau$ Hale.
INCRE'ASE. $n$. f. [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the fate of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large increafe
In arims of honour, and efteem in peace.
Hail, bards triumphant ! born in happier days,
Whore honours with increafe of ages grow,
As freams roll down, enlarging as they fow.
Dryden.
2. Increment; that which is added to the original fock.
3. Produce.

As Hefiod fings, fpread waters o'er thy field,
And a moff juft and glad increafe ' twill yield.
Denham.
Thofe grains which grew produced an increafe beyond expectation.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
4. Generation

Into her womb convey flerility;
Dry up in her the organs of increafe,
And from her derogate body never fpring a babe. Sbake $\int$.
5: Progeny.
Him young Thoafa bore, the bright increafe
Of Phorcys.
Pope's Odyjfey.
6. The fate of waxing, or growing full orbed. Ufed of the moon. Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow foonef, if
fet or cut in the increafe of the moon. Bacon's Nat. Hijf.
Incréaser. n. $f_{\text {. }}$ [from increafe.] He who increafes.
Increa'ted. adj. Not created.
Since the defire is infinite, nothing but the abfolute and in-
created Infinite can adequately fill it. Cheyne's Phil. Princ.
Incredibílity. n. f. [incredibilité, French.] The quality of furpaffing belief.
For objects of incredibitity, none are fo removed from all appearance of truth as thofe of Corneille's Andromede. Dryd.
Incrédible. adj. [incredibibils, Lat.] Surpafing belief; not to be credited.
The fhip Argo, that there might want no incredible thing in this fable, fpoke to them.

Raleigh.
Prefenting things impoffible to view,
They wander through incredible to true.
Granville.
Incre'dibleness. n.f. [from incredible.] Quality of being not credible.
Iecrédibly. adv. [from incredible.] In a manner not to be believed.
Incredúitity. n.f. [incredulité, French.] Quality of not believing; hardnefs of belief.

He was more large in the defcription of Paradife, to take away all fruple from the incredulity of future ages. Ralcigh.
InCRE'DuLous. adj. [incredule, Fr. incredulus, Latin.] Hard of belief; refufing credit.
I am not altogether incredulous but there may be fuch candles as are made of falamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and confumeth not. Bac.
Incre'dulousness. n.f. [from incredulous.] Hardnefs of belief; incredulity.
INCRE'MABLE. adj. [in and cremo, Latin.] Not confumable by fire.
If from the fikin of the falamander thefe incremable pieces are compofed.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Increment. n.f. [incrementum, Latin.]
I. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning its increment, or inundation.
2. Increafe ; caufe of growing more.

This ffratum is expanded at top, ferving as the feminary
that furnifheth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies.

Woolward. 3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds: the loofen'd roots then drink
Large increment, earneft of happy years.
To I'ncrepate. v.a. [increpo, Latin.] To chide prehend.
Increpa'tion. n.f. [increpatio, Latin.] Reprehenfion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal. or paternal, of his fellow Chriftians, or of the governours of the church, then more publick reprehenfions and increpations. Harmond.

To Incru'state. $\}$ To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.
The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groffer ftick baked and incruffate upon the fides of the veffel.

Eacon's Natural Hiffory.
Some rivers bring forth fpars, and other mineral matter, io as to cover and incruft the fones.

Woodward.
Save but our army; and let Jove incru/t
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlafting ruft. Pope. Any of thefe fun-like bodies in the centers of the feveral vortices, are fo incruffated and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true fun.

Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
The fhield was purchafed by Woodward, who incrufled it with a new ruft. Arbuthon. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.
Incrustáticn. m. .f. [incruftation, Fr. from incrufo, Lātin.]
An adherent covering; fomething fuperinduced.
Having fuch a prodigious ftock of marble, their chapels are laid over with fuch a rich variety of incrufzations as cannot be found in any other part.

Addifon on ltaly.
To I'ncubate. v.n. [incubo, Latin.] To fit upon eggs.
Incuba'tion. n. f. [incubation, Fr. incubatio, Lat.] The act of fitting upon eggs to hatch them.
Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how elfe, is only known to God. Raleigh's Hiftory of the World. Birds have eggs enough at firft conceived in them to ferve them, allowing fuch a proportion for every year as will ferve for one or two incubations. Ray on the Creation.
When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that fome few families fhould do it in a more novercal way. Derbam.

As the white of an egg by incubation, fo can the ferum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. Arbutbint.
I'ncubus. n.f. [Latin; incube, Fr.] The night-mare.
The incubus is an inflation of the membranes of the ftomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulfe, and motion, with a fenfe of a weight oppreffing the breaft.

Floyer on the Humours.
To INCU'LCATE. v. a. [inculco, Latin; inculquer, French ] To imprefs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conftant repetition.

Manifeft truth may deferve fometimes to be inculiated, becaufe we are too apt to forget it. Atterbury.

Homer continually incuicates morality, and piety to the gods. Broorne's Notes to Pope's Odyl Sey.
InCulca'tion. n.f. [from inculcate.] The act of impreffing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.
Incu'lt. adj. [inculte, French; incultus, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her forefts huge,
In:ult, robuft and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of. old.
Thomfon's Autumin.
Incu'lpable. adv. [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblameable; not reprehenfible.

Ignorance, fo far as it may be refolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at leaft inculpable, and confequently not the object of fcorn, but pity.

South.
Incu'lpably. adj. [in and culpabilis, Lat.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errours or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore inculpabi'y, expofed him. South. In cu'mbency. n. $\int$. [from incumbent.]
I. The act of lying upon another.
2. The ftate of keeping a benefice.

Thefe fines are only to be paid to the bifhop, during his incumbency in the fame fee.

Swift.
INCU'MBENT. adj. [incumbens, Latin.]
I. Refting upon; lying upon

Then with expanded wings he fteers his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dulky air,
That felt unufual weight. Mit. Paradife Loff, b. i
The afcending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the incumbent water to furmount, were able both fo to expand themfelves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by preffing every way againft the fides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them.

Boyle.

With wings expanded wide ourfelves we'll rear,
And fly incumbent on the dufky air.
Here the rebel giants lye;
And, when to move th' incumbent load they try, Afcending vapours on the day prevail.

Man is the deftin'd prey of peftilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a clofe incumbent cloud of death.
Addijon

Impoled as a duty.
All men, truly zealous, will perform thofe good works that are incumbent on all Chriftians.
sprat's Sermons.
There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercife of our powers.

L'Efirange.
Thus, if we think and act, we fhall thew ourfelves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations alfo which are incumbent upon us. Atter. Incu'mbent. n. f. [incumbens, Latin.] He who is in prefent poffeffion of a benefice.
In many places the whole ecclefiaftical dues are in lay hands, and the incumbent lieth at the mercy of his patron. Swif
To Incu'mber. v. a. [encombrer, French.] To embarrafs.
Mv caufe is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is fill incumber' $d$ with fome new delay. Dryden's fuven.
Io INCU'R. v.a. [incui ro, Latin.] To become liable to a punifhment or refrehenfior.

I have incurred difpleafure from inferiours for giving way to the faults of others.

Hayward.

## They, not obeying,

Incurr'd, what could they lefs? the penalty;
And manifold in fin, deferv'd to fall. Milton's Par. Lof. So judge thou ftill, prefumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou incurr'/t by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and foourge that wifdom back to hell. Milton.
They had a full perfuafive that not to do it were to defert God, and confequently to incur damnation. South.
2. To occur ; to prefs on the fenfes.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invifible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
The mind of man, even in fpirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and fo is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the fenfes.

Soutb's Sermons
Incurabilmity. n.f. [incurabilité, Fr. from incurable.] Impoffibility of cure; utter infufceptibility of remedy.

We'll inftantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper confumption, together with the reafon of the inicurability of the former, and facile cure of the other. Harvey. Incu'rable. adj. [incurable, Fr. in and curable] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopelefs.

Paufe not; for the prefent time's fo fick,
That prefent medicine muft be miniftred,
Or overthrow incurable enfues.
Shakef. King Fobn.
Stop the rage betime,

Before the wound do grow incurable;
For being green, there is great hope of help. Sbakef. H. VI. A fchirrus is not abfolutely incurable, becaufe it has been known that frefh pafture has cured it in cattle. Arbutbnot. If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hofpital.

Suift.
Incu'rableness. n. $f$. [from incurable.] State of not admitting any cure.
Incu'rably. adv, [from incurable.] Without remedy.
We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant.
igno-
Locke.
Incu'rious. adj [in and curious.] Negligent; inattentive.. The Creator did not beftow fo much fkill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a carelefs incurious eye. Derbam. He feldom at the park appear'd;
Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd
To know the converfe of mankind.
Incúrsion. n. $f$ [from incurro, Latin.]

1. Attack; mifchievous occurrence.

Sins of daily incurfion, and fuch as human frailty is unavoidably liable to.

South's So un-
2. [Incurfion, Fr.] Invafion without conqueft; inroad; ravage. Spain is very weak at home, or very flow to move, when they fuffered a fmall fleet of Englifh to make an hoftile invafion, or incurfion, upon their havens and roads.

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his hoft
Againft the Scythian, whofe incurfions wild
Have wafted Sogdiana. Nillton's Parad. Regain'd.
The incurfoons of the Goths difordered the affairs of the Roman empire.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
Incurva'tion. n.f. [from incurvo, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

One part moving while the other refts, one would think,
fhould caufe an incurvation in the line.
Glanv. Scepf.
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made ufe of acts of worfhip which God hath appropriated; as incurvation, and facrifice. Stillingflees.

To Incu'rvate. v.a. [incurvo, Latin.] To bend; to crook.
Sir Ifaac Newton has fhewn, by feveral experiments of rays paffing by the edges of bodies, that they are incurvated by the action of thefe bodies.

Cheyne's Pbil. Prin.
Incu'rvity. n. ऽ. [from incurvus, Latin.] Crookednefs; the fate of bending inward.
The incurvity of a dolphin muft be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and fuddenly fhoot down again: ftrait bodies, in a fudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. Brown's Vulgar Errours. To I'NDAGATE. v. a. [indago, Latin.] To fearch; to beat out.
IndaGA'tion. n. $\int$. [from indagate] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelfus directs us, in the indagation of colours, to have an eye principally upon falts. Part hath becn difcovered by himfelf, and fome by human indaration.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Indaga'tor. n. f. [indagator, Latin.] A fearcher; anl enquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whofe truth requires to be fearched into by fuch Ikilful indagators of nature. Boyle.
To Inda'r t. v. a. [ir and dart.] To dart in; to frike in.
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I indart mine eye,
Than your confent gives ftrength to make it fly. Shakefp. To Indébt. v.a.
I. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. part cipial adj. [in and debt.] Obliged by fomething received; bound to reftitution; having incurred a debt. It has to before the perfon to whom the debt is due, and for before the thing received.

If the courfe of politick affairs cannot in any good courfe go forward without fit inftruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itfelf indebted to religion, godiinefs being the chiefeft top and well-fpring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. Hooker.
Forgive us our fins; for we forgive every one that is indei ted to us.

Lu. xi. 4.
He for himfelf
Milton.
I his bleft alliance may
Th' indebted nation bounteoufly repay. Granville. Few confider how much we are indebted to government, becaufe few can reprefent how wretched mankind would be without it.

Atterbu'y's Sermons.
Let us reprefent to our fouls the love and beneficence for which we daily ftand indebted to God. Rogers's Sermons. We are wholly indebted for them to our anceftors. Swift.
Inde'cency. n. $f$ : [indecence, French] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; fomething wrong, but farce criminal.
He will in vain endeavour to reform indecency in his pupil, which he allows in himfelf.

Locke.
Inde'cent. adj. [indecent, Fr. in and decent.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.
'Till thefe men can prove thefe things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinfically unlawful or indecent, the ufe of them, as eftablifhed amongft us, is neceffary. South.
Characters, where obfcene words were proper in their mouths, but very indecent to be heard. Dryden.
Inde'cently. adv. [from indecent.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.
Indeci'muous. adj. [in and deciducus.] Not falling; not thed.

We find the fatue of the fun framed with rays about the head, which were the indeciiuous and unfhaken locks of Apollo. Brown's Vul. Err.
Indeclínable. adj. [indeclinable, Fr. indeclinabilis, Latin.]
Not varied by terminations.
Pondo is an indeclinable word, and when it is joined to num-
bers it fignifies lib! a.
Arbutbnot.
Indeco'rous. alj. [indecorus, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.
What can be more indecorous than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful excellence to whom he owes his life?
Noxecona norris. coming.
INDE'ED. adv. [in and deed.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving indeed, and therefore conftant. Sidney. Though fuch affemblies be had indeed for religion's fake, hurtful neverthelefs they may prove, as well in regard of their fitnefs to ferve the turn of hereticks, and fuch as privily will venture to inftil their poifon into new minds. Hoiker.
Some, who have not deferved judgment of death, have been for their goods fake caught up and carried ftreight to the bough : 2 thing indesd very pitisul and horrible.

Spenfer.
2. Above
2. Above common rate.

Then didft thou utter, I am yours for ever;

## Tis grace indeed.

Borrows, in mean affairs, his fubjects pains:
But things of weight and confequence indeed,
Himfelf doth in his chamber them debate.
Sbakeppeare.

Such fons of Abram, Davies. the luck to be thought of, are far from being If may have deed.

I were a beaft, indeed, to do you wrong;
Soutb.
I who have lov'd and honour'd you fo long.
Dryden.
3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, indeed, of our author, will fave thofe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongft the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the difcovery of one next heir amongft men.

Locke.
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet lefs to be feared, than death: indeed, for thofe unhappy men whofe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prorpect of another feems terrible and amazing. WVhe.
4. It is ufed fometimes as a fight affertion or recapitulation in a fenfe hardly perceptible or explicable.

This is indeed more criminal in thee:
Sbakefpeare.
I faid I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two fervants; tho' indeed I had no reafon fo to think. Bac.

Some fons indeed, fome very few we fee,
Who keep themfelves from this infection free.
Dryden.
There is indeed no greater pleafure in vifiting thefe magazines of war, after one has feen two or three of them. Addif.
5. It is ufed to note conceffion in comparifons.

Againft thefe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred fhips; not fo great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion.

Bacon's War with Spain.
Indefa'tigabie. adj. [indefatigabilis, in and defatigo, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhaufted by labour.

Who thall fpread his airy flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaft abrupt.
Milton.
Nilton.
The ambitious perfon muft rife early and fit up late, and purfue his defign with a conftant indefatigable attendance: he muft be infinitely patient and fervile.
Indefa'tigably. adv. [from indefatigable.] Without wearinefs.

A man indefatigably zealous in the fervice of the church and ftate, and whofe writings have highly deferved of both. Dryd.
Indefectibílity. in.f. [from indefectible.] The quality of fuffering no decay; of being fubject to no defect.
Indefe'ctible. adj. [in and defectus, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.
Indefe'isible. adj. [indefaijulle, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.
So indefeifille is our eftate in thofe joys, that, if we do not fell it in reverfion, we fhall, when once invefted, be beyond the poffibility of ill hufbandry. Decay of Piety.
Indefe'nsibie. adj. [in and defenfum, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of confulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even fo far as to the taking up of a ftraw, fo it is altogether falfe and indefenfible. Sanderfon.
INDE'FINITE. adj. [indefinitus, Latin; indefinit, Fr.]
I. Not determined; not limited; not fettled.

Though a pofition fhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite; as anhes are more generative than duft.

Bacon's E fays.
Her advancement was left indefnite; but thus, that it fhould be as great as ever any former queen of England had. Bacon.
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumfcribed by place and time than the epick poem : the time of this laft is left indefinite.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. Large beyond the comprehenfion of man, though not abfolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be indefinite; though it is not boundlefs in itfelf, it may be fo to human comprehenfion.

Spectator.
Inde'Finitely. adj. [from indefinite.]

1. Without any fettled or determinate limitation.

We obferve that cuftom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to fhew indeffinitely what was done; but not univerfally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fafhion of utterance.

Hooker.
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or indefinitely more than thrice. Brown's Vulg. Err. A duty to which all are indefinitely obliged, upon fome occafions, by the exprefs command of God. Smalridge.
2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be indefinitely extended, that is, fo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we fee muft be the leaft part. Ray on the Creation.
Indefi'nitude. n. f. [from indefinite] Quantity not limited by our underftanding, though yet finite.

They arife to a ftrange and prodigious multitude, if not in-
definitude, by their various pofitions, combinations, and conjunctions. Hale's ()rigin of Mankind.
Indelíberate. \}adj. [indelibeŕ́, Fr. in and deliberate.] U1rIndeli'berated. $\}$ premeditated; done without confideration. Actions procteding from blandifhments, or fweet perfuafions, if they be indeliberated, as in children, who want the ufe of reafon, are not prefently free actions. Bramball.

The love of God better can confift with the indeliberate commifions of many furs, than with an allowed perfiftance in any one. Gove nment of the Tonsue.
Indélible. adj. [indeleble, Fr. indelebilis, Lat. in and delible. It fhould be written indelcble.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with indelible charaters the name and memory. Jing Charles. Thy heedlcis neeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And fpot indelible thy pocket foil. Gay's Trivia.

## 2. Not to be annulled

All endued with indelible power from above to feed, to govern this houthold, and to confecrate paftors and ftewards of it to the world's end.

Sprat's Sermons.
Inde'ticacy. n. $\int$. [in and delicacy.] Want of delicaç; want of elegant decericy.
Your papers would be chargeable with worfe than indelicacy, they would be immoral, did you treat deteftable uncleannefs: as you rally an impertinent felf-love.
Inde'licate. adj. [in and dlicate.] Wanting decency; void of a quick fenfe of decency.
Indemnifica'fion. n.f. [from indemnify.]

1. Security againft lofs or penalty.
2. Reimburfement of lofs or penalty.

To Inde'mnify. v. a: [in and damnify.]

1. To fecure againft lofs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.

Infolent fignifies rude and haughty, indemnify to keep
fafe.
InDe'mnity. n. f. [indemnite, French.] Security from punifhment ; exemption from punifhment.

I will ufe all means, in the ways of amnefty and indemnity, which may moft fully remove all fears, and bury all jealoufies in forgetfulnefs. King Cibarles.
To INDE'NT. v. a. [in and dens, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.
About his neck

A green and gilded fnake had wreath'd itfelf,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but fuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itfelf,
And with indented glides did nip away
Into a bufh. Shakefpeare's As you like.
The ferpent then, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as fince; but on his rear
Circular bafe of rifing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furging maze! Milton's Paradife Lof.
Trent, who, like fome earth-born giant, fpreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads. Milton.
The margins on each fide do not terminate in a flreight line, but are indented.

Woodward.
To INDE'NT. v. n. [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may difcover a fraud.] Tocontract; to bargain ; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treafon, and indent with fears,
When they have loft and forfeited themfelves? Shakef. H.IV:
He defcends to the folemnity of a pact and covenant, and has indented with us.

Decay of Piety.
Inde'nt. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Inequality; incifure; indentation.

Trent fhall not wind with fuch a deep indent,
To rob me of fo rich a bottom here. Shake $j$ p. Fien. IV.
Indenta'tion. n. $\int$. [in and dens, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure.
The margins on each fide do not terminate in a flreight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a fmall ridge acrofs the line, to the indentation that anfwers it on the oppofite margin.

Woodward on Fioffis.
Inde'nture. n. $\int$. [from indent.] A covenant, fo named becaufe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with indenture Englifh.

Afcham's Sibooima/ier.
The critick to his grief will find
How firmly thefe indentures bind.
Szuift.
Indepe'ndence. $\}^{n . f .}$. [independance, Fr. in and dependence.] InDepe'ndency. $\}$ Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ftate over which none has power.

Dreams may give us fome idea of the great excellency of a human foul, and fome intimations of its independency on matter. Addijon's Speciator. Let fortune do her worft, whatever the makes us loff, as long as the never makes us lofe our honefty and our independence.

## Give me, I cry'd, ellough for me,

My bread and independency.
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd juft as you fee I do.
Indepe'ndent. adj. [indcpendant, Fr. in and dependent.]

1. Not depending; not fupported by any other; not relying on
another; not controlled. It is ufed with on, of, or from before the object; of which on feems moft proper, fince we fay to depend on, and confequently dependent cr7.

Creation muft rieeds infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains neverthelefs independent upon him in that refpect.

Soutb's Sermons.
Since all princes of indepchdent governments are in a flate of nature, the world fiever was without men in that ftate. Lockc.

The town of St. Gaul is a proteftant republick, indepondent

- of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. Addif.

2. Not relating to any thing elfe, as to a fuperiour caufe or power.

The confideration of out underfanding, which is an incorporcal fubftance independent from matter'; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the ftamps and characters of excellent contrivance; thefe alone do very eafily guide us to the wife Author of all things. Bentiey's Scrmons.
Indepe'ndent. n. f. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, fubject to no fupefiour authority.

We fhall, in our fermons, take occafion to juftify fuch paffages in our liturgy as have been unjuftly quarrelled at by prefbyterians, independents, or other puritan fectaries. Sanderf. A very famous independent minifter was head of a college in thole times

Mddifon's SpcEZator. Indepe'ndintly. adv. [from independent.] Without reference to other things.

Difpore lights and fhadows, without finifhing every thing, indefendently the one of the other.

Dryden.
Indest'rt. n. $f$. [in and defort.] Want of merit.
Thofe who werc once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own indeferts.

Addijon's Spcetator.
Inde'sinently. adv. [indefinenter, Fr. in and definio, Latin.] Without ceffation.
They continue a month indefinenti'y. Ray on the Creation. Indestru'ctible. adj. [in and defrucible.] Not to be deftroyed.

Glafs is fo compact and firm a body, that it is indefirueitible by art or nature.
Indete'rminable. adj. [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or fettled.

There is not only obfcurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is infcrutable, fo is its nativity indetcrminable.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Indete'rminate. adj. [indeterminé, Fr. in and determinate] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the fame colour were by turns tranfmitted at one thicknefs, and reflected at another thicknefs, for an indeterminate number of fucceffions. Newton's $O_{\ell} t$.
Indetérminately. adv. [ini and determizately.] Indefinitely; not in any fettled manner.
His perfpicacity difcerned the loadfone to refpect the North, when ours beheld it indeterminately. Brown's Vulg. Err.

The depth of the hold is indeterminately exprefied in the defcription. Arbuthnot on Coins.
Indetérmined. adj. [in and determined.] Unfettled; unfixed.

We fhould not amufe ourfelves with floating words of indetermined fignification, which we can ufe in feveral fenfes to ferve a turis.

Locke.
INDETERMINA'TION. n.f. [in and determination.] Want of determination; want of fixed or ftated direction.
By contingents I underftand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reafon of the indetermination or accidental concurrence of the caufes. Bramball againft Hobbes.
Indevótion. n.f. [indevotion, Fr. in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the feene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecatc our former indevotion, and, by an exemplary reverence, redrefs the fcandal of our profanenefs.

Dccay of Piety.
Inderou't. adj. [indevot, Fr. in and devout.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.
He prays much, yet curfes more; whilft he is meek, but inderout.

Decay of Piety.
INDE'x. n. $\int$. [Latin.]

1. The difcoverer; the pointer out.

Taftes are the indexes of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all forts of aliment.

Arbuibnot on Aliments.
That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where leaft of them refides.

Decay of Piety.
2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward felf-confcioufnefs of what they do or fuffer, than the index of a watch, of the hour it points to. Bentley's Sermons.

## 3. The table of contents to a book.

In fuch indexes, although fmall
To their fubfequent volumes, there is feen
The baby figure of the giant mals
Of things to come, at large.
Shakepeare.
If a book has no index, or good table of contents, 'tis very ufeful to make one as you are reading it; and in your index to take notice only of parts new to you. Watts.
Indextérity. $n$. $\int$. [in and dexterity.] Want of dexterity; want of readinefs; want of handinefs.

The indexterity of our confumption-curers demonftrates their dimiefs in beliolding its caules. Harvey on Cinfumptions. I'NDIAN Arrow-root. n. f. [marcanta, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower confifting of one leaf, almoft funnel-hhaped, opening in fix parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval-fhaped fruit, having one cell, with oine hard rough feed. It was brought from the Spanifh fettlements of America into the iflands of Barbadoes and Jarnaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a fovereign remedy for curing the bite of wafps, and expelling the poilon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the, venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mafh it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally fucceffsul in the cure. Miller.
I'vilain Crefs. n. f. [acriviola, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are round, umbillicated, and placed alternately; the ftalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinquefid; the flowers confift of five leaves in form of a violet; the feeds are roundifh and rough, three of them fucceeding each flower. The fpecies are five. Nillcr.
I'ndian Fig. \%.f. [epuntia, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower confifts of many leaves, which expand in form of a rofe, having a great number of ffamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a flefhy umbillicated fruit, with a foft pulp, iuclofing many feeds, which are for the moft part angular. Miller.
I'ndian Red. n. f. A kind of mineral earth.
Indian red, fo called by the painters, is a fpecies of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: whilc in the fratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almoft of a ftony hardnefs: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dufty furface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, folid, bright, and glittering. It is alfo called Perfian earth, and is dug in the inand of Ormuz in the Perfian gulph, and alfo at Bombay. Hill' on Folfls.
I'NDICANT. adj. [indicans, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any difeafe.
To l'NDICATE. v. a. [indico, Latin.]

1. To fhow ; to point out.
2. [In phyfick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. n.f. [indication, Fr. ind.catio, from indico, Lat.] 1. Mark ; token; fign; note; fymptom.

The frequent ftops they make in the moft convenient places, are a plain indication of their wearinefs. Addijon's Guardian. We think that our fucceffes are a plain indication of the divine favour towards us.

Attcrbury's Scrmons.
2. [In phyfick.] Indication is of four kinds: vital, prefervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the caufe of an approaching diftemper, curing it whilft it is actually prefent, or lefiening its effects, or taking off fome of its fymptoms before it can be wholly removed.

2uincy.
Thefe be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analyfis, and indication of the proceedings of nature. Bacon's Nat. Hijt.
The depravation of the inftruments of maftication is a natural indication of a liquid diet.

Arbutbrot on Aliments. Difcovery made; intelligence given.

If a perfon, that had a fair eftate in reverfion, fhould be affured by fome fkilful phyfician, that he would inevitably fall into a difeafe that would totally deprive him of his underftanding and memory; if, I fay, upon a certain belicf of this indication, the man fhould appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that faw him conclude that the diftemper had feized him?

Bentlcy's Sermoris.
Indicative. adj. [indicativus, I, at.]
I. Showing; informing ; painting out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreffing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate ; which formation, from the principal ufe of it, is called the indicative mood.

Clarke's Lat. Gram.
Indicatively. adv. [ffom indicative.] In fuch a manner as Ahows or betokens.

Thefe images, formed in the brain, are indicatively of the fame fpecies with thofe of fenfe.

Grew's Cofnol.
To Indict. See Indite, and its derivatives.

## Indictron. if f. [indiation, Fr. indico, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation,

After a legation oul res repetcredas, and a refufal, and a denunciation and indiction of a war, the war is left at large. Bac 2. [In chronology.] The indiction, inftituted by Conftantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly difpofed, for fif teen years, aud by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conftantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. OA. 312, by which an incire freedom was given to Chriftianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conftantine, ordained that the accounts of years fhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, inftead thereof, the inaiction thould be made ufe of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A.D. 3 I 3 , Jan. r .
Indifference. $\}$ n. $\int$. [indifference, French; indifferentia, Indifferency. $\}$ Latin.]

1. Nentrality; fufpenfion; equipoife or freedom from motives on either fide.
In choice of committees it is better to chufe indifferent perfons, than to make an indifferency by putting in thofe that are ftrong on both fides.

Bacon's Efays.
By an equal indiferency for all truth, I mean, not loving it as fuch, before we know it to be true.

Icke.
A perfect indifferency in the mind, not determinable by its laff judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of indifferency to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will. Locke.
Thofe who would borrow light from expofitors, cither confult only thofe who have the good luck to be thought found and orthodox, avoiding thofe of different fentiments; or clfe with indifferency look into the notes of all commentators. Locke. 2. Impartiality.

Read the book with indifferency and judgment, and thou can'ft not but greatly commend it.

Whitgifte.
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernednefs.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is converfant about objects which are fo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheft importance. Addijon.

A place which we muft pafs through, not only with the indifferenie of frangers, but with the vigilance of thofe who travel through the country of an enemy.

Indiff rence, clad in wifdom's guife,

## All fortitude of mind fupplies; <br> For how can ftony bowels melt,

In thofe who never pity felt?
Swift.
He will let you know he has got a clap with as much ixdifforncy as he would a piece of publick news.

The people of England fhould be frighted with the French king and the, pretender once a year: the want of obferving this neceflary precept, has produced gieat indifference in the vulgat.

Arbutbnot.
4. State in which no moral or phyfical reafon preponderates; ftate in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our difcretion, except a principal bond of fome higher duty remove the indifference that fuch things have in themfelves: their indifference is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

Hooker
INDI'FFERENT. adj. [indifferent, Fr. indifferens, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either fide.

Doth his majefty
Incline to it or no?
He feems indifferent.
Shakefpeare's Henry V
Being indifferent, we thould receive and embrace opinions according as cvidence gives the atteftation of truth. Lock. Let guilt or fear
Difturb man's reft ; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to fleep or die.
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardlefs.

One thing was all to you, and your fondnefs made you indiffercht to every thing elfe.
rample.
It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any perfon who, in the civil commotions of the republick; remained neuter, or an indifferent fpectator of the contending parties, fhould be condenined to perpetual baniflument.

Addifon's Freeboldir.
But how indifferent foever man may be to eternal happinefs, yet furely to eternal mifery none can be indifferent. K'ogers.
3. Not to have fuch difference as that the one is for its own fake preferable to the other

The nature of things indifferent is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Hooker.
There two cuftoms, which of themfelves are indifferent in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reafon of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. Davies.

Though at firft it was free, and in my choice whether or no I fhould publifh thefe difcourfes; yet, the publication being once refolved, the dedication was not fo indifferent. Soutb.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being indifferent to
the matter in hand which way the learned fhall determine. Loc. 4. Impartial ; difmerefted.

Medcalfe was partial to none, but indifferent to all ; a mafter for the whole, and a father to every one.

Afcham.

I am a moft poor womian, and a ftranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff' rent, and no more aflurance
Of equal friendfhip and procceding. Sbakefp. Hen. VIII,
There can hardly be an indiferent trial had between the king and the fubject, or between party and party, by reafon of this general kindred and confanguinity.

Davies.
5. Paffatile; haviug mediocrity; of a middling fate; neither good nor worft. This is an improper and colloquial ufe, efpecially when applied to perfons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counfellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Meffala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be lefs read than deep Caffelius;
Yet this ind ff'rent lawyer is efteem'd. Rofommon.
Who would excel, when few can make a teft
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the beft ? Dryden.
This has obliged me to publifh an indifferent collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worie. Prior.

There is not orie of thefe fubjects that would not fell a very ${ }^{i}$, different paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by fuch mean and bafe methods.
6. In the fame fenfe it has the force of an adverb.

I am myfelf indifferent honeft; but jet I could accufe me of fuch things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me.

Stakefpeare's Hamlet.
This will raife a great fcum on it, and leave your wine indifferent clear.
Indífferently. adu. [indifferenter, Latin.]

1. Without diftinction; without preference.

Whitenefs is a mean between all colours, having itfelf indifferently to them all, fo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. Newt n's Opt.
Were pardon extended indifferently to all, which of them would think himfelf under any particular obligation? Addifon.

Though a church of England-man thinks every fpecies of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country indifferently.
2. In a neutral ffate; without wifh or averfion.

Set honour in one eye, and death $i$ ' th' other,
And I will look on death indifferently. Shakefp. Jul. Caf. 3. Not well; tolerably; paffably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw indiffirentiy well, and carry great burthens.

Carew.
I hope it may indifferent'y entertain your lordhip at an unbending hour. Rowe.
An hundred and fifty of their beds, fown together, kept me but very indifferently from the floor. Gulliver's Travels. I'ndigence. ${ }^{\prime}$ n. $\int$ [indigence, Fr. indigentia, Lat.] Want; I'ndigency. $\}$ penury; poverty.

Where there is happinefs, there muft not be indioency, or want of any due comforts of life. Burnet's Theo. of the E'artho

For ev'n that indigence, that brings me low,
Makes me myfelf, and him above to know.
Dryden.
Athens worhipped God with temples and facrifices, as if he needed habitation and fuftenance ; and that the heathens had fuch a mean apprehenfion about the indigency of their gods, appears from Ariftophanes and Lucian. Bentley. Indi'genous. adj. [indigene, Fr. indigena, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all tranfported from Africa, and are not indigenous or proper natives of America. Brown's Vulg. Err.
It is wonderful to obferve one creature, that is, mankind, indigenous to fo many different climates. Arbutbnot. INDIGENT. adj. [indigent, French; indigens, Latin.]

1. Poor ; needy; neceffitous.

Charity confifts in relieving the indigent.
Addifon.
2. In want; wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, fever'd from the world
By nature's wife indulgence ; indigent
Of nothing from without.
Phillips.
3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts indigent of moifture.
Bacon's Natural Hipory.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Indige'st. } \\ \text { Indige'sted. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [iudigefte, Fr. indigefus, I.atin.]

1. Not feparated into diftinet orders; not regularly difpofed.

This mafs, or iudigefled matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.

Ralcigh's Hillory of the World.
Before the fcas, and this terreftrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and indigefted mals.
Dryden's Ovid.
2. Not formed, or flaped.

Set a form upon that indigeft project,
So fhapelefs and fo rude. Shake $\sqrt{p}$. King Jobn
Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigefed lump
As crooked in thy manners as thy fhape. shakef. H. VI. 3. Not well coufidered and methodifed.

By irkfome deformities, through endlefs and fenfelefs effufions of indigefled prayers, they oftentimes difgrace the worthieft patt of Chrillian duty towards God.

Hooker

The political creed of the high-principled men fets the proteftant fucceffion upon a firmer foundation than all the indigeffed fchemes of thofe who profefs revolution principles. Swift. 4. Not concocted in the ftomach.

Dreams are bred
From rifing fumes of indigeffed food. Drjden. 5. Not brought to fuppuration.

His wound was indigeffed and inflamed.
Wifeman.
Indige'stible. adj. [from in and digefible.] Not conquerable in the fomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the moft nourifhing and exalted of all animal food, and moft indigefible: no body can digef the fame quantity of them as of other food. Arbuthnot on Diet.
Indige'stion. n.f. [indigefion, Fr. from in and digefion.] The ftate of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of indigefion may indifpofe men to thought, as well as to difeafes of danger and pain. Temple. To INDI'GITATE. v. a. [indigito, Lat.] To point out; to fhow.

Antiquity expreffed numbers by the fingers: the depreffing this finger, which in the left hand implied but fix, in the right hand indigitated fix hundred.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
As though there were a feminality of urine, we foolifhly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby indigitate their affections. Brown's Vulg. Err.

We are not to indigitate the parts tranfmittent. Harvey.
Indigita'tion. n.f. [from indigitate.] The act of pointing out or fhowing.
Which things I conceive no obfcure indigitation of providence.

More againgl Atheijm.
Indign. adj. [indigne, Fr. indignus, Latin.]
3. Unworthy; undeferving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or indign to govern, is it juft for another nation, that is civil or policed, to fubdue them?

Bacon's Holy War.
2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in ufe.

And all indign and bafe adverfities
Make head againft my eftimation. Sbakefpeare's Otbello.
Indi'gnant. adj. [indignans, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and difdain.

He fcourg'd with many a froke th' indignant waves. Milt.
The luftful monfter fleel, purfued by the valorous and indignant Martin.

Arbutb. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.
What rage that hour did Albion's foul poffefs,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guefs!
He ftrides indigzant, and with haughty cries
To fingle fight the fairy prince defies.
Tickel.
Indigna'tion. n. $\rho_{\text {. }}$ [indignation, Fr. indignatio, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or difguft.

Sufpend your indignation againft my brother, 'till you derive better teftimony of his intent. Sbak. King Lear.
From thofe officers, warm with indignation at the infolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. Clarend.

But keep this fwelling indignation down,
And let your cooler reafon now prevail.
Rowe.
2. The anger of a fuperiour.

There was great indignation againft Ifrael. 2 Kings iii. 27. 3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in fore,
Let them hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou troubler of the world. Sbakef. Rich. III.
Indígnity. n.f. [indignitas, from indignus, Latin; indignité, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with infult.

Bifhops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a perfon of fo great place and worth conftrained to endure fo foul indignities.

Hooker.
No emotion of paffion tranfported me, by the indignity of his carriage, to fay or do any thing unbefeeming myfelf.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his feat,

- Him lörd pronounc'd; and, O indiznity!

Subjected to his fervice angel-wings,
And flaming minifters, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix
He does not fee how that mighty paffion for the church can well confift with thofe indignities and that contempt men beftow on the clergy.

To more exalted glories born, Thy mean indignities I forn.
NDIGO. n.f. [indicum, Latin.]

Swift.
Pattifon. called anil.
It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a fingle lobe: the flowers, difpofed in a fpike, confift of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind ; the uppermoft petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the fide: the lower leaves are fhort, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the ftyle, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical feed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is ufed in dying for a blue colour. Miller.

Indiréct. adj. [indirect, Fr. indirectus, Latin.]

1. Not Atrait; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwife than collaterally or confequentially to a point.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforee with-held.
-Fy, what an indireet and peevilh courfe
Is this of her's?
Sbakefpeare's Richard III.
3. Not fair; not honeft.

Think you, that any means under the fun
Can affecure fo indirect a courfe? Daniel's CivilWar.
Thofe things which they do know they may, upon fundry indireet confiderations, let pafs; and although themfelves do not err, yet may they deceive others.

Hooker.
O pity and fhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd fo fair, Mhould turn afide, to tread
Paths indireet. Milt. Par. Lof, b. xi.
Indirect dealing will be difcovered one time or other, and thien he lofes his reputation.

Tillotfon.
Indiréction. n. f. [in and direction]
I. Oblique means; tendency not in a ftraight line.

And thus do we, of wifdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with effays of byas,
By indirections find directions out.
Sbakesp. Hamlet.
2. Difhoneft practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peafants their vile trafh,
By any indirection. Shakejpeare's Fulius Cafar.
Indire'ctly. adv. [from indirect.]
I. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in exprefs terms.

Still the fuppreffes the name Ithaca, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at laft the indirecily mentions it.

Broome's Notes on the Odyfey.
3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then refign
Your crown and kingdom, indirecily held
From him the true challenger.
Shakefp. Henry V.
He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was juflly forleited, to fatisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to reftitution: becaufe I took the forfeiture indircilly, I am anfwerable to God for my unhandfome, unjuft, or uncharitable circumftances.

Tajlir.
Indire'ctriess. n.f. [in and direcinefs.]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairnefs.

Indiscérnible. adj. [in and difcernible.] Not perceptible; not difcoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark foul,
Depriv'd of reafon, is as indifcernible
As colours to my body, wanting fight: Denbam's Sophy,
Indisce'rnibly. adiv. [from indifiernible.] In a manner not to be perceived.
Indisce'rptible. adj. [in and difcerptible.] Not to be feparated; incapable of being broken or deftroyed by diffolution of parts.
Indiscerptibílity. n. $\int$. [from indifcerptible.] Incapability of diffolution.
Indiscóvery. n.f. [in and difcovery.] The ftate of being hidden. An unufual word.
The ground of this affertion was the magnifying efteem of the ancients, arifing from the indifovery of its head. Brown. Indiscree't. adj. [indifcret, Fr. in and dijcreet.] Imprudent; incautious; inconfiderate; injudicious.

## Why then

Are mortal men fo fond and indijcreet,
So evil gold to feek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid. Fa. $2 u$.
If thou be among the indifcreet, obferve the time; but be continually among men of underfanding. Eccluf. xxvii. 12.
Indiscree'tly. adv. [from indifcrect.] Without prudence; without conffderation; without judgment.

Job on juftice hath afperfions flung,
Sandys.
Let a great perfonage undertake an action paffionately, let him manage it ind foreetly, and he fhall have enough to flatter him.

Taylor's Rule of living boij.
Indiscre'tion. n. f. [indifcretion, Fr. in and dificretion.] Iniprudence; rafhnefs; inconfideration.

Indifcretion fometimes ferves us well,
When our deep plots do fail.
Shakefp. Hamlet:
His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rahnefs, or other indificretim, than from any malicious thought. Hayward.
Lonfe papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the indifcretion of friends, although reftrained by promifes
Indiscriminate, adj. [indiforiminatus, Latin.] Undifinguifhable; not marked with any note of diftinetion.
INDISCRI'MINATELY. adv. [from indifcriminate.] Without diftinction.

Others ufe defamatory difcourfe purcly for love of talk,
whofe fecech, like a flowing current, bears away indifcrimirotsly whatever lies in its way. Government of the Tongue. Liquors, ftrong of acid falts, deftroy the bluenefs of the infufion of our wood; and liquors indifcriminately, that abound with fulphureous falts, reftore it.
NDISPE'NSABLE. adj. [French.] Not to be rat to be fpared ; neceffary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, againft which thefe exceptions are made, are of indijpenjable ufe and necefity, as well to the earth as to man. Woodward's Natural Hiflory.
Indispe'nsableness. n. $\int$. [from indifpenfable.] State of not being to be fpared; neceffity.
Indispe'nsably. adv. [from indifpenfable.] Without difpenfation; without remiffion; neceffarily.
Every one muft look upon himfelf as indifpenfably obliged to the practice of duty.
To INDISPO'SE. v. a. [indifpofer, French.] Addifon's Freebolder

1. To make unfit. With for.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or indifpofes us for the enjoyments of another.
2. To difincline; to make averfe. With to.

It has a ftrange efficacy to indijpofe the heart to religion.
3. To diforder ; to difqualify for its proper functions. The foul is not now hindered in its actings by the diftemperature of indifpofed.organs.
4. To diforder flightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather indifpofed thani fick, and did no ways difable him from ftudying. Walion 5. To make unfavourable. With towards.

The king was fufficiently indi/pofed towards the perfons, or the principles of Calvin's difciples.
INDISPO'sedness. n.f. [from indifpofed.] State of unfitnefs or difinclination; depraved ftate.

It is not any innate harfhnefs in piety that renders the firft eflays of it unpleafant; that is owing only to the indifpofedkefs of our own hearts.

Decay of Piety.
$\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{s}$ of our own hearts.
InDISPOSI'TION. n.f. [indifpofition, Fr. from indifpofe.] Deca of

1. Diforder of health; tendency to ficknefs.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an indifpofition in health than any fet ficknefs.

Hayward.
I have known a great fleet lofe great occafions, by an indifpofition of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercife, nor ill enough to leave the command. Temple. Wifdom is fill looking forward, from the firft indifpofitions, into the progrefs of the difeafe.

L'Efrange:
His life feems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under thofe indifpofitions which hung upon the latter part of it.

Addifon's Freeholder.
2. Difinclination ; difike.

The indifpofition of the church of Rome to reform herfelf, mult be no ftay unto us from performing our duty to God.

Hosker.
The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general indi $\int$ pofition towards believing. Att. Indispu'table. adj. [in and difputable.] Uncontrovertible; inconteftable.
There is no maxim in politicks more indifputable, than that a nation fhould have many honours to referve for thofe who do national fervices.

Addijon's Guardian.
The apoftle afferts a clear indifputable conclufion, which could admit of no queftion. Rogers's Sermons.
InDISPU'TABLENESS. $n$. $\int$. [from indifoutable.] The ftate of being indisputable; certainty.
Indispu'tably. adv. [from indifputable.]

1. Without controverfy; certainly.

The thing itfelf is queftionable nor is it indifputably certain what death the died.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. Without oppofition.

They queftioned a duty that had been indifputably granted to fo many preceding kings.

Howel's Vocal Foref.
Inpisso'rvable. adj. [in and diffolvable.]

1. Indiffoluble; not feparable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruft, which is an earth taftelefs and indiffolvable in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick falt. Newt. Opt 2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.

Depofition and degradation are without hope of any remif-
fion, and therefore the law files them an indifolvable bond;
but a cenfure, a diffolvable bond.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
INDIssolu ${ }^{\text {Br'LITY. }}$ n. $f$. [indifolubilité, Fr. from indifoluble.] Refiftance of a diffolving power; firmnefs; fablenefs.

What hoops hold this mafs of matter in fo clofe a preffure fogether, from whence fteel has its firmnefs, and the parts of a diamond their hardnefs and indifolubility.

Locke.
indi'ssoluble. adj. [indifoluble, Fr. indifolubilis, Lat. in and difoluble.]

1. Refifting all Ceparation of its parts; firm; ftable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be fevered almoft unaltered; yet if, inftead of the gold, a tan-
tillum of the red clixir be mingled with the faturn, their union will be fo indiffoiuble, that there is no polfible way of Separatine the diffufed elixir from the fixed lead.

Boyit.
Ere yet the grew

To this deep-laid indiffiluble fate. Thomfon's Sorine
2. Binding for ever; fubfilting for ever.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of indiffoluble love and amity, to live as if our perfons béing many, our fouls were but one. Hooker.
There is the fupreme and indifoluble cohfanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet faith we are all his genetation.

Bacon's holy War.
They might juftly wonder, that men fo taught, fo obliged to be kind to all, hhould behave themifelves fo contrary to fuch heavenly inftructions, fuch indiffluble obligations. South. Indi'ssolubleness. n. f. [from indifolible.] Indiffolubility; refiftance to feparation of parts:
Adam, though confifting of a compofition intrinfically diffolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a ftate of immortality and indifoliubleness of his compofition. Hale.
Indi'ssolubly. adv. [fromindiffoluble.]

1. In a manner refifting all feparation.

## On they move

Indifolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor ftrait'ning vale, nor wood, nor ftrearn divide
Their perfect ranks. Milton's Paradife Loff.
The remaining athes, by a further degree of fire, may be indifolubly united into glafs.

Boyle.

## They willingly unite,

Indiffolubly firm ; from Dubris fouth
To northern Orcades.
Pbillips.
2. For ever obligatorily.

Indistíncit. adj. [indifinct, Fr. in and diffinctus, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked ; confufed:

That which is now a horfe, even with thought,
The rack diflimns, and makes it indifinet
As water is in water.
Shakeffeare's Ant. and Cleopatra. She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But indifinct, and neither fweet nor clear. Dryderin.
When we fpeak of the infinite divifibility of matter, we keep a very clear and diftinct idea of divifion and divifibility; but when we come to parts too fmall for our fenfes; out ideas of thefe little bodies become obfcure and indifiniz: Wattso 2. Not exactly difcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n 'till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indifinet regard. Shakefpeare's Othelló. Indisitinction. n. $\int$. [from indifinct.]

1. Confufion; uncertainty.

The indiffinetion of many of the fame name, or the milfapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made fome plication of the act of one unto another, hath made Iome
doubt.
Brown's Vulgar Errours:
2. Omif
equality of all orders, is
An indiftinction of all perfons; or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God:

Spratt: Indistinctiv. adv. [from indifinet.]

1. Confufedly ; uncertainly.

In its fides it was bounded diftinetly; but on its ends cottfufedly and indifincily, the fight there vanifhing by de-
2. Wres.

Newton's Opt.
Making trial thereof, both the liquors foaked indifingly through the bowl.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Indistinctness. n: $f$. [from indifinct.] Confufion; uncertainty ; obfcurity.
There is unevennefs or indifinemefs in the ftyle of there places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. Burnet. Old age makes the cornea and coat of the cryftalline husmour grow flatter than before ; fo that the light, for want of a fufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by confequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confured picture; and according to the indifinenefs of this picture, the object will appear confufed. Newtorm.
Indistu'rbance. n. $\int$. [in and diffurb.] Calmnefs; freedom from difturbance.
What is called by the foicks apathy, and by the feepticks indiffurbance, feems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind.

Temple.
INDIVI'DUAL. adj. [individu, individuel, Fr. individuus, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the fame fpecies; fingle; numerically one.
Neither is it enough to confult, fecundum genera, what the kind and character of the perfon fhould be; for the moft judg ment is fhown in the choice of individuals.

Bacom.
They prefent us with images more perfect than the life in any individual;
Muft the whole man, amazing thought ${ }^{\text {D }}$, Dufrefnoy.

Muft the whole man, amazing thought I retura
To the cold marble, or contracted urn?
And never fhall thofe particles agree,
That were in life this individual he?

## I N D

## 1 ND

Know all the good that individuals find,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. Pope
We fee each circumftance of art and individual of nature fummoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination.

Pope's Preface to the Iliad
It would be wife in them, as individual and private mortals, to look back a little upon the forms they have raifed, as well as thofe they have efcaped.

Suift.
The object of any particular idea is called an individual: fo Peter is an individual man, London an individual city. Watts.
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my fide to thee, neareft my heart,
Subitantial life, to have thee by my fide
Henceforth an individual folace dear. Milton's Parad. Lof.
Long eternity fhall greet our blifs
With an individual kifs.
Nilton.
Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one individual foul,
For ever happy.
Milt. Parad. Lof, b.v.
Individuálity. n.f. [from individual.] Separate or diftinct exittence.
Crambe would tell his inftructor, that all men were not fingular; that individuality could hardly be predicated of any man ; for it was commonly faid that a man is not the fame he was, and that mad men are befide themfelves. Arbutbonot.
Indivi'dually. adv. [from individual.] With feparate or diftinct exiftence; numerically.
How fhould that fubfift folitarily by itfelf, which hath no fubftance, but individually the very fame whereby others fubfift with it.

Hooker.
I dare not pronounce him omnifcious, that being an attri-bute individually proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created fubftance.

Hakervi.l on Providence.
To Individuate. v.a. [from individuks, Latin.] Todiftinguifh from others of the fame fpecies; to make fingle.
Life is individuated into infinite numbers, that have their diftinct fenfe and pleafure.

More agningt Atbeifm.
No man is capable of tranflating poetry, who, befides a genius to that art, is not a mafter both of his author's language and of his own; nor muft we underfand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expreffion, which are the characters that diftinguifh and indivituate him from all other writers.

Dryden.
InDIVIDUA'TION. $n . f$. [from individuate ] That which makes an individual.
What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the fame as it was before? Watts.
Individu'tity. n. J. [from individuus, Lat.] The fate of being an individual; feparate exiftence.
Indivi'nity. $n$. $\int$. [in and divinity] Want of divine power. Not in ufe.
How openly did the oracle betray his indivinity unto Creefus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expoftulating with him, received no higher anfwer than the excufe of his impotency.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Indivisibílity. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from indivifible.] State in which no Indivi'sibleness. $\}$ more divifion can be made.

A peftle and mortar will as foon bring any particle of matter to indivijibility as the acuteft thought of a mathematician.

Locke.
Injivi'sible: adj. [indivijule, Fr. in and divifible.] What cannot be broken into parts; fo fmall as that it cannot be fmaller ; having reached the laft degree of divifibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to exprefs a perfect indivifible, but only the leaft fort of natural bodies. Digby. Here is but one indivifible point of time obferved, but one action performed; yet the eye cantiot comprehend at once the whole object.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Indivi'sibly. adv. [from indivifille.] So as it cannot be divided. .
Indo'cible. adj. [in and docible.] Unteachable; infufceptible of inftruction.
Indo'cil. adj. [indocile, Fr. indocilic, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being inftructed.

Thefe certainly are the fools in the text, indocil, intractable fools, whofe folidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof againft demonftration itfelf.

Bentley's Sermoins.
Indoci'lity. n. .f. [indocilité, Fr. in and dicility.] Unteachablenefs; refufal of inftruction.
To INDO'CTRINATE v. a. [endocriner, old French.] To inflruct; to tincture with any fience, or opinion.

- Under a mafter that difcourfed excellently, and took much delight in indoctrinating his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of feaking very gracefully and pertinently.

Clarendon.
They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their eafy underftandings were at firft indocirinated, are ftrongly affured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their receptions.

Glanv. Scepf.
INDOCTRINA'TION. n. $\int$. [from indocirinate.] Inftruction; information.

Although poftulates are very accommodable unto junior indocirinations, yet are thefe authorities but temporary, and not to be cmbraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. Bro. I'NDOLENCE. $\}$
I'ndolency. $\} n$.f. [in and doleo, Latill; indolence, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there muft be indolency where there is happinefs, fo there muft not be indigency.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
2. Lazinefs; inattention; liftleffrefs.

Let Epicurus give indolency as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happinefs of the bleft: the divinity which we worfhip has given us not only a precept againft it, but his own example to the contrary.

Dryden.
The Spanifh nation, roufed from their ancient indolence and ignorance, feem now to improve trade. Bolingbroke. I'NDOLENT, adj. [French.]

1. Free from pain.

Ainfworth.
2. Carelefs; lazy; inattentive; liftlefs. Ill fits a chief
To wafte long nights in indolent repore.
Pope's Iliad. I'NDOLENTLY. adv. [from indolent.]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelefly ;"lazily; inattentively; liftlefly.

While lull'd by found, and undifturb'd by wit,
Calm and ferene you indolently fit.
Addifon.
To Indo'w. v.a. [indotare, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See Endow.
INDRA'UGHT. n. $\int$. [in and draught.]

1. An opening in the land into which the fea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no in ${ }^{2}$ draughts, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. $\quad$ Raleiglo. 2. Inlet ; paffage in wards.

Navigable rivers are fo many indraughts to attain wealth.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
ToINDR F'NCH. v. a. [from drencl).] Tofoak; to drown.
My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie indrencb'd. Shakef. Troiius and Creffida.
Indu'bious. adj. [in and chubious.] Not doubtful; not fufpecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repofing an indubious confidence in thofe antipeftilential fpirits.

Harvey.
Indu'bitarle. adj. [indubitabilis, Lat. indubitable, Fr. in and dubitable.] Undoubted; unqueftionable.
When general obfervations are drawn from fo many particulars as to become certain and indubitable, thefe are jewels of knowledge.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Indu'bitably. adv. [from indubitable.] Undoubtedly; unqueftionably.

If we tranifport thefe proportions from audible to vifible objects, there will indubitably refult from either a graceful and . harmoiiious contentment.

Wotton's Architeciure.
The patriarchs were induditably invefted with both thefe authorities. $S_{P}$ rratt's Sermons.
I appeal to all fober judges, whether our fouls may be only a mere echo from clafhing atoms; or rather indubitably muft proceed from a fpiritual fubftance.

Bentley's Sermons. Indu'bitate. adj. [indubitatus, Latin.] Unqueftioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he ftood upon his own title of the houfe of Lancafter, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the difinherifon of the line of York, held then the in dubitate heirs of the crown.

Bacon's Henry VII.
I have been tempted to worider how, among the jealoufies of fate and court, Edgar Atheling could fubfift, being then the apparent and indubbitate heir of the Saxon line. Wotton.
To INDU'CE. v. a. [induire, Fr. induco, Latin.]

1. To perfuade; to influence to any thing.

The felf-fame argument in this kind, which doth but induce the vulgar fort to like, may conftrain the wifer to yield. Hook.

This lady, albeit fhe was furnifhed with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would fhe never be induced to entertain marriage with any.

Hajzared.
Defire with thee fill longer to converfe
Induc'd me.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii.
Let not the covetous defign of growing rich induce you to ruin your reputation, but rather fatisfy yourfelf with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourfelf a glorious name. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
2. To produce by perfuafion or influence.

Let the vanity of the times be refrained, which the neigh bourhood of other nations have induced, and we ftrive apace to exceed our pattern.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
As this belief is abfolutely neceffary to all mankind, the evidence for inducing it inuft be of that nature as to accommodate itfelf to all fpecies of men.

Forbes.
3. To offer by way of induction, or confequential reafoning.

They play much upon the fimile, or illuftrative argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits.
4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This ind ces a general change of opinion, concerning the
perfon or party like to be obejed by the greatelt or ftrongeft part of the people.

Tcmele.
5. To caufe extrinfically; to produce.

Sour things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ftomach, which is a great caufe of appetite. Bacon. Acidity, as it is not the natural flate of the animal fluids, but induced by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities.

Arbuthonot on Aliments.
6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their ftupidity, he $i$ riduceth the providence of forks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illultration had been obfcure, and the exprobration not fo proper. Brown.

The poet may be feen inducing his perfonages in the firftllad, where he difcovers their humours, interefts, and defigns. Pofe.
To bring on ; to fuperinduce.
Schifm is marked out by the apoftle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is confequent.

Decay of Piety.
Inducement. n. $\int$. [from induce.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perfuades to any thing.

The former inducements do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath miniftered farther reafon.

Hokier.
Many inducements, befides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be againft, they are of no value, yet otherwife are ftrongly effectual to perfuade. Hooker.

Then mark th' inducement. Sbakeff. Henry VIII.

## He lives

## ong

Higher degree of life ; inducement frong
For us. My isaiucement hither,
Was not at prefent here to find my fon. Milton's Agonift.
Inftances occur of oppreffion, to which there appears no inducemint from the circumftances of the actors. Rogers.
Indu'cer. n. f. [from induce.] A perfuader; one that influences. To INDU'CT. v. a. [inductus, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were firft inducted by the Venetians.

Sandys's T'ravels.
2. To put into actual poffeffion of a benefice.

If a perfon thus inftituted, though not inducted, takes a fecond benefice, it fhall make the firft void. Ayliffe's Parer on. Indu'ction. n.f. [induction, Fr. inductio, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

Thefe promifes are fair, the parties fure,
And our induction full of profp'rots hope. Shake/p. Hen.IV. 2. Indu\&tion is when, from feveral particular propofitions, we infer one general:- as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gofpels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apoftles, it cannot be proved from the epifles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved frum the New Teftament. Watts's Logick.
The inquifition by induction is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. Bacon's Natural Hiftry.

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonftration: conclufions in natural philofophy are proved by induction of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible teftimony.

Tillot fon.
Although the arguing from experiments and obfervations by induction be no demonftration of general conclufions, yet it is the beft way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as fo much the ftronger by how much the induction is more general ; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclufion may be general. Newton's Opt.

He brought in a new way of arguing from induction, and
that grounded upon obfervation and experiments. Baker.
3. The act or ftate of taking poffiefion of an ecclefiaftical living.

Indu'ctive. adj. [from induct.]

1. Leading; perfuafive. With to

A brutifh vice,
Indurive mainly to the fin of Eve.
Milt. Par. Lof.
2. Capable to infer or produce.

Méry.
Abatements may take away infallible concludency in thefe evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and inductive of credibility, though not of fcience. Hale's Origin of Mankind. To Indu'E. v. a. [induo, Latin.]

1. To inveft.

One firft matter all,
Indu' $d$ with various forms.
Milton's Paradife Lof .
2. It feems fometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with endow or indow, to furnih or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God indued the waters of Betherda with fupernatural virtue, was not feen; yet the angel's prefence was known by the waters.

His pow'rs, with dreadful ftrength indu'd,
She, with her fair hand, Itill'd into the noftrils of his friend.

Cbapman's Iliads.
To INDU'LGE. v.a. [indulgro, Latin.]
I. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceffion; to fofter.

The lazy glutton fafe at home will keep,
Indulge his lloth, and fatten with his fleep.
Drjd. Porf.

A mother was wont to induge her daughters with dogs, \{quirrels, or birds; but then they muft keep them well. L cke.
To live like thofe that have $t$. eir hope in another life, implies that we indulde our felves in the gratifications of this life very fparingly.
2. 'To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privilcges, indu'ged by former kings to their people, muit not, without high reafon, be revoked by their fucceffors.

Taylor's Rule of living boly.
The virgin entring bright, indulg' $d$ the day
To the brown cave, and brufh'd the dre ms away. Dryden.
This is what nature's want may well fuffice;
But fince among mankind fo few there are,
Who will conform to philofophick fare,
This much I will indulge thee for thy cafe,
And mingle fomething of our times to pleafe. Dryd. Juv:
My friend, indulge one labour more, And feek Atrides.

Pope's Ody Jey.
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night!
Dunciad.
To INDU'LGE. v. n. [A Latinifm not in ufe.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With to.

He muft, by indulging to any one fort of reproveable difcourfe himfelf, defeat all his eideavours againft the reft.

Government of the Tongue.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Indu'lGence. } \\ \text { Indu'lgency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n.f. [indu'gence, Fr. from indulge.]

1. Fondnefs; fond kindnefs.

> Reftraint fhe will not brook;

And left to herfelf, if evil thence enfue,
She firtt his weak indulgence will accufe. Marca. Loft. The glories of our ifle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm indul.ency of heaven. Dryd. K. Arthur: 2. Forbearance; tendernefs; oppofite to rigour

They err, that through indulgence to others, or fondnefs to any fin in themfelves, fubfitute for repentance any thing lefs. Hammond on Fundamentals.

## In known images of life, I guefs

## The labour greater, as th' indulgence lefs.

3. Favour granted.

If all thefe gracious indulgences are without any effect on us, we muft perifh in our own folly

Thou, that giv'ft whores indulgences to in ,
I'll canvas thee. Shakefpeare's, Henry VII.
Indulgences, difpenfes, pardons, bulls,
The fort of winds.
Milton.
In purgatory, indulgences, and fupererogation, the affertors feem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit.

Leo X is defervedly infamous for his bafe Dccay of Pzety. Le X. is derervedy infamous for his bafe Praf Atterbur indulgences.

Atterbury.
Indu'lgent. adj. [indulgent, Fr. indulgens, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the moft indulgent Creator could do for the work of his hands.

Rogers's Scrmons. 2. Mild; favourable

Hereafter fuch in thy behalf fhall be
Th' indulgent cenfure of pofterity.
Waller.
3. Gratifying; favouring ; giving way to. With of.

The feeble old, induigent of their eafe. Dryden's IEn. InDu'lgently. adv. [from induljent.] Without feverity; without cenfure; without felf-reproach; with indulgence.
He that not only commits fome act of fin, but lives indul gently in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. Hamme $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Indu'lt. } \\ \text { Indúlto. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption. To l'NDURATE. v.n. [induro, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.
Stones within the earth at firlt are but rude earth or clay; and fo minerals come at firft of juices concrete, which afterwards indurate.

Bacon's Nat. Hift
That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coralline.

Brown's. Vulgar Errours.
To I'ndurate, v.a
I. To make haid.

A contracted indurated bladder is a circumftance fometimes attending on the ftone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one.

Sharp's Surgery.
2. To harden the mind; to fear the confcience.

Indura'tion. n. f. [from indurate]

1. The fate of growing hard.

This is a notable inftance of condenfation and induration, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. Bacon. 2. 'I he aft of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardnefs of heart.

Schifm is marked out by the apoftle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is confequent.

Decav of Piety.
INDU'STRIOUS. adj. [indufftieux, Fr. induftrius, Lat.] Dililigent; laborious; affiduous. Oppofed to flotl) ful.

He himfelf, being excellently learned, and indufrious to feek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath fet down the teftimony of the ancients truly.

Let our juft cenfures
Attend the truc event, and put we on
Induffrious foldierhhip.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
His thoughts were low:
To vice induftrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and flothful.
2. Defigned ; done for the purpofe.

The induffious perforation of the tendons of the fecond joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through.

More's Divine Dialogues.
Obferve carefully all the events which happen either by an occafional concurrence of various caufes, or by the induffrious application of knowing men. Watts's Improv. of the Mind.
Indu'striouscy. adv. [from induffious.]

1. Diligently; laboriouny ; affiduoufly.

If induftrioufly
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
I play d the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end. $\quad$ Shakefp. Winter's Talc.
Some friends to vice indufrioufly defend
Thefe innocent diverfions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. Dryd. fur. 2. For the fet purpofe; with defign.

Great Britain was never before united in itfelf under one king, notwithfanding that the uniting had been induffioufly attempted both by war and peace.

I am not under the neceffity of declaring myfelf, and I induftrioufly conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears.

Swift.
I'NDUSTRY.n. $f$. [induffrie, Fr. indufria, Lat.] Diligence; affiduity
The fweat of induftry would dry and die,

> But for the end it works to. Shake/peare's Cymbeline.

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble fweets content her indufiry. Cowl.
Providence would only initiate mankind into the ufeful knowledge of her treafures, leaving the reft to employ our induffry, that we might not live like idle loiterers. More's Antid.
To INE'BRIATE. v. a. [inebrio, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.
Wine fugared inebriatetb lefs than wine pure: fops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriates more than wine of itfelf. Bac.

Fifh, entering far in and meeting with the freh water, as if inebriated, turn up their bellies and are taken.

Sandys.
To Ine'briate. v.n. To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.
At Conftantinople fifh, that come from the Euxine fea into the frefh water, do inebriate and turn up their bellies, fo as you may take them with your hand. Bacon's Natural Hif.
Inebria'tion. n.f. [from inebriate.] Drunkennefs; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodftones may be of virtue to thofe intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant ; but not that an amethyft prevents inebriation. Brown
Ineffabílity. n. f. [from ineffable.] Unfpeakablenefs.
Inéffable. adj. [ineffable, Fr. ineffabilis, Lat.] Unfpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreffed. It is ufed almoft always in a good fenfe.

To whom the fon, with calm afpect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, ineffable, ferene!
Made anfwer.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. v. Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted confcience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.

South.
Inéffably. adv. [from ineffable.] In a manner not to be expreffed.

He all his father full exprefs'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd.
Milton.
INEFFE'CTIVE. adj. [ineffectif, Fr. in and effective.] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifelefs trunk; fo is the word of God, without the fpirit, a dead and ineffective letter.

Taylor.
He that affures himfelf he never errs, will always err; and his prefumptions will render all attempts to inform him ineffective.
Inerfe'crual. adj. [in and effectual.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themfelves they minlike, as a thing ineffeciual to do good. Hook.

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itfelf had proved ineffectual.

Pope.
Inefve'ctualey. adv. [from ineffectual.] Without effect.
Inefre'ctualness. n. f. [from ineffectual.] Inefficacy; want - of power to parform thic proper effect.

St. James fpeaks of the inefictualnefs of fome mens devotion, Ye afk, and receive not, becaufe ye afk amifs. Wake.
Inempicticions. adj. [inefficaic, Fr, ineffiar, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; fecble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent ufe of it, mifapply and render ineffiacious this ufcful remedy?
Ine'fficacy. n. f. [in and efficacia, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.
Ine'legance. $\}^{n}$. $\int$. [from inelegant.] Abfence of beauty; INE'LEGANCY. $\}$ want of elegance.
INE'LEGANT. adj. [inelegans, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: oppofite to elegant.

What order, fo contriv'd as not to mix
Taftes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Tafte after tafte, upheld with kindlieft change. Miiton
This very variety of fea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed fo inelegant and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable.
2. Mean ; defpicable; contemptible.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and inelegant tranflations, impute the meannefs of the tranflation to the poet.

Broome's Notes on the Odyffer:
In e'loquent. adj. [in and eloquens, Latin.] Not perfualive; not oratorical: oppofite to eloquent.
Ine'pt. adj. [ineptus, Lat.] Unft; ufelefs; trifling; foolifh. The works of nature, being neither ufelefs nor inept, muft be guided by fome principle of knowledge.

After their various unfucceffful ways,
Their fruitlefs labour, and inept effays,
No caufe of thefe appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind.
When the upper and vegetative ftratum was once wahhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ftrata below yielding only mere fterile matter, fuch as was wholly inept and improper for the formation of vegetables. Woodward.
Inéptiy. adv. [inepté, Latin.] Trifingly; foolifhly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolifhly or ineptly. More. All things were at firft difpofed by an omnifcient. intellect, that cannot contrive ineptly.

Glanv. Scep):
Inéptitude. n. $\int$. [from ineptus, Lat.[ Unfitnefs.
The grating and rubbing of axes againft the fockets, wherein they are placed, will caufe fome ineptitude or refiftency to rotation of the cylinder. An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irrefiftibly, no ineptitude or fubbornnefs of the matter being ever able to hinder him.

Ray on the Creation.
There is an ineptitude to motion from too great laxity, and an ineptitude to motion from too great tenfion. Arbuthnot.
Inequa'city. n.f. [inegalité, Fr. from in aqualitas and in aqualis, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is fo great an inequality in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impoffible for us to walk on all four. Ray. 2. Unevennefs; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into fo many hills and inequalities as renders it defenfible.

Addifon on Italy.
The glafs feemed as well wrought as the object-glaffes ufe to be; yet when it was quickfilvered, the reflexion difcovered innumerable inequalities all over the glafs. Newton's $O \not p t$.

If there were no inequalities in the furface of the earth, nor in the feafons of the year, we fhould lofe a confiderable fhare of the vegetable kingdom.
of the vegetable kingdom.
Bentley. adequate ; inadequatenefs.

The great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational foul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleafure in the actual poffeffion that he propofed in the expectation.

South's Sermons.
4. Change of ftate; unlikenefs of a thing to itfelf; difference of temper or quality.

In fome places, by the nature of the earth, and by the fituation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and inequality of air is ever an enemy to health. Bacon.
5. Difference of rank or ftation.

If fo fmall inequality between man and man make in them modefty a commendable virtue, who refpecting fuperiors as fuperiors, can neither fpeak nor ftand before them without fear.
Hear.
Inerrabicility. n. $\int$. [from inerrable.] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wifdom fuch a completenefs and irerrability as to exclude myfelf from judging. King Charles. INE'RRABLE. adj. [in and err.] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reafon, or decifions from the $i r$ errable and requifite conditions of fenfe. Brcwun's Vulgar Err.
Infallibility and inerrablenefs is affumed by the Romifh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. Hamm.
Ine'rrabieness. n.f. [from inerrable.] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and inerrablenefs is affumed and inclofed by the Romifh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Ine'rrably. adv. [from inerrable.] With fecurity frem crrour ; infallibly.

Inérringly.

Inérringly. adv. [in and erring.] Without errour; without miffake ; without deviation.

That divers limners at a diftance, without copy, fhould draw the fame picture, is more conceivable, than that matter fhould frame itfelf fo inerringly according to the idea of its INE'RT. adj. [iners, Lat.] Dull; nuggih; molanv. Scoff. Body alone, inert and brute, you lll find;
The caufe of all things is by you affign'd.
Informer of the planetary train!
Without whofe quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively mafs, inert and dead. Thomfon.
Ine'r'thy. adv. [from inert.] Sluggifhly; dully.

## Ye pow'rs,

Sufpend a while your force inertly frong
Sufpend a while your force inertly frong. Dunciad.
Inesca'tion. $n$.f. [in and efca, Lat.] The act of baiting. Dict. Ine'stimable. adj. [ineffimable, Fr. ineffimabilis, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; tranfeending all price.

I thought I faw a thoufand fearful wrecks,
A thoufand men that fifhes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineftimable ftones, unvalu'd jewels. Shakef. Rich. III.
The pope thereupon took advantage, abufing the fimplicity of the king to fuck out inefi imable fums of money, to the inolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. Abbot.
There we thall fee a fight worthy dying for, that bleffied Saviour, of whom the Scripture does fo excellently entertain us, and who does fo highly deferve of us upon the fcore of his infinite perfections, and his ineffinable benefits. Boyle.

And hall this prize, th' inefimable prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze
Pope.
Ine'vident. adj. [inevidecit, Fr. in and evident.] Not plain; abfcure. Not in ufe.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unfeen, and a fable affent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine revealer.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inevitabílity. n. f. [from inevitable.] Impofibility to be oided; certainty.
By liberty, I do underfand neither a liberty from fin, mifery, fervitude, nor violence, but fiom neceffity, or rather neceffitation; that is, an univerfal immunity from all invita-
bility and determination to one. Bramb. againft Holbs.
INE'VITABLE. adj. [inevitable, Fr. inevitabilis, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be efcaped.
I had a pafs with him: he gives me the fuck in with fuch a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. Shake $\bar{p}$. Twelfth Night.

## Subdues us.

## Fate inevitable

Milton.
You fafely unavailing pity you know,
Dryden's Aurrengzebe.
Ine'vitabey. adv. [from incvitable.] Without poffibility of efcape.

The day thou eat'ft thereof, my fole command
Tranfgreft, ineritably thou Thalt die. Milton's Par. Lof. How inevitably does an immoderate laughter end in a figh? South's Sermons.
To look no further than the next line, it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point. Dryden. Inflammations of the bowels oft inevitably tend to the ruin
of the whole. Harvey on Confumptions.
If our fenfe of hearing were exalted, we fhould have no quiet or fleep in the filenteft nights, and we muft inevitably be ftricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder.

Benticy.
Inexcu'sable. adj. [inexcufable, Fr. inexcufabilis, Lat. in and excufable. ] Not to be excufed; not to be palliated by apolngy. It is a temerity, and a folly inexcufable, to deliver up ourfelves needlefly into another's power.

L'Efrange.
As we are an ifland with ports and navigable feas, we fhould be inexcufabic if we did not make thefe bleffings turn to acAddifon's Freebolder.
Such a favour could only render them more obdurate more inexcufable: it would inhance their more obdurate, and If learning be not encouraced under gilt. Atterbury. you are the moft inexculfable perfon alive. Swift.

A fallen woman is the more in, xcufable, as, from the cradle,
the fex is warned againft the delufions of men. Clarifa,
Inexcu'sableness. n. f. [from incxcufable.] Enormity beyond forgivenefs or palliation.

Their incxcufablenefs is ftated upon the fuppofition that they
new God, but did not glorify him. knew God, but did not glorify him.

South's Sermons.
Inexcu'sa bly. adv. [from incxcufable.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excufe.

It will inexcufably condemn fome men, who having received excellent cndowments, yet have fruftrated the intention. Brown. Inexha'lable. adj. [in and exbale.] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not fo eaflly be boiled hard, becaufe it contains a great tock of humid parts, which muft be evaporated before the heat can bring the iulexbalable parts into con-
fiftence. fiftence.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. Inexha'usted. adj. [in and exhaufled.] Unemptied; not

So wert thou born into a tumeful frain, An carly, rich, and incxibaufted vein.

Dryder.
Inexha'ustible. adj. [in and exbauflible.] Not to be drawn
all away; not to be fent. all away; not to be fpent.
Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whofe ftock is inexhanfitle, and truly infinite.
locie:
The ftock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of fpace, is perfectly inexbouftible, and fo it can multiply figures in infinitum.

Lucke.
Inexi'stent. adj. [in and exiftent.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To exprefs complexed fignifications they took a liberty to compound and picce together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexificnt.

- Brown's Vulg. Err.

We doubt whether thefe heterogeneities be fo much as inexifient in the concrete, whence they are obtained. Boyle. Inexi'stence. ur. $\int$. [in and exiflence.]. Want of being; want of exiftence.
He calls up the heroes of former ages from a flate of ins exiflence to adorn and diverfify his poem. Broome on the Od ff. Ine'xorable. adj. [inexorable, Fr. inexcrabilis, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more inexorable,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania. Shakef. H.VI. Inexorable dog. The fourge
Incxorable calls to penance. Milton. The guefts invited came,
And with the reft th' inexorable dame.
Dryden.
Th' inexorable gates were barr'd,
And nought was feen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, fhrieks of woe Pope's St. Cacilia.
We can be deaf to the words of fo fweet a charmer, and inexorable to all his invitations. Rojers.
INEXPE'DIENCE. ¿n. $\int$. [in and expedicncy.] Want of fitnefs; Infxpédiency. $\}$ want of propriety; unfuitablenefs to time or place; inconvenience.
It concerneth fuperiours to look well to the expediency and inexprdiency of what they enjoin in different things. Danderjon. Inexpe'dient. adj. [in and expidient.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unfuitable to time or place.
It is not inexpedient they fhould be known to come from a perfon altogether a ftranger to chymical affairs. Boyle. We fhould be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulnefs a repulfe, if God fhould fee them
to be inexpedient to be inexpedient.

Smalridze's Sermons.
Inexpe'rience. n. f. [inexperience, Fr. in and experience.] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine inexperience. Nilton. Prejudice and felf-fufficiency naturally proceed from inexpericnce of the world, and ignorance of mankind. Addifon. Inexpe'rienced. adj. [inexpertus, Lat.] Not experienced.
Inexpért. adj. [inexpertus, Lat. iut and expert.] Unfkilful; unfkilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild defert ; not the readieft way,
Left ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them inexpert. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xii. In letters and in laws
Not inexpert.
INE XPIABLE. adj. [inexpiable, French; Prior.
INE'XPIABLE. adj. [inexpiable, French; inexpiabilis, Latin.]
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Luve feeks to have love:
My love how could't thou hope, who took'tt the way
To raife in me inexpiable hate? Milton's Agonifles.
Inéxpiably. adv. [from inexpiable.] To a degree beyond
atonement. atonement.

Excurfions are inexfiably bad,
And 'tis much fafer to leave out than add.
Rofommon.
Inéxpleably. adv. [in and expleo, Lat.] Infatiably. A word not in ufe.
What were thefe harpies but flatterers, delators, and the inexplcably covetous.

Sandjs's Travels.
Ine'xplicable. adj. [inexplicable, Fr. in and explico, Lat.] In-
capable of being explained. capable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

What could fuch apprehenfions breed, but, as their nature is, inexplicable paffions of mind, defires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? Hocker.
elfe than preffion or motion propagated through ether. Newtong
elfe than preffion or motion propagated through ether. Newton.
None eludes fagacious reafon more,
Than this obfcure inexplicable pow'r.
Blacknore.
Ine'xplicably. adv. [from inexplicable] In a manner not to be explained.
Inexpre'ssidele. adj. [in and exprefs.] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit inexprefible they flood,
Orb within orb.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. v.

Nothing can fo peculiarly gratify the noble difpofitions of human nature, as for one man to fee another fo much himfelf as to figh his griefs, and groan his pains, to fing his joys, and do and feel every thing by fympathy and fecret inexpreffible communications.

South's Sermons.
The true God had no certain name given to him; for Fa ther, and God, and Creator, are but titles arifing from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an inexprefible being.

Stillingfleet.
There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally confifts that beauty, which gives fo inexpreffible a pleafure to him who beft underftands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

Dryden.
Inexpre'ssibly. adv. [from inexpreffible.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.
God will protect and reward all his faithful fervants in a manner and meafure inexpreflbly abundant. Fammind.
He began to play upon it: the found was exceeding fweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexp' eflibly melodious. Addifon's Spectator. Inexpu'gnable. adj. [inexpurnable, Fr. inexpugnabilis, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by affault; not to be fubdued.

Why fhould there be implanted in each fex fuch a vehement and inexpugnable appetite of copulation? Ray on the Creation. Inextingurshable. adj. [inextinguible, Fr. in and extinguo, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, ftatues, and other memorials, are a fort of fhadow of an endlefs life, and fhow an inextinsuißabie defire which all men have of it.

Greve's Cirmol.
Inféxtricable. adj. [inextricable, Fr. inextricabilis, Latin.] Not to be difintangled; not to be cleared; not to be fet free from obfcurity or perplexity.
He that thould tye inextricable knots, only to baffe the induftry of thofe that fhould attempt to unloofe them, would be thought not to have ferved his generation. Decay of Piety.

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immenfe
Of wifdom, and of vaft omnipotence,
She trembling ftands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lof in the wild inextricable maze.
Blackmore.
Inéxtricably, adv. [from inextricable] To a degree of perplexity not to be difmtangled.

The mechanical atheift, though you grant him his laws of mechanifm, is neverthelefs inextricably puzzled and baffled with the firft formation of animals.

Bentley's Sermons.
In vain they ftrive; th' intangling fnares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. Pope's Odsfey.
To Ine'ye. v.n. [in and eye.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infition of a bud into a foreign flock.

Let fage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and ineying.
Pbillips.
Infalliei'lity. ? n.f. [infallibilité, Fr. from infalible.] In-
Infa'llibleness. $\int$ errability; exemption from errour.
Infallibility is the higheft perfection of the knowing faculty? and confequently the firmeft degree of affent. Tillotfon.
In Fa'limble. adj. [infallible, Fr. in and fallible.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miftake; not to be minted or deceived; certain.

Every caufe admitteth not fuch infallible evidence of proof, as leaveth no poffibility of doubt or fcruple behind it. Hooker. Believe my words;
For they are 'certain and infallible. Shakefp. Henry VI.
The fuccefs is certain and infolible, and none ever yet mifcarried in the attempt.

South's S'ermons.
Infa'tlibly. adv. [from infallible.]

1. Without danger of deceit; with fecurity from errour.

We cannot be as God infalizly knowing good and evil.

## 2. Certainly.

Our bleffed Lord has diftinctly opened the feene of futurity to us, and directed us to fuch a conduct as will infallibly render us happy in it.

Rogers's Sermons.
To Infa'me. v. a. [infamer, Fr. infamo, Lat.] To reprefent to difadvantage; to defame; to cenfure publickly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is infamed for the poifoning of her hufband. Bacon. Hitherto obfcur'd, infan'd,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. Milton's Paradife Loft.
I'NFAMOUS, adj. [infamé, infanant, Fr. infamis, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenfured; of bad nature.
Thofe that be near, and thofe that be far from thee, fhall mock thee, which art infanous.

Ezek. xxii. 5.
Thefe are as fome infanous bawd or whore
Should praife a matron; what could hurt her more. B. Fohnf. After times will difpute it, whether Hotham were more in fampus at Hull or at Tower-hill.

King Charles.
Perfons infanion,s, or branded with any note of infamy in any publick count of judicature, are, ipfo jure, forbidden to be adrocates.

Aylife's Parergon.
I'nfamuesly. adij. [from infamous.]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoricty of reproach.
2. Shamefully; fcandaloufly

That poem was infanoufly bad. Drden's Dufirghoyn I'nfamousnilss. $\}^{n}$ J: [infamie, Fr. infamia, Lat.] Public: I'NFAMY:- $\quad \int$ reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of taikers, and are the irfonem of the pcople.

I throw my infamy at thee:
I will not ruinate my father's houfe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ftones together,
And fet up Lancafter. Shakefpear
I he noble ifle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face delac'd with fcars of infamy. Sbakere. Rith. ITr
Wilful perpetrations of unworthy adions brand, with molt indelible characters of infomy, the name and memory to poiteindeli
rity.

King C Cbarles.
nfancy. n. f. [infantia, Latin.]

1. The firft part of life. Ufually extended by naturalifts to feven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their falvation, who even from their tender infarcy never knew any other faith or religion than only Chriftian, ro kind of teaching can be available, faving that which was fo ncedful for the firit univerfal converfion of Gentiles, hating Chriftianity? Hookcr. Pirithous came $t^{\prime}$ attend
This worthy Thefeus, his familiar friend
Their love in early infancy began,
And rofe as childhood ripen'd into man.
Dryden.
The infenfible impreffions or our tender infantes have very important and lafting confequences. Lo:k.
2. Civil infancy, extended by the Englift. law to one and twenty years.
3. Firft age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our fprings, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. Dryd. Ind. Emp.
The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the infancy and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the firft valuation of eftates with the eftates afterwards pofieffed.
A.butbnot on Coins:

INFA'NGTHEF, or bingfangtbeft, or infungtheof, is compounded of three Saxon words: the prepofition, in, fang, or fong, to take or catch, and thef. It fignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

Cowel.
I'nfant. n.f. [infant, French; infans, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the feventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, ferveth greatly both to nourith in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of infants to found his praife.

Hooker.
Within the infant rind of this fmall flower
Shatespeare.
Poifon hath refidence, and medicine power. Skatelpeare.
There fhall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.

Firft the fhrill found of a fmall rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the infont ftage.
Roficmamon.
Young mothers wildly ftare, with fear poffeff,
And ftrain their helplefs infants to their breaft. Drych. En.
In their tender nonage, while they firead
Their fpringing leaves and lift their infount head,
Indulge their childhood. Diydin's Virg. Geor
2. [In law.] A young perfon to the age of one and twenty.

1N $N^{\prime} N T A . n . \int$. [Spanifh.] A princefs defcended from the royal blood of Spain.
Infa'nticide. n. $\int$. [infanticide, Fr. infanticidium, Lat.] The flaughter of the infants by Hercd.
I'nfantile. adj. [infantilis, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.
The fly lies all the Winter in there balls in its infantie ftate, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring. Derb. I'nfantry. n.f. [infanterie, French.] The foot foldiers of an army.

The principal ftrength of an army confifteth in the infautry or foot; and to make good infantry it requireth men bred in fome free and plentiful manner.

Bacon's Henry VII.
That fmall infantry,
Warr'd on by cranes
Mi'ton.
Infárction. n.f. [in and farcio, Latin.] Stuffing; conftipation.

An hypocondriack confumption is occafioned by an infarcticn and obftruction of the fpleen. Harvej. To I'nfatuate. v.a. [infatuo, from in and fatuni, Latin; infatuer, French.] To frike with folly; to deprive of underftanding.

The judgment of God will be very vifible in infatuating a poople, as ripe and prepared for deffruction, into folly and madnefs, making the weak to contribute to the defigns of the wicked; and fuffering even thofe, out of a confcience of their guilt, to grow more wicked.

Clarendon.
It is the reforming of the vices and fottifnefs that had long overfpread the infatuated, gentile woild; a prime branch of that defign of Chrift's fending his ditciples.

Hamanord.

The people are fo univerfally infatuated with the notion, that, if a cow falls fick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prifon for it.

Adilifon on Italy.
The carriage of our atheifts or deifts is amazing: no dotag to infatuate, no phrenfy fo extravagant as theirs. Bentley. That nily May hypocrites,
fpeak one thing, another think,
Infatuats, they he,
Pbillips.
Infatua'tion. n. f. [from infatuate.] The act of friking with folly; deprivation of reafon.
Where men give themfelves over to the defence of wicked interefts and falfe propofitions, it is juft with God to fmite the greateft abilities with the greateft infatuations. Soutl)'s Serm.
Infa'usting. n. $\int$ [from infauffus, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelcgant word.
As the king did in fome part remove the envy from himfelf, fo he did not obferve that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and infoufting upon the marriage, as an ill prognoftick. Racon's Henry VII
Inféasible. adj. [in and foafible.] Impracticable.
This is ro difficult and infeafible, that it may well drive modefty to defpair of fcience.

Glanv. Scepf.
'To INFE'CT. v. a. [infecier, French; infectus, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poifon; to pollute.
They put fuch words in the mouths of one of thofe fantaftical mind infecied people, that children and muficians call lovers.

Sidncy.
Thine eyes, fweet lady, have infected mine. Shak. R. III.
The nature of bad news infects the teller. Sbakejpeare. Ev'ry day
It would infeet his fpeech, that if the king
Should without iffue die, he'd carry it to
To make the feepter his.
Shakeffeare's Henry VIII. Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will difcharge their fecrets. Sbakefp.
She fpeaks poniards, and every word ftabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; fhe would infect to the north-ftar.

I am return'd your foldier;
No more infocied with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. Slakef. Coriolanus. The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat,
Whore wanton paffions in the facred porch
Ezekiel faw.
Milton.
2. To fill with fomething hurfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all thofe that truft them! : Shakef. Macbeth.
Inféction. n. $\int$. [infeclion, Fr. infecitio, Latin.] Contagion; mifchief by communication; taint; poifon.

Infection is that manner of communicating a difeafe by fome eflluvia, or particles which fly off from diftempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occafion the fame diforders as in the bodies they came from

2uincy.
What a ftrange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear!
Shakefp. Cymbeline.
The bleffed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilft you
Do climate here. Shakef. Winter's Tale.
Vouchrafe, diffus'd infoction of a man,
For thefe known evils but to give me leave,
By circumftance, to curfe thy curfed felf. Shakefp. R. III.

## Hence,

Left that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee.
Sbakefpeare's King Lear.
The tranfmiffion or emiffion of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and infections, is, of all the reft, the moft corporeal; but withal there be a number of thofe emiffions, both wholefome and unwholefome, that give no fmell at all.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory
Infe'çtious. adj. [from infect.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The moft infectious pefilence upon thee! Shakefpeare. In a houfe,
Where the infectious pefilence did reign. Sbakefpeare.
Some known difeafes are infectious, and others are not: thofe that are in'e, fious are fuch as are chiefly in the fpirits, and not fo much in the humours, and therefore pafs eafily from body to body; fuch as peftilences and lippitudes.

Bacon.
Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to difeafes; which is too much felt by experience in all that are infectious, and by the operation of fome poifons, that are received only by the finell.
Inféctiously. adv. [from infectious.] Contagiouly.
The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what infoctioufly itfelf affects. Sloakef. Troil. and Crefleda. Infríctiousness. $n$. $f:$ [from infectious.] The quality of being infe:tious; contagioufuefs.

Infe'ctive. adj. [from infect.] Having the quality of conitagion.

True love, well confidered, hath an infective power. Sidh.
Inffeu'no. n. f. [infacundus, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. How fafe and agreeable a confervatory the eatth is to vegetables, is manifelt from their rotting, drying, or being rendered infecund in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preferved.

Derbam's Pbyjfico-Theology.
Infecu'ndity. n.f. [infacunditas, Lat.] Want of fertility; barremefs.
Infeirícity. n.f. [infelicití, Fr. infelicitas, Latin.] Unhappinefs; mifery; calamity.
Whatever is the ignorance and infelicity of the prefent ftate, we were made wife and happy. Glanv. Scepf. c. r. Here is our great infelicity, that, when fingle words fignify complex ideas, one word can never diftinctly manifeft all the parts of a complex idea.

Watts.
To INFE'R. v.a. [inferer, French; infero, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits infer fome fmall detriment to the lungs. Harvey. 2. To infer is nothing but, by virtue of one propofition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i.e. to fee or fuppofe fuch a connection of the two ideas of the inferred propofition. Locke.

Yet what thou can'ft attain, which beft may ferve
To glorify the Maker, and infer
Thee alfo happier, fhall not be with-held
Thy hearing.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. vii.
Great,
Or bright, infers not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparifon of heav'n fo imall,
Nor gliftering, may of folid good contain
More plenty than the fun, that barren fhines.
One would wonder how, from fo differing premiffes, they thould all infer the fame conclufion. Decay of Piet).

They liave more opportunities than other men have of purchafing publick efteen, by deferving well of mankind; and fuch opportunities always infer obligations. Atterbury. 3. To offer ; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. Shakef. Hen. VI. I'nference. n. $\int$. [inference, French, from infer.] Conclufion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclufion, it is yet unjuft and miftaken in the method of inference. Glanv.

Thefe inferences or conclufions are the cffects of reafoning, and the three propofitions, taken all together, are called fyllogifm or argument. Watts.
Inférible. adj. [from infer.] Deducible from premifed grounds.
As fimple miftakes commonly beget fallacies, fo men from fallacious foundations, and mifapprehended mediums, erect conclufions no way inferribie from their premiffes. Brown.
Infériority. n.f: [infcriorité, Fr. from inferiour.] Lower ftate of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarifm will allow; and therefore we are to reft contented with that only inferiority which is not poffibly to be remedied.

Dryden.
INFE'RIOUR. adj. [inferior, Lat. infericur, French.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in fation or rank of life.

A great perfon gets more by obliging his inferiour than by difdaining him.

South
3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life icfelf th' inferiour gift of heav'n. Dryden.
I have added fome original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or infericur to my other poems, an author is the moft improper jndge of.
4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philorophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thoufand inferiour and particular propofitions. Watts,
Infe'riour. n.f. [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or ftation than another.
Inférnal. adj. [infernal, French; infernus, Latin.] Hellifh; tartarean.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of infernal fpace. Dryden's EAn. Inférnal Store. n. $\int$.

Infernal ftone, or the lunar cauftick, is prepared from an evaporated folution of filver, or from cryftals of filver. It is a very powerful cauftick, eating away the flefh and even the bones to which it is applied.

Hill's Mat. Med.
Infértile. adj. [infertile, Fr. in and fertile.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund

Ignorance being of itfelf, like ftiff clay, an infertile foil, when pride comes to fcorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.

Government of the Tongue.
Infertílity. n. f. [infertilité, Fr. from infertile.] Unfruit fulnefs; want of fertility.

The fame diflemperature of the air that occaiioned the plague, occafioned alro the infertility or noxioufnefs of the foil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very fmall, or very unwholfome.
very unwholfome. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
To INfe's т. v.a. [infefer, Fr. infifto, Latin.] To harrafs ; to difturb; to plague.

They ceafed not, in the mean while, to frengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to infeft by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greateft adverfaries in this caufe.

Hoker.
Although they were a people infefled, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their flate, 'till the time beforementioned was expired. Hook. Unto my feeble breaft
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do't infeft
And hearts of greateft heroes do'ft enrage.
Spenfer.
They were no mean, diffreffed, calamitous perfons that fled to him for refuge; but of fo great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to infeft and invade his.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Thefe, faid the genius, are envy, avarice, fuperftition, love, with the like cares and paffions that infeff human life.

Addifon's Spectator.
No difeafe infefs mankind more terrible in its fymptoms and effects.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Infestivity. n. $\int$. [in and fefivity.] Mournfulnefs; want of cheerfulnefs.
Infe'stred. adj. [in and fefter.] Rankling; inveterate.
This curfed creature, mindful of that old
Infeffred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So foon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly fwelt.
Spenfer.
INFEUDA'TION. n. f. [in and foudum, Lat.] The act of putting one in poffeflion of a fee or eftate.
Another military provifion was conventional and by tenure, upon the infeudation of the tenant, and was ufually called knight's fervice.

Hale's Common Law of England.
I'NFidel. n. $\int$. [infidelle, Fr. infidelis, Latin.] An unbeliever; a mifcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriftianity.

Exhorting her, if fhe did marry, yet not to join herfelf to aul infidel, as in thofe times fome widows chriftian had done, for the advancement of their eftate in this world. Hooker.
Infide'lity. n. f. [infidelité, French; infidelitas, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The confideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wifdom, and our own ignorance, are great inftruments of filencing the murmurs of infidelity. Taylor's Rule of living boly. 2. Difbelief of Chriftianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that fingle fault, which feems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but fo it is, that infidelity is propagated with as much fiercenefs and contention, as if the fafety of mankind depended upon it.

Addijon's Speciator. 3. Treachery ; deceit.

The infidelities on the one part between the two fexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the moft refined delights that make up this bufinefs of life, render it filly and uncomfortable.

Spectator.
I'NFINITE. adj. [infini, French; infinitus, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundlefs; unlimited; immenfe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.
Impoffible it is, that God fhould withdraw his prefence from any thing, becaufe the very fubftance of God is infinite.

What's time, when on eternity we think ?
A thoufand ages in that fea muft fink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from infinite as one.
Hooker.

Thou fov'reign pow'r, whofe fecret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our fouls!
Why haft thou plac'd fuch infinite degrees
Between the caufe and cure of my difeafe?
Prior.
When we would think of infinite fpace or duration, we at firt make fome very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which poffibly we multiply feveral times. Locke.

Even an angel's comprehenfive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou haft wrought:
Our vaft conceptions are by fwelling brought,
Swallow'd and loff in infinite, to nought.
Dennis.
2. It is hyperbolically ufed for large; great.
l'nfinitely. adv. [from infinite.] Without limits; without bounds; immenfely.

Nothing may be infinitely defired, but that good which indeed is infinite.

Hooker.
To whom I am fo infinitely bound. Sbake. Mercl. of $I^{r}$ civ. 'The king faw that contrariwife it would follow, that England, though much lefs in territory, yet fhould have infinitely more foldiers of their native forces than thofe other nations have.

Bacoi's Henty VII.

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have profeffed to act under a full perfuafion of this great article. Rogers: I'nfiniteness. n. f. [from infinite.] Immenfity; boundleffnefs; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readinefs of his tears, the infiniteness of his vows, were but among the weakeft threads of his net.

Let us always bear about us fuch impreffions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourfelves before his AImightinefs, and exprefs that infinite diflance between his infinitenefs and our weaknefles.

Taylor.
Infinitessimal. adj. [from infinite.] Infinitely divided.
Infi'nitive, adj. [infinitif, Fr. infinitivus, Latin.] In grammar, the infinitive affirms, or intimates the intention of affirm-
ing, which is one ufe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abfolutely.
Infínitude. n. f. [from infinite.]

1. Infinity; immenfity.

Confufion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, ftood vaft infinitude confin'd. Nilt. Par. Loff.
Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or fucceffive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incomponfibility of the very nature of things fucceffive or extenfive with infliztude; yet that incompoffibility is more confpicuous in difcrete quantity, that arifeth from parts actually diftinguifhed.
2. Boundlefs number.

We fee all the good fenfe of the age cut out, and minced into almoft an infinitude of diftinctions. Addifon's Spectator. Infi'nity. n. f. [infinit'́, French; infinitas, Latin.]

1. Inmmenfity; boundleffnefs; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other. Raleigh's Hijt. of the World.
The better, the more defirable; that therefore mult be defirable, wherein there is infinity of goodnefs; fo that if any thing defirable may be infinite, that muft needs be the higheft of all things that are defired: no good is infinite but anly God, therefore he our felicity and bilis.
2. Endlefs number. An hyperbolical ufe of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an infinity of admirable beauties.

Broome's Notes on the Odyfiey.
The liver, being fwelled, compreffeth the ftomach, ftops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an infinity of bad fymptoms.

Arbutbnot on Dict.
Infi'rm. adj. [infirme, French; infirmus, Latin.]
I. Weak; feeble; difabled of body.

Here ftand I your brave;
A poor, infirm, weak, and defpis'd old man. Sbakefp.
That on my head all might be vifited,
Thy frailty, and infirmer fex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. Milt. Par. Lof.
2. Weak of mind ; irrefolute.

I'll go no more ;
I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look out again, I dare not.
-Infirm of purpofe;
Give me the dagger.
Not ftable ; not folid.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
3. Not ftable; not folid.

He who fixes upon falfe principles, treads upon infirm ground, and fo finks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, fumbles upon firm ground, and falls. South.
To Infírm. v. a. [infirmer, Fr. infirmo, Lat.] To weaken; to thake; to enfeeble. Not in ufe.
Some contrary fpirits will object this as a fufficient reafon to infirm all thofe points.

Raleigh's Elays.
The fpleen is unjuftly introduced to invigorate the finifter fide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it.

Brown's Vulsar Errours.
Infi'rmary. n. $\int$. [infirmeric, French.] Lodgings for the fick.
Thefe buildings to be for privy lodgings on both fides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one fhould be for all infirmary, if any fpecial perfon fhould be fick.

Baccr.
Infírmity. n.. . [infirmité, French.]

1. Weaknefs of fex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath fomething feiz'd
His wifh'd ability. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
Difcover thine infirmity,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. shakefp. Henry VI.
If he had done or faid any thing amifs, he defired their worfhips to think it was his infirmities. Shak. Fulius Caf.
Are the infirmities of the body, pains, and difeafes his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible flall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. Rogers. 2. Failing; weaknefs; fault.

A friend fhould bear a friend's infirmities;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. Shakefieare.
Many infirmities made it appear more requifite, that a wifes man fhould have the application of his intereft. Clarendon.
3. Difeafe;

How difficult is it to preferve a great name, when he that las acquired it, is fo obnoxious to fuch little weaknefies and infirmities, as are no fimall diminution to it, when difcovered.
3. Difeafe; malady.

Addifon's Spectator.
General laws are like general rules of phyfick, according whereunto, as now, no wife man will defire himfelf to becured, if there be joined with his difeafe fone fpecial accident, in regard that thereby others in the fame infirmity, but without Infírmness. n.f. [from infirm.] Weaknefs; feeblenefs. Some experiments may difcover the infirminefs and infuffi-
ciency of the peripatetick docirine.
To Infíx. v. a. [infixus, Latin] Boyle.
And at the point two ftings infixed are in ; to faften.
Both deadly fharp, that fharpett $f$ eed are,
I never lov'd myfelf,
'Till now, infixed, I behold myfelf,
Drawn in the flatering table of her eyc. Shakefp. K. Yobn.
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. Shakefp. K. Yobn.
Milton.
That fting inf:x'd within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with fecret forrow pin'd.
Dryden.
Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look:
The fatal dart a ready paffage found,
And deep within her heart inffx' $d$ the wound.
Dryden.
To INFLA'ME. v.a. [inflammo, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to fet on fire.

Love more clear than yourfelves, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourfelves, with the clearnefs lays a night of forrow upon me, and with the coldnefs inflames a world of fire within me.

Its waves of torrent fire inflam'd with rage.
Sidney.
Miltin.
Their luft was inflamed towards her.
Sufan. viii.
3. More inflam d with luft than rage.

Milton
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.

Addifon's Spectator.
4. To heat the body morbidly with obftructed matter.
5. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiofity weighs fo much with us, or the church's peace fo little, that we facrifice the one to the whetting and inflaming of the other. Decay of Piety.
6. To fire with paffion.

Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of higheft defign, Puts on fwift wings

Milton.
To Infla'me. v. n. To grow hot, angry, and painful by obftructed matter.
If the veficulæ are oppreft, they inflame.
Wijeman.
Infla'mer. n.f. [from inflame.] The thing or perfon that inflames.
Intereft is a great inflamer, and fets a man on perfecution under the colour of zeal. Addif on's Spectator. Affemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon
influence from particular leaders and inflamers. Swift.
Inflammabi'lity. $n \int$. [from inflammable.] The quality of
catching fire. catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with fubtile inflammabilities.

Brown's Vuly ar Errours.
Choler is the lighteft and moft inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its inflammability, it is salled a fulphur.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Infla'mmable. adj. [French.] Eafy to be fet on flame; having the quality of flaming.
The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { anflammable. } \\ & \text { Licetus thinks it poffible to extract an inflammable oil from }\end{aligned}$ Licetus thinks it poffible to extract an inflammable oil from
the fone afbeftus. Out of water grow all vegetable and animal fubftances, which confift as well of fulphureous, fat, and inflammable parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. Newton's $O p$ t. Inflammable firits are fubtile volatile liquors, which come over in diftillation, mifcible with water, and wholly combuftible. Arbutbnot on Aliments
Infla'mmableness. $n$. $f$. [from inflammable.] The quality of
eafily catching fire. eafily catching fire.
We may treat of the inflammablenefs of bodies.
Boyle.
Inflamma'tion. n. f. [inflammatio, Latin; inflammation, French.]

1. The act of fetting on flame.
2. The fate of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but clofely adheres unto the original of its inflammation. Bro.

Some urns have had infcriptions on them, expreffing that the lamps within them were burning when they were firf buried; whereas the inflammation of fat and vifcous vapours doth prefently vanifh.

Wilkins's Dad.
3. [In chirurgery.] Inflammation is when the blood is obftructed fo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than ufual. Quincy. If that bright fot ftay in his place, it is an inflammation of
the burning.
Lev. xiii. 28.
4. The aft of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our defire to behold God by fpeculation ; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative fight of God; taketh every where new inflamnations to pray the riches of the myfteries of heavenly wifdom, continually fitiring up in us correfpondent defires towards them. Hooker.
Infla'mmatory. adj. [from inflame.] Having the power of
inflaming. inflaming.
The extremity of pain often creates a coldnefs in the extremities: fuch a fenfation is very confiftent with an inflammatory diftemper.

Arbuthnot on Diet. An inflammatory fever hurried him out of this life in three days.
To INFLA'TE. v: a. [inflatus, Latin.]
I. To fwell with wind.

That the mufcles are inflated in time of reft, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. Ray:
Vapours are no other than inflated veficulx of water. Derh. 2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box,
To kindle Mars with military founds,
Nor wanted horns t' infpire fagacious hounds
Dryden.
Infla'tion. n. $\int$. [inflaio, Lat. from infiate.] The fate of being fwelled with wind; flatulence.
Wind coming upwards, inflations and tumours of the belly are figns of a phlegmatick conftitution. Arbutbnot on Diet: To INHLE'CT: v. a. [inflecio, Latin.]

1. To bend ; to turn

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thoufand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their courfe inflect? Blackm.
Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? Arnd are they not reflected, refracted, and infiected by one and the fame principle; acting varioufly in various circumftances? Nezuton's Opt. 2. To change or vary.
3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

Infle'ction. n.f. [inflectio, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, perfuafions, or inflexions of the underfanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the underfanding, pervert the will, or neceffitate either to any moral evil.

Hale.
2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gefture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the inflection of his voice, who firft uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very effence of inftruments available to eternal life.

Hooker.
3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The fame word in the original tongue, by divers inflections and variations, makes divers dialects. Brerewood. Infle'ctive. adj. [from infect.] Having the power of bending

This inflective quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confufion of aftronomical obfervations. Derham. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Inflexibílity. } \\ \text { Infléxibleness. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. [inflexibilité, French, from inflexible.] 1. Stiffnefs; quality of refifting flexure.
2. Obftinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy

Infle'xible. adj. [French; infiexibilis, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible to the powerful arm of reafon. Brown's Preface to Vul. Err. Too great rigidity and elafticity of the fibres makes them inflexible to the caufes, to which they ought to yield. Arbutbnot. 2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man refolv'd and fteady to his truft,
Inflexibie to ill, and obftinately juft.
Addifon.
Adalifon .
A man of an upright and infexible temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. Addifon. 3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are inflexible, and their natural relations unalterable: we muft bring our undertandings to things; and not bend things to our fancies.
nfléxibly. adv. [from infexible] Inerobly, Watts. without relaxation or remiffion. Inexorably; invariably; It fhould be begun remilfion.
It thould be begun early, and infiexibly kept to, 'till there
appears not the leaft reluctancy. appears not the leaft reluctancy.

Lock. To INFLI'CT. v. a. [infligo, inficzus, -Latin; infiger, Fr.] To put in act or impofe as a punifhment.

I know no pain, they can inflict upon him
Will make him fay I mov'd him to thofe arms. Shakefp.
Sufficient is this punifhment which was inficfed. 2 Cor. ii.
What the potent vicior in his rage
Can elfe infict.
Milton.
Dryden's EAn.b. vi.
By difeafes we condemn ourfelves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inficied by the greateft tyrants upon the worft of men. $\quad$ Temple.
[nfli'cter. n.f. [from inflicl.] He who punifhes
Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmont power of the infiizter.

Goverument of the Toulgue.
Infuiction. n. j. [from infict.]

1. The aft of ufing punifhments.

So our decrees,
Dead to infticiion, to themfelves are dead ;
And liberty plucks juftice by the nofe.
Sbakefpeare.
Sin cnd's certainly in death ; death not only as to merit, but alfo as to actual infliction.

South's Sermons.
2. The punifhment impoled

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to mifdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all inflictions? But his patience won. Paradife Reg.
How defpicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourfelves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whofe power extends to eternal inflizfions? Rogers.
His fevereft infietions are in themfelves acts of juftice and righteoufnefs.

Rogers's Sermons.
Inflictive. adj. [imfitive, Fr. from infici.] That which is laid on as a punifhment.
I'NFLUENCE. n. f. [infucnce, Fr infuo, Latin.]

1. Power of the celeftial afpects operating upon terreftrial bodies and affairs.

The facred infuence of light appears.
Milton.

> Comets no rule, no righteous order own;

Their irftuence dreaded, as their ways unknown. Prior. 2. Afcendant power ; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; fuch influence hath your exceilency.

Sidney.
God hath his ivfluence into the very effence of all things, without which infuence of Deity fupporting them, their utter aminilation could not chufe but follow.

Hooker.
A wife man fhall over-rule his ftars, and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the conftellations and planets of the firmament. Taylor's Rule of living boly.

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. Milton.
Religion hath fo great an infuence upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another wolld, but out of regard to the temporal profperity of men.

Tillot हn $n$.
.. Our inconfifiency in the purfuit of fchemes throughly digefted, has a bad infuence on our affairs. Addifon.
So aftonining a fcene would have prefent influence upon them, but not produce a lafting effect.

Atterbury. $\therefore$ Where it ought to have greateft inffuence, this obvious indifputable truth is little regarded.

Rogers.
To I'meluence. v.a. [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulfive power; to modify to any purpofe; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and infuencing care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. Milton. Thefe experiments fuecced after the fame manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or preflure of the atmofphere. Newton's Opt.
This flanding revelation was attefted in the moft folemn and credible manner; and is fufficient to infucnce their faith and practice, if they attend.

Atterbury.
Ali the reftraint men are under is, by the violation of one Jaw, broken through; and the principle which infuenced their obedience has loft its efficacy on them. Roger's's Sermons. Influmet. adj. [influens, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a juft equilibrium between the influent fluids and vafcular fulids.
Infiue'ntial. adj. [from infuence.] Exerting influence or power.
Our now over-fhadowed fouls may be emblemed by thofe crufted globes, whofe influential emiffions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element.

Glanv. Scepf.
The inward fprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the mof fublimed intelleciuals, is dangeroully influential. Glan. I'NFLUX. $n$ f. [infuxus, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracied in a fyftole, by the influx of the fpirits, why, the firits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain fo?

- Ray on the Creation.

An elaftck fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reftores iffelf with the greater force: if the fpring be deftroyed, it is like a bag, only paffive as to the infiux of the liquid. Arbutbon. 2. Lulufion.

There is another life after this; and the infux of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everla(ting life, is infinitely of memert.'

Ifale's Origin of Mankind. 3. Infurnice; power. In this fenfe it is now not ufed.

We will enquire whether there be, in the foottteps of nature, any fuch tranfinifion and influx of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imarinant, or upon anothe hody:

Bucon's Nat Hijtt.
Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued inford of the divine will and power, a fate of immortality. Hale.

Thefe two do not fo much concern fea-firh, yet they have a great influx upon rivers, ponds, and lakes.

Hale. nflu'xious. adj. [from influx.] Influential. Not ufed. The moon hath an infuxious power to make impreffions upon their humours.

Howel's England's Tears. To Info'lid. v. a. [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclofe with involutions.

For all the creft a dragon did infoid
With greedy paws, and over all did fpread
His golden wings.
Fairy 2 ueen.
Noble Barquo, let me infold thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurfe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, feek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. Black.
Wings raife her arms, and wings her feet infold. Pope.
To Infóliate. v.a. [in and folium, Lat.] 'To cover with leaves.
Long may his fruitful vine infoliate and clafp about him with embracements.

Howel.
To INFO'RM. v. a. [informer, Fr. informo, Latin.]

1. To animate ; to actuate by vital powers. All alike inform'd
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire.
Milton
Let others better mold the running mafs
Of metals, and inform the breathing brafs;
And foften into flefh a marble face.
Dryden's 压n.
As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god ftruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the fky; fo he inform'd
This ill-fhap'd body with a daring foul. Dryd. and Lee's $\dot{O} e d$. Breath informs this fleeting frame. This fovereign arbitrary foul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. Blackmore. While life informs thefe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deferve be all my cares employ'd. Popq's Ody C ey.
2. To inftruct ; to fupply with new knowledge ; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally of, fometimes in: I know not how proper.
The drift is to inform their minds with fome method of reducing the laws into their original caufes.

I have this prefent evening from my fifter
Been well informed of them, and with cautions.
Sbakesp.
Our ruin, by thee inform'd, I learn.
Milton.
The long fpeeches rather confounded than informed his un-
derftanding. Clarendon.
The difficulty arifes not from what fenfe informs us of, but from wrong applying our notions.

Digby.
Though I may not be able to inform men more than they know, yet I may give them the occafion to confider. Temple. The ancients examined in what confifts the beauty of good poftures, as their works fufficiently inform us.

Dryden.
He may be ignorant of thefe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to infurm hinifelf of them. Locke.
To underftand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few inform themfelves in thefe to the bottom.

Locke.
A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more informing or beautiful. Brctme's Notes on the Iliad. I think it neceflary, for the intereft of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom fhould be inforned in fome parts of your character.
3. To offer an accufation to a magiftrate.

Tertullus infurmed the governor againft Paul. AITs xxvi. 1. To Infórm. v.n.

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody bufinefs which informs Thus to mine eyes.

Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
INFO'RMAL, adj. [from inform.] Offering an information; accufing. A word not ufed.

Thefe poor informal women are no more
But inftruments of fome more mightier member,
That fets them on.
Shakef. Mcal. for Meafure.
Info'rmant. n. $f$. [French.]
I. One who gives information or inftruction

He believes the fenterce is true, as it is made up of terms which his informant underttands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his inforniant has under thefe words. Watts. 2. One who exhibits an accufation.

Informa'tion. n.f. [infirmatio, Lat. from inform.]

1. Intelligence given ; inftruction.

But reafon with the fellow,
Left you fhould chance to whip your informatisn,
And beat the meffenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded.
Shak. Coriolanus
The active informations of the intellect filling the paffive reception of the will, like form clofing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diftinct perfection of practice. South.

They gave thofe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the cafier and quicker underflood. 3 Lorke.

He fhould regard the propriety of his words, and get fome inforination in the fubject he intends to handle. Swijt. Thefe men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourfelves. Rogers.
2. Charge or accufation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

Infórmer. n. $\int$ [from inform.]

1. One who gives intelligence

This writer is either byaffed by an inclination to believe the worft, or a want of judgment to chufe his informers. Swift. 2. One who difcovers offenders to the magiftrate.

There were fpies and informers fet at work to watch the company.

L'Efrange.
Let no court fycophant pervert my fenfe,
Nor fly informer watch thefe words to draw
Within the reach of treafon.
Pope.
Informers are a deteftable race of people, although Pome. times neceffary.

Szuift.
Info'rmidable, adj. [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Nut to be fcared ; not to be dreaded.

Of ftrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreftrial mold;
Foe not informidable, exempt from wound.
INFO'RMITY. n.. . [from informis, Lat.] Shapeleffnefs.
Mitten.
From this narrow time of geffation may enfue a fmalnefs in the exclufion; but this infereth no informity. Brown. Info'rmous. adj. [informe, Fr. infirmis, Latin.] Shapelefs; of no regular figure.
That a bear brings forth her young informous and unfhapen, which fhe fafhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at prefent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. $\quad$ Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Info'rtunate. adj. [infortuní, Fr. infortunatus, Latin.] Unhappy. See Unfortunate, which is commonly ufed.
Perkin, feeing himfelf prifoner, and deftitute of all hopes, having found all either falfe, faint, or infortumate, did gladly accept of the condition. Bacon's HenryVII.
To Infra'ct. v. a. [infractus, Latin.] To break.
Falling faft, from gradual flope to flope,
With wild infract.d courfe and leffen'd roar,
It gains a fafer bed.
Thomfon's Summer.
Infra'ction. n.f. [infraction, Fr. infractio, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the fame gods, the juftice of whofe wrath
Punifh'd the infraction of my former faith.
Waller.
The wolves, pretending an infraction in the abufe of their hoftages, fell upon the fheep immediately without their dogs.

L'Eftrange's Fables.
Infra'ngible. adj. [in and frangible] Not to bebroken.
Thefe atoms are fuppofed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard, which compactednefs and hardnefs is a demonftration that nothing could be produced by them, fince they could never cohere.

Cheyne's Pbil. Princ.
Infre'Quency. n. $\int$. [infiequentia, Latin.] Uncommonnefs; rarity.
The abfence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, made her yield. Broome's Notes on Pope's Ody $\sqrt{\text { ey }}$.
Infréquent. adj. [infrequens, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
To Inf:i'gidate. v. a. [in and frigidus, Lat.] Tochill; to make cold.
The drops reached little further than the furface of the liquor, whofe coldnefs did not infrigidate thofe upper parts of the glafs.
To INFRINGE. v. a. [infringo, Latin.]
I. To violate ; to break laws or contracts.

Thofe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firft man that did th' edict infringe,
Had anfwer'd for his deed. Shake/p. Meaf. for Meaf.
Having infring'd the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus fubmit myfelf to fight. Waller.
2. To deftroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inftrutions, do not infringe the efficacy, although but read.

Hooker.
Bright as the deathlefs gods and happy, the
Waller.
INFRI'NGEMINT. n.f. [from infringe.] Breach; violation. The punifhing of this infringement is proper to that jurifdiction againft which the contempt is.

Clarendon.
Infri'nger. n. f. [from infringe.] A breaker; a violator.
A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a
fevere penalty to be inflicted on the infringers of the provincial conftitution.
iisliffe's Parergon.
Infu'ndibuliform. n.f. [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] Of the flape of a funnel or tundifh.
InFU'RIATE. adj. [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging. At th' other bore, with touch of fire

## Dilated and infuriate.

Milton.
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriutc hill forth fhoots the pillar'd flame.
Thomfon.
Infusca'tion. n. !. [infufcatus, Latin.] 'The act of darkening or blackening.
To INFU'SE., v. a. [infufer, Fr, infufus, Latin:]

To pour in; to inftil.
'Thou almoft mak'f ine waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That fouls of animals infufe themfelves
Iuto the trunks of men. Shakes. Merchant of Venice:
My carly miftrefs, now miy ancient mufe,
That ftrong Circtan liquor ceafe t'infufe,
Wherevith thou didft intoxicate my youth.
Deinbam:
Why fhould he defire to have qualities infufed into his fon;
which himfelf never pofiefied?
Swift.
Meat muft be with money bought ;
She therefore, upon fecond thought,
Infus $d$, yet as it were by ftealth,
Some fmall regard for ftate and wealth.
Swift:
2. To pour into the mind; to infpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firft parents all the rules of good,
So that their fill infus'd furpafs'd all arts
That ever were before, or fince the flood.
Sublime ideas, and apt words infufe;
The mufe inftruct my voice, and thou infpire the mufe. Rofi. He infus'd
Bad influence into th' unwary breaft. Miiton. Infufe into their young breafts fuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. Miltor.
3. To fteep in any liquor with a gentle heat ; to macerate fo as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and infufe a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
4. To make an infufion with any ingredient; to fupply, to tincture, to faturate with any thing infufcd.

Drink, infujed with flefh, will nourifh fafter and eafier than meat and drink together. Bacon's Natural Hifory. 5. To infpire with.

Thou didft fmile,
Infufed with a fortitude from heav'n. Shakefp. Tempeff. Infufe his breaft with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. Sbake/p. H. VI.
Infu'sible. adj. [from infufe.]
I. Poffible to be infufed.

From whom the doctrines being infulfible into all, it will be more neceffary to forewarn all of the danger of them. Hamm. 2. Incapable of diffolution; not fufible.

Vitrification is the laft work of fire, and a fufion of the falt and earth, wherein the fufible falt draws the earth and infufble part into one continuum. Brown's Vulgar Errours. InFU'sion. n. f. [infufion, Fr. infufo, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; inftillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infufin of Hebraifms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paffages in holy writ. Addifon's Spect.
2. The act of pouring into the mind; infpiration.

We participate Chrift partly by imputation, as when thofe things which he did and fuffered for us are imputed to us for righteoufnefs; partly by habitual and real infufion, as when grace is inwardly beftowed on earth, and after wards more fully both our fouls and bodies in glory. Hooker.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and fpend much time ; during which they did not defire their company, nor to be troubled with their infufions. . Clarendon.
Here his folly and his wifdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infufion of other men.

Swift.
3. The act of fteeping any thing in moifture without boiling.

Repeat the infufion of the body oftener. Bacon.
4. The liquor made by infufion

To have the infufion frong, in thofe bodies which have finer fpirits, repeat the infufion of the body oftener. Bacon. Infu'sive: adj. [from infufe.] Having the power of infufion; or being infured. A word not authorifed.

Still let my fong a nobler note affume,
And fing th' infufive force of Spring on man.
Thomfon:
Ingatite. $n . \int$. [in and gate.] Entrance; paffage in. One noble perfon ftoppeth the ingate of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thofe which are at his back:

Spenfer on Ireland.
Inganna'tion. n. $\int$. [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception ; juggle ; delufion; impofture; trick; flight. A word neither ufed nor neceflary.
Whoever fhall refign their reafons, cither from the root of deceit in themfelves, or inability to refift fuch trivial ingannations from others, are within the line of vulgarity. Brown.
Inga'thering. n. $\int$. [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harveft.

Thou thalt keep the feaft of ingatbering, when thou haft gathered in thy labours out of the field.

Ex. xxiii. 16 .
INGE, in the names of places, fignifies a meadow, from the Saxon inj, of the fame import. Gibfon's Camden.
To Inge'minate. v.a. [ingemino, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often ingeminate the word peace, peace. Clarendon. Ingemr $A^{\prime}$ 'tion. $n, f$. [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

Ingénderer. n. f. [from ingender.] He that generates. Sce Engender.
Ingénerable. adj. [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being
Divers naturalifts efteem the air, as well as other elements, to be ingenerable and incorruptible.

Boyle.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Inge'nerate. } \\ \text { Inge'nerated. }\end{array}\right\}$ adj. [ingeneratus, Latin.]
; inbred.
Thofe virtues were rather feigned and affected things to ferve his ambition, than true qualities ingenerate in his judgment or nature

Eacon's Henry VII
In divers children their ingenerate and feminal powers lie deep, and are of fow difclofure.

Witton.
Thofe noble habits are ingenerated in the foul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. Hale's Origin of Mank.
2. Unbegotten. Not commonly ufed.

Yet fhall we demonftrate the faine, from perfons prefumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our firft and ingener ated forefathers.

Brown's Vulg. Err.
INGE'NIOUS. adj. [ingenieux, Fr. ingeniofus, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; poffefled of genius.
'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakefp. R.III.
Our ingerious friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to perfuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it.
2. Mental ; intellectual. Not in ufe.

The king is mad: how ftiff is my vile fenfe,
That I fand up, and have ingenio's feeling
Of my huge forrows; better I were diftract. Shakefpeare.
Inge'niously. adv. [from ingenious.] Wittily; fubtily.
I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the fechemes of men too i"genioufly politick.
Inge:niousness. n. $\int$ [from ingenious.]

1. Wittinefs ; fubtilty ; ftrength of genius.

The greater appeararice of ingemicufne/s there is in the practice 1 am difapproving, the more dangerous it is. Boyle. Inge'nite. adj. [ingenitus, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Ariftotle affirms the mind to be at firft a mere rafa tabula; and that notions are not ingenite, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impreffions of fenfe, being only the reports of obfervation, and the refult of fo many repeated experiments.

We give them this ingenite, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their courfe. Black.
Ingenu'ity. n.f. [ingenuité, Fr. from ingenuous.]

1. Opennefs; fairnefs; candour; freedom from diffimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as fhall fall under my pen, I fhall not let pafs without their due character, being part of my profeffed ingenuity.

Wctton.
My conftancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine ingenuity and opemefs
To jefuits; to buffoons my penfivenefs. Donne. I know not whether it be more fhame or wonder, that men can fo put off ingenuity, and the native greatnefs of their kind, as to defcend to fo bafe, fo ignoble a vice. Gov. of the Tongue. If a child, when queftioned for any thing, directly confefs, you muft commend his ingenuity, and pardon the fault, be it what it will.

Licke.
2. [From ingenious.] Wit; invention; genius; fubtilty; acutenefs,

Thefe are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly ingenuities.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
The ancient atomical hypothefis might have flept for ever, had not the ingenuity of the prefent age recalled it from its urn and filence.

Glanv. Scepf.
Such fots have neither parts nor wit, ingenuity of difcourfe, nor finenefs of converfation, to entertain or delight any one.

South.
A pregnant inftance how far virtue furpaffes ingenuity, and how much an honelt fimplicity is preferable to fine parts and fubtile feeculations.

Woodward.
INGE'NUOUS. adj. [ingenuus, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble

Many fpeeches there are of Job's, whereby his wifdom and other virtues may appear ; but the glory of an ingenuous mind he hath purchafed by thefe words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have fpoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that caufe further I will not proceed.

Hooker.
Infufing into their young breafts fuch an ingenuous and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned.

Milton on Education.
If an ingenuous deteftation of this fhameful vice be but carefully and early inftilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate difhonefty.
2. Freeborn; not of fervile extraction.

Subjection, as it preferves property, peace, and fafety, fo it will never diminifh rights nor ingenuous liberties. K. Charles. InGe'nuously. adv. [from ingenuous.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generoully.

Ingenuoufiy I fpeak,
No blame belongs to thee.
Shakefp. Timon.
It was a notable obfervation of a wife father, and no lefs in genuoufly confeffed, thát thofe which held and perfuaded preffure of confciences were commonly interefted. Bacon.

I will ingenuoufly confers, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England.

Dryden.
Inge nuousness. n. J. [from thgenuous.] Opennefs; fairnefs; candour.
I'NGeny. n. f. [ingenium, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in ufe. Whatever of the production of his ingtny comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.
boyle.
ToINGE'ST. v. a. [ingefus, Lat.] To throw into the ftomach.
Nor will we affirm that iron, ingefied, receiveth in the belly
of the ofteridge no alteration. Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ing fled meats with eafe defcend. Elackm. Inge'stion. n. $\int$. [from ingefl.] The adt of throwing into the fomach.
It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenfion, which is performed by the daily ingeffion of milk and other food, that's in a fhort time after digefted into blood. Harvey.
JNGLO'RIOUS. adj. [inglirius, Latin.] Void of honour; mean ; without glory.

Left fear return them back to Egypt, chufing
Inglorious life with fervitude. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. xii.
It was never held inglorious or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor difhonourable for fubjects to yield and bow to their king.

Howel.
Yet though our army brought not conqueft home,
I did not from the fight inglorious come. Uryd. Ind. Emp. Inglo'riously. adv. [from inglorious] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This eafe the chief o'ercome,
Replenifh'd not inglorioufly at home.
I'NGot. n. $\int$. [lingot, French; or from ingegoten, melted, Dut.] A mafs of metal.

Some others were new driven, and diftent
Into great ingots, and to wedges fquare. Fairy 2ueen.
If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an afs, whofe back's with ingots bound,
Thou bear'ft thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. Shakefp. Menf. for Menf.
Within the circle arms and tripods lye,
Ingots of gold and filver heap'd on high. Dryden's Ann. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinfically and folidly valuable.
To Ingra'f. v. a. [in and graff.]

1. To propagate trees by infition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraff, how to inoculate.' May's Virg. Gtorg
2. To plant the fprig of one tree in the fock of another
3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, ingraft, my merits thofe
Shall perfect, and for thofe alone.
Miton.
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim ;
This fellow would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our ftock.
4. To fix deep; to fettle.

For a fpur of diligence, we have a natural thirft after knowledge ingrafted in us.

Hooker.
'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard fuch a place as his own fecond,
With one of an ingraft infirmity. Shakefp. Otbello.
Ingrafted love he bears to Cæfar
Shakefp. Jul. Cafar.
Ingra'ftment. n.f. [from ingraft.]

1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The fprig ingrafted.

IngRA'TE.
e.
adj. [ingratus, Latin; ingrat, French.]
INGRA'TEFUL. Ungrateful; unthankul.

1. Ungrater
That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulnefs thall poifon, rather
Than pity note how much.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
And you degen'rate, you ingrate revolts,
You bloody Neros.
So will fall
Shakef今.
He and his faithlefs progeny: whofe fault ?
Whofe but his own? Ingrate; he had of me
All he could have : I made him juft and right,
Sufficient to have food, though free to fall. Milt. Par: Lof.
Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n
Expected; leaft of all from thee, ingrate! Milt. Par. Lof. Perfidious and ingrate!
His ftores ye ravage, and ufurp his ftate. Pipe's Odyfley.
2. Unpleafing to the fenfe.

The caufes of that which is pleafing or ingrate to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleafing and grateful to the fight.

Bacon's Natural Hiflory.
To Ingra'tinte. v.a. [in and gratia, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindnefs.

Thofe

Thole have been far from receiving the rewards of fuch ingratiatings with the people.

King Cbarles.
Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them fee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to ingratiate themfelves with them, that they fignify nothing lefs than future flaughter and defolation. Addifon.

Politicians, who would rather ingratiate themfelves with their fovereign than promote his real fervice, accommodate his counfels to his inclinations.

Spectator, N : 479 .
Ingra'titude. n. f. [ingratitude, French; in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankf fulnefs.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou fhew'ft thee in a child,
Than the fea monfter. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thofe that repay evil for good. L'Eftrange.

Nor was it with ingratitude return'd,
In equal fires the blifsful couple burn'd ;
One joy poffefs'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. $\}$ Dryden.
Ingrédient. n. 厅. [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.] Component part of a body, confifting of different materials. It is commonly ufed of the fimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers ingredients, whereof the hardeft to come by is the mofs upon the fkull of a dead man unburied.

Bacon's Nat. Hift. N ${ }^{\circ} .998$
So deep the pow'r of thefe ingredicnts pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmof feat of mental fight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to fhut his cyes,
Sunk down, and all his fpirits became entranc'd. Milton.
By this way of analyfis we may proceed from compounds to ingredients, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in gencral, from effects to their caufes, and from particular caufes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general.

Newton's Opticks.
I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper ingredicnt in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

AddiJon's Guard. No. 155 .
Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent ingredients in a publick character.

Rogers's Sermons.
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and folids.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
I'ngress. n. $\int$. [ingres, French; ingreflus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by ingrefs of the fubftance of the ambient body into the body putrefied ; or elfe by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N . 836.

Thofe air-bladders, by a fudden fubfidence, meet again by the ingrefs and egrefs of the air. Arbutbnot on Aliments. Ingre'ssion. n. $\int$. [ingrcffion, French; ingreffro, Lat.] The act of entering.

The firc would ftrain the pores of the glafs too fuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get ingreffion. Digby on Bodics. I'NGuinal. alj. [inguinal, French; inguen, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague feems to be a particular difeafe, characterifed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and fuppuration of the axillary, inguinal, and other glands. Arbutbnot.
To Ingu's.f. v. a. [in and gulf.]
I. To fwallow up in a vaft profundity

A river large
Pafs'd underncath ingulpb'd.
Milton.
The river flows redundant ;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerf.
Philips.
2. To caft into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we ingulf ourfelves into affured danger. Hayward. Caft out from God, falls
Into utter darknefs decp ingulpb'd.
Milton.
To Ingu'rgitate. v. a. [ingurgito, Latin.] To fwallow down.

Dict.
Ingurgita'tron. n. $\int$. [from ingurgitate.] Voracity.
Ingu's'able. adj. [in and gufto, Lat.] Not perceptible by the tafte.

As for their tafte, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inftrument thereof; for the body of the element is ingufable, void of all fapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.
Inha'bile. adj. [inhabile, French; inbabilis, Lat.] Unkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.
To Inha'bit. v.a. [babito, Latin.] To dwell in ; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chrift inbabiteth whom he faveth.

Hooker.
They fhall build houfes and inbabit them.
She fhall be inhabited of devils.
To Inha'bit. v. n. To dwell; to live.
Ifa. lxv. 21.
Baruch iv. 35.
Learn what creatures there inbabit.
Milton.

They fay, wild beafts inbabit here; But grief and wrong fecure my fear Inhábitabre. adj. [from inbabit.]
I. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ftars are all of them funs, with fyfems of inbabitable planets moving about them. Locke.
2. [Inbabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable ; uninhabitable. Not in ufe.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground inbabitable. Shakefpeare's Richard II. Inha'bitance. n. $\int$. [from inbabit.] Refidence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet refting in the wild moors, teftify a former inhabitance. Carezu's Survey of Cornwall. Inha'bitant. n. $f$. [from inbabit.] Dweller; one that lives or refides in a place.

In this place they report that they faw inbabitants, which were very fair and fat people.

If the fervour of the fun were the fole caufe of blacknefs in any land of negroes, it were alfo reafonable that inbabitants of the fame latitude, fubjected unto the fame vicinity of the fun, flould alfo partake of the fame hue. Brown.

For his fuppofed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And ftands amaz'd to find his dcar
A wild inhabitant of th' air.
Waller.
What happier natures fhrink at with affright,
The hard inbabitant contends is right.
Pope.
Inhabrita'tion. n. f. [from inbabit.]

1. Habitation ; place of dwelling.

Univerfal groan,
As if the whole inbabitation perifh'd. Milton's Agonift.
The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ftate of 2. The act of inha

By knowing this place we fhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's inbabitation. Ralcigh. 3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We fhall rather admire how the earth contained its inbabitation than doubt it. Brozun's Vulgar Errours, i. vi.
Inha'biter. n. $\int$. [from inbalit.] One that inhabits; a dweller.
The fame name is given unte the inlanders, or midland inbabiters, of this ifland.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Wo to the inbabiters of the carth. Rev. viii. I3.
They ought to underfand, that there is not only fome inbabiter in this divine houfe, but alio fome ruler. Derham.
To Inha'le. v. a. [inbalo, Latin.] To draw in with air ; to infpire.

Martin was walking forth to inbale the frefh breeze of the evening. Arbutbrot's and Popi's Mart. Scrib.

But from the breezy decp the bleft inhale
The fragrant murmurs of the weftern gale, Pope's Odydey.
There fits the fhepherd on the grafly turf,
Inhaling healthful the defcending fun. 'Thomfon's Spring.
Inharmo'nious. adj. [in and barmonious.] Unmulical; not fweet of found.
Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers inbarmonious, I could recommend for the foftnefs and delicacy, but muft decline for the loofenefs, of his thoughts. Felton.

The identity of found may appear a little inbarmonious, and Thock the ear. Broome's Notes on the Odyfey. To Inhe're. v. n. [inbareo, Latin.] To exift in fomething elfe.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and fcattering bright, can love inbere. Donne.
They do but inhere in their fubject which fupports them; their being is a dependence on a fubject. Digby on Bodits.
Inhe'rent. adj. [inberent, French; inbicrens, Lat.] Exifing in fomething elfe, fo as to be infeparable from it ; iunate; inborn.

I will not do't,
Left I furceafe to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A moft inberent bafenefs. Shakefpare's Coriolanus.
I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I fpeak of that only which is inborn and inberent to your perfon.

Dryden's Fuvenal.
The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadftone; and a power to be fo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron ; which powers pafs for inberent qualities. Locke.

Animal oil is various according to principles inberent in it.
Arbutbnot on Aliments.
They will be fure to decide in favour of themfelves, and talk much of their inberent right. Swift.

The ideas of fuch modes can no more be fubfiftent, than the idea of rednefs was juft now found to be inbercht in the blood, or that of whitenefs in the brain. Bentley's Sermons.

The obligations we are under of diftinguifhing curfelves as much by an inherent and habitual, as we are already diftinguifhed by an external and relative holinefs. Benticy's Serm.
ToInhe'rit. v. a. [enberiter, French.]

1. 'Гo receive or poffefs by inheritance.

Treafon is not inberited, my lord. Shak. As you litio it. Why, all deliglits are vain; but that moft vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth inberit pain. Sbakifpeare. Prince Harry is valiant ; for the cold blood he did naturally wherit of his father he hath, like lean, fteril land, manured with excellent grood fore of fertile Cherris. Shakefp. Heny IV.
Bleffed are the incek, for they fhali inberit the earth. Mat.
The fon can receive from hirh the portion of good things, and advantages of education naturally due to him, without pire, that was velted in him for the good of others; and therefore the fon cannot claim or inherit it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good.

Locke.
We muft know how the firt ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to fucceed him in it, and inherit it from him. Locke.
Unwilling to fell an eftate he had fome profpect of inberiting, he forned delays.

Addifon's Spect. N ${ }^{2}$. ig ${ }^{19}$.
2. To poffefs; to obtain poffeffion of: in Sbakefpeare.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury fo much gold under a tree,
And never after to inberit it. Shake $\int$. Titus Andronicus.
Inhéritable. adj. [from inberit.] Tranfmifible by inheritance; obtainable by fucceffion.

A kind of inberitable eftate accrued unto them. Carew.
By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not inberitable to him by defcent.

Hayward.
Was the power the fame, and from the fame original in Mofes as it was in David? And was it inheritable in one and not in the other?

Locke.
InHe'ritance. n. f. [from inherit.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poffeffion.

In the book of Numbers it is writ,
When the fon dies let the inberitance
Defcend unto the daughter. Shakefpeare's Henry V.
Is there yet any portion or inheritance for us in our father's houfe.

Gen. xxxi. 14 .
Claim our juft inberitance of old. Miltor.
Oh dear, unhappy babe! muft I bequeath thee
Only a fad inheritance of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unlefs they reach my infant's guiltlefs head? Smith. 2. In Sbakefpeare, poffeffion.

You will rather fhew our general lowts
How you can frown, than fpend a fawn upon them,
For the inberitance of their loves, and fafeguard.
Of what that want might ruin. Sbakefp. Coriclanus.
3. The reception of poffeffion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themfelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents ufe of it ; and this we call inheritance. Locke.
InHE'RITOR. $n$. $f$. [from inberit.] An heir; one who reccives any thing by fucceffion.

You, like a letcher, out of whorifh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your inberitors. Shakefpeare.
The fole inheritor Of all perfections that a man may owe. Shakefpears.
The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this The very conveyances of his lands will hardy lie in this Marriage without confent of parents they do not make void, but they muld it in the inberitors; for the children of fuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance.

Baion's New Atlantis.
INHE'RITRESS. n. f. [from inberitor.] An heirefs; a woman that inherits.
Having given artificially fome bopes to marry Anne, inberitrefs to the duchy of Bretagne. Bacon's Henry VII. INHE'RITRIX. n. $\int$. [from inheritor.] An heirefs. This is now more commonly ufed, though inberitre/s be a word more analogically Englifh.

## Charles the great

Eftablifh'd then this law, to wit, No feme
Should be inheritrix in Salike land. Shakefp. HenryV.
To Inhe'rse. v. a. [in and berfe.] To inclofe, in a funcral monument.

See, where he lies, inherfed in the arms
Of the moft bloody nurfer of his harms. Slaki. Henry VI. Inhe'sion. n. f. [inbaffio, Latin.] Inherence; the ftate of exifting in fomething elfe.
To Inhisit. \%. a. [inbibeo, Lat. inhiber, French.]
r. To reffrain; to hinder; to reprefs; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help fomewhat to ceafe the hiccough; and vinegar put to the noftrils or gargerifed doth it alfo, for that it is aftringent, and inbibiteth the motion of the fpirits. Bacon's Nat. H1yt. N. 686 .
the firits.
The ftars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would fuddenly, did nothing inbibit it, be fhattered in pieces.

Ray on the Creation.
.Their motions alfo are excited and inbibited, are moderated and manared, by the objects without them. Bentley's Serm. 2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were inbibited by proclamation, at the diffolution, fo much as to mention a parliament.

Burial may not be inbibitce or denied to any one. Affiffe. Inhibi'tion. n. f. [inbibition, Fr. inhibitio, Latin.]

1. Prohibition ; embargo.

He night be judged to have impofed an envicus inthibition on it, becaufe himelf has not fock enough to maintain the irade.
2. [In law.]

Inbilition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judre from farther procceding in tlie caufe depending before him. Intibition is moft commonly a writ iffuing out of a higher court Chriftia: to a lower and inferior, upion an appeal ; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Chiriftian, or to an inferior temporal court. Cowell.
To Inhóco. v.a. [in and hold.] To have inherent; to contain in itfelf.

It is difputed, whether this light firft created be the fame which the fin inboldeth and cafteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the fun's creation. Raleigh. Inho'sprtable. adj. [in and bofpitable.] Affording no kindnefs nor entertainment to itrangers.

> All places elfe

Inhofpitable appear, and defolate;
Nor knowirg us, nor knowni. Militi's Par. Loft, b. xi.
Since tofs'd from fhores to fhores, from lands to lands,
Inhofpitable rocks; and barren fands. Dryden's Virgil. İnho'spitably. adv. [from inhoppitable.] Unkindly to ftrangers. $_{\text {I }}$ Of guefts he makes them flaves
Inhoppitably; and kills their infant males. Milton's Pa. Lof: $\left.I_{\text {NHOSPI'TABLENESS. }}\right\}^{n . f .}$ [in and bofpitality; inhofpitalité, INHOSPITA'IITY. $\}$ Fr.] Want of hofpitality; want of courtefy to ftrangers.
INHU'MAN: adj. [inhurrain, Fr. inbumanus, Latin:] Bárbarous; favatge; cruel; uncompaffionate.

A juft war mazy be perfecuted after a verỳ unjuft manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by inhbuman cruelties, and by affaffinations. Atterbury's Sermons.

The more thefe praifes were enfarged, the more inhuman was the punifhment, and the fufferer more imocent.

Gulliver's Travels.
Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no inhuman heart. Pope's Odyfey. Inhuma'nity. n. f. [inbumanité, French; from inhuinan.] Cruelty; favagenefs; barbarity:
Banifhed

Her mind, beams, ftate, far from thy weak twigs,
And love with lover hurts is inbumanity. Sidney, b. i.
The rudenefs of thofe who muft make up their want ot juftice with inbumanity and impudence. King Charles. Each focial feeling fell,
And joylefs inbumanity pervades,
And petrifies the heart.
Thomfon's Spring, l. 305.
Inhu'manly. adv. [from inbuman.] Savagely; cruelly; barbaroufly.

O what are thefe
Death's minifters, not men: who thus deal death Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thoufand fold the fin of him who flew
His brother.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi
I, who have eftablifhed the whole fyftem of all truc politenefs and refinement in converfation, think myfelf moof inbumanly treated by my countrymen. Swift.
To I'nhumate. \}v.a. [inbumer, French; bumo, Lat.] To To Inhu'me. $\}$ bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of flain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. Pope's Ody $/$ ey. To Injéct. v. a. [injectus, Latin:]
r. ' $o$ o throw in ; to dart in.

Angels injee? thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations.

Glanville's Scep. c. 24 . T
hrow up; to caft up.
Though bold in open field, they yet furround
The town with walls, and mound inject on mound. Pspi. Injéction. n. S. [injection, French; injectio, Latin.]

## . The act of cafting in.

This falt powdered was, by the repeated injection of wellkindled charcoal, made to flaih like melted nitre. Boyle.
2. Any medicine made to be injected by a fyringe, or any other inftrmment, into any part of the body.

2uincy.
3. The act of filling the vefficls with wax, or any other proper matter, to fhew their fhapes and ramifications, often done by anatomifts. ${ }^{\text {anincy. }}$ Inimitabillity. n. $\int$. [from inimitable.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths muft have an eternal exiftence in' fome underfanding; or rather they are the fame with that underfanding itfelf, confidered as varioufly reprefentative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. Norris.
Ini'mitsble.' adj. [imimitabilis, Latin, inimitable, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal horre, iminitable on earth
By model, or by fhading pencil drawn.
What is moft excellent is molt inimitable.
Miltor.
Derbim.

And imitate the ininititable force: Dryden. Virgil copied this circumftance from the ancient fcillptors, in that inimitable defcription of military fury in the temple of Janus.

Addifon on ancient Mecdals.
Inimítably. adv. [from inimitable.] In a mainer not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus inimitably copies nature.

Pope's Eday on Homer.
Thus terribly adorn'd the figures fhine;
Inimitably wrought with fkill divine. Pope.
Charms fuch as thine, inimitably great. Broome.
To Injoin. v. a. [enjoindre, French; injungo, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See Enjoin.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they injoin it; they have in them a certain conftraining force. Hooker, $b . i$

This garden tend; our pleafant tafk injoin'd. Milton.
2. In Shakefpeare, to join.

## The Ottomites

Steering with due courfe towards the iffe of Rhodes,
Have there injoin'd them with a fleet. $\quad$ Shakefpeare.
Quirous. adj. [inique, Fr. from iniquity.] Unjuft; wicked. InI'Quirous. adj. [inique, Fr. from iniquity.] Unjuft; wicked. INI'QUITY. n. f. [iniquitas, Lat. iniquité, French.]
r. Injuftice; unreafonablenefs.

There is greater or lefs probability of an happy iffue to a tedious war, according to the righteoufnefs or iniquity of the caufe for which it was commenced. Smalridge's Sermons.
2. Wickednefs ; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the caufe of all iniquity amongft men.

Hooker, b. v.
Till God at laft,
Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw
His preferice from among them. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii
Ini'TIal. adj. [intitial, French; initialis, from initium, Lat.] 1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the initial letters, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffenfive.

Pope.
2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the prefervation of health, and cures many initial difeafes; but the toil of the mind deftroys health, and generates maladies. Harvey.

The fchools have ufed a middle term to exprefs this affection, and have called it the initial fear of God.

Rogers.
To Ini'tiate. v. a. [initier, French; initio, Lat.] To enter; to inftruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new ftate; to put into a new fociety.

Providence would only initiate mankind ihto the ufeful knowledge of her treafures, leaving the reft to emtploy our induftry.

More's Antidote againft Atheifm
To initiate his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary Akill in the governour is enough. . Locke on Education.

He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.

Spectator, NQ. 576
No fooner was a convert initiated, but, by an eafy figure, he became a new man.

Addifon.
To Ini'tiate. v. $n$ : To do the firft part; to perform the firft rite.

The king himfelf initiates to the pow'r,
Seatters with quiv'ring hand the facred flour,
And the ftream frinkles.
Pope's OdyJfey.
Inítiate. adj: [initié, Fr. initiatus, Lat:] Unpractifed.
My ftrange and felf-abufe
Is the initiate fear ; that wants hard ufe
We're yet but young.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.
Initia'tion. n. f. [initiatio, Lat. from initiate.] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or fate.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Chriftian life, is more fummarily comprifed in the form of baptifm, the ceremony of this initiation inftituted by Chrift. Hainmond

Silence is the firft thing that is taught us at out initiation into facred myfteries. Broome's Notes to the Ody $\int$ ey,
Injucu'ndity. n. f. [in and jucundity.] Unpleafantnefs.
İfju'dicable. adj. [in and judico, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.
InJudicial: adj. [in and judicial.] Not according to form of law. . Dict.
InJUDI'crous. adj. [in and judicious.] Void of judgment; without judgment.

A philofopher would either think me in jeft, or vesy injudicious, if I took the earth for a body regular in itfelf, if compared with the reft of the univerfe

Burnet.
A fharp wit may find fomething in the wifeft man, whereby
to expofe him to the contempt of injudicious people. Tillot fon.
L:judiciously. adu. [from injudicious.] With ilt judgment; not wifely.
Scaliger injudicioufly condemns this defcription. Broome.
Inju'netron. n. f. [from injoin; injunctus, injunctio, Latin.] Command; order ; precept.
The inftitution of God's law is defcribed as being eltablifhed by folemn injunction.

My duty cannot fuffer
T' obey in all your dnughtere's hard commands;
Though the injunETion be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. Shakefp.

For, fill they knew ; and ought t' have ftill remember'd The high injunction; not to tatte that fruit,
Whoever tempted. Milton's Par. Lof, b, x
The ceremonies of the church are necellary as the injun:tions of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency.

Sow
2. [In law.] Injunction is an interlecutory decree out of the chancery, fometimes to give pofleffon unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, fometimes to the kinge's ordinary court, and fometimes to the court-chriftian, to ftay proceeding.

Cout. ll.
To I'njure. v.a. [iinjurier, French ; injuria, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjuftly; to mifchief undefervedly ; to wrong.

They injure by chance in a crowd, and without a defign; then bate always whom they have once injured. Temple.

Forgivenefs to the injur' $d$ does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. Dryden.
2. To amnoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Left heat fhould injuire us, lis timely care
Hath unberought provided.
Milton.
I'njurer. n. f. [from injure, Lat.] He that hurts inother un juftly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors ;
And 'gainft an injurer, the revenge is juit. Benj. Fobnfor.
The upright judge will countenance right, and difcountenance wrong, whoever be the injurer or the fufferer. Atterb. Inju'rious. adv. [from injury; injurius, Lat: injurieux, Fr.] 1. Unjuft; invalive of another's rights:

Till the injurious Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. Shaefp. Cymbelinio. Injurious ftrength would rapine ftill excufe,
In
By of'ring terms the weaker muft refufe. $\quad \ddot{D} r y d e n$.
2. Guilty of wroing or injury.

Yet beauty; though injurious, hath frange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once poffeft.
3. Mifchievous; unjuftly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, becaufe we have not done what we can to undo our fault; or at leaft to hinder the injurious confequences of it from proceeding. Tillotfon's Sermons
4. Detractoty; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prifon, indeed injurious; becaufe a prifon, but elfe well teftifying affection, becaufe in all refpects as commodious as a prifon can be. Sidney; b. ii.
It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to fuppofe the being he prays to reprefented by that image: which how injurious, how contumelious muft it be to the glorious nature of God ?

Soutb's Sermons.
If injurious appellations were of atiy advantage to a caufe, what appellations would thofe deferve who thus endeavour to fow the feeds of fedition. . Swift.
In.ju'Riousi.y. adv. [from injurious.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuftice.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is injurioufly attacked. Pope and Gay.
Inju'riousness. n. f. [from injurious.] Quality of being injurious.

Some mifcarriages might efcape, rather through fuidden neceffities of fate than any propenfity either to injuriouifnefs or - oppreffion.

King Charles.
INJURY. n. f. [injuria, Lat: injure; Fr.
i. Hurt without juftice.

Thie town of Bouline, and other places; were acquired by juit title of, victory; and therefore in keeping of them no injury was offered
. Hayward
Riot afcends above their loftieft tow'rs,
And injury and outrage.
Milton.
2. Mifchief; detriment.

Many times we do injury to a caufe by dwelling upon trifling arguments.

Watts's Logick.
3. Eimoyarice.

Great injuries fuch vermin as mice and rats do in the fields.
Mortimer.
4. Contumelious language ; reproachful appellation.

Cafting off the refpects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives againft the French king ; and, by how much he was the lefs able to do, talking fo much the more, fpake all the injuries he could devife of Charles. Baion. Inju'stice. n. J. [injuffice, Freuch; injufitia, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cuming men can be guilty of a thourand injuffices without being difcovered; or at leaft without being punifhed. Swift. INK. a. f. [encre, French; inchioflio, Italian.] The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my ink; for while fhe looks upon you, your blacknefs will thine
sidney. b. ii
Into a pit of ink, that the wide fea
Hath drops too few to wanh her clean again. Shakefpeare. Write, my qุueen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you fend,
Though ink be made of gall.
Sbakefp. Cymbeline.
Like nadmen they hul'd ftenes and irar. Licnj. Yompon.

Intending to have try'd
The filver favour which you gave;
In ink the fhining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave. Waller. Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other falt will ftrike the colour with galls. Brown's Vulgar Errours.
I have found pens blacked almoft all over when I had a while carried them about me in a filver ink cafe.

Boyle.
The fecretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and fo defaced them.

Howel's Vocal Foreft.
He that would live clear of envy muft lay his finger upon
his mouth; an'd keep his hand out of the ink pot. L'Eftrange.
I could hardly reftrain them from throwing the ink bottle at one another's heads. Arbutbnot's Hift. of fobn Bull.
2. Ink is ufed for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.
To Ink. v. a. [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over inked.
INKHO'RN. n. $\int$. [ink and horn.] A portable cafe for the inftruments of writing, commonly made of horn

Bid him bring his pen and inkborn to the jail ; we are now to examine thofe men. Shakefp. Much ado about Notbing. Ere that we will fuffer fuch a prince
To be difgrac'd by an inkborn mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. Sbakefp.
What is more frequent than to fay, a filver inkhorm. Grew.
I'NKLE. n. f. A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Incles, caddiffes, cambricks, lawns: why he fongs them over as they were gods and goddefles.

Sbakefpeare.
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee
He wift not when the hempen ftring I drew,
He wift not when the hempen ftring I drew,
Now mine I quickly doft' of inkle blue. Gay's Paforals.
I'nkling. $1 . \int$. [This word is derived by Skinner from inklincken, to found within. This fenfe is fill retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an inkling.] Hint; whifper; intimation.

Our bufinefs is not unknown to the fenate: they have had inkling what we intend to do, which now we'll fhew them in deeds.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
We in Europe, notwithftanding all the remote difcoveries and navigations of this laft age, never heard of any of the leaft inkling or glimple of this ifland. Bacon's New Atlantis. They had fome inkling of fecret meffages betwen the merquis of Newcaftle and young Hotham. Clarendon, $b$. viii. - Aboard a Corinthian veffel he got an inkling among the hip's crew of a confpiracy.

L'Eftranse's Fables.
I'nkmakert: in. f. [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.
I'NKY. adj. [from ink.]

1. Confifting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant fea,
Whofe rocky fhore beats back the envious fiege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with fhame,
With inky bluts and rotten parchment bonds. Sbakefpeare. 2. Refembling ink.

The darknefs of the liquor prefently began to be difcuffed, and grow pretty clear and tranfparent, loling its inky blacknefs.

Boyle on Colours.
3.: Black as ink.
'Tis not alone my inky cloak good mother,
Nor cuftomary fuits of folemn black,
That can denote me truly. Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
I'nland. adj. [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the fea. In this wide inland fea, that hight by name,
'The idle lake, my wand'ring fhip I row. Fairy Qucer. Goodly laws; like little inland feas, will carry even hips upon their waters.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an inland man. Shakeppeare's $A$ s you like it.

A fubfitute fhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his fate
Empties itfelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. Shakefp. Merchant of Venice. This perfon did publifh a pamphlet printed in England for a general excife, or inland duty.
I'NLAND. n. f. Interior or midland parts.
Out of thefe fmall beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they fpread themfelves into the Inland. Spenfer. They of thofe marches fhall defend
Our inland from the pilferring borderers. Shakejpeare.
The reft were all
Far to th' inland retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. x.
I'nlander. $n$. f. [from inland.] Dweller remote from the fea. The fame name is given unto the inlanders, or midland inhabiters of this ifland. Brown's Vulgar Errours, 2. vi. To Inla'pidate. v. a. [in and lapido, Lat.] To make floncy; to turn to flone.

Some natural fpring waters will in'apidate wood; fo that you thall fee one piece of wood, whercof the part above the water fhall continue wood, and the part under the water fhall be turned into a kind of gravelly flone.

Bacorr.
To InLa'y. v. a. [in and lay.]

1. To diverfify with different bodies inferted into the ground or fubftratum.

## I N N

## They are worthy

To inlay heav'n with fars.
Sbakefpeare's Cymbelinc. Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold.
Sbakefpeare. A faphire throne, inlaid with pure Milton. Amber, and colours of the fhow'ry arch. Milton.
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for inlaying. Mortimer's Hufbandry'.
Here clouded canes 'midft heaps of toys are found,
And inlaid tweezer cafes frow the ground.
Gay.
2. To make variety by beitig inferted into bodies; to varicgate:

Sea-girt illes',
That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unadorned bofom of the deep.
Milton.
Inla'y. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Crocus, Under foot the violet,
Broider'd the ground.
Miltor's Par. Lof, b. iv.
To Inla'w. v.a. [in and law.] Tò clear of outlawry or attainder.

It fhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themfelves were not inlawed. Bacon's Henry VII.
I'nlet. n. $\int$. [in and let.] Paffage; place of ingrefs; entrance.
Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple together, becaufe I find their dimenfions brought under one.

She through the porch and inlet of each fenfe
Dropt in ambrofial oils till flie reviv'd.
Milton.
I defire any one to affign any fimple idea, which is not received from one of thefe inlets:

Locke.
A fine bargain indeed; to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the inlet is are fo much the better; for the imaginary pleafure of a ftreight fhore. Bentley.
Inlets amongft broken lands and inlands, rocks and fhoals.
Etlis's Voyage.
I'NLy. adj. [from in.] Interior; internal; fëcret.
Didft thou but know the inly touch of love,
Thou would'ft as foon go kindle fire with fnow;
As feek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shakefp: I'NLy. adr. Internally; within; fecretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly fwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. Fa. $2 u$. I've inly wept;
Or fhould have fpoke ere this:
Sbäkeppeare's Tempeft.
Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a ftone,
That beat out life. Milton's Par. Loff, b. xi.
The ftubborn only to deftroy
Thefe growing thoughts, my mother foon perceiving
By words at times caft forth, inly rejoic'd,
And faid to me apart.
Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.
The foldiers fhout around with gen'rous rage ;
He prais'd their ardor: inly pleas'd to fee

## His hoft.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.
I'nMate. n. f. [in and mate.]
Inmates are thofe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in feveral rooms of his manfion-houre, paffing in and out by one door. Cowell. So fpake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In ferpent, inmate bad! and toward Eve
Addrefs'd his way.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ix.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Sufpected to a fequent king, who feeks
To ftop their overgrowth, as inmate guefts
Too numerous. Milton's Par. Loff; b. xii.
Home is the facred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the caufe admits no doubt,
None but an inmatc foe could force us out. Dryden's'Aur. I'мmost. adj. [from in.] Deepeft within; remoteft from the furface.
'Tis you muft dig with mattock and with fpade,
And picrce the inmoft centre of the earth. Shakefpeare Rifing fighs and falling tears,
That fhow too well the warm defires,
The filent, flow, confuining fires,
Which on my inmof vitals prey,
And melt my very foul away. rings, I found that it was moft copious from the firf or inmoft, and in the exterior rings became lefs and lefs. Newton.

He fends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their inmoft hollow caves refound.
I got into the inmoft court, and I applied my face to the windows. Gulliver's Travels.
INN. n. $\int$. [mn, Saxon, a chamber.] A houfe of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair inm,
Of fairer guefts which dwell within.
Sidmey, li. ii.
Palner,

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal dooni To good and bad, the common inn of reft; But, after death, the trial is to come, :
When beft fhall be to them that lived beff: Fairy, Qurecrn. Now day is fpent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your inn. Fairy $\mathscr{Q}^{2}$ uecn. The Weft, that glimmers with fome ftreaks of day,
Now fpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth. That very hour, and in the felf-fame inn,
A poor mean woman was delivered. Sbakefpeare. Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. Dryden. One may learn more here in one day, than in a yedr's rambling from one imes to another. Lokic.
2. A houfe where fludents were boarded and taught: whence we ftill call the colleges of common law inns of court.
Go fome and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of courts: down with thern all.

Shake/p. Henry VI. To Inn. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodying.

## In thyfelf dwell ;

Inn any where: continuance maketh hell.
Denne.
To I:N. v.a. To houfe; to put under cover.
He that cars my land, fpares my team, and gives me leave to inn the crop.

Sbakefp. All's well that ends well.
Howfoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the fubfidy bare a fruit that proved harfh and bitter: all was inned at laft into the king's barn: Bacon's Hinry VII.
Mow clover or rye-grafs, and make it fit to imn: Mortimer. INNATE. adj. [inne, Fr. innatus, Latin.] Inborn; inINNA'TED. $\}$ generate; natural ; not fuperadded; not adfcititious. It is applied to things as well as perfons; but more properly to perfons.

The Druinian hath been cried up for an innated integrity, and accounted the uprighteft dealer on earth. Howel.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though harfh the precept, yet the people charm'd. $D_{i y d e n}$. Mutual gravitation, or fpontaneous attraction, cannot poffibly be innate and effential to matter.

Bentley's Serin.
INNA'TENESS. $n$.f. [from innate.] The quality of being innate.
Inna'vigable, adj. [innavigabilis, Latin.] Not to be paffed by failing.

If you fo hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pars th' innavigable lake,
Receive my counfel. Dryden's Enn.
I'Nner. adj. [from in.] Interiour; not outward.
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his inner thought. Fairy 2 ueen. This attracts the foul,
Governs the inner man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. Milton's Paradife Lof. Many families are eftablifhed in the Weft Indies, and fome difcovered in the inner parts of America. Addifon's Spectator.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be underftood only of the outer part; for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are compofed, is mufcular. Grew's Cofmol.

Thus, feiz'd with facred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his inner court the guefts convey'd. Pofe. InNe'rmos't. adj. [from inner. It feems lefs proper than illmof.] Remoteft from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be fo broad at the diftance of fix feet from the fpeculum, where the rings appeared, as to obfcure one or two of the innermof rings. Newton.
Innhólder. n.f. [inn and hold.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkecper.
I'NNINGS. n. f. Lands recovered from the fea. Ainfworth. InNKe'eper. nu. f. [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provifions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen muft not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an innkeeper.

Taylor's Rule of boly living.
A factious innkeeper, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Addifon's Freeholder.

We were not fo inquifitive about the inn as the innkecper; and provided our landlord's principles were found, did not take any notice of the ftalenefs of his provifions. Addijon. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { I'nnocence. } \\ \text { I'nocency. }\end{array}\right\}$ n. $\int$. [innocence, French; innocentia, Latin.]

1. Furity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and fpotefs innocence.
Milton.
What comfort does overflow the devout foul, from a conscience of its own innocence and integrity. Tillotfon. 2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing

To plead mine innocence; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit't part black. Sbakef. Henry VIII. If truth and upright innoocncy fail me,
I'll to the king my mafter.
3. Harmleflinefs ; innoxioufnefs.

The air was calm and ferene; none of thofe. tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and
the winds caufe in outs: 'twas fuited to a golden age, and to the firft innocency of nature. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. 4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with fome degree of weaknefs. I urge this childhood proof,
Becaufe what follows is pure innocence:
Shakefpeare.
I'NNOCENT. adj. [imnocent, French; innocens, Latin.]

1. Pure from mifchief.

You may deferve of him through mic and wifdom;
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb, Slakefp. Macbeth.
T' appeafe an angry god. $\quad$ Wreck on innocent frail man his lofs. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Milton.
2. Frec from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourfeif within yourfelf;
The man is innocent.
Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
The peafant; ininocent of all there ills;
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills, ¿Drydent $\$$
3. Unhurtful; harmlefs in effects.

The fpear
Sung innocent, and fpent its force in air. Pope,
I'NNOCENT. .n. .

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an innocent as that fame lamb.
Thou haft kill'd the fweeteft innocent,
That e'er did lift up eye.
Fairy 2uecn
. If murth'ring innocents be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner.
Sbakes. Hentry VI.
2. A hatural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects.
Hooker.
I'nnocently. adv: [from innocent.]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleafes hinfelf innocently and eafily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleafe others finfully and difficulty. South's Sermons.
2. With fimplicity; with fillinefs or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet fell innocently dead. Cozley.
INNO'CUOUS. adj. [innocuus, Latin.] Harmlefs in effects.
The moft dangerous poifons, kiilfully managed, may be made not only innocuous, but of all other medicines the moft effectual.

Grewn's Cofmol.
InNo'cuously. adv. [from innocuous.] Without mifchievous effects.
-Whether quails, from any peculiarity of conftitution, do innocuouly feed upon hellebore, or rather fometimes but medically ufe the fame.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Inno' cuousness. n f. [from innocuous.] Harmleflinefs.
The blow which fhakes a wall, or beats it down, ànd kills men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that ininocuusufnefs of the effect makes, that, although in irfelf it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little oblerved.

Digby on Bodies.
To I'NNOVATE. v. a. [innover, French; innovo, Latin:]

1. To bring in fomething not known before.

Time indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by de* grees.

Bacon.
Men purfue fome few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown inconveniences.

Bacon.
Former things
Are fet afide like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done;
And innovates fome act 'till then unknown.
Dryden.
Every man cannot diftinguifh betwixt pedantry and poetrys every man therefore is not fit to innovate. Dryden.
2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to innovate God's worfhip.

South's Sermons.
Innova'tion. n. $\int$. [innovation, French, from innovatè:] Change by the introduction of novelty.
The love of things ancient doth argue ftayednefs; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. Hooker.

It were good that men in innovations would follow the example of time itfelf, which indced innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees.

Bacon's Eflays.
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time muft pafs between every fuch innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the conftitution.

Swift.
InNova'tor. n. f. [innovateur, French, from innovate.]

1. An introductor of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous innovator,
A foe to th' publick weal.
Sbakef. Coriolanus
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not ap $=$ ply new remedies, muft expect new evils; for time is the greateft innovator: and if time of courfe alter things to the worfe, and wifdom and counfel fhall not alter them to the better, what fhall be the end?

Bacon's Effays.
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counfels him to deteft and perfecute all $i$ movators of divine worhip.

South's Sermons.
INNO'XIOUSS.

INNO'XIOUS. adj. [imnoxius, Latin.]

## 1. Free from mifchievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often feen on the hair of mens heads and horfes manes.

We may fafely ufe purgatives, they being benign, and of
inmaxious qualities.
Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horfe's mane,
The meteor fits.
Thomfon's Autumn.

## 2. Pure from crimes

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd imoxious through his age.
Inno'xiously. adv. [from innoxious.] Harmlefly.
Animals, that can innoxiouly digeft there poifons, become
antidotal to the poifon digefted.
Brown's Vulyar Err.
Inno'xiousness. n. f. [from innoxious.] Harmleffnefs.
InNue'ndo. $n$ f. [innucndo, from inmuo, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous innuendo upon all the great men that come to be concerned. L'Eftrange.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an innuendo.

Purfue your trade of fcandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your inazucirdo's, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Innu'merable adj. [innumerable, Fr. innumerabilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have fent innumerable fubfance
To furnifh Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. Sbakefpeare's Henry VIII.
Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
Hide me where I may never fee them more. Milton.
In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts. Locke.
INNU'MERABLY. adv: [from innumerable.] Without number. Innu'merous. adj. [innumerus, Latin.] Too many to be counted.
'Twould be fome folace yet, fome little chearing,
In this clofe dungeon of innumerous boughs. I take the wood,
And in thick fhelter of innum'rous boughs, Enjoy the comfort gentle fleep allows.

Pope's Ody Jey.
To Inóculate. v. a. [inoculo, in and oculus, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inferting its bud into another ftock; to practife inoculation. See Inoculation.
. Nor are the ways alike in all
May's Virg. Georg.
How to ingraff, how to inoculate. Now is the feafon for the budding of the orange-tree : in-
oculate therefore at the commencement of this month. Evelyn. oculate therefore at the commencement of this mon
But various are the ways to change the ftate,

To plant, to bud, to graft, to inoculate.
Dryden.
2. To yield a bud to another ftock.

Virtue cannot fo inoculate our old flock, but we fhall relifh of it.

Sbakefpeare's Ham!et.
Thy ftock is too much out of date,
Cieaveland.
For tender plants t'inoculate.
Cleaveland.
Inculate carnation.
Inocula'tion. n. $\int$. [inoculatio, Lat. from inoculate.]

1. Inocillation is practifed upon all forts of ftone-fruit, and upon oranges and jafmines. In order to perform it, be provided with a fharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and fome found bafs-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propagate, chufe a fmooth part of the ftock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut crofs the rind of the flock, and from the middle of that cut make a fit downwards "about two inches in length in the form of a T ; but be careful not to cut too deep, left you wound the fock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-ftalk remaining, make a crofs cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife fit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obferving whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all thefe buds which lofe their eyes in ftripping are good for nothing: then raifing the bark of the ftock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood, thruft the bud therein, placing it fmooth between the rind and the wood of the ftock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long; and fo having exactly fitted the bud to the fock, tie them clofely round with bassmat, begimning at the under part of the flit, and fo proceed to 2. the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. A. The March following cut off the ftock three inches above the bud, 隹ing it, that the wet may pafs off: to this part of the flock, above the burd, faften the fhoot which proceeds fron the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out; but this muft continue no longer than one year, after which it muft be cut off clofe above the bud, that the fock may be covered thereby. Miler.

## $1 \mathrm{~N} O$

In the ftem of Elaiana they all mets and came to be ingrafted 'all upon' one fock, moft of them by inaculation. Hcivel.
2. The practice of tranfplanting the fmall-pox, by infufion w, the matter from ripened puftules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder fort than what frequently comes by infection.
Q) ! $1 / n \%$

It is evident, by inoculation, that the finalleft quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the difeafe. Arbuthn.
Inocula'tor. n. . [from inoculate.]

1. One that practifes the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the fmall-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddefden been now living, lie would have been at the head of the inoculators. Friend's Hifl. of Pisy $f c \mathrm{ck}$.
Ino'dorate. adj. [in and odoratus, Lat.] Having no fcent.
Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the fame kind coloured.

Bacon's Natural Hiforj.
Ino'dorous. adj. [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting fcent; not affecting the nofe.

The white of an egg is a vifcuous, unactive, infipid. inodsrous liquor.

Arbutbinot on Aliments.
INOFFE'NSIVE. adj. [in and offenfive.]

1. Giving no fcandal; giving no provocation.

A franger, inoffinfive, unprovoking. Fleetwood.
However inoffenfive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we fhall be difowned by Ged as traitors. Rogers's Sermons.
2. Giving no pain; caufing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting their thoughts, or mixing pleafant and agreeable appearances with it, muft be ufed, 'till it be grown inoffenfive to them. Lo: 3. Harmlefs; hurtlefs; innocent.

For drink the grape
She cruthes, inoffenfive moft.
Milton.
With whate'er gall thou fet'ft thyfelf to write,
Thy inoffenfive fatires never bite.
Dryden.
Hark, how the cannon, inoffenfive now,
Gives figns of gratulation.
Phillips.
4. Unembarraffed; without ftop or obffruction. A Latin mode of fpeech.

From hence a paffage broad,
Smooth, eafy, inoffenfive, down to hell. Milton's Parad. Lof.
Inoffe'nsively. adv. [from inoffenfive.] Without appearance of harm ; without harm.
InOFFE'NSIVENESS. n. $\int$. [from inoffinfive.] Harmleffnefs; freedom from appearance of harm.
Inofficious. adj. [in and officious.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.
Ino'pinate. adj. [inopinatus, Lat. inopiné, Fr.] Not expected. Inopportu'ne.a adj. [inspportunus, Latin.] Unfeafonable; inconvenient.
Ino'rDinacy. n. f. [from inordinate.] Irregularity; diforder. It is fafer to ufe inordination.

They become very finful by the excefs, which were not fo in their nature: that inordinacy fets them in oppofition to God's defignation.

Government of the Tinguc.
Ino'rdinate. adj. [in and ordinatus, Latin.] Irregular; diforderly; deviating from right.

Thefe people at firf were wifely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being ftraight left unto their own inordinate life, they forgot what before they were taught.

Spenfer on Ireiand.

## Thence raife

At laft diftemper'd, difcontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, inordinate defires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. Diilton. From inordinate love and vain fear comes all unquietnefs of fpirit.

Taylor's Guide to Dev tior.
Inórdinately. adv. [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As foon as a man defires any thing inordinately, he is prefently difquieted in himfelf.
Inórdinateness. n. f. [from inordinate.] Want of regularity ; intemperance of any kind.
Inordina'tion. n.f. [from inordinate.] Irregularity; deviation from right.
Schoolmen and cafuifts, having too much philofophy to clear a lye from that intrinfick inordination and deviation from right reafon, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was abfolutely and univerfally finful. . South's Sermens.
Inorga'nical. adj. [in and organical.] Void of organs or infrumental parts.

We come to the loweft and the moft inorganical parts of matter.
To Ino'scuiate. v. n. [in and ofculum, Lat.] To unite by appofition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the precordia alfo in fome meafure, by inofculating with one of its nerves. Derham's Pbyyicc-T heoology. Inoscula'tion. n.f. [from inojculate.] Union by conjunetion of the extremities.

The almoft infinite ramifications and inofculations of all the feveral forts of veffels may eafily be deteied by glafies. Ruy.

1': : QUEうT.

I'nquist. n.f. [enquefie, French; inquifitio, Latin.] 1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confufion of face Thall we be under, when that grand inque/t begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our ufe or mifufe of them is given in ?

Atterbury's Sermons.
2. [In law ] The inqueft of jurors, or by jury, is the noft ufual trial of all caufes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil caufes, after proof is made on cither fide, fo much as each part thinks good for himfelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the difcretion of twelve indifferent men, im panclled by the Theriff for the purpofe, and as they bring in their verdict fo judgment paffes: for the judge faith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and fo we judge. For the inqueft in criminal caufes, fee JURY.
Enquiry; fearch; ftudy.
This is the laborious and vexatious inqueft that the foul muft make after fcience.
make after fcience.
InQuiferude. n.f. [inquietude, Fr. inquictudo, inquietus, Lat.] Difturbed ftate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had fuch experience of his fidelity and obfervance abroad, he found himfelf engaged in honour to fupport him at home from any farther inquietude.

Iron, that has ftood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude and difcontentment 'ill it attain the former pofition.

Wotton.
The youthful hero, with returning light,

To I'NQUINATE. va.a. [inquino, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ferpents, that venomous food fo inquinated their oval conceptions, that they fometimes came forth in ferpentine fhapes. Brown.
Inquina'tion. n.f. [inquinati,, Lat. from inquinate.] Corruption; pollution.
Their caufes and axioms are fo full of imagination, and fo infected with the old received theories, as they are mere inquinations of experience, and concost it not.

Bacon.
The middle adtion, which produceth fuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called by fome of the ancients inquination, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. Bacon's Nat. Hif. InQu'irable. adj. [from infuire.] That of which inquifition or inqueft may be made.
To INQUU'RE. vin. [enquirer, French ; inquir, Latin.]
I. To afk queftions; to make fearch; to exert curiofity on any occafion.

## You have oft inquir'd

After the fhepherd that complain'd of love. Sbakefpeare.
We will call the damfel, and inquire at her mouth. Gen.
They began to inquire among themfelves, which of them it was that fhould do this thing. Lu. xxii. 23.
Inquire for one Saul of Tarfus.
You fent Hadoram to king David, to ing. 11. fare.

Chron. xviii, 10.
It is a fubject of a very noble inquiry, to inquive of the more fubtile perceptions; for it is another key to opent nature, as well as the houfe.

Bacon's Nat. Hijt.
It may deferve our beft fkill to inquire into thofe rules, by
which we may guide our judgment. which we may guide our judgment.

South's Sermons.
The ftep-dame poifon for the fon prepares;
The fon inquires into his father's years.
Dryden.
Under their grateful fhade Æneas fat ;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his fide,
And oft of winds inquir' $d$, and of the tide. Dryd. Enn.
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will niffead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to inquire after the right way. Locke.
To thofe who inquired about me, my lover would anfwer,
2. To make an old dependent upon his family. Swift.
2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the fate:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Enquires into the manner, place, and time: Dryden's. En
TolnQuíre. v.a.
1: To ank about; to feek out: as, he inquired the way. $2 ;$
2. To call ; to name. Obfolete.

Canute had his portion from the reft,
'The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly inquire. F. Qu. INQUI'RER. n.f. [from inquire.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquifitive.

What fatisfaction may be obtained from thofe violent difputers, and cager inquireis in what day of the month the world Brown's Vulgar
What's good doth open to th' inquirers ftand,
An:t infelf ciffers to th' accepting hand.
Denbam.
Superficial inquifers may fatisfy themfelves that the parts of matter are united by mulcles, nerves, and other Jike ligaments.

Glanv. Scepf.
This is a quefion only of inquirers, not difputers, who
neither affirm nor deny, but examine.
Locke.

Late inquirers by their glaffes find,
That ev'ry infect of each different kind, $I_{11}$ its own egg, chear'd by the follar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life dip lays.
2. One who interrogates ; one who queftions.

InQu'ry. n. . [from inquire.].
r. Interrogation; fearch by quection.

The men which were fent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's houfe, and flood before the gate.. Acts x. 17. 2. Examination; fearcl.

This exactnefs is abfolutely neceffary in inquiries' after philofophical knowledge, and in controverfies about truth. Licke. As to the inquiry about liberty, I think the queftion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free.
I have been engaged in phyfical inquiries.
It is a real ingaged in phyfical inquiries. $\quad$ Locke.
It is a real inquiry, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete, Locke.
Judgment or opinion, in a remoter fenfe, may be called invention: as when a judge or a phyfician makes an exact inquiry into any caufe.

Grew's Cofmol. Sac.
In Uursi'Trion. n. f. [inquifition, Fr. inquifitio, Latin.]

- Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh inquifition for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. Pf. ix. 12 . We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact inquistion.

Bacon's Natural Hifiory.
With much feverity, and frrict inquiftion, were punifhed the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. Bacon's Hen. VII. Though it may be impoffible to recollect every failing, yet you are fo far to exercife an inquijition upon yourfelf, as, by obferving leffier particuiars, you may the better difcover what the corruption of your nature fways you to.: Taylor: By your good leave,
Thefe men will be your judges: we muft ftand
The inquijistion of their raillery
On our condition.
Southern.
2. Examination ; difcuffion.
sio When inguijftion was made of the matter, it was found
3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters 2 Erim. xxiii.
3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.
4. The court eftablifged in fome countries fubjeat to the pope for the detection of herefy.

One kifs of her's, and but eighteen words,
 fearch; active to pry into any thing. With about, after, into, or of, and fometimes into.
My boy at eighteen years became inquijitive
After his brother. Shatefpeare's Comedy of Errours.
This idlenefs, together with fear of imminent mifchiefs, have been the caufe that the Irifh were ever the moft inquiftitive people after news of any nation in the world. : Davies.
He is not inquiffitive into the, reafonablenefs of indifferent and innocent commands. Taylor's Rule of living holy.
It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the inquifitive and malicious world a furvey of thofe thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. South. His old fhaking fire,
Inquiftive of fights, fill longs in vain
To find him in the number of the flain.
Dryden's fuv.
Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiounly inquistive to know. Dryden.
A Dutch ambaffador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was inquifitive after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be fo hard that men walked upon it.

Locke. The whole neighbourhood grew inquijfitive after my name and character.

Addijon's Spectator.
A wife man is not inquifitive about things impertinento
Broome's Notes on the Odyfey.
They cannot bear with the impertinent queftions of a young inquiftive and fprightly genius. Waitst's Improv. of the Mind. In Qu'I'sitively. adv. [from inquifitive.] With curiofity; with
narrow fcrutiny. narrow fcrutiny.
INeU'SITIVENESS. n. : [from inquijtive.] Curiofity; diligence to pry into things hidden.
Though he thought inquiftiveness; an uncomely gueft, he could not but afk who the was.
Heights that fcorn our profpect, and depths in which reafon will never touch the bottom, yet furely the pleafure arifing from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the inquijftivenefs of human reafon, and fo arc large enough for it to take its full fcopes and range in. Soutb.
Providence, delivering great conclufions to us, defigned to excite our curiofity and inquiftitivenefs after the methods by which things were brought to pafs.

Burnet.
Curiofity in children nature has provided, to remove that ig norance they were born with; which, without this bufy in
quiftiveness, will make them dull. quijtivenefs, will make them dull.

Ineuistror

Ineur'sitor. n.f. [inguifitor, Latin ; inquificur, Frenclı.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In thefe particulars I have played myfelf the inquifitor, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable.

Minos, the ftrict inquijtor, appears,
And lives and crimes with his affeffors hears.
2. An officer in the popifh courts of inquifition.

To Inra'rl. v.a. [in and rail.] To inclofe with rails
In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the fame if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and intailed again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is fubject.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits fpread,
An inrail'd column rears its lofty head;
Here to fev'n ftreets fev'r dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. Gay.
I'nroad. n.f. [in and road.] Incurfiou; fudden and defultory invalion.

Many hot introads
Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
They make in Italy. From scotland we have inroads into the northern parts this kingdom. Bacon. and inrocids into the northern
By proof we feel
Our pow'r fufficient to difturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual inroads to alarm,
Though inacceffible his fatal throne. Milton's Paradife Loft.
The lofs of Shrewfbury expofed all North Wales to the daily inroads of the enemy.

Clarendon.
The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent inroads there had made.
Dryden.
Insa'nable. adj. [infanabilis, Latin!] Incurable; irremediable.
InsA'NE. adj. [infanus, Latin.] Mad; making mad.
Were fuch things here as we do fpeak about?
Or have we eaten of the infane root,
That takes the reafon prifoner?
Shakef. Macbeth.
INSA'TIABLE. adj. [injatiabilis, Latin; infatiable, French.] Greedy beyond meafure; greedy fo as not to be fatisfied.
Insatitableness. n.f. [from infatiable.] Greedinefs not to be appeafed.

Some mens hydropick infatiablenefs had learned to thirft the more, by how much more they drank. King Charles.
Insa'tiably. $a d v$. [from infatiable.] With greedinefs not to

## be appeafed.

They werc extremely ambitious, and infatiably covetous; and therefore no impreffion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. Scuth.
Insa'tiate. adj. [infatiatus, Latin.] Greedy fo as not to be fatisfied.

When my mother went with child
Of that infatiate Edward, noble York,
My princely father, then had wars in France. Shak. R. III.

> Infatiate to purfue

Vain war with heav'n.
Too of has pride,
And hellifh difcord, and infatiate thirft
Of others rights, our quiet difcompos'd.
Pbillips.
INSATISFA'CTION. $n$. $f$. [in and fatisfaction.] Want; unfatiffied flate.
It is a profound contemplation in nature, to confider of the emptinefs or infatisfaction of feveral bodics, and of their appetite to take in others.

Bacon's Natural Hiftoryt
Insa'turable. adj. [infaturabilis, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.
To Inscríbe. v. a. [infcribo, Latin; infcrire, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to fomething written on a monument, or on the outfide of fomething. In all you writ to Rome, or elfe
To foreign princes, ego $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ rex meus
Was ftill infcrib'd.
Shakefpcare's Henry VIII.
Connatural principles are in themfelves highly reafonable, and deducible by a ftrong procefs of ratiocination to be mof true; and confequently the high exercife of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no fuch originally inevince their
faribed in the mind

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
foribed in the mind.
Ye weeping loves! the ftream with myrtlcs hide,
And with your golden darts, now ufelefs grown,
Infcribe a verfe on this relenting fone.
To mark any thing with writing: as, I inferibed the fope. with my name.
3. To affign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleafed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranflate in Pindarick verfe: 'tis that which is injeribed to the prefent carl of Rochefter.
4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle infcribe a fquarc. Notes to Creech's Manilius.
Inscríption. n.f. [infcription, Fr. inforiptio, Latin.]
I. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praife in time to come,
Thofe long infcriptions crowded on the tomb.
Drylen.
2. Title.

Joubertus by the fame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no atvantage, it anfwering fcarce at all the promife of the infcription.

Brown's Vulgar Errours. 3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the acculer binds himfelf to undergo the fame punifhment, if he fhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accufed in his accufatory libel, as the defendant himfelf ought to fufier, if the fame be proved. Ayliffe's Parrrgon.
4. Confignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
Inscrútable. adj. [infcrutabilis, Lat. infcrutable, Fr.] Unfearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ftudy.

A jeft unfeen, inforutable, invifíle,
As a weather-cock on a fteeple. Shat. Two Gent. of Virona. This king had a large heart, infcrutable for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. Bacon. O how infcrutable! his equity
Twins with his power.
Sandys.
Hereunto they have recourfe as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the infcrutable infirmities of the whole body. Brozun's Vulg. Erro
We fhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the infcrutable ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. Atterbury.
To Inscu't. v. a. [infculpo, Latin.] Toengrave; to cut.
A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamp'd in gold, but that i.n $\int$ culpt upon.
Shakefpeare.
Inscu'leture. n.f. [from in and fculpture] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' fea;
And on the grave-ftone this infculpture, which
Whakefp. Tim:on. It was ufual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious eems and rich infculptures were added, the cuftom of wearing them was tranflated unto the left. Brozu\%.
To Inse'am. v. a. [in and feam.] To imprefs or mark by a feam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee infeam'd remain'd the fear. Pope. INSECT. n. f. [infecta, Latin.]

1. Infects may be confidered together as one great tribe of animals: they arc called infects from a feparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a fmall ligature, as we fee in wafps and common flies.

Beaft, bird, infect, or worm,
2. Any thing fmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the facred plough employ
And fome with whom compar'd, your infcia tribes
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,
Have held the fcale of empire.
Thomfon's Spring.
Insecta'ror. $n$. $\int$. [from infector, Latin.] One that perfecutes or harafles with purfuit.
Inséctile. adj. [from infeec.] Having the nature of infects. Infectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. Bac.
rsectóloger. n.f. [infect and $\lambda 0^{\prime} \gamma$ ©r.] One who ftudies or defcribes infects.

The infect itfelf is, according to modern infertologers, of the ichneumon-fly kind.

Derbami's Phylico-Theology.
Inse'cure. adj. [ill and fecure.]

1. Not fecure; not confident of fafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually infecure not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itfelf. Tillot fon's Sern. 2. Not fafc.

Insecu'rity. n.f. [in and fecurity.]

1. Uncertainty ; want of reafonable confidence.

It may be eafily perceived with what infecurity of truth we arcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and fuch as vary at pleafure. Brozon:
2. Want of fafety; danger; hazard.

The unreafonablenefs and prefumption, the danger and defperate infecurity of thofe that have not fomuch as a thought, all their lives long, to advance fo far as attrition and contrition, forrow, and refolution of amendment. Hammond.
Insfmina'tion. n. . [infemination, Fr. infemin, Lat.] The act of fcattering feed on ground.
nsecu'tion. n.j. [infccution, Fr. infecutio, Lat.] Purfuit. Not in ufe.

Not the king's own horfe got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might fill the infecution feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. Chapman's Iliads.
Insénsatr. adj. [infenfe, Freuch; infenfato, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought ; wanting fenfibility.

Yc be reprobates; obdurate infenfote creatures. Hammord. So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themelves $t$ ' invite,
Infenfate left, or to fenfe reprobate,
And with blindnefs internal fruck.

Insensibi'lity. n. $\int$. [infenfibilité, French, from infenfible.] 1. Inability to perceive.

Infenfibility of flow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of fpace which it left, and thofe which it next acquires. Glanv:
2. Stupidity; dulnefs of mental perception.
3. Torpor: dulnefs of corporal fenfe.

Insénsible. adj. [infenfible, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not difcoverable by the fenfes.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednefday. Doth he feel it ? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it infenfible then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not fuffer it. Shakefp. Two fmall and almoft infenfible pricks were found upon Cleopatra's atm. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The denfe and bright light of the circle will obfcure the rare and weak light of thefe dark colours round about it, and render them almoft infenfible.
2. Slowly gradual.

> They fall away,

And languifh with infenfible decay.
3. Void of feeling either montal or corporal.

I thought
I then was paffing to my former ftate
Infenfible, and forthwith to diffolve.
Dryden.

Void of emotion or affection.
You grow infenfible to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praife

Temple.
You render mankind infenfible to their beauties, and have deftroyed the empire of love.

Dryden.
INSE'NSIBLENESS. n.f. [from infenfible.] Abferice of percep;tion; inability to perceive.

The infenfiblenefs of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obitruction. Ray.
INSE'NSIBL.Y. adv. [from infenfible.]

1. Imperceptibly; in fuch a manner as is not difcovered by the fenfes.

The planet earth, fo ftedfaft though the feem,
Infenfibly three different motions moves. Milt. Par. Lof.
The hills rife infenfibly, and leave the eye a valt uninterrupted profpect.
2. By flow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Infenjubly.
Propofals agreeable to our paffions will infenfibly prevail upon our weaknefs.

Rogers's Sermons.

## Cadenus

Infenfibly came on her fide.
3. Without mental or corporal fenfe.

Inseparabi'lity. $\}$ n. f. [from infeparable.] The quality of InSE'PARABLENESS. $\}$ being fuch as cannot befevered or divided. The parts of pure fpace are immovable, which follows from their infeparability, motion being nothing but change of diftance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are infeparable.

Locke.
Inse'parable. adj. [infeparable, French; infeparabilis, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united fo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and infeparable conjunction of counfel with kings, and the wife and politick ufe of counfel by kings.

Eacon.
Thou, my thade,
Infeparable, muft with me along;
For death from fin no pow'r can feparate. Milt. Par. Lof. Care and toil came into the world with fur, and remain ever fince infeparable from it. South's Sermons. No body feels pain, that he wifhes not to be cafed of, with a defire equal to that pain, and infeparable from it. Locke. The parts of pure fpace are infeparable one from the other, fo that the continuity cannot be feparated, neither really nor mentally.

Locke.
Together out they fly,
Infeparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear fhall find: Pope. Inse'parably. adv. [from infeparable.] With indiffoluble union.
Drowning of metals is, when the bafer metal is fo incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be feparated; as if filver thould be infeparably incorporated with gold. . Bacon.

## Him thou Shalt enjoy,

Infeparably thine.
Milton.
Atheifts muft confefs, that before that affigned period matter had exifted eternally, infeparably endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. Bentley's Scrmons, To INSE'RT. v. a. [infercr, Fr. infero, infertum, Latin.] To place in or amongft other things.

Thofe words were very weakly inferted, where they are fo liable to mifconftruction.

Stilling ficet.
With the worthy gentleman's name I will infert it at length in one of my papers.

Addijon.

It is the caitor's intereft to infert what the author's judg
ent had rejeced. ment had rejected.
Poefy and oratory omit things effential, and infert little beautiful digreffions, in order to place every thing in the moft affecting light.
Insértion. n.f. [infertion, Fr. infertio, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great difadvantage our hiftorians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the infertion of records in their narration.

Felton on the Clafficks.
An ileus, commonly called the twifting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or infertion of one part of the gut. within the other.

Arbutjinot on Diet
2. The thing inferted

He foftens the relation by fuch infertions, before he defcribes the event.

Broome's Notes on the Odyley
To Inse'rve. v. a. [infervio, Latin.] To be of ufe to an end
Insérvient. adj. [inferviens, Latin.] Conducive; of ufe to an end.

The providence of God, which difpofeth of no part in vain, where there is no digeftion to be made, makes not any parts infervient to that intention. Brown.
To Inshéte. v. d. [in and fbell.] To hide in a thell.
Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banifhments
Thrufts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were inflell' $d$ when Marcius ftood for Rome,
And durft not once peep out. Shakefp. Coriolanüs
To Inshi'f. v. a. [in and fip.] To fhut in a fhip; to ftow to embark.

See them fafely brought to Dover ; where, infhipp' $d_{\text {, }}$
Commit them to the fortune of the fea. Sbakef. Hen. VI.
To Inshri'ne. v.a. [in and Jhrine.] To inclofe in a thrine or precious cafe.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inforines thee in his heart. Shakefpare's Henry VI. Not Babylon,
Equal'd in all its glories, to infbrine Belus. Milton
I'NsIDE. $n$. $f$. [in and ${ }^{\text {Side. }}$. Interiour part; part within. Op. pofed to the furface or ouffide.

Look'd he o' th' infide of the paper ?
He did unfeal them. Shakefpëarie's Heinny VIII
Shew the inf/de of yout purfe to the outfide of his hiand, and no more ado. Shakepeare's Winter's Tale.
Here are the outfides of the one, the infides of the other, and there's the moiety I promifed ye. L'Efrangec
As for the infide of their neft, none but themfelves were concerned in it.
Insidia'tor. n.f. [Lat.] One who lies in wait. Dict. INSIDIOUS. adj. [iinfidieux, French; inffdiifus, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
Since men mark all our fteps, and watch our haltings, let a fenfe of their infidious vigilance excite us fo to behave ourfelves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Chriftianity towards regulating the paffions: Atterbury's Sermons. They wing their courfe,
And dart on diftant coafts, if fome tharp rock;
Or fhoal infidious, breaks not their career. Thomfon. Insidiously. adv. [from infidious.] In a fly and treacherous manner ; with malicious artifice.

The caftle of Cadmus was taken; and the city of Thebes itfelf invefted by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, infidiouffy and in violation of league. Bacon's War with Spain.
Simeon and Levi fpoke not only falfely but infidioufly, nay hypocritically, abufing their profelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel defigns. Government of the Tongur. I'nsicht. n.f. [inficht, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the firft fyllable.] Infpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough Rkill in any thing.

Hardy fhepherd, fuch as thy mefits, fuch may be her infight
Juflly to grant thee reward.

Jufly to grant thee reward.
Straightway fent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great infight
In that difeafe of grieved confcience,
And well could cure the fame; his name was patience: Sperf. Now will be the right feafon of forming them to be able writers, when they flall be thus fraught with an univerfal ine fight into things.

Milton.
The ufe of a little infight in thofe parts of knowledge; which are not a man's proper bufinefs, is to accuftom our minds to all forts of ideas. Locke.
A garden gives us a great infight into the contrivance and wifdom of providence, and fuggefts innumerable fubjects of meditation.
speciator:
Due confideration, and a deeper infight into things, would
foon have made them fenfible of their error. ${ }_{\text {Woodward }}$. Insicnifi'cancè. $\}^{\text {n.f. } .[\text { infighifitiance, French; from infigni- }}$ Insignifi'cancy. $\}$ ficant.]

1. Want of meanitg; unmeaning terms

To give an account of all the infignificancies and verbal no things of this philofophy, would be almoft to tranferibe it.

Glativ. Scepf: c. 18 .
2. Wnimportance

1. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had feen, I could not forbear reflecting on the infignificancy of human art, when fet in comparifon with the defigns of providence. Addifon's Guardian.

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With eary infignificance of thought.
Garth.
INSIGNIFICANT. adj. [in and /ignificant.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of fignification.
'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Thofe words are infignificant and vain.
Blackmore.
2. Unimportant ; wanting weight ; ineffectual.

That I might not be vapoured down by infignificant teftimonies, I prefumed to ufe the great name of your fociety to annihilate all fuch arguments. Glanv. Scepf. Preface. Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may jufly claim from the worth and virtue of particular perfons, by rendering their virtue utterly infignificant.

South's Sermons
All the arguments to a good life will be very infignificant to man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remiffion of fins may be had upon fuch cheap terms. Tillot fon's Sermons.
Nothing can be more contemptible and infignificant than the fcuin of a people, inftigated againft a king.

Addijon.
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy fo proper as bleeding, often repeated: ftypticks are often infignificant. Arb.
Insigníficantly. adv. [from infignificant.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to ufe articulate words, yet they underftand not their import, but ufe them infignificantly, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it underitands not. Hale.
2. Without importance or effect

Insince're. adj. [infineerus, Lat. in and fincere.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diffembling; unfaithful.
2. Not found ; corrupted.

Ah why, Penelope, this caufelefs fear,
To render fleep's foft bleffings infincere?
Alike devote to forrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream.
Pope.
Insince'rity. n.f. [from infincere.] Diffimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If men fhould always act under a mafk, and in difguife, that indeed betray's defign and infincerity. Broome's Notes on the Odyff.
To Insínew. v. a. [in and finew.] To ftrengthen; to confirm.
All members of our caufe,
That are infinewed to this action.
Shakefp. H. IV.
Insinuant. adj. [French.] Having the power to gain favour. Men not fo quick perhaps of conceit as flow to paffions, and commonly lefs inventive than judicious, howfoever prove very plaufible, infmuant, and fortunate men.
To INSI'NUATE. v. a. [infinuer, Fr. infinuo, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water eafily infinuates itfelf into and placidly diftends the veffels of vegetables.

Woodward.
2. To pufh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not fome appearance of goodnefs, whereby to infinuate itfelf.

Hooker.
At the ifle of Rhee he infinuated himfelf into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.
3. To hint ; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards purfue
Do but infinuate what's true.
Clarendon.

To inftill; to infure gently.
All the art of rhetorick, befides order and clearnefs, are for nothing elfe but to infinuate wrong ideas, move the paffions, and thereby miflead the judgment.
Tu Insi'nuate. v.n.
s. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of bafe infinuating flattery,
I pluck this white rofe with Plantagenet.
Shakef. H. VI.
2. To fteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed infenfibly.

Peftilential miafms infinuate into the humoral and confiftent parts of the body.

Harvey.
3. 1 know not whether Milton does not ufe this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind. Clofe the ferpent fly
Infinuating, of his fatal guile Gave proof unheeded.

Milton.
Insinua'tion. n. f. [infinuatio, Lat. infinuation, Fr. from infinuate.] The power of pleafing or ftealing upon the affections. When the induftry of one man hath fettled the work, a new mav, by infinuation or mifinformation, may not fupplant him without a juft caufe.

Bacon.
He had a natural infinuation and addrefs, which made him acceptable in the beft company. Clarendon.
Insi'suative. adj. [from infinuate.] Stealing on the affections.
It is a Arange infinzative power which example and cuftom have upan us.

Government of the Tongue.
Insinveator. n. $\int$. [infinuator, Lat.] He that infinuates. Ainf. ! NSIPID), adj. [infǐider, French; infipidus, Latio.]

1. Without tafte; without power of affecting the organs of guft. Some earths yield, by diftillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or infipid.

Boyle.
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients defcribed as infipid.

Flojer on the Humours. She lays fome ufeful bile afide,
To tinge the chyle's infipid tide.
Prior.
2. Without Spirit; without pathos; flat ; dull ; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her infipid foul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without defire,
A heap of afhes that o'er-lays your fire
Dryd. Cleom.
Some fhort excurfions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat infipid ftuff. Dryd. Don Sebaf.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Insipídity. } \\ \text { Insípidness. }\end{array}\right\} n$. $\int$. [infipidité, Fr. from injipid.]
Insípidness.
I. Want of tafte.
2. Want of life or fpirit.

Dryden's lines fhine ftrongly through the infipidity of Tate's.
InsI'PIDLY. $a d v$. [from infipid.] Without tafte; dully.
One great reafon why many children abandon themfelves wholly to filly fports, and trifle away all their time infipidly, is becaufe they have found their curiofity baulked. Locke. Insípience. n.f. [injipientia, Latin.] Folly; want of underftanding.
To INSI'ST. v. n. [infifer, French; infifo, Latin.]

1. To ftand or reft upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each fide the partition are fo ordered, that the angles on one fide infift upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other fide. Ray.
2. Not to recede from terms or affertions; to perfift in.

Upon fuch large terms, and fo abfolute,
As our conditions fhall in $f_{j} / t$ upon,
Our peace fhall ftand as firm as rocky mountains. Shakeff.
3. To dwell upon in difcourfe.

Were there no other act of hoftility but that which we have hitherto infiffed on, the intercepting of her fupplies were irreparably injurious to her.

Decay of Piety.
Insi'stent. adj. [infifens, Latin.] Refting upon any thing.
The breadth of the fubftruction muft be at leaft double to the infiftent wall.

Wotton.
INSI TIENCY. n. f. [in and fitio, Latin.] Exemption from thirf.

What is more admirable than the fitnefs of every creature, for the ufe we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the infitiency of a camel for travelling in defarts. Grew. Insi'tion, n. J. [infitio, Latin.] The infertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.
Without the ufe of thefe we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or infition

Ray on the Creation.
Insi'sture. n.f. [from infift.] This word feems in Shakefpeare to fignify conftancy or regularity.

The heav'ns themfelves, the planets, and the centre,
Obferve degree, priority, and place,
Infifiure, courfe, proportion, feafon, form,
Office and cuftom, in all line of order.
Shakejpeare.
To Insna're. v.a. [in and frare.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or fnare; to inveigle.

Why ftrewft thou fugar on that bottled fpider,
Whofe deadly web injnareth thee about. Shakefp. R. III. She infnar'd
Mankind with her fair looks. Milton.
By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Infnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial fpite;
He fifh'd !-becaufe the man attempts to write.
Fenten.
2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightieft caufes belonging to this prefent controverfy, hath injnared the judgments both of fundry good and of fome well learned men, is the manifeft truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that ferve for ufual practice in the church of God are grounded.

Hooker.
That the hypocrite reign not, left the people be infnared.
Fob xxxiv. 30.
InSNA'RER. n. f. [from infnare.] He that infnares.
Inso'ciable. adj. [infociable, French; infociabilis, Latin.]

- Averfe from converfation.

If this auftere infociable life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. Shakefp.
2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The loweft ledge or row muft be merely of ftone, clofely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, becaufe lime and wood are infociable. Wotton's ArchiteEture.
Insobri'ety. n. $\int$. [in and fobriety.] Drunkennefs; want of fobriety.

He whofe confcience upbraids him with profanenefs towards God, and infobriety towards himfelf, if he is juft to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit fcores.

Decay of Piety

To INSOLiTE. v. a. [infolo, Latin.] To dry in the fun to expofe to the action of the funl.
Insola'tion. n.f. [infolation, French, from infolate.] ExpoWo the fun.
We ufe thefe towers for infolation, refrigeration, confervation, and for the view of divers meteors. Bacon's Nat. Hift. If it have not a fufficient infolation it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be funned too long, it fuffereth a torrcfaction

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
1'nsolence. $\}^{n}$ n. S. [infolence, Fr. infolentia, Latin.] Pride exInsulency. $\{$ erted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others ; petulant contempt.
They could not reftrain the infolency of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withftand him, made himfelf lord of thofe few people that remained. Spenfer on Ireland.

## Such a nature,

Tickled with good fuccefs, difdains the fhadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His infolence can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius.
Flown with infolence and wine.
Shakespeare.
Publick judgments are the banks and fhores upon which. God breaks the infolency of finners, and ftays their proch waves.

## The fteady tyrant man,

Who with the thoughtlefs inflence of power,
For fort alone, purfues the cruel chace.
Tillot fon.
The fear of any violence, either Thomfon. againft her fon, might deter Peuelo from own perfon or vours to remove men of fuch infolence and power. Broome. ToI'nsolence. v.a. [from the noun.] To infult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.
The bifhops, who were firf faulty, infolenced and affaulted.

King Cbarles.
I'nsolent. adj. [infolent, Fr. injolens, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; liaughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged thofe rich provinces which we refcued:
victory itfelf hath not made us infolent mafters. Atterbury. I'nsolently, adv. [infolenter, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I muft difprove,
He infolently talk'd to me of love.
Dryden.
Not faction, when it fhook thy regal feat,
Not fenates, infolently loud,
Thofe echoes of a thoughtlefs crowd,
Could warp thy foul to their unjuft decree.
Dryden.
Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very infolently, and more like a criminal than a prifoner of war. Addifon's Guardian.
Insolvabie. adj. [infolvable, Fr. in and folve.]

1. Not to be folved; not to be cleared; inextricable; fuch as admits of no folution, or explication.
Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivifibles and incommenfurables; wherein?there appear fome infolvable difficulties.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
2. That cannot be paid.

Inso'luble. adj. [infoluble; French; infolubilis, Latiin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be refolved.

Admit this, and what thall the Scripture be but a fnare and a torment to weak confciences, filling them with infinite fcrupulofities, doubts inforuble, and extreme defpair
2. Not to be diffolved or feparated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing infoluble flicks in any part of the body, it gathers a cruft about it.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
Insólvent. adj. [in and folvo, Latin.] Unable to pay.
By publick declaration he proclaimed himfelf infolvent of thore valt fums he had taken upon credit.

Howel.
A farmer accufed his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor hot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accufer for fo many brave fellows, and finding him info'vent, compounded the matter by taking his life.

Addifon.
An infclvent is a man that cannot pay his debts.
Addizon.
Watts.
Infolvent tenant of incumber'd fpace. Smart.
Insólvency. n. $\int$. [from infolvent.] Inability to pay debts.
Insomu'ch. conj. [in fo much.] So that; to fuch a degree that.
It hath ever been the ufe of the conqueror to defpife the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: fo did the Romans always ufe, infomuch that there is no nation but is fprinkled with their language.

Spenfer.
To make ground fertile, afhes excel ; infomuch as the countries about Ætna have amiends made them, for the mifchiefs the eruptions do. Bacon's Natural Hilhory. Simonides was an excellent poet, infomuch that he made his fortune by it.

L'Eftrance.
They made the ground uneven about their neft, infomuch that the flate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paffage underneath

Addifon's Guardian.
To Inspe'ct. v.a. [infpicio, infpectum, Latin.] To look into
by way of examination.
Inspéction. n. f. [infpection, French; infpectio, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and clofe furvey.

With narrow fearch, and with infpection deep, Confider every creature.

Milton: Our religion is a religion that dares to be underftood; that offers itfelf to the fearch of the inquifitive, to the infpection of the fevereft and the moft awakened reafon; for, being fecure of her fubftantial truth and purity, fhe knows that for her to be feen and looked into; is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to fee it.

Ssutb's Sermons:
2. Superintendence; prefiding care. In the firft fenfe it fhould have into before the object, and in the fecond fenfe may admit over; but authors confound them.

We may fafely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own infiection
We fhould apply ourfelves to ftudy the perfest Atterbury and to procure lively and vigorous impreffions of his perpetual prefence with us, and infpection over us. Atterbury
The divine infpection into the affairs of the world, doth ne ceffarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiftence. Bentley. InSPE'CTOR. n. $f$ : [Latin.]

1. A prying examitier.

With their new light our bold infpectors prefs,
Like Cham, to fhew their father's nakednefs.
Denham
2. A fuperintendent.

They may travel under a wife infpector or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home ufeful knowledge. Watts. Inspe'r sion. n. f. [infperfio, Lat.] A ferinkling. Ainffo To Insphe're. v. a. [in and fphere] To place in an orb or fphere.

Where thofe immortal fhapes
Of bright aereal fpirits live injpber ${ }^{3} d$
In regions mild of calm and ferene air.
InspI'rable. adj. [from infpire.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infured.
To thefe infpirable hurts; we may enumerate thofe they fur tain from their expiration of fuliginous fteems. Harveg.
Inspira'tion. n. f. [from inppire.]
The act of drawing in the breath.
In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the fymptoms are a violent fever, and a moft exquifite pain increafed upon infpin ration, by which it is diftinguifhed from a pleurify, in which the greateft pain is in expiration.
2. The aft of breathing into any thing
3. Infufion of ideas into the mind by a fuperiour power.

I never fooke with her in all my life.
-How can the then call us by our names,
Unlefs it be by inftiration? Shak. Comedy of Errours
Your father was ever virtuous, and ho!y men at their death have good infpirations.

Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.
We to his high infpiration owe,
That what was done before the flood we know. Denham.
What the tragedian wrote, the late fuccefs
Declares was inffiration, and not guefs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Inciares was inf ration, and not guefs. } \\
& \text { Inforation is when an overnowerino }
\end{aligned}
$$

Denbam. pofition is rincing and upon the mind by God himfelf, that gives a con ing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it . 0 were the prophets and the apoftles inffired. Watts. To INSPI'RE. v. n. [infpiro, Latin; infpirer, Fr.]. To draw the breath
If the inffiring and expiring organ of any animal be ftopt, it fuddenly yields to nature, and dies.
To Inspi'ke. v. a.

1. To breathe into; to infure into the mind; to imprefs upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my fleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath injpir'd. Shakefpeare. He knew not his Maker, and he that infpired into him an active foul, and breathed in a living fpirit. Wifd. xv. It. Then to the heart injpir'd
Vernal delight
Milton.
2. To animate by fupernatural infufion.

Nor th' infpir'd
Caftalian fpring.
Milton.
Erato, thy poet's mind in/pire,
Dryd. En.
And fill his foul with thy celeftial fire.
us, to infpire The letters are often read to the young religious, to infpire
with fentiments of virtue.
Addifon.
3. To draw in with the breath.

By means of fulphurous coal fmoaks the lungs are ftiffed and oppreffed, whereby they are forced to infpire and expire the air with difficulty, in comparifon of the facility of infpiring and expiring the air in the country.

H'arvey.
His baleful breath infpiring as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides.
Dryden.
Inspi'rer. n. f. [from infpire.] He that infpires
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preferver of the world, the moft gracious redeemer, fanctifier, and inSpirer of mankind, be all honour. Derbam. To INSPI'RIT. v. a. [in and /pirit.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to en-
courage. courage.

It has pleafed God to infpirit and actuate all his evangelifeal methods by a concurrence of fupernatural ftrength, which makes it not only eligible but poffible; eafy and pleafant for us to do whatever he commands us.

Decay of Piety.
A difcreet ufe of becoming ceremonies renders the fervice of the church folemn and affecting, infpirits the fluggifh, and inflames even the devout worhipper. Atterbury's Sermons.

The courage of Agamemnon is infirited by love of empre and ambition.

Pope's Preface to the Iliads.
Let joy or cafe, let affluence or content,
And the gay confcience of a life well fpent,
Calm ev'ry thought; infpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and finile upon thy face.
Pope.
To Inspi'ssate. v.a. [in and Jpifus, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.
Sugar doth inffiflate the fipirits of the wine, and maketh them not fo eafy to refolve into vapour. Bacon's Nat. Hill.
This oil farther infpiffated by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm.

Arbutbnot on Aliments
INSPISSA'TION. n. f. [from infpiffate.] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the infpiffation of the air. Bacon.
Recent urine will cryftallize by infpifation, and afford 2 falt neither acid nor alkaline.

Arbutbnot on Aliments.
Instabi'lity. n. f. [inftabilitas, from inftabilité, French; infabilis, Lat.] Inconftancy; ficklenefs; mutability of opinion or conduct.
Infability of temper ought to be checked, when it difpofes men to wander from one icheme of government to another; fince fuch a ficklenefs cannot but be fatal to our country.

Addifon's Freebolder, N ${ }^{0} .25$.
Instáble. adj. [inflabilis, Lat.] Inconftant; changing. See Unstable.
To INSTA'LL. v. a. [infaller, French, in and fall.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the feat or ftall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddefs now among the faints,
That whilom was the faint of thepherds light
And is inftalled now in heaven's hight. Spenfer's $P_{a f f}$.
Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inftall'd archbifhop of Canterbury. Shake $\int$ p. Henry VIII.
The king chofe him mafter of the horfe, after this he was inftalled of the moft noble order. Wotton.
Installa'tion. n.f. [infallation, French, from infall.] The act of giving vifible poffefion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper feat.

Upon the election the bifhop gives a mandate for his infallation.
Insta'lment. $n$. $\int$. [from infall.]

1. The aet of inftalling.

> Is it not eafy

To make lord William Haftings of our mind
For the inflalment of this noble duke
In the feat royal.
Shakefpeare's Richard III.
2. The feat in which one is inftalled.

Search Windfor-caftle, elves,
The feveral chairs of order look you fcour ;
Each fair inffalment, coat and feveral creft
With loyal blazon cvermore be bleft!
Sbakespeare.
I'nstance.
I'nstancy. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ n. $\int$. [inflance, French.]
I. Importunity; urgency; folicitation.

Chriftian men fhould much better frame themfelves to shofe heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with fo great inftancy gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur te have the ancient councils renewed. Hooker, b. i.
2. Motive; infuence; preffing argument. Not now in ufe.

She dwells fo fecurely upon her honour, that folly dares not prefent itfelf. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my defires had inftance and argument to commend themfelves. Shake币p. Merry Wives of Windfor

The inftances that fecond marriage move,
Are bafe refpects of thrift, but none of love. Shakefpeare. 3. Profecution or procefs of a fuit.

The inflance of a caufe is faid to be that judicial procefs which is made from the conteftation of a fuit, even to the time of pronouncing fentence in the caufe, or till the end of three years.

Ayliffi's Parergon
4. Example ; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all inflance, all difcourfe,
That I am ready to diftruft mine eyes.
Sbakefpeare. In furnaces of copper and brafs, where vitriol is often caft in, there rifeth fuddenly a fly, which fometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; fometimes in the fire below; and dieth prefently as foon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble inflance, and worthy to be weighed. Bacon.
We find in hiftory inflances of perfons, who, after their prifons lave been flung open, have chofen rather to languifh in their dungeons, than ftake their miferable livas and for tumes upon the fuccefs of a revolution.

Addijon.

The greateft faints are forictimes made the moft remaikable inftances of fuffering. Atterbury's Sermonis.
Suppofe the earth fhould be removed nearer to the fun, and revolve for inftance in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. Bentley's Scrmons.
The ufe of inftances is to illuftrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is beft aufwered by fuch inftances as are familiar and common.

Baker's Reflections on Learning.
5. State of any thing.

Thefe feem as if, in the time of Edward the firft, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the firft infance. Hale. 6. Occafion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reaton has endeavoured to recommend, even in the moft feverc and difficult inflanies of duty. Rogers.
To I'nstance. v. n. [ffom the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to falle citations, that the world may fee how little he is to be trufted, I fhall inflance in two or three about which he makes the loudeft clamor.

TillotJon.
In tragedy and fatire, this age and the laft have excelled the ancients; and I would infance in Shakefpeare of the former, in Dorfet of the latter fort.

Dryden's Fuvenal. I'NSTANT. adj. [inftant, Fr. inftans, Latin.]

1. Preffing; urgent ; importunate ; earneft.

And they were inftant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. Luke xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope ; patient in tribulation; continuing inflant in prayer. Rom. xii. 12. 2. Inmediate ; without any time intervening ; prefent.

Our good old friend beftow
Your needful counfel to our bufineffes,
Which crave the inftant ufe.
Shakefp. King Lear.
Th' inftant ftroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off.
Milton.
Nor native country thou, nor friend fhalt fee;
Nor war haft thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and inflant doom.
Prior.
3. Quick ; without delay.

Inftant without difturb they took alarm.
Milton. Griev'd that a vifitant fo long fhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate ;
Infant he flew with hofpitable hafte,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. Pope. I'nstant. n. $\int$. [inflant, French.]

1. Infant is fuch a part of duration whercin we perceive no fucceffion.

Locke.
There is fcarce an inflant between their flourifhing and their not being.

Hooker, b. v.
I can at any uufeafonable inftant of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window.

Sbakefpeare. Her nimble body yet in time muft move,
And not in infants through all places fride;
But the is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. Davies.
At any inflant of time the moving atom is but in one fiugle point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or paft, and no other parts are co-exiftent or contemporary with it.

Bentley's Sermons.
2. It is ufed in low and commercial language for a day of the prefent or current month.
On the twentieth infant it is my intention to erect a lion's head.

Addifon's Guard. N®. 98.
Instanta'neous. adj. [inftantaneus, Latin.] Done in an in ftant ; acting at once without any perceptible fucceffion; acting with the utmoft fpeed ; done with the utmoft fpeed.
This manner of the beginning or ceafing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the inftantansous actions of creation and annihilation.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
The rapid radiance inftantaneous ftrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain.
Thomfon.
Instanta'neously. adv. [from infantaneous.] In an indivifible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reafon to conclude that thofe came from the clouds, or were inftantaneoufly generated. Dcrbam. I'nstantly. adv. [inflanter, Latin.]
I. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. In a great wlale, the fenfe and the affects of any one part of the body infantly make a tranfcurfion throughout the whole body.

Bacon's Nat. Hifl. cent. x.
Sleep infantly fell on me.
Milton.
As feveral winds arife,
May's Viraril.
Juft fo their natures alter inflantly.
2. With urgent importunity.

To Insta'tr. v. a. [in and flate.]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conqueft does only infate the vietor in thefe rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of fuccefion, had.

Hali's Common Law of Ensland.
Had

Had this gliftering monfter been born to thy poverty, he could not have been fo bad: nor, perhaps, hail thy birth infated thee in the fame greatnefs, wouldt thou have been better.

South's Sermons.
The firft of them being eminently holy and dear to God, fhould derive a blefling to his pofterity on that account, and prevail at laft to have them alfo accepted as holy, and inftated in the favour of God.

Atterbury's Sermons.
2. To inveft. Obfolete.

> For his poffeffions,

Although by confifcation they are ours,
We do inftate and widow you withal.
Shakefpeare.
Instaurátion. n.f. [inftnuration, French; infouratio, Lat.] Reftoration; reparation; renewal.
INSTE'AD of. prep. [A word formed by the coalition of in and ficad, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of fpeech, and inflead of the word church make it a queftion in politicks, whether the monument be in danger.
2. Equal to.

This very confideration to a wife man is inflead of a thoufand arguments, to fatisfy him, that, in thofe times, no fuch thing was believed.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
To Instétp. v. a. [in and $\neq c e p$.]

1. To foak ; to macerate in moitture.

Suffolk firft died, and York, all haggled over,
Cones to him where in gore he lay infteep'd. Sbckefpcarc. 2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated fands,
Traitors infteep'd to clog the guiltefs keel. Shak. Othello.
Instep. n. S. [in and $\mathcal{f c p}_{c p}$.] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military fhoe with a very thick fole, tied above the inftep with leather thongs. Arbutbnot on Coins.
To I'NSTIGA TE. v. a. [inftigo, Lat. infiguer, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.
Instign'tion. n. $\int$. [infigation, French; from infigati.] Incitement to a crime ; encouragement ; impulfe to ill.

Such inffigations have been often dropt,
Where I have took them up. Shalieff. Julius Cafar.

> Why, what need we

Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful infigation.
Shakefp. TVinter's Tale.
It was partly by the inftigation of fome factious malecontents that bare principal ftroke amongft them. Bacon.
Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, fet up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his inftigation were not to be charged upon his account.

L'Effrange's Fables.
We have an abridgment of all the bafenefs and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the infigation of the devil could bring the fons of men to. South's Sermons.
Instiga'tor. n. $\int$. [infigateur, French; from infigate.] Inciter to ill.
That fea of blood is enough to drown in eternal mifery the malicious author or infigator of its effufion. K. Cbarles. Either the cagernefs of acquiring, or the revenge of miffing dignities, have been the great infigators of ecclefiaftick feuds.

Decay of Piety.
To INSTI'LL. v. a. [infillo, Lat. infilier, French.]

1. To infure by drops.

He from the well of life three drops infill d. Milton.
2. To infinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infure.

Though fuch affemblies be had indeed for religion's fake, hurtful neverthelefs they may eafily prove, as well in regard of their fitnefs to ferve the turn of hereticks, and fuch as privily will fooneft adventure to infill their poifon into mens minds.

Hooker, $b$.v.
He had a farther defign in all this compafion, to inftil and infinuate good inftruction, by contributing to their happinefs in this prefent life.

Calamy's Sermons.
Thofe heathens did in a particular manner inffil the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwife now-a-days.

Swift's Mifcel.
Instilla'tion. n. f. [infillatio, Lat. from infil.]
I. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The ant of infufing flowly into the mind.
3. The thing infufed.

They imbitter the cup of life by infenfible inffillations.
Rambler.
Insti'nct. adj. [infinct, Fr. infinctus, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in ufe.

> Forth rufh'd with whirlwind found

The chariot of paternal deity,
Flafhing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn, Itrēlf infict with fpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick thapes. Milton's Par. Lofl, b. vi.
I'NSTINCT. n. $\int$. [iufinct, Fr. infinctus, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the laft fyllable.] Defire or aver-
fion acting in the mind without the intervention of reafon on deliberation ; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highnefs' death;
And mere inftinez of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banifhment. Shakefprare.
Thou knoweft I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware inffinet; the lion will not touch the true prince : infinet is a great matter. I was a coward on inffinet: I fhall think the better of my felf and thee, during iny life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.

But providence or infinct of nature feems,
Or reafon though difturb'd, and fcarce confulted,
To have guided me aright. Milton's Agonif. 1. 1545 .
Nature firf pointed out my Portius to me;
And eafily taught me by her fecret force
To love thy perfon; e'er I knew thy merit ;
Till what was infinct grew up into friendfhip. Addifon: The philofopher avers,
That reafon guides our deed, and inflinct theirs: Prior:
Inftinef and reafon how fhall we divide? Reafon ferves when prefs'd;
But honeft infinct comes a volunteer. Pope.
InSTrincted. adj. [infinctus, Lat.] Impreffed as an animating power. This, neither mufical nor proper, was perhaps in-
troduced by Bente troduced by Bentley.
What native unextinguifhable beauty muft be impreffed and infinited through the whole, which the defedation of fo many parts, by a bad printer and a wore editor could not hinder from fhining forth. Bentley's Preface to Miltor.
Instínctive. adj. [from infinez.] Acting without the application of choice of reafon; rifing in the mind without apparent caufe.

Rais'd
By quick inffinctive motion, up I frung,
As thitherward endeavouring., Milton's Par. Loft, b. viii. It will be natural that Ulyfies's mind fhould forbode; and it appears that the infindlive prefage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.

Broome's Notes on the Odylfey.
Instrinctively. adv. [from infinetive.] By inftinct ; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Infinctively had quit it.
Shakespeare's Tempeft.
To I'NSTITUTE.v. $n$. [infituo, infitutum, Lat. infitucr, Fr.] I. To fix ; to eftablih; to appoint; to enact ; to fettle; to prefcribe.

God then infituted a law natural to be oblerved by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the inflitution thereof is defcribed as being eftablifhed by folemn injunction.

Here let us breathe, and haply irffitute
A courfe of learning, and ingenuous ftudies. Shakeffeare.
To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, inffituted and imprinted on them by inimitable wifdom. Hale's Original of Mankind.
To infitute a court and country party without materials, would be a very new fyftem in politicks, and what, I believe, was never thought on before.
2. To educate; to inftruct ; to form by infruction.

To educate; to inftruct ; to form by infruction.
If children were early infituted, knowledge would infenfibly infinuate itfelf.

Decay of Piety.
I'nstricute. n. $\int$. [infitut, Fr. infitutum, Latin.]

1. Eftablifhed law ; fettled order.

This law, though cuftom now directs the courie,
As nature's infitute, is yet in force
Uncancel'd, though difufed. Diryden.
2. Precept; maxim ; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty ftudies grown,

To make the Stoick inflitutes thy own. Dryden's Perfius.
Institu'tion. n. f. [inftitution, Fr. inflitutio, Latin.]

1. Act of eftablifhing.
2. Eftablifhment ; fettlement.

The infitutuon of God's law is defcribed as being eftablifhed by folemn injunction.

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of falvation to all, that the infititution and reftitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. Hooker, b. v.
This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legiflators have endeavoured, in their feveral fchemes or infitutions of government, to depofit in fuch hands as would preferve the people.

Szuift.
3. Pofitive law.
'The holinefs of the firt fruits and the lump is an holinefs, merely of infititution, outward and nominal; whereas the holinefs of the root is an lolinefs of nature, inherent and real. Atterbury's Sermons.
The law and infitution founded by Mofes was to eftablifh religion, and to make nercy and peace known to the whole earth.
Education.
Forbes.
After baptifm, when it is in infancy received, fucceeds inffruction and infitution in the nature and feveral branches of 12. M

What vow, wincin was made at the font, in a flort intelligible manner. Hammond's Fundamentals.
It is a neceniary piece of providence in the inflitution of our chiliren, to train them up to fomewhat in their youth, that may honeftly entertain them in their age.

L'Eftrange.
His learning was not the effect of precept or infitution.
Institu'tronary, alj. [from infitution.] Elemental; containing the firt doctrines, or principles of doetrine.

That it was not out of fafhion Ariftotle declareth in his politicks, among the infitutionary rules of youth. Brown. I. An eftablifher; one who fettles

I'nstitutor. n. $\int$. [infitutcur, Fr. inflitutor, Latin.]
It might have fucceeded a little better, if it had pleafed the inflitutors of the civil months of the fun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

Holder on Time.
2. Inftructor ; educator.

The two great aims which every inflitutor of youth fhould mainly and intentionally drive at.

IValker.
I'nstiturist. n. f. [from infitutc.] Writer of inflitutes, or eiemental inftructions.

Green gall the inflitutifs would perfuade us to be an effect of an over-hot ftomach.

Harvey on Confumptions. To insto'p. v. a. [in and fop.] To clofe up; to ftop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand

## The feams inflops.

Dryden's Ann. Mirab.
To INSTRU'C'I. v. a. [inflruo, Latin; infruire, French.] 1. To teach ; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inflitute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might inftruez thee. Deut. iv. 36. His God doth inforuct him to diferetion, and doth teach him. Ifa. xxviii. 26.
They that were infiructed in the fongs of the Lord were two hundred fourfcore and eight.

I Chron. xxv. 7.
Thefe are the things whercin Solomon was inflructed for building of the houfe of God. 2 Cbron. iii. 3 . Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, inflructed about the fong, becaufe he was fkilful.
She being before infiructed of her mother. Matth. xiv. 8.
Thou approveft the things that are more excellent, being influeticd out of the law.

Rom. ii. 18.
Infouct me, for thou knoweft.
Milton.
He ever by confulting at thy fhrine
Return'd the wifer, or the more inflruct
To fly or follow what concern'd him moft.
Milton.
2. To model ; to form. Little in ufe.

They fpeak to the merits of a caufe, after the proctor has prepared and inflructed the fame for a hearing before the judge.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
In'stru'cter. $n$. f. [from inftruct.] A teacher; an inftituter;
one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.
You have ten thoufand inftiriztors in Chrift. I Cor. iv. 15.
After the fiood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and inflructor was.
Denham.
O thou, who future things can'th reprefent
As prefent, heav'nly inflructor! Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi. Pocts, the firf inftructors of mankind,
Brought all things to their ative proper ufe. Rofcommon.
They fee how they are befet on every fide, not only with temptations, but inftructors to vice. Locke on Education.
We have precepts of duty given us by our inftructors. Rog.
Several inghruciors were difpofed among, this little helplefs people.

Addifon's Guard. No. 105.
instru'ction. n.f. [infructiou, French; from infiruct.]
r. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to fpeak,
Not by your own inflruction, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to, but with fuch words
As are rooted in your tongue. Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for thofe difcoveries and difcourfes they have left behind them for our ingtruction.

Locke.
2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive infrudion to hearken to receive my words?

そ̌er. xxxv.
On ev'ry thorn delightful wifdom grows,
In ev'ry ftrean a fweet inflruction flows;
But fome untaught o'erhear the whifper'ring rill,
In ipite of facred leifure, blockheads ftill.
roung.
3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this difpatch'd with all the hafte thou can'f ;
Anon I'll give thee more iuffruction. Sbakefpente.
Instru'ctive. adj. [from inftuet; inftrudif, French.] Conveying knowledge.
With varicty of infliudtive expreffions by fpeech man alone is cndowed.

Holder.
I would not laugh but in order to inffruct ; or if my mirth ceafes to be inglinuctive, it fhall never ceafe to be innocent.

Addifon's Spect. N• 1 7g.

INSTRUMENT. n. f. [inflrument, Fr.. inffrumentum; Lat.]

1. A tool ufed for any work or purpofe.

If he finite him with an inftrument of iron, fo that he die, he is a murderer

Num. xxxv. 16.
What artificial frame, what inflrument,
Did one fuperior geinius c'er invent;
Which to the muffles is preferr'd. Blackmore on Creation
Box is a wood ufeful for turners and inftrument makers.
2. A frame conftructed fo as to yield barmonious founds.

He that friketh an inftrument with fkill, may caufe notwithftanding a very pleafant found, if the ftring whereon he
friketh chance to be capable of harmony. Hooker, b. i.
In mufick, She taketh moft delight
Shakefpeare.
In folitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleafure fhares,
But fighs when fongs and inflrunnents he hears. Drylen
3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wifc, and took paper, and did write an inftrument of covenants, and fealed it. Tob. vii. I4.
4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is ufed of perfons as well as things, but of perfons very often in an ill fenfe.
The gods would not have delivered a foul into the body which hath arms and legs, only infruments of doing ; but that it were intended the mind Chould employ them. Sielney.

If, haply, you my father do fufpect,
An inflrument of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me.
Shake/p. Otbells.
All voluntary felf-denials and aufterities which Chriftianity commends become neceffary, not fimply for themfelves, but as inffruments towards a higher end. Dicay of Piety.
Reputation is the fmalleft facrifice thofe can make us, who
have been the infruments of our ruin. . Suift's Mifiel.
There is one thing to be confidered concerning reafon, whether fyllogifm be the proper infrument of it, ard the ufefulleft way of excrcifing this faculty. Locke.
5. One who acts only to ferve the purpofes of another.

He fcarcely knew what was donc in his own chamber, but
as it pleafed her inftruments to frame themfelves. Sidney, b. ii.
All the inffruments which aided to expofe the child,' were even then loft when it was found. Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.
In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to confider, not the inflrument; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act.

L'Efrange.
The bold are but th' inflruments of the wife, Dryden.
They undertake the dangers they advife.
Instrume'ntal. adj. [inftrumental, French; infrumentum, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to fome end ; organical.

All fecond and infrumental caufes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether filent, virtuelefs, and dead. Raleigh's Hift. of the IVorld. Prayer, which is inftrumental to every thing, hath a particular promife in this thing. Taylor's Rule of living holy.
It is not an effential part of religion, but rather
It is not an effential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and inffrumental duty. Smalridge's Sermons.
I difcern fome excellent final caufes of conjunction of body and foul ; but the inftrumental I know not, nor what invifible bands and fetters unite them together. Bentley's Sermons. 2. Acting to fone end; contributing to fome purpofe; helpful: afed of perfons and things.
The prelbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themfelves influmental towards the reftoration. Szuift. 3. Confifting not of voices but inftruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of in/irumental mufick, approving neverthelefs the ufe of vocal melody to remain, muft thew fome reafon, wherefore the one fhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.

Hooker, b.v.
4. Produced by inftruments ; not vocal.

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of inffrumental founds
In full harmonious number join'd, their fongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. Milton
Swect voices, mix'd with inftrumental founds,
Afcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. Dryd. Instrumentaility. n. $\int$. [from inglrumental.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as meanis to an end.
Thofe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the foul, and the inflrumentality of the fpirits.

Hale's Origiral of Mankind.
Instrume'ntaliy. adv. [from infirumental.] In the nature of an inftrument; as means to an end.
Mens well-being here in this life is but inflrumentally good,
as being the means for him to be well in the next life. Dizby-
Habitual preparation for the facranient confifts in a fanding, permanent liabit, or principle of holinefs, wrought chiefly
by God's firit, and infrimentally by his word, in the hear or fou! of man.
South's Sermons, means to an end.
The infiremmentalnefs of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Chriftian commonwealth, by law's to fetil: and fecure propriety. Hammond's lund. Insu'ffirable. adj. [in and fufferable.]

1. Intolerable ; infupportable; intenfe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreffed with conftant heat, the other with infufferable cold.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi Though great light be infufferable to our eyes, yet the highert degree of darknefs does not at all difeafe them ; becaufe that caufing no diforderly notion, leaves that curious
organ unharmed. organ unharmed.

Locke.
2. Deteftable ; contemptible.

A multitude of fcribblers, who daily pefter the world with their infuiferable ftuff, fhould be difcouraged from writing any more

Dryden's Dedication to Jurvenal.
Insu'fferably. adv. [from infufferable.] To a degree beyond
endurance.

## Thofe heav'nly fhapes

Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Infufferably bright. Miton's Par. Loft, b. ix.
There is no perfon remarkably ungrateful, who was not
alfo infufferably proud.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { InSUFFI'cIENCF. } \\ \text { INSUFFI'cIENCY. }\end{array}\right\}^{n .} \begin{aligned} & \text { S }\end{aligned}$ want of requifite value The minifter's aptnefs power: ufed of things and perfons. The minifter's aptnefs or infufficiency, otherwife than by reading to inftruct the flock, ftandeth in this place as a Aranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath no-
thing to do.

Hooker, b. v.
The infufficiency of the light of nature is, by the light of fcripture, fo fully fupplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. Hooker, b, ii We will give you fleepy drinks, that your fenfes, unintelligent of our infufficience, may, though they cannot praife us, as little accufe us. Sbakefpeare's Winter's Tale.
I did cextainly conclude themered their defect and injufficiency, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. Wilkins. Confider the pleas made ufe of to this purpore, and fhew
the infufficiency and weaknefs of them. Atterbury.
Insurfícient. adj. [infufficient, French; in and fufficient.] Inadequate to any need, ufe, or purpofe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.
The bifhop to whom they fhall be prefented, may jufly reject them as incapable and infufficient. Spenfer on Irelend. We are weak, dependant creatures, infufficient to our own happinefs, full of wants which of ourfelves we cannot relieve, expofed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. Rogers's Sermons.
Fafting kills by the bad ftate, not by the infufficient quantity of fluids.
Insuffi'ciently. adv. [from infufficiont.] With want of proper ability ; not fkilfully.
Insuffia'tion. [in and fuflo, Latin.] The act of breathing upor.
Impofition of hands is a cuftom of parents in bleffing their children, but taken up by the apoftles inftead of that divine infuffation which Chrift ufed. Hammond's Fundamentals.
I'nsular. $\}$ adl. [infulaire, French; infularis, Lat.] Belongasulary. $\}$ ing to an ifland.

Druina, being furrounded with the fea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other infulary advantages. Howel. I'nsulated. adj. [infula, Lat.] Not contiguous on any fide.
Insu'Lse. adj. [inful/jus, Lat.] Dull; infipid; heavy. Dict.
Insu't t. n. $\int$. [infultus, Lat. infulte, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this fenfe it has the accent on the laft fyllable: the fenfe is rare.

The bull's infult at four the may fuftain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. Dryden's Virgil.
2. Act of infolence or contempt.

Take the fentence ferioufly, becaufe railleries are an infult on the unfortunate. Broome's Notes on the Oclyfey.
To INSULT. v. a. [infulter, Fr. infulto, Lat.]

1. To treat with infolence or contempt. It is ufed fometimes with over, fometimes without a prepofition.

The poct makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by infult ing over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king
Priam.
2. To trample upon ; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his mafter very lately
To frike at me upon his mifconftruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his difpleafure,
Tript me behind; being down, infulted, rail'd,
And put upon him fuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. Shakefpeare's King Lear.
And makes fmall outlets into his aarrow jail,
And makes fmall outlets into open air.

Ev'n when they fing at eafe in full content Infulting o'er the toil they underwent, Yet ftill they find a future tafk remain, To turn the foil.

Dryden's Virgit,
Insu'LTER. n.f. [from infult.] One who treats another with infolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercilefs infulter man,
Man, who rejoices in our fex's weaknef
Shall pity thee.
Rowe's Fiane Shore:
Insu'ltingly. adv. [from infulting.] With contemptuous triumph.

Infultingly, he made your love his boaft,
Gave me my life, and told me what it coft.
Dryden:
InSUPERABi'lity. n.f. [from infuperable.] The quality of being invincible.
INSU'PERABLE: adj. [infuperabilis, Latin.] Invincible; in. furmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome
This appears to be an infuperable objection, becaufe of the evidence that fenfe feems to give it. Digby on Bodies. Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is infuperable to pains and patience. Ray on the Greation. And middle natures how they long to join,
Insu'perableness. nef infuperable line. Pope's Efay on Man. NSU'PERABLENESS. $n$. f. [from injuperable.] Invinciblenefs; impoffibility to be furmounted.
Insu'perably. adv. [from infuperable.] Invincibly; infurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being fo infuperably hard, hinders the fplitting of it. Grezu's Nufoum. Insuppórtable. adj. [infupportable, French; in and fupportable.] Intolerable; infufferable; not to be endured.
A difgrace put upon a man in company is infupportable; it is heightened according to the greatnefs, and multiplied according to the number of the perfons that hear. South.
The bafer the enemies are, the more infupportable is the
infolence
infolence L'E'irange's Fables.
The thought of being nothing after death is a burden infupportable to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happinefs,
and cannot bear to have it confined to our prefent being. Dryd. would be a moft dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a moft peftilent and infupportable Summer; and as for thofe countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their bufinefs. Insuppo'rtableness. n. . . [from infupportable.] Infufierable-
nefs; the fate of nefs; the ftate of being beyond endurance. Then fell the to fo pitiful a declaration of the infupportablenefs of her defires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give teftimony how much they fuffered for her fuf-
fering. fering.
Insuppo'rtably. adv. [from infupportabie.] Beyond en durance.

But fafeft he who flood aloof,
When infupportably his foot advanc'd,
In fcorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. Milton's Agsnifles. The firf day's audience fufficiently convinced me, that the poem was injupportabiy too long

Dryden.
NsURMó un ta ble. adj. [infurmontable, Fr. in and furmountable.]
Infuperable ; uncouquerable. onquerable
and variety the fame. Hope thinks nothing difficult; defpair tells us, that Locke, ty is infurmountable.
ifficul-
Insurmón Watts. unconquerably. $a d v$. [from infurmountable.] Invincibly; Insurratction
rebellious commotion.
Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the firft motion, all the interim is
Like a phantafma, or a hideous dream
The genius and the mortal inftruments
Are then in council; and the ftate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, fuffers then
The nature of an infurrection.
Shak. Ful. Cafar.
This city of old time hath made infurrecition againft kings
and that rebellion and fedition have been made the There Thall be a great infon have been made therein. Ezra. Lord. Lord.
$2 E \int d$ xvi. 70.
Infurrections of bafe people are commonly more furious in
their beginnings. their beginnings.

Bacon's Henry VII.
The trade of Rome had like to have fuffered a nother great ftroke by an infurrection in Egypt, excited by Achilleus. Arbuth. Insusurra'tion. in.f. [infüfurro, Latiin.] The act of whifpering.
Inta'ctible, adj. [in and tactum, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

Dict. INT A'GLIO. n.厅. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures en graved on it.
We meet with the figures which Juvenal defcribes on ansique intaglios and medals. Addion on Itsly.

## I N T

Inta'stable. allj. [in and tafe.] Not raifing any fenfations in the organs of tafte.
Something which is invifible, intaftable, and intangible, as exifting only in the fancy, may produce a pleafure fuperior to that of fenfe.

Grew's Cofinol.
I'NTEGER. n.f. [Latin.] The whole of any thing.
As not only fignified a piece of moncy, but any integer; from whence is derived the word ace, or unit. Arbutbnot. I'nteoral. adj. [intigral, French; interer, Latin.]
r. Whole: applied to a thing confidered as comprifing all its conffituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies integral, and their parts together.

Eacon's Natural Hiftory.
2. Uninjured ; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain fpecchlefs, though of integral principles, who, from an infant, thould be bred up amongt mutes, and have no teaching.

Holder.
3. Not fractional; not broken inte fractions.

I'ntegral. n.f. The whole made up of parts.
Phyficians, by the help of anatomical diffections, have fearched into thofe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and integrals of the human body. Hale. Confider the infinite complications and combinations of feveral concurrences to the conftitution and operation of almoft every integral in nature.

Hale.
A mathematical whole is better called integral, when the feveral parts, which make up the whole, are diftinct, and each may fubfift apart.

Watts.
may fubilt apart.
Inte'grity. n.f. [integrití, Fr. integritas, from integer, Lat.]
I. Honefty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptednefs.

## Your difhonour

Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the fate
Of that intes rity which fhould become it. Shakefp. Corio!.
Macduff, this noble paffion,
Child of integrity, hath from my foul
Wip'd the black fcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. Shakif. Macbeth.
Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards
Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of cither, without violence to his integrity or
Swift. underftanding.
ur inte-
The libertine, inftead of attempting to corrupt our inte-
rity, will conceal and difguife his own vices. Rogers.
2. Prity, will conceal and diftere genuine unadulterate fate.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity. Hale.
3. Intirenefs; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chafm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action. Braome.
Inte'gument. n. f. [iniegumentum, intego, Lat.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.
He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his fkin: it is not indeed fo properly his coat, as what the anatomifts call one of the integuments of the body. Addifon.
I'NTELLECT. n. f. [intellect, Fr. intellecilus, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underftanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear, All intellect, all fenfe.

Milton. All thofe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purfue, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with fin and time. South's Sermons.
Inteleéction. n.f. [intelloction, Fr. initellectio, Latin.] The act of underftanding.

Simple apprehenfion denotes the foul's naked intellection of an object, without either compofition or deduction. Glanv. A determinate intellection of the modes of being, never hinted by the fenfes, can realize chimeras. Glanv. Scepf. They will fay'tis not the bulk or fubftance of the animal fpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces intellection and fenfe.

Bentley's Sermons.
Inteleéctive. adj. [intellectif, Fr. from intellect.] Having power to underftand.
If a man as inteliective be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is intellective. Glanu.
Intelee'ctual. adj. [intellectuel, French; intellectualis, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the underfanding; belonging to the mind; tranfacted by the underftanding.

Religion teaches us to prefent to God our bodies as well as our fouls: if the body ferves the foul in actions natural and civil, and intellectual, it muft not be eafed in the only offices of religion.

Taylor.
2. Mental ; comprifing the faculty of underfanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right ufe of our reafon, or intellectual powers.

Watts.
3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the fenfes.

In a dark vifion's intelleciual fcene,
Beneath a bow'r for forrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay.
A train of phantoms in wild order rofe,
And, join'd, this intellectual fene compofe.
Pope.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the worldtan in telle elual worker.

Hooker. Who would lofe,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Thofe thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perifh rather, fwallow'd up and loft,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of fenfe and motion?
Milton's Parad. Loft.
5. Propofed as the object not of the fenfes but intellect: as, Cudworth names his book the intellectual fyftem of the univerfe.
Intelléctual. n. $\int$. Intellect; underfanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in ufe.

Her hubband not nigh,
Whofe higher intellectual more I fhun. Milton.
The fancies of moft, like the index of a clock, are moved but ty the inward frings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moft fublimed intellectual, is dangeroufly influential.

Glanv. Scepf.
I have not confulted the repute of my intellectuals in bringing their weakneffes into fuch difcerning prefences. Glanv. Intélligence. $\}^{\text {n. }}$. . [intelligence, French; intelligentia, Intélligency. $\}$ Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diftant or fecret.
It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, fo much forefight as to provide that true intelligence might pafs between them of what was done.

Hooker, b.v.

## A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!

A moft inteligency bawd!
Shakcjecare.
He furnifhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward intelligences; giving them alfo in charge to advertife continually what they found. Bacon's H. ViI.
The advertifements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive intelligence from better authors than perfons of inferior note:

Hayward.

> Let all the paffages

Be well fecur'd, that no intelligence
May pafs between the prince and them. Denlam's Sopiy.
Thofe tales had been fung to lull children aneep, before ever Berofus fet up his intelligence office at Coos.

Bentlcy.
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worfe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themfelves; whereupon commonly enfueth that ill intelligence that we fee between great perfonages. Bacon.
He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any friendfhip with the favourites.
3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully haft thou fatisfied me, pure

## Intelligence of heav' $n$, angel! <br> Nilt. Parad. Loft.

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created intelli $i_{\xi}$ ences.

Hale.
They hoped to get the favour of the houfes, and by the favour of, the houles they hoped for that of the intelligencies, and by their favour for that of the fupreme God. Stillingfieet.

The regularity of motion, vifible in the great varicty and curiofity of bodies, is a demonftration that the whole mafs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty intellizence. Collier.
Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the intelligence of the fun circumvented him'even in his own province. Dryden. 4. Underftanding ; fill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideoufly,
They think to be chief praife of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poefie.
Spcizfor.
Intellige'ncer. n. f. [from intelligence.] One who fends or conveys news; one who gives notice of pivate or diftant tranfactions; one who carries meflages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent inteligencers, could carry unto him no other news but difcomfortable.

Sidney
Who hath not heard it fpoken
How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd woice of heav'n itfelf;
The very opener and inteliliencer
Between the grace and fanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings.
Shakif. He:ry IV.
If they had inftructions to that purpofe, they might be the beft intelligencers to the king of the true fate of his whole kingdom.

Bacon.
They are the heit fort of intelligencers; for they have a way into the inmoft clofets of princes. Hosect.
They have news-gatherers and initilligencers, who make them acquainted with the converfation of the whole kingdom.
Intélligrnt. adj. [intelligent, Fr. intelligens, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inftructed; fkilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent, as Ariftotle would have it ; but there is
no lefs required for government, courage to proteet, and above all honefty.

Bacon.
Intelligent of feafons, they fet forth

## Their airy caravan.

He of times,
Mitton.
Intelligent, th' harfh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our funs
Cleave the chill'd foil, he backwards wings his way. Phillips. Trace out the numerous footfeps of the prefence and interpofition of a moft wife and intelligent architect throughout all this ftupendous fabrick. Woodward.
2. Giving information.

Servants, who feem no lefs,
Which are to France the fpies and fpeculations Intellisent of our ftate.

Shakef. King Lear.
Intellige'ntial. adj. [from intelligence.]

1. Confifting of unbodied mind.

Food alike thofe pure

## Intellisential fubftances require,

As doth your rational.
2. Intellectual ; exercifing undertanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal fenfe,
His heart or head poffeffing, foon infpir'd
With act intelligential.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
Intelidgidílity. n. f. [from intelligible.]

1. Poffibility to be underftood.
2. The power of underftanding; intellection. Not proper.

The foul's nature confifts in intelligibility. Glanv. Sccpf.
INTE'LLIGIBLE. adj. [intelligible, Fr. intelligibilis, Latin.] To be conceived by the underftanding; poffible to be underftood.

We fhall give fatisfaction to the mind, to fhew it a fair and intelligible account of the deluge.

Burnet.
Something muft be loft in all tranflations, but the fenfe will remain, which would otherwife be loft, or at leaft be maimed, when it is fcarce intelligible.

Dryden.
Many natural duties relating to God, ourfelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reafon; therefore it has pleafed God to exprefs them in a plain manner; intelligible to fouls of the loweft capacity.
Intécligibleness. n. f. [from intelligible.] Poffibility to be underftood; perfpicuity.
It is in our ideas that both the rightnefs of our knowledge, and the propriety or intelligiblene/s of our fpeaking, confifts.
Intémilgibly. $a d v$. [from intelligible.] So as to be underftood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine fenfe, intelligibly told,
Shews a tranflator both difcreet and bold.
Rofommon.
To write of metals and minerals intelligibly, is a tafk more difficult than to write of animals. Woodward's Nat. Hi/f.
Inte'merate. adj. [inteneratus, Latin.] Undefiled; unpulluted.
InTe'mPERAMENT, n.f. [in and temperament.] Bad conftitution.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.

Harvey on Confumptions.
Inte'mperance. \}n.f. [intemperance, Fr. intemperantia, Lat.]
Intémperancy. $\}$ Want of temperance; want of moderation; excefs in meat or drink.

Boundlefs intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The fall of many kings.
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
Another law of Lycurgus induced to intemperancy and all kind of incontinency.

Hakewill.
Some, as thou faw'ft, by violent froke fhall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by intemperance more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth fhall bring
Difeafes dire; of which a monftrous crew
Before thee fhall appear ; that thou may'ft know
What mifery th' inabitinence of Eve
Shall bring on men.
Mitton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkennefs and intemperance, by bringing a drunken man into their company.

Watts.
INTE'MPERATE. adj. [intemperant, Fr. intemperatus, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceffive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women fhould die than men, if the number of burials anfwered in proportion to that of fickneffes; but men, being more intemperate than women, die as much by reafon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their fex.
Notwithfanding all their talk of reafon and philofophy, and thofe unanfwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffec, they pretend to have againft Chriftianity ; perfuade but the covetous man not to dcify his money, the intemperate man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giantJike nbjections flall vanifh.

South.
2. Paffionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than thofe pamper'd animals,
That rage in favage fenfuality.
Sbakefpeare.
Ufe not thy mouth to intemperate fwearing; for therein is the word of fin.

Eccluf. xxiii. 13.
Int fi'mperately. adv. [from intemperate.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How gronly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gofpel, by living intemperately or unjuftly? Tillitfon. 2. Immoderately; exceffively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure; but what is intemperately rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure.

Spratt's Sermons.
INTEAMPERATENESS. n. $\int$. [from intemperate.]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unfeafonablenefs of weather.

Ainfworth.
Inte'mperature. n. $\int$. [from intemperate.] Excefs of fome quality.
To INTE'ND. v. a. [intendo, Latin.]

1. To fretch out. Obfolete.

The fame advancing high above his head,
With fharp intended fting fo rude him fmote,
That to the earth him drove, as ftricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life bekot. Fairy 2 ueen:
2. To enforce ; to make intenfe.

What feems to be the ground of the affertion, is the magnified quality of this ftar, conceived to caufe or intend the heat of this feafon, we find that wifer antiquity was not of this opinion.

Broun's Vulg. Err.
By this the lungs are intended or remitted. Hale.
This vis inertix is effential to matter, becaufe it neither can be deprived of it, nor intended or remitted in the fame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. Che ne.

Magnetifm may be intended and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. Newton's Upt.
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they flould carefully intend, and not when the facrament is adminiftred, imagine themfelves called only to walk up and down in a white and fhining garment.

Hooker.
2. To pay regard or attention to This fenfe is now little ufed. They could not intend to the recovery of that country of the north.

Spenfer.
iender-
Having no children, the did with fingular care and iendernefs intend the education of Philip. Bacon's H. VII.
The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little fmoak, that was raifed in his country, was over; flighting, as his manner was, that openly, which neverthelefs he intended ferioufly.

Bacon's H. VII.
Neither was there any queen-mother who might thate any way in the government, while the king intended his pleafure.

Bacon's Henry VII.
Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!
Terror of heav'n, though fallen! intend at home,
While here fhall be our home, what beft may eafe
The prefent mifery, and render hell More tolerable.

Milton's Paradife Loft, b. ii.
Their beauty they, and we our loves fufpend
Nought can our wifhes, fave thy health, intend. Waller. 4. To mean ; to defign.

The opinion fhe had of his wifdom was fuch, as made her efteem greatly of his words; but that the words themfelves founded fo, as fhe could not imagine what they intended. Sidn.
The grods would not have delivered a foul into the body, which hath arms and legs, on!y inftruments of doing, but that it were intended the mind fhould employ them. Sidney. Thou art fworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As clofely to conceal what we impart? Shakef. R. III
The earl was a very acute and found fpeaker, when he would intend it.

Wotton,
According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods ; for his fatires and epiftles, being intended wholly for inftruction, required another ftylc. Dryden. InTE'NDANT. n. $f$. [French.] An officer of the higheft clafs, who overfees any particular allotment of the publick bufinefs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneficrates, his intendant general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. Arbutbnot. Inte'nimiment. n. $\int$. [entendement, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenfer.

Be nought hereat difmay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave intendiment,
What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. Fa. Queen. InTe'NDMENT. n.f. [entendentent, French.]

1. Intention ; defign.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might fay him from his intendment, or brook fuch difgrace well as he Thall run into. Sbakefpeare.

All that worfhip for fear, profit, or fome other by-end, fall more or lefs within the intendment of this emblem. L'Eftrange. 12 N

To Inte'nerate. v. a. [in and tener, Latin.] To make tender; to foften

Bp. Taylor.
Equal, intenerating, milky grives,
Intenera'tion. n. f. [from intenerate.] The act of foftening or making tender.

In living creatures the nobleft ufe of nourifhment is for the prolongation of life, reftoration of fome degree of youth, and inteneration of the parts.
Inte'nible. adj. [in and tenible.] That cannot hold. It is commonly written intenable.

I know I love in vain, frive againft hope;
Yet in this captious and intenible fieve,
I fill pour in the waters of my love.
Sbakefpeare.
INTE'NSE. allj. [intenfus, Latin.]

1. Raifed to a high degree; ftrained; forced; not night; not lax.
To obferve the effects of a diftillation, profecuted with fo

To obferve the effects of a diftillation, profecuted with fo inten $f_{e}$ and unufual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near.

Boyle. Sublime or low, unbended or intenfe,
The found is fill a comment to the fenfe.
Rofommon.
2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraifms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intenfe phrafes.

Addifon.
3. Kept on the ftretch; anxioully attentive.

But in difparity
The one intenfe; the other fill remifs,
Cannot well fuit with either, but foon prove
Tedious alike. Milton's Paradife Loff, b. viii.
Inténsely. adv. [from intenfe.] To a great degree.
If an Englifhman confiders our world, how intenfely it is heated, he cannot fuppofe that it will cool again. Addifon. Inte'nseness. n. $\int$. [from intinfe.] The fate of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remiffion.

The water of flanding fprings and rivers, that fuftains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or lefs, in proportion to the greater or leffer intenfene/s of heat. Woodward's Natural Hillory.
Inte'nsion. n. f. [intenfion, Fr. intenfio, Latin.] The act of forcing or ftraining any thing; contrariety to remiffion or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than againft the wind; and likewife do rife and fall with the intenfion or remiffion of the wind. Bacon's Nat. Hiff:
Faith differs from hope in the extenfion of its object, and in the intenfion of degree.

Tayior's Rule of living boly.
Inte'nsive. adj. [from intenfe.]
I. Stretched or increafed with refpect to itfelf.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, fo it is infinitely greater than the per iection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, becaufe the intenfive diftance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite.
2. Intent; full of care.

Tired with that affiduous attendance and intenfive circumfpection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to beftow upon another fome part of the pains. Wott. Inte'nsively. $a d v$. To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, intenfively in the degree of freedom; but not extenfively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercife, but not of fecification.

Bramb. againft Hobts.
Inte'nt. adj. [intentus, Latin.] Anxioufly diligent; fixed with clofe application.
Diftractions in England made moft men intent to their own fafety.

King Charles.
When we ufe but thofe means which God hath laid before us, it is a good fign that we are rather intent upon God's glory than our own conveniency.

Taylor.
The general himfelf had been more intent upon his command.

Clarendon.
Milton. Intent.

Dryden:
The chiefs yager, and intent on thought,
Dryden:
Were men as intent upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none fo enflaved to the neceffities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be hurbanded to this advantage of their knowledge.

Locke.
Whilft they are intent on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or difprove fome propofition that relates to that part, without attention to the confequences that may affect another.

Watts.
Be intent and folicitous to take up the meaning of the fpeaker.

Watts.
InTént. n.f. [from intend.] A defign; a purpofe; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be ftored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all forts of laws, yet the principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties fupernatural.

Hooker.

Whereas commandment was given so deftroy aill places where the Canaanites had ferved the gods, this precept had reference unto a fpecial intent, and purpofe, which was that there fhould be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings.

Hooker.
Thofe that accufe him in his intent towards our wives, are a yoke of his difcarded men. Shak. Merry Wives of Windfor. I'll urge his hatred more to Clatence;
And, if I fail not in my deep intent,
Clarence hath not another day to live.
Shake/p. R. IIT.
There is an incurable blindnefs caufed by a refolution not to fee; and, to all intents and purpofes, he who will not open his eyes is for the prefent as blind as he that cannot. South.

He was a miferable creature to all intents and purpofes.
L'Eftrange's Fables.
This fury fit for her intent the chofe;
One who delights in wars.
Dryden's EEn.
The Athenians fent their feet to Sicily, upon pretence only to affift the Leontines againft Syracufe ; but with an intent to make themfelves mafters of that ifland.

Grew.
Of darknefs vifible fo much be lent,
As half to fhew, half veil the deep intent:

## Dunciad.

Intention. n f. [intention, French; intentio, Latin.]
. Eagernefs of defire ; clofenefs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.
Intention is when the mind with great earneftnefs, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, confiders it on every fide, and will not be called off by the ordinary folicitation of other ideas. Locke
Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement intention of the inferior powers of the foul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpofe ftill fomewhat for the higher part of the mind and the underftanding to work upon. Hooker.
She did courfe o'er my exteriors with, fuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her cye did feem to foorch me up like a burning-glafs. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windfor.
In perfons poffeffed with other notions of religion, the underftanding cannot quit thefe but by great examination ; which cannot be done without fome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a confiderable time upon the furvey and difcuffion of each particular. South's Sermons
2. Defign ; purpofe.

Moft part of chronical diftempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which cafe the principal intention is to reftore the tone of the folid parts. Arbutboct on Aliments.
3. The ftate of being intenfe or ffrained. This for diftinction is more generally and more conveniently written intenfoon.

The operations of agents admit of intention and remifion; but effences are not capable of fuch variation. Locke. Inte'ntional. adj. [intentionel, Fr. from intention.] Defigned; done by defign.
The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to confult, by a direct and intentional fervice.:

Ragers's Sirmons:
Inténtionally. adv. [from intentional.]
I. By defign; with fixed choice.

I find in myfelf that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions intentionally and purpofely.
2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wifhing to write to you, I fhall conclude you are intentionally doing fo to me. Atterbury-to Pope. Inte'ntive. adj. [from intent.] Diligently applied; bufily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the fenfe intentive and erect. Bacon's Natural HiforyThe naked relation, at leaft the intentive confideration of that, is able ftill, and at this difadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. Brozen's Vulg. Errours.
Int'enively. adv. [from intentive.] With application; clofely.
Inte'ntly. adv. [from intent.] With clofe attention; with clofe application; with eager defire.
If we infilt paffionately or fo intently on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous purfuit of all juft, fober, and godly living. Hammond on Fundameitals.
The odd paintings of an Indian fcreen, at firf glance, may furprife and pleafe a little; but when you fix your eye intently upon them, they appear fo extravagantly difproportioned thas they give a judicious eye pain.

Atterbury-
The Chian medal feats him with a volume open, and reading intently.
Inténtness. $n . f$. [from intent.] The flate of being intent; anxious application.
He is grown more difengaged from his intentnefs on his own affairs.

Swift.

## To INTE'R. v. a. [enterrer, French.] To cover under ground

 to bury.Within their chiefeft temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps Thall be interr'd. Shakef. H. VI.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones. Shakef. Fuil. Caf.

His body fhall be royally interr'd,
And the laft funeral pomps adorn his herfe
Dryáen.
The afhes, in an old record of the convent, are faid to have been interved between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up.

Addifon on Italy.
The beft way is to inter them as you furrow peafe. Mort. Intércalar. \}adj. [inteccalaire, Fr. intercalaris, Latin.] Interralary. $\}$ Inferted out of the common order to preferve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an intercalary day.
To Intércalate. v.a. [intercaler, Fr. intercalo, Lat.] To infert an extraordinary day.
Intercala'tion. n.f. [intercalation, Fr. intercalatio, Latin.] Infertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In fixty-three years there may be loft almoft eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or fix fupernumeraries. Brown's Vul. Err.
ToINTERCE'DE. v. n. [interceder, Fr. interced, Latin.]
I. To pafs between.

He fuppofeth that a vaft period interceded between that origination and the age wherein he lived. Hale's Origin of Mank.

Thofe fuperficies reflect the greateft quantity of light, which have the greateft refracfing power, and which intercede mediums that differ moft in their refractive denfities. Newton.
2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of re conciling differences.

Them the glad fon
Prefenting, thus to interccde began
Miit. Parad. Lof.
Nor was our blefled Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is fill our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in behalf of all true penitents.

Calamy.
I may refore myfelf into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordfhip may intercede with them on my promife of amendment.

Dryden.
Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to intercede with God for us, but only the fon of God.

Stilling ficet.
Interce'der. n.f. [from intercede.] One that intercedes; a mediator
To INTERCE'PT. v. a. [intercepter, Fr. intcrccptus, Latin.]
I. To ftop and feize in the way.

The better courfe fhould be by planting of garrifons about him, which, whenfoever he fhall look forth, or be drawn out, fhall be always ready to intercept his going or coming. Spenfer.

Who intercepts me in my expedition?
-O , the that might have intercepted thee,
By frangling thee. Shakefpeare's Richard III.
I then in London, keeper of the king,
Mufter'd my foldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Alban's t'intercept the queen. Shakefp. Your intercepted packets

Shakefp. Henry VIII.
You writ to the pope.
If we hope for things which are at too great a diffance from us, it is poffible that we may be intercepted by death in our
To obftruct; to cut off; to ftop from being communicated.
Though they cannot anfwer my diffrefs,
Yet in fome fort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not intercept my tale. Sbakef. Tit. Andr.
Since death's near, and runs with fo much force,
We muft meet firf, and intercept his courfe. Dryden.
On barbed fteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When fwarming o'er the duky fields they fly
New to the flow'rs, and intercept the fky. $\qquad$ Dryd $\quad n$.
Behind the hole I faftened to the pafteboard, with pitch, the blade of a fharp knife, to intercept fome part of the light which paffed through the hole.

Newton's Opt.
The direful woes,
While voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
Pope.
Interce'ption. n. f. [interceftion, Fr. interceptio, Lat. from ixtercept.] Stoppage in courfe; hindrance; obftruction.
The pillars, ftanding at a competent diftance from the outmof wall, will, by interception of the fight, fomewhat in appearance diminifh the breadth.

IVotton's Architecture.
The word in Mathew doth not only fignify fufpenfion, but alfo fuffocation, ftrangulation, or interceftion of breath. Brown.
Interce'ssion. n. $\int$. [interceffion, Fr. interceffio, Lat.] Mediation; interpofition; agency between two parties; agency in the caufe of another, generally in his favour.

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore conftant, he ufed fill the interceffron of diligence and faith, ever hoping becaufe he would not put himfelf into that hell to be hopelefs, until the time of our being come and captived there brought forth this end. Sid.

Can you, when you pufh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palfied interceffion of fuch a decay'd dotard as you feem to be? Shakes.
He maketh interceffion to God againft Ifrael. Ro. xi. 2.
He bare the fin of many, and made intercefion for the tratifgreffors.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make intercefficn to ine; for I will not hear thee.

Jer. vii. 16.
To pray to the faints to obtain things by their merits and interceffions, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church.

Stillingficet.
Your intercefion now is necdlefs grown;
Retire, and let nue fpeak with her alone Dryd. Aurengz:
Interce'ssour. n. f. [interceffen, Fr. interceffor, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyefight bend;
Thy looks, fighs, tears, for int.rcefours fend. Fairfax. Un man's behalf,
Patron or interceflour, none appear'd. Milt. Par. Lof. When we thall hear our eternal doom from our intercefour, it will convince us, that a denial of Chrift is more than tranfitory words.

South's Sermons.
To Intercha'in. v. a. [inter and chain.] To chain.; to link together.

Two bofoms interchained with an oath
Sbakieficare. So then two bofoms, and a fingle troth
To Intercha'nge. va. [inier and change.]
I. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange

They had left but one piece of one fhip, whereon thic; kept themfelves in all truth, having interchian ed their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counfelling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worfe.

I fhall interchange.
My wained ftate for Henry's regal crown. Shakefpeaice.
2. To fucceed alternately

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came fo mightily to his fuccour, that, with fome interchanging changes of fortune, they begat of a jult war, the beft child peace. SidneyIntercha'nge. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]
I. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Thofe people have an interchange or trade with Elana.
2. Alternate fucceffion.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! fweet interchange
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. Miltom The original mealures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the interchanges of light and darknefs, and fucceffion of feafons. Holder.

Removes and interchanges would often happen in the firft ages after the flood. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. . Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedies bear him,
And bring us Creffid hither. Good Diomede,
Furnifh you fairly for this intercbange. Shak. Troil. and Cieff.
Farewel ; the leifure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample intercbange of fweet difcourfe. Shatifp. R. III. Since their more mature dignities and royal neceffities made feparation of their fociety, their encounters, though not perfonal, have been royally attornied with interchange of gifts, letters, loving embaffies.

Shakef. Winter's Tale.
After fo valt an obligation, owned by fo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expecied but a continual interchange of kindneffes.

Soutb.
Intercha'ngeadle. adj. [from intorchange.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many teftimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and refting in the power of fo many feveral perfons, is fufficient to argue and convince all manner of fallhood.

Bacon's Off. of Alienation.
2. Following each other in alternate fucceffion.

Juft under the line they may feem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there alfo they have four interciuargeable feafons, which is enough whereby to meafure. Hilder.
All along the hiftory of the Old Teftament we find the irterchangeable providences of God, towards the people of Ifrael, always fuited to their manners.

Tillot Jo.
Intercha'ngeably. adv. [from interchangeable.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.
In thefe two things the Eaft and Weft churches did interchangeably both confront the Jews and concur with them. Hook.

This in myfelf I boldly will defend,
And interchangeably hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot.
Shakefp. R. II.
Thefe articles were figned by our plenipotentiaries, and thofe of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done interchangeably; and the minifters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had figned.

Swift
Intercha'ngement. n.f. [intcr and change.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of cternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attefted by the holy clofe of lips,
Strengthen'd by interchan:semeini of your rings. Shakefpeate.

Intercipient. n.f. [intercipiens, Latin.] An intercepting power; fomething that caufes a floppage.
They commend repellents, but not with much aftringency, unlefs as intercipients upon the parts above, left the matter Thould thereby be impacted in the part.

Wifeman.
Interci'sion. n. f. [inter and cadd, Lat.] Interruption.
By ceflation of oracles we may undertand their intercifon, not abciffion, or confummate defolation. Brown's Vulgar Err. To Interclu'de. v. n. [interclude, Latin.] To fhut from a place or courfe by fomething intervening; to intercept.
The voice is fometimes intercluded by a hoarfenefs, or vifcuous phlegm cleaving to the afpera arteria. r vir-
Interclu'sion. n.f. [interclufus, Latin.] Obfruction; interception.
Intercolumnia'tion. n.f. [inter and columna, Latin.] The fpace between the pillars.
The diftance or intercolumniation may be near four of his own diameter, becaufe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than ftone. Wotton.
'To Interco'mmon. v.n. [inter and common.] To feed at the fame table.
Wine is to be forborn in confumptions, for that the firits of the wine do prey upon the rofcid juice of the body, and intercommon with the firits of the body, and fo rob them of their nourifhment.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Intercommu'nity. n.f. [inter and community.] A mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercife of religion.
Interco'stal. adj. [intercoffal, Fr. inter and cofa, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.
The diaphragm feems the principal inftrument of ordinary refpiration, although to reftrained refpiration the intercoftal mufcles may concur.

Boyle. By the affiftance of the inward intercofal mufcles, in decp furpirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. More's Antidote againft Atheifm.
I'ntercourse. n. $f$. [entrecours, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

> This fweet intercourfe

Of looks, and fmiles; for fmiles from reafon flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.
Milton.
2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumftances, as the fituation near the fea, for the commodioufnefs of an intercourfe with England.

Bacon.
What an honour is it that God fhould admit us into fuch a participation of himfelf? That he fhould give us minds capable of fuch an intercourfe with the Supreme Mind? Alterbury.
Intercu'rrence. n. $f$. [from intercurro, Latin.] Paffage between.

Confider what fluidity faltpetre is capable of, without the intercurrence of a liquor.

Boyle.
Intercu'rrent. adj. [intercurrens, Lat.] Running between. If into a phial, flled with good fpirit of nitre, you caft a piece of iron, the liquor, whofe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of fome very fubtile intercurrent matter, thofe active parts prefently begin to penetrate, and fcatter abroad particles of the iron. Boyle.
Interdéal. n. f. [inter and deal.] Traffick; intercourfe.
The Gaulifh fpeech is the very Britifh, which is yet retained of the Welhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and interdeal with other nations has greatly altered the dialect.
To INTERDI'CT. v. a. [interdire, Fr. interdico, Latin.] Spenfer.
I. To forbid; to prohibit.

> Alone I pafs'd, through ways

That brought me on a fudden to the tree
Of interdicted knowledge. Milton's Par. Loft, b. v.
By magick fenc'd, by fells encompafs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this interdiEted ground.
Tickel.
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.
An archbifhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his fuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the fame. Ayliffe. Interdíct. n. /. [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongft his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdiets and prohibitions touching entrance of ftrangers. Bacon.

Thofe are not fruits forbidden, no interdict
Defends the touching of thefe viands pure;
Their tafte no knowledge works at leaft of evil. Mi:t. P. L
Had he liv'd to fee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harf inter dict,
And join'd our hands himfelf. Dryd. Don Scbafian.
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himfelf meritorioufly againft the pope, in the time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots.

W'otton.
Interdíction. n. . [interdiction, Fr. interdigi, Iat. from interdict.]
I. Prohibition ; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdittion, which refounds
Yet dreadful in mine car. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii.
2. Curfe: from the papal interdict. An improper ufe of the word.

The trueft iffue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction fands accurft.
Shakefp. Macbeth. Interdi'ctory. adj. ]from interdica.] Belonging to an interdiction.

Ainfwerth.
To Intere'ss. $\}^{\text {v. a. [intereffer, French.] To concern; to }}$ Tu Intere'st. \} affect; to give fhare in.

The myftical communion of all faithful men is fuch as maketh every one to be intereffed in thofe precious bleffings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. Hocker. Our joy,
Although our laft not leaft; to whofe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be int'refs' $d$. Shakefp. King Lear.
To love our native country, and to ftudy its benefit and its glory, to be intereffed in its concerns, is natural to all men.

Dryden's En. Dedicat.
Scipio, reforing the Spanifh bride, gained a great nation to intereft themfelves for Rome againft Carthage. D,yden. This was a goddefs who ufed to interef herfelf in marriages. Addijon on Medals.
Ill fucceffes did not difcourage that ambitious and interefted people.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
To INTERE'ST. v. n. To affect; to move; to touch with paffion; to gain the affections: as, this is an interefling fory.
I'nterest. n. f. [intereft, Latin; interét, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ferious comprehenfion of that one great interfft of others, as well as ourfelves. Harmond. There is no man but God hath put many things into his poffeffion, to be ufed for the common good and intereft. Calam. 2. Infuence over others.

They, who had hitherto preferved them, had now loft their intereft.

Clarendon.
Exert, great God, thy intrefl in the fky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the difmal mifchief far away.
Prior:
Endeavour to adjuft the degrees of influence, that each caufe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and intereft of each therein.

Watts.
3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have intereft.
4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever intereft or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppofite parties think fit to charge upon each other. Swift.
'Tis int'refl calls off all her fneaking trais. Pope. 5. Money paid for ufe; ufury.

Did he take intereft?
-No, not take interef; not, as you would fay,
Directly, int'ref; mark what Jacob did. Sbakefpcare.
It is a fad life we lead, my dear, to be fo teazed; paying intere/f for old debts, and ftill contracting new ones. Arbuthno 6. Any furplus of advantage.

With all fpeed
You fhall have your defires with interef.
Sbakefpeare.
To Interfére. v. n. [inter and ferio, Latin.]

1. To interpofe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceftors in converfation, as never
to interfere with party difputes in the ftate. Scuift.
2. To clafh; to oppofe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may interfere. Smalridse's Serm.
3. A horfe is faid to interfere, when the fide of one of his fhoes frrikes againft and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg againft another, and ftriking off the fkin. Farricr's Dict.
Inte'rfluent. adj. [interfluens, Lat.] Flowing between.
Air may confift of any terrene or aqueous corpufcles, kept
fwimming in the interfuent celeftial matter. Boy/e.
Interfu'lgent. adj. [inter and fulgens, Latin.] Shining between.
Interfu'sed. adj. [interfufus, Latin.] Poured or fcattered between.

The ambient air wide interfus' $d$,
Embracing round this florid earth.
Milton.
Interja'cency. n.f. [from interjacens, Latin]

1. The act or ftate of lying betwcen.

England and Scotland is divided only by the intrrjacency of the Tweed, and fome defert ground.

Hale.
2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, forms,
Thoars, and every interjacency irregulates. Brown's I 'ulg. Err.
Interja'cent. adj. [interjacens, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The fea itfelf muft be very broad, and void of little iffands interjacent, elfe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ferveth. Raleigh.

Through

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be feen diftinety, which would not at all be feen through other parts of the olafies, where the air was interjacent. Newton's Opt. Interjection. n. $\int$. [interjecition, Fr. interjectio, Latin.]

1. A part of fpeech that difcovers the mind to be feized or affected with fome paffion: fuch as are in Englifh, O! alas! $a b$ !

Clarke's Lat. Gram.
Their wild natural notes, when they would exprefs their paffions, are at the beft but like natural interjecitions, to difcover their paffions or impreffions. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
2. Intervention; interpofition; act of fomething coming between; act of putting fomething between.
Laughing caufeth a continued expulfion of the breath, with the loud noife which maketh the interjection of laughing. Bacon. I'nterim. $n \int$. [interim, Latin.] Meantime; intervening time.

I a heavy interim fhall fupport,
By his dear abfence.
Shakespeáre's Otbello.
One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this intcrim comes a torrent that wafhes away neft, birds, and all.

L'Eflrange.
In this interim my women afked what I thought. Tatler. Interjo'in. adj. [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

## So felleft foes,

Whofe paffions and whofe plots have broke their fleep; To take the one the other, by fome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, fhall grow dear friends,
And interjoin their iffues. Sh, Shakefp. Coriolanus.
Inte'riour. adj. [interior, Lat. interieur, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not fuperficial.

The fool-multitude, that chufe by fhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' interisur.
Shakefpeare.
The groffer. parts, thus funk down, would harden and conflitute the interiour parts of the earth.

Burnet.
Mutual
Interkno'wledge. n.f. [inter and knowledge.]
Mutual knowledge.

All nations have interknowledge one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by ftrangers that come to them.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
To Interla'ce. v.a. [entrelaffer, French.] To internix; to put one thing within another.
Some are to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets.

Hooker.
Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambaffadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwife interlaced, in their conference, the purpofe of their mafter to match with the daughter of Maximilian.

Bacon's Henry VII.
They acknowledged what fervices the had done for the commonwealth, yet interlacing fome errors, wherewith they feemed to reproach him.

Hayward.
Your argument is as ftrong againft the ufe of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where interlaced with dialogue. Dryden.
Interla'pse. n.f. [inter and lapfe.] The flow of time between ally two events.
Thefe dregs are calcined into fuch falts, which, after a fhort interlapfe of time, produce coughs.

Harve
To Interla'rd. v. a. [entrelarder, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat ; to diverfify lean with fat.
2. To interpofe; to infert between.

Jefts fhould be interlarded, after the Perfian cuftom, by ages young and old.

Carew
3. To diverfify by mixture:

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the Englifh laws, and a tranfcript of them, though mingled and interlarded with many particular laws of their own, which altered the

- features of the original. Hale's Laws of England.

4. Pbilips has ufed this word very harhly, and probably did not underfand it.

They interlard their native drinks with choice
Of ftrongeft brandy.
Pbilips.
To Interléave. v.a. [inter and leave.] Tochequer abook by the infertion of blank leaves.
To Interli'ne. v.a. [inter and line.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by interlining Latin and Englifh one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther.
2. To correct by fomething written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wcalthy at the fmall expence of figning,
With a wet feal, and a freh interlining. Dryden's fuven.
Three things render a writing fufpected: the perfon producing a falfe inftrument, the perfon that frames it, and the interlining and rafing out of words contained in fuch inftruments.

The mufe invok'd, fit down to write,
Agliffe's Parergon.
Blot out, correct, and interline.
Swift.
Interlinea'tion. n. $\int$. [inter and linention.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in fo diminutive a manner, with fuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hefitations.

Swift.
chains
To Interli'Nk. v. a. [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures caufes us to enter into the fubject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory : thefe are two chains which are interlinked, which contain, and are at the fame time contained.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
Interlocu'tion. n. f. [interlocution, Fr. interlocutio, Latin.]

1. Dialogue ; interchange of fpeech.

The plaineft and the moft intelligible rehearfal of the pralms they favour not, becaufe it is done by interlocution, and with a mutual return of fentences from fide to fide. Hooker.
2. Preparatory proceeding in law. 3 an intermediate act before final decifion.

Thefe things are called accidental, becaufe fome new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by interlocution.

Ayliffe's Parergon.
Interiócutori. n. f. [inter and loquor, Latin.] Dialogift; one that talks with another.

Some morofe readers fhall find fault with my having made the interlocutors compliment with one another. Boyle.
Interlócutory y. adj. [interlocutoire, Fr. inter and loquor, Lat.]

1. Confifting of dialogue.

When the minifter by exhortation raifeth them up, and the people by proteftation of their readinefs declare he fpeaketh not in vain unto them ; thefe interlcutory forms of feech, what are they elfe but moft effectual, partly teftifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?

Hosker.
There are feveral interlocutory difcourfes in the holy Scriptures, though the perfons fpeaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to.

Fiddes's Sermons.
2. Preparatory to decifion.

To Interlópe. v.n. [inter and loofen, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the adyantage that one fhould gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to foreftall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is defired to leave off this interloping trade, or admit the knights of the induftry to their fhare. Tatler. Interlóper. $n$. $\int$. [from interlope.] One who runs into bufinefs to which he has no right.
The fwallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an interloper upon the fpider's right; than the fpider was upon the fwallow's. $\therefore$ : L'Efrange. Interlu'cent. adj. [ interlucens, Latin.] Shining between.
I'NTERLUDE. no [inter and ludus, Latin.] Something plaid at the intervals of feftivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there mult fometimes be mafques, and revels, and interludes. . Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

The enemies of Socrates hired Arifophanes to perfonate him on the ftage, and, by the infinuations of thofe interludes, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. Gov. of the Tongue.

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes;
When monarch reafon: fleeps, this mimick wakes. Dryden. Interlu'ency. $n: \int$. [interluo, Latin.] Water interpofited; interpofition of a flood.

Thofe parts of Afia and America, which are now disjoined by the interluency of the fea; might have been formerly contiguous.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Interlúnar.: $\} a d j$. [inter and luna, Lat.] Belonging to the
Interlu'nary. $\}$ time when the moon, about to change, is , invifible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and prenilunary exemptions.

Brown
The fun to me is dark,
And filent as the moon,
When the deferts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.
Miton.
Interma'rriage. n. $\int$. [inter and marriage.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Becaufe the many alliances and intermarriages, as well. as the perfonal feuds that happen among fo fmall a people, might obftruct the courfe of juftice, they have always a foreigner for this employ.

Addifon on Italy.
To Intermárry. v.n. [inter and marry.] To marry fome of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry.

Swift.
To Interméddle. v.n. [inter and meddle.] To interpofe officiouly.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to intermeddle with foreign fates, and declare themfelves protectors general of Catholicks. Bacon

Seeing the king was a fovereign prince, the emperor fhould not intermeddle with ordering his fubjects, or directing the affairs of his realm.

Hayward.

There were no ladies, who difpofed themfelves. to intermeddle in bufinefs.
To Interme'dile v. a [entremefier, French] Clarendon. mix; to mingle. This is perhaps mifprinted for intermelled. Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuoufnefs of Belphrebe.

Spenfer. INTERME'DDLER. n.f. [from intermeddle.] One that interpofes officioufly; one that thrufts himfelf into bufinefs to which he has no right.
There's hardly a greater peft to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and bufy intermeddlers. L'Eftrange. Our two great allies abroad, and our fock-jobbers at home, direct her majefty not to change her fecretary or treafurer, who, for the reafons that thefe officious intermeddlers demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the leaft truft.

Shall faucy intermeddlers fay,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punifh? A. Pbillips. Intermédiacy. n. $f$. [from intermediate.] Interpofition; intervention. An unauthorifed word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the intermediacy of the columella.
Intermédial. adj. [inter and medius, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.
The love of God makes a man temperate in the midft of feafts, and is active enough without any intermedial appetites. Taylor. A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the intermedial Spaces he is careful to drefs it. Evelyn's Kalendar.
Intermédiate. adj. [intermediat, Fr. inter and medius, Lat.] . Intervening; interpofed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the moft refrangible rays excite the fhorteft vibrations for making a fenfation of a deep violet, the leaft refrangible the largeft for making a fenfation of deep red, and the

- feveral intermediate forts of rays, vibrations of feveral intermediate bigneffes, to make fenfations of the feveral intermediate colours?

Newton's Opt.
An animal confifts of folid and fluid parts, unlefs one fhould reckon fome of an intermediate nature as fat and phlegm. Arb.

Thofe general natures, which ftand between the neareft and moft remote, are called intermediate.
Interme'diately. adv. [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.
To Interméll. v. a. [entremefler, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. By occafion hereof many other adventures are intermelled, but rather as accidents than intendments. Spenfer.
Intr'rment. n.f. [inlerment, French; from inter.] Burial; fepulchre.
Intermigra'tion. n.f. 「intermigration, Fr. inter and migro, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, fo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

1. I) Men have a flange variety in colour, ftature, and humour;
$\because$ and all arifing from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of accefs, mutual intercourfe, and poffibility of intermigrations. $z^{\prime}=$ :Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Intérminabie. adj. [interminable, Fr. in and termino, Latin.] Immenfe; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' interminable, $\quad \therefore$
And tie him to his own prefcript. Milton's Agonifes.
Intérminate. adj. [interminate, Fr. interminatus, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.
L... . Within a thicket I repos'd; when round

I I ruffed up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a fleep interminate. Chapm. Odyl.
Intermina'tion. n.f. [intermination, Fr. infermino, Latin.]
© Menace ; threat.
The threats and interminations of the Gofpel, thofe terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive thofe brutifi creatures who will not be attracted.

Decay of Piety.
To Intermi'ngle. v. a. [inter, and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to put fome things amongft others.

The church in her liturgies hath interningled, with readings .. out of the New Teftament, leflons taken out of the law and $\therefore$ prophets.

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares Hooker His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, mani-
feftly known and feen by all men, do grow intermingled with good corn:

Hooker.

## My lord fhall never reft:

Ill intermingle every thing he does
With Caffio's fuit.
Sbakefpeare's Othello.
Here failing fhips delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and intermingled temples rife.
To Intermíngle. v. $n$. To be mixed or incorporated Pope. Intermission. n.f. [intermifion, Fr. intermiffo, Lat.]

1. Ceflation for a time ; paufe; intermediate fop.

Came a recking pof,
Deliver'd letters, fpight of intermiffi:n,
Which prefently they read.
Shakefp. King Lear
I count intermifion alnioft the fame thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a fort new. Bacon.

The water afcends gently, and by intermiffons; but it falls continuately, and with force.

The peafants work on, in the hotteft part of the day, with. out intermilfion.
2. Intervenient tine.

## But gentle heav'n

Cut fhort all intermifion: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myfelf
Shakefp
3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their intermifion do win to themfelves a kind of grace-like newnefs

Ben. Fohnjon.
4. The fpace between the paroxyfms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reft; paufe of forrow.

Reft or intermiffion none I find. Aititon.
Intermi'ssive. alj. [from intermit.] Coming by fits; not continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, inftead of eyes,
To weep their internifive miferies. Shake $/ \hat{p}$. Henry VI.
I reduced Ireland, atter fo many intermifive wars, to a perfect paffive obedience. Howel's England's T'eurs.
As though there were any feriation in nature, or juftitiums imaginable in profeffions, whofe fubject is under no intern. iffive but conftant way of mutation, this feafon is commonly termed the phyficians vacation. Brown's V'ulgar Errours.
To INTERM1'T. v.a. [interniito, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature fhould intermit her courfe, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the obfervation of her own laws.

Run to your houfes, fall upon your knees;

- Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague

That needs mult light on this ingratitude. Slsakefpeare. His mifled, lafcivious fon,
Edward the fecond, intermitted fo
The courfe of glory.
Daniel's Civ. War.
The fetting on foot fome of thofe arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of thofe arts which were long before practifed, though intermitted and interrupted by war.

Certain Indians, when a horfe is Hale's Origin of Mankind. leap down, gather any thing from the'ground, and immediately leap up again, the horfe not intermitting his courfe. Wilkins. Speech intermitted, thus begap.

Milton
We are furnithed with an armour from heaven of firmnefs; but if we are remifs, or fuffer, ourfelves to be perfuaded to lay by our arms, and intermit our guard, we may be furprifed.

Rigers's Sermors.
To Intermít. v.n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxyfms. Ufed of fevers.
Intermi'titent. adj. [intermittent, Fr. intermitiens, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to thofe durable pains, Thort intermittent or fwift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into confumptions. Harv. To Intermíx. v.a. [inter and mix.]. To mingle; to join; to put fome things among others.

Her perfuafions fhe intermixed with tears, affirming, that She would depart from him. ... Harward. Reveal
To Adam what fhall come in future days,
As I fhall thee enlighten: intermix
My cov'nant in the woman's feed renew'd. Miit. Par. Lo, A.
In yonder fpring of rofes, intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to redrefs 'till noon.
Milton.
I doubt not to perform the part of a juft hiftorian to my = royal mafter, without intermixing with it any thing of the poet.

Dryden.
To Intermíx. v.n. To be mingled together.
Intermíxture. n. f. [inter and mixtura, Latin.]

1. Mafs formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, leave perfons much unfatisfied whether the fubfances they produce be truly the hypoftatical principles, or only fome intermixtures of the divided bodies with thofe employed.
2. Something additional mingled in a mafs.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an intermixture of levity and folly.

Bacon's Henry VI.
Intermu'ndane. adj, [inter and mundus, Latin.] Subfifting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vaft diffances between thefe great bodies are called intermundane faces; in which though there may be fome fluid, yet it is fo thin and fubtile, that it is as much as nothing. Locie. Intermu'ral. adj. [inter, muralis, muyus, lat] Lying between walls.

Ainfuorth.
Intermu'tual. adj. [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper.

A folemn oath religioufly they take,
By internutual vows protefting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forfake
So good a caufe.
Daniel's Civil If ar.
Inte'rn. adj. [irternc, French; internus, Latin.] Inward; inteftine; not foreign.
The midland towns are moff flourifhing, which thews that her riches are intern and domeflick.

Howci:
INTERNAL.

INTERNAL. adj. [internu;, Latin.]
I. Inward; not external.

That ye fhall be as gods, fince I as man,
Internal man,, is but proportion meet. Miit. Par. Lof.
Myfelf, my confcience, and internal peace. Milton. Bad comes of fetting our hearts upon the flape; colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the internal excellence and virtue of them.

L'Eftrange.
If we think moft mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no fuch intel nal vencration for good rules.
2. Intrinfick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honeff; to confider not only the internal rectitude of our actions in the fight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or fufpicion of evil. Rogers.
Intérnally. adv. [from internal.]
I. Inwardly.
2. Mentally ; intellectually.

We are fymbolically in the facranient, and by faith and the fpirit of God internal'y united to Chrift.

Taylor.
Internécine. adj. [internecinus, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual deftruction.

Th' Egyptians worfhip'd dogs, and for
Their faith made internecine war.
Hudibras, p. i.
Internécion. n. f. [intcinecion, French; internecio, Latin.] Maffacre; flaughter.
That natural propenfion of felf-love, and natural principle of felf-prefervation, will neceffarily break out into wars and
inernecions.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
inernecions. Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Internu'vcio. n.f. [internuncius, Latin.] Meffenger between two parties.
In ierpelia'tion. n. f. [interpelation, Fr. interpellatio, Lat.] A fummons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial interpelation is fufficient.

Ajliffe's Parergon.
To INTE'RPOLATE. v: a. [intcrpoler, Fr. interpolo, Latin.]

1. To foift any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in poffeffion of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as fome think, interpolated by him for that purpofe.

Pope.
2. To renew ; to begiin again; to carry on with intermiffions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themfelves feems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the firft moveable, partly interpolated and interrupted.

Hale.
That individual hath neceflarily a concomitant fucceffion of interpolateid motions;-namely, the pulfes of the heart, and the fucceffive motions of refpiration.

Hale.
Interpola'tion. n.f. [interpolation, Fr. from interpolate.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the fituation of fome of the Latin verfes, and made fome interpolations. Cromwell to Pope.
Interpoi. A'tor. n. $\int$. [Latin; interpolateur, Fr.] One that foifts in counterfeit paffages.

You or your interpolator ought to have confidered. Swift. Interpo'sal. n.f. [from interpofe.]

1. Interpofition; agency between two perfons.

The interpofal of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean difcourfe, may feem to take away my choice.

South's Sermons.
2. Intervention.

Our overfhadowed fouls may be emblemed by crufted globes, whofe influential emiffions are intercepted by the interpojal of the benighting element.

Glanv. Scepf.
To IN TERPO'SE. v. a. [interpono, Latin; interpóer, Fr.]

1. To thruft in as an obftruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do interpofe themfelves
Betwixt your eyes and night. Shakefp. Yulius Cafar.
Death ready ftands to interpofe his dart. Milton.
Human frailty will too often interfofe itfelf among perfons of the holieft function.

Swift.
2. To offer as a fuccour or relief.

The common father of mankind feafonably interpofed his hand, and refcued miferable man out of the grofs ftupidity and fenfuality whereinto he was plunged.

Vodward.
3. To place between; to make intervenien

Some weeks the king did honourably interpofe, both to give fpace to his brother's interceffion, and to fhow that he had a conflidt with himfelf what he fhould do. Bacon.
To Interpo'se. v. $n$.

1. To mediate: to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, interpofes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almoft againft any hypothefis.
INTERPO'SER. n. f. [from interpofe.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make hafte; but 'till I come again,
No bed fhall ere be guilty of my ftay;
No reft be interfofer 'twixt us twain.
Shakeffeare.
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

Interposi'tion. n.f. [interiofiion, Fr. interpofitio, Lat. from interpofe.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the interpofition of the magiftrate was more neceffary to fecure the honour of religion. Atterbury's Sermons.
Though warlike fucceffes carry in them often the evidences of a divine interpofition, yet are they no fure marks of the divine favour.

Atterbury.
2. Mediation ; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interpofition of their common protectors.

Addifon.
3. Intervention; ftate of being placed between two.

The nights are fo cold, frefh, and equal, by reafon of the intire interpofition of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. Raleigh.
She fits on a globe that ftands in water, to denote that ihe is miffrefs of a new world, feparate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interfoffition of the fea. Addif. 4. Any thing interpofed.

A fhelter, and a kind of thading cool
Interpofiticn, as a Summer's cloud. Milt. Paradife Regain'd. To INTE'RPRET. v. a. [interpreter, French; interpretor, Lar.] To explain ; to tranflate ; to decipher ; to give a folution; to clear by expofition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be interpreted a thing perplex'd
Beyond felf-explication.
Shakef. Cymbeline.
You fhould be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to interfret
That you are fo. Shakefp. Macbeth.
He hanged the chief baker, as Jofeph had interpreted to them.

Gen. xl. 22
Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could interpret them unto him.

Gen. xli. 8.
An excellent fpirit, knowledge, and underftanding, interpreting of dreams, and Thewing of hard fentences, and diffolving of doubts, were found in the fame Daniel:- Dan. v. 12. Hear his fighs, though mute!
Unfkifful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
Inte'rpretable. adj. [from interpret.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable : thefe fingularities are interpretable from more innocent caufes.

Collier.
Interpreta'tion. n. $\int$. [interpretation, Fr. interpretatic, Lat. from inter/ret.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' interfretation of full time,
May fhew like all yourfelf. Shakef. Coriolanus.
Look how we can, or fad or merrily,
Interpretation will mifquote our looks. Sbakep. H.IV.
2. The fenfe given by an interpreter; expofition.

If it be obfcure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, conftraineth no man, which ftandeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardeft and worft interpretation that their words can carry. Hooker.
The primitive Chriftians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted thefe predictions, and the marks by which the Meffiah would be difcovered; and how the Jewifh doctors, who fucceeded him, deviated from the interpretations of their forefathers.

Addifon.
3. The power of explaining.

We befeech thee to profper this great fign, and to give us the interpretation and ufe of it in mercy.

Bacon.
Intérpretative. ady. [from interpret.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apofolick were fufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwork againft hereticks, the rejecting their additions may juftly be deemed an interpretative fiding with herefies.

Hammond.
Intérpretatively. adv. [from interpretative.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provifion the Almighty interpretatively fpeaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnifhed world:

Ray on the Creation.
Inte'rpreter. n. $\int$. [interprete, Fr. interpres, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expofitor; an expounder.

What we oft do beft,
By fick interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worft, as oft,
Hitting a groffer quality, is cry'd up
For our bett act
Shakeppeare's Henry VIII
In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confufed mafs, and fo it is underftood by interpreters, both Hebrew and Chriftian. Burnet.
We think moft mens adions to be the interfreters of their thoughts.

Locke.
2. A trannator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the fame faith as an interpreter.
Fanhbaw.
How fhall any man, who hath a genius for hiftory, undertake fuch a work with firit, when he confiders that in an age or two he fiall hardly be underfood without an interpreter. Swift.

Interpu'nction.

Interpu'nction. n.f. [interpinnctio, Fr. intersungo, Latin.] Pointing between words or fentences.
INTERRE'GNUM. n. $\int$. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceffion of another.

Next enfu'd a vacancy,
Thoufand worfe paffions than poffefs'd
The interregnum of my breaft:
Blefs me from fuch an anarchy!
Cowley.
He would fhew the queen my memorial with the firf opportunity, in order to have it done in this interregnum or fufpenfioin of title.

Swift.
.] Va-
 cancy of the throne.
The king knew there could not be any interreign or fufpenfioi of title.

Bacon's Henry VII.
To Tnter rógate. v.á. [interrogo, Lat. interroger, Fr.] To examine; to queftion.
To Intérrogate. v.n. Toafk; to put queftions.
By his inftructions touching the queen of Naples, it feem$e$ th he could interrogate touching beauty. Bacoon's Henry VIII. His proof will eafily be retorted by interrogating, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God.

Hammond's Fundamentals.
Interroga'tion. n.f. [interrogation, Fr. interrogatio, Lat.] 1. A queftion put ; an enquiry.

How demurely foever fuch men may pretend to fanctity, that interrogation of God preffes hard upon them, fhall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?

Government of the Tongue.
This variety is obtained by interrogations to things inanimate; by beautiful digreffions, but thofe fhort. Pope.
2. A note that marks a queftion : thus? as, Does fob ferve God for nought?
Interrógative. adj. [interrogatif, Fr. interrogativus, Lat.] Denoting a queltion; expreffed in a queftionary form of uords. Interrógative. n. $\int$. A pronoun ufed in afking queftions: as, who? what? which? whether?
INTERRO'GATIVELY. adv. [from interrogative.] In form of a queftion.
Interrogat tor. n. f. [from interrogate.] An afker of quef-
Intensrogatory. n.f. [interrogatoire, French.] A queftion; an enquiry.
He with no more civility, though with much more bufinefs that thofe under-fellows had fhewed, began in captious mannee to put interrogatories unto him.

Nor time, nor place,
Will ferve long interrogatories. Shakepeare's Cymbeline.
What earthly name to interrogatories
Can tafk the free breath of a facred king. Shakeffeare. The examination was fummed up with one queftion, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the laft dreadful interrogatory. Addifon.
Interrógatory. adj. Containing a queftions expreffing a queftion.
To Interrúpt. v. a. [interrompre, Fr. intertuptus, Lat.]

1. To hinder the procefs of any thing by breaking in upon it.

- Like interrupted waters, Rage doth rend

What they are ufed to bear. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus. He might fecurely enough have engaged his body of horre agaiuft their whole inconfiderable army, there being neither tree nor bufh to interript his charge. Clarendon, b, ii.
This motion of the heavenly bodies feems partly uninterrupted, as that of the firft moveable interpolated and interrupted.
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpofition.

Anfwer not before thou haft heard the caufe; neither interrupt men in the midft of their talk.
To divide ; to feparate.
Seeft thou what rage
Tranfports our adverfary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyfs wide interrupt, can hold. Milton.
Interrúptediy. adv. [from interrupted.] Not in continuity; not without ftoppages.

The incident light that meets with a groffer liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or elfe reflected more or lefs interriptedly than they would be, if the body had been unmoiftened.

Boyle on Colours.
Interru'pter. n. f. [from interrupt.] He who interrupts.
Interru'pision. n. f. [interruption, Fr. interruptio, Latin.]

1. Interpofition; breach of continuity.

Places fevered from the continent by the interruption of the fea.

Hale's Original of Mankind.
2. Intervention ; interpofition.

You are to touch the one as foon as you have given a Atroke of the pencil to the other, left the interruption of time caufe you to lofe the idea of one part. Dryden's Dufrefnoy. 3. Hindrance ; ftop; let; obftruction.

Bloody England into England gone,

- Ocerbeaning interruption, fpite of France.

Shakefpeare.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when cuftom has made it familiar, it will be difpatched without refting or interruption in the courfe of our reading. Locke.
Amidft the interruptions of his forrow, feeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.

Addijon's Spect. No. 164.
Intersca'pular. adj. [inter and fapula, Latin.] Placed between the fhoulders.
To Intersci'nd. v. a. [inter and findo, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. DiEt.
To Interscri'be. v. a. [inter and fcribo, Lat.] To writé between.
Intersécant. adj. [interfecans, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.
To INTERSE'CT. v.a. [interfeco, Lat.] To cut ; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds fo ftand in their pofition of pronenefs, that the oppofite joints of neighbour legs confift in the fame plane; and a line defcendiug from their navel interfects at right angles the axis of the earth. Brown.
Excited by a vigorous loadftone, it will fomewhat deprefs its animated extreme, 'and intirfecz the horizontal circumference.

Brown's Vulsar Errours, b. ii.
To Interséct. v. n. Tò meet and crofs each other.
The fagittal future ufually begins at that point where thefe lines interject. Wifeman's Surgery. Intersécition. n.f. [interfectio, Lat. from ̈̈nterfect.] Point where lines crofs each other.

They did fpout over interchangeably from fide to fide in forms of arches, without any interfection or meeting aloft, becaufe the pipes were not oppofite. Wotton's Architecture.

The firf ftar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very interfection, which is now elongated, and moved eaftward twenty-eight degrees. : Brown.

Ships would move in one and the fame furface; and confequently mult needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interfection of crofs ones.
To'INTERSE'RT. v.a. [interfero, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may interfert a fhort philofophical fpeculation, the depth of the fea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs.

Brerewood on Languages.
Intersértion. n. $\int$. [from interfert.] An infertion, or thing inferted between any thing.
Thefe two interfertions were clear explications of the apofle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. Hammond.
To Interspérse. v.a. [interfperjus, Lat.] To fcatter here and there among other things.
'The poffibility of a body's moving into a void fpace bèyond the utmoft bounds of body, as well as into a void fpace inter/perfed amongft bodies, will always remain clear. Locke.
It is the editor's intereft to infert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to inter $\int$ perfe there additions in fuch a manner, that fcarce any book can be bought without purchafing fomething unworthy of the author.

Swift.
Interspérsion. n. f. [from interfperfe.] The adt of fcattering here and there.

For want of the interfperfon of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. Interstéllar. adj. [inter and Aellar, Lat.] Intervening between the flars.

The interftellar fky hath fo much affinity with the far, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the ftar.
ar, that

- Bacon. I'NTERSTICE. n. $\int$. [interflitium, Lat. interffice, Lat.].
I. Space between one thing and another.

The fun fhining through a large prifm upon a comb placed immediately behind the prifm, his light, which paffed through the interfices of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their interficess, and feven teeth together with their interffices took up an inch in breadth.

Newton's Opticks.
The force of the fluid will feparate the fmalleft particles which compofe the fibres, fo as to leave vacant interfices in thofe places where they cohered before. Arbutbnot.
2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the interffices of time which ought to be between one citation and another. Ayliffe's Parergon. Intersti'tial. adj. [from interffice.] Containing interftices. In oiled papers, the interffitial divifion being actuated by the acceffion of oil, becometh more tranlparent. Brown. Interte'xture. n. f. [intertexo, Latin.] Diverfification of things mingled or woven one among another.
To Intertwine. \}v.a. [inter and twine, or twij $/$.] To unite To Intertwist. $\}$ by twifting one in another.

Under fome concourfe of thades,
Whofe branching arms thick intertwin'd might fhield
Fron dews and damps of night his fhelter't head. Milton.
3

## 1 NT

I'nterval. n. f. [intervall, Fr. intervallum, Latin.]

1. Space between praces; interftice; vacuity; fpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant fpace.

With any obfacle let all the light be now fopped which paffes through any one interval of the teeth, fo that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will fee the light of the reft of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

Neruton's Opticks.
2. Time paffing between two affignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punick war, was a very bufy period at Rome; the intervals between every war heing fo fhort.
3. Remiffion of a delirium or diftemper.

Though he had a long illnefs, confidering the great heat with which it raged, yet his intervals of fenfe being few and fhort, left but little room for the offices of devotion. Atterb.
To Interve'ne. v. n. [intervenio, Lat. intervenir, Fr.] To come between things or perfons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

## While fo near each other thus all day

Our tafk we chufe, what wonder, if fo near,
Looks intervene, and fniles. Milton's Par. Lof, b. ix. Efteem the danger of an action, and the poffibilities of mifcarriage, and every crofs accident that can intervene, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. Taylor.
Interve'ne. $n$. f. [from the verb.] Oppofition, or perhaps interview. A word out of ufe.
They had fome fharper and fome milder differences, which might eafily happen in fuch an intervene of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they fwayed. Wotton.
Intervénient. adj. [interveniens, Lat. intervenant, French.] Intercedent; interpofed ; paffing between.

There be intervenient in the rife of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. Bacon's Nat. Hift. No. ro4.
Many arts were ufed to difculs new affection: all which notwithfanding, for I omit things intervenient, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleafure to be fworn his fervant.

Wotton.
Interve'ntion. n. f. [intervention, Fr. interventio, Latin.]

1. Agrency between perfons.

God will judge the world in righteoufneis by the interventicn of the man Chrift Jefus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.

Atterbury's Serinons.
2. Agency between antecedents and confecutives.

In the difpenfation of God's mercies to the world, fome things he does by himfelf, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of fuch inftruments as he has appointed.
3. Interpofition; the fate of being interpofed

Sound is fhut out by the intervention of that laxe membrane, and not fuffered to pafs into the inward ear. Holder. Tolntervért. v.a. [interverito, Lat.] To turn to another courfe.
The duke interverted the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. Wotton. Intervíew. n. f. [entrevue, French.] Mutual fight ; fight of each other. It is commonly ufed for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the paffions of former enmity being allayed, we fhall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love fhew ourfelves each towards other the fame, which Jofeph and the brethren of Jofeph were at the time of their interview in Egypt.

His fears were, that the interviewu betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
England and France migit, ehrough Shakefp. Henry VIII
Breed him fome prejudice.
Such happy interview, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loft, fongs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming fymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.
To Intervólve. v.a. [intervolvo, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Myftical dance! which yonder ftarry fphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Refembles neareft; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, intcruolv'd, yet regular,
Then moft, when moft irregular, they feem. Milton.
To Interwéave. v. a. preter. interwove, part. paff. interwoven, interwove, or interweaved. [inter and weave.] To mix one with another in a regular texture ; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hofpitable covert nigh Of trees thick intervooven. At laft

Milton's Par. 'Loft, b. ii.
Words interwove with fighs found out their way. Milton.
I fat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honeyfuckle.
None
Can fay here nature ends, and art begins, Can ray here nature ends, and like th' clements, and born like twins,
But mixt

## 1 NT

So interweav' $d$, fo like, fo much the fame:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. Dentain:
The proud theatres difclofe the fcene;
Which interwover Britons feem to raife,
And fhow the triumph which their fhame difplays. Drydein. He fo intervecaves truth with probable fiction; that he puts a pleafng falacy upon us.

Dryden.
It appeared a vaft ocean planted with iflands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and intervoven with a thoufand little fhining feas that ran among them. Addijon's Spect.

It is a confution of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which lie fo mixt and interwoven with one another, as to look like a natural wilderners. Speciat.
The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures; without implanting in their natures a moft ardent defire; interwoven in the fubftance of their firitual natures, of being reunited with himfelf. Cbeyne's Pbil. Principles.

I do not altogether difapprove the interveaviing texts of fcripture through the ftyle of your fermon. Swift's Mifcel:
To Interwish. v.a. [inter and wifb.] To wifh mutually to each other.

The venom of all ftepdames, gamefter's gall;
What tyrants and their fubjects interwifh,
All ill fall on that man. Donne.
Inte'stable. adj. [inteffabilis, Latin.] Difqualified to make a will.

A perfon excommunicated is rendered infamous and inteftable both actively and paffively. Ayliffe's Parergon. Inte'state. adj. [intefat, Fr. inteftatus, Latin:] Wanting a will; dying without will.

Why fhould calamity, be full of words?
-Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy fucceeders of inteflate joys,
Poor breathing orators of miferies. Shakefp. Ricbard III.
Prefent punifhment purfues his maw,
When furfeited and fwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath ; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, intefate death. Dryden's Jurvenals
Inte'stinal. adj. [intefinal, Fr. from inteffine.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the inteffinal tube, affecting a ftraight inftead of a firal cylinder. Arbuth.
INTE'STINE. arj. [intefin, Fr. intefinus; Latin.]
I. Internal ; inward; not external.

Of thefe inward and inteftine enemies to prayer, there are our paft fins to wound us, our prefent cares to diffract us; our diftempered paffions to diforder us, and a whole fwarm of loofe and floating imaginations to moleft us: Duppa.

Intefine war no more our paffions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage.
2. Contained in the body.

Intefline ftone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-ftruck madnefs. Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.
A wooden jack, which had almoft
Loft, by difufe, the art to roaft,
A fudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new intefine wheels.
Swift's Mifcel.
3. Domeftick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly ufed in the following example of Shakefpeare: perhaps for mortal and inteftine fhould be read mortal internecine.

Since the mortal and inteffine jars
'Twixt thy feditious countrymen and us;
It hath in folemn fynods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverfe towns. Shake $/$ peare. But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To thefe intefine difcords put an end. Dryden's Ovid. She faw her fons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful feries of inteftine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and difhoneft fcars.
Pope.
Inte'stine. n. S. [inteffinum, Lat.' intefine, Fr.] The gut; the bowel : moft commonly without a fingular.

The intefines or guts may be inflamed by an acrid fubftance taken inwardly.

Arbutbnot on Diet.
To INTHRALL. v.a. [in and thrall.] To enflave; to fhackle; to reduce to fervitude. A word now feldom ufed, at leaft in profe.

What though I be intbrall' $d$, he feems a knight,
And will not any way difhonour me. Shakefp. Henry VI.
The Turk has fought to extinguifh the ancient memory of thofe people which he has fubjected and inthrall' 6 . Raleigh.

Authors to themfelves in all
Both what they judge, and what they choofe; for fo
I form'd them free, and free they muft remain
Till they inthrall themfelves. Milton's Par. Lof, b. ii.
She foothes, but never can inthrall my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd. Prior.
Inthra'lment. n. $\int$. [from intbrall.] Servitude; flavery.
Mofes and Aaron, fent from God to claim
His people from inthralment, they return
With glory, and fpoil, back to their promis'd land. Milton's Par. Lof.

To Inthrone. v.a. [in and throne.] To raife to royalty; to feat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity intbron'd,
Shines o'er the reft.
Thomfon's Summer, l. 395.
I'itimacy. n. f. [from intimatc.] Clofe familiarity.
It is in our power to confine our friendfhips and intimacies to men of virtue. Ragers's Sermons.
I'NTIMATE. adj. [intimado, Spanifh; intimus, Lat.]
I. Inmoft ; inward; inteftine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From intimate impulfe, and therefore urged on
The marriage. Milton's Agonift. l. 22 I.
Fear being to intimate to our natures, it is the ftrongeft bond of laws.

Tillot fon's Sermons
2. Near; not kept at diffance.

Mofes was with him in the retirements of the mount, re ceived there his private inftructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate admiffion. South's Sermons. Familiar ; clofely acquainted.

United by this fympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.
Rofcommon.
I'ntimate. n. .f. [intimado, Spanifh; intime, French ; intimus, Latin.] A familiar friend ; one who is trufted with our thoughts.
The defign was to entertain his reafon with a more equal converfe, affign him an intimate whofe intellect as much correfponded with his as did the outward form. Gov. Tongue.
To I'ntimate. v.a. [intimer, French; intimare, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the filver colour of other mercuries, but green. Boyle.
The names of fimple ideas and fubftances, with the abfract ideas in the mind, intimate fome real exiftence, from which was derived their original patern.
${ }^{\text {' }} \mathrm{T}$ is the divinity that flirs within us;
'Tis heav'n itfelf that points out an hereafter,
Arid intimates eternity to man.
I'ntimately. adv. [from intimate.]
Clofely; with intermixture of parts.
The fame œconomy is obferved in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be affimilated. 2. Nearly ; infeparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rife from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more effential to us, and more intimately united with us. Addifon's Spect. N ${ }^{\circ}$. 219 .
3. Familiarly;' with clofe friendfhip.

Intima'tion. n. f. [intimation, Fr. from intimate.] Hint ; obfcure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him ftrictly obferve the firft ftirrings and intimations; the firft hints and whifpers of good and evil that pafs in his heart.

Soutb's Sermons.
Of thofe that are only probable we have fome reafonable intimations, but not a demonftrative certainty. Woodward. Befides the more folid parts of learning, there are feveral little intimations to be met with on medals. Addifon.
I'ntime. adj. Inward; being within the mafs; not being external, or on the furface; internal.
As to the compofition or diffolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intime application of the agents, water hath the principality and excers over earth.
To Intímidate. v. a. [intimider, French; in and timidus,
Lat.] To make fearful; to daftardize ; to make cowardly. Now guilt once harbour'd in the confcious breaft, Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.
INTI'RE. n. . [integer, Lat. entier, French; better written entire, which fee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undimi-
nifhed ; broken. nifhed ; broken.
The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick focieties of men, belongeth fo properly unto the fame intire focieties, that for any prince to exercife the fame of himfelf, and not either by exprefs commifion immediately and perfonally received from God, or elfe by authority derived at the firft from their confent upon whofe perfons he impofes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. Hooker.
In TI'RENESS. $n$. $\int$. [from intire; better entirenefs.] Wholenefs; integrity.

So fhall all times find me the fame:
You this intirene/s better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you ftill.
I'nto. prep. [in and to.]
. Noting entrance with regard to place.
If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the fite it held, how much more may education, being a conftant plight and inurement, induce by cufton good habits into a reafonable creature. Wotton
To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a
living creature, fathion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put into them a living foul.
Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it. Woodward's Nat. Hift
Acrid fubftances, which pafs into the capillary tubes, muft irritate them into greater contraction. Arbutbnot on Aliments,
2. Noting penetration beyond the outfide, or fome action which reaches beyond the fuperficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. Pope.
2. Noting a new fate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a caufe.
They have denominated fome herbs folar and fome lunar, and fuch like toys put into great words. Bacon.
Compound bodies may be refolved into other fubftances than fuch as they are divided into by the fire. Boyle.
A man muft fin himfelf into a love of other mens fins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him fo far. South.

Sure thou art born to fome peculiar fate,
When the mad people rife againft the ftate,
To look them imto duty; and command
An awful filence with thy lifted hand. Dryden's Perfius.
It concerns every man that would not triffe away his foul, and fool himfelf into irrecoverable mifery, with the greateft ferioufnefs to enquire into thefe matters. Tillot fon.
He is not a frail being, that he fhould be tired into compliance by the force of affiduous application. Smalridge. In hollow bottoms, if any fourtains chance to rife, they naturally fpread themfelves into lakes, before they can find any iffue.

Addifon on Italy.
It would have been all irretrievably loft, was it not by this means collected and brought into one mafs. Woodward.
Why are thefe pofitions charged upon me as their fole author ; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perfon of virtue. Atterbury. It is no ways congruous, that God fhould be always frightening and aftonirhing men into an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence.

Atterbury's Sermons
A man may whore and drink himfelf into atheifm; but it is impoffible he fhould think himfelf into it. Bentley.
Intólerable. adj. [intolerabilis, Lat. intolerable, Fr.]
I. Infufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.
If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreafonable. Taylor.

His awful prefence did the croud furprize,
Nor durft the rafh feectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confefs'd him born for kingly fway, So fierce, they flafh'd intolerable day.

Dryden.
Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the fame ftudy long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the fame clothes is to a court lady.

Locke.
From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God.
Broome.
2. Bad beyond fufferance.

INTO'LER ABLENESS. $n$. $\int$. [from intolcrable.] Quality of a
thing not to be endured.
Intólerably. adv. [from intolerable.] To a degree beyond endurance.
Intólerant. adj. [intolerant, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moifture affects human bodies with one clafs of difeafes, and too great drynefs with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of exceffes. Arbutb.
To Intomb. ข. a. [in and tomb.] To inclofe in a funeral monument ; to bury.
What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours ufed about the bodies of the dead, after which cuftom notwithftanding our Lord was contented that his own moft precious blood fhould be intombed.

Hooker, b. i.
Is't night's predominance or the day's fhame,
That darknefs does the face of earth intomb. Shakefpeare.
Mighty hero's more majeftick Mhade's,
And youths intomb' $d$ before their father's eyes. Dryder. To I'NTONATE. v. a. [intono, Lat.] To thunder. Dicf. Intona'tion. n. f. [intonation, Fr. from intonatc.] The aft of thundering. To Intóne. v.n. [from intong, or rather from tone; intonner, French.] To make a flow protracted noife.

So fwells each wind-pipe; afs intones to afs
Harmonick twang. Pope's Dunciad, b. ii.
ToIntórt. v.a. [intortuo, Lat.] To twift; to wreath; to wring.
The brain is a congeries of glands, that feparate the finer parts of the blood, called animal fpirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal varioully intorted and wound up together. Arbuth.

With rev'rent hand the king prefents the gold, Which round th' intorted horns the gilder roll'd.

To INTO XICATE. v.a. [in and toxicum, Latin.] To inebriate ; to make drunk.
The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicateth; and age doth profit rather in the powers of underAtanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. Bacon As with new wine intoxicated both,
They fwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to fcorn the earth. Milton's Par. Lofl, b. ix
My early miftrefs, now my ancient mufe,
That ftrong Circean liquor ceafe $t$ ' infufe,
Wherewith thou didf intoxicate my youth. Denbam. What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not feen equall'd, if not exceeded by fome intoxiated zealots?

Decay of Piety.
Others, after having done fine things, yet fpoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are fo intoxicated with an earneft defire of being above all others, that they fuffer themfelves to be deceived.

Dryden's Dufiefnoy.
Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to firituous Jiquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itfelf; for no fruit taken crude has the intoxicating quality of wine.

Arbuthnot.
Intoxica'tion. n. f. [from intoxicate.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the flate of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did fo burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was cvery where elfe detected. Bacon.

Whence can this proceed, but from that befotting intoxication which verbal magick brings upon the mind. South.
Intráctable. n. $\int$. [.ntractabilis, Lat. intraitable, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent ; fubborn; obftinate.

To love them who loves us is fo naturai a paffion, that even the moft intractable tempers obey its force. Rogers.
2. Unmanageable ; furious.

By what means ferpents, and other noxious and more intractable kinds, as well as the more imocent and ufeful, got together. Woodward's Nat. Hiff. p. iii.
InTRA'CTABLENESS. n.f. [from intractable.] Obftinacy; perverfenefs.
Intra'ctably. adv. [from intractable.] Unmanageably; ftubbornly.
IntranQurlity. n. $\int$. [in and tranquility.] Unquietnefs; want of reft.

Jactations were ufed for amufement, and allay in conftant pains, and to relieve that intranquility which makes men impatient of lying in their beds.

Temple.
Intra'nsitive. v.a. [intranfitivus, Latin.]
[In grammar.] A verb intranfitive is that which fignifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, curro, I run.
Intransmu'table. adj. [in and tranfmutable.] Unchangeable to any other fubftance.

Some of the moft experienced chemifts do affirm quickfilver to be intranfmutable, and therefore call it liquor æternus.

Ray on the Creation.
To Intréasure. v.a. [in and trcafure.] To lay up as in a treafury.

There is a hiftory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obferv'd, a man may prophefy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their feeds
And weak beginnings he intreafured. Shakefp. Henry IV
To Intre'nch. \%. $n$. [in and trancher, French.]
I. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I defire my feepter fhould intrench on God's fovereignty, which is the only king of men's confciences. K. Charles. That crawling infect, who from mud began, Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man Durft he, who does but for my pleafure live, Intrench on love, my great prerogative. Dryden's Aureng We are not to intrench upon truth in any converfation, but leaft of all with children.
2. To break with hollows.

His face
'Deep fcars of thunder had intrencb' $d$, and care Sat on his faded cheek. Milton's Par. Loft, b. i
3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were intrencbed in their canp.
Intrenchant. adj. [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shake/peare, is thus explained by one of his editors: The intrenchant air means the air which fuddenly encroaches and clofes upon the face left by any body which had paffed through it. Hanmer. I believe Shakespeare intended rather throughefs the idea of indivifibility or invulnerablenefs, and derived intrenchant, from in privative, and trencher, to clit ; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only inftance in which Shakefpeare confounds words of active and pafive fignification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivifible.

As eafy may'f thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen fword imprefs, as make me bleed. Shake $p$ p. Intre'nchment. n. $\int$. [from intrench.] Fortification with a trench.
Intrépid. adj. [intrepidé, Fr. intrepidus, Latin.] Fearlefs; daring ; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of fulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. Thomjon. Intrepi'dity. n.f. [intrepidité, Fr.] Fearleffnefs; courage; boldnefs.
I could not fufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of thefe diminutive mortals, who durf venture, to walk upon my body, without trembling. Gulliver's Travels.
Intrépidly. alv. [from intrepid.] Fearlefly; boldly; daringly.
He

He takes the globe for the fcene; he launches forward intrepidly, like one to whom no place is new. Pope.
I'NTRICACY. n. $\int$. [from intricate.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.
The part of Ulyffes in Homer's Odyfley is much admired by Ariftotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the fubtilty of his behaviour. Addifon.
I'NTRICATE. adj. [intricatus, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obfcure.

Much of that we are to fpeak may feem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obfcure, dark, and intricate. Hooker. His ftile in writing was fit to convey the moft intricate bufinefs to the underftanding with the utmoft clearnefs.

Addifon.
To I'ntricate. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in ufe.

Alterations of firnames have fo intricated, or rather obfcured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.

Camden.
I'ntricately. adv. [from intricate.] With involution of one in another ; with perplexity.
That variety of factions, into which we are fo intricately engaged, gave occafion to this difcourfe. Swift. I'NTRICATENess. n.f. [from intricate.] Perplexity; involution ; obfcurity.

He found fuch intricatenefs, that he could fee no way to lead him out of the maze.

Sidney.
INTRI'GUE. n. f. [intrigue, French.]
I. A plot; a private tranfaction in which many parties are engaged: ufually an affair of love.
Thefe are the grand intrigues of man,
Thefe his huge thoughts, and thefe his vaft defires. Flatman. A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and intrigue, to a rich widow. Addifon's Gurrd. The hero of a comedy is reprefented victorious in all his intrigues.

Swift. intrigues.

Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
And narriage grown a money league.
2. Intricacy; complication. Little in ufe.

Though this vicinity of ourfelves to ourfel : us the full profpect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantace to know ourfelves, than to know other things without us. .Hale's Originat. of Mankind.
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranfaction;
As thefe caufes are the beginning of the action, the oppofite defigns againft that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greateft part of the poem.
To Intrígue. v. n. [intriguer, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private defigns.
Intríguer. n. f. [intrigueur, Fr. from intrigue.] One who bufies himfelf in private tranfactions; one who forms plots; one who perfues women.

I defire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. Addifon.
Intríguingly. adv. [from intrigue.] With intrigue; with fecret plotting.
INTRI'NSECAL. adj. [intrinfecus, Lat. intrinfeque, French. This word is now generally written intrinfical, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; folid; natural ; not accidental ; not merely apparent.

Thefe meafure the laws of God not by the intrinfecal goodnefs and equity of them, but by reluctancy and oppofition which they find in their own hearts againft them. Tillot fon.

The near and intrinfecal, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itfelf. Bentley's Sermons. 2. Intimate ; clofely familiar. Out of ufe.

He falls into intrinfecal fociety with Sir John Graham, who diffuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court.

Wotton.
Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance intrinfecal with him, or at leaft admitted to his melancholy hours. Wotton.

Intrinsecally.

Intri'nsecaily, alu. [from intrinfecal.]

1. Internally ; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing abfolutely and intrinfecally evil. South. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinfecally and folidly valuable.

Prior.
2. Within; at the infide

In his countenance no open alteration; but the lefs he fhewed without, the more it wrought intrinfecally. Wotton. If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itfelf acquire it again; nor till it be thruft by fome other body from without, or intrinfecally moved by an immaterial felf-active fübitance that can pervade it.
Intri'nsick. adj. [intrinfecus, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinfick goodnefs confifts in accordance, and fin in contrariety to the fecret will of God, as well' as to his revealed. Hammond's Fundamentals.
2. Not depending on accident ; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, ftrictly taken; that is, a man's intrinfick; this, his current value. Grew.

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more fhall its intrinfick worth proclaim.
Prior.
Beautiful as a jewel fet in gold, which, though it adds little to intriufick value, yet improves the luftre, and attraals the eyes of the beholder.

Rogers's Sermons.
Intri'nsecate. adj. [This word feems to have been ignorantly formed between intricate and intrinfecal.] Perplexed; entangled.

Such finiling rogues as thefe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain
Too intrinfeciate t' unloofe.
Shakeff. King Lear. Come, mortal wretch,
With thy fharp teeth this knot intrinficate
Of life at once un, ie. Shike $\sqrt{p}$. Antony and Cleopatra.
To INTRODU'CE. v. a. [introduco, Lat. introduire, Fr.]

1. To conduct or ufher into a place, or to a perfon.

Mathematicians of advanced fpeculations may have other ways to introcluce into their minds ideas of infinity. Locke. 2. To bring fomething into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whofoever is able to reclaim, he fhall introlluce a new way of cure, preferving by theory as well as praclice. "Brown's Vulgar Errour's, b. iv. An author who thould introduce a fport of words upon the ftage, would mpet with fimall applaufe.
3. To produce; to give occafion.

Whatfoever introduces habits in children, deferves the care and attention of their governors.

Locke on Education.
4. To bring into writing or difcourfe by proper preparatives.

Introdu'cer. $n$. $\int$. [introducteur, Fr. from introduce.]

1. One who cond ats another to a place or perfon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the carl of Effex I muft attribute to my - lord of Leicefter; but yet as an introducer or fupporter, not as a teacher. Wotton. It is commonly clarged upon the army, that the beaftly vice of drinking to excefs hath been lately, from their example, reftored antong us; but whoever the introducers were, they have fucceeded to a miracle.

Swift.
Introdu'ction. n. $\int$. [introduction, Fr. introductio, Latin.]
3. The act of conducting or ufhering to any place or perfon; the fate of being ufhered or conducted.
2. The att of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbifhop of Canterbury had purfued the introduction of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence.

Clarendon.
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

Introdu'ctive. alj. [introduclif, French; from introduce.] Serving as the means to fomething elfe.
The truths of Chrift crucified, is the Chriftian's philofophy, and a good life is the Chriftian's logick; that great infrumental introductize art, that muft guide the mind into the former.
former.
Introdu'ctory. adj. [from introduchus, Latin.] Previous; ferving as a means to fomething further.

This intraductory difcourfe itfelf is to be but an effay, not a book.

Boyle.
Intrográssion. n.f. [introgreffio, Latin.] Entrance; the nit of entering.
INirotit. $\tilde{n}$. $f$. [introit, French.] The begimning of the mafs; the beginning of publick devotions.
iiviromission. n. f. [intromiffio, Latin.]

1. The att of fending in.

If fight be caufed by intromifion, or receiving in the form of that which is feen, contrary fpecies or forns fhould be received confufedly together, which Ariftotle flhews to be abfurd.

Peacham on Drawing.
All the reafon that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general intromilfion of all fects and perfuafions into our communion, is, that thofe who fepaiate from us are fiff and obftinate, and will not fubmit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they fhould be taken away.
2. [In the Scottifh law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, be fall be brought to an account for his intromiffions with fuch an eftate.
To I'ntromit. v. a. [intromitto, Latin.] To tend in; to let in; to admit ; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.
Glafs in the window intromits light without cold to thofe in the room.

Holder's Elements of Speeib).
Tinged bodies and liquors reflect fome forts of rays, and intromit or tranfmit other forts. Newtm's Opt. To Introspe'ct. v. a. [introfpecius, Latin.] To take a view of the infide.
Introspe'ction. n.f. [from introfpect.] A view of the infide.

The actings of the mind or imagination itfelf, by way of reflection or introjpection of themfelves, are difcernible by man.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
I was forced to make an introppection into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own
imagination. imagination. Introvénient. adj. [intro and venio, Latin.] Entering; coming in.
Scarce any condition which is not exhaufted and obfcured, from the commixture of introvenient nations, either by commerce or conqueft.
To INT RU'DE. v. n. [intrudo, Latin] ${ }^{\text {Br }}$

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiffion.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to intrude where I am grac'd.
Shake/p.
The Jewifh religion was yet in poffeffion; and therefore that this might fo enter, as not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant from the fame hand of omnipotence.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friend hip
Intrudes on your repofe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of fuccers. Rowe's $\mathcal{F}$ a. Shore. Some thoughts rife and intrude upon us, while we fhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. IVatts. 2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worthipping of angels, intruding into thofe things which he hath not feen by his flefhly mind. Col. ii. 18.
To Intru'de. v. a. To force without right or welcome.
Not to intrude one's felf into the myfteries of government, which the prince keeps fecret, is reprefented by the winds fhut up in a buli-hide, which the companions of Ulyfies would needs be fo foolifh as to pry into. Pope.
NTRU'DER. n. $\int$. [from intrude.] One who forces himfer
Intru'der. n. $\int$. [from intrude.] One who forces himfelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

## And the hounds

Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,
Unmiannerly intruder as thou art! Shak. Titus Andronicus.
Go, bafe intruder! over-weening flave!
Beftow thy fawning fmiles on equal mates. Sbakefpeare.
They were but intruders upon the poffeffion, during the minority of the heir: they knew thofe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. Davies on lreland.

Will you, a bold intruder, never learn
To know your bafket, and your bread difcern? Diyden. She had feen a great variety of faces: they were all frangers and intruders, fuch as fhe had no acquaintance with. Loeke.
The whole fraternity of writers rife up in arms againft every new intruder into the world of fame. Addifon's Freebolder. Intru'sion. n. f. [intrufian, French; intrufio, Latin.]

1. The act of thrufting or forcing any thing or perfon into any
place or ftate. place or ftate.
It muft raife more fubftantial fuperftructions, and fall upor very many excellent ftrains, which have been juftled of by the intrufions of poetical fictions. Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The feparation of the parts of one body, upon the intrufion? of another, and the change from reft to motion upon impulfe, and the like, feem to have fome connection.
2. Encroachment upon any perfon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permifion.
I think myfelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath fomething emboldened me to this unfeafoned intrufinn; for they fay, if money go before, all ways do lic open.

Shakefpeare.
Frogs, lice, and flies, muft all his palace fill
With loath'd intrufion. Miton's Paradife Lof.
How's this, my fon? Why this intrufion?
Were not my orders that I fhould be private? Addif. Cato.
I may clofe, after fo long an intrufion upon your meditations.

Wake's Preparation for Death.
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be faid, I handle an art no way fuitable either to my employment or fortune, and fo ftand charged with intrufin and impertinency.
Tolntru'st. v. a. [in and truf.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any fecret commifion, or thing of value.

His majefy had a iolicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in fuch a manner, that none of the duke's officers were siztrujted with the knowledge of it. C'arendent.

Reccive my counfel, and fecurely move;
Intru/t thy fortune to the pow'rs above. Dryden's Fuven. Are not the lives of thofe, who draw the fword
In Rome's defence, intrufled to our care? Addif. Cato.
He compofed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to intryuft it to the hands of his confidant. Arbuthonot. Intuitron. n.f. [intuitus, intucor, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Ufed commonly of mental view; im= mediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had furely paffed for a mof malicious perfecutor; whereas God faw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that intuition had mercy on him.

Government of the Tonsue.
we know by a bare fimple
The truth of thefe propofitions we know by a bare fimple intuition of the ideas, and fuch propofitions are called felfevident.
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reafon, but inftantaneoufly accompanying the ideas which are its object.
All knowledge of caufes is deductive; for we know none by fimple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects; for the caufality itfelf is infenfible.

Difcourfe was then almoft as quick as intuition. Soub
He thicir fingie vitues did furvey,
By intuition in his own large brealt. Dryden.
Intu'itive. alj. [istuitivus, low Latin; intuitif, French.]

1. Scen by the nimd immediately without the intervention of reafon.

Immediate perception of the agreement or difagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we fee their agreement or difagreement ; this therefore is called intuitive knowledge.

Locke.
Thofe lofty flights of thought, and almoft intuitive perception of abffrufe notions, thofe exalted difcoveries of mathematical theorcms, we fometimes fee exiftent in one and the fame perfon.

Bentley.
2. Secing, not barely believing.

Faith, begimning here with a weak apprehenfion of things not feen, endeth with the intuitive vifion of God in the world to come.

Hooker.
3. Having the power of difcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghofly or immaterial natures, as fpirits and angels, is their intuitive intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodnefs of that object, which, with unipeakable joy and Jelight, doth fet them on work. Hooker.

The foul receives
Difcurfive or intuitive.
Milton.
Intui'tively. adv. [intuitivement, Frenchi.] Without deduction of reafon ; by immediate perception.

That our love is found and fincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good confcience, and $a^{\prime}$ faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, faving only the fearcher of all mens hearts, who alone intuitively duth know in this kind who are his. Hook. God Almighty, who fees all things intuitively, does not want logical helps.

Baker on Learning.
Intume'scence. $\}^{n}$ n. . [intumffeence, French; intumefco, Lat.] Intume'scency. $\}$ Swell; tumour; the act or ftate of fwelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or eafily moved, they varioully begin, continue, or end their intumefcencies.

Brown.
This fubterranean heat caufes a great rarefaction and intumefcence of the water of the abyfs, putting it into very great commotions, and at the fame time making the like effort upon the earth, occafions an earthquake. Woodward's Nat. Hiffory. Inturge'scence. n.f: [in and turgefio, Latin.] Swelling; the act or fate of fwelling.
Not by attenuation of the upper part of the fea, but inturgefencies caufed firft at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them.

Brown's Vulgar Err.
INTU'sE., n. f. [intufus, Latin.] Bruife.
To Intwine. v. a. [in and twine.]

1. To twif, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falfe, yet intivined with a true, that the fouls of men do never perif, abated the fear of death in them.
2. To incompass by circling round it

The veft and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs intwine. Dryaci. To INVA'DE. v. a. [invado, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hoftile entrance.

He will invade them with troops.
Hab. iii. 16
Should he invade any piart of their country, he would foon fee that nation up in arms. Knolles.
With dang'rous expedition they ine ade
Heav'n, whofe high walls fear no affault. Milton.

## Thy race in times to come

Shall fpread the conquefts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whofe afcending tow'rs fhall heav'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her flade.
Dryden's EEn

Encouraged with fuccefs, he invades tie province of philofophy.

Drjden
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring fhips, and men propliane,
Invade th inviolable main.
Dryden.
2. To attack; to affail; to aflault.

There faall be fedition among men, and invading one another; they thall not regard their kings. 2. Efdr. xv. 16 Thou think'ft 'tis much, that this contentious form Invades us to the fkin;- fo 'tis to thee
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The leffer is fearce felt.
Sbuakch. Kithg Lear.
3. To violate with the firft act of hoftility; to attack, not defend:

Your foes are fuch, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not invade. Dryden. Inváder. n. f. [from invado, Latin.]
I. One who enters with hoftility into the poffeffions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure netither durft they, as invaders, land in Ireland. Bacon. Their piety
In fharp conteft of battle found no aid
Againft invaders.
Milton's Paradife Loft.
That knowledge, like the coal from the aitar, ferves only to embroil and confurne the facrilegious invaders. Decay. of Piety. Were he loits the naked empire
Would 'oe a prey expos'd to all invaders. Denbam's Sopby.
The country about Attica was the moft barrèn of any in Greece, through which means it happenied that the natives were never expelled by the fury of invaders.

Secure, by William's care, let Britain ftand;
Nor dread the bold invader's hand.
Prior
Efteem and judgment with ftrong fancy join,
To call the fair invader in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all confpiring with the foe.

## 2. An aflailant

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The fubftance thercof was formerly comprifed in that uncompounded fyle, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders. Hamimond.
Invale'scence. n.f. [invalefco, Latin.] Strength; health; force.

DiEf.
INVA'LID. adj. [invalide, Fr. invalidus; Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

## But this I urge

Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to thew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. Milton:
To Inva'lidate. v.a. [from invalid.] To weaken; to det prive of force or efficacy.

To invalidate füch a confequence, fome things might be Specioufly enough alledged.
Tell a man, paffionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a fcore of witneffes of the fallhood of his miftrefs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's fhall invalidate all their teftimonies:"
Invalíd. n. $\int$. [Fr:] Orie difabled by ficknefs or hurts.
What beggar in the invalides,
With lamenefs broke, with blindnefs fmitten,
Wifh'd ever decently to die?
Invalidity. n.f. [in and validity; invalidité, French.]

1. Weaknefs ; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ftrength: This is no Englifh meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work thould be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, ficknefs, or invalidity; fhould want.
Inva'luabre, adj, [in and valuable.] Precious above val . tion; ineftimable.
The faith it produced would not be fo free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing.

Atterbury:
Inva'riable. adj. [in and variarus, Lat. invariabile, Fr.] Unchangeable; conftant.

Being not able to defign times by days, months, or years, they thought beft to determine thefe alterations by fome known and iniariable figns, and fucli did they conceive the rifing and fetting of the fixed ftars.

Brown's Vulg. Err:
The rulc of good and evil would not then appear uniform and invariable, but would feem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations.

Atterbury.
Inva'riableñess. n.f. [from invariable.] Immutability: conftancy.
Inva'riably. adiv. [from invariable.] Unchangeably; cons ffantly.

He, who fteers his courfe invariably by this rule, takes the fureft way to make all men praife him.
Inva'sion. n.f. [invafion, French; invafio, Latin.]

1. Hoffile entrance upon the rights or poffeffions of another; hoftile ericroachment.

We made an invafion upon the Cherethites, ISa.xxx.

Reafon finds a fecret grief and remorfe from every invafion that fin makes upon innocence, and that muft render the firft entrance and admiffion of fin uncafy.

South's Sermons.

## The nations of th' Aufonian thore

Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar
Of arm'd invafion, and embrace the war
Dryd. Enn.
William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it fhews at what diftance this invafion was from the two extremes.

Locke.
2. Attack of an epidemical diféafe.

What demonftrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its invafion and going off at certain feafons. Albutbnot. Inva'sive. adj. [from invade.] Entering hoftilely upon other mens poffeffions; not defenfive.
I muft come clofer to my purpofe, and not make more invafive wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country.

Let other monarchs, with invafive bands,
Leffen their people, and extend their lands;
By gafping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the defarts that their fwords had made. Arbutbnot.
Inve'ctive. n. S. [invective, Fr. invectiva, low Lat.] A cenfure in fpeech or writing; a reproachful accufation.

Plain men defiring to ferve God as they ought, but being not fo fkilful as to unwind themfelves, where the finares of glofing fpeech do lic to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear fo bitter invectives againft that which this church hath taught them to revererice as holy, to approve as lawful, and to obferve as behoveful for the exercife of Chriftian duty.

So defp'rate thieves, all hopelefs of their lives,
Breathe out inveefives'gainft the officers. 'Slakke. H. VI.
Cafting off the refpect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hottef, he fell to bitter invectives againft the French king.

Bacon's H. VII.
Whilft we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the invectives we make at their fuppofed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.

Deciay of Piety.
If we take fatyr, in the general fignification of the world,
for an invective, 'tis certain that 'tis almoft as old as verfe.
Dryd. Furv. Dedication.
Inve'ctive..adj. [from the noun.] Satirical; abufive.
Let him rail on; let his invective mufe
Have four and twenty letters to abufe.
Invéctively. adv. Satirically; abufively.
Thus moft invectively he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life; fwearing that we
Are meer ufurpers, tyrants.
Dryden.
o INVE'IGH. v. a. [inveho, Latin.] To Shake/peare. reproach.

I cannot blame him for inveigbing fo fharply againft the vices of the clergy in his age

Dryden.
He inveighs feverely againft the folly of parties, in retaining fcoundrels to retail their lyes.

Arbutbnot.
Inve'igher. n. f. [from inveigh.] Vehement railer.
One of thefe inveighers againft mercury, in a courfe of feven weeks, could not cure one fmall herpes in the face.

Wifeman's Surgery.
To INVE'IGLE. v. a. [invagliare, Ital. Minfhew; aveug!er, or cnaveugler, French, Skinner and 7unius.] To perfuade to fomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to feduce.

Moft falfe Dueffa, royal richly dight,
That eafy was to inveigle weaker fight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily fkill,
Too falfe and ftrong for earthly fkill or migh
Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him.
Yet have they many baits and guilefui fpells,
To inveigle and invite th' unwary fenfe
Of them that pafs unweeting by the way. Both right able
T'inveigle and draw in the rabble.

- Hudibras. Thofe drops of prettinefs, fcatteringly fprinkled amongft the creatures, were defigned to exalt our conceptions, not in-
veigle or detain our pafions.
Boyle.
I leave the ufe of garlick to fuch as are inveigled into the gout by the ufe of too much drinking. Temple.
The inveigling a woman, before fhe is come to years of diferetion, thould be as criminal as the feducing of her before the is ten years old.

Spectator.
Inve'tiler. in.f. [from inveigle.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being prefented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his inveigler. Sandys.
To INVENT. s. a. [inventer, French; invenio, Latin.]

1. To difcover ; to find out; to excogitate; to produce fomething not made before.

The fubfance of the fervice of God, fo far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reafon doth teach, may
not be invented of men, but muft be received from God himfelf.

By their count, which lovers books invent,
The fphere of Cupid furty years contains.
Spenfor.
Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devife, and thoufand ways invent
To feed her foolifh humour and vain jolliment. Fa. Queer. Woe to them that invent to themfelves inftruments of mufick.

Amos vi. 5.
We may invent
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemics.
Milton.
In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the moft apt mixture, for this ufe, that can be invented or thought upon.

Ray.
Ye fkilful mafters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late invented eyes.
But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had fet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd
Crecit.
The flip by help of a frew, inventrd by Archimedes, w:
launched into the water.
Arbutbmat.
2. To forge; to contrive falfely ; to fabricate.

I never did fuch things as thofe men have malicioufly invented againft me.

Sufan. xliii.
Here is a ftrange figure invented, againft the plain feufe of the words.
stilizingfect.
3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would invent as bitter fearching terms,
With full as many figns of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her lothfome cave.
Sbakefpeare.
Hercules's mieeting with pleafure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the firt dawnings of philofophy.

Addifon's Spectator.
4. To light on ; to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes fo glad:
Or Bacchus'merry fruit they:did invent,
Or Cybet's frantick rites have made them mad: Spenfer.
InVéNTER. n. $\int$. [from inventeur, French.]

1. One who produces fomething new ; a devifer of fomething not known before.

As a tranilator, he was juft; as an inventer, he was "rich.
2. A forger.

Invéntion. ni.f. [invention, French; intentio, Latin.]

1. Fiction.

O for a mufe of fire, that would afcend
The brighteft heaven of izvention! Shakef. H. V. Prol.
By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours lefs, but judgment more. Rofcommon. Invention is a kind of mufe, which, being poffefled of the other advantages common to her fifters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raifed higher than the reft. Dr, den. The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is invention.
2. Difcovery.

Nature hath provided feveral glandules to feparate this juice from the blood, and no lefs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late invention, and called ductus faliva'es.

Ray on the Creation.
3. Excogitation; act of producing fomething new.

Mine is th' invention of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I infipire.
Dryden.
4. Forgery

We héar our bloody coufins, not confeffing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With itrange invention.
If thou can't accufe,
Do it without invention fuddenly.
Sbakefp. Ma:beth.
Shakefp. Henry VI.
The thing invented.
The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial inventions.

Sidner.
Th' invention all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor mifs'd, fo eafy it feem'd
Once found, which yet unfound moof would have thought Impofible.

Milton's Parad. Loft.
Inve'ntive. alj. [inventif, Fr. from invent.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.
Thofe have the inventiveft heads for all purpofes, and roundoft tongues in all matters.

Afcharn's Schoolmafier.
As he had an inventive brain, fo there never lived any man
that believed better thereof, and of himfelf.
Ralcigh.
Reafon, remembrance, wit, inventive art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. Denhan:. That inventive head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The flecping guardians of the cafle flew.
The inventive god, who never fails his part,
Infpires the wit, when once he warms the heait. Dryder.

Invéntor. n.f. [imentor, Latin.]

1. A finder out of fomething new.

We have the flatue of your Columbus, that difcovered the Weft Indies, alfo the inventor of fhips: your Monk, that was the inventor of ordnance, and of gunpowder.

Bacon. Studious they appear
Of arts that polifh life; inventors rare
Unmindful of their maker. Milton's Paradife Lof.
Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be the inventor mifs'd.
Mi'ton.
Why are thefe pofitions charged upon me as their fole author and inventor, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any perfon of virtue? Atterli. 2. A contriver ; a framer. In an ill fenfe.

In this uphot, purpofes miftook,
Fall'n on th' inventors heads.
Shakef. Hamlet.
Invento'rially. adv. [from inventory, whence perhaps inventorial.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide inventorially, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory.
INVE'NTORY. n. f. [inventaire, French; inventarium, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. I found,
Forfooth, an inventory, thus importing,
The feveral parcels of his plate.
Sbakefp. H. VIII.
The leannefs that afflicts us, the object of our mifery, is as an inventory to particularize their abundance: our fufferings is a gain to then.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.
Whoe'er looks,

For thenfelves dare not go, s'er Cheapfide books, Shall find their wardrobe's inventory.

Donne.
It were of much confequence to have fuch an inerentory of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing fhould be wanting, fo nothing repeated on the other. Grewis Niufoum

In Perfia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the inventory of their goods and chattels; and it is ufual, when a man fells a bale of filk, to tofs half a dozen women into the bargain.

Stectator.
He gave me an invientory of her goods and eftate. Spectatcr.
To I'nventory. v.a. [inventorier, Fr.] To regifter; to place in a catalogue.
I will give out divers fchedules of my benuty: it fhall be in ventoried, and every particle and utenfil labell'd to my will. Slake. Twelfth Night.
A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeft poffeffions: the philofopher thought friends were to be inzentoried as well as goods. Gov. of the Torigue.
Inve'ntress. n.f. [inventrice, Fr. from inventor.] A fenale that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of leffer trades, hiftory and 'tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and inventrefles were deified. Burviet.

## Cecilia came,

Inventrefs of the vocal frame:
The fweet enthufiaft, from her facred ftore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds..
Dryden.
Inve'rse. adj. [inverfe, Fr. inverfus, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal : oppofed to direct. It is fo called in proportion, when the fourth term is fo much greater than the third, as the fecond is lefs than the firt ; or fo much lefs than the third as the fecond is greater than the firft.
Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is alway's in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an inverfe. duplicate proportion of the diftance.
Invérsion. n. f. [inverfion, Fr. inverfio, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, fo as that the laft is firft, and firft laft.
If he fpeaks truth, it is upon defign, and a fubtle inverfion of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
'Tis juft the inverfion of an act of parliament; your lordfhip firft figned it, and then it was paffed amongtt the lords and commons.

Dryden.
2. Change of place, fo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. v. a. [inverto, Latin.]

1. To turn upfide down ; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate inverted, fhall I humbly woo?
And fome proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my foorn?
Afk not the caufe why fullen Spring
So long deiays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter florms invert the year.
Poefy and oratory omit things cflential, and invert actions, to place every thing in the moft affecting light. Watts.
2. To place the laft firft.

## Yes, every poct is a fool;

By demonflration Ned can fhow it :
Happy, could Ned's inverted rule Prove cvery fool to be a poet.
To divert; to turn into another Accad of this convert or intervert is now commonly ufed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with inverting his treafures to his own private ufe, and having fecret intelligence with his enemies.

Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
InVr'RTEDLy. adv. [from inverted.] In contrary or reverfed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landrkip of the objects abroad, invertedly painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. Derbam's Pbrico-Theology. eye.
Do Inve'st. v.a. $\quad$ [invefir, Fr. invefio, Latin.]

1. To drefs; to clothe; to array. When it has two acculatives it has in or with before the thing.

Their gefture fad,
Inveft in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Prefented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghofts.
Thou with a mantle didft invef S.bakefp. Henry V. The rifing world of waters.

Milton.
Let thy eyes fhine forth in their full luftre;
Inveft them with thy lovelieft fmiles, put on
Thy choiceft looks.
Denbam's Sopby.
2. To place in poffeffion of a rank or office.

When we fanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to teftify that we make places of publick refort, that we inveft God himfelf with them, and tleat we fever them from common ufes. Hooker.
After the death of the other archbifhop he was inveffed in that high dignity, and fettled in his palace at Lambeth. Claren.
The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to thofe who are invefed with publick authority. Atter. 3. To adorn ; to grace.

Honour muft,
Not accompanied, imvefs him only ;
But figns of noblenefs, like ftars, fhall fhine
On all defervers.
Sbaképeare's Macbeth.
The foolifh, over-careful fathers for this engrofs'd
The canker'd heaps of fltong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to inveft
Shakefpeare.
Their fons with arts and martial exercifes.
Some great potenitate,
Or of the thrones above; fuch majeifly
Invefts him coming.

- Milt. Parad. Lof.

4. To confer ; to give.
ty between man and If there can be found fuch an inequality between man and body, it invefleth a right of government. Bacon.
5. To inclofe; to furround fo as to intercept fuccours or provifions: as, the enemy inv.fed the town.
Inve's tient. adj. [inve/fiens, Latin.] Cóvering; clothing.
The fhells ferved as plafims or moulds to this fand, which, when confolidated and freed from its invofficnt fhell, is of the fame fhape as the cavity of the fhell. Woodunard.
INve'stig able. adj. [from inveffignte.] To ke fearched out; difcoverable by rational difquifition.

Finally, in fuch fort they are invefigable, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. Hooker
In doing evil, we prefer a lefs good before a greater, the greatnefs whereof is by reafon inveftigable, and may be
known. known.
To INVE'STIGATE. v.a. [invefigo, Latin.] To fearch out ; to find out by rational difquifition.

Invefitigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. Holder of Speech. From the prefent appeararces invefigate the powers and forces of nature, and fiom thefe account for future obfervations. :Cbeyne's Pbil. Princ.
Investiga'tion. n. f. [invefigation, Fr. invefigatio, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are difcovered.

Not only the invefigation of truth, but the communication of it alfo, is often practifed in fuch a method as neither agrees precifoly to fynthetick or analytick.

Progreffive truth, the patient force of thought Invefigation calm, whofe filent powers Command the world.

Thomfon's Summer.
2. Examination

Your travels I hear much of: my own fhall never more be in a ftrange land, but a diligent inveftigation of my own territories: I mean no moré tránflations, but fomething domeftick, fit for my own country.
Inve'stiture. n. $\int$. [French.]

1. The right of giving poffeffion of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refufed to yield up to the pope the invefiture of bifhops, and collation. of ecclefraftical dignitics within his dominions.

Raleigh's Effays.
2. The act of riving poffeffion.

Invéstment. n. $\int$. [in and vefment.] Drefs; cloaths; garment ; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers, Not of that die which their invefliments thew. Shakef. Ham.

You, my lotd archbifhoy,
Whofe fee is by a civil peace maintained,
Whofe beard the filver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whofe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd
Whofe white invellments figure innocence,
The dove, and every bleffed fipirit of peace;
Wherefore do you fo ill tranllate yourfelf,
Out of the fpeech of peace, that bears fuch grace,
Into the harfh and boiftrous tongue of war? Sbak. H. IV. Inve'teracy. n. $\int$. [inveteratio, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obftinacy confirmed by time.
The inveteracy of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make ufe of all means for reducing them. Addifon. 2. [In phyfick.] Long continuance of a difeafe.

INVE'TERATE. alj. [invetcratus, Latin.]
I. Old; long eftablifhed.

The cuftom of Chriftians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who prefumed to violate fuch a cuftom by not obferving that thing; the very inveterate obfervation whereof was a law, fufficient to bind all men to obferve it, unlefs they could fhew fome higher law; fome law of Scripture, to the contrary.

Hooker.
It is an inveterate and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
2. Obftinate by long continuance.

It is not every finful violation of confcience that can quench the firit; but it muft be a long inveterate courfe and cuftom of finning, that at length produces and ends in fuch a curfed effect.

South's Sermons.
He who writes fatire honefly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyfician to the patient when he preferibes harfh remedies to an inveterate difeafe. Dryden.

Ir'a well-inflituted fate the executive power will never let abufes grow inveterate, or multiply fo far that it will be hard to find remedies.

Swift.
To Inve'terate. v. a. [inveterer, Fr. invetcro, Latin.] To harden or make obftinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a confummation to fuperftitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infufed and inveterated into mens minds.

Bacon.
Let not atheifts lay the fault of their fins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long cuftom and inveterated habit.

Bentley's Sermons.
Inve'terateness. n. f. [from inveterate.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obftinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, fo hath the inveteratenefs of his malice made him more ready in the execution.

Brown's. Vulg. Errours.
Neither the inveteratenefs of the mifchief, nor the prevalency of the faftion, fhall be any excufe for thofe who will not take care about the meaning of their words. Lacke.
Invetera'tion. n. f. [inveteratio, Latin.] The act of har-
dening or confirming by long continuance.
INVI'DIOUS. adj. [irvidiofus, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

- I fhall open to them the interior fecrets of this myfterious art, without impofture or invidious referve. Evelyn.

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more ufual fenfe.

Agamemnon found it an invidious affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Broome.
Not to be further tedious, or rather invidious, thefe are a few caufes which have contibuted to the ruin of our morals.

Swift.
INVI'DIoUSLY. adv. [from invidious.]
3. Malignantly; envioully.

The clergy murmur againft the privileges of the laity; the laity invidioufly aggravate the immunities of the clergy. Sprat. 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INvi'DIousness. n. f. [from invidizus.] Quality of provoking -envy or hatred.
To Invi'gorate. v.a. [in and vigour.] To endue with vigour; to Atrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The fpleen is introduced to invigorate the finifter fide, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. Brown. I have lived in a reign when the prince, inftead of invigorating the laws, or giving them their proper courfe, affumed a power of difpenfing with them.

Addijon.
No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightfome and invigorating principle, which fpurs him to action. Spectator. Chriftian graces and virtues they cannot be, unlefs fed, insigorated, and animated by a principle of univerfal charity.

Atterbury's Sermons.

> Gentle warmtl
> Difclofes well the carth's all teeming womb, Invigorating tender feeds.

Pbillips.
2. The fate of being invigorated.

I find in myfelf an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercife, in the very height of activity and incigora tion.
INVI'NCIBLE. adj. [invinib.'e, French; invinciliiis, Latin.] Infuperable; uneonquerable; not to be fubdued.
I would have thought her fpirits had been invincille againft all affaults of affection. Shakejicare.
Should he invade any part of their country, he would foon fee that invincible nation with their united forces up in arms. Knolles's Hiflory of the Turks.
The firit remains invincible. Miton.
That miftake, which is the confequence of invincible errour, fcarce deferves the name of wrong judgment. Locke.
If an atheift had had the making of himfelf, he would have framed a conftitution that could have kept pace with his infatiable luft, been invincible by intemperance, and have held out a thoufand years in a perpetual debauch. Bentley's Sermons.
Invi'ncibleness: n. $f$. [from invincible.] Unconquerablenefs; infuperablenefs.
Invincibly. adv. [from invincible.] Infuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearlefs in his righteous caufe;
And as ye have receiv'd, fo have ye done
Invincibly.
Milton.
Neither invitations nor threats avail with thofe who are invincibly impeded, to apply them to their benefit. Dec. of Piety.
INVI'OLABLE. adj. [inviolable, French; inviolabilis, Latin.]
I. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be fure, fhalt give account
To him who fent us, whofe charge is to keep
This place inviolable, and thefe from harm. Milt. Par. Lof.
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring fhips, and men prophane,
Invade the inviolable main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And pafs at will the boundlefs deep.
Dryden.
Ye lamps of heav'n! he faid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable fky !
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd.
Dryden's Err.
This birthright, when our author pleafes, muft and muft not be facred and inviolable.

Locke.
2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houfe of God, fhould make the bond of their love infoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable amity.

Hooker.
See, fee, they join, embrace, and feem to kifs,
As if they vow'd fome league inviolable. Shakefj. H. VI. 3. Infu'ceptible of hurt or wound. Th' inviolable faints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire.
Milton.
Invi'olably. aiv. [from invio!able.] Without breach; without failure.

The true profeffion of Chriftianity inviolally engages all its followers to do good to all men.

Spratt's Sermons
Meer acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converfed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. . Dryden.
Invi'olate. adj. [inviolate, Fr. inviolatus, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was ftill inviolate. Baccri's H. VII:
But let invilate truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendhip, truth prefer. Denbam. If the paft
Can hope a pardon, by thofe mutual bonds
Nature has feal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou haft ftill preferv'd inviolate
I beg thy pardon.
Denbam's Sopby.
My love your claim inviolate fecures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. Drydech's Aurengz. In all the changes of his doubtful flate,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept inviolate. Dryden.
I'nivious. adj. [invius, Latin.] Impaflable; untrodden.
If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue invious ways can prove
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too.

They may be demonftrated to be innumerable, fubftituting their fmalnefs for the reafon of their invifiti ity. Ray.
INVI'SIBLE. adj. [invifibic, Fr. invifibilis, 1, Linin.] Not perceptible by the fight; not to be feen.

He was invifible that hurt me fo;
And none invififle, but fpirits, can go.
Suiney.
The threaden fails,
Borne with th' incifibie and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd fea. Skrakif. H. V

## I N U

'Tis wonderful,
That an invifite inftinet fhould frame them To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught, Civility not feen from others.

Sbakefp. Cymbcline.
To us invifible, or dimly feen,
In thefe thy loweft works.
Milton.
He that believes a God, believes fuch a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a fpirit, and confequently that he is invifible, and cannot be feen. Tillot fon. It feems eafier to make one's felf invifible to others, than to make another's thoughts vifible to me, which are not vifible to himfelf.
Invi'sibly. adv. [from invifible.] Imperceptibly to the fight.

Age by degrees invifibly doth creep,
Denham.
To Invi'scate.' v.a. [in and vifcus, Latin.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.
The cameleon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and flimy extremity, whereby, upon a fudden emiffion, it invifcates and intangleth thofe infects. Brown.
Invita'tion. n. $\int$. [invitation, Fr. invitatio, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other anfwer'd with a lowly look,
And foon the gracious invitation took.
Dryden.
Invi'tatory. adj. [from invito, Latin.] Ufing invitation; containing invitation.
To INVI'TE. v. a. [invito, Latin; inviter, French.]

1. To bid; to afk to any place, particularly to one's own houfe, with intreaty and complaifance.
If thou be invited of a mighty man, withdraw thyfelf.
He comes invited by a younger fon. Miltin.
When much company is invited, then be as fparing as poffible of your coals.

Swift.
2. To allure; to perfuade

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of fuccefs might invite fome other choice.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nore. } \\
& \text { Nor art thou fuch }
\end{aligned}
$$

Created, or fuch place haft here to dwell,
As may not oft invite, though firits of heav'n,
To vifit thee
Milton's Paradije Loft, b. v.
The liberal contributions fuch teachers met with, ferved ftill to inryite more labourers into that work. Decay of Piety. Shady groves, that eafy fleep invite,
And after toilfome days a foft repofe at night. Dryd. Virgil. To Invi'te. v. $n$. [invito, Latin.] To afk or cail to any thing pleafing.

All things invite

## To peaceful counfels.

Milton.
Invi'ter. n. f. [from invite.] He who invites.
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, fuch as their inviters and encouragers moft fancied.

King Cbarles
Honour was the aim of the guefts, and intereft was the fcope of the inviter.

Smalridge's Sermons.
Wines and cates the table grace,
Pope's Odyf.
But moft the kind inviter's chearful face.
Invi'tingly. adv. [from inviting.] In fuch a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dref's up a temptation to look invitingly, the bufinefs is done.

Decay of Piety.
To Inu'mbrate. v. a. [inumbro, Latin.] To fhade; to cover with fhades.
Inu'nction. n. f. [inungo, inunezus, Latin.] The Dit. fmearing or anointing.
The wife Author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and fqueezes out an oily liniment, fit for the inunction of the feathers, and caufing their filaments to cohere. Ray.
In UNDA ${ }^{\prime}$ TIoN. n. $f$. [inundation, French; inundatio, Latin.]
l. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. Inurdation, fays Cowley, implies lefs than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That fhe fhould give her forrow fo much fway;
And in his wifdom haftes our marriage,
To ftop the inundation of her tears. Sbak. Rom. and Fulict.
The fame inundation was not paft forty foot in moft places; fo that although it deftroyed man and beaft generally, yet fome few wild inhabitants of the woods efcaped.

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, thall heave the ocean to ufurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rife
Above the higheft hills.
Milton's Paradife Loft, b. xi.
This inundation unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians.

Brown's Vulg. Errours.
Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and inundations near.
The hero next affail'd proud Doway's head,
And fipite of confluent inundations fprcad
With unexampled valour did fucceed.
Dryden.

Blackmore.

No fwelling izundation hides the grounde,
But cryftal currents glide within their bounds.
2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that inuridation of the Irifh were utterly wafted.

Spenjer.
; to $\mathrm{im}-$
To I'nvocatre. v.a. [inroco, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I invocate thy ghoft,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne, Shakef. Rich. IJI. If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, invocate his aid
With folemneft devotion.
Milton's Agonifites'
Here rather let me drudge, and carn my bread;
'Till vermin or the draff of fervile food
Confume me, and oft invocated death
Haften the welcome end of all my pains.s. Milton's Agonift. Invoca'tion. n. f. [invocation, Firench; invocatio, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer ufual to fignify even all the fer: vice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other caufe, as I fuppofe; but to thew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the namic of God doth not either prefuppofe or infer

Hooker.
2. The form of calling for the affiftance or prefence of any being:

## My invocation is

Honeft and fair, and in his miftrefs' name: Sbakrfo
The propofition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of invocation in half a line. .Wale.
I will ftrain myfelf to breath out this one invicatisn. Howel.
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.

Addifon on Italy:
I'Nvorce: $n$. $\int$. [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word envoyez, fend.] A cataloguc of the freight of a thip, or of the articles and price of goods fent by a factor.
To Invo'ke. v. a. [invoco, Latin'; invoquer, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray.to.
The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes. Sidney.
One peculiar nation to felect
From all the reft, of whom to be invok'd. Milton's $P$. Loff. The fkilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, invokes Apollo,
To make his hero and himfelf immortal. Prior
To Invo'rve, v.a. [involvo, Latin.]

1. To inwrap ; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a finged bottom all involu'd

## With ftench and fmoke.

… Milton:
No man could mifs his way to heaven for want of light ; and yet fo vain are they as to think they oblige the world by involving it in darknẹs.

In a cloud involv'd, he takes his fight,
Where Greeks and 'Trojaris mix'd in mortal fight:. Dryden: 2. To imply ; to comprife.

We cannot demonfrate thefe things $f 0$ as to fhew that the contrary neceflarily involues a contradiction. Tillo: Jon:
3. To entwift ; to join.

He knows his end with mine involv'd. Milton:
4. To take in; to catch.

The gath'ring number, as it moves alorig; Pope: Sin we fhould hate altogether ; but our hated of it may involve the perfon which we fhould not hate at all. Sprat:

One death involues
Tyrants and Aaves.
Thomfon's Summer: 5. To intangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is fo far from helping at all, that it only ferves the more to involve us in difficulties.
As obfcure and imperfect ideas often involve our reafon, fò do dubious words puzzle mens reafon: Lockc.
6. To complicate ; to make intricate.

Nitom.
Milton.
Some involv'd their fnaky folds.
yllogifm is of neceffary ufe, even to the lovers of truth;
Syllogifm is of neceffary ufe, even to the lovers of truth;
to fhew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or involved difcourfes.
7. To blend; to mingle together confufedly.

Earth with hell mingle and involve. Miltor.
Invo'tuntarily, adv. [from involuntary.] Not by choice; not fpontancounly.
INVO'LUNTARY. adj. [in and voluntarius, Latin; involontaire, French.]
I. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along;
Involves a vaft involuntary throng,
Who gently drawn, and ftruggling lefs and lefs,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confefs. Dunciad; b. iv.
2. Not chofen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, confequent to fuch command of the mind, is called voluitary; and whatfoever action is performed without fuch a thought of the mind, is called involuntary.

INW
But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my check 'th' involuntary tear.
Involu'rion. in. $\int$. [involutio, Latin.]
3. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ftate of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and caufes blended by mutual involutions.

Glanville's Scepf. c. 23 .
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raifed of the involution or membranous covering called the filly-how, fometimes found about the heads of children.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.
To Inu're. v.a. [in and ure.]

1. To habituate'; to make ready or willing by practice and cuftom; to accuftom. It had anciently with before the thing practifed, now to.
Becaufe they infift fo much, and fo proudly infult thereon, we muft a little inure their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this cafe accuftomed to ufe the felf-fame language with us.

Hooker, b. v.
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men therewith inured, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents.

Hooker, b. i. Л. 6.
That it may no painful work endure,
It to ftrong labour can itfelf inure.
Hubberd's Tale.
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured
to the mild and goodly government of the Confeffor. Spenfer.
-The forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the fharpeft fronts of the moft fierce.
Then cruel, by their fports to blood cnur'd
Of fighting beafts, and men to beafts expos'd.
Milton.
Our prompt obedience.
To inure

Our prompt obedience. Milton's Par. Lof, b.viii.
They, who had been moft inured to bufinefs, had not in their lives ever undergone fo great fatigue for twenty days together.

Clarendon, b. viii.
We may inure ourfelves by cuftom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. Addifon's Guard. $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} .102$.
2. To bring into ufe; to practife again.

The wanton boy was fhortly well recur'd
Of that his malady;
But he foon after frefh again inur'd
His former cruelty.
Spenfer.
Invirement. n. S. [from inure.] Practice; habit; ufe; cuftom; frequency.
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a fecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the fite it held, then how riuch more may education, being nothing elfe but a conftant plight and inurement, induce by cuftom good habits into a reafonable creature.

Wotton.
To INu'rn. v.a. [in and urn.] To intomb; to bury.
The fepulchre
Wherein we faw thee quietly inurn'd,
: Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
$\therefore$ To caft thee up again.
Sbake Tpean
Trojan dames inurn'd,
Amidft the tears of Trojan dames inurn'
And by his loyal danghters truly mourn'd.
y .
I
ape.
3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking inward we are fricken dumb; looking upward we fpeak and prevail.

Hooker, 6.v.
I'NWARD. adj.
I. Internal; placed not on the outfide but within.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himfelf all he may to yield equal juftice unto all, yet can there not but great abufes lurk in fo inzvard and abfolute a privilege. Spenfer.

He could not reft, but did his fout heart eat
And wafte his intuard gall with deep defpight. Fa. $2_{2}$
To each invard part
It fhoots invifible.
Milton:
Sicknefs, contributing no lefs than old age to the fhaking down this fcaffolding of the body, may dificover the inward fructure more plainly.
Pope.
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward fmiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;
But bent and inward to myfelf again
Perplex'd, thefe matters I revolv'd, in vain.
3. Intimate; domeftick

All my inward friends abhorred me.
Fob xix. Ig: 4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of reftlefs cares.
Shakespeare.
I'NWARD. $n$. $f$.

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this fenfe a fingular.

The invuards, and their fat, with incenfe frew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. Milton.
They efteem them moft profitable, becaufe of the great quantity of fat upon their invards. Mortimer's 'Hu/b.
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.

Sir, I was an invard of his; a fly fellow was the duke; and I know the caufe of his withdrawing. Sbake/peare. I'NWARDLY. adv. [from inzuard.]

1. In the heart ; privately.

That which inwardly each man fhould be, the church outwardly ought to tefify.

Hooker, b. v.
1 bleed inzvardly for my lord.
Shakefpeare.
Mean time the king, though intvardly he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd;
Attended by the chiefs. Dryden's Knight's $\dot{\text { Tale. }}$ In the parts within ; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Confume away in fighs, wafte inwardly
Shakefpeare.
Cantharides he preferibes both outwardly and inwardly.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. n. f. [from inward.] Intimacy; familiarity.
You know, my invaardness and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. Shakefpeare. To Inwe'ave. preter. intuove or intueaved, part. paff. inwove or inzvoven. [in and weave.]
I. To mix any thing in weaving fo that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of fundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail.
Spenfer.

## Down they caft

Their crowns, inwove with amaranth and gold. Milton.
And o'er foft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'Atry, ftiffen'd with inwoven gold. Pope's Ody Jey. 2. To intwine ; to complicate

Of thickeft covert was inwoven fhade. Milton's Par. Lof. To Inwo'od. v. a. [in and quood.] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, inwooded himfelf fo as the ladies
loft the marking his fportfulnefs. Sidney, b. ii.
To INWRA'p. v. a. [in and qurap.]
I. To cover by involution ; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and fpread her fubtil net,
Inwrapped in foul fmoak. Fairy ${ }^{2}$,uen, b. ii,
This, as an amber drop, inurats a
This, as an amber drop, inwraps a bee,
Covering difcovers your quick foul; that we
May in your through-flime front our hearts thoughts fee. $\}$
Donne.
2. To perplex ; to puzzle with difficulty or obfcurity.

The cafe is no fooner made than refolv'd: if it be made not inwraped, but plainly and perficuoufly. Bacon.
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples fhould not be crrap or inrap, from in and rap; rapio, Latin, to ravifh or tranfport.

This pearl the gave me I do feel't and fee't;
And though 'tis wonder that enwraps ne thus,
Yet 'tis not madnefs.
Shakefpeare's Twelf th Nigbt.
For if fuch holy fong
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. Milton.
Inwróvectr, adj. [in and wiought:] Adorned with work.

Cannus, reverend fir, went footing flow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet fedge,
Invurought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that fanguine flower infrrib'd with woc. Milton.

## To Inwre'athe, vi $a$. [in and wreathi] To furround as with

## 2 wreath.

Bind their refplendent locks inivrcatb' $d$ with beams.
Nor lefs the palm of peace innureathes thy brow. Miltont
JOB. n.f. [A low word now much in ufe; of which I cannot tell the etymology.]
2. A low mean lucrative bufy affair.

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

He was now with his old friends in the flate of a poor difbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning minifter after the $j o b$ is over. Arbutbnot.
No cheek is known to blufh, no heart to throb,
Save when they lofe a queftion, or a job. Pope.
Such patents as thefe never were granted with a view of being a job, for the intereft of a particular perfon to the damage of the publick.

Swift.
3. A fudden flab with a fharp inftrument.
o. Job. v.a.
x. To ftrike fuddenly with a fharp inftument.

As an afs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there fat jobbing of the fore.
2. To drive in a fharp inftrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave jobbing their bex. Tufer.
The work would, where a fmall irregularity of ftuff fhould
happen, draw or job the edge into the ftuff.
Moxon.
To Joв. च. in. To play the ftockjobber; to buy and fell as a broker.

The judge fhall job, the bifhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.
Pope.
Job's tears. n.f. An herb.
Ainf.
Jo'sber. n. f. [from job.]

So caft it in the fout in the publick funds,
So caft it in the fouthern feas,
And view it through a jobber's bill;
Put on what fipectacles you pleafe,
Your guinea's but a guinea flill.
Swift's Mifiel.
2. One who does chancework.

Jobbernotwe. r.f. [moft probably from jobbe, Fleminh, dull, and nowl, pnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's jobbernowls
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. Hudibras, $p$. iii Jo'ckey. n.f. [from fack, the diminutive of fobn, comes Fackey, or, as the Scotch, jockey, ufed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horfes.

1. A fellow that rides horfes in the race.

Thefe were the wife ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's jockies than on the poet himfelf. Addijon.
2. A man that deals in horfes.
3. A cheat; a trickih fellow.

To Jo'ckey. v. a. [from the noun.]
I. To juftle by riding againft one.
2. To cheat ; to trick.

JOCO'SE. adj. [jocofus, Latin.] Merry; waggifh; given to jeft.

If the fubject.be facred, all ludicrous turns, and jocofe or comical airs, fhould be excluded, left young minds learn to trife with the awful folemnities of religion.

Watts.
Joco'sely. adv. [from jocofe.] Waggifhly; in jeft; in game.
Spondanis imagines that Ulyffes may poffibly feeak jocofe-
Iy, but in truth Ulyfles never behaves with levity. Broome. Joco'sENESS.
Joco'siry. n. fo [from joccofe.] Waggery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or jocofity:

Brown's Vulgar Errouts, b. vii. JO'CULAR. adj. [jocularis, Latin.] Ufed in jeft; merry; jocofe; waggifh; not ferious.

Thefe jocular. flanders are often as mifchievous as thofe of deepeft defign. Government of the Tongue, $\int .5$.
The fatire is a dramatick poem ; the file is partly fe-
rious, and partly jocular.
Dryden.
Jo'cULARITY. n. J. [from jocular.] Merriment; difpofition to jeft.

The wits of thofe ages were fhort of thefe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perfift unalterably at the efforts of jocularity. Brown's Vulgar Errours; $b$. vii.
JOCU'ND. adj. [jocundus, Lat.] Merry ; gay; airy ; lively.
There's comfort yet ; then be thou jocund. Shakefpeare.
No jocund health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds fhall tell. Shakeppearc.
They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund muffick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.
Alexis fhun'd his fellow fwains
Their rural fports, and jocund frains.
Milton.
Pricr.

Jocu'ndli. adv. [from jocurnd.] Merrily; gaily.
He has no power of himfelf to leave ite; but he is ruined jocuundly and pleafantly, aidd damned according to his heart's defire.
To JOG. v.a. [fcbiocken; Dutch.] To puifh; to fiake by 3 fudden impulfe; to give notice by a fudden pulh.

Now leaps he upright, jogs me and cries, Do youi fee, Yonder weil-favour'd youth?
This faid, he jogg'd his good fleed nigher,
And fteet'd lim gently toward the fquire. Hudibras, p. i.
I was pretty well pleafed while I expected, till fruition jogged me out of my pleafing flumber, and I knew it was
but a dream. but a dream.
Sudden I org', Ulyfles; who was

Sudden I jogg'd Ulyffes; who was laid
Faft by my fide.
Pope's Odydey.
To Jog. v.n. To move by fuccuffation; to move with linall fhocks like thofe of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be jogging while your bioots are green: Shiakefpo Fog on, jog on the foot-path way;
And merrily heat the fille-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your fad tiires in a mile-a
Sbakiep. Winter's Tala.
Here lieth one; who did moff truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deftiny, never to rot
While hé might fill jog on and keep his trot. Miltort. Away they trotted togecher: but as they were jogging on, the wolf fy'd a bare place about the dog's nieck: L'Effrange:

Thus they jog on, ftill tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they mifcal reviving: Dyden.
Jog. n. $\rho$. [from the verb; ]

1. A pulh; a fight fhake; a fudden ifiterruption by a pufh of flake; a hint given by a pufh.
As a leopard was valuing himfelf upon his pairty-coloured fkin, a fox gave him a jog, and whifpered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outfide.
$L^{\prime} E$ frange.
Nick found the means to nip a , note into. Lewis's hands $s_{1}$ which Lewis as nily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a jog to warn him what he was about.

Arbuthnot. A letter when $I$ am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a jog,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but fweet Molly Mogg.
Suijfts Mifcolt
2. A rub; a frall ftop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaft jog or obftruction, fhould imprefs a motion on any, is incon:ceivable.

Glanville's Scepf:
Jo'gere. n. f. [from jog.] One who moves lieavily and dully.
They, with their fellow joggers of the plough. Drydeino To Jóggie. v.n. To fhake.

In the head of man, the bare of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is lefs danger of the two brains joggling, or flipping out of their place.
Jo'hnapple. n. $\rho$.
Derham.
A jobnapple is a good relifhed Tharp apple the Spring fol lowing, when moft othet fruit is fpent : they are fit for the cyder plantations.
cy Mortimer's Hufo
To Jorv. v. a. [joindre, French.]
I. To add onic to another in cointinuity
Wo unto them that join houfe to houre, that lay field to field.
Foin thern one to another into one flick. Ezeek. xxxvii. 17 .
The wall was joined together unto the half. Neb. iv. 6 . 2. To couple ; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and joining together its ideas, the mind has great power.

Lockr.
3. To unite in league or marriage,

One only daughter heirs my crown and fate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, not fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to join
With any native of the Aufonian line. Dryden's En.
4. To dafh together; to collide; to encounter.

When they joined battle, Ifrael was finiten. I Sam: iv. 23: They fhould with refolute minds fet down themfelves to endure, until they might join battle with their enemies.

Kinolles's. Hijf: of the Turks.
5. To affociate:

Go near, and join thyrelf to this chariot: AEts vii. 29 .
Thou fhalt not be joined with them iis burial. Ifa. xiv. 20.
6. To unite in one act.

Our beft notes are treàron to his fame,
Yoin'd with the loud applaufe of publick voice. Dryden:
Thy tuneful voice with nuimbers join,
Thy words will more prevail than mine.
Dryden.
7. To unite in concord.

Be peffectly joined together in the fame mind. 1 Cor. i. 10 . 8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'reft, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to joir no other head. Dryden's Auveng.

To Join. v.n.

1. To grow to ; to adhere ; to be continuous.

Juftus's houfe joined hard to the fynagoguc. Acts xviii. 7 .
2. To clofe ; to clafh.

Look you, all you that kifs my lady peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day.

Sbakefp. Henry IV. Here's the earl of Wilthire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles join'd.
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people?

Ezra ix. 14.

## 4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they join unto our enemies, and fight againft us. Exod. i. ro.
Let us make peace with him, before he join with Alexander againft us.
with Alexan-
I Mac. x. 4 .
Ev'n you yourfelf
Foin with the reft; you are arm'd againft me. Dryden.
Any other may join with him that is injured, and affift him in recovering fatisfaction.
Jo' INDER. n. f. [from join.] Conjunction; joining.
A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands. Shakefpeare.
Jo'rnér. \%. S. [from join.] One whofe trade is to make utenfils of wood joincd.
The people wherewith you plant ought to be fmiths, carpenters, and joiners.

Bacon's Effays.
It is counted good workmanfhip in a joiner to bear his hand curioully even.

Moxon's Mech. Exercife.
JO'INERY. n. $\int$. [from joiner.]
Foinery is an art whereby feveral pieces of wood are fo fit-
ted and joined together by ftrait lines, fquares, miters, or any bevel, that they fhall feem one entire piece. Moxon. Joint. n. $\int$. [junctura, Lat. jointure, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropfies and afthmas, and joint racking rheums. MAilton.
I continued well, till I felt the fame pain in the fame joint.
Temple.
2. Hinge ; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with fuch joints that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up clofe when they lifted; fo when they would, they might remain as difcovered and open-fighted as on horfeback. Sidney. 3. [In Joinery ; jointe, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are fhot, that is, plained.

Moxon.
4. A knot or commiffure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing up a joint of meat, it falls out of your hand.
6. Out of Joint. Luxated; flipped from the focket, or correfpondent part where it naturally moves.
Jacob's thigh was out of joint.
Gen. xxiii. 25.
My head and whole body was fore hurt, and alfo one of my arms and legs put out of joint.

Herbert.
7. Out of Joint. Thrown into confufion and diforder ; confufed; full of difturbance.

The time is out of joint, oh curfed fpight!
That ever I was born to fet it right.
Shakefpeare.
Joint. adj.

1. Shared among many.

## Entertair no more of it,

Than a joint burthen laid upon us all. Shakefpeare.
Though it be common in refpect of fome men, it is not fo to all mankind; but is the joint property of this country, or this parifh:

Locke.
2. United in the fame poffeffion: as we fay, jointbeirs or cobeirs, jointheireffes or cobeireffes.

The fun and man did ftrive,

- Joint tenants of the world, who fhould furvive.
-Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beaft joint tenant of the fhade.
Donne.
Pope.

3. Combined; acting together in confort.

On your joint vigour now,
My hold of this new kindom all depends. Milton.
In a war carried on by the joint force of fo many nations, France could fend troops. Addifon on the State of the War. To Joint. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy.

The times
Made friends of them, jointing their force 'gainft Cæfar. Shak. 2. To form many parts into one.

Againft the fteed he threw
His forceful fpear, which hiffing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood. Dryd. 3. To form in articulations.

The fingers are jointed together for motion, and furnifhed with feveral mufles.

Ray on the Creation.
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He joints the nerk ; and with a ftroke fo ftrong
The helm. Aios off; and bears the head along. Dryder.

Jo'inten. alj. [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commiffures.

The jointed herbage fhoots.
Pbilips.
Jo'inter. [from joint.] A fort of plane.
The jointer is fomewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its fole perfectly ftrait: its office is to follow the foreplane, and fhoot an edge perfectly ftrait, when a joint is to be fhot:

Moxon's Mech. Exercife. Jo'intily. adv. [from joint.]
I. Together; not feparately.

I began a combat firft with him particularly, and after his death with the others jointly. Silncy, b. ii.
Becaufe all that are of the church cannot jointly and equally work; the firft thing in polity required is a difference of perfons in the church.

Hooker, b. iii.
The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but defired they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to whom only it was due.

Addifon's Freeholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$. 49.
2. In a fate of union or co-operation.

His name a great example ftands, to thow
How ftrangely high endeavours may be bleft,
Where piety and valour jointly go.
Dryden.
Jo'intress. n. f. [from jointure.] One who holds any thing in jointure.

## Our queen,

Th' imperial jointrefs of this warlike ftate,
We've taken now to wife.
Shakefo. Hamlet.
Joints To'ol. n. f. [joint and fool.] A ftool made not merely by infertion of the feet, but by inferting one part in another.

Fhe rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon jointfools, and wears his boot very fmooth like unto the fign of the leg. Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. ii. Could that be eternal which they had feen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a jointfool. South's Sermons.
He ufed to lay chairs and jointfools in their way, that they might break nofes by falling. Arbutbnot.
JO'INTURE. n. f. [jointure, French.] Eftate fettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her hulband's deceafe.

The jointure that your king mult make,
With her dow'ry fhall be counterpois'd. Shakefp.
The old countefs of Defmond, who lived in 1589 , and many years fince, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Defmond fince then. Raleigh's Hift. of the World.
There's a civil queftion us'd of late,
Where lies my jointure, where your own eftate? Dryden. What's property? You fee it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's fhare,
Or, in a jointure, vanifh from the heir.
Pope.
Joist. n. f. [from joindre, French.] The fecondary beam of a floor.
Some wood is not good to ufe for beams or joiffs, becaufe of the brittlenefs.

Mortiner's Hufbandry:
The kettle to the top was hoift,
And there ftood faften'd to a joift.
To Jorst. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit in the fmaller beams of a flooring.
JOKE. n. $\int$. [jocus, Latin.] A jeft; fomething not ferious. Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclofe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke!
Inexorable death fhall level all.
Pope.
Why fhould publick mockery in print, or a merry joke upon a fage, be a better teft of truth than fevere railing farcafms and publick perfecutions? Watts's Improv. of the Mind.
To Joke. v. $n$. [jocor, Latin.] To jeft; to be merry in words or aktions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of athes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk.
Gay.
Jo'Ker. n. $\int$. [from joke.] A jefter; a merry fellow.
Thou mad'ft thy firft appearance in the world like a dry joker, buffoon, or jack-pudding.

Dennis.
Juce. n. f. [gueule, French ; crol, Saxon.]
I. The face or cheek. It is feldom ufed but in the phrafe cheek by jole.

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee check by jole. Sizakefr. And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by jole. Hudibras.
A man, who has digefted all the fathers, lets a pure Eng-
lifh divine go cheek by jole with him. Collier on Pridi.
Your wan complexion, and your thin joles, father. Dryden,
2. The head of a fifh.

A falmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late :
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my foul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the jowl. Pope:
Red-fipeckled trouts, the falmon's filver jole,
Gay's Trivia.
To Jole. v. a. [from joll, the head.] To beat the head , againft any thing; to clafh with violence.

Howfo'over

Howfoe'er their hearts are fever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may joil horns together like any deer $i$ ' th' herd.

Sbakespeare.
The tortoifes envied the eafinefs of the frogs, 'till they faw them jollid to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. L' $E f$. Jo'slily. adv. [from jolly.] In a difpofition to noify mirth.

The goodly emprefs, jollily inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. Dryden's Perf. Jo'LLIMENT. n. $f$. [from jolly.] Mirth; merriment; gaicty.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devife, and thoufand ways invent
To feed her foolifh humour, and vain jolliment. Fa. Queer: $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Jólliness. } \\ \text { Jo'llity. }\end{array}\right\} n . \int$. [from joli'y.]

1. Gaicty ; elevation of fpirit.

He with a proud jollity commanded him to leave that quar rel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. Sidney. 2. Merriment ; fefivity.

With joyance bring her, and with jollity. Spenfer.
There fhall thefe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Thefeus, all in jollity. Shakefpearto
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar ;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feaft and dance. Milton's Parad. Loff.
Good men are never fo furprifed as in the midft of their jollitic, nor fo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the fnare.

South's Sermons.
With branches we the fanes adorn, and wafte
In jollity the day ordain'd to be the laft. Dryden's Ain.
My heart was filled with melancholy to fee feveral dropping in the midit of mirth and jolity).

Addijon's Spectator.
JO'LLY. adj. [joli, French; jovialis, Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful ; lively ; jovial:

Like a jolly troop of huntfmen, come
Our lufty Englifh.
Sbakefp. King Fobn. O nightingale!
Thou with frefh hope the lover's heart do'ft fill,
While the jolly hours lead on propitious May.
Nought fo fad as melancholy. Burton.
Wv'n ghofts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punifhment, as free from fin,
The fhades liv'd jolly, and without a king. Dryd. Fuven. This gentle knight, infpir'd by jolly May,
Forfook his eafy couch at early day.
Dryden.
A thepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his jolly pipe delights the groves.
Prior.
2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it fhall fill his hand only with ftench and foulnefs. South.
To JOLT. v.n. [I know not whence derived.] To fhake as a carriage on rough ground.
In fuch a contrivance every little unevennefs of the ground will caufe fuch a jolting of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its fails.

Wilkins.
Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be ufed in this cafe. Arbuthnot on Diet.
A coach and fix horfes is the utmoft exercife you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to a void jolting.
To Jout. v.a. To thake one as a carriage does.
JoLt. n. f. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.
The fymptoms are, bloody water upon a fudden jolt or violent motion. Arbuthnot on Diet. The firft jolt had like to have fhaken me out; but afterwards the motion was eafy.

Gulliver's Travels.
Jo'lthean. n. $\int$. [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt ; a blockhead.

Fic on thee, jolthead, thou can'f not read. Shakefpeare. Had he been a dwarf, he had fcarce been a reafonable creature; for he mult then have either had a jolthead, and fo there would not have been body and blood enough to fupply his brain with firits; or he muft have had a fmall head, and fo there would not have been brain enough for his bufinefs. Griw.
Jonquílle. n.f. [jonquille, French.] A fpecies of daffodil. The flowers of this plant, of which there are fingle and double kinds, are greatly efteemed for their ftrong fweet feent, though few ladies can bear the fmell of them, it being fo powerful as to overcome their fpirits. Miller.

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureft virgin white,
Low bent and blufhing inward; nor jonquilles
Of potent fragrance.
Thomfon's Spring.
Jórden. n. $f$. [ $\delta$ on, fercus, and ben, receptaculum.] A pot.
They will allow us ne'er a jorden, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. Sbak.

This China jorden let the chief o'ercome
Replenif, not inglorioully at home. Pope's Dunciad. The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold fmallbeer, or, in cafe of neccffity, ferve for a jorden.
Jo'seph's Flowers, n. f. A plant.
Swift.
Ainfworth.

To Jo'stee. v. a. [joufer, French.] To jufte; to ruß̂ againt.
Jot. n. $\int$. $[i \omega \sim \alpha]$ A point; a tittle; the leaft quantity affignable.

As fuperfluous flefh did rot,
Amendment ready ftill at hand did wait;
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That foon in him was left no one corrupt jot. Fa. 2ueer. Go, Eros, fend his treafure after, do it;
Detain no jot, I charge thice. Shakefp. Ant. and Clcopat.
Let me not ftay a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. Shakej.
This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot ;
Forbear it therefore ; give your caufe to heav'n. Shakefp.
This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;
The words exprefly are a pound of flefh. Sbakefpeare.
I argue not
Againft heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one jot
Of heart or hope; but ftill bear up and fteer
Right onwards.
Miltor.
You might, with every jot as much jufice, hang me up, becaufe I'm old, as beat me becaúfe I'm impotent. L'Effrange.
A man may read the difcourfes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. Locke.

The final event will not be one jot lefs the confequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity forefeen and determined what that event fhall be. Rogers.
JO'VIAL. adj. [jovial, French; jovialis, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ftars are aftrologically differenced by the planets, and are efteemed martial or jovial, according to the culours whereby they anfwer thefe planets. Brown's Vulg. Err.
2. Gay ; airy ; merry.

My lord, neek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and jovial'mong your quefts.
Shakeff. Macb.
Our jovial itar reign'd at his birth. Shakefp. Cymbeline. Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be fad and ill-difpofed; and contrariwife, others of a jovial nature difpofe the company to be merry and cheerful. Bacon's Natural Hifory.
His odes are fome of them paizegyrical, others moral, the reft jovial or bacchanalian. Dryden.

Perhaps the jeft that charm'd the frightly crowd,
And made the jovial table laugh fo loud,
To fome falfe notion ow'd its poor pretence. Prior. Jo'vially. adv. [from jovial] Merrily; gaily.
Jo'vialness. n. f. [from jovial.] Gaiety; merriment.
Jóulsance. n.f. [rejouiffance, French.] Jollity; merriment; feftivity.

Colin, my dear, when thall it pleafe thee fing;
As thou wert wont, fongs of fome jouifance;
Thy mufe too long numbereth in forrowing,
Lulled anteep through love's mifgovernance.
Jóvrnal. adj. [journale, French; giornale, Italian.] Spenfir. quotidian. Out of ufe.

Now'gan the golden Phœbus for to fteep
His fiery face in billows of the Weft,
And his faint fteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilf from their journal labours they did reft. Fa. 2ueer.
Ere twice the fun has made his journal greeting
To th' under generation, you thall find
Your fafety manifeted. Síakef. Meaf. for Meafure.
So fick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not fo citizen a wanton, as
To feem to die ere fick; fo, pleafe you, leave me:
Stick to your journal courfe; the breach of cuftom
Is breach of all. Shake/peare's Cymbeline.
Jóur Nal. n. f. [ journal, French; giornale, Italian.]

1. A diary ; an account kept of daily tranfactions.

Edward kept a moft judicious journal of all the principal
paffages of the affairs of his eftate. Hajiward on Edzu. VI.
Time has deftroyed two noble journals of the navigation of
Hanno and of Hamilcar. Arbuthnot on Cains. 2. Any paper publihhed daily.

Jo'URNALIST. n.f. [from journal.] A writer of journals.
JO'URNEY. n. $\int$. [journie, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is afleep,
Whereto the rather fhall this day's hard journey
Soundly invite him. Spakefpeare's Macbeth. Scarce the fun
Hath finifh'd half his journey.
2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by fea.

So are the horfes of the enemy,
In general journcy bated and brought low. Sbakef. H.IV.
Before the light of the gofpel, mankind travelled like peo${ }^{4}$ ple in the dark, without any certain profpect of the end of their journey, or of the way that led to it.

Rogers.
He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
ope's Odyf. 3. Paffage from place to place.

Some, having a long journey from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. Burnet's Thicory of the Earth. 12. S

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'f thy radiant juarnies run,
Through every diftant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou haft feen
The greateft prince, the brighteft queen.
To Jo'urney. v.n. [from the noun.] To travel; to from place to place.

Gentlemen of good efteem
Are journeying to falute the emperor.
Sbakefpeare.
We are journeying unto the place, of which the Lord faid, I will give it you.

Numb. x. 29.
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayeft ufe them for the journeying of the camps.

Numb. x. 2.
Since fuch love's natural fation is, may ftill
My love defcend, and journey down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, fo
I fhall ebb on with them who homeward go.
Donne.
I have journeyed this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordhip's difcourfes had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.

Bacon's Holy War.

## Over the tent a cloud

Shall reft by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they journey.
Milton's Par. Lof, b. xii.
Having heated his body by journeying, he took cold upon the ground.

Wifeman's Surgery.
Jo'urneyman. n. f. [ journéé, a day's work, Fr. and man.] A hired workman.

They were called journeymen that wrought with others by the day, though now by flatute it be extended to thofe likewife that convenant to work in thdir occupation with another by the year.

Cowel.
Players have fo frutted and bellowed, that I have thought fome of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well.

Shakefieare's Hamlet.
I intend to work for the court myfelf, and will have journeymen under me to furnifh the reft of the nation. Addifon.
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management of the young lord's bufinefs into his hands: in that cale what muft become of us and our families? We muft ftarve or turn journeymen to old Lewis Baboon. Arbutbnot's Fobn Bull.
Jóurneywork. n. f. [journee, French, and work.] Work performed for hire.

See how your foldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the guerdon of his rage!
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the beft work journeywork.
Cleaveland.
Did no committee fit, where he
Might cut out journeywork for thee ?
And fet thee a tafk with fubornation,
To ftitch up fale and fequeftration.
Hudibras.
Her family fhe was forced to hire out at journeywork to her neighbours. Arbutbnot's Hijory of Fohn Bull.
Joust. n. f. [jouff, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written lefs properly ju $A$.

Bafes, and tinfel trappings, gorgeous knights
At jouft and tournament. Milton's Parad. Loft, b. ix.
To Joust. v. n. [joufter, French.] To run in the tilt.
All who fince
Foufed in Afpramont or Montalban.
Milton.
Jo'wler. n.f. [perhaps corrupted from bowler, as making a hideous noife after the game, whom the reft of the pack follow as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: jowler lugs him ftill
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. Dryden.

## Jo'w.ter. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from jolter.]

Plenty of fifh is vented to the fifh-drivers, whom we call jowters. JOY. n. . joye, French; gioia, Italian.]

1. The paffion produced by any happy accident ; gladnefs ; tation.
"Foy is a delight of the mind, from the confideration of the prefent, or affured approaching poffeffion of a good. Locke.
There appears much joy in him; even fo much, that joy could not fhew itfelf modeft enough without a badge of bitternefs.

Shakefpeare.
There fhould not be fuch heavinefs in their deffruction, as fhall be joy over them that are perfuaded to falvation. $2 E / d r$.
The lightfome paffion of joy was not that trivial, vanifhing, fuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenfion, and plays upon the furface of the foul.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. Gaiety; merriment; feftivity.

The roofs with joy refound;
And hymen, iö hymen, rung around.
Dryden.
3. Happinefs; felicity.

My lord Baffanio, and my gentle lady,
I wifh you all the joy that you can wifh.
Shakespeare.
Come, love and health to all ;
Then I'll fit down: give me fome wine:
I drink to the general joy of the whole table. Shakefp.

Almeyda fmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me joy
Of my new conqueft.
Dryden's Don Sebafian.
Lovely herfelf, and lovely by her fide,
A hevy of bright nymphs, with fober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ftar, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wilh'd her joy;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wifhes all employ. Dry. 4. A term of fondnefs.

Now our joy,
Although our laft, yet not our leaft young love,
What fay you?
Sbakef. King Lear.
To Jor. v.n. [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I joy, when glad occafion fits,
And nalk in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to forrow fits,
I will make my woes a tragedy.
Spenfer.
I cannot joy, until I be refolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. Sbakef. H. VI.
He will joy over thee with finging. Zeph. iii. 17.
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will jyy in the God of my fal-
vation. Heb. iii. 18.
Exceedingly the more joyed we for the joy of Titus, becaufe
his fpirit was refrefhed by yo!1.
2 Cor. vii. 13 .
They laugh, we weep; they joy while we lament. Fairf.
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the lefs.

Well then, my foul, joy in the midft of pain;
Thy Chrift, that conquer'd hell, fhall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own juftice with his love.
Witton. Foy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradife,
And thy fair Eve. Milton's Paradife Loft, b. viii.
Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
foy'd that from pleafure's flav'ry they are free. Denbam.
To Joy. v.a.

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate; like us they know
To joy the friend, or grapple with the foe.
Prior:
2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and joy her thoughts. with the converfation of her beloved fifter. Sidney. My foul was joy'd in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main.
3. [Jouir de, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poffeffion. Let us hence,
And let her joy her raven-colour'd love. Shakefp. Tit. Andr:
I might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal blifs,
Yet willingly chofe rather death with thee.
Milton.
Th' ufurper joy'd not long
Dryden's Spanifi Fryar.
Joya'nce. n.f. [joiant, old French.] Gaiety; feftivity.
Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With joyance bring her, and with jollity.
Spenfer.
There him refts in riotous fuffifance,
Of all his gladfulnefs and kingly jo, ance.
Spenfer.
Jo'yful. adj. [joy and full.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They bleffed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart. I Kings viii. 66.
My foul thall be joyful in my God.
If. Ixi. 10.
2. Sometimes it has of before the caufe of joy.

Six brave companions from each fhip we loft:
With fails outfpread we fly th' unequal frife,
Sad for their lofs, but joyful of our life. Po
FULLY. adj. [from joyful.] With joy; gladly.
ULLY. adj. [from jogful.] With joy; glady.
If we no more meet'till we meet in heav'n,
Then joyfully, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinfmen, warriours all, adieu. Sha $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{f}} \sqrt{\mathrm{p}}$. H.V.
Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or fooner underftood the fign to flie:
With fuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praife them all the ftates ftood by.
Dryden.
The good Chriftian confiders pains only as neceffary paffages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark feene of fancied horror, fees a crown and a throne, and everlafting bleffings prepared for him, joifully receives his fummons, as he has long impatiently expected it.
Jo'yfulness. n. f. [from joyful.] Gladnefs; joy.
Thou fervedit not the Lord thy God with joyfulnefs, and with gladnefs of heart, for the abundance of all things. Deutr. Jo'riess. adj. [from joy]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleafure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am the, and altogether joylefs.
Slakefp. R. III.

With down-caft eyes the joylefs vietor fat,
Revolving in his alter'd foul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a figh he fole, And tears began to flow.

Dryd. Alexander's Fienf.
2. It has fometimes of before the object.

With two fair eyes his miftrefs burns his breaft;
He looks and languihes, and leaves his reft:
Forfakes his food, and, pining for the lafs,
Is joylefs of the grove, and fpurns the growing grafs. Diryd. 3. Giving no pleafure.

A joylefs, difmal, black, and forrowful iffue:
Here is the babe, as loathfome as a toad. Shake $\int$ p. Tit. And. Here love his golden thafts employs; here lights
His conftant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought fmiles
Of harlots, lovelefs, joyle $f s$, unendear'd,
Cafual fruition.
Mitton's Paradife Lofl.
The pure in heart fhall fee God; and if any others could fo invade this their inclofure, as to take heaven by violence, it furely would be a very joylifs poffeffion.

Decay of Piety
He forgets his fleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are joylefs to him. Addijon: Jo'rous. adj. [ jogoux, French.]
I. Glad; gay ; merry.

Mof joyous nan, on whom the fhining fun
Did thew his face, my felf I did efteem,
And that my falfer friend did no lefs joyous deem. Fa. Queen Foyous the birds; frefh gales and gentle airs Whifper'd it.

Milton.
Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beafts, by nature ftung, renew their love.
Faft by her flow'ry bank the fons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and joyous drink her wave. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of joyous prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. F. Queen.
3. It has of fometimes before the caufe of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend fhould run,
And joyous of our conqueft early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wifh it theirs. Dryden. Ipecacua'nha. n. $\int$. [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanba is a fmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denfe, and firm. One fort is of a dufky greyifh colour on the furface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought from Pcru: the other fort is a fmaller root, refembling the former; but it is of a deep dufky brown, or blackifh colour on the outfide, and white when broken, brought from the Brafils. The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal ufe, becaufe the brown, being ftronger, is apt to operate more roughly. Ipecacuanba was in the middle of the laft century firt brought into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dyfenteries, a virtue difcovered in it by the Indians; but after a few years it funk into oblivion, being given in two large dofes.

Hill's Mat. Med
Ira'scible. adj. [irafcibilis, low Latin; irafcible, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The irafcible paffions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupifcible diftractions the crafis of the liver. Brown.
I know more than one inftance of irafcible paffions fubdued by a vegetable diet.

Arbutbnot on Aiiments.
We are here in the country furrounded with bleffings and pleafures, without any occafion of exercifing our irafcible faculties.

Digby to Pope.
IRE. n. $\int$. [Fr. ira, Latin.] Anger; rage; paffionate hatred. She lik'd not his defire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents ire. Sidney. If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flake mine ire, nor eafe my heart. Shak. H.VI.
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that fo long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's fon. Milton's Par. Lof. The fentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, fole caufe to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only juft object of his ire. Milton's Parad. Lof. For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will perfift, relentlefs in his ire,
'Till the fair flave be render'd to her fire.
Dryden.
I'reful. adj. [ire and full.] Angry; raging; furious.
The ireful baftard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I foon encounter'd. Shakef. H. VI. By many hands your father was fubdu'd;
But only flaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of unrelenting Clifford.
Shakefp. Henry VI.
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guife. Fairfax.
In midft of all the dome misfortune fat,
And gloomy difcontent and fell debate,
And madnefs laughing in his ireful mood.
Dryden.
I'Refully. adv. [from ire.] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS n.f. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Befide the folary iris, which God fhewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whofe efficient is the moon.
2. Any appearance of light refembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more diftinct, I meafured the breadth of the interior ivis $2 \mathrm{gr} . \mathrm{ro}^{\prime}$; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior iris, was to the breadth of the fame colours in the interior 3 to 2 . Newton's Opt. 3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, rofes and jeflamine.
Milton.
To IRK. v. a. [ rrk , work, Inlandick.] This word is ufed only imperfonally, it irks me; mibi pona eff, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence fay, tedet, it irketh.

Come, fhall we go and kill us venifon?
And yet it $i r k s$ me, the poor dappled fools
Should; in their own confines, with forked heads;
Have their round haunches gor'd. . Shakefpeare.
It irks his heart he cannot be reveng'd. Sbakef.H.VI.
I'rksome. adj. [from irk.] Wearifome; tedious; troublefome; toilfome; tirefome; unpleafing.

I know the is an irkfome brawling fcold. Shakefpeare:
Since that thou can'ft talk of love fo well,
Thy company; which erft was irkfome to me;
I will endure.
Where he may likelieft find
Truce to his reftlefs thoughts, and entertain
The irkfome hours, 'till his great chicf return.
Milton.
For not to irkjome toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reafon join'd. Milton.
There is nothing fo irkfome as general difcourfes, efpecially when they turn chiefly upon words. Addifon's Spectator Frequent appeals from hence have been very irkfome to that illuftrious body. Swift.
I'rksomely. adv. [from irkfome.] Wearifomely; tediounly.
I'rksomeness. u.f. [from irkjome.] Tedioufnefs; wearifomenefs.
I'RON. n. $\int$. [baiain, Welfh; 1renn, inen, Saxon; iorn, Erfe.]
I. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moff; and of a fmall price, though fuperior in real value to the deareft. Though the lighteft of all metals, except tin, it is confiderably the hardeft; and, when pure, natukally malleable, but in a lefs degree than gold, filver, lead, or copper: when wrought into fteel, or when in the impure ftate from its firft fufion, in which it is called caft iron, it is fcarce malleable; and the moft ductile iron, heated and fuddenly quenched in cold water, lofes much of this quality. Iron is more capable of ruft than any other metal, is very fonorous, and requires the ftrongeft fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with difficulty amalgamated with mercury. Moft of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is moft malleable as it approaches neareft to fufion. It confifts of a vitriolick falt, a vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The fpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000 . It is the only known fubifance that is attracted by the loadfone. Iron is not only foluble in all the ftronger acids, but even in common water. Pure iron has been found in fome places but very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals.

Nor airlefs dungeon, nor ftrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the ftrength of firit. Shakefp. Jul. Caf.
If he fmite him with an inftrument of iron, fo that he die, he is a murderer.

Num. xxxv. 16.
The power of drawing $i$ iron is one of the ideas of a loadftone, and a power to be fo drawn is a part of that of iron.

Locke.
In a piece of $i$ ron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are feveral thin plates, placed parallel to each other. Woodward.
There are incredible quantities of iron flag in various parts of the foreft of Dean. Wcodward on Foffls.

Iron ftone lies in ftrata. Woodward on Foffls.
I treated of making iron work, and fteel work in general.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
2. Any inftrument or utenfil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or fmoothing iron.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with thofe that wore them, thele bafe flaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.
Shakefp. Coriolanus.
O Thou! whofe captain I account my felf,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruifing irons of wrath,
That they may crufh down with a heavy fall
Th' ufurping helmets of our adverfaries. Shak. R. III.
His feet they hurt with fetters : he was laid in irons. $P f$.
Can'ft thou fill his kin with barbed irons, or his head with fifh-fpears?
fob xli. 7:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring irons wreath'd around?
Pope.
3. Chain; fhackle; manacle: as, he was put in irons

The iron entered into his foul. Pfaims, Common Prayer.

## frow. ady

s. Made of iroll

In iron walls they deem'd me not fecure. Shake fß. H. VI. Get me an iron crow, and bring it ftraight
Unto my cell. Sbake $\bar{p}$. Romeo and fuliet. Some are of an iron red, fhining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with iron duft. Woodward.
Poll-cats and wecels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and iron traps. Mortim. 2. Refembling iron in colour.

A piece of ftone of a dark iron grey colour, but in fome parts of a ferruginous colour. $W$ oodward on Foffils.
Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. Woodw.
3. Harh; fevere; rigid; miferable; calamitous: as, the iron age, for an age of hardhip and wickednefs. Thefe ideas may be found more or lefs in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting ftill behind,
Affift the throne of th' iron fcepter'd king.
O fad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the foul of Orpheus fing
Such notes as warbled to the ftring,
Drew iron tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did feek.
Milton.
In all my iron years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a ftain of difhonour.
Jove crufh the nations with an iron rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the fcourge of God. Pope's Ody fey. 4. Indiffoluble; unbroken.

Rafh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeafurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his furfeit by irriguous fleep,
Imprudent: him death's iron neep oppreft.
5. Hard ; impenetrable.

I will converfe with iron witted fools,
And unrefpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confid'rate eyes.
Sbakefp. R. III.
To I'ron. v.a. [ffom the noun.]

1. To fimooth with an iron.
2. To fhackle with irons.

Iro'nical. adj. [ironique, Fr. from irony.] Expreffing one thing and meaning another; fpeaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprifed all ironical miftakes, or expreffions receiving inverted fignifications. Brown. I take all your ironical civilities in a literal fenfe, and fhall expect them to be literally performed.
Irónically. adv. [from ironical] By the ufe of irony.
Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wifeft man of Greece, which he would turn from himfelf i:onically, faying, there could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wife, and knew it; and others were not wife, and knew it not.

The dean, ironically grave,
Still fhunn'd the fool, and lahh'd the knave. Swift
Ironmónger. n. f. [iron and monger.] A dealer in iron.
I'ronwoon. n. $\int$. A kind of wood extremely hard, and fo ponderous as to fink in water. It grows in America. Rcb. Crufo.
I'ronwort. n.f. [fderitis, Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated flower, confifting of one leaf, whofe upper lip or beard is divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup rifes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes; which afterward turn to fo many oblong feeds, fhut up in an hufk, which before was the flower-cup: to thefe marks muft be added, the flowers growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a creft, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. Mill.
i'RONY. adj. [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.
The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not frange if the iruny chains have more folidity than the contemplative. Hammond's Fundamentals. Some fprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitrio-
lick falts, diffolve the body of one metal, fuppofe iron, put into the fpring; and depolite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, coppery particles.

IWoodward on Foffils.
IRONY. n. f. [ironie, Fr. iscureix.] A mode of fpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, Bolingbroke was a boly man.

So grave a body, upon fo folemn an occafion, fhould not deal in irony, or explain their meaning by contraries. Swift. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Irra'diance. } \\ \text { irrádiancy. }\end{array}\right\}_{r} f$. [irradiance, French; irradio, Latin.]
irrádiancy. $\}$
3. Emifion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranflucency; the irradiancy and fparkling, found in many gems, is not difcoverable in this.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. Beans of light emitted.

Love nut the heav'nly fpirits? Or io they mix
Irradiance! virtual, or immediate touch? Miit. Par. Lof. To Irrádiate. v.a. [irradio, Latin.]

1. To adonn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that thefe opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffufion through the whole place it irradiates, he can have no
difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light.: Digby on Bodies.
It is not a converting but a crowning grace; fuch an one as irradiates and puts a circle of glory about the head of hime upon whom it defcends.
2. 'To enlighten intellectually; to illumine'; to illuminate. Celeftial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate ; there plant eyes: all mift from thence
Purge and difperfe.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. iii.
3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or folar heat mult digeft; influence, irradiate, and put thofe more fimple parts of matter into motion. Ha.t. 4. 'To decorate with fhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan faw his father's flore
Our fhrines irradiate, or imblaze the floor.
$P_{\text {оре: }}$
Irradia'tion. n. f. [irvadiation, Fr. from irradiate.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body it thould drive away the air, which is likewife a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole fphere of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is found. Digby on Bicdies.
The generation of bodies is not effected by irradiation, or anfwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a tranfmifion is made materially from fome parts, and ideally from every one.
2. Illumination; intellequal light.

The means of derivation and immediate union of thefe intelligible objects to the underftanding, are fometimes divine and fupernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.
IRRA'TIONAL: adj. [irrationalis, Latin.]
I. Void of reafon; void of underfanding; without the difcourive faculty.

## Thus began

Outrage from lifelefs things; but difcord firft,
Daughter of fin, among thr' irrational
Death introduc'd.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
He hath eat'n, and lives,
And knows, and fpeaks, and reafons and difcerns;
Irrational'till then.
Milt. Paradije Lof, b. ik.
2. Abfurd; contrary to reafon.

Since the brain is only a part tranfmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from fo irvational an application.

Harvey on Confumptioizs.
I fhall quietly fubmit, not wifhing fo irrational a thing as that every body fhould be deceived.

Popc.
Irrationa'lity. n.f. [from irrational.] Want of reafon:-
Irra'tionally. adv. [from irrational.] Without reafon; abfurdly.
Irrecla'imable, adj. [in and reclaimable.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obftinate, irreclaimable, profefled enemies, we muft expect their calumnies will continue. Addifon's Freebolder. Irreconcílablee. adj. [irreconciliable, Fr . in and reconcilable.] 1. Not to be reconcilet; not to be appeafed.

Wage eternal war,
Milton.
Irreconcilable to our grand foe.
A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in ftrength, and irrecioncilable by animofity, it cannot end without fome crifis.

Temple.
There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. Dryden.
2. Not to be made confiftent. It has with or to.

As fhe was frictly virtuous herfelf, fo fhe always put the beft conftruction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were irreconcilable to the rules of honefty and decency.

Arbuthn. Hift. of Yoln Buil.
Since the fenfe I oppofe is attended with fuch grofs irreconcilable abfurdities, I prefume I need not offer any thing farther in fupport of the one, or in difproof of the other. RogersThis effential power of gravitation or attraction is irreconcilable with the atheift's own doctrine of a chaos. Bientles. All that can be tranfmitted from the fars is wholly unaccountable, and irreconcilable to any fyftem of fcience. Bentley.
Irreconcílableness. n.f. [from irrcconcilable.] Impofibility to be reconciled.
Irreconcrilably. adv. [from irreconcilable.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.
Irreconcíled. adj. [in and recenciled.] Not atoned
A fervant dies in many irreconciled iniquities. Shakef. H.V. Irrecóverable. adj. [in and recoverable.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reftored or repaired.

Time, in a natural fenfe, is irrecoverable: the moment juft fled by us, it is impofible to recall.
2. Not to be remedied.

The irrccoverable lofs of fo many livings of principai value. Ho:ker.

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his foul, and fool himfelf into irrecoverable mifery, with the greaceft ferioufnefs to enquire.

Tillot on's Scrmons.
Irrecórerabis:

Irrecóverably. ade. [from irrecoverable.] Beyond recovery ; paft repair.

> O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
> Irrecav'rably dark, total eclipfe,

Without all hope of day.
Milton's Agonipes. The credit of the Exchequer is irrecoverably loft by the latt breach with the bankers.

Temple.
IrReDU'CIBIe. adj. [in and reducible.] Not to be brought or reduced.

Thefe obfervations feem to argue the corpufeles of air to
be irreducible into water. Brom irrefiomble] Strenge.
Irrefragabillity. n. $\int$. [from irrefiagable.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.
IRREFRA'GABLE. adj. [irrefragabilis, fchool Latin; irrefragable, Fr.] Not to be confuted; fuperior to argumental oppofition.
Strong and irrefragable the evidences of Chriftianity muft be : they who refifted them would refift every thing. Atterbury. The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an irrefiagable reafon for working by flow degrees. Swift.
IRREFRA'GABLY. adv. [from irrefragable.] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future fate is evident from St. Paul's reafonings, which are of no force but only on that fuppofition, as Origen largely and irrefragably proves.

Atterbury.
Irrefu'table. adj. [irrefutabilis, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.
IRRE'GULAR. adj. [irregulier, Fr. irregularis, Latin.]
I. Deviating from rule, cuftom, or nature.

> The am'rous youth

Obtain'd of Venus his defire
Howe'er irregular his fire
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion feems excentrique and irregular, yet not well to be refifted or quieted.

King Cbarles.
Regular

Then moft, when moft irregular they feem.
Milton.
The numbers of pindariques are wild and irregular, and fometimes feem harfh and uncouth
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A foft word for vitious.
Irregula ${ }^{2}$ rity. n. $\int$. [irregularité, Fr. from irregular.]

1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect of method and order

This irreguiarity of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. Broues. As thefe vaft heaps of mountains are thrown together with fo much irregularity and confufion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.

Addifon on Italy.
3. Inordinate practice.

Religion is fomewhat lefs in danger of corruption, while the finner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is afhamed of his irregularities. Rogers's Sermons.
Irrégularl.y. adv. [from irregular.] Without obfervation of rule or method.

By the wild Phaeton,
From wif courfes of. his fancy drawn
Firft fet on fire himfelf, and then the world. Dryden jun
Your's is a foul irregularly great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. Dryden It may give fome light to thofe whofe concern for their little ones makes them fo irregularly bold as to confult their own reafon, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuftom
To Irréculate. v.a. [from in and reguia, Latin.] To make irregular ; to diforder.
Its fluctuations are but motions fubfervient, which winds fhelves, and every interjacency irregulates.. Brown's Vulg. Err
Irre'lative, adj. [in and relativus, Latin.] Having no re ference to any thing; fingle; unconnected.
Separated by the voice of God, things in their fpecies came out in uncommunicated varieties, and irrclative feminalities.

Brown's Vulgar Errours
Irrblígion. n. $\int$. [irreligion, Fr. in and religion.] Contempt of religion ; impicty.
The weapons with which I combat irreligion are already confecrated.

Dryden
We behold every inftance of prophanenefs and ivreligion,
not only committed, but defended and gloried in.
Rogers.
Irreli'gious. adj. [irreligieux, Fr. in and religious.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The iffue of an iireligious Moor. Shate $\sqrt{p}$. Tit. Andron.
Whoever fees thefe irreligious men,
With burthen of a ficknefs weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their fouls to ev'ry faint. Davies.
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and irreitious.

South's Sermons.
2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture fandeth not the church of God in any fead, or ferveth nothing at all to direet, but may be let
pals as needlefs to be confulted with, we judge it profane, imipious, and irrcligizus to think.

Might not the queen's domefficks be obliged to avoid five:rring, and i, religious profane difcourfe? Siwi,r.
Irreli'giously'. add. [from iveligious.] With impiety; with irrcligion.
Irre'meable. alj. [irremeabilis, Latin.] Admitting no returı.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pafs'd on, and tonk th' irremeable way.
Drylens
Irreme'diable. adj. [irremed able, lir. in and remeliatice.] Admittivig no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themfelves with that which was the irremedialle error of former times; or the neceffity of the prefent hath calt upon them. Hooker.

A fteddy hand, in governing of military affairs, is more requifite than in times of peace, becaufe an error committed in war may prove irremediuble.

Bacon
Whatever be confults you about, unlefs it lead to fome fatal and irremertiable mifchicf, be fure you advite onily as a friend.
Irremédiably. adv. [from irrencdiabie.] Without cure.
It happens to us irromediably and inevitably, that we may perceive thefe accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.

Taylor's $W^{\prime}$ or thy Communicant
rremi'sside.e. adj. [in and remitto, Lat. irremiffrblc, French.] Not to be pardoned.
Irremi'ssibleness. n. $\int$. [from irremifible.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arifes the aggravation and irrenifiblenefs of the fin.

Hammond on Fundarnentals.
Irremóvable. adj. [in and remove.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

> anged. He's irrenovable,

Refolv'd for flight
Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
Irreno'wned. adj. [in and remown.] Void of honour.
For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purfuit of praife and fame
To Iuggifh floth and fenfual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned fhame. Fairy 2 ueen. Irréparable. adj. [irreparabilis, Lat. irreparable, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.
Irreparalle is the lofs, and patience fays it is not paft her cure. Shake/p. Tempif:
Toild with lofs irreparalie. Nilton.
It is an irreparable injuflice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thofe whom we do not know. Adrij.
The ftory of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot mifs of the divine protection, and that the only lofs irrefarable is that of our probity. Garth.
Irréparably. adv. [from irreparable.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artifts irreparably. Boyle. The cutting off that time induftry and gifts, whereby fhe would be nourihed, were irreparably injurious to her. Dec. of Picty.
Irreple'viable. adj. [in and replevy.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.
Irreprehe'tisible. adj. [irreprehenfible, Fr. irreprebonfibilic, Latin.] Exempt from blame.
IrReprehe'nsibly. adv. [from irreprebenfible.] Withcut blame. Irreprese'ntable. alj. [in and reprcjent.] Not to be figured by any reprefentation.

God's irrefrefentable nature doth hold againft making images of God. Stillingfleet.
Irrepróachable. adj. [in and reproacbable] Free froms blame; free from reproach.

He was a ferious fincere Chriftian, of an innocent, irreproaibable, nay, exemplary life. Atterbury.

Their prayer may be, that they may raife up and breed is irreproachavle a young family as their parents have done. Pope. Irrepróachably. adv. [from irreproachablc.] Without blame; without reproach.
Irrepróveable. adj. [in and reproveabie.] Not to te blamed; irreproachable.
Irresistibitity. n.f. [from irrefifible.] Power or force above oppofition.

The doltrine of irreffitility of grace, in working whatfoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. Hammond on Fundamentals. Irresi'stible. alf. [irrefigible, Fr. in and refiffilile.] Superiour to oppofition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenfion of the Deity, indued with irrefifible power to hurt; and is of all -affections, anger excepted, the unapteft to admit conference with reafon. Hook. In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union irrcifitible.
Mi'ton
Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holv jutt Being, armed with almighty and irvefifible power. Tillotion
There can be io difference in the fubjects, where the application is almighty and irrefifille, as in creation. Rogers.

Won by the charm
Of goodnefs irrefitibie, the bluih'd confent. Thomen. 12 T

Irresistibly

## I R R

Irresi'stibly. adu. [from irrefifible.] In a manner net to be appofed.

God irrefiftibly fways all manner of events on earth. Diryden. Fond of pleafing aod endearing ourfelves to thofe we efteem, we are irrefyfibly led into the fame inclinations and averfions with them.

Kogers.
Irresi'stiess. adj. [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives ] Irrefiftible; refiftlefs.

Thofe radiant eyes, whofe irrififtefs flame Strikes envy dumb, and keeps fedition tame, They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe.
Granville.
Irre'soluble. adj. [in and refolubilis, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diffolved.

In factitious fal armoniac the common and urinous falts are fo well mingled, that both in the open fire and in fubliming veffels they rife together as one falt, which feems in fuch veffels irrejoluble by fire alonc.

Boyle.
Irre'solubleness. n. $\int$. [from irrefoluble.] Refiftance to feparation of the parts.
Quercetanus has this confeffion of the irrefolublenefs of diamonds.

Bojle.
Irresóluedly. adv. [in and refolved] Without fettled determination.
Divers of my friends have thought it ftrange to hear me fpeak fo irrefolvedly concerning thofe things, which fome take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies.

Boyle.
Irre'solute. adj. [irrefolu, Fr. in and refolute.] Not conftant in purpofe; not determined.

Werc he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an irrefolute purpofe.
Sbakefp. Henry VIII.
Him, after long debate, irrefolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final fentence chofe
Fit veffel, fitteft imp of fraud, in whom
To enter.
Milton's Paradife Lof, b. ix.
To make reflections upon what is paft, is the part of inge-
ious but irrefolute men nious but irrefolute men.

Temple.
So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either fide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide; Irrefolute on which fhe fhould rely, At laft unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die.

Dryden.
Irre'solutely. adv. [from irrefolute.] Without firmnefs of mind; without determined purpofe.
Ir resolu'tion. n. . [irrefolution, Fr. in and refolution.] Want of firmnefs of mind.

It hath moft force upon things that have the lighteft motion, and therefore upon the fpirits of men, and in them upon fuch affeetions as move lighteft; as upon men in fear; or men in irrefolution.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
Irrefolution on the fchemes of life, which offer themfelves to our choice, and inconftancy in purfuing them, are the greateft caufes of all our unhappinefs.
Irrespe'ctive. adj. [in and refpective.] Having no regard to any circumftances.

Thus did the Jew, by perfuading himfelf of his particular irrefpective election, think it fafe to run into all foul fins.
-Hammond on Fundamentals.
According to this doctrine, it muft be refolved wholly into the abfolute irrefpective will of God. Rogers's Sermons. Irrespéctively. adv. [from irrefpective.] Without regard to circumftances.
He is convinced, that all the promifes belong to him abfolutely and irrefpectively. Hammond on Fundamentals. Irretriévable. adj. [in and retrieve.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
Irretriévably. adv. [from irretrievable.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.
It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore muft have been all irretricvably loft, and ufelefs to mankind, was it not by this means collected.

Woodward.
Irre'verence. n.j. [irreverentia, Lat. irreverence, Fr. in and reverence.]
I. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of refpect. Having feen our fcandalous irreverence towards God's worThip in general, 'tis eafy to make application to the feveral parts of it.

Decay of Piety.
They were a fort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to falute them on all occafions, and which it was an irreverence to omit.

Pope.

## 2. State of being difregarded.

The concurrence of the houfe of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the irreverence and fcorn the judges were juftly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law.

Clarendon.
Inréverent. ailj. [irieverent, Fr. in and reverent.] Not pay-- Ing due homage or reverence; not expreffing or conceiving - due veneration or refpect.
2.1. As our fear excludeth not that boldnefs which becometh $\therefore$ faints, fo; if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,
it draweth too near that irreverent confidence wherewith true humility can never fland.

Hooter.
Knowledge men fought for, and covered it from the vulgar fort as jewels of ineftinable price, fearing the irreverent couftruction of the ignorant and irreligious.

Raieigh. Witnefs the irreverent fon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the fhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curfe,
Servant of fervants, on his vitious race. Milt. Par. L.oft
Swearing, and the irreverent ufing the name of God in common difcourfe, is another abufe of the tongue. Ray.
If an irreverent expreflion or thought too wanton are crept into my verfes, through my inadvertency, let their authors be anfwerable for them.

Driden.
Irréverently. adv. [from irreverent.] Without due reSpect or veneration.
'Tis but an ill eflay of reverence and godly fear to ufe the gofpel irreverently.

Gavernment of the Tongue.
Irrevérsible. adj. [in and reverfe.] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The fins of his chamber and his clofet thall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal irreverfible fentence be pronounced.

Ragers's Sermons.
Irreve'rsibly. adv. [from irreverfible.] Without change.
The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occafioned that great fcandal in the church, at which fo many myriads of folifidians have ftumbled, and fallen irreverfibl;, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Ir re'vocable. adj. [irrevocabilis, Latin; irrevocable, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be re; verfed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith irrcvocable,
That only Warwick's daughter thall be thine. Shatefp. Firm and irrevocable is my doom,
Which I have paft upon her.
Shakef. As you like it.
That which is paft is gone and irrevocable, therefore they do but trifle that labour in paft matters.

Bacon's Efays.
The fecond, both for piety renown'd,
And puiffant deeds, a promife fhall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever thall endure.
Milton's Paradife Lofo. By ber irrevocable fate,
War fhall the country wafte and change the ftate. Dryden. The other vifor flame a moment ftood,
Then fell, and lifelefs left th' extinguifh'd wood;
For ever loft, th' irrevocable light
Forfook the black'ning coals, and funk to night. Dryden. Each facred accent bears eternal weight,
And each irrevocable word is fate.
Pope.
Irrévocably. adv. [from irrevocable.] Without recall.
If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be
irrevooably extinguifhed. Boyle.
To I'RRIGATE. v. a. [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moiften; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually irrigate, nourifh, keep hot, and fupple all the members. Ray on the Creation. A bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted fleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues.
A. Pbillips.

Irriga'tion. n.f. [from irrizgate.] The act of watering or moiftening.

Help of ground is by watering and irrigation.
Bacon.
Irríguous. adj. [from irrigate.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of fome irriguous valley fpreads her fore.
2. Dewy; moif: Pbillips feems to have miftaken the Latig phrafe irriguus fopor. Rafh Elpenor
Dry'd an immeafurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his furfcit by irriguous fleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron fleep oppreft.
Ptillips.
Irrísion. n. . . [irrifio, Lat. irrifion, French.] The act of laughing at another.

This perfon, by his indifcreet and unnatural irrifion, and expofing of his father, incurs his indignation and curfe. Woodward's Natural Hifory.
To I'RRITATE. v. a. [irrits, Latin; irriter, French.]

1. Toprovoke; to teaze; to exafperatè.

The earl, fpeaking to the freelolders in imperious language, did not irritate the people. Bacon's Henry VII.

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilft he had a fuperior in the church, who, having the reins in his liand, could facken them according to his own humour and indifcretion, and was thought to be the more remifs to irritaie his cholerick difpofition.
2. To
2. To fret; to put into motion or diforder by any irregular or unaccuftomed contact; to ftimulate; to vellicate.
Cold maketh the fpirits vigorous, and irritateth them. Bacon
3. To heighten ; to agitate ; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire fcorcheth in frofty weather. Bacon When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irvitate, and thereby expelleth fweat. Bacon's Nat. Hijt.

## Rous'd

By dath of clouds, or irritating war Of fighting winds, while all is calm below
They furious fpring. Thomfon's Summer
arita'tion. n. $\int$. [irritatio, Latin; irritation, French; from irritate.]

1. Provocation ; exafperation
2. Stimulation ; vellication.

Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any, part
of the body, is caufed by fomething acrimonious. Arbutbjot.
Irru'ption. n. f. [irruption, Fr. Irruptio, Latin.]
. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.
I refrain, too fuddenly,

To utter what will come at laft too foon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,
Hitting thy aged ear, Ahould pierce too deep. Milton.
There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the fea. Eurnet. A full and fudden irruption of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a fop to its pulfation:
2. Inröad; búrft of invaders into any place.

Notwithfanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can fearce imagine how fo plentiful a foil fhould become fo miferably unpeopled.

Addijon on Italy.
Is. [15, Saxon. See To Be.

1. The third perfon fingular of to be: I am , thou art, he is. He that is of God, heareth God's words. $f_{0}$. viii. 47 . Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good.

My thought, whofe murther yet is but fantaftical. $\mathbf{x}$. 5 Shakes fo my fingle ftate of man, that function
Is fmother'd in furmife; and nothing is,

## But what is not.

Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
2. It is fometimes expreffed by 's.

There's fome among you have beheld me fighting. Shake $\bar{p}$.
Isabe'lla Colour. n. $f_{i}$ A kind of colour. . Ainfw.
 anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.

Harris.
 ifchuria, Latin.] A ftoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other caufe.
Ischure'tick. n. $\int$ [ [ifchuretique, Fr. from ifchury.] Such medicines as force
I. A termination added to an adjective to exprefs diminution, fmall degree, or incipient ftate of any quality: as, bluif $\beta$, tending to blue; brigbtif, famewhat bright.
2. It is likewife fometimes the termination of a gentile or porfeffive adjective: as, Suudijh, Dani/h; the Dani/b territories, or territories of the Danes.
3. It likewife notes participation of the qualities of the fubftantive to which it is added: as fool, foolifb; man, mannifb; rogue, roguif.
I'sicle. n.f. [More properly icicle, from ice; but ice fhould rather be written ife; irr, Saxon.] A pendent fhoot of ice. Do you know this lady?
The mioon of Rome; chafte as the $i f i c l e$
That's curdled by the froft from pureft fnow Hanging on Dian's temple.

Sbakefpeare.
The frofts and fnows her tender body fpare ;
Thofe are not limbs for ificles to tear.
Dryden.
Isingl'ass. n.f. [from ice, or ife, and glafs; that is, matter congealed into glafs; ichtbyocolla, Latin.]
Ifinglafs is a tough, firm, and light fubftance, of a whitifh colour, and in fome degree tranfparent, much refembling glue, but clcanlier and fweeter. We ufiully receive it in twifted pieces, of a roundifh figure like a ftaple, which the druggifts divide into thin threds like fkins, that eafily diffolve. The fifh from which $i$ inglafs is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a fpecies of fturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly refembles the furgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Borifthenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteftines of this fifh the ifinglafs is prepared by boiling. The greateft quantity of $i$ inglafs is made in Ruffia. It is an excellent agglutinant and ftrengthener, and aftern prefcribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find ite efficacious for clearing wines.

Hill's Mat. Med. The care of putrefaction requires an incraflating dict, as all vifcid broths, harthorn, ivory, and ijingla/s. Flojer. 'Somre make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as $i / m g l a f s$.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

I'singlass Stone. n.f. This is a foffil which is one of the pureft and fimpleft of the natural bodies. It is found in broad maffes, compofed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maffes are of a brownifh or redifh colour; but when the plates are feparated, they are perfeedly colourlefs, and more bright and pellucid than the fineft glats. It is found in Mufcovy, Perfia, the inand of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains, of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, inftead of glafs. It is alfo fometimes ufed for glafs before pictures, and for horn in lanthorns. Hill's Mat. Meed I'SLAND. n. ऽ. [infula, Latin ; ifila, Italian ; caland, Eife. It is pronounced iland.] A tract of land furrounded by water.
He will carry this ifland home in his pocket, and give it his fon for an apple.-And fowing the kernels of it in the fea, bring forth more iflands.

Shakejpoare's Tempief?.
Within a long recefs there lies a bay,
An ifand fhades it from the rolling foa,
And forms a port. Drylan.
Some fafer wortd in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier ifland in the wat'ry wafte. Topufon.
Ifland of Ulifs! amid' the fubject feas. Thomifn.
I'slander. $n$ f. [from ifland. Pronounce ilander.] An inhabitant of a country furrounded by water.
We, as all ifanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. Cand.
Your dinner, and the generous iflanders
By you invited, do attend your prefence. Sbake $\int p$. Othello. There are many bitter fayings againft ifanders-in general, reprefenting them as fierce, treacherous, and unhofpitable: thofe wholive on the continent have fuch frequent intercourfe with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than thofe who are the inhabitants of an ifland.

Addifon's Freeboider.
A race of rugged mariners are thefe,
Unpolifh'd men, and boiftrous as their feas;
The native iflanders alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. Pope's Odyley.
Isle. n. $\int$. [i/le, French; infula, Latin. Pronounce ile.]

1. An ifland ; a country furrounded by water.

Is it not an eafy matter
Tomakic lord William Haftings of our mind,
For the inftalment of this noble duke
In the feat royal of this famous $i f_{l}$ ? Shatefp. R. III. The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas ftain'd with gore I fing, advent'rous toil,
And how thefe monfters did difarm an $i$ fe.
Waller.
2. [Written, I think, corruptly for aile, from aile, French, from ala, Latin, the aile being probably at firft only a wing or fide walk. It may come likewife from allee, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dufky caves,
Long founding ifles and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy fits.
Pope.
 try, are fuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateft. Harris
Iso'sceles. n. $\int$. [ifoccele, Fr. or equiangular triangle.] That which hath only two fides equal. . Harris I'SSUE: n.f. [ifue, French.].

1. The act of paffing out.
2. Exit; egrefs; or paffage out.

Unto the Lord belong the iffues from death. P.f. Ixviii. 20
Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the i/fues of life.
Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilft in motion, as the only means to find an i/fue out of this difficulty.

Digby on Bodies.
We might have eafily prevented thofe great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are fo impoverifhed, in what condition mult they have been; if that $i \oint j u e$ of wealth had been ftopped?
3. Event; confequence

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine ifues. Sb
akefp. Meaf. for Meafure. If I were ever fearful
ed,
To do a thing, where I the iffue doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Againft the non-performance, 'twas a fear,
Which oft infects the wifeft. Shak. Winter's Taile. But let the iffue correfpondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. Fairfax. If things were caft upon this iffue, that God fhould never prevent fin 'till man deferved it, the beft would fin, and fin for ever.

Soutb's Sermons.
The wittieft fayings and fentences will be found the iffues of chance, and nothing elfe but fo many lucky hits of a roving fancy. Soutb's Sermon's.
Our prefent condition is better for us in the iffue, than that uninterrupted health and fecurity that the atheift defires. Bent.
4. Termination ; conclufion.

He hath preferved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after thefe wars, of which they hope for a foon and profperous ifue.

What ifue of my love remains for me!
How wild a paffion works within my breaft!
With what prodigious flames am I pofleft!
Homer, at a lofs to bring difficult matters to an Dryden. his hero alleep, and this folves the difficulty. 5. Sequel deduced from premifes.

I am to pray you not to ftrain my fyeech
To grofler iflues, nor to larger reach,
Than to fufpicion.
Shakefpeare's Othello.
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a mufcle for the difcharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caufed by frict binding of his iffue.

Wifenan.
7. Evacuation

A woman was difeafed with an iffue of blood. Mat. ix. 20.
8. Progeny ; offspring.

## Ontion miferable

When fhalt thou fee thy wholiome days again?
Since that the trueft ifjue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ftands accurf. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Nor where Abaffin kings their iffue guard
Mount Amara, though this by fome fuppos'd
True paradife, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head.
Milton's Paradife Lof.
This old peaceful prince, as heav'ri decreed,
Was blefs'd with no male iffue to fucceed. Dryden's $\notin n$.
The frequent productions of manfters, in all the fpecies of animals, and ftrange ifues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not poffible to confift with this hypothefis. Locke
9. [In law.] Ifue hath divers applications in the common law : fometimes ufed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; fometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of fuit; fometime for profits of lands or tenements; fometime for that point of matter depending in fuit, whereupon the parties join and put their caufe to the trial of the jury. Iffue is cither general or fpecial: general $i$ ifue feemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any fuch thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The fpecial iffue then muft be that, where fpecial matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and fo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be quaffio juris, or to trial by the jury, if it be quaffio facti.

Cowel.
To l'ssue. v. n. [from the noun; iffer, Fr. ufcire, Italian.]

1. To come out ; to pafs out of any place.

Waters ifued out from under the threfhold of the houfe.
Ezek. xlvii. 1.
From the utmoft end of the head branches there iffurth out a gummy juice.

Raleigh's Hiftory of the World.
Waters $i / f$ u'd from a cave.
Ere Pallas iffu'd from the thunderer's head
Dulnefs o'er all poffefs'd her ancient right.
2. To make an eruption.

Three of mafter Ford's brothers watch the doar with piftols, that none chould iffue out, otherwife you might flip away. See that none hence iffue forth a fyy Shakefpearc.

Hafte, arm your Ardeans, iffue to the plain;
With faith to friend, affault the Trojan train.
At length there iffu'd, from the grove behind,
A fair aftembly of the female kind.
A buzzing noife of bees his ears alarms;
Straight iffue through the fides affembling fwarms. Dryden
Full for the port the Ithacenfians ftand,
And furl their fails, and ifue on the land. Pope's Ody $f_{\text {ey }}$. 3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy fons that fhall iffuc from thee, which thou fhal beget, fhall they take away.

2 Kings xx. 18.
4. To be produced by any fund.

Thefe altarages $i f$ fued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priefthood

Ayliffe's Parergon. 5. To run out in lines.

It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then ifjuing into a ftraight concave again.

Bacon's Natural Hifory.
To l'ssue. v. a

1. To fend out ; to fend forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digef the parts or to iffue the fpirits.

Bacon's Nat. Hielt.
2. To fend out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent fenfe.
If the council iffued out any order againtt them, or if the king fent a proclamation for their repair to the ir houfes, fome nobleman publifhed a proteftation.

Clarendon.
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A nranlion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, iffuing out decrees
'lo rivers, his dependent deities.
Dryder.

In vain the mafter iffucs out commands,
In vain the trembling failors ply their hands
The tempeft unforefeen prevents their care.
Dryden.
They conftantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive fuch other comnands as the judge fhall iffuc forth. Ajliffe's Parergon.
l'ssueless. adj. [from ifue.] Without offsping; without defcendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, fucceeded to Hugh's portion, as dyivy iffuelefs. Clarcw's Survey of Cornwai: I have done fin;
For which the heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me iffuelefs.
Shakefp. Winter's Tale,
I'sthmus. n.f. [ijtlmus, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninfula to the continent.
There is a caftle ftrongly feated on a high rock, which joineth by an iftomus to the land, and is impregnably fortified.

Sandys's Travels.
The north fide of the Affyrian empire ftretcheth northward to that iffimius between the Euxine and the Cafpian feas.

Brerewood on Languages.
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built iftbmus, that do'A proudly rife
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'it not wave nor wind fuftain
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. Cowley.
Our church of England ftands as Corinth between two feas, and there are fome bufy in cutting the iflbmus, to let in both at once upon it.

Stillingficet.
Cleomenes thinking it more advifeable to fortify, not the ifthmus, but the mountains, put his defign in execution. Creech.

Plac'd on this ifthmus of a middle fate,
A being darkly wife, and rudely great.
Pope: IT. pronoun. [bir, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonftrative. Ufed in fpeaking of things.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itfelf.
Bramb. againft Hobbs.
Will our great anger learn to floop fo low ?
I know it cannot
Coculej".
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
His fon, it may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home.

- Flatman.

The time will come, it will, when you fhall know
The rage of love.
How can I fpeak? or how, fir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would moft deplore,
And that which I would fpeak, is it or more. Dryden:
A mind fo furnifhed, what reafon has it to acquiefce in its conclufions! Locke.

The glory which encompaffed them covered the place, and darted its rays with fo much ftrength, that the whole fabrick began to melt.

Addijon's Frceholder.
If we find a greater good in the prefent conflitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of $i t$, or from other frames and ftructures, we may then reafonably conclude, that the prefent conftitution procceded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice.

Bentley's Scrmins.
2. It is ufed abfolutely for the ftate of a perfon or affair.

How is it with our general?
Even fo
As with a man by his own alms impoifon'd,
And with his charity flain. S'bakespeare's Coriolanus.
3. It is ufed for the thing; the matter ; the affair.

It's come to pafs,
That tractable obedience is a flave
To each incenfed will.
Shakefo. Hinry VIII.
4. It is fometimes expreffed by 't.

He rallied, and again feli to' $t$;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with fuch might and ftrength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. Hudibras.
The defign, it feems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry.

Swift.
5. It is ufed ludicroufly after neutral verbs, to give an emphafis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleafure. Raleigh.

The Lacedemonians, at the ftraights of Thermopyix, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth.

Dryden.
I have often feen people lavifh it profufely in tricking up their children, and yet ftarve their minds. Locke.

A mole courfes it not on the ground, like the rat or moufe, but lives under the earth. Addifon's Spectator.
Whether the charmer finner $i t$, or faint $i t$,
If folly grows romantick, I muft paint it.
Pope.
6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicroufly, or rudely to perfons. Let us after him,
Who'e care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a p :cile s kinfinar.
Shakefpearés Macbeth.

Do, child, go to it grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. Shakesp. King Yobn 7. It is fometimes ufed of the firf or fecond perfon, fometimes of more. This mode of fpeech, though ufed by good authors, and fupported by the ily a of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarifm.

Who was't came by ?
-'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England.
Shakef. Macbeth.
'Tis I, that made thy widows.
Sbakefp. Coriotamus. 'T is thefe that early taint the female foul
ITCH. n. $\int$. zı(])a, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous difeafe extremely contagious, which overfpreads the body with fmall puftules filled with a thin ferum, and raifed as microfcopes have difcovered by a fmall animal. It is cured by fulphur.

## Luft and liberty

Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainft the ftream of virtue they may ftrive,
And drown themfelves in riot, itibes, blains. Shak. Timon.
The Lord will fmite thee with the fcab and with the itch, whereof thou can'ft not be healed. Deutr. xxviii. 27. As if divinity had catch'd

Hudibràs.
2. The fenfation of uneafinefs in the Ikin, which is eafed by rubbing.
3. A conftant teazing defire.

A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon fhifting.

L'Efrange.
He had ftill pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king.

Dryden.
From fervants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways.

Locke.
At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them kraves:
When univerfal homage Umbra pays,
All fee 'tis vice, and itch of vulgar praife.
To Itch. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneafinefs in the fkin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublefome itching of the part was occafioned by want of tranfpiration:

Wifeman's Surgery.
My right eye itches; fome good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear.
Dryden.
. This fenfe appears in the 2. Tolong; to have continual delire. This fenfe appears in

Mafter Shallow, you have yourfelf been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. Mr . Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I fee a fword out, my finger itches to make one.

Sbakefpeare.

## Caffius, you yourfelf

Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,
To fell and mart your offices for gold. Shak. Fulius Cafar. The itching ears, being an epidemick difeafe, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. Decay of Piety.
All fuch have ffill an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing fide.
Pope.
I'tchy. adj. [from itch.] Infected with the itch.
$I^{\prime} T E M$. adv. [Latin.] Alfo. A word ufed when any article is added to the former.
I'tem. $n$.f.

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his fide, and I to perufe him by items.

Shakefpeare.
If this difcourfe have not concluded our weaknefs, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I muft lofe that which I thought I had, that there is none. Glanv. 2. A hint; an innuendo.

To I'terate. v.a. [itcro, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. We covet to make the pfalms efpecially familiar unto all: this is the very caufe why we iterate the pfalms oftner than any other part of Scripture befides; the caufe wherefore we inure the people together with their minifter, and not the minifter alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. Hook. If the one may monthly, the other may daily 'be ite-
rated.
In the firft ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memolies ferved inftead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the fame by often putting them in mind: in which refpect we fee how many times one thing hath been iterated into the beft and wifeft. Hooker

The king, to kecp a decency towards the French king, fent new folemn ambaffadors to intimate unto him the decree of this eftates, and to iterate his motion that the French would defift from hoftility.

Bacon's Henry VII.
There be two kinds of reflections of founds; the one at diffance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard diftinetly, and the reflection alfo diftinelly: the other in con-
currence, when the found reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and fo iterateth it not, but amplifieth it.

Bacon's Natural Hijlory:
2. To do over again.

Afhes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the falt thereof hath been drawn out by iterated decoctions.

## Brown's Vulgar Errours.

## Adam took no thought,

Fating his fill; nor Eve to iterate
Her former trefpafs feard, the more to footh
Him with her lov'd fociety.
Milt. Par. Loft, b. ix.
I'terant. adj. [iterans, Latin.] Repeating.
Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they nake an iterant echo. Bacon's Nat. Hiftory. Itera'tion. n.f. [iteration, French; iteratio, Latin:]' Repeti-tion; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with iteration
As true as fteel, as plantage to the moon.
Stakefpeare. My hufband!
-Ay, 'twas he that told me firft.
-My huband!
What needs this iteration, woman?
I fay, thy hulband. Shakefpeare's Cthello.
Iterations are commonly lofs of time; but there is no fuch gain of time, as to iterate often the fate of the queftion; for it chafeth away many a frivolous fpeech. Bacon's Effays.
In all thefe refpects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to perfevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent iteration and repetition. Hammond.
Itínerant. adj. [itinerant, French.] Wandering; not fettled.
It fhould be my care to fweeten and mellow the voices of itinerant tradefmen, as alfo to accommodate their cries to their refpective wares. Addifon's Spectator. Itrinerary. n.f. [itinerairé, French; itinerarium, Latin.] A book of travels.
The clergy are fufficiently reproached, in moft itinerarics, for the univerfal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. Addifon on Italy.
Iti'nerary. adj. [itineraire, Fr. itinerarius, Lat ] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.
He did make a progrefs from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an itinerary circuit of juftice than a progrefs.

Bacon's Henry VII
ITSE'LF. pronoun. [it and felf.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then fhall blame
His pefter'd fenfes to recoil and ftart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itfelf for being there?
Sbakefp. Macbeth.
Borrowing of foreigners, in it felf, makes not the kingdom rich or poor.

Locke.
Ju'bilant. adj. [jubilans, Lat.] Uttering fongs of triumph. The planets lift'ning ftood,
While the bright pomp afcended jubilant. Milt. Par. Lof.
Jubila'tion. n.f. [jubilation, Fr. jubilatio, Lat. The act of declaring triumph.
Ju'bilee. n.f. [jubilé, Fr. jubilum, from jubilo, low Latin.] A publick feftivity; a time of rejoicing; a feafon of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With jubilee, and loud hofanna's filld

- Th' eternal regions.

Milton's Paradife Lof.
Joy was then a mafculine and a fevere thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reafon. South.

The town was all a jubilee of feafts.
Dryden.
Jucu'ndity. n.f. [jucunditas, jucundus, Latin.] Pleafantnefs; agreeablenefs.

The new or unexpected jucuindities, which prefent themfelves, will have activity enough to excite the earthieft foul, and raife a fmile from the moft compofed tempers. Brown.
Judas Tree. n.f. [fliquaftrum, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, whofe wings are placed above the ftandard: the head is compofed of two petals; the pointal, which rifes in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompaffed with the ftamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing feveral kidney fhaped feeds: to which may be added roundifh leaves, growing alternately on the branches.

Fudas tree yields a fine purplifh, bright, red blofom in the Spring, and is increafed by layers. Mortimer's Husbandry. To Juda'ize. v. n. [judaifer, Fr. judaizo, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul judaiz'd with Jews, was all to all.
Sandys.
JUDGE. n. J. [ juge, French; judex, Latin.]

1. One who is invefted with authority to determine any caufe or queftion, real or perfonal.

Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? Gine fis.
A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation.
$P \int$. Ixviii. 5 .
Thou art judge
Of all things made, and judgeft only right. Miltor.
It is not fufficient to imitate nature in every circumftance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is moft beautiful, as being the fovereign judge of his own art. Dryden.
2. One
2. One who prefides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bafianio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it. Shakefpeare's Mercis. of Venice. A fingle voice; and that not paft me, but
By learned approbation of the judges. sbakefp. HI. VIII.
3. One who has kkill fufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

## How dares your pride,

As in a lifted field to fight your caure,
Unafk'd the royal grant; nor marhal by,
As knightly rites require, nor jud se to try.
Dryden.
A perfect judge will read each picce of wit
With the fame fpirit that its author writ.
Popc.
To Judgee. ข. n. [juger, French ; judico, Latin.]
I. To pals fentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me.

Genefis.
Ye judge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment.
2. To form or give an opinion.

Befhrew me, but I love her heartily;
For the is wife, if I can judge aright.
Ye judge after the flefh; I judge no man. Sbakefpeare. Authors to themfelves,
Both what they judge and what they chufe.
Milton.
If I did not know the originals, I fhould never be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. Dryd.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reafon muft judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is lefs evident.

Locke.
He proceeds in his inquiry into fciences, refolved to judge of them freely.

Locke.
3. To difeern; to diftinguifh.

How doth God know ? Can he judge through the dark cloud?
fob xxii. I 3 .
Fudge in yourfelves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered?

1 Cor. xi. 13.
How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the Britifh nation, I leave to any one's judging. Addifon. To Judee. v. a

1. To pafs fentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

## Chaos fhall judge the ftrife.

Milton.
Then thofe, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their caufe. Dryden.
2. To pafs fevere cenfure; to doom feverely.

He fhall judge among the heathen; he fhall fill the places with the dead bodies.
$P \int$. cx. 6.
Fudge not, that ye be not judged.
Mattbew.
Let no man judge you in meat or drink. $\quad 2$ C\%l. 16.
JU'DGER. n. f. [from judge.] One who forms judgment; or paffes fentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppreflers, and judgers of their judges.

King Charles.
They who guide themfelves meerly by what appears, are ill judgers of what they have not wefl examined. Digby.
Ju'dgment. n. f. [jugement, French ]

1. The power of difcerning the relations between one term or one propofition and another.

O judgment! thou art fled to brutih beafts,
And men have loft their reafon
Shak. Fulius Cafar.
The faculty, which God has given man to fupply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any propofition to be true or falfe, without perceiving a demontrative cvidence in the proofs.

Locke.
Fudgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; fo, this tree is high.
2. Doom; the right or power of paffing juigment.

If my fufpect be falfe, forgive me, God;
For judgment only doth belong to thee. Shakef. H. VI.
3. The act of exercifing judicature.

They gave julgment upon him.
When thou, O Lord, fhalt ftand difclos'd
In majefty fevere,
And fit in judgment on my foul,
O how thall I appear.
Addijon's Siectator.
4. Determination ; decifion.
Where diftinctions or identities are purely material, the judgnent is made by the imagination, otherwife by the under-
ftanding. flanding.

Glanv. Scepf. We fhall make a certain judgment what kind of diffolution that earth was capable of. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. Reafon ought to accompany the exercife of our fenfes, whenever we would form a juft judgment of things propofed
to our inquiry.
Vatts. to our inquiry.
W. Tatts.
to our inquiry. criticifm.
Fudgment, a cool and fow faculty, attends not a man in
the rapture of poetical compofition.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go jult alike; yet each believes his own.

Dennis.
Porc.
b. Opinion; notion. I iee mens judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,

## To fuficr all alike. <br> Shakef. Ant. and Cicopatra. <br> When the did think my mafter lov'd her well,

She, in my judgment, was as fair as you. Shakefficare.
7. Sentence againft a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his julgment, he was ftirr'd
The chief priefts informed me , defiring to to heny VIII.
The chief priefts informed me, defiring to have judgment againft him. 1 laft this judranent he pronounc'd Acts xxv. 15

On Adam laft this judgment he pronounc'd. Milton.
8. Condemnation. This is a theological ufe.

The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of mary offences unto juflification. Rom v. 16

The precepts, promifes, and threatenings of the Gofpel will rife up in judgment againft us, and the articics of our faith will be fo many articles of accufation. Tillot fon.
9. Punifhment inflicted by providence, with reference to fome particular crime.

This judgment of the heavers that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity.
Sbakef. King Lear.
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitablenefs, than to interpret afflictions as punifhments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who fuffers, when he looks upon himfelf as the mark of divine vengeance.

Addijon's Speciator. 10. Diftribution of juftice.

The Jews made infurrection againft Paul, and brought him to the judgment feat.

AEts xviii. 12.
Your difhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the fate
Of that integrity which fhould become it. Shakef. Coriol. In judgments between rich and poor, confider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. Taylor.
A bold and wife petitioner goes flait to the throne and judgment feat of the monarch. Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Sciib. 11. Judiciary laws; ftatutes.

If ye hearken to thefe judgments, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God Thall kecp unto thee the covenant. Deutr. 12. The laft doom.

The dreadful judgment day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. Shakef. Hen. VI. Ju'dicatory. n. $\int$. [judico, Latin.]

1. Diffribution of juftice.

No fuch crime appeared as the lords, the fupreme court of judicatory, would judge worthy of death. Clarendon.
2. Court of juftice.

Human judicatories give fentence on matters of tight and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. Atterb. Júdicature, n. $\int$. [judicature, Fr. judico, Latin.] Power of diffributing juftice.
The honour of the judges in their judicature is the king's honour. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

If he Chould bargain for a place of judicature, let him be
rejected with fhame.
In judicatures to take away the trumpet, the fcarlet, the attendance, makes juftice naked as well as blind. South's Sermons.
JUDI'CIAL. adj. [judicium, Latin.]

1. Practifed in the diftribution of publick juftice.

What government can be without judicial proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? Eentley's Seran. 2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The refiftance of thofe will caufe a judicial hardnefs. South.
Judícially. adv. [from judicial.] In the forms of legal juftice.
It will behove us to think that we fee God ftill looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible juftice, and paffing the fame judgment which he intends hereafter judicially to declare. Grew's Cofmol.
Judiciciary. adj. [judiciaire, Fr. judiciawius, Latin.] Paffing judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of judiciary aftrologers, the influence of conftellations ought, by fevere experiments, to be made out.
JUDI'CIOUS. adj. [ judicieux, French.] Prudent; wife; fiyliful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wife, judicious, and beft knows
The fits $0^{\prime}$ th' feafon.
Love hath his feat
In reafon, and is judicious.
Shakef. Macheth.

To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call judicious.
We are beholden to judicions writers of all ages for thofe difcoveries they have left behind them. Locke. Junícrouscy. adu. [from judicious.] Skilfully; wifely; with juft determination.

So bold, yet to judicioufiy you dare,
That your leaft praife is to be regular.

Longinus has judicionfy preferred the fublime genius that fometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but feldom rifes to excellence: Dryder.
Jug. r. f. [jusge, Danifh.] A large drinking veflid with a gibbous or fiwelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hoffefs of the houfe,
Becaufe fhe bought ftone jugs and no feal'd quarts. Sbak. He fetch'd'en drink,
Fill'd a large jug up to the brink. Suift's Mificel. To Ju'gale. v. h. [jousler or jongler, Fr. jocari, Lat.]

1. 'To play tricks by flight of hand; to fhow falfe appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's ftatue feems to be a jurgling of the Ethiopian priefts.
2. To practife artifice or impofture.

Be the ee jugraing fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double fenfe. Shakefp. Macbeth.
Is't polfible the fpells of France fhould juggle
Men into fuch ftrange muckeries? Shates/p. Henry VIII.
They ne'er forfwore themfelves, nor lied,
Difdain'd to ftay for friends confents;
Nor juggl'd about fettlements.
Hudibras, p. iii.
Ju'gale. n. $\int$. [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An impoiture ; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a juggle of ftate to cozen the people into obedience. Tillot fon. Ju'GGler. n.. . [from juggle.]

1. One wro practifes flight of hand; one who deceives the cye by nimble conveyance.

They fay this towri is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deccive the eye,
Drug-working forcerers that change the mind,
Dhiguifed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many. fuch like libertines of fin.
Shakefpeare.
I law a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. Baion's Nat. Hijt. Arifteus was a famous poet, that flouriifhed in the days of Crœefus, and a notable juggler.

Sandys's Travels. Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impofters, do daily delude them.

The juggler which another's flight. can fhow,
ut teaches how the world his own may know.
But teaches how the world his own may know. Garth. One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand ; but let him graip it never fo carefully, upon a word or two it increafes or dwindles. Addifon's Freeholder, No. 18.

What magick makes our money rife,
When dropt into the fouthern main;
Or do thefe jugglers cheat us?
Swift's Mifcel.
2. A cheat; a trickifh fellow.

O me, you juggler; oh, you canker bloffom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And foll'n my love's hart from him ?
I fing no harm
or juftice of peace.
Sbakeppeare.
To officer, juggler, or juitice of peace.
Donne.
Ju'galingly. adv. [from juggle.] In a deceptive manner.
Ju'gular. adj. [jugulum, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular, through his neck.

WiJeman's Surgery.
JUICE. n. f. [jus, French; juys, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, fap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I muft fay, wine is a juice not liquid, or wine is a fubftance; for juice includes both fubflance and liquid.

Watts's Logick, p. i.

## Unnumber'd fruits,

A friendly juice to cool thirft's rage contain.
Thomfon.
2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Fuice in language is lefs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and fignifying, and the fenfe gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, fcarce covering the bone.

Benj. Fabnjon's Dijcovery.
griniti animal whofe juices are unfound can never be nourifh-
ed; unfound juices can never repair the fluids. Arbutbnot.
Juíceless. adj. [from juice.] Dry; without moifture; withrout juice.

Divine Providence has fpread her table every-where; not with a juicclefs green carpet, but with fucculent herbage and nourifhing grafs.

More's Antidote againf Athcijn.
When Boreas' firit blufters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with juicelefs boughs.
Ju'iciness. n. f. [from juice.] Plenty of juice; fucculence.
Ju'scr. adj. [from juice.] Moift; full of juice.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy fubftance. Bacon's Nat. Hijf.

Each plant and juicicft gourd will pluck. Milton.
The inulk's furpaffing worth! that, in its youth,
to Its tender nonage, loads the fpreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring.
Pbilips.
To Juke. v.n. [jucher, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds.
2. Fuking, in Scotland, denotes ftill any complaifance by bending of the head.
Two affes travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the moncy-merchant was fo proud of his truft, that he went juking and toffing of his head. L'Effrange.
J'ujub. $\}^{n}$. fu'jubes. [zizyplus, Lat.] A plant whofe flower con-
Ju'jupes. $\}$ fifts of feveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rofe; ;out of whofe empalement riles the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fiefhy fruit, fhaped like aff olive, including ah hard fie! divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kerncl. The fruit is like a fmall plum, but it has little flefly upon the ftonc. Mill.
JU's.AP. n. f. [A word of Arabick original ; julapium; low Lat. julcp, Fr.]
fulap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of fimple and compound water fwectened, and ferves for a vehicle to other forms not fo convenient to take alone. Quincy.

Behold this cordial julap here;
'That flames and dances in his cryftal bounds
With fpirits of balm and fragrant fyrups mixt. Milton.
If any part of the after-birth be leff, condeavour the bringing that away; and by good fudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by julaps and emulfions.
Ju'lus. n..

1. July fower. See Clove-gililifower and Gilliflower.
2. Fulus, among botanifts, denotes thofe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, Eoc. Millcr.
Ju'Lx. in. f: [‘fulius, Lat. juillet, Fr.] The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named $\mathcal{F}$ uly in honour of fulius Caefar; the feventh month from January.
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bofom fun-burnt. Peacham. JU'MART. n.. . [French:]

Mules and jumarts, the one from the mixture of an afs and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.

Locke,
To Ju'mble. v. a. [in Cbaucer; jombre, from combler, French, Skinner.] To mix violently and confufedly together.

Perfons and humours may be jumbled and difguifed; but nature, like quickfilver, will never be killed. .. L'Ejftrange.

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the fame meaning; and one may obferve, how apt that is to jumble together paffages of fcripture, and thereby difturb the true meaning of holy fcripture.

Locke.
Writing is but juft like dice,
And lucky mains make people wife;
And jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.
Prior.
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at firft created, and are continually ordered for the beft, than that the whole univerfe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude fhuffies of matter.

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a jumbled race. Pope's Dunciad.
That the univerfe was formed by a fortuitous concourfe of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a moft ingenious treatife of philofophy.

Swift.
To Ju'mble. v. n. To be agitated together.
They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony. Ju'mble. n. .f. [from the verb.] Confufed mixture; violent and confured agitation.
Had the world been coagmented from that fuppofed fortuitous jumble, this hypothefis had been tolerable. Glanville.

What jumble here is made of ecclefiaftical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal juftice.
Ju'ment. n.. . [jument, Fr. jumentum, Ju'ment. n. . [jument, Fr. jumentum, Lat.] Beaft of burthen.

Fuments, as horfes, oxen, and affes, have no cructation, or belching.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i,
To Jump. v. n. [gumpen, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to Kkip ; to move forward without ftep or fiding.

Not the worft of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the fquare.

Sbakejpeare's IVinter's Tale.
Here, upon this bank and fhelve of time,
We'd jump the life to come. Shakefp: Macbeth.
The herd come jumping by me,
lefs, quench their thirf, while I look on,
And fearlefs, quench their thirf, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen.
Dryden.
So have I feen from Severn's brink
A flock of geefe jump down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would fink,
And fwimming never wet a feather. Swift.
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the higheft fucceed in the office. Guiliver's Travels.
2. To leap fuddenly.

One Peregrinus jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to fhew the company how far his vanity could carry him.

We fee a little, prefume a great deal, and fo jump to the conclufion.
3. To jolt.

Spectator, $\mathrm{N}^{0} .626$.
The noife of the prancing horfes, and of the jumping chariots.
4. To agree ; to tally ; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumftance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and jump
That I am Viola.
Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
In fome fort it jumps with my humour. Sbakejpeare.
But though they jump not on a juft account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkifh fleet. Shakefp. Othello. Becaufe I will not jump with common fpirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. Shakefpeare.
Herein perchance he jumps not with Lipfius. Hakewill.
Never did trufty fquire with knight,
Or knight with fquire, e'er jump more right ;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit.
Hudibras, p. i.
This fhews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature jump:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Refts with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel fate of ours,
The rabble are the fupreme powers.
Hudibras, p. iii.
Good wits jump, and mine the nimbler of the two. More.
Good now, how your devotions jump with mine. Dryd.
I am happier for finding our judgments jump in the notion.
JUMP. adv. Exactly; niccly. Obfolete.
Otherwife one man could not excel another, but all fhould be either abfolutely good, as hitting jump that indivifible point or center wherein goodnefs confifteth; or elfe' miffing it, they fhould be excluded out of the number of well doers. Hooker.

But fince fo jump upon this bloody queftion,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd.
Shakefpeare's Hamlet.
Myfelf the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him jump, when he may Caffio find
Soliciting his wife.
Shakefpeare's Otbello:
Jump. n. . [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a fkip.

The fureft way for a learner is, not to advance by jumps and large ftrides; let that, which he fets himfelf to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is poffible.
2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The prefcript of this fcrowl : our fortune lies
Upon this jump. Sbakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.
3. [Jupe, French.] A waiftcoat; a kind of loofe or limber ftays worn by fickly ladies.

The weeping caffock. fcar'd into a jump,
A fign the prelbyter's worn to the ftump.
Cleaveland.
Ju'ncate. n. f. [juncade, French; gioncata, Italian.]

1. Cheefecake; a kind of fweetmeat of curds and fugar.
2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All fpread with juncates, fit to entertain
The greateft prince.
Spenfer, Somnet 77.
With ftories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the juncates eat.
Milton.
3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written junket in this fenfe, which alone remains much in ufe. See Ju'nket.
Ju'Ncous. adj. [junceus, Lat.] Full of bulrufhes.
Ju'nction. n. f. [jonction, French.] Union; coalition.
Upon the junction of the two corps, our fpies difcovered a great cloud of duft.

Addifon.
Ju'ncture. n. f. [junctura, Latin.]
x. The line at which two things are joined together.

Befides thofe groffer elements of bodies, falt, fulphur, and znercury, there may be ingredients of a more fubtile nature, which being extremely little, may efcape unheeded at the junctures of the diftillatory veffics, though never fo carefully juted.

Boyle.
2. Joint ; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of feveral vertebre, as being lefs in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without thofe griftly junctures.

More.
All other animals have traufverfe bodies; and though fome do raife themfelves upon their hinder legs to an upright pofture, yet they cannot cudure it long, neither are the figures or junclures, or order of their bones, fitted to fuch a pofture. Hale's Originat. of Mankind.

## 3. Union; amity.

Nor are the fobereft of them fo apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I defire to bear in thofe holy offices to be performed with me. K. Charles.
4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profeffion in that juncfure of time, they bid farewel to all the pleafures of this life. Addifon.
When any law does not conduce to the publick fafety, but in fome extraordinary junctures, the very obfervation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid afleep. Addifon's Freeholder, No. 16.
June. n. S. ['fuin, Fr. Funius, Lat.] The fixth month from January.

Fune is drawn in a mantle of dark green.
Ju'Nior. adj. [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.
The fools my juniors by a year,
Are tortur'd with furpenfe and fear,
Who wifely thought my age a fercen,
When death approach'd to ftand between.
Suift.
According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rife of my juniors, and unequal diftribution of wealth.

Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{U}} .100$.
Ju'niper. n. $f$. [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves of the juniper are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in fome fpecies, produced at remote diftances from the fruit on the fame tree; but in other fpecies they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the firft is a foft pulpy berry, containing three feeds in eacli. Miller.

Some of our common juniper fhrubs are males and fome females, of the fame feecies. The male flrubs produce, in April and May, a fmall kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of thefe juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the fecond year, and then do not immediately fall off; fo that it is no uncommon thing to fee the berries of three different years at once on the fame tree. The fhrub is very common with us on heaths and barren tills, but the berries ufed medicinally in our fhops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. Hill.
A clyfter may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and juniper berries, with oil of linfeed. WiV em . Junk. n. f. [probably an Indian word.]
I. A fmall fhip of China.

America, which have now but junks and canoes, abounded then in tall fhips.

Bacon's New Atlantis.
2. Pieces of old cable.

Ainf.
Ju'nket. n. $\int$. [properly juncate. See Juncate.]
I. A fweetmeat.

You know, there wants no junkets at the feaft. Shakefo. 2. A ftolen entertainment.

To Ju'nket. v. n. [from the noun.]
r. To feaft fecretly; to make entertainments by ftealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, fave them to junket with your fellow fervants at night.
ívift.
2. To feaft.

Job's children junketed and feafted together often, but the reckoning coft them dear at laft.

South's Sermons.
The apoftle would have no revelling or junketing. South. $\mathcal{F} U^{\prime}$ NTO. n. $\int$. [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any fecret defign.

Would men have fpent toilfome days and watchful nights in the laborious queft of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a junto of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitnefs from learning, and grace from morality. South.

From this time began an intrigue between his majefty and a junto of minifters, which had like to have ended in my deftruction.

Gulliver's Travels.
I'vory. n. f. [ivoire, French ; cbur, Lat.]
Ivory is a hard, folid, and firm fubftance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polifh : it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each fide of his jaws a tooth of fix or feven feet in length, of the thicknels of a man's thigh at the bafe, and almoft entircly folid; the two fometimes weighing three hundreed and thirty pounds: thefe ivory tufks are hollow from the bafe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary fubftance, feeming to lave a great number of glands in it. The finctt ivory is brought from the Eaft-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The ivory of the iflands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other ivory does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coaft. The preparations of ivory have the fame reftorative virtues with thofe of the harthorn. Hill.

There is more difference between thy fefh and hers, than between jet and ivory. Shakejp. Merchant of Venice.

Draw Erato with a fweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an ivory key.

Pcaibam.
From their ivory port the cherubim
Forth iffu'd.
Milton.
Two gates the filent houfe of fleep adorn,
Of polifh'd $i v^{\prime} r y$ this, that of tranfparent horn :
True vifions through tranfparent horn arife,
Through polifh'd iv'ry pafs deluding lies. Dryden's Enn.
Ju'ppon:

Juppo'N. n.f. [juppon, French.] A Mort clofe coat. Some wore a breaft-plate and a light juppon, Their horfes cloath'd with tich caparifon.

Dryden. JU'Rat. n. $\int$. [juratus, Lat. jura juré, Fr.] A magiftrate in
fome corporations. fome corporations.
Ju'ratory, adj. [juratoire, Fr. juro, Lat.] Giving all oath. A contumacious perfon may be compelled to give juratory
caution de parendo juri caution de parendo juri.

Ayliffe's Parerron.
Juri'dical. adj. [juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.]

1. Asting in the diftribution of juftice.
2. Ufed in courts of juftice.

According to a juridical account and legal fignification, time within memory, by the ftatute of Weftminfter, was fettled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the firf.

Hale's Hiff of the Common Law of Eugland. Iurídically. adj. [from juridical.] With legal authority; according to forms of juftice.
Ju'risconsulit. n. $\int$. [juris confultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cafes of law.
There is mention made, in a decifion of the jurifconfult Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. Arbutbnat on Coins.
Jurisdiction. n.. . [jurifdictio, Lat., jurijdiction, Fr.]
I. Legal authority ; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of fuch jurifdiction may fwerve through error even in the very beft, and for other refpects, where lefs integrity is.

Without the king's affent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate ; by which power
You maim'd the jurifdiction of all bifhops.
Shakefpeare.
All perfons exercifing ecclefiaftical jurifdiction fhould have the king's arms in their feals of office.

Hayward.
This place exempt
Milton.
From heav'n's high jurifdiction.
gn jurif-
As Adam had no fuch power as gave him fovereign jurij-
Lickion over mankind.
This cuftom in a popular ftate, of impeaching particular men, may feem to be nothing elfe but the peoplc's chufing to exercife their own jurifdicion in perfon. Swift.
2. Diftrict to which any authority extends.

Jurispru'dence. r.f. [jurifprudence, Fr. jurijprudentia, Lat.] The fcience of law.
Ju'rist. $n$. $\int$. [jurife, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who profefles the fcience of the law; a civilian.
This is not to be meafured by the principles of jurifts. Bac.
JU'ROR. n. f. [juro, Lat.] One that ferves on the jury
Were the jurors picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict.

Spenfer's State of Ireland.
I fhall find your lordfhip judge and juror,
You are fo merciful, I fee your end,
'T is my undoing. Sbake/p. Henry VIII.
I fing no harm, good footh! to any wight,
Officer, jugler, or juftice of peace,
furor, or judge.
Donne.
About noon the jurors went together, and becaufe they could not agree, they were fhut in.

Hayward.
JU'Ry. n. f. [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]
Fury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, fworn to deliver a truth upon fuch evidence as thall be delivered them touching the matter in queftion. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by affife or jury. The trial by affife, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perfonal or real, is referred for the fact to a jury, and as they find it, ro paffeth the judgment. This jury is ufed not only in circuits of juftices errant, but alfo in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the efcheatour make inquifition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a jury of inqueft: if the coroner inquire how a fubject found dead came to his end, he ufeth an inquert : the juftices of peace in their quarter$f$ felions, the fheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the fteward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any caufe between party and party, they do it by the fame manner: fo that where it is faid, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or affize; affize, in this place, is taken for a jury or inqueft, empanelled upon any caufe in a court where this kind of trial is ufed. This jury, though it appertain to moft courts of the common law, yet it is moft notorious in the half year courts of the juftices errants, commonly called the great affizes, and in the quarter-feffions, and in them it is moft ordinarily called a jury, and that in civil caufes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueft. In the general affize, there are ufually many juries, becaufe there be itore of caufes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is calted the grand jury, and the reft petit juries. The grand jury confifts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and fubftantial gentlemen, or fome of them yeomen, chofen indifferently out of the whole fhire by the fheriff, to confider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upan them thefe words, billa vera, or dif-
allow by writing ignoramus. Such as they do appprove, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another jury to be confidered of, becaufe the cafe is of fuch importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party wraverfe the indictment, or challenge it for infufficiency, or remove the caufe to a higher court by certiorari; in which two former cafes it is referred to another jury, and in the latter tranfmitted to the higher. Thofe that pafs upon civil caufes real, are all, or fo many as can conveniently be had, of the fame hundred, where the land or tenement in queftion doth lie, and four at the leaft; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment paffeth afterward in the court where the caufe firt began; and the reafon hereof is, becaufe thefe juftices of affize are, in this cafe, for the eafe of the countries only to take the verdid of the jury by the virtue of the writ called $n / /_{1}$ prius, and fo return it to the court where the caufe is depending.

The jury, paffing on the prifoner's life,
May in the fworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. Shaic/p. Meaf. for Meafure: How innocent I was,
His noble jury and foul caufe can witnefs. Shake,p. H. IV.
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken fhares of money before they gave up their verdict. Bac.
Ju'ryman, n.f. [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges foon the fentence fign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine. Pope.
No judge was knonn, upon or off the bench, to ufe the leaft infinuation, that might affect the interefts of any one fingle juryman, much lefs of a whole jury. Swift's Mifcel. JU'RYMAST. n. $\int$. So the feamen call whatever they fet up in the room of a maft loft in a fight, or by a form ; being fome great yard which they put down into the ftep of that loft maft, faftening it into the partners, and fitting to it the miffen or fome lefler yard with fails and ropes, and with it make a hard fhift to fail.

Haris.
JUST. adj. [jufle, Fr. juffus, Latin.]

1. Upright ; incorrupt; equitable in the diftribution of juftice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praife, before my rage
Unfafely ju/t, break loofe on this bad age.
2. Honert; without crime in dealing with others.

Fuft balances, juf weights, and a juft ephaph. Lev. xix, Men are commonly fo juft to virtue and goodnefs, as to praife it in others, even when they do not practife it themfelves.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
Fuft of thy word, in ev'ry thought fincere,
Who knew no wifh but what the world might hear. Pope, 3. Exact ; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expreffions noble, his thoughts juft, his language pure, his fatyr pointed, and his fenfe clofe.

Dryden's Э̌uw.
Thefe fcenes were wrought,
Embellifh'd with good morals and juft thought. Granville. Fuft precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. Pope. $F^{\prime} u / t$ to the tale, as prefent at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way.
Pope,
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they fay,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Difcours'd in terms as $j u f$, with looks as fage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' fage. Pope
Though the fyllogifin be irregular, yet the inferences are $j u / f$ and true.
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

Noah was a juft man, and perfect.
Vatts's Lagick.

How fhould man be juft with God ?
Gen. vi. 9 .
A juft man falleth reven times and rifeth. Proul, $o b$ ix. 2. He fhall be recompenfed at the refurrection of the juft.

Mat. xiv. 14.

> The juft th' unjuft to ferve.
> Mat. Miv. I4•
5. True; not forged ; not faliely imputed; well grounded.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaft whereof being juft, had bereaved him of eftimation and credit. Hooker. Me though juft right
Did firft create your leader.
Milton.
6. Equally retributed.

He reccived a juft recompence of reward,
Heb. ii. 2.
Whofe damuation is juft.
Rom. iii. 8 .
As Hefiod fings, fpread water o'er thy felds,
And a moft $j u / t$ and glad increafo it yiclds. Denbam.
7. Complete without fuperfluity or defect.

He was a comely perfonage, a little above juff ftature, well and ftrait limbed, but flender.

Bacon's Hinry VII.
8. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war fhall fand ranged in its ju/t array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thes, fuldijon.
9. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleafeth your lordmip
To meet his grace, juft diftance'tween our armies? Sbak.
10. Full ; of full dimenfions.

His foldiers had divers fkirmifhes with the Numidians, fo that once the fkirmifh was like to have come to a ju/t battle. Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.
There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would take up the bufine's of a juft volume. Hale's Orig. of Mank.

There feldom appeared a juft army in the civil wars.
Dutchefs of. Newcafle.
11. Exact in retribution.

See nations flowly wife, and meanly juff,
To bury'd merit raife the tardy buft.
Vanity of Human Wißcs.

## Just. adz.

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand $j u f t$ to the heart of the beaft.

They go about to make us believe that they are juft of the fame opinion, and that they only think fuch ceremonies are not to be ufed when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be eftablinhed.

There, cv'n $j u / t$ there he ftood; and as the fooke
Where laft the fpectre was, the caft her look. Dryden.
A few feem to underftand him right; juft as when our Saviour faid, in an allegorical fenfe, except ye eat.the flefh of the fon of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.

Bentley's Sermons.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juft alike ; yet each believes his own.
2. Merely ; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifing men to value themfelves upon juft nothing at all.

L'Eftranye.
I he nereids fwam before
To fmooth the feas; a foft etefian gale
But juft infpir'd and gently fwell'd the fail.
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That fo I neither may be rich nor poor ;
Ard having juft enough, not cover more.
Being fpent with age, and juft at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the fteam of them under his nofe prolonged his life. Temple. Just. n. /. [joufte, French.] Mock encounter on horfeback; tilt ; tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itfelf, than juffs, both with fword and launce. Sidney.

What news from Oxford? hold thofe jufts and triumphs?
Shakefpeare's Richard II.
Among themfelves the tourney they divide,
In equal fquadrons rang'd on either fide ;
Then turn'd their horfes heads, and man to man,
And fteed to fteed oppos'd, the jufts began. Dryden.
To Just. v. n. [joufer, French.]
r. To engage in a mock fight ; to tilt.
2. To pufh; to drive; to jufte.

JU'STICE. n. f. [juftice, Freach; jufitia, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do juffice. 2 Sam. xv. 4. The king-becoming graces,
As juffice, verity, temp'rance, ftablenefs,
I have no relifh of them.
Sbakesp. Macbeth.
The nature and office of jufice being to difpofe the mind to a conftant and perpetual readinefs to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of juffice, it muft be converfant about fomething that is due to another. Loc. 2. Vindicative retribution; punifhment.

This fhews you are above
Yon jufices, that thefe our nether crimes
So fpeedily can venge.
Shakefp. King Lear.
He executed the juffice of the Lord.
Deut. xxxiii. 21
Left jufice overtake us.
If. lix. 9.
Examples of jufice muft be made, for terror to fome; examples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
3. Right; affertion of right.

Draw thy fword,
That if my fpecch affend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee jufice.
Sbakefp. King Lear.
4. [fufticiarius, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of juigment.

Corvel.
And thoi, Eflras, ordain judges and julfices, that they may
judge in all Syria.
Ifdr. viii. 23. judge in all Syria.
5. Ju's'rice of the King's Benth. [juficiarius de Banquo Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reft; wherefore he is alfo called catitalis jufficiarius Anglice. His office efpecially is to hear and determiue all pleas of the crown; that is, fuch as concern offences committed arainft the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treafons, felonies, mayhems, and fuch like: but it is come to paff, that he with his affifants heareth all perfonal aotions, and real alfo, if they
be incident to any perfonal aetion depending before them.

Cowel.

## Give that whipfter his errand

He'll take my lord chief juffice warrant.
Prior.
6. Ju'stice of the Common Pleas. [jufticiarius Communium Pla-- citorum.] is a lord by his ofice, and is called dominus jufficiarius commmanium placitorum. He with his affiftants originally did hear and determine all caufes at the common law ; that is, all civil caufes between common perfons, as well perfonal as real; for which caufe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppofition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are rpecial, and appertaining to him only. Cowel.
7. Ju'stice of the Foreft. [jufficiarius Fioreface.] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's foreft, committed againft venifon or vert: of thefe there be two, whereof the one hath jurifdiction over all the forefts on this fide Trent, and the other of all beyond.

Cowel.
8. Ju'stices of Afife. [jufficiarii ad catiendas ADIfas.] Are fuch as were wont, by fpecial commiffion, to be fent into this or that country to take affifes; the ground of which polity was the eafe of the fubjects: for whereas thefe actions pafs always by jury, fo many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore juftices, for this purpofe, were by commiffion particularly authorifed and fent down to them.

Cowel.
9. Ju'stices in Eyre. [jufficiarii itinerantes.] Are fo termed of the French erre, iter. The ufe of thefe, in ancient time, was to fend them with commifion into divers counties, to hear fuch caufes efpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I muft imagine they were fent abroad for the eafe of the fubjects, who muft elfe have been hurried to the king's bench, if the caufe were too high for the country court. They differed from the juftices of Oyer and Terminer, becaufe they were fent upon fome one or few efpecial cares, and to one place; whereas the juftices in cyre were fent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commiffion.

Cowel.
10. JU'stices of Gaol Delivery. [jufficiarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.] Are fuch as are fent with commifion to hear and determine all caufes appertaining to fuch as for any offence are caft into gaol, part of whofe authority is to punifh fuch as let to mainprife thofe prifoners, that by law be not bailable. Thefe by likelihood, in ancient time, were fent to countries upon feveral occafions; but afterward juftices of afife were likewife authorifed to this.

Cowel.
11. Ju'stices of Ni/s Prius are all one now-a-days with juftices of affife; for it is a common adjournment of a caufe, in the common pleas, to put it off to fuch a day: nif prius jufficiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capicndas afifas; and upon this claufe of adjournment they are called juftices of nifı trius, as well as juftices of afife, by reafon of the writ or action that they have to deal in. Cozvel.
12. Ju'stices of Pcace. [j7fficiarii ad Pacem.] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiffion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom fome, upon efpecial refpect, are made of the quorum, becaufe fome bufinefs of importance may not be dealt in without the prefence of them, or one of them.

The juffice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes fevere, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wife faws and modern inftances,
And fo he plays his part. Sbakef. As you like it.
Thou haft appointed jufices of the peace to call poor men efore them, about matters they were not able to anfwer.

Sbakefpeare's Henry VI.
The juffices of peace are of great ufe: anciently they were confervators of the peace; thefe are the fame, faving that feveral acts of parliament have enlarged their jurifdiction.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
I fing no harm
To officer, juggler, or $j u f f i c e$ of peace.
Donne.
To Ju'stice. v. a. [from the nouil.] To adminifter juftice to any. A word not in ufe.

As for the title of profeription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath ju/ticed himfelf, God forbid but that it fhould endure an appeal to a war.

Bacor.
Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for intending to poifon the young queen of Scots, the king delivered him to the French king, to be jufficel by him at his pleafure.
Hajward.
Ju'sticement. n. . [from junice.] Procedure in courts.
Ju'sticer. n.f. [from To jujtice.] Adminiftrator of juftice. An old word.

He was a fingular gond juftier; and if he had not died in the fecond year of his government, was the likclicft perfon to have reformed the Englifh colonies.

Davies on Ircland. Ju'striceshir. n.f. [fiom juffice.] Rank or office of juftice.
Justictaby.e. andj. [from juffice.] Proper to be examined in courts of jufice.

Ju'stifiable.

Ju'stifiable. adj. [from jufify.] Defenfibie by law of
caafon; conformate to calon; conformable to juftice.

Juft are the ways of Goud,
And junfijiable to men.
Milton's Asonifes. Although fome animals in the water do carry a jupifiable refemblance to fome at land, yet are the major part which bear their names uniike. Brown's Vulgar Eirrours. Ju'stifiableness. n. $\int$. [from juflifiable.] Rectitude; pofli-
bility of being fairly defended. bility of being fairly defended.
Men, jealous of the jriffifablenefs of their doings before God, never think they liave human ftrength ennough.

King cibarles.
Iu'stifiabiy. adv. [from juffifiable.] Rightly; fo as to be fupported by right.
A man may nore jufiffally throw crofs and pile for his opinions, than take them up by fuch meafures. Locke.
Justifica'tion. n.. . [jufification, French; jufificatio, low
Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; fupport; abfolution from guilt.
I hope, for my brother's jufification, he wrote this but as an eflay of my virtue. Sbakefp. King Lear. Among theological arguments, in juffification of abfolute obedience, was one of a lingular nature. Swift.
2. Deliverance by pardon from fins paft.

Clarke.

> In fuch righteou finefs

To them by faith imputed, they may find
fufiification towards God, and peace
Of confcience. . Milton's Parad. Loft, b. xii.
'Tis the confummation of that 'Tis the confummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the confummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Chrift to jufification, and not the bare aptnefs of faith to bring forth works, if thofe works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. Hammond.
Justifica'ror. n.f. [from jufify.] One who fupports, defends, vindicates, or juftifies.
Ju'stifier. n.f. [from juffify.] One who juftifies; one who defends or abrolves; one who frees from fin by pardon.
That he might be juft, and the juffifier of him which believeth in Jefus.

Ro. iii. 26.
To JU'STIFY. v. a. [jufiffer, French; juffifice, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abfolve from an accufation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot jufify, whom law condemns. Shakef. H. VI.
They fay, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and finners; but wifdom is jufified of her children. Mot
How can man be juflified with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a wroman?
fob xxv. 4 .
There is an exquifite fubtilty, and the fame is unjuft; and there is a wife man that juflifieth in judgment. Eccluf. x. 25.

You're neither jufify'd, nor yet accus'd. Dryden
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindnefs unto him, he feeing himfelf confronted by fo many, like a refolute orator, 'went not to denial, but to juffify his cruel falfhood.

Sidney.
What fhe did, whatever in itfelf,
Her doing feem'd to juflify the deed.
My unwilling fight the gods inforce,
Milt. Par. Lof.
And that muft jufify our fad divorce.
Denbam.
Yet fill thy fools fhall ftand in thy defence,
And juftify their author's want of fenfe.
Dryden.
Let others jufify their miffions as they can, we are fure we can jufify that of our fathers by an uninterrupted fuc-
ceffion. ceffion.
3. To free from paft fin by pardon.

By him all that believe are jufified from all things, from which ye could not be juffified by the law of Mofes. ACTs xiii
To Ju'stle. v. n. [from juft, jouffer,' French.] To encounter ; to clafh ; to rufh againft each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, jufles roughly by
All time of paufe, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. Sbake. Troilus and Creflda. The chariots thall rage in the ftreets, they' fhall juftle one againft another in the broad ways.
$N a b$. ii. 4.

> Argo pals'd

Through Bofphorus, betwixt the jufling rocks. Late the clouds
Iufling, or pufh'd with winds, rude in their hook,
Tine the flant lightning.
Milton's Paradife Lof. Not one flarry fpark,
But gods meet gods, and jufle in the dark.
Courtiers therefore juflic for a grant;
And, when they break their friendfhip, plead their want.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
Murmuring noifes rife in every ftreet;
The more remote run flumbling with their fcar,
And, in the dark, men juffle as they meet.
Dryden.

When elephant 'rainft elephant did re
His trunk, and cafles juffled in the air,
My fword thy way to victory had fhown.
Diglen.
Was there not one who had fet bars and doors to it, and faid hitherto fhall thou come, but no farther, and here fiall thy proud waves be flaid; then might we well expeft fuch viciflitudes, fuch jupflings and clafhings in nature. Wroodw.

I thought the dean had been too proud
To juifle here among a crowd.
Szoift.
To'Ju's'ree. v.a. To pufh; to drive; to force by rufhing again't it.

Private and fingle abilitics fhould not jufle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. King Charles.
Many excellent ftrains have been juffled off by their intru-
fions. fions.

The furly commons fhall refpect deny,
And juffle pecrage out with property. $\qquad$
It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abufes of writing can ever be jufled out of their pofleflion of all libraries.

Running in the dark, a man may jufle a poft.
Collier of the Eagernefs of Defire.
Abfent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappinefs in its abfence, is jufled out, to make way for the removal of thofe uneafineffes we feel. Locke.
We juftled one another out, and difputed the poft for a great while.

Addijon's Guardian.
Ju'stly. adv. [from juf.]

1. Uprightly; honefly ; in a juft manner.

Nothing can juflly be defpifed, that cannot jufly be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. South.

With ignominy fcourg'd, in open fight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging fword
Of Brutus jufly drawn, and Rome reftor'd. Dryden. The goddefs, fudious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting jufly, and in writing well.
2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Prior:
Their artful hands inftruct the lute to found,
Their feet affift their hands, and juftly beat the ground.
Ju'stness. n. $\int$. [from juft.]

1. Juftice; reafonablenefs; equity. Fufnefs is properly applied to things, and juftice to perfons; though we now fay the juffice of a caufe, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war againf him, whofe fuccefs ufeth commonly to be according to the juftne/s of the caufe for which it is made.

Spenjer on Ireland.
We may not think the juffnefs of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. Shakefpeare.
2. Accuracy; exactnefs ; propriety.

I value the fatisfaction I had in feeing it reprefented with all the jufnefs and gracefulnefs of action. Dryden.
I appeal to the people, was the ufual faying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any difpute with particular perfons about the juffnefs and regularity of his productions.

Addifon's Guardian.
To Jut. v. n. [This word is fuppofed to be corrupted from jet, perhaps from hoot.] To pufh or fhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Infulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awlefs throne.
Shakcfp. R. III. All the projected or jutting parts fhould be very moderate, efpecially the cornices of the lower orders.

Wotton.
The land, if not reftrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and jutted to the fea.
Dryden.
A port fecure for fhips to ride,
Broke by the jutiting land on either fide;
Broke by the juiting land on either fide;
In double freams the briny waters glide.
In double ftreams the briny waters glide. Dryden. $\}$
It feems to jut out of the ftructure of the poem, and be independent of it.

Broome's Nofes on the Odyyey. To Ju'rtr. v. a. [from jut.] To phoor out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible afpect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brafs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded bafe,
Swill'd with the wild and wafteful ocean
Sbakc. H. V.
JU'VENILE. adj. [juvenilis, Latin.] Young; youthful.
Learning hath its infancy when it is almoft childifh; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile; then its ftrength of years, when it is folid; and lartly, its old age, when it -waxeth dry and exhauft.

Bacon's Effays.

## Juvenility. n.f. [from juvenile.] Youthfulnefs.

The reftauration of grey heirs to juvenility, and renewing the exhaufted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.

Glanv. Scepf. c. 2. I.
Cuftomary flrains and abffracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and fpeak credibly in dedications.

## I V Y

Ju'xtaposition. n.f. [juxtapofition, French; juxta and pofitio, Latin.] Appofition; the ftate of being placed by each other:

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of folid bodies are held together by hooks, fince the coherence of thefe will be of difficult conception ; and we muft either fuppore an infinite number of them holding together, or at lait come to parts that are united by a meer juxtapofition.
I'yy. n.f. [1F1, Saxon ; bedera, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it is a parafitick plapt, fending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faftened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great fhare of its nourifhment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the moft part, confift of $f i x$ leaves, and are fucceeded by round black berries, whith grow

## $J Y^{x}$

in round bunches, each of which, for the moft part, contains four feeds. Miller.

A gown made of the fineft wool;
A belt of ftraw, and ivy buds,
With coral clafps and amber fuds;
And if thefe pleafures may thee nove,
Come live with me and be my love.

## Direćt

The clafping ivy where to climb. Milt. Parad. Lof. Jy'mold. adj. [Sec Gimal.]

Their ponr jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips; And in their pale dull mouths the jymod bit
Lies, foul with chew'd grafs, fill and motionlefs.
Spakrfpeare's Henry V,


## K.

## K E C

K.A letter borrowed by the Englifh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable found: as, keen, ken, kill; but is not much in ufe, except after $c$ at the end of words: as, knock, clock, crack, back, brick, fick, pluck, check, which were written anciently with e final: as, clock, checke, tricke. It is alfo in ufe between a vowel and the filent $\epsilon$ final: as, cloie, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke. It likewife ends a word after a diphthong: as, look, break, fhock, beek. The Englifh never ufe $c$ at the end of a word. $K$ is filent in the prefent pronunciation before $n$ : as, knife, knee, knell.
Ka'lendar. $n$. $\int$. [now written calendar.] An account of
time.

## Let this pernicious hour

Stand as accurred in the kalendar. Sbakefpeare's. Macbeth. $K_{A}{ }^{\prime}$ Li. $n$. f. [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the afhes of which glais was made, whence the word alkali.

The afthes of the weed kali is fold to the Venetians for their glafs work:

Bacoñ. Kam. alj. Crooked.

Kam, in Erfe, is fquint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean kam fignifies crooked, athwart, awry, crofs from the purpofe. A-cchembo, Italian, hence our Englifh a-kimbo. Clean kam is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to kim kam.

The blood he hath loft, he dropt it for his country:
And what is left, to lofe it by his country,
Were to us all that do't and fuffer it,
A brand to th' end o' th' world.
-This is clean kam.
-Meerly awry.
Shakefpeare.
To Kaw. v. n. [from the found.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. Sce Caw.

Jack-daws kawing and fluttering about the nefs, fet all their young ones a gaping ; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noife and air, leave them as hungry as before.

Locke.
KAW. n.. . [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.
The daftard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, fafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird.
Dryden.
Kayle. n. $\int$. [quille, French.]
I. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which fkittles feems a corruption.

And now at keels they try a harmlefs chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. Sidney.
The refidue of the time they wear out at coits, kayles, or the like idle exercifes.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
2. A kind of play ftill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.
To Keck. v. n. [kecken, Dutch.] To heave the flomach; to reach at vomiting.

All thofe diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they firft attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients muft not keck at them at the firf. Bacon's Nat. Hift. Nv .68 .

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious.
Swift's Mifcel.
To Ke'ckle a cable. To defend a cable round with rope.
$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{cksy}}$ n. f. [commonly kcï, cigue, French; cicuta, Latin. Skinner.] Skinner feems to think keckfy or kex the fame as hemlock. It is ufed in Staffordhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.
Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thifles, keckifies, burs,
Lofing both beauty and utility. Shakefp. Henry V.
Ke'cky. adj: [from kex.] Refembling a kex.
An Indian fceptre, made of a fort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, confifteth of hard and blackifh cylinders, mixed with a foft kecky body; fo as at the end cut tranfverfly, it looks as a bundle of wires.

Grew.

## K E E

To Kedge. v.a. [kaghe, a fmall veffel, Dutch.]
In bringing a fhip up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they fet the fore-fail, or fore-top-fail and mizzen, and fo let her drive with the tide. The fails are to flat her about, if the comes too near the fhore. They alfo carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawfer that comes from the fhip; which anchor, if the fhip comes too near the fhore, they let fall in the ftream, and fo wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when the is about, which is called kedging, and from this ufe the anchor a kedger.

Harris,
Kédger. n. $\int$. [from kedge.] A fmall anchor ufed in a river. See Kedge.
Kee, the provincial plural of cow, properly kine.
A lafs that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the weftern lafs that tends the kee.
Gay's Paft.
KE'DLACK. n. $\int$. A weed that grows among corn ; charnock.
Keel. n. f. [coele, Saxon; kiel, Dutch; quille, Fr.] Tufcer. bottom of the hip.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd keel, and funk the fand, And fteer'd the facred velfel.

Dryden.
Her fharp bill ferves for a keel to cut the air beforé her; her tail the ufeth as her rudder. Grew's Cofmol. b. i.
Your cables burft, and you muft quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your keel.
Keels, the fame with kayles, which fee
To Keel. v. a. [calan, Saxon.] This word, which is preferved in Shakefpeare, probably fignifies to cool, though Hanmer explains it otherwife.

To keel feems to mean to drink fo.deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the keel of a fhip. Hanmer.
Kéelfat. While greafy Joan doth keel the pot. Shakefpeare. éelfat. n. f. [coelan, Saxon, to cool, and fat or vat, a vef-
fel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to fel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.
Ke'elson. n. $\int$. The next piece of timber in a fhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. Harris. To Ke'elhale. \%.a. [keel and bale.] To punifh in the feamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one fide of the fhip and up again on the other.
Keen. adj. [cene, Saxon; kubn, German; koen, Dutch.] . Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night
That my keen knife fee not the wound it makes. Shakefp. Here is my keen-edged fword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each fide.
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my fabre, and of proof my arms.
Sbake/p.
A fword keen-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field.
Severe; piercing.
The winds
Blow moift, and keen, fhattering the graceful locks
Of thefe fair fpreading trees; which bids us feek
The cold was very fupportable ; Milton's Par. Loft, b. x.
The cold was very fupportable; but as it changed to the north-weft, or north, it became exceffively keen. Ellis. 3. Eager ; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the fhape of man,
So keen and greedy to confound a man.
Keen difpatch of real hunger.
Shakefpeare.
The fheep were fo keen upon the acrons, that the Milton. up a piece of the coat.

Thofe curs are fo extremely hungry, that they are too keen at the fport, and worry their game. Tatler, $\mathrm{N}^{\circ} . \mathrm{G}_{2}$.

This was a profpect fo very inviting, that it could not be eafily withfood by any who have fo keen an appetite for
wealth. wealth.

Szuift's Mifcet.

## K E E

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father eardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my keen curfes.
Shatefo. King Yobn.
I have known fome of thefe abfent officers is keen alaimft Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. Swift. To Keen. v. a. [from the adjective.] To flarpen. An unauthorifed word.

Nor when cold Winter keens the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak fhivering linger on the brink. Thomfon. Kéenly. adj. [from keen.] Sharply; vehementiy; eagerly; bitterly.
Kéennessi, n. $\int$. [from kech.]

1. Sharpnefs; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the keenne/s
Of thy fharp envy. Shakefp. Merclant of Venice.
2. Rigor of weather; piercing cold.
3. Afperity ; bitternefs of mind.

That they might keep up the kieennefs againft the court, till the coming together of both houfes, his lordfhip furnifhed them with informations, which might be wrefted to the king's difadvantage.

Clarendon.
The fting of every reproachful fpeech is the truth of it; and to be confcious is that which gives an edge, and keenne/s to the invective
4. Eagernefs; vehemence.

To Keep. v. a. [cepan, Saxon; kepen, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lofe.

I kept the field with the death of fome, and flight of others. Sidney, b. ii.
We have examples in the primitive church of fuch as by fear being compelled to facrifice to ftrange gods repented, and kept ftill the office of preaching the gofpel. Whitgift.

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. I Cor. xv. 2. This charge I keep till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up.
Milton.
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.
You have loft a child; but you have kept one child, and are likely to do fo long. Temple's Mijicel.
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds; what we are confidering, that would inftruct us when we fhould, or fhould not, branch into diftinctions.

Locke
2. To have in cuftody.

The crown of Stephanus, firt king of Hungary, was always kept in the caftle of Vicegrade

Milton.

## She kept the fatal key.

3. To preferve; not to let go.

Thefe men of war that could keep rank, came with a perfect heart to Hebron.

1 Cbron. xii. 38.
The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for
thoufands, forgiving iniquity. . Exod. xxxiv. 7
I fpared it greatly, and have kept me a grape of the clufter, and a plant of a great people.
$2 E f d r$. ix. 2 I .
4. To preferve in a flate of fecurity.

We paffed by where the duke keeps his gallies.
Addifon.
5. To protect ; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to keep thee. Gen. xxviii.
6. To guard from flight.

Paul dwelt with a foldier that kept him. Acts xxviii. 16 . 7. To detain.

But what's the caufe that kecps you here with me ?
-That I may know what kecps me here with you.
8. To hold for another

A man delivers money or fluff to kecp. Exod. xxii. 7.
Referv'd from night, and keft for thee in ftore. Milton.
9. To referve ; to conceal.

Some are fo clofe and referved, as they will not fhew their wares but by a dark light; and feem always to keep back fomewhat.

Bacon's Effays, No ${ }^{\circ} 27$.
10. To tend

God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.
While in her girlifh age the kcpt theep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant faw and liked her.

Carew.
To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat.
Milton.
11. To preferve in the fame tenour or ftate.

To know the true ftate, I will keep this order.
Bacon.
Take this at leaft, this laft advice my fon,
Keep a fliff rein, and move but gently on:
Keep a fiff rein, and move but gently on:
Your art muft be to moderate their hafte. Acldijon's Ovid.
12. To regard ; to attend.

While the fars and courfe of heav'n I keep,
My weary'd eyes were feiz'd with fatal fleep. Dryden.
If that idea be fteadily kept to, the diftinction will cafily
be conceived.
Locke.
13. To not fuffer to fail.

My mercy will I keep for him for ever. Pfal. lxxxix.
Shall truth fail to keep her word?
Milton.
14. To hold in any fate.

Ingenuous thame, and the apprehenfions of difpleafure,
are the only true reffraints: thefe alone ought to hold the reins, and keep the child in order. Locke on Education. Men are guilty of many faults in the exercife of this faculty of the mind, which liecp them in ignorance. Locke. Happy fouls! who keep fuch a facred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the fenfitive tumults never rife to difturb the fuperior and better operations of the reafoning mind. W'atts's Jinproverement of the Mind.
15. To retain by fome degree of force in any place or ftate.

Plexirtus, faid he, this wickednefs is found by thee; no grod deeds of mine have been able to keep it down in thee.

Sidncy, b. ii
It is hardly to be thought that any governor frould to much malign his fucceffor, as to fuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under; or perhaps nourifh it with coloured countenance of fuch finifer means.

Spenjor.
What old acquaintance! could not all this fefh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. Shakefpeare.
$\checkmark$ Venus took the guard of noble Hestor's corfe,
And kept the dogs off : night and day applying fovereign force
Of rofy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in tafte:
Chapman's Iliad
The Chinefe fail where they will; which fheweth that their law of keeping out ftrangers is a law of pufillanimity and fear.

Bacon's Nerw Atlantis.
And thafe that cannot live from him afunder,
Ungratefully fhall ftrive to keep him under.
Milton.
If any afk me what wou'd fatisfy,
To make life eafy, thus I would reply
As much as keeps out hunger, thirft, and cold. Dryden.
Matters, recommended by our paffions, take poffeffion of
our minds, and will not be kept out.
Locke.
Prohibited commodities fhould be kept out, and ufeleffs ones impoverifh us by being brought in. Locke.
An officer with one of thefe unbecoming qualities, is look-
ed upon as a proper perfon to keep off impertinence and folicitation from his fuperior.

Addijon's Spectator.
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather.
We have it in our power to keep in our breaths, Prior. fufpend the efficacy of this natural function. 16. To continue any ftate or action.

The houfe of Ahaziah had no power to keep fill the kitgdom

2 Cbron. xxii. g.
Men gave ear, waited, and kept filence at my counfel.
Fob xxix. 21 .
Auria made no ftay, but ftill kept on his courfe, and with a fair gale came directly towards Carone. Knolles.
It was then fuch a calm, that the fhips were not able to keep way with the gallies. Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.

The moon that diftance keess till night. Milton.
An heap of ants on a hillock will more eafily be kept to an uniformity in motion than thefe.

He dy'd in fight :
Fought next my perfon; as in confort fought
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow.
Dryden.
He, being come to the eftate, keeps on a very bufy family ; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and fold.

Invading foes, without refiffance,
With eafe I make to keep their diftance.
Lacke.

To preferve in any flate.
My fon, keep the flower of thine age found. Eccluf. xxvi 18. To practife; to ufe habitually.

I rule the famidy very ill, and keep bad hours. Pope. 19. To copy carefully.

Her fervants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as the mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her meafures kept, and ftep by ftep purfu'd. Dryden.
20. To obferve any time.

This fhall be for a memorial.; and you fhall kcep it a feaft to the Lord. Exod. xii. I4

That day was not in filence holy keft. Miltor:
2I. To obferve; not to violate.
It cannot be,
The king fhould keep his word in loving us;
He will fufpect us ftill, and find a time
To punifh this offence in other faults. Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow fcholars; and to keep thofe ftatutes
That are recorded in this fchedule here.
Sbakeffcare.
Lord God, there is none like thee: who keepeft covenant and mercy with thy fervants. I Kıngs viii, 23.
Lord God of lirael, keep with thy fervant that thous promifedft him.

1 Kings viii. 25.
Obey and kecp his great command. Milton.
His promíe Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To kscp it better than the firlt he made.
Dryden.
My debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their hands and then refufe to pay. Dryden's Jui

## K E E

My wifhes are,
That Ptolecty may keep his royal word
22. To maintain; to fupport with neceffaries of life

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impofe, nor I fuftain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
23. To have in the houfc. Bafe tyke, call'ft thou
hall my Nell keep lodrers. he hoff? I fcorn the term; no 24. Not to intermit.

Keep a fure watch over a fhamelefs daughter, left fhe mak thee a laughing-ftock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in
$\qquad$ Eccluf. xli. I I.
Not keeping friefeft watch as the was wan'd. Milton.
25. To maintain ; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every
one of them kept houfe by himfelf. Hayward.
Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did refort,
26. To remain in ;

I pry'thee, tell me, doth he keep hi
Dryden.
Not to reveal ; not to doth he keep his bed. Shakefpeare.
27. Not to reveal ; not to betray.

A fool cannot keep counfel.
Eccluf. viii. 17.
If he were wife, he would though kept from man. Milton.
28. To reftrain ; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain firit
Did, with the or vain fpirit of mine
Did, with the leaft affection of a welcome
Give entertainment to the might of it ;
Let heav'n for ever kecp it from my head. $\qquad$ Shakespeare. Some obfcure paffages in the infpir'd volume keep from the
knowledge of divine myfteries
nowledge of divine myfteries. Boyle on Scripture.
If the God of this world did not blind their cyes, it would
be impoffible, be impofible, fo long as men love themfelves, to keep them
from being religious. rom being religious.

Tillotfon's Sermons.
There is no virtue children fhould be excited to, nor faul they fhould be kept from, which they may not be convinced by rearons.

Locke on Education.
If a child be conftantly kept from drinking cold liquor whilft
he is hot, the cuftom of forbearing will preferve him. Locke
By this they may keep them from little faults. . Locke.
29. To debar from any place

Ill fenc'd for heav'n to keep out fuch a foe.
30. To KEEP back. To referve; to with-hold.

Whatfoever the Lord fhall anfwer, I will declare. I keep nothing lack from you.
31. To KEEP back. To with-hold; to reftrain.

Keck back thy fervant from prefumptuous fins.
32. To KEEP company. To frequent any one, to pfal. xix.

Heav'n doth know, fo fhall the wold perceive
That I have turn'd away my former felf,
So will I thofe that kept me company. Shakefp. Henry IV.
Why fhould he call her whore? Who keeps tet corn-
Why thould he call her whore? Who keeps her company?
What place? what time? Shake/p. Othello.
What mean'ft thou, bride! this company to keep?
Neither will I wretched thee
Donne.
In death forfake, but keep thee company.
Dryden.
33. To Keep company with. To have familiar intercourfe.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodefty, but the appearance of it; and the could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permiffion of father or mother. Brome's Notes on the Ody fey.
34. To KEEP in. To conceal ; not to tell.
4. To Keep in. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you fo excellent a touch of modefty, that you
will not extort from me what I am willing to keep in. Shak. I've hitherto your zeal becomes importunate:
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,
And talk at large; but learn to keep it in
35.: To Keer itt. To reftrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be fhamelefs, keep her in fraighty, the abufe herfelf throügh over-much liberty. Eccluf. xxvi. I 3. It will teach them to keep in, and fo mafter their inclinations.

Locke on Education.
36. To KEEP off. To bear to diftance, not to admit.
37. To KEEP Off: 11 To hinder.

A fuperficiat reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obrcurity, has kept off fome from reeking in him the coherence of his difcourf
38. Te Keep up. To maintain without abatement.

Land kept $u p$ its price, and fold for more years purchafe than correfiponided to the intereft of money.

Locke.
This reftraint of their tongues will keep up in them the re-
spect and reverence due to their parents.
Albano keeps up its credit ftill for wine.
Addifon.
This dangerous diflenfion among us we keep up and cherifh with much pains.

Addifon's Frecholder, $\mathrm{N}^{\text {' }} \cdot 34$
'I he ancients were carcful to coin money in due weight

## K E E

and finenefs, and keep it up to the fandard.
Arbutbroot:
39. To Keep up. To continue; to hinder from ceafing. You have enough to keep you alive, and to kicep up and improve your hopes of heaven. In joy, that which keeps up the action is the defire to cong-
Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the eftates they are born to, are of no ule but to keep upon the eftates and tranfmit their lands and houfes in a line to pofterity.

During his fudies and travels he kept unts apect. No ${ }^{\circ} .123$. rpendence with Eudoxus. 40. To Keep under. To opprefs; to fubduc.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do fo qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excefs; that neither boldnefs can make us prefume, as long as we are kept under with the fenfe of our own wretchednefs; nor, while we truft in the mercy of God through Chrift Jefus,
fear be able to tyraninize over us fear be able to tyraninize over us. Hooker, b. v.
Truth may be fmothered a long time, and kest under by violence; but it will break out at laft. Stillingfleet. plies, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let themplies, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let them
loofe into the enjoyments of fenfe. Atterbury's Sermons.
To Keep. v. $n$.

1. To remain by fome labour or effort in a certain ftate.

With all our force we kept aloof to fer
And gain'd the ifland where our veffels lay.
A man that cannot fence will keep out of bullies Pope's Ody. fters company.

Locke on Eduame
2. To continue in any place or ftate; to ftay.

She would give her a leffon for walking fo late, that fhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. Sidney What! keep a week away? feven days and nights? Eightfcore hours? and lovers abfent hours.

Shakefpeare's Othelio If we think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
Thou her men, and wear her livery. Shakefp. Rich. III. ended. Thed.

Rutb ii. 2 r.
The neceffity of keeping well with the maritime powers,
will perfuade them to follow our meafures. $i:$ : Temple.
On my better hand Afcanius hung;
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creufa kept behind.
Dryden's Eneis,
Nor vifited the goddefs born in fecret pin'd;
But keeping clofe, his, nor in the council join'd
With hopes of vengeanawing heart he fed
And hopes of vengeance.
Dryden's Homer.
And while it keeps there, it keeps within our author's limi-
There are cafes in which a man muft Locke.
to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. if he intends The endeavours Achilles ufed to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to keep out of reach are the intrigue.
3. To remain unhurt; to laft.

Pope's View of Ejick Poetry.

## Difdain me not, although I be not fair:

Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,
thorms do turn
Sidney, iे. i
Grapes touch not the wine. If the malt be not thoroughly dried, Bacon's Nat. Hiff not keep.
4. To dwell; to live conftantly.

## A breath thou art,

Servile to all the fiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep $f f_{\text {; }}$
Hourly afflict.
Knock
Knock at the ftudy, where, they fay, he keens Meafure To ruminate ftrange plots of dire revenge. Shee
5. To adhere ftrictly.

Did they keep to one conflant drefs they would fometimes
be in fafhion, which they never are. Addifon's Spect.
It is fo whilft we keep to our rule; but when-we forfake
that, we go aftray.
6. To Kere aftray

Baker's Reffectionis on Learning.
So chearfully he took the doom ;
Nor fhrunk, nor ftept from death,
Buit, with unalter'd pace, kept ont.
7. To KEEP up. To continue undifmayed.
he might free his country.
Dryden's Life kept $u$, $p$, that
8. The general idea of this word is raren's Life of Cleomenes. ration.
$K_{\text {EEP. }}$ n. . . [from the verb.]

1. Cuftody; guard

Pan, thou god of thepherds all,
Which of our lambkins takeft ket $p$;

Doeft fave from mifchief the unwary fheep.
Spenferi
Within

## K E N

The prifon ftronir,
Within whofe keep the captive knights were laid
Was one partition of the palace-wall.
Dryden.
2. Guardianhip; reffraint.

Youth is leaft looked into when they ftand in moft need of good kecp and regard.
Kefeper. n. f. [from keep.]
x. One who holds any thing for the ufe of another.

The good old man having neither reafon to diffuade, nor hopes to perfuade, received the things with the mind of a kecfer, not of an owner.

Sidney.
2. One who has prifoners in cuftody.

The keeper of the prifon, call to him.
Shakefpeare.
Io now
With horns exalted ftands, and feems to lowe:
A noble charge; her keeper by her fide
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. Dryden. A pleafant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added fore
Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,
Who fwallowed unaware the fleepy draught. Dryden.
3. One who has the care of parks, or beafts of chafe.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a kecper here in Windfor foreft,
Doth all the Winter-time, at fill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
The firlt fat buck of all the feafon's fent,
And keeper takes no fee in compliment.
Shakefp.
Dryden.
4. One that has the fuperintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, keeter of the wardrobe. 2 King.
Ke'eper of the great feal. [cu/tos magni figilli, Latin.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord keefer of the great feal of England, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. and is of the king's privy-council, under whofe hands pafs all charters, commiffions, and grants of the king, ftrengthened by the great or broad feal, without which feal all fuch infruments by law are of no force; for the king is, in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and therefore paffeth nothing firmly, but under the great leal. This lord keeper, by the ftatute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurifdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England.
Kéepership. n. f. [from keeper.] Office of a keeper.
The common gaol of the fhire is kept at Launcefton: this keeper/hip is annexed to the conftablefhip of the caftle. Carcw's Survey of Cornzuall.
Keg. n. f. [caque, French.] A fmall barrel, commonly ufed for a fifh barrel.
Kele. n. f. A fort of pottage. Ainf. It is fo called in Scotland, being a foupe made with fhreded greens.
Kell. n. $\int$. The omentum ; that which inwraps the guts.
The very weight of bowels and kell, in fat people, is the occafion of a rupture.

Wifeman's Surgery.
KELP. n. f. A falt produced from calcined fea-weed.
In making alum, the workmen ufe the afhes of a fea-weed called kelp, and urine.

Boyle on Colours.
Ke'zson. n.f. [more properly keelfon.] The wood next the keel.

We have added clofe pillars in the royal thips, which being faftened from the kelfon to the beams of the fecond deck, keep them from fettling, or giving way.

Raleigh.
Ke'lter. n. $\int$. [He is not in kelter, that is, he is not ready; from kilter, to gird, Danifh. Skinner. 7
To Kemb. v. a. [ccemban, Saxon; kammen, German : now written, perhaps lefs properly, to comb.] To feparate or difentangle by a denticulated inftrument.

Yet are the men more loofe than they,
More kemb'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd, More fleek.

Bonj. Fohnfon.
Thy head and hair are fleek;
And then thou kemb't the tuzzes on thy cheek. Dryden. 'To Ken. v.a. [cemnan, Saxon; keman, Dutch, to know.] 1. To fee at a diftance; to defcry.

At once as far as angels ken, he views
The difmal fituation, wafte and wild. Milton's Par. Loff.
The next day about evening we faw, within a kenning, before us thick clouds, which did put us in fome hope of land.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

## If thou ken'f from far,

Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled ftar;
'Tis fhe that fhines in that propitious light.
We ken them from afar, the fetting fiun
Plays on thcir Mining arms.
Drjder.
Aduifon.
2. To know.
'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate.
Sbakesp.
Now plain I ken whence love his rife begun :
Sure he was born fome bloody butcher's fon,
Bred up in fhambles.
Gay's Poft.
Ken. n. f. [from the verb.] View; reach of fight.
Lo! ! within a ken, our army lies. Sbakefp. Henry IV.
When from the mountain top Pifanio fhew'd thee,
Thou waft within a ken.
Shakelp. Cymbeline.

Of paradife the higheft; from whofe top
The hemifphere of earth, in cleareft ken,
Stretch'd out to th' ampleft reach of profpect, lay. Milton.
He foon
Saw within ken a glorious angel ftand.
Milton.
Rude, as their hhips, was navigation then;
No ufeful compafs or meridian known :
Coafting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew the North but when the pole-ftar fhone. Dryd.
When we confider the reafons we have to think, that what
lies within our ken is but a fmall part of the univerfe, we
fhall difcover an huge aby's of ignorance.
Loike.
Ke'nnel. n. $\int$. [chenil, French.]

1. A cot for dorgs.

A dog fure, if he could fpeak, had wit enough to defcribe his kennel.

Sidney.
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. Shakefp.
The feditious remain within their ftation, which, by rea-
fon of the naftinefs of the beaftly multitude, might be more
fitly termed a keniel than a camp.
Hayward.
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. Shakeppeare. 3. The hole of a fox, or other beaft.
4. [Kcnnel, Dutch; chenal, Fr. canalis, Latin.] The watercourfe of a ftreet.
Bad humours gather to a a bile ; or, as divers kennels flow to one fink, fo in fhort time their numbers increafed. Hayw.

He always came in fo dirty, as if he had been dragged
through the kennel at a boarding-fchool. Arbutbnot.
To Ke'nnex. v. n. [from kennel.] To lie; to dwell : ufed of beafts, and of man in contempt.

Yct, when they lift, would creep,
If ought difturb'd their noife, into her womb,
And kennel there; yet there ftill bark'd and howl'd
Within, unfeen.
Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii.
The dog kennelled in a hollow tree, and the cock roofted upon the boughs.

L'Efrange's Fables.
KEPT. pret. and part. paff. of keep.
Kfrche'ta. n. f. [courecheif, Chaucer; couvre, to cover, and chef, the head; and hence a handkercheif to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A head drefs.

I fee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haft the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vailant.
-A plain kerchief, Sir John; my brows become nothing elfe.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
The proudent kerchief of the court thall reft
Well fatisfy'd of what they love the beft.
Dryden.
2. Any cloath ufed in drefs.

O! what a time have you chofe out, brave Caius,
To wear a kerchief.
Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.
Every man had a large kercbeif folded about the neck.
Hayzard.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Kerche'ffed. } \\ \text { Kerchérft. }\end{array}\right\}$ alj. [from kercbeif.] Dreffed; hooded.
Kerche'ift. \}aij. [from the evening comes
Kercheift in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud.
Milton.
Kerf. n. $\int$. [ceonfan, Saxon, to cut.]
The fawn-away nit between two pieces of ftuff is called a kerf.
Ke'rmes. n. $f$.
Kermes is a roundifh body, of the bignefs of a pea, and of a brownifh red colour, covered when moft perfect with a purplifh grey duft. It contains a multitude of little diftinct granules, foft, and when crufhed yield a fcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was generally underfood to be a vegetable excrefeence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules.

Hill.
boor.
KERN. n. $\int$. [an Irifh word.] Irifh foot foldier; an Irifh boor.
Out of the fry of thefe rake-hell horfeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kearn fupplied. Spenfer.

No fooner juftice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd thefe fkipping kernes to truft their heels,
But the Norweyan lord, furveying advantage,
Began a frefh affault. Shakejpeare's Macbeth.
If in good plight thefe Northern kerns arrive,
Then does fortune promife fair. Pbilips's Briton. Kern. n. $\int$. A hand-nill confifting of two pieces of fone, by
which corn is ground. It is fill ufed in fome parts of Scotland. which corn is ground. It is itill uicd intome or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from corn.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will fupply their own turn, wherethrough it talleth out that an ill kerned or faved harveft foon emptieth their old ftore.

Carsw's Survey of Cornziall.

## K E Y

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when fufficiently builed, to kern or granulate.
KE'RNEL. n. f. [cẏnel, a gland, Saxon; karme cerneau, French ] Saxon; karne, Dutch;
The edible fubftance contained in a fhell. As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and fwecter than the kernels. Shakefpeare. There can be no kernel in this light nut; the foul of this man is his clothes. Shakefp. All's well that ends well. The kernel of the nut ferves them for bread and meat, and the fhells for cups.

More.
2. Any thing included in a hufk or integument.

The kernel of a grape, the fig's fmall grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erfhade a plain. Denbam,
Oats are ripe when the ftraw turns yellow and the kervel Oats are ripe when the ftraw turns yellow and the kernel hard.
3. The feeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this ifland home in his pocket, and give it his fon for an apple. - And fowing the kernels of it in the fea, bring forth more inlands. Shakef. Tempef.
The apple inclofed in wax was as frefh as at the firft putting in, and the kernels continued white. Bacon's Nat. Hif.
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ftrata are concreted.

A folid body in the bladder makes the kernel of a ftone. Arb. 5. Knobby concretions in childrens flefh.

「o Kérnel. v. $n$, [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordfhire, garden-rouncivals fown in the fields kernel well, and yield a good increafe. Mortimer's Husbandry.
Kérnelly. adj. [from kernel.] Full of kernels; having the quality or refemblance of kernels.
Kérnelwort. n.f. An herb. Ainfworth.
Ke'rsey. n.f. [karjaye, Dutch; carifée, French.] Coarfe ftuff.

Taffata phrafes, filken terms precife,
I do forfwear them; and I here proteft,
Henceforth my wooing mind fhall be expreft
In ruffet yeas, and honeft kerfey noes. Shakefteare.
His lackey with a linnen ftock on one leg, and a kerfey boot-hofe on the other. Sbakef. Taming of the Shrew. The fame wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into ker fey or ferge. Hale.

> Thy kerfey doublet fpreading wide,

## Drew Cic'ly's eye afide

Gay.
Kest. The preter tenfe of caft. It is fill ufed in Scotland. Only that noife heav'ns rolling circles keft. Fairfax. Ke'strel. n. f. A little kind of baftard hawk. Hanmer.

## In his keftrel kind,

A pleafing vein of glory, vain did find,
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous fprit,
Gave him great aid. Fairy 2 ueen. Kites and keftrels have a refemblance with hawks. Bacon. Ketch. n.f. [from caicchio, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy fhip.

## I wonder

That fuch a ketch can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial fun,
And keep it from the earth.
Shak. Henry VIII.
KE'TTLE. n. f. [cerl, Saxon; ketel, Dutch.] A veffel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of pot is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of ket:le to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;
Like burnifh'd gold the little feethes fhone.
Dryden.
Ke'titedrum. n. f. [kettle and drum.] A drum of which the head is fpread over a body of brafs.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenifh down,
The kettledrum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge.
Shakefp. Hamlet.
KEY. n. /. [ œæ子, Saxon.]

1. An inftrument formed with cavities correfpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pulhed forward or backward.
If a man were porter of hellgate, he fhould have old turning the key.

Shakesp. Marbeth
Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor.
Shak. King Lear.
Poor key cold figure of a holy king!
Pale athes of the houfe of Laucafter. Shakef. Rich. III.
The glorious ftandard laft to heav'n they fpread,
With Peter's keys ennobled and his crown. Fairfax.
Yet fome there be, that by due fleps afpire
To lay their juft hands on that golden key,
That opes the palace of eternity.
Milton.
Confcience is its own counfellor, the fole mafter of its own fecrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man fhould keep the key of his own breaft. South's Sermons.
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the key.
Dryden.
I keep her in one room, I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket.
Prior.
2. An inftrument by which fomething is fcrewed or turned

Hide the key of the jack.
3. An explanation of any thirg difficult.

An emblen without a key to't, is no more than a tale of a tub.

L'Effrange.
Thefe notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which reprefents every thing plainly, and is a key to their thoughts. Burnet's Theoly of the Earth.
Thofe who are accuftomed to reafon have got the true key of books.

Lo:ke.
4. The parts of a mufical inftrument which are ftruck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the fpinnet, and touch the keys. Pam.
5. [In mufick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compofition, whether long or fhort, ought to be fitted; and this key is faid to be either flat or tharp, not in reffect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or fharp third, which is joined with it.

Harris
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my fword;

> And won thy love, doing thee injuries;

But I will wed thee in another key,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. Shakefp. But fpeak you with a fid brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what key fhall a man take you to go in the fong?

Sbak. Much Ado about Nothing.
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Haft thou fo crack'd and fplitted my poor tongue
In fev'n fhort years, that here my only fon
Knows not my feeble key of untun'd cares? Shakefpearc.
6. [Kaye, Dutch; quai, French.] A bank raifed perpendicular for the eafe of lading and unlading fhips.

A key of fire ran along the fhore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze.
Dryden:
$\mathrm{Ke}^{\prime}$ yage. n.f. [from key.] Money paid for lying at the key. Ainfworth
Keyнo'дe. n. f. [key and bole.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key i: put.

Make doors faft upon a wornan's wit, and it will out at the cafement ; fhut that, and 'twill out at the keybole. Sbakefpeare I looked in at the keybole, and faw a well-made man. Tatler. I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The keyhole is that left ? Moft certain.
Prior.
Keysto'ne. n.f. [key and fone.] The middle ftone of an arch.
If you will add a keyfone and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the keyfone be the height of the arch.

Moxion's Mech. Exer.
Kibe. n. f. [from kerb, a cut, German, Skinner; from kibwe, Welfh, Minflew.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caufed by the cold.

If 'twere a kibe, 'twould put me to my fipper. Shakefp. The toe of the pealant comes fo near the heel of our cour tier, that it galls his kibe. Shakeppeare's Hamlet. One boaft of the cure, calling then a few kibes. Wifeman Kı́bed. adj. [from kibe.] Troubled with kibes: as kibed heels. To KICK. v.a. [kauchen, German; calco, Latin.] To Atrike with the foot.
He mult endure and digeft all affronts, adore the foot that kicks him, and kifs the hand that ftrikes him. Soutb.

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To fee a footman kick'd that took his pay.
Pope.
Another, whofe fon had employments at court, that valued not, now and then, a kicking or a caning. Swift
To Kick. v. n. To beat the foot in anger or contempt
Wherefore kick ye at my facrifice, which I have commanded ?

I Sa. ii. 29.
Jefhurun waxed fat and kicked. Deutr. xxxii. 15
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them kick againft religion, and fpurn at the doctrines of that holy book. Tillotf. Kick. n. $f$. [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your anfwer, quick
Before my foot falutes you with a kick. Dryd. Fuienal.
KI'cker. n.f. [from kick.] One who ftrikes with his foot.
Ki'ckshaw. n.f. [This word is fuppofed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of quelque chofe, fomething; yet Milton feems to have underftood it otherwife; for he writes it tickBoe, and feems to think it ufed in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon; fantaftical; foniething ridiculous

Shall we need the monfieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their night and prodigal cuftodies, and fend them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and kickfisoes?
2. A difh fo changed by the cookery that it can fcarcely be known.
Some pigeons, a couple of thort-legzed hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickflows. Sbakef. H. IV

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Crefly was loft by kickfhazus and foup-meagre.
Ki'cKSY-wickSEy. n.f. [from kick and wince.] A made word in ridicule and difdain of a vife.

Hanmer

He wears his honour in a box, unfeen,
That hugs his kickfy-wickfey here at home, Spending his manly marrow in her arms.
Kıd. n. $\int$. [kid, Danifh.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton kids in pleafant fpring. Fa. 2ueen.
There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight fir Richard Graham tells, he would fnap one of the kids, and carry him clofe to their lodging.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid.
So kids and whelps their fires and dams exprefs;
And fo the great I meafur'd by the lefs. Dryden's Virgil. 2. [From cidwlen, Welfh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.
To Kid. v. a. [from the noun ] To bring forth kids.
KídDfr. $n . f$. An ingrofier of corn to enhance its price. Ainf.
To KIDNA'P. v. a. [from kind, Dutch, a child, and nap.] To feal children; to feal human beings.
Kidna'pper. n.f. [from kidnap.] One who fteals human beings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child a aain; for he had fmelt it out, that the merchant himfelf was the kidnapper. L'Efrange.
There people lye in wait for our children, and may be confidered as a kind of kidnappers within the law. Speciator. Kl'DNEY. n. f. [Etymology unknown.].

1. Thefe are two in number, one on each fide: they have the fame figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thicknefs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the fpleen. The ufe of the kidneys is to feparate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thruft into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the. little glands, by which the ferofity being feparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder.

2uincy.
A youth laboured under a complication of difeafes, from his mefentery and killneys.

Wijeman's Surgery.
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language. .

Think of that, a man of my kidney; think of that, that am as fubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diffolution and thaw.

Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfor.
There are millions in the world of this man's kidney, that take up the fame refolution without noife. L'Eflrange.
Kídneybean. n.f. [fo named from its fhape.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whofe empalement rifes the pointal, which becomes a long pod, inclofing feveral feeds, which are fhaped almoft like a kidncy. it has pinnated leaves, confifting of an unequal number of lobes. Miller.

Kidneybeans are a fort of cod ware, that are very pleafant wholefome food.

Musbandry.
Ki'dneyvetch.
Ainfworth.
KI'LDERKIN. n. f. [kindekin, a baby, Dutch.] A fmall barrel.
Make in the kilderkin a great bung-hole of purpofe. Bacon.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But fure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit.
To KILL. v.a. [Anciently To quell; cpellan, Dryden Dutch ].

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'f thou refolve to kill a friend of mine?
-Pleafe you, I'd rather kill two enemies. Sbakef. R. III. Ye have brought us forth into this wildernefs, to kill this whole affembly with hunger.

Ex. xvi. 3.
There was killing of young and old, making away of men, women, and children.

2 Mac. v. 13.
2. To deftroy animals for food.

We're mere ufurpers, tyrants, and what's worfe,
To fright the animals, and to kill them up
In their affign'd and native dwelling place. Sbakefpeare. Thou fhalt kill of thy herd, and of thy flock. Deutr. xii. Shall I take my bread, and my flefh that I have killed for my fhearers?

I Sa. xxv. 1 I.
3. To deprive of life as a caufe or inftrument.

The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they were ufed inwards, would kill thofe that ufe them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards.

Bacon.
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. Try with oil, or barm of drink, fo they be fuch things as kill not the bough.

Bacon's Natural Hiffory.
Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by killing it with fpittle. Floyer on the Humours. Kíller. n. f. [from kill.] One that deprives of life.

What forrow, what amazement, what thame was in Amphialus, when he faw his dear fofter-father find him the killer of his only fon!

Sidney.
Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the killer kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens?
So rude a time,
Sandys.
When love was held fo capital a crime,

## K 1 N

That a crown'd head could no compafion find,
But dy'd, becaufe the killer had been kind.
Walier.
Ei'leow. n. f. [This feems a corruption of coal and low, a flame, as foot is thereby produced.]
An earth of a blackifh or deep blue colour, and doubtlefs had its name from kollow, by which name, in the North, the fmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. Woodward. KILN. n.f. [cyln, Saxon ] A ftove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.
What fhall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney. -There they always ufe to difcharge their birding-pieces: creep into the kiln hole. Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windfer. After the putting forth in fprouts, and the drying upon the kiln, there will be gained a bufhel in eight of malt. Bucon. Phyficians chufe lime which is newly drawn out of the kiin, and not flacked.

Moxon's Mech. Exer.
To Kílndry, v.a. [kiln and dry.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The beft way is to kilndry them. Nertimer's Husbandry. Kilt for killed. - Spenfer
Ki'mbo. adj. [a fchembo, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
The kimbo handles feem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been ferv'd. Drgden's Virgit.
He obferved them edging towards one another to whifper;
fo that John was forced to fit with his arms a kimbo, to keep them afunder.

Arbutbnot's Hiflory of Fobn Bull.
Kin. n.f. [cẏnne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of confanguinity or affinity.

You muft ufe them with fit refpects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin , and fo a friend to their perfons, not to their errours.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
'Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Thefeus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his kin to me.
Dryden.
2. Relatives; thofe who are of the fame race.

Tumultuous wars
Shall kin with kin, and kind with kind confound. Shake $\sqrt{\text { b }}$.
The father, mother, and the $k$ in befide,
Were overborn by fury of the tide.
Dryden.
3. A relation; one related.

Then is the foul from God; fo pagans fay,
Which faw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her kin to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd.
Davies.
4. The fame generical clafs, though perhaps not the fame fpecies; thing related.

The burf,
And the ear-deaf'ring voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, fo furpriz'd my fenfe,
That I was nothing. Shakefp. Winter's Tale.
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it difcovers, being diffolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the ftink of the other, being of kin to that of other alcalizate falts.
5. A diminutive termination from kind, a child, Dutch: as, ma5. nikin, minikin.

KIND. adj. [from cẏnne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent ; filled with general good-will.

By the kind gods, 'tis moft ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard.
Sbak. King Lsar.
Some of the ancients, like kind hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punifhment to the damned, as particularly on the great feffivals of the refurrection and afcenfion.

Soutb's Sermons.
2. Favourable ; beneficent.

He is kind to the untharkful and evil.
Lu. vi. 35 .
Kind. n. f. [cẏnne, Saxon.]

1. Race ; generical clafs. Kind in Teutonick Englifh anfwers to genus, and fort to fpecies; though this diftinction, in popular language, is not always obferved.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nasure and force laws are, according to their kinds. Hooker. As when the total kind
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came fummon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thec. Milton's Parad. Lop, b. vi.
1.2 That both are animalia,

I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in kind,
Specifick difference we find.
Hudibras, p. i.
God and nature do not principally concern themfelves in the prefervation of particulars, but of kinds and companies.

He with his wife vicre only left behind
Of perifh'd man; they two were human kind. Drydin.
I inftance fome acts of virtue common to Heathens and Chriftians; but I fuppofe them to be performed by Chriftians, after a more fublime manner than ever they were among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in kind from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. Atterb.

He, with a hundred arts refin'd, Shall flretch thy conquefts over half the kind. 2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, fince thofe that have been looked upon as moft perfeet in their kind, have been found, upon enquiry, to have fo many.

Baker.
3. Natural ftate.

He did, by ediet, give the goods of all the prifoners unto thofe that had taken them, either to take them in kind, or compound for them.

Bacon's Henry VII.
The tax upon tillage was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decunne, or tithes.
4. Nature ; natural determination.

The tkilful thepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He ftuck them up before the fulfome ewes. Shakefpeare. Some of you, on pure inftinct of nature, Are led by kind ' $\mathbf{t}$ ' admire your fellow-crere,
5. Manner ; way.

Send me your prifoners with the fpeedieft means,
Or you fhall hear in fuch a kind from me
As will difpleafe you.
Shakef. Henry IV.
This will encourage induftrious improvements, becaufe niany will rather venture in that kind than take five in the hundred.
6. Sort. It has a flight and unimportant fenfe.

Diogenes was afked, in a kind of fcorn, what was the matter that philofophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philofophers? He anfwerd, becaufe the one knew what they wanted, the other did not.

Bacon.

## To Ki'NDLe. v.a.

1. To fet on fire; to light ; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himfelf; yea, he kindletb it and baketh bread.

If. xliv. 15 .
I was not forgetful of thofe fparks, which fome mens diftempers formerly ftudied to kinale in parliaments. K. Charles.
If the fire burns vigoroully, it is no matter by what means it was at firft kindled: there is the fame force and the fame refrething virtue in it, kindled by a fpark from a fint, as if it were kindled from the fun.

South's Sermons.
2. To inflame the paffions; to exafperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to kindle your diflike. Shakef. Henry VIII.
He hath kindled his wrath againft me, and counteth me as
one of his enemies.
Fob xix. I 1.
Thus one by one kindling each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. Daniel's Civ. War.
Each was a caufe alone, and all combin'd
To kindle vengeance in her haughty mind.
To KI'NDLE. v. ヶ. [cinnu, Welh; cynbelan, Saxon] Dryden.

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkeft through the fire, thou fhalt not be burnt, neither fhall the flame kindle upon thee. If. xliii. 2.
2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]

Are you native of this place?
-As the coney that you fee dwells where fhe is kindled. Shak.
Ki'ndler. n. f. [from kindle.] One that lights ; one who inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of neep.
Gay.
Kı'NDLy. adv. [from kind.]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyfhip's looks, and fpends what he borrows kindly in your company. Shakefpeare.
I fometime lay here in Corioli,

I fometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's houfe: he us'd me kindly. Shakefp. Coriol.
Be kind'y affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour prefering one another.

Ro. xii. 10.
His grief fome pity, others blame;
The fatal caufe all kindly feek. Prior.
Who, with lefs defigning ends,

## Kindlier entertain their friends;

With good words, and count'nance fprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? Swift
Kindly, adj. [from kind; probably from kind the fubftantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the fame nature.

This competency I befeech God I may be able to digeft into kindly juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hammond.
Thefe foft fires
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourifh.
Milton's Parad. Loft, b. iv.
2. The foregoing fenfe feems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with kind.
3. Bland; mild; foftening.

Through all the living regions do'ft thou move,
And featter'ft, where thou goeft, the kindly feeds of love.

## $K I N$

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour, And in foft filence thed the findly fhow'r!

Popt.
K'ndness. n.f. [from kind.] Benevolence; beneficence good will; favour ; love.
If there be kindnefs, meeknefs, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her hufband like other men. Eccluf. xxxvi. 23. Old Lelius profeffes he had ant extraordinary kindnefs for feveral young people.

Collier of Friendjhip.
Ever bleft be Cytirerea's farine,
Since thy dear breaft has felt an equial wound,
Since in thy kindnefs my defires are crowrid.
Prior.
Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of kindnefs to us.

Rogers's Sermons.
Ki'ndred. n.f. [from kin; cẏnmene, Saxon]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.

You keep her equal kindred to the throne,
You keep her conquefts, and extend your own. Dryacr.
Relation,
2. Relation; fort.

His horfe hipp'd with an old mothy faddle, and the ftirrups of no kindred.

Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.
3. Relatives.

I think there is no man fecure
But the queen's kindred.
Shakesp. Richard III.
Nor needs thy jufter title the foul guilt
Of Eaftern kings, who, to fecure their reign,
Muft have their brothers, fons, and kindred fain. Denham.
Kíndred. adj. Congeneal; related; cognate.
From Tufcan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence afcended to his kindred ikies
A god.
Dryden.
Kine, n. $f$. plur. from cow.
To milk the kine,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne.
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
Ben. Fohnfon.
To milk my kine.
Gay.
KING. n. $\int$. [A contraction of the Teutonick word cuning, or cyning, the name of fovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it fignifies ftout or valiant, the kings of moft nations being, in the beginning, chofen by the people on account of their valour and ftrength. Verfegan.]

1. Monarch; fupreme governour.

The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou thalt do'no murder
A fubftitute fhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ftate
Empties itfelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters.
Sbak. Merch. of Venice.
True hope is fwift, and fies with fwallows wings ;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings. Shakefp. The king becoming graces,
As juftice, verity, temp'rance, ftablenefs,
Bounty, perfev'rance, mercy, lowlinefs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relifh of them. Shakefpeare's Macbetls.
Thus ftates were form'd; the name of king unknown,
,Till common intreft plac'd the fway in one;
Twas virtue only, or in arts of arms,
Diffufing bleffings, or averting harms,
The fame which in a fire the fons obey'd
A prince the father of a people made.
2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine: as prince alfo is.

Ferdinand and Ifabella, kings of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from thie Moors. 3. A card with the picture of a king.

The $k i n g$ unfeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. Pope.
4. King at Arms, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the fociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.
A letter under his own hand was lately thewed me by fir
William Dugdale, king at arms. was lately thewed me by fir
To King. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fupply with a king.

England is fo idly king'd
Her fceptre fo fantaftically borne,
By a vain, giddy, fhallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. Sbakefpeare's Henry $V$.
2. To make royal ; to raife to royalty:

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treafon makes me wifh myfelf a beggar,
And Co I am : then crufluing penury
Perfuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I king'd again.
Shakeffcare's Richard II.
Ki'ngapple. $n . \int$. A kind of apple.
The kingapple is preferred before the jenneting. Mortimer.
Ki'NGCRAFT. n.f. [fing and craft.] The act of governing. A word commonly ufed by king fames.

Ki'ngcup.

## K I N

K.'ngcup. n. f. [king and cup.] A flower

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grafs green, and upon his head a garland of bents, kingcups, and maidenhair. Peach.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daify that befide her grows.
Gaj.
KíngDOM. n.f. [from king.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories fubject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Mof learned, reverend fir, into our kingdom. Sbakefp. Mofes gave unto them the kingdom of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og, king of Bafhan. Num. xxxii. 2. A different clafs or order of beings. A word chiefly ufed among naturalifts.

The animal and vegetable kingdoms are fo nearly.joined, that if you take the loweft of one, and the higheft of the other, there will fcarce be perceived any difference. Locke. 3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry kingdom is no bar
To ftop the foreign firits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to fee fair Portia. Sbakefp. Merch. of $V^{e n}$. Ki'NGFISHER. n. $\int$. A fpecies of bird.

When dew refrefhing on the pafture fields
The moon beftows, kingfifhers play on fhore. May's Virgil.
Bitterns, herons, fea-gulls, king fifbers, and water-rats, are great encmies to fifh.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
Kinglike.
Kinglike.
adj. [from king.]

1. Royal ; fovereign ; monarchical.

There we'll fit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almoft kingly dukedoms. Shakefp. Yet this place
Had been thy kingly feat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To rev'rence thee.
Dryden's State of Innocence.
In Sparta, a kiugly government, though the people were perfectly free, the adminiffration was in the two kings and the ephori.

Swift.
The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chofe others from a new family, or abolifhed the kingly government, and became free ftates.

Swift.
2. Belonging to a king.

Why lieft thou with the vile
In loathfome beds, and leav'ft the kingly couch
A watch-cafe to a common 'larum-bell ? Shakefp. H. IV.
Then fhalt thou give me with thy kingly hand,
What hubband in thy power I will command. Shakefpeare. 3. Noble; auguft.

He was not born to live a fubject life, each action of his bearing in it majefty, fuch a kingly entertainment, fuch a king-
ly magnificence, fuch a kingly heart for enterprizes. Sidney.
I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts. Shakefp.
Kíngly. adv. With an air of royalty ; with fuperiour dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his fate
Inclin'd not.
Milt. Parad. Lof.
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid afide ;
Low bow'd the'reft, he, kingly, did but nod.
Dunciad.
Kingse'vil. n.f. [king and evili.] A fcrofulous diftemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a fpecies of the kingfevil, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adinata.

WiSeman's Surgery.
Kíngship. n. f. [from king.] Royalty; monarchy.
They defigned and propofed to me the new modelling of fovereignty and kinghip, without any reality of power, or without any neceffity of fubjection and obedience. K. Charles.
We know how fucceffful the late ufurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againft king/hip; but when they found out the impofture, upon his afpiring to the fame himfelf, he was prefently deferted and oppofed by them, and himever able to crown his ufurped greatnefs with the addition of that title which he paffionately thirfted after.
Kingspear. n. f. A plant.
The ftalk is round, finooth, frong, and branchy; the leaves like thofe of a leek, but ftronger and narrower: the flowers are divided commonly as far as the bafis, naked, ftellated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx : the apex of the ovary puts forth fix ftainina, and a long tube from the centre, which becomes a roundifh fruit, carnous, triangular, divided into three partitions inclofing triangular feed3. Miller.
Ki'ngs'tone. n. f. A fifh.
Ainfworth.
KI'Nsfolk. n.f. [kin and folk.] Relations; thofe who are of the fame family.
Thofe lords, fince their firft grants of thofe lands, have beftowed them amongt their kin folks. Spenfor.
My kinsfolk have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten
'7ob xix. 14.
Ki'nsman. n.f. [kin and man.] A man of the fame race or family.

The jury he made to be chofen out of their neareft kinfmen, and their judges he made of their own fathers.

Spenfer. Buth fair, and both of royal blood they feem'd,
Whom kinfmen to the crown the heralds deem'd. Dryden.
Let me ftand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my kinfinan's arms, who firft appear'd in fight. Drjden's Fables.
There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a kinfinan by the great duke, and'tis thought will fucceed to his dominions. Addifon on It tyly.
Ki'nswoman. n.f. [kin and woman.] A female relation.
A young noble lady, near kinfwornan to the fair Helen,
queen of Corinth, was come thither. Sidney.
The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his.
Dernis's Letters. kinfwoman.

Denmis's Letters.
old word for a
Kirk. n. f. [cẏnce, Saxon; \%uosa:
church, yet retained in Scotland.
Home they haften the pofts to dight
And all the kirk pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and fweet eglantine.
Spenfer.
Nor is it all the nation hath thefe foots,

## Cleaveland.

There is a church as well as kirk of the Scots, that the other What one party thought to rivet byent and difcipline of the
contemns, defpifing the kirk government Scots.

King Charles.
Ki'rtle. n. f. [cẏnzel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. All in a kirtle of difcoloured fay
He clothed was.
What fuff wilt thou have a kirtle of? Thou 2 ueen. cap to-morrow. St Thou halt have a cap to-morrow.
Thy gowns, thy fhoes, thy beds of rofes,

Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy poefies,
Soon break, foon wither, foon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reafon rotten.
Raleigh.
To KISS. v. a. [cufan, Welhh; xivw.]
I. To touch with the lips.

But who thofe ruddy lips can mifs,
Which bleffed fill themfelves do $k i f s$. He took
The bride about the neck, and $k i f$ her lips
With fuch a clamorous fmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd.
Shak. Taming of the Sbrew.
Their lips were four red rofes on a ftalk,
And in their fummer beauty kifs'd each other. Shak. R. III.
2. To treat with fondnefs.

The hearts of princes ki/ss obedience,
So much they love it ; but to fubborn fpirits,
They fwell and grow as terrible as ftorms. Shak. H. VIII,
3. To touch gently.

The moon fhines bright: in fuch a night as this,
When the fweet wind did gently $k i / s$ the trees,
And they did make no noife. Sbakef. Merch. of Venic
Kiss. n. $\int$. [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.
What fenfe had I of her fol'n hours or luft?
I found not Caffio's kiffes on her lips. Sbakef. Othello.
Upon my livid lips beftow a $k i / s$ :
Dryder.
O envy not the dead, they feel not blifs !
Ki'sser. n.f. [from kifs.] One that kiffes.
KI'sing crust. n.f. [kilfing and cruf.] Cruft formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

Thefe bak'd him kifingcrufs, and thore
King ${ }^{\circ}$ S Cookery.
Brought him fmall beer
Skinner.
Kıt. n. f. [kitte, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle.
2. A fmall diminutive fiddle.
'T is kept in a cafe fitted to it, almoft like a dancing-mafter's
Grew's Mufaum. kit.
3. A fmall wooden veffel, in which Newcaftle falmon is fent up to town.
Kl'TCHEN. n. f. [kegin, Welh; keg, Flemifh; cẏcene, Sax. cuifine, French; cucina, Italian ; kyyber, Erfe.] The room in a houfe where the provifions are cooked.
a houfe where the provitions are cooked.
Thefe being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are fuch by whom their kitchens are fometimes amended, will not fuffer any fuch flatute to pafs. Spenfer.
Can we judge it a thing feemly for any man to go about he building of an houfe to the God of heaven, with no other apbuilding of an houre then were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour
pearance than if his end for his own ule?

He was taken into fervice in his court to a bafe office in his kitchen ; fo that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. Bac.

We fee no new built palaces afpire,
No kitchens ennulate the veftal fire.
Pope.
Kı'tchengarden. n.f. [kitchen and garden.] Garden in which efculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with fuch things as are fit for food, are called kitchengardicns. A kitchengarden is a more pleafant fight than the funelt orangery. -in. n.f. [kithen and maid.] A cookmaid.
K1'TCHENMAID. n.f. [kithen and maid.] A cook I'TCHENSTUFF. .2. . [kithenered out of the dripping-pan. cummed off the por, of gathered out of the dripping-pan.

## K N A

As a thrifty wench fcrapes kitchenfluff,
And barreling the droppings and the fnuff
Of wafting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer
Donne. Intead of kitchenfluff fome cry
A gofpel preaching miniftry.
Hudibras.
Kı'tchenwench. n. $\int$. [kitchen and wench.] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inftruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a kitchenwench. Sbakefpearc.
Roafting and boiling leave to the kitchenwench.
Sukpearc.
Suift
Ki'tchenwork. n. $\int$. [kitition and work.] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.
Kite. n. f. [cy̌a, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infefts the farms, and feals the chickens. Ravenous crows and kites
Fly o'er our heads.
Sbakefpeare's Julius Cafar.
More pity that the eagle flould be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. Shakef. R. III.
The heron, when the foareth high, fo as fometimes the is feen to pafs over a cloud, fheweth winds; but kites, flying aloft, fhew fair and dry weather.

Bacon.
A leopard and a cat feem to differ juft as a kite doth from an eagle.
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity

Detefted kite! thou lieft.
Sbakef. King Lear.
3. A fictitious bird made of paper

A man may have a great eftate conveyed to him ; but if he will madly burn, or childifhly make paper kites of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. Gov. of the Tongue.
Kítesfuot. n. $\int$. A plant.
Ainfworth.
Kı'ften. n.f. [kattchen, Dutch.] A young cat.
That a mare will fooner drown than an horfe is not experienced, nor is the fame obferved in the drowning of whelps and kittens. Brown's Vulg. Err

It was feratched in playing with a kitten. Wifeman.
Helen was juft flipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the tuilet lay,
Away the litten. with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey.
Prior.
To Ki'tten v.n. [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. So it would have done
At the fame feafon, if your mother's cat
Had kitten'd, though yourfelf had ne'er been born. Sbakefp.
The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat kittened in the hollow trunk of it. L'Efirange.
То Klick. v. $n$. [from clack.]

1. To make a fmall harp noife.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or fteal away fuddenly with a fnatch.
To Knab. v. a. [knapiten, Dutch; hnaap, Erfe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite fomething brittle, that makes a nuife when it is broken; fo as that knab and knat may be the fame.
I had much rather lie knabbing crufts, without fear, in my
own hole, than be miftrefs of the world with cares L'Ejtran.
An afs was wifhing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm
weather, and a mouthful of frefl grafs to knab upon. L'E/fr
y y NACK. n. f. [cnec, Welfh, fy knavery ; cnapunge, fkill, Sax.]
3. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my fhe with knacks: I would have ranfack'd
The pedlar's filken treafury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance.
Sbakejp. Winter's Tale.

## For thee, fond boy,

If I may ever know thou do'ft but fizh
'That thou no more fhalt fee this knack, as never
I mean thou fhalt, we'll bar thee from fuccefs.
Shakefor
This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet difh; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why'tis a cockle, or a walnut fhell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Slakefpeare.
But is't not prefumption to write verfe to you,
Who make the better poems of the two ?
For all there pretty knacks that you compofe,
Alas, what are they but poems in profe!
Denbam.
He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other knacks.
Hudibras.
2. A readinets; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the knacks
Of eating of flax,
And out of their nofes
Draw ribbands and pofies.
Ben. Fobnfon's Gypfies:
The knack of faft and loofe paffes with foolinh people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the defperate confequences of an ill habit.
There is a certain knack in the art of converfation that gives a good grace to many things, by the manner and addrefs of handling them.

L'Eftrange.
Knaves, who in full afiemblies have the knack
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black.
Dryden. My author has a great knack at remarks: in the end he makes
another, about our refining in controverfy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome.

Atterbury.
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of knack at rhime.
Swift.
3. A nice trick.

For how fhould equal colours do the knack?
Cameleons who can paint in white and black?
Pope.
To KNACK. v. $n$. [from the noun.] To make a ©harp quick noife, as when a ftick breaks.
Kna'cker. n. f. [from knack.]

1. A maker of fmall work

One part for plow-wright, cartwright, knacker, and fmith. Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A ropemaker. [Refio, Latin] $\quad$ Ainfworth.

Knag. n. $\int \cdot[$ knag, a wart, Danifh. It is retain'd in Scutland.] A hard knot in wood.
KnA'gay. adj. [from knag.] Knotty; fet with hard rough knots.
Fnap. n. f. [crap, Welfh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnrep, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance ; a [welling prominence.

You fhall fee many fine feats fet upon a knap of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the fun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. Bacon. To Knap. v.a. [knappen, Dutch.]

1. To bite ; to break fhort.

He knappeth the fpear in funder. Cimmon Prayer.
He will knap the fpears a-pieces with his teeth. More
2. [Knaap, Erfe] To ftrike fo as to make a fharp noife like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs fome depth in a veffel of water, and you ihall hear the found of the tongs. Bacon's Natural Hift.
To Knap. v.n. To make a fhort tharp noife.
1 reduced fhoulders fo foon, that the fanders-by heard them knap in before they knew they were out. Wifeman's Surgery. To Ka a'pple. v.n. [from knap.] To break off with a tharp quick noife.

Ainfworth.
KNA'PSACK. n. $\int$ [from knappen, to eat.] The bag which a foldier carries on his back; a bag of provifions.

The conftitutions of this church fhall not be repealed, 'till I fee more religious motives than foldiers carry in their knapJacks.
hing Charles.
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheft : there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter to be found: I with my knar fack, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world.

Dryden's Spaniß Fryar.
Knápweed. n.f. [jacia, Latin.]
This is one of the headed plants deftitute of fpines: the cup is fquamofe; the borders of the leaves are equal, being neither ferrated nor indented: the florets round the border of the head are barren; but thofe placed in the center are fucceeded each by one feed, having a down adhering to it. There are fifty fpecies of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in England, and the reft are exoticks. Miller.
Knare. n. /. [knor, German.] A hard knot.
A cake of fcurf lies baking on the ground
And prickly ftubs inftead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old,
Headlefs the moft, and hideous to behold. Dryden.
KNAVE. n. f. [cnapa, Saxon.]
I. A boy; a male child.
2. A fervant. Both thefe are obfolcte.

For as the moon the eye loth pleafe
With gentle beams not hurting fight,
Yet hath fir fun the greater praife,
Becaure from him doth come her light;
So if my man muft praifes have,
What then muft I that keep the knave?
He eats and drinks with his domeftick flaves;
A verier hind than any of his knaves.
Sidney. A vetty rafcal; a fcoundrel ; a difhoneft fellow.
Moft men rather brook their being reputed knaves, than for their honefty be accounted fools; knave, in the mean time, paffing for a name of credit.

South's Sernions.
When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty knaves, there's equity againft both.

L'Effrange.
An honeft man may take a knave's advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.
Dryder.
See all our fools afpiring to be knaves.
Pope.
4. A card with a foldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by cafting knaves get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win?
Hudibras.
KNA'VERY, n. f. [from knave]

1. Dihhonefty ; tricks ; petty villainy.

Here's no knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. Sbakefpeare.
If I thought it were not a piece of honefty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more knavery to conceal it.

Sbakefp. Winter's Tale.

- Here's


## K N E

Here's the folly of the afs in trufting the fox, and here's the knavery of the fux in betraying the afs. - L'Efrange

The cumining courtier fhould be flighted too,
Who with dull kinavery makes fo much ado;
, rill the fhrewd fool, by thriving too too faft,
Like /Efop's fox, becomes a prey at laft.
Dryden.
2. Mifchievous tricks or practices. In the following paffage it feems a general term for any thing put to an ill ufe, or perhaps for trifling things of more coft than ufe.

We'll revel it as bravely as the beft,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. Shakefp. KNA'vish. adj. [from knave.]

1. Difhoiièft ; wicked; fraudulent.
' $\Gamma$ is foolifh to conceal it at all, and knavifs to do it from friends.
2." Waggifn; nifchievous.

Here fhe comes curft and fad;
Cupid is a kinavifh lad,
Thus to make poor females mad.
Pope's Letters.

KNA'vishly. adv. [from knavib.]

1. Difhoneftly ; fraudulently.
2. Waggifhly; mifchievoufly.

To KNEAD. v. a. [cnæban, Saxon; kneden; Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ftuff or fubftance. It is feldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.
Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven.

Shakefpeare.
It is a lump, where all beafts ineaded be;
Wifdom makes him an ark where all agree.
Donne.
His kingdom o'er his kindred world bade
'Till knowledge mifapply'd, mifunderftood,
And pride of empire, four'd his balmy blood
One pafte of fell on all degrees beftow'd,
And kneaded up alike with moift'ning blood.
Dryden.
Prometheus, in the kneading up of the heart, Dryden. with forme furious particles of the lion. Addifon's Spectator. No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were burn,
That taught them both to fow and knead.
The cake fhe kneaded was the fav'ry meat.
Knéadingtrough. n. $\int$. [knead and trough.] A trough in which the pafte of bread is worked together.
Frogs fhall come into thy kncadingtroughs.
Ex. viii. 3 .
KNEE. n. f. [cneop, Saxon; knce, Dutch ]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh. Thy royal father
Was a moft fainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knces than on her feet,
Died every day fhe liv'd.
Sbakefpeare's Macbeth.
1 have referved to inyfelf feven thoufand, who have not bowed the knee to Baal. Ro. xi. 4
Scotch fkink is a kind of ftrong nourifhment, made of the kinees and finews of beef long boiled.

Bacon.
I beg and clafp thy knees. Milton.
Weary'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,
Io lay down, and leaning on her knees,
Invok'd the caufe of all her miferies;
And caft her languifhing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. Drjden. Dirdainful of Campania's gentle plains,
When for them the muft bend the fervile
Thonfon.
2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and fo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. Moxon's Mech. Exer. Such difpofitions are the fitteft timber to nake great politicks of: like to knee timber, that is good for fhips that are to be toffed; but not for building houfes, that fhali ftand firm. Bacon.
To Knee. v. a. [from the noun.] To fupplicate by kneeling. Go you that banifh'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and linee the way into his mercy.

Shakefp. Coriolanus. Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rlefs took
Our youngeft born: I could as well be brought
To kinee his throne, and fquire-like penfion beg.
Stiakef.
Kneed. adj: [from knee.]

1. Having knees: as in-kneed, or out-kneed.
2. Having joints: as kineed grafs.

Kne'edeef. adj. [knee and deep.]

1. Rifing to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peafant meditates no harm,
When clad with fkins of beafts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almoft kincedeep, through mire in clumfey fhoes. Dryden. Kne'enolm. n.f. Ain herb. Ainfworth.
Knéepan. n.J. [knce and pan.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both fides, and covered with a fmooth cartilage on its forefide. It is foft in children, but very hard in thofe of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it paffes the tendon of the mufcles which extend the leg, to which it ferves as a pully. 2 incy.

## K N I

The kneepan muft be fhewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine fhadow underneath the joint. Peacham on Drawing. To Kneel. v. n. [from knee.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'it afk me bleffing, I'll kneel down,
And afk of thee forgivenefs.
Shak. King Lear.
Ere I was rifen from the place that fhew'd
My duty kneeling, came a recking poft,
Stew'd in his hafte, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his miffrefs, falutation. Shak. King Lear. A certain man kneeling down to him, faid, Lord, have mercy upon my fon; for he is lunatick. Mat. xvii. 14.
As foon as you are dreffed, kneel and fay the Lord's prayer.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
Knéetribute. n.f. [knee and tribute.] Genuflection; worfhip or obeifance fhown by knecling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, proftration vile.
Milton.
Knel. n. $\int$. [cnil, Welfh, a funeral pile; cnÿllan, to ring, Sax.] The found of a bell rung at a funcral.

I would not wifh them to a fairer death,
And fo his knell is knoll'd.
Shakefpeare.
Sea nymphs hourly ring his knell
Hark, now I hear them.
Shak. Tempef.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was ftirr'd
With fuch an agony, lie fweat extremely. Shak. H. VIII.
All thefe motions, which we faw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw :
Or as a lute, which in moift weather rings
Her knell alone, by cracking of her ftrings.
Unhappy flave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the laft, the kind releafing knell.
Corvley. 5
At dawn poor Stella danc'd and fung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal knell was rung;
Prior. KNEw. The preterite of knowe
Knife. $n$ f. plur. knives. [cnif, Sax. kniff, Danifh.] Aninfrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneft fmoke of hell,
That my keen knife fee not the wound it makes. Shakefp. Bleft powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife.
Crafbav.
The facred priefts with ready knives bereave
The beaft of life, and in full bowls receive
The ftreaning blood.
Dryden's 压n.
Ev'n in his fleep he ftarts, and fears the knife,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. Dryd.
Pain is not in the knife that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in ourfelves.
. Watts.
KNIGHT. n. $f$. [cnibe, Sax. knecht, Germ. a fervant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuftom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lifts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of fir: as, fir Thomas, fir Richard. When the name was not known, it was ufual to fay fir knight.

That fame knight's own fword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made.
Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreftalled place.
Spenfer.
Spenfer.
When every cafe in law is right,
No fquire in debt, and no poor knight.
Shak. King Lcar.
Pardon, goddefs of the night,
Thofe that flew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with fongs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go.
This knight; but yet why fhould I call him knight,
To give impiety to this rev'rent ftile. Daniel's Civil War. No fquire with knight did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit.
Hudibras.
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

The knight intends to make his appearance. Addicon. 3. A champion.

He fuddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it fent fuch a fmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother ;
So that the knights each other loft,
And ftood as fitll as any poft.
Drayton.
Did I for this my country bring
To help their knight againft their king,
And raife the firft fedition?
Denbam.
Knichir Errant. [chevalier errant.] A wandering knight; one who went about in queft of adventures.

Like a bold knight crrant did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.

## K N I

The ancient errant knights
Won all their miffreffes in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters.
Hudibras.
Knicht Errantry. [from knight errant.] The character or manners of waudering knights.

That which with the vulgar paffes for courage is a brutifh fort of knight errantry, feeking out needlefs encounters. Norris. Knight of the Poff. A hireling evidence.

There are knights of the poft, and holy cheats enough, to fwear the truth of the broadeft contradictions, where pious frauds fhall give them an extraordinary call.

South's Sermons.
K:ight of the Shire. One of the reprefentatives of a coanty in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eftate in land of fix hundred pounds a year is qualified.
To Knight. v.a. [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the perfon kneeling a blow with a fword, and bids him rife up fir.

Favours came thick upon him : the next St. George's day he was knigbted.

Wotton.
The lord protector knighted the king; and immediately the king ftood up, took the fword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. Hay'ward.

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one penfion'd Quarles. Pope.
Kníghtiy. aij. [from knight.] Befitting a knight; befeeming a knight.
Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more knightly combat thall be performed between us. Sidney. How dares your pride prefume againft my laws?
As in a lifted field to fight your caufe:
Unark'd the royal grant, no marfhal by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try.
Knighthood. n.f. [from knight.] The character Dryden of a knight. n. J. [from knight.] The character or dignity $f$ a knight.
For that fame knight's own fword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made by his almighty art,
For that his nourling, when he knighthood fwore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal fmart. Fairy Queen.
Speak truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath,
And fo defend thee heaven and thy valour. Sbak. R. II. Is this the fir, who fome wafte wife to win,
A knishthood bought, to go a wooing in. Ben. Folmfon. If you nceds mult write, write Cæfar's praife,
Yuu'll gain at leaft a knightbood, or the bays.
$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{GHTLESS}$ adj. [from knight.] Unbecoming aknight. Obfolete. Arife, thou curfed mifcreant,
That haft with knightlefs guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully fhamed. Fairy 2ucen.
To KNIT. v. n. preter. knit or knitted. [cnitran, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd fleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds.
Shakeppeare's Macbeth.
A thoufand Cupids in thofe curls do fit;
Thofe curious nets thy flender fingers knit.
Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot knit up to-morrow morning. Sbakejpeare To join; to unite.

His gall did grate for grief and high difdain,
And, knitting all his force, got one hand free. Fa. Queen.
Thefe, mine enemies, are all knit up
In their diftractions: they are in my power. Sbakefpeare. O let the vile world end,
And the premifed flames of the laft day
Knit earth and heav'n together.
Shakefp. Henry VI. Lay your highness'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a mort indiffoluble tye
For ever knit.
Shakefp. Macbeth.
This royal hand and mine are newly knit,
And the conjunction of our inward fouls
Married in league, coupled and link'd together
With all religious ftrength of facred vows.
Shakefpeare's King Foln.
By the fimplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which knittetb fouls, and profpers loves. Shakefp. If ye be come peaceably, mine heart fhall be knit unto you.

I Cbro. xii. 17.
That their hearts might be comforted, being knit together in love.

Col. ii. 2.
He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonftrate the firmeft knittings of the upper timbers, which make the roof.

Wotton's Architect.
Pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Ufurp the chair of wit!
Ben. Fohnfon's New Inn.
Ye knit my heart to you by afking this queftion. Bacon.
Thefe two princes were agrecable to be joined in marriage, and thereby knit both realms into one.

Hayzuard.

## K N O

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaftick round.
Milton.
God gave feveral abilities to feveral perfons, that each might help to fupply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be knit together by juftice, as the parts of the world are by nature. Tayl, r's Rule of living holy.

Nature cannot knit the bones while the parts are under a difcharge.

Wijennan's Surgery. 3. To contract

What are the thoughts that knit thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes fo coldly on thy prince. Addifon's Ciato
4. To tie up.

He faw heaven opened, as it had been a great fheet knit at the four comers, and let down to the earth. Acts x. II. To Knit. v. $n$.
I. To weave without a loom.

A young fhepherdefs knitting and finging: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's mufick.

Sidncy.
Make the world diftinguifh Julia's fon
From the vile offspring of a trull, that fits
By the town-wall, and for her living knits.
Dryden.
2. To join; to clofe; to unite.
Our fever'd navy too

Have knit again, and float, threat'ning moft fea-like. Shak. Knit. n. f. [frorn the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be fleekly comb'd, their blue coats brun'd, and their garters of an indifferent

Sbake/peare. KNi't Ter. n. f. [from knit.] One who weaves or knits.

The fpinfters and the knitters in the fun,
Arid the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do ufe to chant it.
Shakefpeare's Twelfth Night.
Kni'ttingneedle. n.f. [knit and needle.] A wire which women ule in knitting.
He gave her a cuff on the ear, fhe would prick him with her knittingneedle.

Arbutbnot's Hiff. of Fobn Bull. Knittie. n. / [from knit.] A ftring that gathers a purfe round. Ainfworth. KNOB. n. f. [cnrp, Saxon; knoop, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rifing above the reft.

Juft before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable knob or bunch, raifed up from the fubjacent fat ; by the interpofition whereof the blood falling down by the defceriding vein is diverted into the auricle. Ray.
Kno'bbed. adj. [from knob.] Set with knobs; having protulberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tuberous at the bottom.

Grew.
KNO'BBINESS. n. $f$. [from knobby.] The quality of having knobs. $\mathrm{K}_{\text {nóbser }}$ adj. [from knob.]

1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; ftubborn.

The informers continued in a knobby kind of obftinacy, re folving fill to conceal the names of the authors. Horvel. To Knock. v.n. [cnucian, Saxon; croce, a blow, Welih.] I. To clafh; to be driven fuddenly together.

Any hard body thruft forwards by another body contiguous, without knocking, giveth no noile. Bacon's Nat. Hift.
They may fay, the atoms of the chaos being varioufly moved according to this catholick law, muft needs knock and interfere.
2. To beat, as at a door for admittance.

Villain, I fay knock me at this gate,
And rap me well ; or I'll knock your knave's pate. Shak. Whether to knock againft the gates of Rome,
Or rudely vifit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere deftroy. Sbakefpeare's Coriolanus.
I bid the rafcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get get him for my heart to do it. Shakesp.
For ha:bour at a thoufand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thoufand but was lock'd. Dryden.
Knock at your own breaft, and afk your foul,
If thofe fair fatal eyes edg'd not your fword.
Dryden.
3. To Knock unider. A common expreffion, that denotes when a man yields or fubmits.
To Knock. v. a

1. To affect or change in any refpect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
-Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place: knocking out his brains.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prifon doors fet open to him, is perfectly at liberty.

Time was, a fober Englifhman would knock His fervants up, and rife by five o'clock;
Infruct his family in ev'ry rule
And fend his wife to church, his fon to fchool. Dryden.
2. To dafh together ; to ftrike; to collide with a harp noife.

So when the cook faw my jaws thus knock it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. Cleaveland.
At him he lanch'd his fpear, and pierc'd his breaft;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay fupine; and forth the fpirit fled.

Dryden.

## K N O

'Tis the fport of fatefinen,
When heroes knock their knotty heads together, And fall by one another.
3. To Knock down. To fell by a blow.

He began to knock down his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodihed.

Addifon's Freebolder, No. 50 .
A man who is gro's in a woman's company, ought to be knocked down with a club.

Clariffa.
. To Knock on the bead. To kill by a blow; to deftroy.
He betook himfelf to his orchard, and walking there was knocked on the bead by a tree. South's Sermons.
Excefs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a ftrong-water-fhop, burns him down to the ground.
Knock. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A fudden ftroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of tle earth fould wave him from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. -Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vil.

Ajax belabours there an harmlefs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks.
Dryden.
2. A loud ftroke at a door for admiffion.

Guifcard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated knock:
Thrice with a doleful found the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow.
Dryden's Boccace.
KNo'CKER. n. f. [from knock.]
I. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ftrangers to ftrike.

Shut, fhut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I faid,
Tie up the knocker, fay I'm fick, I'm dead. Pofe.
To Knole. v. a. [from knell.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many fons as I have hairs,
I would not wifh them to a fairer death,
And fo his knell is knoll' c .
Shakefpcare's Macbeth.
To Knoll. v. n. To found as a bell.
If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have knoll' $d$ to church. Sbakefp. Knole. n. f. A little hill. Ainf.
KnOP. n. f. [A corruption of knap.] Any tufty top. Ainf. Knot. n.f. [cnozza, Saxon; knot, German; knutte, Dutch; knotte, Eirfe.]
I. A complication of a cord or ftring not eafily to be difentangled.

He found that reafon's felf now reafons found
To faften knots, which fancy firft had bound.
Sidncy.
As the fair veftal to the fountain came,
Let none be flartled at a veftal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, fhe laid her down to reft; And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaft,
To take the frefhnefs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a knot her flowing hair.
Aldifon.
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interfect each other. Garden knots, the frets of houles, and all equal fioures, pleafe; whereas unequal figurés are but deformities. Bacon. Our fea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her faireft flowers choked up,
Her knots diforder'd.
Shakef. Rich. II
It fed flow'rs worthy of paradife, which not nice art
In beds and curious knots, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profufe on hill and dale, and plain. Milton.
Their quarters are contrived into elegant knots, adorned with the moft beautiful flowers.

More.
Henry in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half-exprefs'd, and lalf-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's foft addrefs,
That, as the wound, the paffion might increafe.
Prior.
3. Any bond of affociation or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial knot, if thou vouchfafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. Shake $/$. Henry VI. Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that knot looks proudly on the crown. Shakefp.
I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himfelf
The noble knot he made.
Shakefperre's Coriolanus.
Why left you wife and children,
Thofe precious motives, thofe ftrong knots of love. Shak.
Not all that Saul could threaten or perfuade,
In this clofe kroot, the fmalleft loofenefs made.
Cozuley.
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caufed by the protuberance of a bough, and confequently by a tranfverfe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.
Taking the very refufe among thofe which ferved to no ufe, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of knots, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing elfe to do. Wijd.

Such knots and croflinefs of grain is objected here, as will

## K N O

Liardly fuffer that form, which they cry up here as the only juft reformation, to go on fo fmoothly here as it might do in Scotland.

King Cbarles.
5. A confederacy ; an affociation ; a fmall band.

Oh you panderly rafcals!! there's a knot, a gang, a confpiracy againft me. Shakef. Merry Wives of Windjor What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a foul, without thine own foul knot,
But fears and hates thee.
Ben. 'Fobrnfon's Catiline.
A knot of good fellows borrowed a fum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.

L'Eftrange.
I am now with a knot of his admirers, who make requeft that you would give notice of the window where the kright intends to appear.

Addijon's Spectator.
6. Difficulty ; intricacy

A man fhall be perplexed with knots and problems of bufinefs, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety feem equally weighty; fo that, which way foever the choice determines, a man is fure to venture a great concern.

South's Sermons.
7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the difcovery was made that the king was living, which was the knot of the play untied, the reft is fhut up in the compafs of fome few lines, becaufe nothing then hindered the happinefs of Torifmond and Leonora. Dryden's Dufrefn.
8. A clufter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the 1ky, which is a meeting or knot of a number of fmall fars, not feen afunder, but giving light together. Bacon's Effays.
In a picture, befides the principal figures which compofe it, and are placed in the midft of it, there are lefs groups or knots of figures difpofed at proper diftances, which are parts of the piece, and feem to carry on the fame defign in a more inferior manuer.

Dryden's Dufrefnoj.
To Knot. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from fuch queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when fhe rides abroad
Is always knotting threads.
2. To intangle; to perplex.

## 3. To unite.

The party of the papifts in England are become more krictted, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongt themfelves.

Bacon's War with Spain. felves
To Knot. v. $n$.
I. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to knot. Mortimer's Hubbandry. 2. To knit knots for fringes.

Knótberrybush. n. f. A plant. Ainf.
$\mathrm{Kno}^{\prime}$ tgrass. n. $\int$. [inot and grafs.] A plant.
Kno'tred. adj. [from knot.] Full of knots.
The knotted oaks fhall fhow'rs of honey weep. Dryden. Kno't tiness. n. $\int$. [from knotty.] Fulnefs of knots; unevennefs; intricacy ; difficulty.

Virtue was reprefented by Hercules naked, with his lion's fkin and knotted club: by his oaken club is fignified reafon ruling the appetite; the knotinefs thereof, the difficulty they have that feek after virtue.

Peacham on Drawing. Kno'тty. adj. [from knot.]

1. Full of knots.

I have feen temperts, when the foolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oakst Shakefp. Fulius Cafar.
The timber in fome trees more clean, in fome more knotty: try it by fpeaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other ; for if it be knotty, the voice will not pafs well. Bacon.
'The knotty oaks their lift'ning branches bow. Rofcommon.
One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a knotty club amother came: Dryden's An.
Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty burrs and thorns difgrace the ground:
Come, fhepherds, come, and ftrew with leaves the plain; Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.

Diyden.
2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wife to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the fport of fatefmen,
When heroes knock their inntty heads together,
And fall by one another. Rowe's Ambitious Stepmotber.
3. Intricate; perplexed; dificult; embaraffed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was caft in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to folve, able to trouble and confound the wifeft kings. Bacon's Henry VII.
Princes exercifed 1 kill in putting intricate queftions; and he that was the beft at the untying of knotty difficulties, carried the prize.

L'Effrange
Some on the bencl the krotty law's untic.
They compliment, they fit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars, reform the ftate;
A thoufand knotty points they clear,
'Till fupper and my wife appear.
[o KNi)lV. a. a. preter. I knew, I bave knoum. [cnaran

1. 'To perceive with certainty', whether intuitive or difcurfive.

## O, that a man might know

The cud of this day's bufinefs cre it come! Sbakefperare. The memorial of virtue is immortal, becaufe it is known with (God and with men.
$W_{i} d_{d}$ iv. . .

## The gods all things Fnow. <br> Nor from experience, for the world was new,

Milton.
He only from their caule their natures knew.
Denbam.
We donbt not, neither can we properly lay we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a ceitainty in the propefition, and we know it.

Dryden.
When a man makes ufe of the name of any fimple idea, which he perceives is not undertood, or is in danger to be miftaker, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of fpeech, to declare his meaning, and make known what idea he makes it ftand for.
2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye fhall be healed, and it thall be known to you why his hand is not remaved from you.

I Sa. vi 3 .
Led on with a defire to know
What nearer might concern him.
Milton.
One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindnefs from a common enemy. L'Ejtrange.
3. In diftinguifh.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from thofe before and after, and diftinguifh it from every fmaller or greater multitude of units.
4. 'T' recognife.

What a monftrons fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither known of thee, nor kn'ws thee? Shakefpeare.

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread. Lu. xxiv. 35 .

At nearer view he thonght he knew the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind.
Flatinan.
Tell me how I may know him.
Milton.
5. To be no ftranger to.

What are you?

- A moft poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,

Who, by the art of known and feeling forrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.
Sbak. King Lear.
6. To converfe with another fex.

Gen. iv. 4.
7. To fee with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have fet a feigniory over themfelves, but I knew nothing of it. Hofea. To Know. \%. $n$.

1. To have clear and certain perception ; not to be doubtful.

I in $w v$ of a furety that the Lord hath fent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.

AEts xii. 11.
2. Nor to be ignorant.

When they know within themfelves they fpeak of that they do not well know, they would neverthelefs feem to others to know of that which they may not well fpeak.

Bacon's EfJays, No. 27.
Not to kn:v of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wifdom.
Milton.
In the other world there is no confideration that will fting our confciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and chofe to make ourfelves miferable, when we underftood the way to have been happy.

Tillatfon's Sermons.
They might underftand thofe excellencies which they blindly valued, fo as not to be farther impofed upon by bad pieces, and to kriow when nature was well innitated by the moft able matters.

Drgden's Dufrefnoy.

## 3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and fir John muft not know of it.

Shate/peare's Henry IV.
There is but one mineral body, that we know of, heavier that common quickfilver.
4. To Know for. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expreffion.

He faid the water itfelf was a good healthy water ; but for the party that uwn'd it, he might have more difeales than he knetu for.
5. To Krow of In Shakefpeare, is to take cognifance of; to examine.

Fair Hernia, queftion your defires;
Kusic of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in thady cloifter mew'd.
Shakefpeare.
Kno'warief. alj. [from kn,zu.] Cognofcible; polible to be difcovered or underitood.

Thufe are refolved into a confeffed ignstrace, and I thall
not purfue them to their old afylum; and yet it miy be, there is nore knowable in thefe than in lefs acknowicuged inyfteries.

Glanv. Sce S.
'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended alfo the law of nature, knowable by reafon, as well as the law given by Mofes.

Locke.
Thefe two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous fuffrages of all real beings and fubftances created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. Bentley.
Kno'wer. n.f. [from know] One who has fkill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we muft have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miferably fail of our fcientifical afpirings; and while we can only fay 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. Glanv.
I know the refpect and reverence which in this addrefs I ought to appear in before you, who are a general knower of mankind and poetry.

Southern.
Knówing. arij. [from know.]

1. Skifful ; well inftructed; remote from ignorance

You have heard, and with a knowing ear,
That he, which hath our noble father flain,
Purfu'd my life.
Shak. Hamlet.
The knowingeft of thefe have of late reformed their hypothefis.

Boyle.
What makes the clergy glorious is to be knowing in their profeffion, unfpotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. South,
The neceffity of preparing for the offices of religion was a leflion which the mere light and dictates of common reafon, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. Soutb's Sermons.
Gio Bellino, one of the firft who was of any confideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very knowing both in architecture and perfpective. Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
All animals of the fame kind, which form a fociety, are more knowing than others.

Addijon's Guardian.
2. Confrious; intelligent.

Could any but a knowing prudent Caure
Begin fuch motions and affign fuch laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame
Might not your wanton wit the fyftem blame? Blackmore.
Kno'wing. n. f. [from know. $\ddagger$ Knowledge.
Let him be fo entertain'd as fuits gentlemen of your knowing to a ftranger of his quality. Sbakefpeare.
Kno'wingly. adv. [from knowing.] With !kill; with knowledge.

He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world.
More's Divine Dialogues.
They who before were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reafon.

Dryden's Dufrefnoy.
To the private duties of the clofet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any bufinefs of confequence: I fpeak knowingly.

Atterbury's Sermons.
KNo'WLEDGE. n. $\int$. [from know.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehenfion.

Knowledge, which is the highelt degree of the fpeculative faculties, confifts in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propofitions.

Locke.
2. Learning; illumination of the mind

Ignorance is the curfe of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. Shakef.p. 3. Skill in any thing.

Do but fay to me what I fhould do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am preft unto it. Sbak. Merchant of Verice.
4. Acquaintance with any fact or perfon.

The dog ftraight fawned upon his mafter for old knowledse.

Sidney.
That is not forgot
Which ne'er I did remember ; to my knowledge
I never in my life did look on him. Shakefp. Rich. II.
5. Cognifance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou fhouldf take knozeledge of me, feeing I am a franger? Rutbii. 10.

A ftate's anger fhould not take
Knowicdge either of fools or women. Ben. Funnoin's Catil. 6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledye why the was cruel. Sidney. To Knówledge. v. a. [not in ufe.] To acknowledge; to avow.
The prophet Hofea tells us that God faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his fecret providence, yet they are not knowledged by his revealed will.

Bacon's boly IVar.
To Knúbele. v. a. [knipler, Danih.] To beat. Skinner.
$: 3 B-14$ Z
KNU CKLE.

## K N U

KNU'CKLE. n. f. [cnucle, Saxon; knockie, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fuggers protuberant when the fingers clofe.

Thus often at the Temple-ftairs we've feen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly difpute fome quarrel of the flood,
With knuckles bruis'd, and face befmear'd in blood. Garth.
2. The knee joint of a calf

We find alfo that Scotch fkinck, which is a pottage of ftrong nourifhment, is made with the knees and finews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alfo, which they ufed for a reftorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. Bacon's Nat. Hijt.
3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or knuckles, as it were ftops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn.

Bacon's Natural Hiftory.
To Knu'ckle. v.n. [from the noun.] To fubmit: I fuppofe from an odd cuftom of ftriking the under fide of the table with the knuckles, in confeffion of an argumental defeat.
Knu'ckied. adj. [from knuckle.] Jointed.?
The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in

## K Y D

the water: it hath thefe properties, that it is hollow, and it is knuckled both falk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many ftalks out of one root. Bacon's Nat. Hijfory.
KNUFF. $n$. $\int$. [perhaps corrupted from knave, or the fame with chuff.] A lout. An old word preferved in a rhyme of predićtion.

The country knuffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted fhoon,
Shall fill up Dufiendale
With flaughtered bödies foon.
Hayward.
Knur. $\}^{n . f \text {. [knor, German.] A knot; a hard fub- }}$ Knurle. $\}$ ftance.

The ftony nodules found lodged in the ftrata, are called by the workmen knurs and knots. Woodward's Met. Foff. Koned for knew. Koned for knew.
To Kyd. v. n. [corrupted probably from cur, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjuft and worthlefs Colin Clout,
That $k y d / f$ the hidden kinds of many a weed ;
Yet $k y d f f$ not one to cure thy fore heart root,
Whofe rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. Spenfer.


[^0]:    ＊That I may not appear to have fpoken too irreverently of funius，I have here fubjoined a fcw Specimens of his etymolo－ gical extravagance．
    Banish，religarc，ex bamo vel territorio exigere，in exilium agere．G．bannir．It．bandire，bandeggiare．H．bandir．B．ban－ nerr．Ævi medii friptores bannire dicebant．V．Spelm．in Ban－ num \＆in Banleuga．Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq；limites arduis plerumq；montibus，altis fluminibus，longis deniq；fexuo－ fifq；angufiffimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur，fieri poteft id genus limites ban dici ab eo quod Bavvárat \＆Bávoalpor Tarentinis olim，ficuti tradit Hefychius，vocabantur ai $\lambda 0 \xi \circ$ or から $\mu \bar{n}$ igureveis oido，＂obliqux ac minimè in rectum tendentes vix．＂Ac fortafie quoque huc facit quod Baviss，eodem Hefychio tefte，dicebant ó $\rho^{n} \rho^{\prime} \rho^{a \gamma \gamma v i n}$ ，montes arduos．

[^1]:    Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becaufe anciently $i$ and $j$, as well as $u$ and $v$, were expreffed by the fame character; but as thofe letters, which had aiways different powers, have now

[^2]:    Death, a neceffary end,

[^3]:    b
    .

